

CHAPTER – ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

"Nepal is the garden of the thirty four castes and thirty six sub castes". This is the popular saying of King Prithvi Narayan Shah which is the introductory phrase for Nepal. Nepal, though small in area people of all castes and sub castes are living in harmony. The stratification of the caste exist only with the Aryan people. However, this stratification is not available in ethnic indigenous group as they practice Buddhism.

Indigenous Ethnic groups cover more than 38 percent population of Nepal. Nepal ethnic groups are very rich of culture and languages. They have many festivals languages and cultural heritages. There are more than 70 different languages spoken. Bhot-Bormeli language is base of their language.

According to ILO, an indigenous ethnic is defined as a group of people with its own traditional life style, have culture and life style distinct from other national communities or nationalities eg. leading their life and in use of language and customs, also comprise of social institution, traditional customs, traditional customs, law and political organization and live in specified region where they have been living since the ancient period or before encroachment of other people (ILO treaty no 169).

Among the various indigenous people, they are divided into five categories which are given below:

-) Endangered- Altogether 10 indigenous people are included in endangered list which are Bankariya, Hayu, Kisan, Kusbadiya, Kusunda, Lepcha, Meche, Raji, Raute, Surel.
-) Highly marginalized: In this list, total 12 indigenous people are listed which are Bote, Baramu, Chepang, Danuwar, Dhanuk, Jhagar, Majhi, Santhal, Shiyar, Shingsawa, Thami and Thudam.

-) Marginalized: Altogether, 20 indigenous nationalities are in this group which are Bhote, Bhujel, Darai, Dhimal, Dolpo, Dura, Gangai, Kumal, Larke, Lhopa, Mugal, Pahari, Phree, Rajbansi, Sunuwar, Tajpuriya, Tamang, Tharu, Topkegola, Walung.
-) Disadvantaged: Altogether, 15 indigenous nationalities are included here. They are Baragaule Thakali, Byansi, Chhantyal, Chhairotan, Gurung, Jirel, Limbu, Magar, Marphali Thakali, Rai, Sherpa, Tangbe, Tingaule Thakali, Yakkha, Yolmo.
-) Advanced: 2 indigenous group Thakali and Newar are listed in this group.

Source: Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)

According to National Foundation for Upliftment of Aadibasi/ Janajati Act 2058 B.S.: Indigenous Nationalities is community or tribe which has its mother tongue, traditional customs, distinct cultural identification, distinct social structure and written or non written history. Hence, Hayu is indigenous group since it depicts all the requirements to be included in indigenous group. They are also included in the list of aadivasi/janajati as officially gazetted by the Government of Nepal. (Aadibasi Janajati Act 2058)

According to the Dhana Bahadur Hayu, chairperson of Unity of Hayu Society, “ They live along the neighborhoods of the Maryang River, and they are also found in the districts of Sindhuli and Ramechhap. However, the village of Ratanchura in Sindhuli is considered their ancestral home.”

He also added about that Hayu are short in stature, flat-nosed and squinty-eyed, they have their own unique language and culture. They are animist or nature worshippers, though they are highly influenced by neighboring Hindus. In socio-cultural practices, Hayus are closer to Rais, but they do not perform Skewa Sili worship as Rais do. Some of the Hayus have begun to call themselves Rais.

Majority of school drop out are indigenous students, indigenous youth make up the largest migrant workers and indigenous people in Nepal make up the largest number of prisoners, victims and being killed in conflict. (Indigenous voice)

Only 3% of the total population of the Hayu people have appeared in the SLC examination. This shows that the literacy rate is very low among the Hayu people. In addition to this, their economic standard is not as rich as their cultural aspect. Engaging in the agricultural works, pig raising, poultry farming, beekeeping, goat raising, making the baskets and nanglo, working as the

wage laborers in the construction or as a porter, they are having their income. Though they are improving their ways of income generation, they have not yet improved their living standard. Besides, it is observed that there is lack of food among the Hayu people. Their agricultural production is not enough for a year. Since they reside in the sloppy areas of Ramechhap, their lands are dry and Ramechhap is dry area, the weather has affected their production. Lack of the food supplies in the family has also affected the health of the children. The infant mortality rate is 57 per 1000 live births and child mortality rate is 112 per 1000 live births. (Ramechhap Profile, 2061:46).

1.2 Statement of Problem

Neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child's basic needs and is the most common form of child abuse. A child may be left hungry or dirty, without adequate clothing, shelter, supervision, emotional, upbringing practices, medical or health care. The child may be put in danger or not protected from physical or emotional harm. They may not get the love, care and attention they need from their parents. A child who's neglected will often suffer from other abuse as well. Neglect is dangerous and can cause serious, long-term damage - even death.

Child neglect is defined as "Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caregiver, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation, or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm." (Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003).

Usually child neglect is divided into four types; they are physical neglect, emotional neglect, educational neglect and medical neglect.

The main problem and the drive of the study is to unveil child negligence form and child care practices in Hayu Community. There are no reports on the prevalence of child negligence in the Hayu community and the cases of child negligence are still not considered as important as child abuse. In abuse children get scars and bruises and the cases of child abuse are visible, however the cases of child negligence are not visible. Therefore, based on their access to the educational facilities and health facilities, mentioned above we can draw the picture in our mind that the place where primary needs of the children are not taken well care. It also investigates how the state policies, rules and mechanisms have been addressing it. At the end, this research comes up

with the alternative strategies on how to improve minimum child care and protection practices in order to minimize/ reduce negligence problem of Hayu community at ward no 7, Ramechhap Municipality.

1.3 Research Question

This study tries to answer the research question related to child negligence and social economic impact of Hayu community. Therefore, the main research question of this study are:

What are the economic, social and psychological factors that generated negligence?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study can be divided into two categories, General Objective and Particular Objective.

General Objective:

The general objective of this research is to investigate the causes behind the prevalent negligence in the Hayu children and the role of the community in addressing this issue.

Particular Objective:

1. To study the causes behind the prevalent negligence in the Hayuchildren.
2. To study the role of community to address the negligence in Hayu children.
3. To study about the impact of the negligence in the children.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Though every effort has been attempted to make this study as comprehensive as possible, the study is confined to the following limitations:

1. Due to limitations of time and resources, the sample size was rather small for social media users; the final sample size is only 58 respondents. Thus, the strength of these findings is limited.
2. This study is limited with Hayu children of ward # 7 Ramechhap Municipality.

3. This study uses 85% sample size of total 68 household of Hayu community of Ramechhap Municipality which is 58. Therefore, careful attention is required in generalizing.
4. In addition, there may be prospect of response errors because of factors such as reluctances, the chance for self-reporting biases and misinterpretation of respondents as there is no guarantee that children reported their negligence.
5. The study would not cover the whole condition of the child protection of Hayu children because of the limited time frame. This study mainly focuses on the child negligence, its causes, effects and the community's role to address the issue.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This thesis is the main base for carving future of the student. The outcomes and the methodology applied by the student to complete this will enhance their knowledge on the child negligence and the role of the community to address it especially in the Hayu children. This study will also contribute in raising awareness about the child negligence, their causes, impacts on the children.

Besides, the best way to minimize that an indigenous child receives adequate protection from violence, abuse and exploitation is to support and build on the strengths of his or her family, kinship network and community. Therefore, this study will aware the community about their responsibility and create the feasible environment for the well upbringing of children.

This will raise awareness parents about the child negligence. Reflecting the findings of the study, the municipality and development bodies will have strong tool for designing program for the children. Even the national government organizations working for the protection of the children can design the program based on the findings. As child protection is everyone's responsibility, this study will aware all the individuals to fulfill their responsibility.

1.7 Operational Definitions

Child: Biologically a child is a human being between the stages of birth and puberty. A child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier (Convention on Child Right, 1990).

Child Rights: Children's rights are the human rights of children with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors. Children's rights includes their right to association with both parents, human identity as well as the basic needs for physical protection, food, universal state-paid education, health care, and criminal laws appropriate for the age and development of the child, equal protection of the child's civil rights, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of the child's race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability, color, ethnicity, or other.

Child Protection: Child protection is the prevention of or responding to the incidence of abuse, exploitation, violence and neglect of children. This includes commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labor and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage. Protection also allows children to have access to their other rights of survival, development, growth and participation (UNICEF).

Child Negligence: Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caregiver which results in death, serious, physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm.

Community: A community is a small or large social unit who have something in common, such as norms, religion, values, or identity. Communities often share a sense of place that is situated in a given geographical area or in virtual space through communication platforms.

Apathy: Apathy is a lack of feeling, emotion, interest, and concern.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The present study is organized in such a way that the stated objectives of the research can be easily fulfilled as well as the stated format of the report. The structure of the study will try to analyze the study in a systematic way. The study has presented the systematic presentation and finding of the study. The study is designed in five chapters which are as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter describes the basic concept and background of the study. It has served orientation for the readers to know about the basic information of the research area, various problem of the

study, objective of the study and the need or significance of the study. It is oriented for readers to give them perspective they need to understand the detailed information about coming chapters.

Chapter 2: Review of Literature and Theoretical Framework

The second chapter of the study assures readers that they are familiar with important research that has been carried out in similar area. It also highlights the framework of study, identifying various factors related and significant with research topic.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

Research methodology refers to the various sequential steps to be adopted by a researcher in studying a problem with certain objectives in view. It describes about the various source of data related with the study and various tools and techniques employed for presenting data.

Chapter 4: Presentation and Analysis of Data

This chapter will analyze the data collected that are related with the study and presents the findings of the study and also comments briefly on them. Problem on the research topic would be highlighted from secondary data and their solution would be arrived from the primary data analysis.

Chapter 5: Summary and Conclusion

On the basis of the results from the data analysis, the researcher concludes about the research objective and answers the research questions and makes further recommendation for better improvements.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Overview of Child Negligence

Nepal's Interim Constitution of 2007 guarantees the rights of children and it has also ratified the United Nations Convention on Rights of Children on 14 September 1990. Nepal also has National Plan of Action (NPA) on Children. It has been adopted with a vision that children enjoy their rights in a society fit for children, and realize their full potential by ensuring the right of each child to improve the quality of life by promoting child-friendly environments including qualitative and free education and eliminating all forms of exploitation, abuse and discrimination against children.

In response to international commitments, Nepal has ratified the two Optional Protocols of UN-CRC; ILO Conventions on the Abolition of Forced Labor (No. 29), Minimum Age Convention (No. 138), and the Convention 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. As a regional commitment, it has ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution-2002 and the Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia-2002. At the national level, the Children's Act-1992 is under revision to confirm to the provisions of the CRC. A significant achievement has been the inclusion of child labor, child trafficking and child bonded labor as priority items on the country's national agenda. The Ministry of Labor and Transport Management (MoLTM) has prepared the Master Plan on Child Labor and the Child Labor Regulation and Prohibition Act (2000) has been enacted. Similarly, in collaboration with ILO-IPEC government has identified seven different sectors concerning the worst form of child labor and efforts were made to reduce the incidences of child labor. Additionally, the government has been using a number of institutional mechanisms including CCWB, District Child Welfare Boards (DCWB) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to implement the provisions of the World Fit for Children Plan of Action.

In spite of all the policies and laws in place, the children's issues have not decreased. Statistics from a recent survey conducted by the ILO demonstrated the seriousness of the situation; 9% of the total child population, have never attended school and 59% have not even completed their primary education. A research conducted by CWIN in association with Save the Children revealed that 73,8% of 110 boys living on the street, had had non-consensual sexual intercourse. Another tragic study conducted by ILO estimated that about 5000 children, mainly girls are working as commercial sex workers. This clearly suggest that the children's right to education, right to survive are not protected here. Even the children are abused and exploited.

Almost 40 per cent of girls have experienced sexual abuse and rape are below 18 years. They are abused at home, in school, work places and other places. (CWIN 2008) 34 per cent of marriages in Nepal are below girls 16 years old. And other 7 per cent of child marriages take place with children below 10 years. (UNICEF 2005). Girls are trafficked for different purposes including domestic work, forced beggary, marriage, and carpet weaving and sex trade. About 20 per cent which is 40,000 of the total trafficked women for sex trade are girls below 16 years. (CWIN 2006). 12,000 girl children and women are trafficked. (ILO, 2001). Now those girls and women are now being trafficked to the Middle East, South-east Asia and also to Europe.

The seriousness of child issues is more in the indigenous group. Still 41% of indigenous children has to manage both school and work at home. (A Study on the Socio-Economic Status of Indigenous Peoples in Nepal). Drop out is also higher among the indigenous children.

2.1.2 Overview on Negligence of Hayu Children

Hayu inhabits in the Ramechhap district. 441Hayus are inhabited in the Sukajor, ward no 7 as per the census of 2011. In one hand the social security allowance provided to the Hayu caste enable the social upliftment of Hayu. Though, the social security allowance has helped Hayu family to raise their living standard, the impacts that it bring to the family having many children is not addressed. The birth of many children in the family signifies lack of care and upbringing by the parents.

As Hayu children are given more opportunities by the government, their educational status has improved than before. Even the trend of early marriage which was prevalent in the previous society has slowly decreasing. (The rural life of Hayu people).

"The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs." (Department of Education and Skills, United Kingdom).

Child neglect is one of the most common forms of child maltreatment and it continues to be a serious problem for many children. Child neglect tremendously affects the physical development, mental and emotional development of a child causing long term consequences, such as poor academic achievement, depression mood and personality disorder. These consequences also impact society, since it is more likely that children who suffered from child neglect will have drug abuse problems and educational failure when they grow up.

2.1.3 Overview on role of community

Community involvement in addressing child negligence is vital, even when adequate protection services and structures don't exist and are operating effectively. Adults and children in a community are best placed to identify local protection issues and to develop the most appropriate solutions in cooperation with service providers. The attitude and behavior of communities towards children can also lie at the heart of protection violations – for example, through their attitudes towards the negligence of children. In order to fulfill children's rights to protection, an effective child protection system must engage and transform such community perspectives, working with the community itself. Yet in many countries around the world, there is little or no local or national government capacity and commitment to protecting children and, as a result, children's rights are violated on a daily basis. This lack of commitment is reflected through inadequate resources, a poorly qualified workforce, and limited local services to meet children's needs. In such cases, governments (who are often the main duty-bearer) do not fulfill their responsibility to protect children, which instead falls almost entirely on the community in which children live.

In some cases, children have only themselves to rely on for protection. Community-based child protection groups are therefore at the forefront of efforts to address child protection in many places, and they are increasingly recognized by governments and NGOs as vital in the establishment of an effective and comprehensive national child protection system. Hence, the role of community is vital in addressing the child protection issue i.e. child neglect in the society. (A common responsibility, report published by the Save the Children)

In Hayu community, the people have not realized that they are knowingly and unknowingly neglecting their child which has eventually affected the physical, emotional and mental development of the children. According to Hosin (2007), "a considerable number of traumatized abused children do not gain access to protective child-protection strategies." Briere (1992) argues that only when "lower-level violence" ceases to be culturally tolerated will there be changes in the victimization and police protection of children. Therefore, community should be strengthened to address the child negligence since child confronts the community at first before all the groups. The child feels secure when there will be safe community and his overall development is possible. Community can play the role of bridge between the service providers and victims of the child neglect in the community.

2.2. Extent of Child Negligence

Child neglect is defined as a type of maltreatment related to the failure to provide needed, age-appropriate care. It is readily observed by individuals in close contact with the child. Once children are in school, personnel often notice indicators of child neglect such as poor hygiene, poor weight gain, inadequate medical care, or frequent absences from school.

More children suffer from neglect in the United States than from physical and sexual abuse combined. The US Department of Health and Human Services found that in 2007 there were 794,000 victims of child maltreatment in the US, of those victims 59% were victims of neglect.

Nepal has made remarkable progress in the last 40 years. In 1970, Nepal had the 12th highest Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the world where 250 infants out of 1000 died before they turned one. By 2010, only 48 infants out of every 1000 born were dying and Nepal had moved ahead of 50 other countries to reduce IMR rates by one-fifth.

In the 70s, one out of every fourth child born every year died before their fifth birthday. By 2010, that statistic had been dramatically reduced and less than 34,000 children out of a total of 730,000 births nationwide, died before turning five. Also, no new case of polio has been detected since 2010 and Nepal was declared polio-free along with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste in 2014.

Only 1 out of every 4 school-aged children went to primary school then. Today, more than 90 percent of children (including girls) are enrolled in primary school. Also worth noting is that the country is on track to meet its Millennium Development Goals on drastically reducing under-5 and maternal mortality.

Nevertheless, Nepal ranks 157 out of 187 countries in the 2011 Human Development Index. Only seven out of ten children enrolled in grade 1 in Nepal's schools reach grade 5, and more than half of them drop out of the school before reaching the lower secondary level. Approximately 620,000 children aged 5-17 are engaged in hazardous work while some 13,000 girls are being sexually exploited in Kathmandu. As many as one in every five Nepali women experience physical violence and one in 10 sexual violence. Nearly 1 in 10 adolescents aged 15-19 experience physical violence during pregnancy. Most often the violence is perpetrated by someone she knows, including by her husband or another male family member.

While overall poverty is decreasing, two thirds of the children are still deprived of at least one of seven basic needs. Inequity is especially evident in terms of geography, age, gender, ethnicity, language, education, HIV status, disability and income. Most of the children, adolescent and women being left out of Nepal's progress are denied many of the same rights simultaneously. These deprivations diminish their potential to reach full capacity as adults, resulting in the transfer of the same deprivations to the next generation.

Though the number of infant mortality rate, child marriage, children deprived of the health facilities and the educational facilities is decreasing in Nepal, much need to be done in the development of the children. Besides, child protection is becoming alarming issue in the development countries like Nepal as the laws regarding the child protection are not implemented properly.

According to the census 2011, only 65.9% population are literate. Still 25.2% of the overall population in 2011 live under the poverty line. Poverty and the illiteracy can increase the likelihood of the child negligence in the family.

Since only 3% of the Hayus are literate, the likelihood of the child negligence in the family is high.

Case story on extent of negligence in family.

PabitraHayu (name changed), 12 years old girl resides in Mudajor. She is staying with her uncle and aunt (father's elder brother and his wife). Her mother has died when he was just 3 years old. Her father is working and staying in Kathmandu. He rarely comes to village and asks about Pabitra. Dressed in the very dirty clothes, she seemed very lost. Her uncle and aunt has two more children who are 7 years and 9 years respectively. She expressed that she has to complete all the works of the house such as bringing water, taking care of their cousins and also cleaning the house and bringing fodder from the jungle for the cattle before attending school. Working all the time in the morning, she has to attend school without meal. Therefore, she looks tired and exhausted in the school.

Source: Field Survey of 2016

2.2.1. Health Outcome

Child negligence may cause dysfunction, contusions, intracranial and intraocular hemorrhages, atrophy, and changes in the part of the brain linked to memory, emotions, and basic drives. Very young children can suffer particularly damaging consequences, as seen in cases of “shaken baby syndrome.”

Mental health disorders can also result from abuse and neglect. Maltreated children tend to have heightened levels of depression, hopelessness, and low self-esteem.

2.2.2 Cognitive and Educational Outcomes

Some studies find associations between childhood abuse and neglect and language deficits, reduced cognitive functioning and attention deficit disorders.

Both neglected and physically abused children tend to do poorly in school, as evidenced by low grades, low standardized test scores, and frequent retention in the same grade, but neglected children fare the worst.

2.2.3 Social and Behavioral Outcomes

Antisocial behavior and physical aggression are two of the most consistent outcomes of child neglect along with fear and anger. Maltreatment can have a negative impact on children's emotional stability and self-regulation, problem solving skills, and the ability to cope with or adapt to new or stressful situations. These traits can cause abused and neglected children to have difficulty developing stable attachments to adult caretakers, problems developing relationships and trust, and behaviors characterized by withdrawal and avoidance. Several studies have suggested a link between childhood victimization and substance abuse in later life. But the evidence for this association is unclear, in that victims of child maltreatment have other problems that may come into play as well.

2.3. Apathy of community and Child Negligence

As a state party to the UN CRC, Nepal has its first and foremost duty to help protect the children who are living at risk condition due to various socio-economic, cultural and political reasons. Ignorance, illiteracy, poverty-stricken situation, armed conflict, natural calamities, and different types of violence in society including harmful traditional practices cause a serious threat to the protection of children. Since the ratification of UN CRC, Nepal has introduced and established a number of national instruments and mechanisms to strengthen the child protection system in the country. These instruments in the forms of national laws, regulations, policies and guidelines have provided basic norms and standards for the protection of children. In order to carry out the policy, guidelines and plans of action, Nepal has also established a number of mechanisms for the protection of children in national, regional and local levels. In the national level, various mechanisms are in place for policy making and dialogue, for enforcement of laws and implementation of the plans of action and for monitoring of child protection system in the country. This includes the bodies of executives, legislature-parliament and judiciary as well as National Human Rights Commission and other NHRIs like National Women's Commission, National Dalit Commission and so on. As the national constitutional body, NHRC has been also actively engaged in the promotion and protection of the rights of the children especially on the child protection. It has made a number of recommendations to the Government of Nepal on child protection issues including prohibition and control of child labour including Kamlari practice, prohibition to recruit child soldiers, care and protection of dependent children in adult prisons,

prohibition and control of corporal punishment in schools and institutions, guidelines for school child protection policy and so on. NHRC has made remarkable recommendations for the benefit of the child considering their best interest whenever they were affected by other incidents and violence. Effectiveness of the national instruments and mechanisms very much depends on mutual co-operation and mutual understanding on the issues of protection of children. If role of these institutions are contradictory to each other, it may lead to non-cooperation and hamper the process of children's protection in the long run. Hence, mutual cooperation and basic understanding of these institutions towards child protection laws, policies and programs of action must be coherent and directed towards the rights based action.

CHAPTER - THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology is a systematic way to solve a problem. It is the process of arriving at the solutions of problems through a planned and systematic dealing with the collection, analysis and interpretation of the facts and the figures. Essentially, the measures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena are called research methodology. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. Its aim is to give the work plan of research.

It is necessary for a researcher to design a methodology for the problem chosen. One should note that even if the method considered in two problems are same the methodology may be different. It is important for the researcher to know not only the research methods necessary for the research under taken but also the methodology. Here, the researcher always tries to search the given question systematically in his own way and tries to find out all the answers that point to a solution. If the research does not work systematically on problem, there would be less possibility to find out the result. For finding or exploring research questions, a researcher faces a lot of problems that can be effectively resolved by using correct research methodology.

The research problem in this study has been selected as apathy of community to address the negligence of Hayu children. This research study will attempt to identify the reasons why children are neglected.

Thus, this chapter provides a fully detailed account of the research methodology, the reasons that the various research strategies were selected and the rationale for the sample selection process. It also, deals with the issues of why the survey instrument was selected as being appropriate for the current study.

3.2 Research Plan and Research Design

A research design is a set of instructions to the investigator to gather and analyze the data collected in a certain way. Research design is a plan that shows how to fulfill the goal of purposed study. Exploratory and analytical research design is used for this study. The findings of this research are based upon both primary and secondary sources. The primary data is collected by using questionnaire method. A structured questionnaire is formulated and interviewed with the Hayu children. Therefore, the findings are based upon the facts and data collected from respondents. Secondary data is also considered to be valuable as they give better insight about the topic and helps to explore the subject in depth. This study has been carried out by using a wide range of academic resources such as articles, books, published journals and websites to gain knowledge of the topic. It is fundamental to have a critical attitude towards this type of data and the researcher tries to use as many sources as possible that deal with similar issues. This way, the researcher to some extent compares the reasoning of different authors and thereby more easily examine the sources in a critical manner.

This research is quantitative research in which data collected are entered in MS Excel where statistical analyses are done. This research is descriptive research where the analyses are taken as conclusions.

3.3 Description of the sample

My study area is ward no. 7 of Ramechhap Municipality. Ramechhap was declared as Ramechhap Municipality in 2014 merging Okhreni VDC and Sukajor VDC with Ramechhap VDC. Now as per the National Planning and Housing Census 2011, Ramechhap Municipality has 12,263 population. My study area is ward no 7 which has population of 3538. Among them, 441 are Hayu people. They reside in 68 households. Out of 68 household, 58 households are chosen with the sample size formula:

Sample size= \underline{n}

$$(1+ n*.05^2)$$

3.4 Instrumentation

At the initial phase, data were collected from secondary sources to develop theoretical framework for undertaking the research. Basically, the secondary sources of data were journals, research paper, e-books etc. The research articles and reports prepared by foreign writers about child negligence and their impacts on children have been taken for reference as well. Similarly, in the later stage, the primary sources of data collection were used for collecting data to analyze data for making findings.

For collecting the primary source of data structured questionnaire were prepared. The questionnaire had structured format which meets the research objectives. For the analysis of collected data, Microsoft Excel is used. For the presentation of data and result of analysis, various tables, graphs and diagrams have also been used. The copy of an online questionnaire prepared for the collection of data can be viewed in Appendix 1. The primary data collected were statistically analyzed to prove the hypothesis and draw out conclusions and recommendations. In this way, the research required the collection of both primary and secondary data for making useful findings.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure and Time Frame

For the collection of data for the research, both primary and secondary methods are used. Approximately, it took 60 days to collect, enter, sort and analyze the data for the research.

Primary Data Collection:

The primary data was collected by interviewing the Hayu children. A total of 58 samples were collected which comprised of 30 females and 28 male respondents. They were students of different schools of Ramechhap Municipality. After collecting the questionnaires, their responses were automatically recorded in excel and analysis was done using Microsoft Excel.

Secondary Data Collection:

The secondary data for this research were collected through the websites, e-books, e-journals and online articles related to this topic.

3.6 Reliability and validity

Validity is one of the strengths of qualitative research and is based on determining whether the findings are accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, the participant, or the readers of an account (Creswell & Miller, 2000).

Reliability is an examination of the stability or consistency of responses. To increase the consistency and reliability of a project, document all procedures, and if possible set up a detailed protocol. (Creswell 2009)

Research validity will be first checked by the help of collected secondary data and online structured questionnaires will be prepared. The final questionnaire will be prepared by revisiting the research objective with the help of research guide to develop higher standard questionnaires. Many inputs that were given by the research guide will be included while finalizing the questionnaire.

Reliability will be maintained by following administered process in primary data collection. To ensure reliability of the data, the respondents will be assured that their responses will not be published and will be used only for research purpose.

3.7 Data Analysis Plan

Data analysis plan is the planning for the data presentation and analysis in research. In this study, the researcher has planned to present and analyze the collected data separately for each question mentioned in the questionnaire.

Microsoft Excel is used for managing and analyzing the collected data. With the help of this software, general and descriptive analysis were conducted.

Frequency and percentage computation describes the number and proportion of the sample respondents.

CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the data collected from the questionnaire are tabulated and analyzed according to the objectives of the report. The data is collected primarily from the respondents living in Ramechhap Municipality. The research was carried out by taking interview with the children studying in the various schools.

The data collected were entered in Microsoft Excel and analyzed through Microsoft Excel tools and techniques. A total of 58 questionnaires from each household were collected and the detailed analysis is presented with tables and figures below:

4.1 GENERAL PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

The first part of the analysis consists of respondents' profile to obtain information relating to gender and age. Each demographic profile is expressed in form of percentage (%) of total 58 respondents. They are briefly discussed below:

4.1.1 Gender

The number of male and female respondents are presented in the table and figure below.

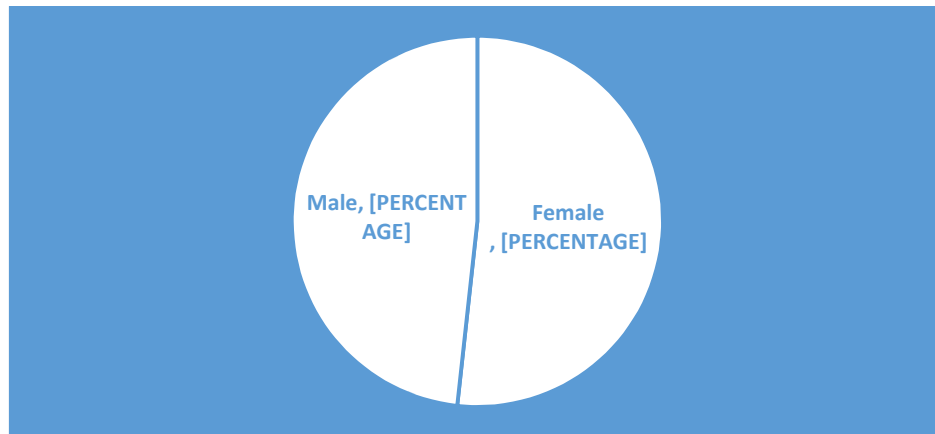
Table 4.1 Distribution by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	30	52
Male	28	48
Total	58	100.00

(Source: Field Survey 2016)

The above table shows data on gender of overall respondents. The table shows that out of 58 respondents, the number of female respondents are 30 respondents and the number of male respondents are 28 respondents.

Figure 4.1 Distribution by Gender



(Source: Field Survey 2016)

4.1.2 Age Group

Respondents generally lies in between the age group of 5 to 18 years. Age groups of respondents are presented in the table and figure below.

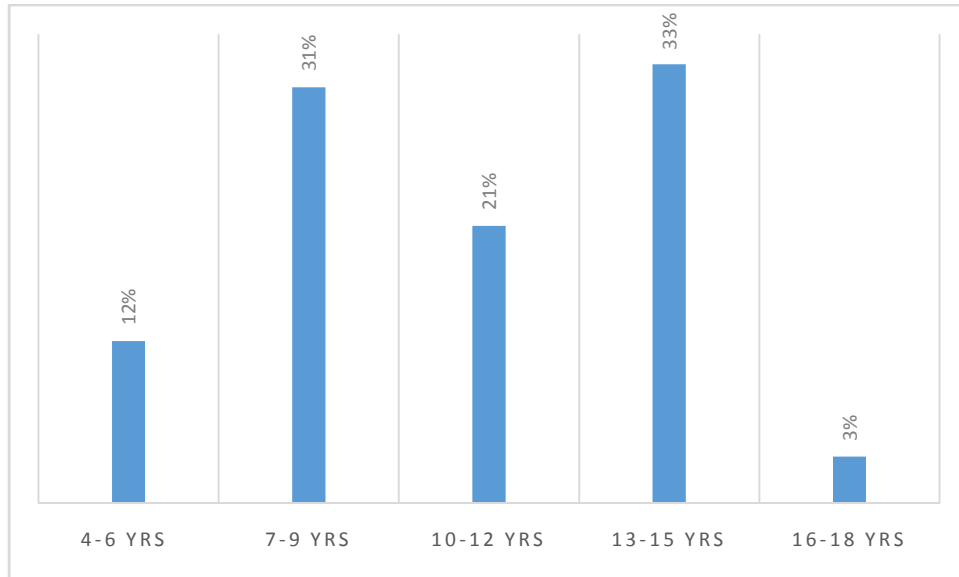
Table 4.2 Distribution by Age-Group

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
4-6	7	12%
7-9	18	31%
10-12	12	21%
13-15	19	33%
16-18	2	3%
Total	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey,2016)

The above table shows data on age group of overall respondents. The table shows that majority numbers of respondents fall under the age group of 13-15 and the least number in the sample of respondents were from the age group of 16-18. The age profiles of 19 respondents are of 13-15 age group, 2 respondents are of 16-18 age group, 7 respondents are of 4-6 age group, 18 respondents are of 7-9 age and 12 respondents are between 10-12 age group.

Figure 4.2 Distribution by Age Group



(Source: Field Survey, 2016)

Figure 2 shows the distribution of respondents based on their age group. 33% of respondents are in the age group of 13-15, 3% from 16-18 years, 12% from 4-6 years, 31% from 7-9 years and 21% from 10-12 years. 13-15 age groups of respondents are higher in the research.

4.2 ASSESSMENT ON EXISTENCE OF CHILD NEGLIGENCE IN HAYU CHILDREN

A comprehensive evaluation regarding the assessment on existence of child negligence in Hayu children are discussed under this heading. The details are elaborated below:

4.2.1 Physical Neglect

It is characterized by the caregiver's failure to provide basic physical necessities such as safe, clean and adequate clothing, housing, food and health care. It also includes inadequate hygiene and forms of reckless disregard for the child's safety and welfare.

Among the Hayu children that were interviewed for the research, it is found that the families are not providing the physical necessities to the children.

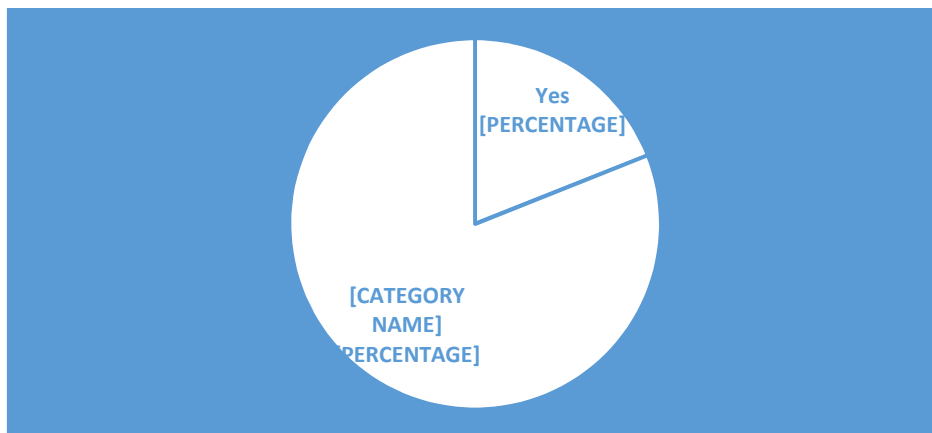
Table 4.3 Condition of Basic Needs

	Morning meal	%	Tiffin	%	Proper clothes	%
Yes	11	19%	5	9%	15	26%
No	47	81%	53	91%	43	74%
Total	58	100%	58	100%	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey,2016)

It is clearly observed from the above table that the majority of children’s basic needs are not fulfilled. Still 11 children out of 58 attend school without having morning meal and 53 do not take day snack with them. Majority of the children go to school without proper clothes.

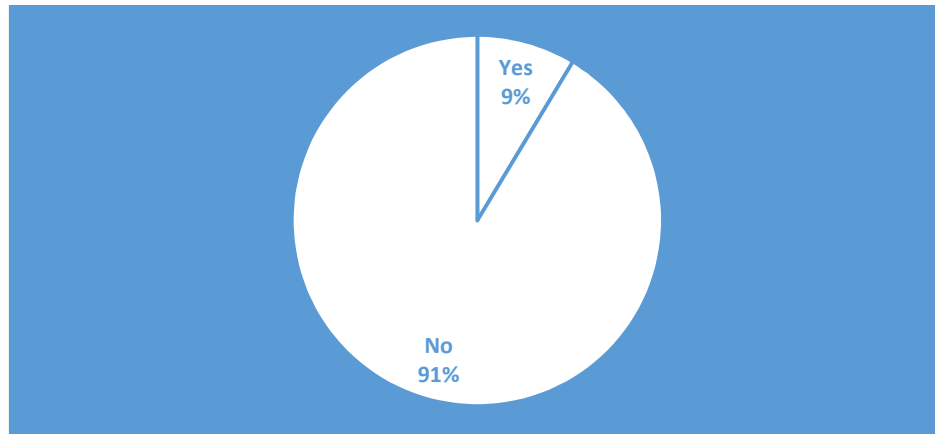
Figure 4.3 Condition of Morning meal



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

Figure shows that still Hayu children attend the school without having morning meal in the morning. 81% of the respondents go to school without proper meal in the morning.

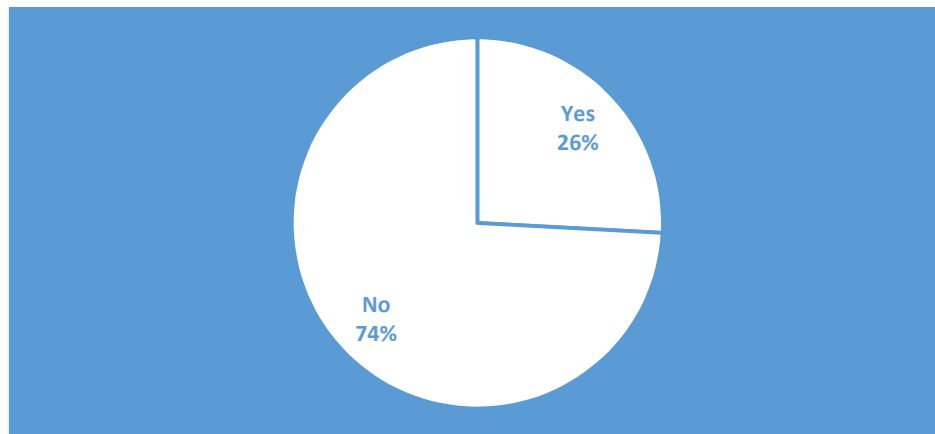
Figure 4.4 Children with Tiffin



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

It is observed from the above figure that 91% of children go to the school without tiffin.

Figure 4.5 Children with Proper clothes



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

Above figure depicts that 74% children are without proper clothing. They attend school without clothes as per the season.

4.2.2 Supervisory Neglect

When caregiver leaves a child alone for more than a reasonable period and does not provide for the presence of alternative age-appropriate care (where the substitute caregiver is capable of caring for the child) (Scott, 2014).

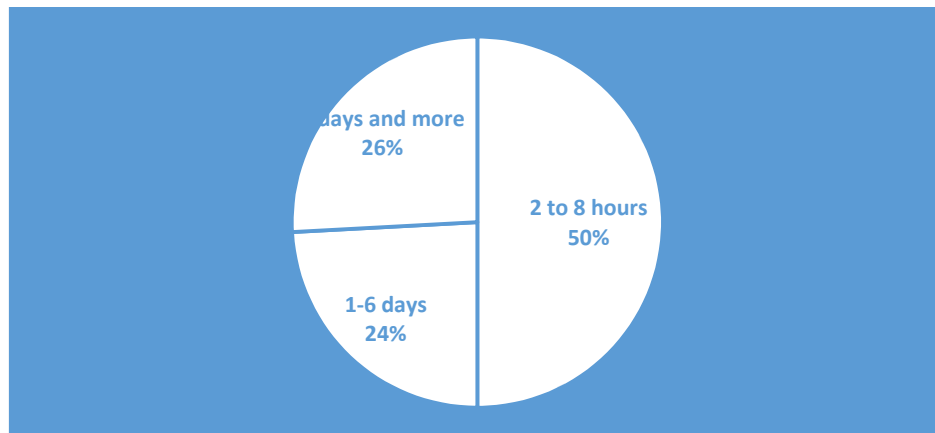
Table 4.4 Status of Abandonment

Duration	Frequency	%	Alternative care giver
2 to 8 hours	29	50%	No
1-6 days	14	24%	No
7 days and more	15	26%	No
Total	58	100%	

(Source: Field Survey,2016)

From the above data, it is observed that 50% of respondents are left without the alternative care giver for 2 to 8 hours, 24% for 1-6 days and 26% for 7 days and more. The above data can be further illustrated from the figure below:

Figure 4.7 Status of Abandonment



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

4.2.3 Educational Status

Government of Nepal has defined that the proper age of the student as per grade which is tabulated below:

Table 4.5 Grade of the students as per age according to Nepal Education System

Educational level	Grade	Grade to	Age from (yrs)	Age to (yrs)	Total duration	Remarks
Primary	1	5	6	11	5	Secondary Education Examination (SEE) at Grade 10
Lower Secondary	6	8	12	14	3	
Lower Secondary	9	10	15	16	2	
Higher Secondary	11	12	17	18	2	

Source: Ministry of Education

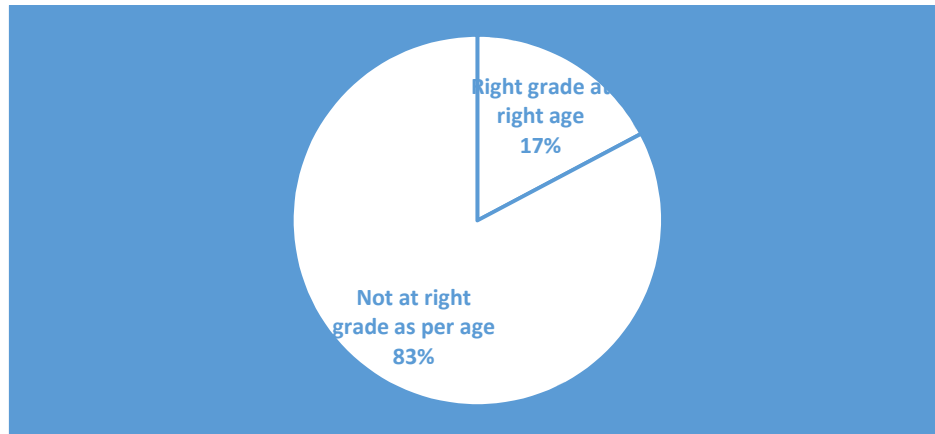
Table 4.6 Distribution by age and grade

Detail	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Right grade at right age	10	17%
Not at right grade as per age	48	83%
Total	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey, 2016)

From the above data, it is observed that 83% of respondents are not in right grade as per their age. In the Hayu community of the field area, the parents are not very much aware regarding the importance of education. They did not prioritize much for enrolling the students at the right age which resulted in the large number of students not right grade as per their age. The above data shown in table is illustrated in the pie diagram below:

Figure 4.8Distribution by age and grade



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

In addition to this, parents are also not able to meet other requirement regarding the education of the children.

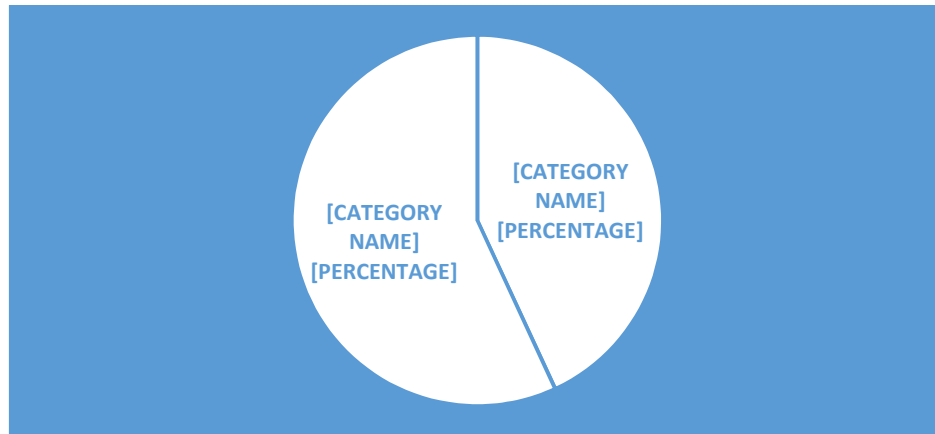
Table 4.7Timely addressing needs of educational supplies

Response	Frequency	%
Yes	25	43%
No	33	57%
Total	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey,2016)

Children are too young to decide on their own and for their welfare. So, parents are the first primary caregiver to think about their betterment. In the study area, for the proper schooling of the children, the educational requirements are not met. The children go to school without adequate educational supplies. Only 43% of the children attend school with sufficient exercise books, pencils, erasers etc. Still 57% of the children are without the copies in the school. The above data shown in table is illustrated in the pie diagram below:

Figure 4.9 Timely addressing needs of educational supplies



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

Regular visit of the parents to the school is must so that they can be updated about the educational performance of their children. However, it is observed that the parents in the rural areas and of the community schools visit school very less. The trend of visiting school is during the school events or if meeting is called by the teachers. Prioritizing the school visit to consult with the teachers about their children education seems very rare in the villages.

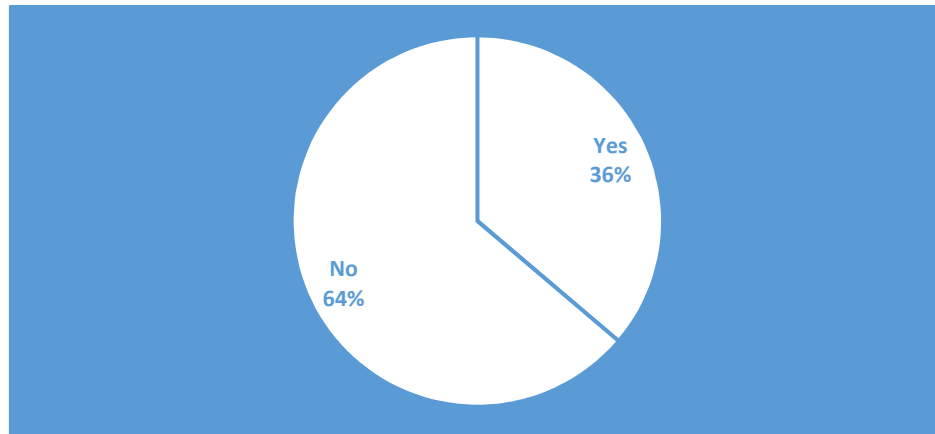
Table 4.8 School visit by parents

Response	Frequency	%
Yes	15	26%
No	43	74%
Total	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey,2016)

Above table shows that 26% parents visit the school whereas still 74% parents are not aware about the importance of visiting school of their children. This is illustrated by the pie chart as well.

Figure 4.10 School visit by parents



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

Children are busy with the household or agricultural activities or they do not have habit to study at home. However, due to lack of supervision from the parents, children are not allocating time to study at home after school.

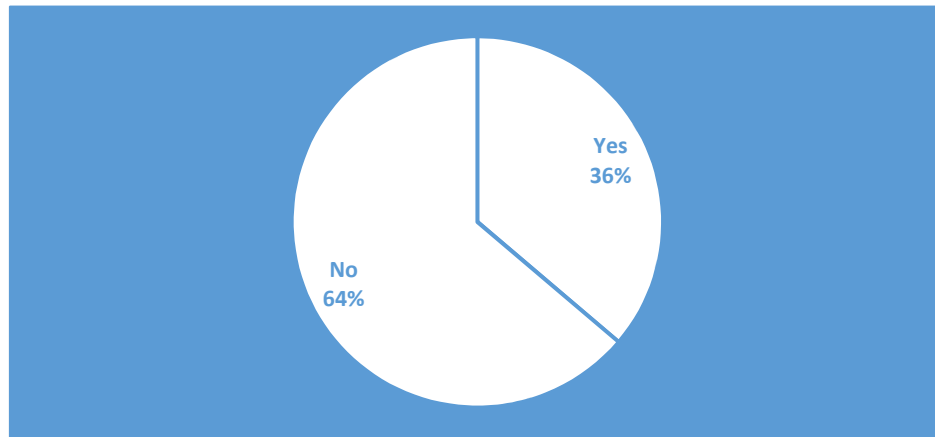
Table 4.9 Distribution by children studying at home

Response	Frequency	%
Yes	21	36%
No	37	64%
Total	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey,2016)

From the above table still 64% of the children of the study area are not revising the lessons at home or doing assignments. Because of this trend may affect their learning achievement and willingness to go to the school. Pie chart will also clarify the above table.

Figure 4.11 Distribution by children studying at home



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

4.2.4 Emotional Neglect

It is characterised by a lack of caregiver warmth, nurturance, encouragement and support (note that emotional neglect is sometimes considered a form of emotional maltreatment).

According to statistics collected in 2010 under round 4 of the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey programme (MICS4), 83% of children aged 2-14 experienced violent “discipline” (physical punishment and/or psychological aggression) in the home in the month prior to the survey. This also shows that the physical punishment is ongoing in the houses of Nepal.

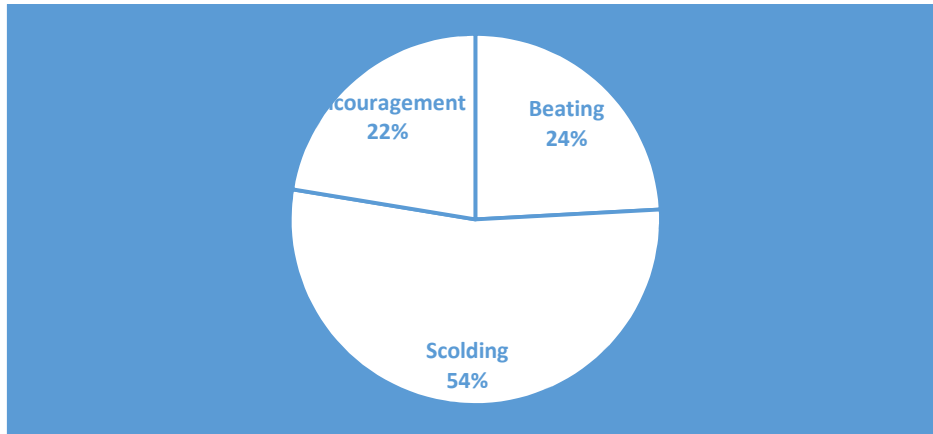
Table 4.10 Ways of maintaining discipline at home

Ways	Frequency	%
Beating	14	24%
Scolding	31	53%
Encouragement	13	22%
Total	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey,2016)

From the above data, it is observed that 24% of respondents are receiving the physical punishment and 53% are also scolded by their parents. Only 22% of the children are nurtured by encouraging. This can be illustrated by the pie chart as well:

Figure 4.12 Ways of maintaining discipline at home



(Source: Field Survey, 2016)

4.2.5 Medical Status

It is characterised by a caregiver's failure to provide appropriate medical care. This could occur through a failure to acknowledge the seriousness of an illness or condition, or the deliberate withholding of appropriate care.

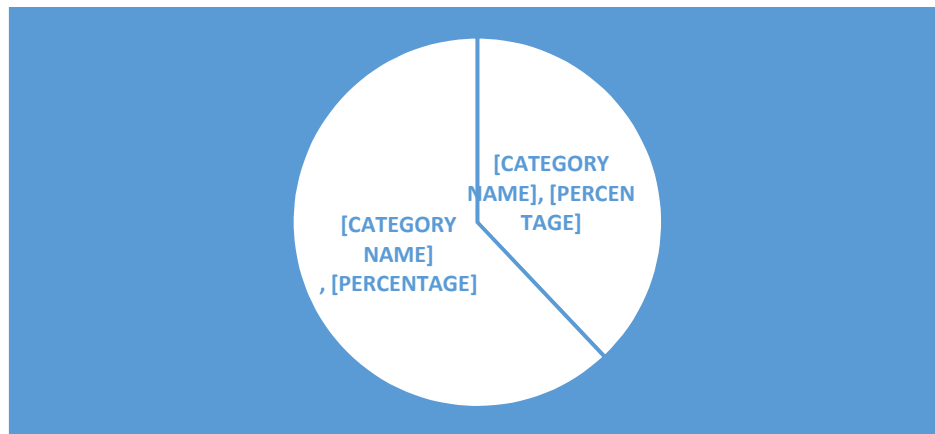
Table 4.11 Status of Basic Health Facilities

Visit to hospital	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	38%
No	36	62%
Total	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey, 2016)

Parents should take the children to the hospital for the treatment whenever they became sick. But the parents of the study area provide the home treatment and wait for the children to recover. Only 38% has taken the children to the hospital. The following pie chart illustrates the above table.

Figure 4.13 Status of Basic Health Facilities



(Source: Field Survey, 2016)

4.3 ASSESSMENT OF CAUSE OF CHILD NEGLIGENCE IN HAYU COMMUNITY

This section provides an insight on the reasons behind the negligence of Hayu children.

4.3.1 Poverty

If the parents do not have the enough money to pay the bills, the sad truth is that children are not always priority that they need to be. Even the families are extremely poor, they should always be enough assistance that the children should not be neglected as long as their care is made a priority.

Hayus were nomadic until a few years ago: now they are mostly engaged in farming and wage labor. Most of them are landless and 80% of them live below poverty line. Almost 75% of them are illiterates.

Still the families of the study area adopt traditional way of the farming. They grow pulses, beans, maize, wheat etc. The area is the hilly region and water is not sufficient for the agriculture. The

agricultural production is very low and the income from the agriculture is also very low making the families poor.

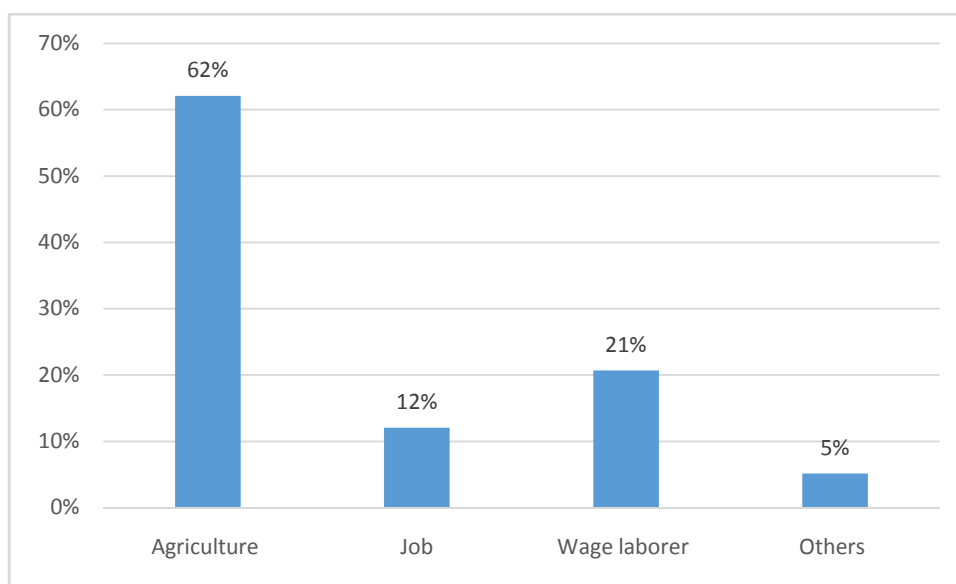
Table 4.12 Source of Income of parents

Source of income	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	36	62%
Job	7	12%
Wage laborer	12	21%
Others	3	5%
Total	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey, 2016)

From this result, it is observed that main bread owner of the children are mostly engaged in agricultural activities. 62% respondents' bread winner perform agricultural works, 5% as the most least are engaged in other works. 21% are wage laborers and 12% are job holders. This data is further illustrated in bar diagram below:

Figure 4.14 Source of income of parents



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

4.3.2 Lack of education

Parents may have missed much of their own education having been victims of neglect themselves. They may have no qualification and so struggled to obtain employment which makes them dependent on benefits. Such an existence is passport to poverty. Parents may also have little knowledge to equip them in raising children. They themselves may be the produce to parental neglect, and having missed out on an education, they lack the basic skills to provide decent home environment.

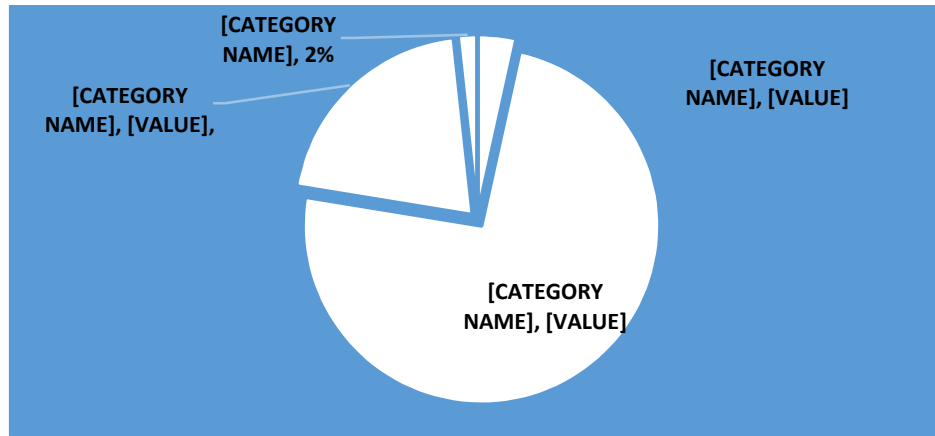
Table 4.13 Educational status of parents

Educational status	# of families	Percentage
Both literate	2	3%
Both illiterate	43	74%
Father literate	12	21%
Mother literate	1	2%
Total	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey,2016)

Though, Ramechhap is declared as the literate municipality by the government of Nepal, the parents know only to write their names. Still the people here can only read and write. In the study area, among the 58 households, only 3% household has both parents educated. However, majority of the parents are illiterate comprising 74%. About 21% children's have their father educated and only 2% have their mother educated. It is further illustrated in the pie chart below:

Table 4.15 Educational status of parents



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

4.3.3 Lack of knowledge and skill

A parent themselves may be the victim of the parental neglect. It will be no surprise to find that they are already on the back foot when it comes to looking after and raising the child themselves. They neglect their experience may mean they have missed large parts of their education and so happen deprived of other useful sources of knowledge. They may have missed the opportunity to acquire skills that an education would have equipped them with.

4.3.4 Isolated community

The psychological impact of isolation can be profound when faced with the responsibility of raising a child alone, and possibly in difficult circumstances. The impact on the parents could be such to put the child at risk of neglect as the direct consequences.

As the study area is the residence of only Hayu community and this area is isolated from other caste group, the social isolation is also the reason for the prevalence of child negligence. Only few household of the area belong to the Newar caste.

4.3.5 Employment opportunities

The lack of the stable or regular, and well paying job inevitably impacts on parents ability to provide a positive environment to raise children. Low income is associated with the poor diet, inadequate housing and poor health. When the parents loses the jobs, the loss of self worth and ability to provide for the family causes a massive psychological impact on a parent that cannot be underestimated. This in return can impact on the parents capability to look after the child, and so in itself is a risk factor.

As mentioned above the Hayus are mostly involved in Agriculture or the wage laborers, they are not paid regularly. So, lack of stable or regular and well paying job is also the reason for the child negligence in the Hayu community.

4.3.6 Inadequate housing

Having inadequate housing is not conducive to good health, either for the parents or for the children. Badly the insulated and poorly constructed and maintained properties are often expensive to heat and to keep clean and dry. They do not provide the condition for the children to thrive. Inadequate houses are often located in areas with histories of antisocial behavior and crime and are associated with poverty and other causes of neglect. Among the interviewed families, 82% of families have inadequate housing facilities.

4.3.7 Regular Consumption of Alcohol

As a indigenous caste, the alcohol consumption is acceptable in the Hayu community. The study area where parents were interviewed, 74% of father consumed the alcohol and this has created chaos in the household. Therefore, the upbringing of the children is affected in the family where father is regularly consuming alcohol.

4.4 ASSESSMENT ON EFFECTS OF CHILD NEGLIGENCE

This chapter explains about the effects of negligence in the children. This chapter also attempts to analyze the data and information collected for securing objectives and derives the major findings of the study.

The impact of neglect on a child may not be apparent at an early stage except in the most extreme cases. However the effects of neglect are harmful and possibly long lasting for the victims. Its impact can become more severe as a child growing older and can encompass multiple areas including

Health and physical development

Intellectual and cognitive development

Emotional and psychological development

Social and behavioral development

Although, there are four categories of neglect's effects on an individual they often are related. For example if a child experiences neglect that leads to a delayed development of the brain, this may lead to cognitive delays of psychological problems which may manifest as social and behavioral problems. Because neglected children often experience multiple consequences that may be the result of neglect and related circumstances in their lives, it may be difficult to determine if the impact is related specifically to the neglect is caused by another factor or arises from a combination of factors.

The impacts of the neglect are explained below:

4.4.1 Relationship and Attachment

A parent or carer's behaviour has a big impact on a child. It can also affect the relationship between parent and child.

This relationship, or bond, between a child and their primary caregiver - usually mum or dad but sometimes another family member or carer - is described by attachment theory.

When a child is neglected they don't usually have a good relationship or bond with their parent. Psychologists would describe this as a poor attachment.

Poor attachment can significantly affect the relationships that people have throughout their lives, including how they interact with their own children. Early intervention can change attachment patterns, reducing harm to a child and helping them to form positive attachments in adulthood.

4.4.2 Brain Development

Neglect can severely alter the way a child's brain works. This can lead to an increased risk of depression in later life as well as dissociative disorders and memory impairments. Changes to the brain caused by neglect have also been linked to panic disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

4.4.3 Poor appearance and hygiene

The child who is neglected have poor appearance and hygiene. They can be:

-) be smelly or dirty
-) have unwashed clothes
-) have inadequate clothing, e.g. not having a winter coat

-) seem hungry or turn up to school without having breakfast or any lunch money
-) have frequent and untreated nappy rash in infants.

Table No. 4.13 Status of Hygiene

Observation	Clothes hygiene		Personal Hygiene	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Clean	21	36%	12	20%
Dirty	37	64%	46	80%
Total	58	100%	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey,2016)

Among the interviewed children, it is observed that about 36% of children were clean clothes and 20% have maintained their hygiene. However, still 64% of children were with poor clothes and 80% have not maintained their proper hygiene.

4.4.4 Relationship and Attachment

The child who is neglected have health and development problems. They may have:

-) untreated injuries, medical and dental issues
-) repeated accidental injuries caused by lack of supervision
-) recurring illnesses or infections
-) not been given appropriate medicines
-) missed medical appointments such as vaccinations
-) poor muscle tone or prominent joints

-) skin sores, rashes, flea bites, scabies or ringworm
-) thin or swollen tummy
-) anaemia
-) tiredness
-) faltering weight or growth and not reaching developmental milestones (known as failure to thrive)
-) poor language, communication or social skills.
-) Lack of Self esteem and confidence

4.4.5 Educational Performance

If the child is neglected, then the child lacks the enthusiasm to study and perform better. He is less interactive and participates less in the extra curricular activities conducted by the school. Lack of self esteem and self confidence to do better are the effects of child negligence which will eventually affect the performance of the children. .

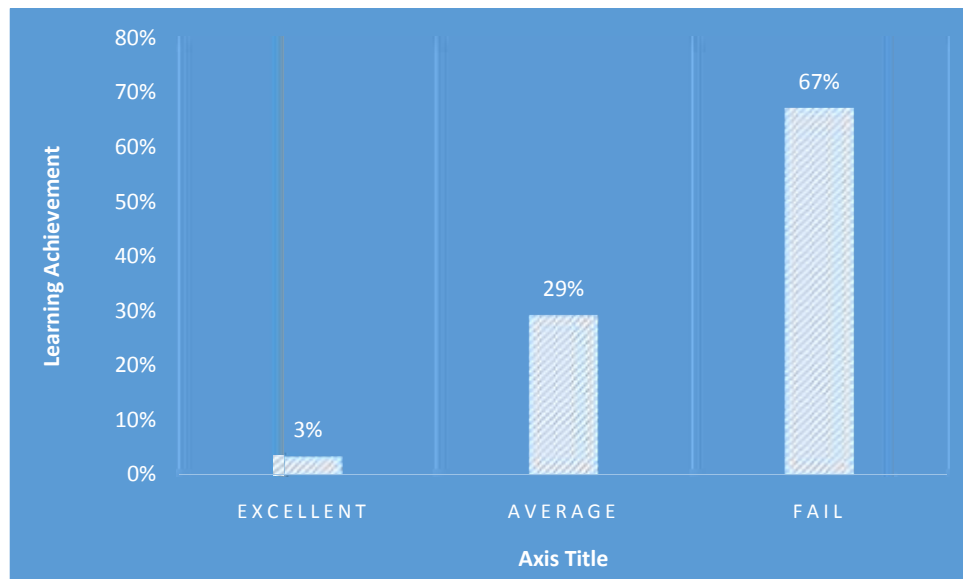
Table No. 4.14 Distribution of Children by Educational Performance

Educational Performance	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	2	3%
Average	17	29%
Fail	39	67%
Total	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey,2016)

It is observed that the children of the Hayu are neglected. Therefore, the negligence has affected the children in their educational performance. Out of interviewed respondents, 3%, 29% children are excellent and average in learning respectively whereas 67% children are not good in their study and fail in the examination. This is further illustrated by the bar diagram.

Table No. 4.16 Distribution of Children by Educational Performance



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

4.4.6 Continuation of Child Negligence

The continuation of child negligence in future is main effect of the child negligence. The children who are raised in the neglected family will raise their children in the same environment after they become parents as well. So, timely prevention of the child negligence is necessary.

4.5 DETERMINING THE NEED OF COMMUNITY TO SOLVE CHILD NEGLIGENCE IN HAYU COMMUNITY

According to the census 2011, only 65.9% population are literate. Still 25.2% of the overall population in 2011 live under the poverty line. Poverty and the illiteracy can increase the likelihood of the child negligence in the family.

Hayu are endangered indigenous people of Nepal, numbering a few hundred families. They live along the neighborhoods of the Maryang River, and they are also found in the districts of Sindhuli and Ramechhap. However, the village of Ratanchura in Sindhuli is considered their ancestral home.

The area from the head of the Likhu river to Sunkoshi or the Ramechhap municipality in the Ramechhap district is the primitive settlement of Hayus. Hayus are scattered from here to other areas of Ramechhap up to Ratanchura of Sindhuli. At present they are also found in small numbers in Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi and Kavre district.

"Hayu consider themselves as an indigenous people who have descended from Kirant dynasty. The area from the head of the Likhu river to Sunkoshi or the VDC areas of Okhreni, Sukajor and Ramechhap municipality in Ramechhap district is the primitive settlement of Hayus. According to their mythology, Hayus are the youngest of five Kirats(i.e. Sural, Sunuwar, Rai, Limbu and Hayu). This youngest brother was left behind while roaming around in the search of an appropriate settlement. The brother so left behind carried a drum. The drum started to play on its own when he reached Mudajor of Ramechhap.

As mentioned above, the population of Hayu is very minimum and they are at the risk of extinction. The caste whose existence is at risk, to protect them from extinction government has issued the allowance to every individual. The government has given many opportunities to the Hayu caste which has ensured the upliftment in the life of the Hayu castes. They are provided with social security allowance. Addressing other needs such as social, economic etc the issues of the children remain unaddressed. As there is provision of the allowance for the Hayu caste, the children are considered as the source of income in the family. The family which consists of many family members is provided with large amount of allowance. Each member of the family gets Rs. 1000/. Though the provision of this allowance was made for the upliftment of the living standard of the Hayu community, it is used in the wrong way. The status of the children is very pathetic in Hayu caste. Children by nature are emotionally, socially, physically and mentally

weak and immature. They are unable to express their wants and desires. So, they remain exploited. Even the Hayu children are not well protected.

Hayus are residing in the clustered community. They have constructed houses joining each other houses. Some houses are apart as well. However, their community is clustered and isolated from the other caste. Since, they have the strong we feeling, if the children are without parental care, the other neighbors can also provide care to the children.(The rural life of Hayu people)

To address the issues of child negligence, community can play a vital role. Community's involvement became tertiary if there is lack of government involvement in case of child protection. As community is at the forefront, it should address child protection issues in many places. Besides, if community fulfills its responsibility of the child protection, then the mechanism of addressing the child protection issues will be sustainable.

As the Hayu community is the marginalized caste group and due to existence of illiteracy, Hayu people are ignorant about the existence of the community organizations in the municipality for addressing the issues of the children.

These people are too busy to meet their needs of hand to mouth. They are engaged in the agriculture, wage laborer and other various low paid jobs. Besides, they are also not aware about the roles and responsibilities of the community based organization for addressing child issues.

There are policies and laws regarding the child protection. However, they are not properly implemented. So, we cannot leave the cases of child negligence as it is. So, if the country cannot assure the child protection, then the community can prepare its mechanism for protecting children from the negligence. From the study conducted above, it is concluded that the Hayu children are physically, emotionally, educationally and medically neglected. So, as an immediate solution to the existing child negligence, the existing community mechanism such as child club, village child protection committee or municipal child protection committee can be strengthened.

4.6ROLE OF COMMUNITY

Communities and neighborhoods play an important role in ensuring the safety and well-being of children by strengthening families. The community is second family or forum for the children in the growing process. Not only this it is the practical school of the children from where they learn

culture, social norms and various behaviors prevalent in their community. The growth and development of the children is directly affected by the type of the community where the children is raised. So, the community involvement is felt very necessary to solve the child negligence issues.

Children live within communities; the patterns of everyday life and the norms and values (such as local power structures) that shape community life can have a very strong positive or negative impact on how children are treated. Communities are relevant to child protection, both as sources of threats but also as having a role in finding solutions to child protection issues.

The initiation of the community will be long lasting so the government has also encouraged community schools to form child clubs and youth club so that the problems can be solved in children's participation. Besides, to monitor the issues of the children in the municipality, Municipal Child Protection Committee comprising of 9 members is also formed.

The community can help in the following ways:

) **Child Free Labor Community:**

In the initiation of the community, various child issues such as child labor, early marriage, violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect can be addressed. The community can form various groups and raise awareness in the community people and solve the above mentioned child issues.

) **Participation of Children in their Issues**

If the community is mobilized, then the children will come , group and discuss on their issues. They will solve the issues in their participation. It is observed that in the schools where child club is active, the severity of corporal punishment is decreasing. Even the teachers and parents are being careful for the fulfillment of the needs of the children.

) **Prevention of the Potential Child at Risk**

It is the community who know the first about the issues of the child. It can find about the child at risk and help to prevent child from the risk. With the involvement of the community, the child can be prevented from the child marriage, child labor, violence, exploitation etc.

) **Respect and practice positive disciplinary approach**

Identifying the types of risks confronting children or the ability of families and the community to provide care for and meet the needs of children.

Identifying vulnerable children and trying to understand the reasons or causes of their vulnerability. This may also involve keeping a simple register of children experiencing protection concerns and the reasons why; or in an armed conflict or emergency situation, identifying children separated from their families and linking them to family-tracing activities.

) Mapping out the resources or services that can provide support to children and families.

Referring or helping children and families access local services by bringing them to the attention of service providers or groups who can help address their needs, such as access to welfare support, medical attention, food, shelter and education.

) Acting as a focal point for reporting child protection concerns, including physical or sexual abuse, violence or exploitation.

Coordinating activities within the community in support of child and family welfare. Engaging in discussions with children and families on the issues that affect them on an ongoing basis and working with the community to find or develop appropriate solutions. Supporting and promoting the genuine participation of children in decision-making that affects their lives – in part by modeling good practices of communication between adults and children and respecting the views of children.

Since the community can help the children to be protected in many ways, the following child protection mechanism can be strengthened. The detail description about the existing community mechanism of Ramechhap Municipality is explained below:

- 1) Child Club
- 2) Municipal Child Protection Committee or Village Child Protection Committee

It is composed of nine members. The members of Municipal Child Protection Committee are as follows:

Municipal Child Protection and Promotion sub-Committee (MCPC) shall be formed in every municipality by organizing a municipal gathering also with the participation of children.

(Note)

The government has been establishing MCPC to protect and promote child rights in a municipality since a couple of years back. District Child Welfare Board (DCWB) monitors it. Its main role is to identify the cases of child abuse and exploitation, to refer them to the appropriate unit such as police and DCWB for further actions.

Members

MCPC consists of the following 9 members.

MCPC shall select a Coordinator and Member Secretary from among themselves.

Provision of Member Secretary is in the guideline. However, it has been observed not in practice in Ramechhap Municipality

Position	Criteria
1 Coordinator	1 representative of Municipality
1 member	1 teacher of governmental school
1 member	1 Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV)
1 member	1 women activist
1 member	1 child rights activist or representative of civil society
1 member	1 child of child club network
3 members	3 representatives from ethnic, indigenous, minority, Dalit, and backward class and community

Roles and responsibilities of MCPC/VCPC

-) To collect the data of children in the respective municipality who need special care and protection, and update that data, and send it to DCPC
-) To prepare the profile of organizations including child clubs/forum/groups, VCPC, paralegal committee working on child issues in the VDC and to conduct and make to

conduct promotional and protection related activities on child rights by making necessary coordination and collaboration with such organizations

-) To make necessary coordination to have various agencies of the government of Nepal and development partners to plan and implement community based programs by identifying the local needs related to children, to make supervision and inspection
-) To organize awareness raising for the protection and promotion of child rights
-) To encourage local organizations to work on children's issues.
-) To provide necessary counseling, suggestion and direction for the conduction of programs
-) To refer the complaints received on child rights violation to relevant agencies and to provide coordination on such complaints
-) To make provision for emergency assistance for children as per the necessity
-) To advocate on child protection issues and to provide support to DCWB for the effective child protection
-) To present the progress report on programs related to children implemented in the municipality

Case Study

Municipality Child Protection Committee supported child

Ramechhap is also one of the highly affected districts out of 14 districts by earthquake of April 25 and May 12, 2015. Though human casualties have remained low (41 deaths), many households have been recorded to have been destroyed following the earthquake of 12 May.

Lila (name changed), is a girl studies in grade three in Mahakali Secondary School in Ramechhap. She used to live with her uncle and her grandparents after her mother passed away four years ago. Her father married again and left them. She has an elder brother who studies in grade 6 in the same school. According to one of her teacher, her uncle used to make her do household chores and agricultural work so much so that she used to had blisters in her hands. Now, her uncle is living separately after the earthquake which means less work for her. However, as grandfather is very old and cannot do much physical work, she has to help her grandmother in the household chores and in the field. Lila performs most of the household

chores as is expected of all the girls by their families in remote parts of Nepal. Both of her grandparents receive old age allowance which they use to sustain the family of four. Her grandmother also sells some surplus food in the weekly market sometimes. After the earthquake on 25 April 2015, their house collapsed and they had to live under the temporary shelter made of tarpaulin and bamboos.

Hayus are one of the endangered indigenous groups in Nepal who live in Ramechhap and Sindhuli district. Most of them are landless people living off by working as daily wage laborer. Hence, most of them are living under the poverty line.

Academically, she is an average student. Despite her difficult circumstance at home, she has been attending school regularly which shows her interest in study according to her school teacher. According to the teacher, Lila became more quite and was not very interactive. But gradually as per the observation of Ramita K.C., she slowly started showing interest in activities such as making garland out of the alphabet cubes or singing songs.

Teachers tried their best to make her involve in the games and other activities. Though they have not been able to talk to Lila’s grandparents, they are trying to engage her more with her peers who are more interactive and are close to her. They are also sitting beside her to make her feel that they are there for her.

Even the Municipality Child Protection Committee informed about this to the Counselling department of the Women and Children Department in Manthali and look out the support of the counselor for her. She has visited by the counselor of Women and Children Department and she has recovered. In this way, whenever community find the cases of child negligence, if it is aware it refers to the child protection agencies or the governmental organizations.

4.6.1 Awareness of Hayu people about Existing Child Protection Mechanism

The households and children are not aware of the child protection committee existing in the municipality.

Table 4.15 Distribution of Family on Awareness on Child Protection Mechanism

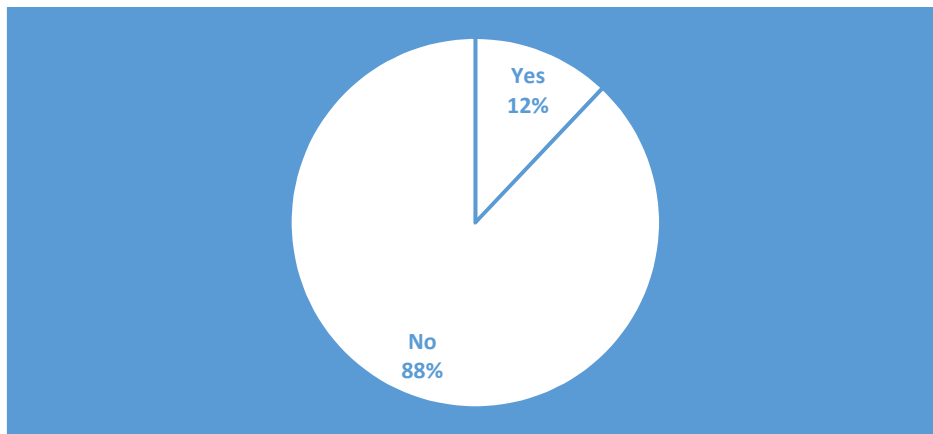
Response	Frequency	%
Yes	7	12%

No	51	88%
Total	58	100%

(Source: Field Survey,2016)

From the above table, it is observed that still 88% of the Hayu household are not aware of the existing child protection committee and its functions. The above table is also illustrated in pie chart.

Figure 4.17 Distribution of Family on Awareness on Child Protection Mechanism



(Source: Field Survey,2016)

CHAPTER – FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to find out causes, impacts of the child negligence in the Hayu children of the Ramechhap Municipality.

Hayu people are economically poor and considered as the endangered caste and devoid of access to all resources and educationally disadvantaged.

According to a recently conducted survey, there is one Hayu in Ramechhap who has completed Bachelor's degree, two who have completed Proficiency Certificate Level and 16 who have passed the SLC examinations (Subba, BS2056).

Agriculture is the main occupation of the Hayu and the social security allowance is another source of income for them. As the government of Nepal is also trying its best to uplift the socio economic condition of the Hayu caste, the issues of the children remain unnoticed in that caste.

Still the children are not enrolled in right grade as per their age. Hayu children still have low learning achievement in the school as compared to other children of the community.

The effects of the child negligence is very transparent in the children's educational status, hygiene, personal hygiene and behavior. So, the parents should be made aware about the child negligence and its effects. They should be made realize that in future also the child raised in the neglected families will suffer from many relationship and attachment problem. Besides, the family should know that the neglected child are prone to the risks such as drug abuse, child marriage, child labor, drug addiction and poor family life.

The major findings of the study are presented below:

1. Out of 58 respondents, the number of male respondents were 28 respondents and the number of female respondents were 30. Therefore, more female Hayu children are neglected.

2. Keeping in view the age factor, the majority numbers of respondents fall under the age group of 13-15 and the least number in the sample of respondents were from the age group of 16-18.
3. Most of the respondents (83%) were not at the right grade as per their age.
4. Parents are engaged in the agriculture or wage laborer, so the family did not have the regular source of income creating the problem for the children's needs fulfillment. It was found that 57% of children's need of educational supplies are not met timely.
5. It was observed that most of the respondents (53%) are scolded by the parents as a way of maintaining discipline at home.
6. It was observed that most of the respondents (64%) are engaged in the household or agricultural activities and are not getting enough time to study at home.
7. Most of the respondents (74%) have their parents both illiterate giving rise to the prospect of high negligence. They were raised in the neglected environment so they are raising their children in the similar way they are raised.
8. Most of the respondents (62%) are engaged in the agricultural activities which need more time of the parents. This has given rise to the abandonment of the children at home without any caregiver.
9. It was found that 88% families are not aware of the child protection committee existing in the municipality.
10. It is not issue for the children above 10 years to leave at home alone and go for their work. The children are left at home without anyone to supervise. Staying at home with siblings for a week is also not an issue for Hayu parents.
11. The Hayu children attend school without the necessary and adequate educational supplies which has affected in their learning achievement. Majority of the children (67%) have failed their examination.
12. Large number of siblings in the family is also cause for the child negligence in the family of Hayu.
13. As there is existence of Negligence in the family, community can play an important role to address this negligence. The community though is isolated the community has the we feeling and the people are of helping nature. The negligence can be addressed by

strengthening the child protection mechanism and the child clubs and other groups such as mother groups etc.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the learning from the study, the following recommendations have been suggested for future protection interventions:

- Revive community organizations (CPCs, VCCHT, Child Clubs etc.) that are mandated for protection, and mobilize them through proper training and support regarding prevention, monitoring, detection and referral.
- Sensitize non-protection community mechanisms (camp management committee, WASH groups, child clubs, women's groups, saving groups etc.) on protection risks, practical protection actions and how to make referrals.
- Strengthen dialogue about protection concerns within meetings within other organization working for the child protection or child rights.
- Provide the contact details of the protection concerned organizations to the community people for the contact and refer of the child protection issue cases or neglect

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APPENDIX-A

A. Questionnaire for the children

Personal information

1. Name of the interviewee...

Ward No...

Tole/village.....

Age.....

Sex...

School:

Roll No:

Number of family members:

Father:

Mother:

Guardian:....

B. Status of Neglect

1. Physical Neglect

- 1) Have you eaten your meal before coming to school ? a) Yes..... b) No.....
- 2) Have you brought tiffin with you ? a) Yes..... b) No.....
- 3) Wearing clothes according to the season? a) Yes..... b) No...
- 4) Personal hygiene status
 - 1) Clothes
 - 2) Last time took bath
 - 3) Status of nail
 - 4) Cleanliness of hands and legs
 - 5) Brush teeth

2. Supervisory neglect:

- 5) How long does it take you to come school ?.....
- 6) While coming to the school does the way to school is safe enough to travel alone? a) Yes..... b) No.....
- 7) Does anyone come to the school to fetch you and drop you? a) Yes..... b) No.....

3. Medical Neglect

- 8) When did you become sick last time?
- 9) Did your parents take you hospital or health post when you were sick ? a) Yes.....
b) No.....
- 10) When did you consume the deworming pills last time?.....

4. Educational Neglect

- 11) Do you have sufficient educational supplies necessary for your study? a) Yes.....
b) No.....
- 12) Who usually purchase the educational supplies for you?
- 13) Do you have exercise books for each subject? a) Yes..... b) No.....

5. Emotional neglect

- 14) What do your parents do to maintain discipline at home? a) Beating b) Scolding
c) Encouragement
- 15) When your parents are out of the home who take care of you?
- 16) For how long your parents leave you at home alone?

Causes:

- 1. What is the occupation of your parents ?
 - 1) Father:.....
 - 2) Mother:.....
- 2. How many siblings do you have?
- 3. Which child are you in the family?

Effects

- 1) What is your academic position in your class?
 -) Excellent
 -) Average
 -) Fail
- 2) How many friends do you have in your class?
- 3) What do you do during the leisure time at home?

- a) Play together with friends
- b) Play alone
- c) Study together with siblings
- d) Study alone
- e) Others

Role of community

- 1) Do you know about the child club of your school? Yes..... No.....
- 2) Do you know about the responsibilities of child club ? Yes..... No.....
- 3) Have you heard about the Municipality Child Protection Committee? Yes No.....
- 4) If yes, what is its responsibility?

B. Questionnaire for the household

1. Respondents Name.....
2. Age..... Caste..... Sex.....
3. Educational Status:.....
4. What is main profession of your family?
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Services
 - c) Business
 - d) others
5. How much month your agricultural products sufficient for your family?
6. Has there any child related issue happened in your community? What do you do to solve them?
7. Does father's drinking habit the cause for child negligence in your community ?
8. What do you think about the cause of child negligence in your community?
9. Have you heard that the municipality has fund for the development of the children?

a. Yes

b. No

10. Have you heard about the Municipality child protection committee of your municipality?

a. Yes.. If yes, what are their roles and responsibilities?

b. No....

APPENDIX-B

Focus Group Discussion Report

District:.....VDC/Municipal:.....Venue:.....

Facilitator:.....Note Taker:.....

Participants:

Venue of FGD:.....

Issue	Information Required	Information Available	Data Field, Quote, Comment
Forms of Negligence (Please record in chronological order from high numbers to low numbers, add as many required rows)	<i>(1) Forms and # of Participants expressed</i>		
	Vulnerable, Victims		
	Known Offenders		
	Risk Places		
	Major Reasons		
	<i>(2) Forms and # of Participants expressed</i>		
	Vulnerable, Victims		
	Known Offenders		
	Risk Places		
	Major Reasons		
	<i>(3) Forms and # of Participants expressed</i>		
	Vulnerable, Victims		
	Known Offenders		
Risk Places			
Major Reasons			

Parent's Knowledge on Child Negligence with number	About forms of Negligence		
	About Offender of Negligence		
	About law and policy on Child Protection		
	About Protection Measures on Negligence		
	Other Family Members		
Children's Knowledge on Child Negligence with number	About forms of Negligence		
	About Offender of Negligence		
	About law and policy on Child Protection		
	About Protection Measures on Negligence		
	Other Family Members		
<p>Adults Behaviours</p> <p>Access to Services (Put separate list for separate agency, add as many rows as required)</p> <p><i>Also add information from Assessment Here</i></p>	Ways of Behaviours		
	Children's perceived reason for adult's such behaviour		
	Children's Desired behaviour		
	<i>Agency to Visit (with Numbers of Participants)</i>		
	Positive Experiences		
	Negative Experiences		
	Suggestion for Agency		
	<i>Agency to Visit (with Numbers of Participants)</i>		
	Positive Experiences		

	Negative Experiences		
	Suggestion for Agency		
	<i>Agency to Visit (with Numbers of Participants)</i>		
Other Information	Positive Experiences		
	Negative Experiences		
	Suggestion for Agency		
	Problem Issues		
	Recommended/Desired		

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