

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

In 1973, the ILO adopted its Minimum Age Convention (No. 138), which requires States to design and apply national policies to ensure the effective abolition of all forms of child labour and to set the minimum age of employment at 14. Despite widespread ratification and international attention, the effective abolition of all child labour proved to be a difficult task. Two major considerations became apparent after ratification. First, research illustrated the extent of the child labour problem, which led to the realistic understanding that not all forms of child labour could be done away with at once. Secondly, there was a growing understanding that not all forms of child labour are equally harmful. As stated in the 1997 UNICEF report on *The State of the World's Children*: In reality, children do a variety of work in widely divergent conditions. The work takes place along a continuum. At one end of the continuum, the work is beneficial, promoting or enhancing a child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development without interfering with schooling, recreation and rest. On the other end, it is palpably destructive or exploitative. There are vast areas of activity between these two poles, including work that need not impact negatively on the child's development. (UNICEF, 1997).

The term "Child Labour" compasses three components i.e. child, work and labour. According to oxford dictionary, the term 'Child' refers to newly born boys or girls and labour means physical or mental work. Thus dictionary meaning of child labour is physical or mental work done by a child. The definition of child labour constitute and act that children between the age of 5 to 14 are directly or indirectly force to work at home or outside it. (Bhargya, 2003).

In Nepal according to CBS (2011) the total population of aged between 6-14 years is 39.35 percent of the total population of 26494504. Similarly, according to another report of CBS (2011) child labourers are 10% of total labour force in Nepal.

There are 608 domestic child workers in Pokhara. Out of them 33.03% are boys and 64.97% are girls. The total child workers in hotel are 249. Likewise, there are 51 child

workers in agricultural sector. Likewise, in construction sectors there are 107 child workers. While in other sector like transport, sand mines, boating and in others, there are 205 child workers in Pokhara. (CLEPP: 2010).

According to an estimation made by ILO and UNICEF. Out of the estimated 250 million child labours in the world half of them in habit in South Asia. Child labour had been facing in human and intolerable. (BHDR, 1998).

But to treat all work by children as equally unacceptable is to confuse and trivialize the issue and to make it more difficult to end abuses. This is why it is important to distinguish between beneficial and intolerable work and to recognize that much child labour falls in the grey area between these two extremes. (UNICEF 1997:24)

These two realizations resulted in the decision to concentrate on the worst forms of child labour (as morally abhorrent situations under any circumstance or development condition), while continuing to pursue the wider goal of reducing child labour in all its forms and adhering to the age limits.

On 17 June 1999, a global consensus was reached to tackle and eliminate the worst forms of child labour. A new international human rights instrument, the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182, was adopted by the ILO in Geneva. Convention 182 defines 2 categories of worst forms of child labour the unconditional worst forms, including slavery and practices similar to slavery such as debt bondage, prostitution and pornography, participants in armed conflicts and illicit traders. (ILO, 2003)

The hazardous worst forms are all sorts of work that expose children to danger and jeopardize their physical and moral health, and all forms of work conducted by any child below 18 years of age that equals or exceeds 43 hours a week. The Convention explicitly calls for immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of these worst forms as a matter of urgency. Because of their harmful nature both categories of work are prohibited for children under the age of 18. One would have expected that the breakthrough of Convention 182 would have led to a significant amount of new studies and non-governmental action aimed at the elimination of the worst forms of child labour worldwide. In many countries, however, interventions designed for those children working under hazardous conditions and thus whose needs are most pressing, are lacking. There seems to be significantly fewer NGO activities for children who find themselves in the worst

forms of child labour as defined by ILO Convention 182 [IREWOC 2005]. This relative absence of pro-active policies is paralleled by a lack of information.

With the ratification of ILO Convention 182 governments commit themselves to identify the worst forms sectors and activities taking place in their country. While most countries have not (yet) all complied with this obligation, let alone produce statistical estimates on the number of children involved, the Government of Nepal has, supported by the ILO/IPEC Time-Bound Programme, identified seven worst form sectors. Besides the ILO/IPEC Rapid Assessment studies of these sectors, however, information is still limited. Available numbers and estimates are lacking, and we still have to work with child labour data collected, for example, in 1996 by CDPS for the ILO. In addition, official (governmental) surveys and other current methods, do not particularly lend themselves to finding the children in the informal or illegal labour sectors. Furthermore, with the focus on the seven identified worst forms in Nepal, vast sectors in which children are still working under dangerous conditions, remain structurally overlooked and understudied. Finally, the qualitative material in available studies is very poor. The perspectives of the child labourers and their parents themselves are missing, thereby underestimating their capacity to analyze and voice their own needs and to propose solutions. (ILO, 2003)

Child labour means work that is prohibited for children of certain age groups. It is work performed by children who are under the minimum age legally specified for that kind of work, or work which, because of its detrimental nature or conditions, is considered unacceptable for children and is prohibited.

Today, throughout the world, around 215 million children work, many full-time. They do not go to school and have little or no time to play. Many do not receive proper nutrition or care. They are denied the chance to be children. More than half of them are exposed to the worst forms of child labour such as work in hazardous environments, slavery, or other forms of forced labour, illicit activities including drug trafficking and prostitution, as well as involvement in armed conflict.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

Child labour is a major problem throughout the world especially in developing countries. Child labourer come especially in rural areas where the capacity to enforce minimum age requirements for schooling and work is lacking. Children work for a

variety of reason, the most important is being poverty and induced pressure upon them that lead them to escape from the traditional factors such as cultural and social roles in certain countries as well as further limit educational attainment that increase child labour.

It is easy to say that poverty is the main cause of child labour but it is not a sole cause of the problem. In the case of domestic child labour many children are brought to the urban areas by selling them a "Good Dreams" like opportunity to study in good schools, earning money, getting exposure, enjoy life, a job securely in future. Some children from the better families run away from the houses and enter into the urban centers because of several attractions of the town. Social recognition social attitude of taking the children as the source of income, death of parent, maltreatment and abuse of children by parents, lack of facilities and opportunity in rural areas are some of the contributing factors for being a domestic child labour. The study be identified the cause and livelihood of domestic child workers in Pokhara submetropolitancy problems in the study areas.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

The research raises the following research questions.

- ) What are the socio-economic problems of child labour in the study area?
- ) What are the livelihood problems faced by the child labour in the study area?

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to:

- ) To study the causes and livelihood problem of the domestic child workers in Pokhara Metropolitan City.

#### **Specific Objective**

- ) To identify the consequences of the study are as follows of domestic child workers.
- ) To analyze the working conditions of domestic child workers.
- ) To study the living stands of domestic child workers.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The study has presented a clear picture of domestic child laborers and the problems that they have been facing. It is important to find out the status and the problems faced by the laborers in order to help them uplift social status. It has identified specific problems faced by the child workers. These problems may be serious to other group of peoples as well. In this case, the attention towards the problems should be paid if we wish to see the society equal, inclusive and well developed. In addition the study is helpful to take initiation towards the way of addressing the problems of the child labour in the study area. From theoretical and knowledge perspective, the study findings have added to the existing information and know had and domestic plight of domestic child workers of urban areas of Nepal.

## **1.6 Limitation of the Study**

The micro level study of child labour was carried out upon the child workers of Pokhara Sub-metropolitan city. The study is not representative for the whole municipality because of limitation in time and resources. There are 33 wards in Pokhara Metropolitan city. Out of them, only two wards, ward number 5 and 6 were chosen as a sample in the study. Amid the domestic child workers, only 50 representative respondents were taken as a sample. The sample was taken considering the access and ease of the researcher to inquire them. The study has to be confirmed by demographic characteristics. Socio-economic and problems of child labour is included in the urban areas.

## **1.7 Organization of the Study**

The study has been presented in six chapters. The first chapter Introduction includes background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter totally concentrates on the review of related literature. The third chapter deals with research methodology. Relevant data available have been discussed in fourth and fifth chapter dealing with causes and livelihood problems of child workers. The sixth chapter focuses on summary, conclusion and the findings.

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review has been divided into three major headings, concept review, theoretical review and overview of past literature effort only. Child labour is the international problem which cannot control by the government. It is the result of different courses, big families, poverty, socio-cultural norms and values, indebtedness, natural calamities, lack of job opportunities of presents are the main cause of child labour.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Review: An Introduction to Marx's Labour Theory of Value**

Workers are exploited under capitalism. But how? What does this mean? The law of value analyses the circulation of commodities as an exchange of equivalents. Marx poses the problem this way (*Capital* Vol. 1) "The transformation of money into capital is to be explained...in such a way that the starting point is an exchange of equivalents. Mr. Capitalist who is as yet only an embryo capitalist, must buy his commodities at their value and must sell them at their value; and nevertheless at the end of the process he must draw more value out of circulation than he puts into it at starting...This is the nut we have to crack. (Brooks, 2002)

Nothing could be simpler than to explain the profits of the capitalist in terms of them adding a bit on the price for themselves. And capitalists like the ballpoint magnate probably did operate with the notion of a standard mark-up. However, Reynolds and the other market leaders had to drastically revise their notion of what that mark-up. The historic dispossession of the ancestors of the modern working class, such as peasants and artisans, from their means of making a living gives the capitalists the whip hand. Marx goes on, "If, then, the owner of money is to transform his money into capital, he must find in the commodity market a free worker, free in a double sense. The worker must be able to dispose of his labour power as his own commodity; and, on the other hand he must have no other commodities for sale, must be 'free' from everything that is essential for the realization of his labour power. (Brooks, 2002)

What is all this about labour power? We have all been led to believe we are paid for the work we put in. After all, if we work overtime or weekends, we expect to get paid more. If we're put on short time or laid off, we expect to lose money. Some of us are on piece work, where what's in our pay packet is directly linked to the effort we put in. That's certainly the way it looks. We'll be investigating the wages form later on. But Marx's discovery was that capitalists don't buy a determinate lump of work done. What they buy is a capacity, and they have to sweat the most out of it they can. Modern bourgeois economists use an efficiency wage theory to explain why some workers are paid more than the minimum market rate. It's because the bosses want to hang on to scarce skills. In turn workers may accord the firm some loyalty and commitment if they think they have a secure future there. Efficiency wage theory accepts that what the boss is getting is a capacity. It also argues that productivity can depend on the wage level paid. This turns neo-classical theory (which attempts to relate wages to productivity, so 'we get paid what we're worth') completely on its head. (Brooks, 2002)

Marx explains, "I use the term labour power or capacity for labour, to denote the aggregate of those bodily and mental capabilities existing in a human being, which he exercises whenever he produces a use-value of any kind"... "The value of labour power, like that of every other commodity, is determined by the labour time necessary for the production, and consequently for the reproduction as well, of this specific article as well. In so far as it has value, labour power itself represents nothing more than a definite amount of average social labour which has been incorporated in it. Labour power only exists as a capacity of a living individual; its production presupposed his existence; and therefore the production of labour is dependent upon the worker's reproduction of himself, upon the worker's maintenance. (Brooks, 2002)

The value of labour embodied in the product of our labour and the value of the labour power, the worker's subsistence, are two different things. Imagine a farmer who keeps a horse to plough a field and sow oats. The farmer feeds the horse some of the oats and sells the rest. It would be pointless for the farmer to keep a horse if it only ploughed up enough soil to feed itself. Horses have traditionally been used in agriculture because they can provide farmers with a surplus above their own subsistence. That is also why capitalists employ workers. It's easy to see what's happening in the case of the horse; you can actually divide a crop up into oats for

subsistence and oats for sale. It's more difficult with the worker. The worker comes in to produce commodities, which very often are consumed neither by labourers or capitalists. The commodities are sold on the open market. The worker is paid off with a wage, which he or she is free to spend as he/she thinks fit. That's the theory. Really you have to pay the rent, and you have to eat. By the time you've paid out on essentials all you have left is pocket money. Meanwhile the boss trousers the surplus left over in money form. (Marx, 1967)

## **2.2 Theorizing Childhood, Child Labour and Children's Rights**

Central to the argument advanced here is the notion of cultural politics of childhood. Issues of childhood are highly contentious. Although the desire is to promote and safeguard the welfare of children in society, children's best interests become controversial and contested, for 'childhoods' lack common locale. Childhood is shaped by a range of factors which include "race, class, religion, gender and to a certain extent disability" (Foley et al., 2001). Today it is often argued that the Euro-American values have come to define all that is good, beautiful and true. This includes even our scientific and pragmatic understanding of the nature of children. However, it is important to recognize the complexity arising in understanding the concept of childhood. Childhood, which has different underlying forces shaping it, is used to justify different aspects of child welfare. In some cases, people will use biological fitness, and in others, subsistence systems (Lancy, 2008). Supporting this position, James et al.(1998) argue that childhood today has become "popularized, politicized, scrutinized and analyzed in a series of interlocking spaces in which the traditional confidence and certainty about children and children's social status are being radically challenged". Hence, there exists a variety of approaches to childhood corresponding to different fields in which childhood is of particular interest.

Given the variations in the perception and conceptualization of child and childhood, there is the need to take into account the radically different ways of viewing and thinking about children if their plight is to be addressed appropriately within concrete social, cultural, historical and economic situations.



## 2.3 Models of Childhood

To appreciate problems in the conceptualization of “childhood”, used for claiming child rights, it is necessary to consider here models of childhood. Theorists of childhood are preoccupied by the social and historical contexts surrounding children’s lives (James *et al.* 1998). This means theories of childhood are buttressed by particular interests, traditions and ideologies. Hence, childhood remains a highly contentious issue conceived from a number of angles such as social, political, moral positions.

In analyzing childhood James *et al.* (1998) identify three models of child construction namely, *pre sociological*, *sociological* and *social structural* models of childhood. In the pre-sociological model, a child is considered to be first the *evil child*. This image assumes that evil, corruption and baseness are the primary elements in the construction of ‘the child’. Education is meant to correct this evil image. Second within this model is *innocent child* image. This is directly set against the evil image. It mostly constitutes the modern western conception in which children are considered to be angelic and uncorrupted by the world they have just entered through birth. This image serves as the foundation of the child-centered education where a whole host of adaptive child rearing strategies are tailored to the needs of the individual (James *et al.* 1998; James *et al.* 2004). The third image under this model is the *immanent child*. Adapting from John Locke’s idea of the *tabula rasa*, children are viewed as having intrinsically nothing in terms of categories of understanding. Children only have potential as future citizens and their capacity to reason like adults will develop within a given environment (James *et al.* 1998).

The *sociological model of childhood* begins with the established concept of society and works back to the inculcation of its future members. A child is portrayed as belonging to a tribe or social world. Through socialization, desired social values are inculcated into the society’s young members. This involves the transmission of aspects of culture from one generation to another and such transmission starts within childhood stages (James *et al.* 1998). Through socialization, children learn to conform to social norms, and societies reproduce themselves to ensure survival.

In the *social structural model of childhood* children are considered as a necessary component in the social structure. Children are neither pathological nor incomplete as

presented within pre-sociological and sociological models of childhood. Rather, children form a group, a body of social actors, and as citizens, they have needs and rights. Children within the social structure have certain universal characteristics which are specifically related to the institutional structure of societies in general (James *et al.* 1998).

## **2.4 Child Labour and Elimination**

The ILO's adoption of Convention No. 182 in 1999 consolidated the global consensus on child labour elimination. It provided much-needed focus without abandoning the overarching goal, expressed in Convention No. 138, of the effective abolition of child labour. Moreover, the concept of the worst forms helps set priorities and can be used as an entry point in tackling the mainstream child labour problem. The concept also helps to direct attention to the impact of work on children, as well as the work they perform.

Child labour that is proscribed under international law falls into three categories:

- ) The unconditional worst forms of child labour, which are internationally defined as slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour, forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, prostitution and pornography, and illicit activities.
- ) Labour performed by a child who is under the minimum age specified for that kind of work (as defined by national legislation, in accordance with accepted international standards), and that is thus likely to impede the child's education and full development.
- ) Labour that jeopardizes the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child, either because of its nature or because of the conditions in which it is carried out, known as "hazardous work".

**An Encouraging Trend:** The new global estimates and trends are presented in terms of three categories:

- ) economically active children,
- ) child labour and
- ) children in hazardous work.

The global picture that emerges is thus highly encouraging: Child work is declining, and the more harmful the work and the more vulnerable the children involved, the faster the decline.

**Minimum Age for Work: The minimum age for admission to employment among the member States ratifying Convention No. 138**

) **15** - 73 member States

) **16** - 41 member States

) **14** - 49 member States

One of the most effective methods of ensuring that children do not start working too young is to set the age at which children can legally be employed or otherwise work. The main principles of the ILO's Convention concerning the minimum age of admission to employment and work are listed below.

) **Hazardous Works**

Any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, safety or morals should not be done by anyone under the age of 18.

**Basic Minimum Age:** The minimum age for work should not be below the age for finishing compulsory schooling, which is generally 15.

**Light work:** Children between the ages of 13 and 15 years old may do light work, as long as it does not threaten their health and safety, or hinder their education or vocational orientation and training.

**Child Labour and Poverty**

Poverty and economic shocks clearly play an important if not a key role in determining the market for child labour. Child labour in turn contributes to the perpetuation of poverty. For example, recent empirical findings by the World Bank from Brazil demonstrate that early entry into the labour force reduces lifetime earnings by some 13 to 20 per cent, increasing significantly the probability of being poor later in life.

However, poverty in itself is not a sufficient explanation of child labour, and it certainly fails to explain some of the unconditional worst forms of child labour.

## **Child Labour and Human Rights**

A human rights perspective is necessary for a fuller understanding of child labour, as it focuses on discrimination and exclusion as contributing factors. The most vulnerable groups when it comes to child labour are often those subject to discrimination and exclusion: girls, ethnic minorities and indigenous and tribal peoples, those of low class or caste, people with disabilities, displaced persons and those living in remote areas.

The United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children in 2002 endorsed a mainstreaming approach – placing child labour on the development agenda. This implied that a new ambition had to be set for the worldwide movement against child labour. In political terms this means putting child labour on the agenda of finance and planning ministries – after all, the worldwide movement has to convince governments to act to end child labour. Child labour elimination comes down to a set of political choices rather than a technocratic exercise. And everyday realities of instability and crisis challenge attempts at making progress.

### **2.5 Global Context**

In developing countries with the high poverty and poor schooling opportunities, child labour is still prevalent. In 2010, Sub Saharan Africa and the highest incidence rate of child labour with several African nations with more than 150 percent of children aged 5-14 working. Worldwide agriculture is the largest employer of child labour. Vast majority of child labour is found in rural settings and informal Urban economy. Children are predominantly their parents rather than facilities poverty and lack of schools are considered as the primary cause of child labour. (Eric et.al, 2005)

The incidence of child labour in the world decreased from 25-1 to 10-1 between 1960 and 2003 according to the World Bank. Nevertheless, the total number of child labourers remains high with UNICEF and its acknowledging an estimated 168 million children aged 5-17 worldwide were involved in child labour in 2013. (Eric, et.al 2005)

Child labour was employed varying extents through most of history. Before 1940, numerous children aged 5-14 worked in Europe the United States and various colonies of European powers. Their children worked in agriculture, home based assembly operations, factories, mining and in services such as newsies. Some worked

night shifts lasting 12 hours with the rise of household income, availability of schools and passage of child labour units the incidence rates of child labour fell. (Prugl, 1999)

The Victorian era in particular became notorious for the conditions under which children were employed. Children as young as four were employed in production factories and working long hours in dangerous often fatal working conditions. In coal mines children would crawl through tunnels too narrow and low for adults. Children were worked crossing sweepers, shoe blacks, or selling matches, flowers and other cheap goods. Some children undertook work as apprentices to respectable trades such as building or as domestic servants there were 1,20,000 domestic servants in London in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century working hours were long builders worked 64 hours a week in summer and 52 in winter while domestic servants worked 80 hours in weeks. (Eric, et-al, 2005)

As technology improved and proliferated there was a greater need for educated employees. This saw an increase in schooling, with the eventual introduction of compulsory schooling. Improved technology and automation also made child labour redundant. In the early 20th century thousands of boys were employed in glass making industries. Glass making was a dangerous and tough job especially without the current technologies. The process of making glass includes intense heat to melt glass (3133F) when the boys are at work. They are exposed to this heat. This could cause eye trouble lung ailments, heat exhaustion cuts and burns. Since workers were paid by the piece, they had to work productively for hours without a break. Since furnaces had to be constantly burning. There were night shifts from 5.00 pm to 3.00 am many factory owners preferred boys under 16 years of age. (Hire, 1994)

Factories and mines were not the only places where child labour was prevalent in the early 20th century. Home based manufacturing operations were active year round. Families willingly developed their children in these income generating homes. In France, over 54 percent of garment workers operated out of their homes. In Germany the number of full time home operations nearly doubled between 1882 to 1907 and in the United States millions of families operated out of home seven days a week year round to produce garments. Shoes artificial flowers, feathers, match boxes, toys, umbrellas and other products. Children aged 5-14 worked alongside the parents. Home based operation and child labour in Australia, Britain Austria and other parts of the world was common. Rural areas similarly saw families deploying their children in

agriculture. In 1946 Frieda Miller, then director of United States Department of Labour, told the International Labour Organization that these have based operatives offered low wages, long hours, unhealthy and insanitary working conditions. (Friedman, 1978)

Child labour is still common in many parts of the world. Estimates for child labour vary. It ranges between 250 to 304 million if children aged 5-17 involved in any economic activity are counted if the light occasional work is excluded. ILO estimates there were 153 million child labourers aged 5-14 worldwide in 2008. This is about 20 million less than ILO estimate for child labourers in 2004. Some 60 percent of the child labour was involved in agriculture activities such as farming, dairy, fisheries, and child labourers were in service activities such as retail hawking, goods, restaurants, load and transfer of goods, picking and recycling, polishing manufacturing in informal economy home based enterprises, factories, mines, packaging, salt, operating machinery and such operations. (Cunningham, 1985)

International Labour Organization (ILO) suggest poverty is the greatest single cause behind child labour. According to ILO, is another major factor driving children to harmful labour children work because they have nothing better to do. Many communities particularly rural areas where between 60-70% of child labour is prevalent do not possess adequate school facilities. (ILO, 1954)

In European history when child labour was common, as well as in contemporary child labour of modern rationalized child labour and thereby encouraged it. Some view that work is good for the character building and skill development of children in many traditions is that children follow in their parents' footsteps, child labour there is a means to learn and practice that trade from a very early age. Similarly, in many cultures the education of girls is less valued or girls are simply not expected to need formal schooling and their girls pushed into child labour such as providing domestic services. (Obinna, 2007)

Biggeri and Mehrotra have studied the micro-economic factors that encourage child labour. They focus their study on five Asian nations including India, Pakistan, Thailand and Philippines. They suggested that child labour is a serious problem in all five but it is not a new problem macroeconomic causes encouraged wide spread child labour across the world over most of human history. They suggest that the causes for child labour includes both the demand and the supply side while poverty and

availability of good schools explains the child labour supply side they suggest that the growth of low paying informal economy rather than higher paying formal economy is amongst the cause of the demand side other scholars too suggest that inflexible labour market size to informal economy, inability of industries to scale up and lack of modern manufacturing technologies are major macro-economic factors affecting demand and acceptability of child labour (Michele, 2004)

Systematic use of child labour was common place in the colonies of European power between 1650 to 1950. In Africa administrators encouraged traditional ordered modes of production that is hiring a household for work not just the adults millions of children worked in colonial agricultural plantations mines and domestic services industries. (Bass, 2004)

According to UNDP (1993) Human Development Report Nepal, Child laborers are among the world's most exploited workers. Hundreds of millions of children work in fields and factories, on Street corners and in garbage dumps all over the world. Most do some form of work from their earlier years, helping around the home.

UNICEF (1994) ascertained that in the third world countries child labour has emerged as a critical and major problem as a result of rapid population growth. For survival more and more children are being pushed in labour market for financial betterment. In terms of the size of the population involved, child labour is probably the issue that involves the largest number of children worldwide. In the Nepalese context also financial reason is the prime one that compels children to join labour markets as seen in the context of current study on domestic child labourer.

Black (1995) tries to show the picture of the incidence and condition of children in a hotel, tourism and catering industry in a Kenya Mexico, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. The main objective of this book is to identify why the children are work in hotel, tourism and catering industry. The writer found two major factor push factor and pull factor, for the children to work in hotel, tourism and catering industry. Poverty, family breakdown and special casually within the family, plugging it further towards destitution, may help to precipitate a child's entry into work and acts as the push factor of children to work in an above mentioned sectors. And opportunity of work in these sector is the pull factor. This book concludes that the expansion of the modern travel industry is a very recent phenomenon and impact on child labour has

been insufficiently noised. There is a need to redress this. These social responsibilities of all participants in the industry as 'defacto' guardians of young people working in or around it need to be understood and shouldered. An agenda for action to be carried out in cooperation with government agencies, NGO and leading members of the hotel, catering and tourism industry is urgently needed.

Pradhan (1995) found problem of child labour is global phenomenon. This problem first appeared in the 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms and area in the 17th century and children were further exposed to high risk areas in the 18th century. In France, UK and Germany, the problem of child labour was obvious in factories, cotton mills, glass and match making and brick kilns, where as in Asian context, the problem existed in farming, fishing herding. A welfare act for child labours was introduced in 1841 and 1853 in France. The government of Germany government formulated the first law regarding the health and safety of children and trade union in Europe began to raise the issue of child labour as part and parcel of there movement. However, the implementations of laws were very poor. The developed countries not only Germany, Norway, UK, Sweden, France but also Cyprus, Belgium, Japan, Portugal and Malta faced a serious problem of child labour until less than 50 years ago. And the realities that still some countries are not freedom of child labour problem because of different social problems economic exploitation and family breakdown. (Pradhan 2005)

ILO (1996) Child labour legislation is one of the most powerful instruments available to government in combating child labour. In most countries labour legislation, the employment of children under as certain age, which is generally higher for hazardous work, is usually 8. It also regulates working condition for children above the age.

UNICEF (1996) reveled that, in Nepal, child labour is often directly linked to the poverty of the family. It has been mentioned that the necessity of having food and shelter, and factors such as unemployment or under-employment of adult family members, or the death of the bread winner, compel children to work from an early age

UNICEF (1997) concludes that most children who work do not have the power of free choice. They are not choosing between career option with varying advantages, drawbacks and level of pay. A few fortunate minorities have sufficient material, means behind them even more economic advantages. But the vast majority is pulled



in to work that often damage to their development by three key factors: the exploitation of poverty, the absence of education and restriction of tradition.

ILO (2010) reveals that the global number of child labourers had declined from 222 million to 215 million or 3 percent, over the period 2004 to 2008, representing a "slowing down of the global pace of reduction." The report also expressed concern that the global economic crisis could "further break" progress toward the global of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016. The good news is that the overall pattern of child labour reduction has been maintained: the more harmful the work and the more vulnerable the children involved, the faster the decline. However, a staggering 115 million are still exposed to hazardous work, a proxy often used for the worst forms of child labour. The report breaks down data by age and gender. Progress was greatest among children aged 5-14, where the number of child labourers fell by 31 percent. Child labour among girls decreased considerably (15 million or 15 percent). However, it increased among boys (by 8 million or 7 percent). What is more, child labour among young people aged 15 to 17 increased by 20 percent, from 52 million to 62 million.

CWIN (1997) found out the actual scenario of hotel and was based on field observations and direct interviews with child workers usually called Kanchha in a hotel, restaurants and tea shops of Kathmandu. According to this study, the average age of the child who come mainly from the countryside range between 7 and 14 years. In Kathmandu the adult child ratio in the hotels, restaurant and teashops is 1:4 Each restaurant in an average employs 5.21 child workers. According to this study, they have to face a great deal of difficulties which are as follows: uncertain working hours polluted working environment, no work leads to lower payment, leave. The study recommends that the problems of the child workers could be reduced, if the hiring of the younger children is stopped, if the tendency to live the countryside is discourage, if education is provide, and if a publicity campaign is launched to raise public awareness about the exploitation of the child workers.

Dahal (1989) revealed that major causes of child in labour in Nepalese are identified as abject poverty and financial pressure, unemployment underemployment, family disrespecting, lack of alternatives, in adequacy of the education system, inadequate enforcement legislation, abduction/deception and prevalence of public attitudes and

values which tolerable. Major causes of child labour are food insufficiency and unemployment because of the lack of land owned.

The Children Act (1992) was issued to safeguard the interest of the defines a child to be a human being 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 a labourer and shall not be engaged as a labourer against his will. The act further prohibits engaging a child in work which is likely to be harmful to his health or hazardous to his life. The Labour Act (1992) prohibits the employment of children (under the age of 14 years) and provides various safeguard to minors (at least age of fourteen but less than 18 years old) children and minor are prohibited from operation dangerous machinery hazardous to health, maximum weight of load to be carried by a minor as, minor males (16-18) 25kg, minor females (16-18) kg, doing night duties (between 6 pm and 6am) and working more than 6 hours a day or 36 hours a week. It also sets a minimum wage for children.

Ministry of Labour (1995) found out the socio-economic status of Kamaiyas children working as child labours beside other thing the report presents of cursory glance of the situation of the Kamaiya (bonded) children. These unfortunate children, according to his report, are forced to graze domestic animal for their landlords for a long period of time for which they are hardly paid. Education or health facility is available to them. The study therefore suggests banning the employment of kamaiya children below the age of 14 years, so they could join the schools. NPC (1995) found rural poverty traditional social barriers and the plight of the child are directly related to the existing economic conditions prevailing in the family. As long as families do not have alternative source of income, children would continue to be deprived of their right. Welfare of children has not been very effective. There was inadequate data collection regarding nutrition level and many other factors relevant to the proper knowledge of the status of children, in Nepal. However, all these previous evidences provides special intensive for carrying on a study on domestic child workers of Pokhara.

UNICEF (1996) reveled that, in Nepal, child labour is often directly linked to the poverty of the family. It has been mentioned that the necessity of having food and shelter, and factors such as unemployment or under-employment of adult family

members, or the death of the bread winner, compel children to work from an early age.

## **2.6 Nepalese Context**

CDPS (1997) revealed that practice of child labour prevents children level of general and vocational education among children. As a result, the consequences of child labour have an adverse impact on the productivity capacity of the children themselves, even when they reach adulthood. They are under paid, which makes them unable to meet their requirement of housing and food. Thus, the vicious circle between under development and child labour is self-perpetuating.

CBS (1999) conducted a survey on child labour in Nepal with the objective of finding out the status of child labour, employment structure and working condition of child labour, examining employer's attitude towards child labour. This further aims to deduce viable areas of intervention along with suitable recommendations. The studies were carried out by enterprise from all development region of Nepal.

Karki (2002) revealed that parental forces are the root cause of domestic child labourers. These children are from the economically poor and backward families and they represent the same community. The domestic child labourers have to survive under the most humiliating conditions of neglect, injustice and inhuman treatment compared to other member of the society. Majority of child laborers were found receiving monthly salary less than Rs. 501. Only 27.5 percent labourers have received support in education. Majority of them have to work more than 11 hours a day. These domestic child labourers have are forced to work at the time of illness/injury and are not allowed to visit doctor at the time of illness/ injury.

CWIN (2003) uncovered the reality that child labour is political as well as a social problem. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country. The adoption of new laws and policies only cannot present the child labour problem unless society as a whole is mobilized in this direction. Hence, social mobilization is an important device for building awareness and bringing about positive change. Child labours, parents, students, teacher, trade unionists, employers, social workers and people of all walks of life should be influence and mobilized for the prevention and protection of working children in society. There is an increasing

awareness in society about the exploitation of working children and cases of exploitation are being exposed. However, the government mechanism to regulate the prevention of child labour exploitation is not efficient.

Acharya (2011) focused that children are the infrastructure of the development of any country. Rate of development of the country can be anticipated by doing the study of the children of the country. The compulsion factor of child to be labour is weak economic condition of family and the country.

WDCN (2014) shows that decade long arm conflict in these district 11 children died many people were suffered from it, 77 children were isolated children were handicapped and many children were lost their parents. Girls and boy were affected from HIV. In conclusion, there are so many studies done regarding child labour in macro level. However, all of the previous researchers have not analyzed the economic condition of child labour or wages of child labour. Therefore, studies on the causes and problems of Child labour are not easily available here but still some researcher has given information in their study. Similarly, research works are found about the individual aspect of Child labour in a particular area situation. The studies are not found to clarify the actual condition of all Child labour. This research work focused on Child labour specially their socio-economic status and fulfilled the objective of the study.

According to CWIN (2001)" Those who employ young children should be strictly punished. The children should only allow to work according to their age. They should be given an opportunity to go to school and given enough time to study. Those who abuse and beat the children should be made to pay compensation. Those who abuse and torture children severely, should also be put in jails. No person in high position should employ young children. Children have suffered a lot and we do not want other children to suffer any more. The tradition of employing young children in households and abuse of them should be ended.

### **Condition of Domestic Child Labour**

More than two thirds of domestic child worker (DCL) work 14 hours or more per day, usually beginnings at 5:00 am. Their main chores include kitchen work, dish washing, child minding, clothes washing, house cleaning, cattle rearing and shop keeping. About 50% of DCL are not paid wages for their services. In the majority of cases of

who do receive a salary, their parents collect the money. An overwhelming majority of children employers fed them better than at home, and that their sleeping premises are arranged separately. Their big family size and poverty of their own families, and the discrepancies in the standards of living that exist compelled them to be domestic child worker (Sharma et al: al)

Domestic child labourers, even when allowed the freedom to visit their homes, do not return home frequently, due to their parents, they are not free to leave their job. Majority of DCL work for the same employer for most of the duration of their employer. Loneliness, high workloads, bad treatment, and extreme and violent forms of abuse were cited by the children as reason they believed and other children might not enjoy this work. While most DCL are fed, sheltered and clothed often better than in their own homes, the emotional deprivation and psychological violence they encounter are great, and the lack of love and care are the consequences. (Sharma et al: 2001)

Few studies have been carried out in the field of DCL, but those studies focus only on the urban areas. So, there is a lack of information on DCL in rural areas. Out of the total population of Nepal 41% are below 16 years (Census 2011). National labour force survey (2011) shows that 41% of the total populations of the age 5-14 years are economically active. Studies on child labour situation in Nepal estimated that there are 2.8 million children involved in different types of work. About 90% of the child labourers are working in informal sector and domestic is one of the major sectors. (ILO/IPEC, 2010)

DCL working in urban areas of Nepal are engaged in all kinds of domestic chores and some work outside the house. Kitchen work, dish washing, child minding, cloth washing, house cleaning, cattle herding shopping, gardening, escorting the children to and from school are the main works of urban DCL. Beside the high workload, beating and scolding are normal for DCL. Some, cases of physical abuses, torture and sexual abuse are reported, but many cases could not come out from the four walls of the house (ILO/IPEC, 2010).

The migration of Nepalese children to the urban area has been increasing tremendously and this has ultimately contributed to cover the magnitude of child labour, carpet and garment industries, confectionery, brick kilns, roads and building

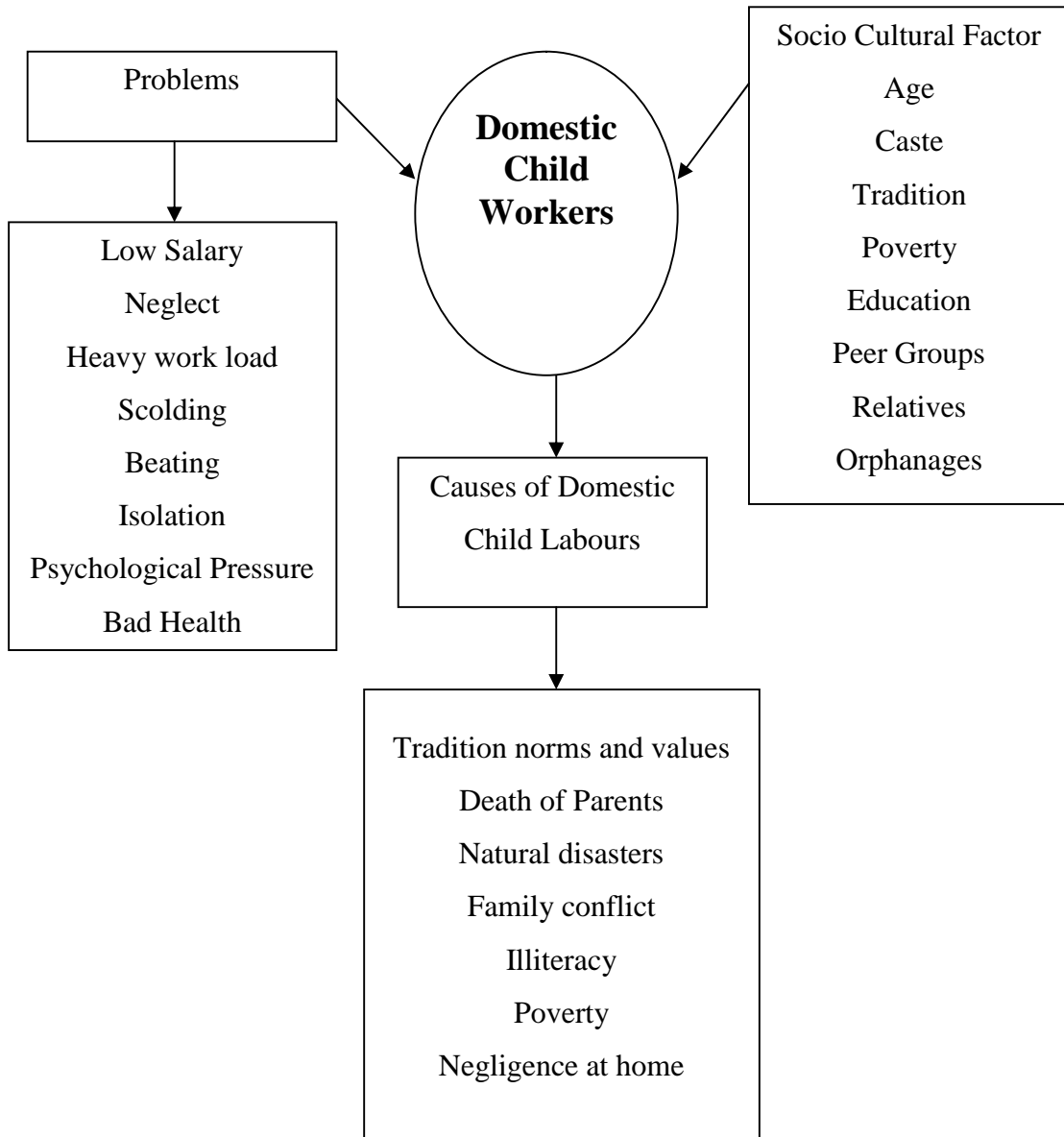
construction, transportation and stone quarries are employing many children as they are cheap source of labour and uncomplaining. (CWIN, 1998)

In the domestic sector, girls between 5-9 years of age contribute 10-15hours daily, while boys of the same group contribute 10-13 hours. Similarly, girls spend 12 hours on domestic hours in comparison with the 9 hours to boys of the same age group spend. (CWIN, 1999)

There is increasing awareness in society about the exploitation of working children, which means that the violations of the rights of working children are gradually being exposed CWIN (2002) recorded various cases of exploitation of child laboureres which was less compared to last few years. The CWIN helpline rescued 35 cases of who were exploited and tortured in the household where they worked for a living. All the accounts on domestic child labour from previous studies provide an incentive for understanding the issues of domestic child labour that prepares the ground for comprehending the problems and causes of child labour in the current study. This will fill up the lacuna and this field and patch up the research gap.

## **2.7 Conceptual Framework**

Domestic child workers problems and causes aspects are related with various aspects. The major problems of domestic workers are associated to low salary heavy workload beating, torture etc. There are many factors to determine domestic child labours. The socio-cultural includes the poverty, education, peer groups, relative and orphanages. Similarly economic factors include the occupation and salary in the study area. Likewise there are many causes of domestic child labours such as poverty, traditional norms and values death of parents. Natural disasters and family conflict etc.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Study Site and Rationale for Site Selection**

The site of the study was Pokhara sub metropolitan city. Two wards of the metropolitan city, i.e. ward no 5 and 6 were selected as the study site where domestic child workers had been working in different houses of the owners. The reason behind the selection of this site was researcher's access and ease to reach to the respondents. Similarly, the area selected so far is a recently urbanized area with hundreds of houses construction. At recent, various houses are in construction and the number of child laborers both as the domestic and manual is in incremental form. So, the researcher selected only those two wards.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The research intended to measure the socio-economic and demographic characteristics, of child labour in the study area. Therefore, descriptive and exploratory type of research design has been applied for research design. Basically characteristics of respondents, age, sex, education, ethnicity as well as problems are associated with the respondents. The research has been conducted by using quantitative and qualitative data from the primary and secondary sources.

#### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

The research is based on household survey conducted in Pokhara Metropolitan city of Kaski district. Both primary and secondary data has been used and quantitative data is collected in the study. The sources of primary data are the field works which is collected by interviewing during field survey.

Also the questionnaire schedule is the main source of data collection in the field visit. The data collection is qualified closed ended questions such as Yes/ No, multiple choice, etc. Similarly, secondary data was collected from both published literature i.e. various books, journals periodical, magazines, articles, research report library of PNC, T.U. websites etc. The questionnaire was filled with the information taken from head of households and child labour in the study area. A shot interview was taken with the household heads. They provided the information on when and why did they take child workers for their household chores.



### **3.4 Sampling Design**

The study is based on cause and domestic child labour of Pokhara Metropolitan city. There are 33 wards in Pokhara Metropolitan city, out of them only two wards, i.e. ward no 5 and 6 were chosen for the sample. Thus the study was limited in only two wards because of limited time and resources. As the exact data on the numbers of domestic child workers is lacking in the context of study, hence in this study 50 domestic child labourers were selected randomly from 50 houses of ward no. 5 and 6 of Pokhara Metropolitan city. Simple random sampling design was used to select 50 respondents considering the limitation. However, multiple tools were used to bring thick information.

### **3.5 Methods of Data Collection**

The questionnaire schedule is the most important step of data collection. Different types of quantitative and information was collected in the field survey in the study area. The source of primary data is field work collected through face to face interview between respondents and researchers. The questionnaire schedule is also essential tool for data collection which is filled up the head of household and child labour in the study area. Case study is also a vital tool for data collection in this study which provided in depth views on the experiences of domestic child workers. Besides a short interview was taken with the household heads to find out the reason of hiring child workers.

### **3.6 Method of Data Analysis**

All the collected data from the field work was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Quantitative data technique was used where there is a direct contact between respondent and researcher to obtain required information from them. The method collective information about qualitative facts such as ideals, fillings, views, and behaviour was calculated. Finally, with the help of questionnaire schedule case study by using simple statistical tools like frequency and percentile. The collected data were thoroughly checked, categorized and presented in appropriate tables and charts. Quantitative data was analyzed by using descriptive and simple statistical tools like percentile and tabulation.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF DOMESTIC CHILD WORKERS

#### 4.1 Domestic Child Worker Profile

This chapter describes the social and demographic profile of domestic child workers including their age, cast, educational attainments etc. Children have been gone different place for labour. They have diverse background at place of origin. DCW are affected by the tradition norms and values.

##### 4.1.1 Respondents Classified by Selected Background Characteristics

##### 4.1.1.1 Respondents Classified by Age

Age is the important factor for DCWS. Age not only helps to discover the age of the people but also the number of people who are economically, active or dependent in the family.

**Table 4.1: Respondents Classified by Age Groups in the Households (N=50)**

Age Group (in years)	Number	Percent
7	4	6.0
8	4	8.0
9	5	10.0
10	6	12.0
11	8	16.0
12	8	18.0
13	7	14.0
14	8	16.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 4.1 shows that the age 12 years has the percentage of respondents 18 percent and respondents are few in the age 6 years which represents a meager percent. The

age 8,9,10, and 11 years respondents have 8.0,10.0,12.0,16.0 percent respectively. Similarly, the age group 13 and 14 years have 14 percent and 16 percent respectively.

**Table 4.2: Respondents Classified by Sex**

Sex	Number	Percent
Male	27	54.0
Female	23	46.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Out of the 50 respondents 54.0 percent respondents are males and 46 percent respondents are females in the study area.

**Table 4.3: Respondents Classified by Caste**

Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Brahamin	4	8.0
Chhetri	8	16.0
Magar	8	16.0
Dalit	10	20.0
Gurung	6	12.0
Tharu	7	14.0
Newar	7	14.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 4.3 shows that there are 7 different castes groups namely Brahamin, Chhetri, Magar, Dalit, Gurung, Tharu, Newar as respondents. Table 4.3 shows that the highest number of respondents are Dalit which represent the 20 percent of the total percent. Similarly, Chhetri and Magar are the second highest number which represents 16.0 percent of the total population. The lowest respondents are Brahamin 8.0 percent.

Similarly, Tharu and Newar belongs to third highest group which represents the 14.0 percent respectively. The lowest number of respondents are Gurung which represents the 12.0 percent of the total percent. The lowest number of Gurungs due to the economic prosperity of this community.

#### 4.1.1.2 Literacy Status and Education Attainment

The literacy status and educational attainment can have significant impact on the cases of child laborers. The following table shows the literacy status and educational attainment of the participants:

**Table 4.4: Distribution of Child Labours According to their Education Status**

<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Illiterate	6	12
Literate	44	88
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 4.4 shows that in total 88 percent respondents are literate whereas only 12 percent are illiterate.

**Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational Attainment**

<b>Education Attainment</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1-5 Class	38	76
Up to lower Secondary (6-8 Class)	12	24
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

The educational attainment of domestic child workers are varies. Table 4.5 shows that the educational attainment that is class 1-5 age 76.3 percent, 13.6 percent respondents have attainment of 6 to 8 class respectively. Higher number of respondents according to educational attainment are 1-5 class respectively.

The under mentioned case depicts the educational attainment and other experience of a domestic child workers.

### Case 1

Hari Pariyar is a boy of 12 years old. He was born in Chitwan district. He is educated up to class 5. His parents were farmers. They weren't economically sound. His father was a drunkard. His mother complained about his activities to his father. He used to beat him violently. He was afraid of the behaviors of his father and ran away from his house. He reached Pokhara and started begging in the street. After some time, he started to work as a domestic servant. He started working in a Newer house where he worked for 3 years. His owner himself put the proposal before him to work in his house as a domestic servant. He accepted his proposal and came with the master since then he has never been to the village again. He is doing all types of domestic works such as sweeping floors, mopping, cleaning, surrounding, cooking, washing, etc. He has not got any formal and informal education. He is spending his life as a domestic servant. He can eat whatever his employer's family eats, but he has to have the meal after they eat. He remains busy from 5 am to 10 pm in the night. When he is free, he watches TV, but some time he goes to visit with his owner, there is no any communication with his family. He is satisfied here. His salary is not clarified in the house. Only lodging and fooding are enough for this child labor. He is not getting any money.

**Table 4.6: Respondents Classified by Religions**

Religion	Number	Percent
Hindu	40	80.0
Buddhist	6	12.0
Christian	4	8
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 4.6 shows that 80 percent respondents have followed Hindu religion. Similarly, 12.0 percent and 8 percent respondents are Buddhist and Christian respectively. Higher numbers of respondents are Hindus. Hence Hinduism is the major dominant religion of domestic child workers.

**Table 4.7: Distribution of Respondents by Place of Origin**

Place of Origin is the destination point of respondents. It is the place from where they come. The table presented below clarifies the situation.

<b>District</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Kaski	5	10.0
Tanahun	7	14.0
Parbat	2	4.0
Baglung	3	6.0
Myagdi	5	10.0
Lamjung	4	8.0
Chitwan	6	12.0
Nawalparasi	10	20.0
Syangja	8	16.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 4.7 shows the place of origin of the respondents. It is found that 20 percent respondents belong to Nawalparasi and lowest number of respondents are from to Parbat district. Similarly, 10.0 percent, 14 percent, 6 percent, 16 percent respondents came from to Kaski, Tanahun, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi respectively. Likewise, 8 percent 12 percent and 16 percent respondents are from to Lamjung, Chitwan and Syangja district respectively. The lowest number of respondents are from Parbat district.

## 4.2 Occupation of the Parents

Nepal is a agricultural country. According to census report (2011) nearly 75.1 percent people have been involved in the agriculture sector. Due to lack of awareness, traditional agricultural system, lack of irrigation system most of the farmers have suffered from poverty. Therefore, the occupational factor also plays a vital role for enforcing children to work in domestic sector.

**Table 4.8: Occupation of the Parents**

Occupation	Number	Percent
Agriculture	42	84.0
Service (Jobs)	6	12.0
Business	2	4.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 4.8 shows that 84.0 respondents' parents are involved in agriculture sector. Similarly, 12.0 percent parents are involved in job (in Nepal and abroad) and 4 percent respondents parents are involved in business and other sectors.

## 4.3 Distribution of the Respondents According to the Family Background

Family is the backbone of children. It is built by marriage and blood relationship. Family is the strong factors to examine the causes of DCWS as well as conflict in the society.

**Table 4.9: Percent Distribution of Respondents According to the Family Background**

Parent's Situation	Number	Percent
Both alive	14	28.0
Both dead	20	40.0
Father dead	6	12.0



Mother dead	10	20.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 4.9 shows that 40 percent respondents did not have their parents alive. Similarly 28 percent respondents had their parents are alive. 20 percent respondents' mother was already dead. It reveals that many children became orphans after they lost their parents that consequently compelled them to become a domestic child workers in the city. Poor health and economic crisis were reported as the problems of untimely death of their parents as they shared in interview.

**Table 4.10: Distribution of Respondents by Parents Living Conditions**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Living Together	10	72%
Living Separately	4	28%
Total	14	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Only 28 % respondents had parents out of the fifty. Among the respondents having parents, 72% of them had their parents living together whilst 28% of them had the parents being separated together.

The data in the table shows that most of the domestic child workers missed their parents and some of them had the parents living in separation. This might be one of the important reasons of being involved in child labour. It depicts the bitter reality of a dysfunction or broken family that compels children to abandon their home to become child workers.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CAUSES AND PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC CHILD WORKERS**

This chapter deals the causes and problems of child labour, poverty family pressure natural disaster family dysfunctions etc are the causes of being a child worker in the city area. Heavy work load, lack of care hygienic, long term health problems, exhaustion, malnutrition are the problems or consequences faced by the domestic child labours.

#### **5.1 Causes of Being a Domestic Child Labour**

There are many factors responsible for becoming a child labourer. Nepal is a rural country. Most of the families live in remote village. Many parents cannot fulfil children's basic needs. So, children are willing to go to urban areas for betterment. This way they become a child labourer. Major responsible causes are as follows.

##### **5.1.1 Poverty**

Because of being one of the underdeveloped countries in the world, poverty is prevalent everywhere in Nepal. Poverty is a condition in which people lack what they need to live; but the limits of “need to live” are a matter of definition (Scott & Marshall, 2005). According to Population Census of Nepal (2011), approximate 25 percentage of population of Nepal are below poverty line. In rural areas of Nepal, approximate 27 percentages of people are below poverty line whereas 15 percentages of people are below poverty line in urban areas. Because of poverty in rural areas, most of the children are compelled to become child labourers in cities to support their families.

In this study, it has been observed/found that majority of the family have own land, but the amount of land is commonly not sufficient to support the whole family as agriculture is the main occupation of the family. This illustrates that poverty is one of the cause of child labour. The following table depicts in more details of economic status of child labourers' family.

**Table 5.1: Distribution of the Respondents by Family Economic Status**

<b>Economics Status</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Economically Sound	6	12.0
Medium	17	34.0
Low Economic Status	27	54.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey 2020*

According to the table, 54.0 percent of the respondents were from low economic status family; likewise, 34.0 percent of the respondents were from medium status family, in the same way 12.0 percent of the respondents were from economically sound family. This clarifies the economic plight of child labourers. As majority of children were minors and were unable to mention the family income in figure, hence the data mentioning the family economic status has been presented here.

As childhood model claims that children are a part of social structure but the poverty makes them out of their social structure that creates vacuum in society. Due to the lack of agriculture land the family cannot fulfil the basic needs of the children, so in order to find a better life they run away from home and start working in cities as child labourers that steal their childhood. In many cases it is found that the parents themselves set their children to work in business sector of that place for the survival of the family. They believe that if their children work then to some extent they can be relieved from their financial burden and fulfill their other needs as well. Even though children are paid less than adults, whatever income they earn is of benefit to poor families. Economic development will undoubtedly resolve the problem of child labour. A combination of policies that could contribute this goal ought to be employment generation schemes that lead to economic prosperity for the household, compulsory schooling for children, a school enrolment subsidy and adult literacy campaigns that increase community or social awareness, especially among adult women. Nepal's rigid social structure has also contributed to child labour, and there are severe inequalities in society that seem to have contributed to widespread poverty, which in turn has forced parents to send their children to become part of the workforce.

### 5.1.2 Parental Illiteracy

Illiteracy is a lack of ability to read and write. Lack of awareness among parents was identified as another main reason for child labour. Illiterate parents also cause increase in the number of child labour. The following table shows the maximum level of education attained by the respondents' parents.

**Table 5.2: Distribution of the Respondents' Parents by Educational Level**

Status	Education Level	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Literate	Primary	27	54.0
	Lower Secondary and Secondary	8	16.0
	SLC or Above	6	12.0
Illiterate		9	18.0
Total		50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

The above table shows that, 18.0 percent of the respondents' parents were illiterate whereas 54.0 percent of the respondents' parents had received primary level of education similarly, 16 percent of the respondents' parents had received lower secondary and secondary level of education and 12.0 percent of the respondents' parents had received SLC and above level of education. Because of the illiteracy of parents, children did not get proper advice from their parents that cause child labour. An uneducated parent never realizes the harmful effect of child labour. Some parents bear the false believe that early working makes a child perfect. So from their point of view children should be sent to work as early as possible. Some parents develop their false believe even further. They think that children don't have the right to become educated only because they are illiterate. So these parents send their children to work without considering their age. Because of illiteracy some parents do not realize that their child is working outside secretly instead of going school. And those who have their own business force their children to involve in family business instead of sending them to school.

### 5.1.3 Large Family

Family size is also a strong factor to compel the child to work as labour. The large family creates difficulties as well as lacks the fulfilment of basic needs in the poor family of rural areas. The following table shows the household size of child labourers.

**Table 5.3: Distribution of the Respondents by Family Size**

Household size	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1-4	20	40.0
5-8	12	24.0
More than 8	18	36.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey 2020*

Out of 50 respondents, 36.0 percent of the respondent's family size was more than eight members, whereas 24.0 percent of the respondent's family size was between five to eight members and lastly 40.0 percent of the respondent's family size was between one to four members. Above survey proves that the large family is one of the causes that lead children into the child labour because all members of the family are not equally treated and some of them may leave their house due to lack of the care of the parents or may be due to lack of the opportunities. Parental failure to fulfil basic needs compels children to abandon families and become a child worker in cities. If a family is large then child labour is a regular problem to deal with. Large family creates the problems like food scarcity, lack of proper care, undulation, humiliation, lack of engagement in the family and the ultimate result is poverty. And due to the lack of basic needs the children from such families are compelled to move for looking forward the work.

### 5.1.4 Domestic Violence

Imagine living in a home where you are in constant fear of being physically injured, emotionally manipulated, or verbally assaulted. Domestic violence is a forced pattern of behaviour in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an individual. This behaviour is considered abusive because it is unwanted and often unwarranted by the person who is being abused. Such abuse can come in the

form of physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or psychologically damaging actions that negatively influence another person. This includes any behaviour that is meant to threaten, intimidate, frighten, manipulate, harm, humiliate, or falsely accuse (Paul, 2006).

In this study many of the cases of child labourers revealed that they were abused, tortured by their step mother which is one of the main cause of child labour. His mother eloped with her neighbouring man and his father had married a woman. Because of unfriendly environment of family they leaved their home and became child labourers. Family dysfunction embedded with domestic violence such as abuse, beatings etc. are responsible for a normal child to become child labourers.

The below table illustrates the driving incidents of domestic violence faced by children that made them child labour.

**Table 5.4: Incidents of Domestic Violence**

<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Mother Eloped and Family Disturbed	3	13.05
Stepmother Harassment	9	39.13
Quarrelling of Parents	4	17.39
Parents Separation Torture Inflicted by Single Parent	7	30.43
Total	23	100

*Source: Field Survey 2020*

Out of 50 respondents, 23 respondents revealed that they came to Pokhara because of domestic violence. Among them, 39.13 percent of the respondents said they came to Pokhara because of stepmother's harassment, likewise 30.43 percent said because of parents separation and inflicted by single parent, similarly 17.39 tell because of quarrelling of parents and lastly 13.05 said because of eloped mother and disturbance in family they escaped from the family. This proves that domestic violence is also one of the forceful causes of child labour.

The rest of 27 respondents did not have domestic violence. It's a good aspect to see the less incidents of domestic violence to the child laborers. Structural functional theory claims that society is the organized arrangements of parts. Family breakdown causes on children and they need alternative for sustaining those results in increasing number of child labourers. Domestic violence can happen to anyone regardless of age, race, or gender. Socioeconomic status and education attainment are not barriers to domestic violence. It is most often associated with adults, especially those who are married or partnered. However, it can occur between adults and children as well as claimed by Chevette (2003).

## 5.2 Consequences of Child Labour

Child labour does more than deprive children of their education and mental and physical development, their childhood is stolen. Immature and inexperienced child labourers may be completely unaware of the short and long term risks involved in their work. Working long hours, child labourers are often denied a basic school education, normal social interaction, personal development and emotional support from their family. Beside these problems, children face many physical dangers and death from forced labour (ILO/IPEC, 2006).

**Table 5.5: Consequences of Child Labour**

Consequences	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Physical Injuries	12	24.0
Growth Deficiency	16	32.0
Long Term Health Problem/Trauma	8	16.0
Exhaustion and Malnutrition	14	28.0

*Source: Field Survey 2020*

The consequences of child labour are numerous because they are interrelated to each other. The above data reveals that physical injuries and mutilations are caused by hard and continuous work. Many of the child labour are working from early morning to late night. That makes them uneasy and tired. That hampers their mental as well as physical injuries. In the observation it was found that many of the child labourers

were physically injured. About 24.0 percent of the child labourers were physically injured. The owners thought to be child labourers are means of profit. That's why they pressured to their child labourers for more work that results physical as well as mental illness.

Growth deficiency is prevalent among working children, who tend to be shorter and lighter than other children; these deficiencies also impact on their adult life with height and weight in relation with age examined almost, 32.0 percent respondents are suffering from growth deficiency as their natural physical growth is not satisfactory.

In this study because of low health facilities, only 16.0 percent of the child labour identified their long term health problems. Some respondents are exhausted and their physical structure balance is not satisfactory. They seem as if they are suffering from malnutrition. Almost 28.0 percent respondents are found in this category. It was deduced through direct observation.

Some of the respondents are irritated by the conduct of the owners. Some of cases they aspect the death of the owner when they appear in a cruel way. Sometimes they even think to kill the owner and escape from there. It shows they are depressed and have anti-social thinking due to the oppression of the owner and the overburden of the work.

In nutshell it is deduced that most widespread reason for child labour is poverty. It is true that children found working in urban areas come from poor household in village. Children who have migrated to urban areas are often from (semi) landless families. Similarly, illiterate parents of the family cannot know the benefits of education and pitiable life of child labour. Illiteracy is also one of the major causes of child labour. Family size is also determinants of child labour. Big family creates lack of basic needs to their children that causes child labour. Likewise, domestic violence to children makes them child labourers. Torture, abusing, unfriendly home etc. are the factors which compels children to leave home. Child labourers are deprived of their basic rights of food, health facilities etc. That hampers their physical as well as mental health. In this study, it is deduced that many of the child labourers are victim of growth deficiency and malnutrition. Because of lack of skilful awareness, some are found physically injured. Only few of the child labourers are know that they have long term health problems.



### 5.3 Livelihood Problems of Domestic Child Workers

Children have been involved in different types of works for such as dish washing, child caring, cloth washing, house cleaning and others. Many of these works are very tedious and time consuming. Hence they are facing different types of problems embedded with their livelihood.

**Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Types of Work**

Types of Work	Number	Percent
Taking care of the children	22	44.0
Cooking/Clothing	18	36.0
Other	10	20.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

#### Case-2

Sushma Nepali aged 13 is from Khotang district has been studying in the school situated in Pokhara 1 Lekhnath Kaski in grade six. She is living in Lekhnath. Sushma Nepali who is raped from her own step-father had gone to the room of court to get help. Fortunately, the girl was taken to the NGO named 'Anterdristi' from the helping neighbors and kept for a week to be saved. The members of Anterdristi have made her positive and sent back to home in Khotang district. The real father has been unsupportive to her. The family fight occurs at that time. She goes the home of neighbors to inform that she is badly mentally tortured by the father. The neighbor sends her back with her mother. She has nothing beyond lodging and fooding. She has now compulsion to leave formal education due to lack of economy. Also there is no family related with her. She is now satisfied because she has got good lodging and fooding than previously after she became a domestic worker at a home in Lekhnath. All the cost concerned for medical and other minor treatments are to be provided by the local church. She is very busy at her duty for 6 am to 7 pm in the evening. She also watch TV in a room without going outside of the church boundary. Her relation among the Church dwellers is quite appreciative. According to her and after sources the family violence is a major cause not to have formal education and a modern life. Similarly, her father and mother both are involved in agriculture occupation with two daughters that are also with them in Khotang. They are also deprived from primary education due to lack of responsibility and accountability from their parents. They wish a help from NGO and INGO as well as other concerned institutions and organization but nobody hears the poor sound of Shushma. Although she is happy with her present condition but her working condition is very tough and difficult, heavy work, pressure is also a major concern of her health.

Table 5.6 shows that 44 percent respondents are involved in child minding in the study area. Similarly, 36 percent and 20 percent respondents are involved in cooking/cloth washing and other works respectively. The case mention in the coming section reveals the problem faced by a domestic child worker.

### 5.3.1 Work Load of Domestic Child Workers

Children have been involved more than 10 hours per day. They have no holiday throughout a month or a weak. According to children's act (1992) of Nepal, the working hours for children should be limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week but this provision is not implemented in the context of studied children. The government has not strict rules and regulations for children welfare in Nepal. Hence the owners are exploiting the children who are compelled to do over work.

**Table 5.7: Respondents Classified According to Working Hours**

<b>Working Hours</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
6-10	42	84.0
10-12	6	12.0
12 and above	2	4.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 5.7 shows that 12 percent respondents are working 10 to 12 hours per day. 84 percent respondents have been working 6-10 hours per day. Likewise, 4 percent children are working more than 12 hours is day.

**Table 5.8: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Time of Getup**

<b>Time of Get up</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Before 5 o'clock	22	44.0
Between 5-6 o'clock	26	52.0
Between 6-7 o'clock	2	4.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 5.8 shows that 52.0 percent respondents get up between 5 a.m. to 6 am every day. Similarly, 44 percent and 4 percent respondents get up before 5 o'clock and between 6 to 7 o'clock respectively. Early get up of children illustrates their heavy workloads of which health hazards may be dangerous. Health status directly linked to the sleeping arrangement hours of the children. The under mentioned table clarify the situation.

**Table 5.9: Respondents Classified by Time of Sleeping**

<b>Time of Sleeping</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Between 9-10 o'clock	18	44.0
Between 10-11 o'clock	22	36.0
After 11 o'clock	10	20.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 5.9 shows that 44 percent respondents sleep between 9 to 10 o'clock every day. Similarly, 36.0 percent respondents have been slept between 10 to 11 o'clock. Likewise, 20 percent respondents sleep after 11 o'clock every day in the study area. It is seen that children have been dominated by the owners. This trend of long working hours has stolen the childhood of the children. The incoming case of a child worker reveals the plight of over burdened child.

### Case -3

Sabin Neupane is a Brahmin boy who came from Nawalparasi. He had run away from his home because he was not able to live with his step mother's torture in the place of origin. He lost his mother when he was 8 years old. His father has been working in abroad service. After the death of mother his father brought new mother by marrying her and went abroad for employment, his step mother started to torture him. She did not give him fresh and nutritional food to eat and always showed the cruel behavior. He came to Pokhara by the help of neighbors. He has been working in a Brahmin man house in Pokhara. Sabin become very happy because there are no any torture of the owner in the place of destination. Sabin's employer has five family members. His master and mistress both are job holders. So, his co-operation is very much essential for them. He usually get up between 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning and his daily work starts. His employer have two kids who go to school. He polishes their shoes and when they get ready he carries their bags and sees them off at the bus stop. He is not involved in formal education in the place of destination. When the children return from school he arranges their dress, shoes, socks and ties. The children eat biscuits and eggs. He also eat biscuit and eggs with them together. His owners house has four stair cases which takes him about two hours to clean him all. He is happy through because he escaped from the torture of his step mother at home. However, he has not got any salary and he has been exploited unknowingly.

**Table 5.10: Respondents Classified According to Food Condition**

<b>Food Arrangement</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Same food as owner's family	34	68.0
Different but satisfactory	10	20.0
Different/dissatisfactory	6	12.0
Others	-	-
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 5.10 shows that 68 percent respondents are provided same food as owner's family. Similarly, 20 percent respondents are given the different but satisfactory food. Likewise, 12 percent respondents are not satisfied from foods and they have been provided different foods or dissatisfactory food at the owner's house. Food provided to children and different time is directly associated to their health status the table below depicts the time of food condition.

**Table 5.11: Percent Distribution of Respondents According to their Food Factory**

<b>Times Per Day</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Two Times	17	34.0
Two Times	26	52.0
More than three times	7	14.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 5.11 shows that 52 percent respondents take food three times per day. Similarly, 34 percent respondents have been eating foods two times per day. Likewise, 14 percent respondents eat food more than three times per day. The under mentioned case study explain the condition of a domestic child worker.

#### Case-4

Dipesh Majhi the age of eleven from Sindhuli has been working in a Gurung's home as a child labour. He came to Pokhara before 2 years. He is studying in grade four now. He had come to Pokhara by the permission of his father before two years back. He was compelled to leave his home because family were living in starvation. There were six members in his family. Dipesh Majhi, working in Gurung owners home earns just two thousand as his monthly salary similarly, his father receives his salary especially on the occasion of Dashain and Tihar. According to him, he goes to his home twice a year. While he falls sick, his house master is responsible to him as per his economy. In the leisure time, he pays his interest for watching TV and does other works. He conforms that he has no any trouble while he is staying there. According to evaluation, he is not deprived from any facilities than at his home. Who is more or less satisfied with his owner's behavior.

**Table 5.12: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Clothing Arrangement**

<b>Clothing Arrangement</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Cheap	26	52.0
Old Clothes	17	34.0
Normal	7	14.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 5.12 shows that 52 percent respondents use the cheap clothes and 34 percent and 14 percent respondents are compelled to use old clothes and normal clothes. It was observed that many child workers were in rags with clothes. It deficits the shabby condition of domestic child workers. Adequate sleep is necessary and eight hours of sleep is necessary for a healthy mind and body. It is clothing that makes sleep comfortable. The majority of the respondents had cheap clothing and cheap clothing may bring discomforts to the child workers.

**Table 5.13: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Sleeping Management**

<b>Getting Materials</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
In a Separate Room	10	20.0
In the Kitchen	10	20.0
On the Floor, Carpet	20	40.0
With the employers' children	10	20.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 5.13 shows that 40 percent respondents sleep on the carpet. Similarly, 20, 20, 20 percent respondents sleep on separate room in the kitchen and with the employers' children respectively. Majority child workers sleeping on floor and carpet depicts the scenario of worst sleeping arrangement.

**Table 5.14: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Employers' Caste/Ethnicity**

Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Brahmin	12	24.0
Gurung	10	40.0
Dalit	8	16.0
Newar	10	20.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 5.14 shows the caste/ethnicity group composition of the employers 40 percent are Gurung. Similarly, 24 percent are Brahmin, 16 percent are Dalit, 20 percent are Newar respectively.

Case -5

Sabin Magar the age of eleven from Amargadhi Municipality, Dadeldhura has been working in a Dalit's family because of his mother's second marriage and his father's disappearance since he was a child. By the help of his neighbors he came to Pokhara leaving his birthplace. He has been involved for child care job. He was enforced to leave home because he was deprived of family's love and care. Then he joined to take care of child in Dalit's family. He is now busy from 5 a.m in the morning to 10 p.m in the evening continuously. He expresses his sad tune while he is very busy even whole night caring the child when ill. He even says that if he doesn't do such job he can't survive. According to him, the house master has misbehaved him. It is seen that his rest room is nearby the side of a road. He is deprived absolutely deprived of getting education. It is the matter of sadness that he has no any salary except lodging and fooding. In this situation, he is begging a help from someone as he doesn't want to leave this home though he is not willing to stay there because he has no other option.

Wage is a special factor of motivation. However, many child workers are deprived from appropriate salary. The table presented below clarifies are situation.

**Table 5.15: Percentage Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Wage**

<b>Wages (Rs.)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Rs. 1000- Rs. 1500	6	12.0
Rs. 1000	8	16.0
Unpaid	20	40.0
Others (Not Fixed)	6	12.0
Lodging/Fooding	10	20.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 5.15 shows that 40 percent respondents have been working up unpaid but given the expenses for fooding, clothing etc. Similarly, 20 percent, respondents have been provided with only lodging and fooding. 16 percent respondents have been working to take Rs. 1000. This data signifies that majority of domestic child workers are exploited. They are compelled to work without any salary.

**Table 5.16: Health Status of Domestic Child Worker's Condition**

<b>Health Condition</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Good	28	56.0
Normal	14	28.0
Others	8	16.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 5.16 shows the distribution of respondents according to their health condition 56.0 percent respondents have good health condition and 28 respondents have normal and 16 percent respondents have other health condition (not good, sick, partially sick). Lack of proper nurture and care has deteriorated the health condition of the child workers. Getting rest during sickness is a vital child right. However, many child



workers are lack in sufficient rest during illness the table below depicts the stipulation.

**Table 5.17: Getting Rest during Sickness**

<b>Getting Rest</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes (Sufficient)	12	24.0
Insufficient	25	50.0
No	13	26.0
Total	50	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 5.17 shows that 24 percent respondents get enough rest when they fell sick. 50 percent and 26 percent respondents get rest but insufficient and not get rest even in sickness. Their owners do not show sympathy towards them and they have been working to escape the torture of owner. The case of a child worker given below portrays the plight of a child workers.

**Case- 6**

Susma Karki the age of twelve an inhabitant of Dhading district has been working as a dish washers in the hotel owned by the Brahmin in Pokhara due to her family's low income. She was compelled to leave her home because her father and mother (parents) were living on other's land. Unfortunately, she was displaced from home due to her father's early death. She is working in her owner house without having any salary except lodging and fooding. She has been compelled to work hard without rest. It is very sad matter that she is still working there without getting any rest. She has been dineid from visiting her family. If any errors from her during the work, she is immediately punished by her master and mistress. According to the time table provided by her master, she has to get up early (about 5 A.M) at stay late night (10 P.M). Similarly, she often falls sick due to very busy work. She engages at more work but it is hardly find a free time. She is fully deprived from her education. If is not possible for her to get rest even during serious illness. She is exhausted from over work burden.

In nutshell, the livelihood problems and experience of domestic child workers depict a gloomy condition of exploitation, domination and sufferings. The case of child workers depicts that they are compelled to work and survive in an inhuman condition with very little or no child rights. Hence, this study deduces a dire violation of child rights by employers. They are bound to do overwork, are unpaid and fail to fulfill their basic needs. Family dysfunction and poverty is the root causes of child labour. CSP the unhealthy relationship between parent and children. The problems of child workers are associated to living condition and livelihood of children that reveals the bitter scenario of children's shattered and stolen childhood of children due to family dysfunction and employers inhuman behavior. Hence, this links amicably with the heavy of exploitation which affirms that capitalism compensates that labourers for their labour power to reproduce work for the employers that has been possible owing to sweat and toil of pitiable child labourers and their gloomy livelihood.

## CHAPTER SIX

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

#### 6.1 Summary

Children are the backbone of the nation and happiness of society. Child labor is not a new phenomenon. Children are found to engage in almost all the sectors of employment. Poverty, family dysfunction and other factors are responsible for in child labor. Children are the no bargaining group and they have worked on low salary or without salary for long time. They have not taken rest during work time. Children have been compelled to by forcefully by the parents, owners in the home and place of works. The present research tried to find out the cause and problems of child labors in Pokhara Metropolitan city of Kaski district. The study attempts to examine the causes and problems of domestic child labor. The research is based on household survey in Pokhara Metropolitan city of Kaski district. Different types of qualitative data and information were collected in the study area. Both primary and secondary data were applied to collect the required data for the study. The questionnaire schedule and in-depth interviewee are the most important step of data collection there are 33 wards in Pokhara Metropolitan city of which were (5 and 6) were selected for study. 50 domestic child labors were randomly taken randomly as a sample. The data were collected from child labourers. Child labor was the result of poverty, illiteracy, lack of family breakdown, large family, ignorance and social injustice. Economically weak people's children employ to work in order to support the family but they have been deprived of basic necessities suffer from abuse, exploitation, neglect humiliation and diseases.

#### Major Findings of the Study

The major findings of this study are summarized as follows as.

- ) Out of 50 respondents 54.0 percent are males and 46 percent are females.
- ) Majority of child labours come from migration.
- ) Majority of children are coming from different districts of Nepal.

- ) 80.0 percent child workers are Hindu 12 percent Buddhist and 8 percent Christians.
- ) 84 percent respondents parents are involved in agriculture sector. 12 percent respondent parent are involved in job and 4.0 percent respondent parent are involved in other sector's minor business.
- ) 40 percent respondents parents are dead. 28 percent, 12 percent, 20 percent respondents parents are both alive, father dead and mother dead respectively.
- ) Main reason for abandoning home is parents death, followed by other reason as family problems etc.
- ) 44 percent child workers are involved in child care. 36 percent respondents are involved in cooking /cloth washing in employers' house.
- ) 36 percent respondents are working 10 to 12 hours per day. 40 percent and 24 percent respondents have been working 12 hours and above and 6-10 hours per day respectively.
- ) 52 percent respondents get up between 5-6 o'clock, every day. Similarly, 44 percent and 4 percent respondents get up before 5 o'clock and between 6-7 o'clock respectively.
- ) 44 percent respondents sleep between 9-10 o'clock. Similarly, 36.0 percent and 20 percent respondent have been slept between 10-11 o'clock and after 11 O'clock respectively.
- ) 68 percents respondents are provided same food and 20 percent and 12 percent respondents are provided different but satisfactory and dissatisfactory food.
- ) 52 percent respondents take food three times a day. Similarly, 34 percent respondents have been provided food times a day and wise 14 percent respondents eat food more than three times a day.
- ) 40 percent respondents sleep on the carpet and 20 percent respondents sleep in separate room, in the kitchen with the employer kid.
- ) 24 percent owners are Brahmin, 40 percent 16 percent 20 percent owners are Gurung, Dalit and Newar etc.

- J Only 28 percent respondents have been working at very low salary other respondents have been working unpaid 48 percent.
- J Out of the 50 respondents the 56 percent child workers have good health condition. Likewise, 28 percent and 16 percent respondent have normal and other health condition.
- J 24 percent respondents get enough rest when they fall sick. 50 percent got in sufficient rest and 26 percent respondents did not get rest even in sickness.

## 6.2 Conclusions

Child labor is wide spread phenomenon in Nepal. Most of the child labourers are facing very miserable life in different sector. It is the main cause of poverty and family problems. The school going children are diverted to different inhuman works due to different reasons. The children are forced to go to various types of worst. In the urban area the number of child workers are increasing day by day. The existing poverty, illiteracy, social causes are the main causes for the shifting of such children from rural to urban areas. In the domestic sector many child workers are far districts. The majorities of workers belong to ethnic groups. Dalit children are also working as labours despite the system of untouchability. In many cases it is found that the masters are not very friendly with the children's problems while in some other cases the child workers are getting better life than they had expected received. The workload and frequent misbehavior by their master adversely affect their mental as well as physical development. Domestic child workers are deprived of nutritious, food, proper clothing as per season, education, health care and so on. Furthermore, they suffer humiliation from their master and society. There is no good provision by the government for the domestic child labors.

The government has not taken strict rules and regulation for the welfare of domestic child labor. Domestic child workers livelihood like education, health, food living arrangement of clothes working hours, etc. should be implemented strictly for the welfare of domestic child workers. Due to long working hours and lack of balanced and hygienic foods, child workers have been suffered different diseases. Child labor is a social problem and a social stigma that can be linked with its genesis in the theory of exploitation.

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# Appendix

## Questionnaire Schedule

### Causes and Livelihood problems of Domestic Child Workers.

### For Domestic Child Labours Aged Under 18 years

Serial No.

#### SN Questions Code

1 Ward No

2 Sub-ward/Tole

3 Name of the Interviewer

4 Date of Interview

#### Origin, Family Description and Reasons for Work

QN Questions Response Category & Code

01 How old are you ?

02 What is your Caste

03 Sex of the child.

Girl .....

04 Duration of Service in Current Place. **Year** .....

**Month**.....

05 Origin (Home Address) District .....

06 What you used to do prior to joining current job ?

Own farm/household work.....

Wage work.....

Other (state).....

07 Why did you come here?

Own opinion.....

Parents advice.....

Domestic conflict.....

Step mother/father .....

Others (state) .....

08 With whom did you come to join?

Relatives .....

Friends .....

Own .....

Broker .....

Others (state) .....

09 In what age did you start workers as domestic servant (Yrs.)

8 to 9.....

10 to 11 .....

12 to 14 .....

15 and above .....

10 Is it your first place of work?

No.....

(a) If not, which place

Third .....

Forth .....

Fifth or above .....

(b) Why you change your working place?

Punishment/harassment.....

Not allow to school.....

Insufficient food .....

Sacked by master.....

Other (specify).....

11 Do your parents know you where about?

No.....

12 Are your parent alive?

Father alive.....

Mother dead .....

Mother alive .....

Father deserted .....

Mother deserted.....

13 Family member (exclude married sisters)

14 Which child are you (inorder)?

Second .....

Third .....

Fourth .....

Fifth .....

Others (specify) .....

**QN Questions Response Category & Code**

15 Are there any member of your family below 18 years, working as a wage earners or domestic labours?

Yes.....

No.....

If yes, how many? Number .....

16 Two main sources of income of your family.

Service .....

Trade.....

Wage work.....

Other (specify).....

17 Family has own home.

No.....

18 Family has farm land.

No.....

19 If has land?

Katha/Aana .....

20 Are your parents indebted?

No.....

Do not know.....

21 If yes, did they borrow loan from your masters house?

No.....

Do not know.....

If yes, how many Rs.

Do not know

**II. Type of Work and Work Environment**

22 Type of main work you do here

Dish washing.....

Child minding.....

Cloths washing .....

House cleaning .....

Other (specify).....

23 What is your second priority job?

Dish washing.....

Child minding.....

Cloths washing .....

House cleaning .....

Other (specify).....

24 Time you start in morning

25 Time you finish in the evening

26 Do you have any hurt?

No.....

If Yes,

Burn.....

Fracture.....

Others (specify) .....

27 Quality of your food

As home.....

Not good as home.....

Other (specify).....

28 Is there any differences between your and your master's food

No.....

If yes, what's the differences

Remaining/Wastage food.....

Others (specify) .....

29 quality of your bed As home.....

Not good as home.....

Other (specify) .....

**QN Questions Response Category & Code**

30 Did you bought any of these during last three months ?

Slipper/shoes .....

Soap.....

Tooth Brush/paste.....

Food items.....

Others (specify) .....

31 How much salary and others benefits you have been promised ?.....

Annual Rs .....

Only fooding and clothing .....

Fooding, clothing, schooling facility .

Service provide later on .....

Do not know.....

32 Who collects your salary?

Parents .....

Others (specify) .....

33 Are you satisfied with workload and pay? Work

Yes.....

No.....

Do not know.....

Salary

Yes.....

No.....

Do not know.....

34 What type of work and salary will make you happy? Work

Ok.....

$\frac{3}{4}$  of present load .....

$\frac{1}{2}$  of present load .....

do no want to continue work .....

Salary

Ok.....

50% increment.....

100% increment.....

35 Have your parents taken loan after you began work?

No.....

Do not know.....

If yes, how much?

Do not know

### **III. Education, Health and Personal Matters**

36 Are you literate? Yes.....

No.....

37 Up to which grade have you study?

38 Do you go to school, now? Yes.....

No.....

39 If Yes, which grade you studying? Class .....

40 Have you enough educational materials? Yes.....

No.....

41 Which is your home work time?

Day time.....

Night.....

No time for home work.....

42 If you are not admission to school, master promised you to admit at school?

Yes.....

No.....

43 Have you been dropped out from school Yes.....

No.....

If yes, reasons for dropping out Master don't pay fee.....

Over work load in home.....

Discrimination in school .....

Others (specify) .....

**QN Questions Response Category & Code**

44 Are you better-off here than home? Yes.....

No.....

If yes, what are reasons? Education .....

Food.....

Clothing .....

Urban expose.....

Companion.....

Others (specify) .....

45 Have you fallen sick here? Yes.....

No.....

46 If Yes, type of sickness? Caught and cold.....

Fever/Measles .....

Chest pain/respiratory problem .....

Headache.....

Water borne disease.....

Back pain .....

Others (specify) .....

47 Who pays for medical expenses?

Master .....

Others (specify) .....

48 Do you have to work when you are sick? Yes.....

No.....

**IV. Penalty**

49 Have you been penalized? Yes.....

No.....

50 Can you quit job? Yes.....

No.....

If not, why? Complete the year.....

Parents/Relative have taken debt .....

Don't get better than this job .....

Parents don't allow.....

Others (specify) .....

51 How you spend your time at leisure time? Watch TV.....

Play.....

Study.....

Other (specify).....

52 Allowed to visit home Yes.....

No.....

53 How many times have you visited in your home last year?

54 If not allowed how many years you had not been visited home?

55 Would you bring somebody like yours to work as servant? Yes.....

No.....

55. a. If Yes, (mark two reasons ) Better than in village.....

Good food .....

Good clothing.....

Schooling .....

Others (specify) .....

56.b. If not (mark two reasons ) Feel Isolated .....

Bad treatment .....

Bad fooding.....

work load .....

Other (specify).....