

# Children in Domestic Service In Kathmandu Valley

## Annual Status Report 2004

Children-Women In Social Service and Human Rights  
(CWISH)

Ganagahiti, Chabahil, Kathmandu

P.O. Box: 21433

Phone:+977-1-4474645,2061213

Fax:+977-1-4474645,4479965

E-mai: [cwish@wlink.com.np](mailto:cwish@wlink.com.np)

Web: [www.cwish.org.np](http://www.cwish.org.np)

## **A. Introduction**

Child Labor is the bitter fact for us and one of the ignored invisible child labor phenomena is child domestic labor. In Nepal it is estimated that around 2.6 million children work on their childhood, out of which 127 thousands are involved in worst form of child labor and among them around 100 thousands are in different households working as domestic workers. According to ILO rapid Assessment on Child Domestic Labor 2001, there are more than 55000 children involved into domestic work in urban households of Nepal.

The same rapid assessment has recommended the child domestic labor as worst form of child labor and to have an urgent interventions to end the worst practices on child domestic labor.

CWISH (Children-Women In Social Service and Human rights) have been working on the field of child domestic labor to improve their situation since 1996. On the due course of its works, it has benefited thousands of children in domestic service through different interventions and approaches.

Since 2003 CWISH has started to publish out annual status report on child domestic labor with collecting information from those children who are benefited with CWISH programs and services. In this regard CWISH has published this annual status report 2004 on child domestic labor with the information received from those children in domestic service who are the first time service receiver for CWISH.

In 2004, CWISH has organized 34 non formal education classes in different 12 places of Kathmandu metropolis and five places of Lalitpur sub metro. At the same time it has also provided formal school education support and vocational skill training for children in domestic service. Similarly it has organized different empowerment and awareness raising as well as advocacy programs on the field of child domestic labor. With this program, last year around 2500 children are directly benefited and out of them 923 were the first time service receiver for CWISH.

With the first hand information received from these 923 children in domestic service CWISH has published out this Annual Status Report-2004 on Children in Domestic Service in Kathmandu Valley.

This report tried to shade light on the children’s profile, their family status, educational status, their migration and working condition and the interventions in Nepal. It has also tried to give some recommendations for future interventions as well.

## **B. Major Findings**

## **C. Comparison with 2003 Status**

## **D. Conclusion and Recommendations**

## **E. Details of Findings**

### ***1. Children’s Profile***

Within this chapter we have peered on the children in domestic service according to sex, age, cast, district of origin and mother tongue.

Out of total 923 children in domestic service incorporated in this report, 61 percent are girls and 39 percent are boys.

*There are 20.17 percent children below the age of 10 years and 60.56 percent children are of 10 to 14 years age group. The Nepalese law has strictly prohibited children below the age of 14 years to involve into any kind of labor and children below 16 years into any kind of hazardous form of labor. Similarly there are 15.81 percent children of the age group 15 to 18 years and 3.14 percent children could not mention their age. Most of the children 18.41 percent children are of 12 years age; however there are children of the age group 5 years also.*

If we look with gender segregations, we can find that the general age group for girl children to involve into domestic work is 12 years and for boys it is 10 years. The detail can be found from the following table:

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>			
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Up to 10 Years	105	84	189	20.4767
11-14 Years	328	231	559	60.5634

15-18 Years	107	39	146	15.818
Don't Know	23	6	29	3.14193
<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

On the cast details of children in domestic service we can find that children in domestic service are from 23 different cast groups. Children from Tamang community occupy the highest number among children in domestic service e.g. 19.71 percent. Others are 16.68 percent from Xetri community, 7.80 percent from Newar community, 6.93 percent are from Magar community and 6.50 percent are from Rai/Limbu community.

If we look at the details with gender segregation, we can find that Girl children are higher from Tamang, Xetri, Magar, Rai/Limbu and Tharu community, while Boys are higher from Tamang, Xetri, Newar, Bramhin and Rai/Limbu. The details of children according to cast are given on the following table:

Caste Details	No. of Children			
	Girls	Boys	Total	Percent
Tamang	111	71	182	19.71831
Xetri	89	65	154	16.68472
Others	75	61	136	14.73456
Newar	36	36	72	7.80065
Magar	49	15	64	6.933911
Rai/Limbu	40	20	60	6.500542
Bramhin	34	23	57	6.175515
Tharu	38	12	50	5.417118
Dalit	17	20	37	4.008667
Gurung	16	11	27	2.925244
Sherpa	16	5	21	2.27519
Danuwar, Majhi	11	3	14	1.516793
Yadab/Ahir	7	5	12	1.300108
Rajbanshi	7	4	11	1.191766
Gharti	7	1	8	0.866739

Gupta, Keshari, Haluwai	4	1	5	0.541712
Mandal	3	1	4	0.433369
Thakur	0	3	3	0.325027
Dhimal	1	1	2	0.216685
Thakali	0	1	1	0.108342
Badi	1	0	1	0.108342
Kayastha	0	1	1	0.108342
Satar	1	0	1	0.108342
<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

As children's claim that 52.97 percent of them use Nepali Language in their home to communicate, but still there are 47.03 percent children used other mother tongues for communication in their home. Among the other mother tongues 16.46 percent mentioned Tamang language, 5.63 percent mentioned Tharu and 5.30 mentioned Newari languages as their mother tongue. Due to their involvement into the domestic work they are bound to communicate on Nepali language which might create problem later on for them to communicate with their parents. At the same time due to the used to language differences understanding between employers and children become tougher often resulting violence to them.

If we look it with differentiating boys and girls, After Nepali and Tamang language Girls having Tharu, Newar and Rai Limbu Language as their mother tongue, and boys having Newar, Rai/Limbu and Maithali as their mother tongue occupy the highest figures. The detail of mother tongue is given on the following table:

<b>Table 3: Mother Tongue Details of Children in Domestic Service</b>				
<b>Language Group</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>			
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Nepali	301	188	489	52.9794
Tamang	90	62	152	16.468
Tharu	40	12	52	5.6338
Newar	26	23	49	5.30878

Rai/Limbu	23	15	38	4.11701
Magar	20	5	25	2.70856
Hindi	11	9	20	2.16685
Maithali	4	13	17	1.84182
Bhojpuri	3	11	14	1.51679
Gurung	5	7	12	1.30011
Rajbanshi	4	1	5	0.54171
Thakali	0	1	1	0.10834
Others	36	13	49	5.30878
<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

If we look at the children' position within their own family, we find that the second child of the family occupies that highest number in figure followed by first child. It might be because of the family dependency on agriculture and normally first child is taken to support the family if the child is boy. The detail is given on the following table:

<b>Position</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
First	253	27.4106
Second	261	28.2774
Third	201	21.7768
Fourth	111	12.026
Fifth	61	6.60888
Sixth	24	2.60022
Seventh	1	0.10834
Eighth	0	0
Ninth	3	0.32503
Not Mentioned	8	0.86674
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

If we look at the home district of children in domestic service, we can find that most of the children are from the neighbor district of Kathmandu Valley. The neighbor district of

Kathmandu valley includes, Sindhupalchowk, Dhading, Makawanpur Nuwakot and Kabhre. Out of 923 children in domestic service 28.71 percent are from these neighbor districts. Except neighbor district Dolakha and Sarlahi occupies the highest figure on these children. The bitter thing is that 7.15 percent of these children can not mention from where they are, which would be big problem for their repatriation.

Similarly if we look on these data according to the sex, we can find out that girl children from Sindhupalchowk followed by Kabhre, Dolakaha, Nuwakot and Sarlahi occupies the highest figure, whereas boys from Sindhupalchowk followed by Nuwakot, Makawanpur, Kabhre and Sarlahi occupies the highest figure. The detail is given on the following Table:

District	No. of Children			
	Girls	Boys	Total	Percent
Sindhupalchowk	49	28	77	8.3423619
Kabhre	33	21	54	5.8504875
Dolakha	33	17	50	5.4171181
Nuwakot	26	24	50	5.4171181
Sarlahi	25	20	45	4.8754063
Makawanpur	20	24	44	4.7670639
Dhading	23	17	40	4.3336945
Jhapa	21	13	34	3.6836403
Kathmandu	17	16	33	3.5752979
Sindhuli	23	7	30	3.2502709
Ramechhap	16	11	27	2.9252438
Morang	12	12	24	2.6002167
Sunsari	15	8	23	2.4918743
Chitawan	16	4	20	2.1668472
Dang	15	4	19	2.0585049
Rupandehi	15	4	19	2.0585049
Lalitpur	11	7	18	1.9501625
Udayapur	9	8	17	1.8418202

OkhaldhungA	9	7	16	1.7334778
Dhanusha	8	7	15	1.6251354
Saptari	7	8	15	1.6251354
India	7	7	14	1.5167931
SankhuwasabhA	11	3	14	1.5167931
Solukhumbu	5	8	13	1.4084507
Kailali	8	4	12	1.3001083
Kapilbastu	9	3	12	1.3001083
Parsa	4	7	11	1.191766
Bardiya	7	3	10	1.0834236
Nawalparasi	5	5	10	1.0834236
Bhojpur	4	5	9	0.9750813
Bhaktapur	4	4	8	0.8667389
Kaski	5	3	8	0.8667389
Rautahat	4	4	8	0.8667389
Khotang	4	3	7	0.7583965
Rasuwa	4	3	7	0.7583965
Dhankuta	5	0	5	0.5417118
Gorkha	4	1	5	0.5417118
Palpa	1	4	5	0.5417118
Siraha	1	3	4	0.4333694
Tanahun	3	1	4	0.4333694
Bara	3	0	3	0.3250271
Baglung	1	1	2	0.2166847
Kanchanpur	1	1	2	0.2166847
Argakhanchl	1	0	1	0.1083424
Banke	1	0	1	0.1083424
Dailekh	0	1	1	0.1083424
Dolpa	1	0	1	0.1083424
Gulmi	1	0	1	0.1083424
Ilam	1	0	1	0.1083424
Jajarkot	1	0	1	0.1083424
Jumla	1	0	1	0.1083424

Myagdi	1	0	1	0.1083424
Panchthar	1	0	1	0.1083424
Rolpa	0	1	1	0.1083424
Salyan	0	1	1	0.1083424
Taplejung	0	1	1	0.1083424
Terhathum	1	0	1	0.1083424
Unknown District	50	16	66	7.1505959
<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

## *2. Family Status of Children in Domestic Service*

In this chapter CWISH has tried to shade light on the size of family, literacy status of family members, their economic source and occupations.

Most of the children in domestic service belongs to the family size of five members, which is 191 out of 923 e.g. 20.69 percent. Children belongs to family size up to four members occupies 22.75 percent out of total Number 923. Similarly children belonging to family size of 5 to 7 members are 55.68 percent and children from the family size of 8 to 10 members is 18.85 percent and the children from family bigger than 11members is 2.16 percent. The detail is given on the following table:

<b>No. of Family Members</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Up to 4 Members	210	22.7519
5 to 7 members	514	55.688
8 to 10 members	174	18.8516
More than 11 members	20	2.16685
Not Mentioned	5	0.54171
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

Regarding the literacy status of family members of children in domestic service, it is found that most of the children have very low status of literacy for their family members. The main finding on this analysis is that where the women literacy is high, the risk of possibility of children's involvement into labor reduced and if the women literacy is low

the risk increased. The relationship between child labor and women education can be clearly demonstrated from the following table:

<b>No. Of Family Members</b>	<b>No. of Child Domestic Labor, if M/F is Literate</b>		<b>No. of Child Domestic Labor, if M/F is Illiterate</b>	
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1	270	248	352	314
2	241	170	199	247
3	122	78	102	143
4	41	33	21	74
5	20	14	8	20
6	5	3	3	12
7	4	1	0	5
8	0	0	0	1
0	220	376	238	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>923</b>

Regarding the living status of children's family, out of 923 only 74.64 percent children mentioned that both of their parents are alive. 10.40 percent children mentioned their father is dead and 7.15 percent children mentioned their mother is dead. 2.92 percent children mentioned they are orphan (both of their parents are dead).

<b>Sex/Status</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Both Alive	423	266	689	74.6479
Both Dead	16	11	27	2.92524
Father Dead	52	44	96	10.4009
Mother Dead	40	26	66	7.1506
Not Mentioned	32	13	45	4.87541
<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

There are 34.66 percent children in domestic service, who claimed their family are land less, however most of the children' family e.g. 42.79 percent are dependent on agriculture as their main income source. As Family major income source 12.67 percent children claimed industrial labor, 10.29 percent claimed domestic labor, 10.29 percent claimed other service sector, 9.20 percent claimed agro labor, 5.20 percent small street business, and 13.43 percent mentioned other sectors.

<b>Status</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Land holding	580	62.8386
Land Less	320	34.6696
Not Mentioned	23	2.49187
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Income Source</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agriculture	395	42.7952
Business	48	5.20043
Service	93	10.0758
Household chores	95	10.2925
Industrial Labour	117	12.6761
Agro Labour	85	9.2091
Others	124	13.4345
Not Mentioned	53	5.74215

### ***3. Educational Status of Children in Domestic Service***

The report also shade light on the educational status of children involved into domestic work before their involvement into the labor.

Regarding the literacy status of children in domestic service out of 923 children 50.05 percent children were illiterate and only 49.95 percent are literate. Out of 461 literate

children, 87 percent were school dropped out and 9.97 percent had attended Non formal education program. Except them 0.86 percent became literate from Vocational Education Center and 1.30 from other different sources.

<b>Place</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
School	405	87.8525
NFE	46	9.97831
Vocational Education	4	0.86768
Others	6	1.30152
<b>Total</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of 461, 23.64 percent children have passed 6 months to 1 year without any educational interventions after being dropped out from educational program. Similarly 11.91 percent had spent 3 to 6 month, 6.06 percent children have spent up to 3 months, 13.62 percent children had spent 1 to 2 years and 21.39 percent children had spent more than 2 years without any educational assistance after being dropped out from school.

<b>No. of Months</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Up to 3 Months	54	11.713666
4 to 6 Months	54	11.713666
7 Months to 1 Year	109	23.644252
1 to 2 Years	63	13.665944
More than 2 Years	108	23.427332
Not Mentioned	73	15.835141
<b>Total</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100</b>

On the course of digging answers for reasons behind the drop out, children have mentioned several reasons. 39.26 percent children mentioned it is because of their forced involvement into labor which have bound them to leave their educational program, and another 27.54 percent children mentioned it is the economic poverty because of what they are bound to leave their educational programs. The details of reasons are given on the following table:

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Involved into Work	181	39.2625
Economic Reason	127	27.5488
Sibling Care	42	9.11063
Family Problem	41	8.89371
Distance School	26	5.63991
Discrimination	7	1.51844
Corporal Punishment	5	1.0846
Over Age	4	0.86768
Uninteresting Curriculum	4	0.86768
Not Mentioned	24	5.20607
<b>Total</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100</b>

#### ***4. Migration and Working Condition of Children in Domestic Service***

This annual status report has analyzed the children migration trend and also the condition of their work where they are now. This chapter would explain on that part with special focus on reasons behind migration, and the working condition with working hours, salary problems etc.

Out of 923 children 19.71 percent children mentioned that it has been already 6 months to 1 year that they have left their own home. Similarly 19.06 percent mentioned it has been 1 to 3 months, 13.10 mentioned it has been 4 to 6 months, 17.22 percent mentioned it has been 1 year to 2 years, 7.58 percent mentioned it has been 2 to 3 years and 12.78 percent mentioned it has been more than three years has been passed after they have left their home.

<b>Period</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
---------------	------------------------	----------------

Upto 3 Months	176	19.068256
4 to 6 Months	121	13.109426
7 months to 1 Year	182	19.71831
1 to 2 Years	159	17.226436
2 to 3 Years	70	7.5839653
More Than 3 Years	118	12.784399
Not Mentioned	97	10.509209
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

However 42.92 percent of the total 923 children mentioned it's Economic poverty that has pushed them to migrate for work, 57 percent children has mentioned different other reasons. In this regard 15.60 percent were in search of quality education, 9.85 percent because of domestic violence, 8.88 percent because of attraction of urban life and 14.18 mentioned armed conflict and reasons associated with it.

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Education	144	15.6013
Poverty	396	42.9036
Domestic Violence	91	9.85915
Armed Conflict	13	1.40845
Urban Attraction	82	8.88407
Others	118	12.7844
Not Mentioned	94	10.1842

25.13 percent of these children are advised by their parents to leave the home and go for work, while 24.70 percent of them are motivated by other persons, who are not very close to them in relation. Similarly 22.10 percent of them are influenced by their so called relatives and 11.15 percent of children are advised by their own family members except parents. There are 2.60 percent children who are influenced by their friends also.

<b>Company</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Parents	232	25.1354
Family Members	103	11.1593
Relatives	204	22.1018
Friends	24	2.60022
Others	228	24.7021
Not Mentioned	132	14.3012
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

Among these 923 children working as domestic worker in Kathmandu valley 62.83 percent were the first time worker while 37.16 percent had worked as worker before also. And among these children, who had already worked 70.84 percent were domestic worker before also, however others were involved in different sector including carpet factories, porter, Mines and as bonded labor.

<b>Working Sector</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Domestic work	243	70.8455
Carpet Factory	1	0.29155
Mines work	1	0.29155
Porter	4	1.16618
Bonded	3	0.87464
Others	19	5.53936
Not Mentioned	72	20.9913
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of these 343 children, who are involved in labor before also 33.52 percent had worked in Kathmandu Valley and rest were in other districts of Nepal. The detail is given on the following table.

<b>District</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Kathmandu Valley	115	33.527697
Neighbour District	22	6.4139942
Other District	65	18.950437
Not Mentioned	141	41.107872
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>100</b>

About the present working conditions of these children, we have looked on the working hours and salary provisions.

Regarding the daily working hours, we have found all children in domestic service works for seven days in a week and 17.87 percent of them work for more than 8 hours every day, though Nepalese law has strictly prohibited to make children working more than 6 hours daily and six days in a week. Similarly 46.47 percent of children in domestic service work for 4 to 8 hours every day. There is only 31.52 percent work up to four hours every day. The detail is given below:

<b>Daily working Hours</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1 to 2 hours	20	2.16685
2 to 4 hours	271	29.3608
4 to 8 hours	429	46.4789
8 hours and More	165	17.8765
Not Mentioned	38	4.11701
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

After working that much hour without rest and holidays, 31.74 percent of children in domestic service never received any kind of salary. Those who received salary e.g.68.25 percent, out of them also56.19 percent receive around 7 US \$ per month, 18.09 percent get 7-10 US \$ per month, 6.98 percent get 10-14 US\$ per month and only 3.01 percent

received more than 14 US \$ per month. According to Nepalese on informal sector labor the minimum wage is around 9 US \$ per day. The detail is on the following table:

<b>Amount</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Below 7 US\$	354	56.1905
7-10 US \$	114	18.0952
10-14 US \$	44	6.98413
More than 14 US \$	19	3.01587
Others	13	2.06349
Not Mentioned	86	13.6508
<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>100</b>

Regarding the paying methods, 62.22 percent children in domestic service get salary monthly and 27.30 percent get as annual wage. There are some children in domestic service who receives salary as daily wages, in kinds and as loan pay back also.

<b>Methods</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Daily wages	13	2.06349
Monthly wages	392	62.2222
Annually wages	172	27.3016
Kinds	13	2.06349
Others (Paying back loan)	40	6.34921
<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>100</b>

However 68 percent children get salary, out of them only 26.98 percent receive their salary by themselves. Mostly e.g.61.58 percent children's salary is received by their parents. The detail of salary recipient is given on the following table:

<b>Recipient</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Self	170	26.9841
Parents	388	61.5873

Family Members	60	9.52381
Relatives	5	0.79365
Not Mentioned	7	1.11111
<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of 923 children in domestic service 24.48 percent children complained they do not have any body to share their feelings and problems. These children are at risk of having psychosocial trauma and abuse and violence also. Among the rest children 33.26 percent children mentioned it is Friends met at Non Formal education centers, 23.94 percent children find out their Parents, 13.75 percent identified a family member from employers' family, 8.55 percent mentioned their own family members as appropriate person to share their feelings and problems as well as friends in hard times.

<b>Friend Groups</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Parents	221	23.9437
Family Members	79	8.55905
Friends	307	33.2611
Employers	127	13.7595
Neighbour	8	0.86674
Others	54	5.85049
No one	197	21.3434
Not Mentioned	29	3.14193

### ***5. Health Status of the children***

Regarding the health status of children in domestic service, we have looked on whether they are caught by any health problem after their involvement into domestic work and whether they have received any kinds of health service or not.

On this aspect, 46.79 percent children in domestic service complained that they started to have several health problems after their involvement into domestic work. Similarly 32.17 percent of total children mentioned they have physical wounds. Among the children received wound, 55.89 have cuts, 23.90 burnt, 17.50 have dog bite, 16.83 percent have hot

water burnt, 9.09 have fractures, 0.67 percent have snake bite and 10.43 percent have become victim of different other accidents.

<b>Types</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Cuts	166	55.8923
Burns	71	23.9057
Dog Bite	52	17.5084
Hot Water and Milk Burn	50	16.835
Falling and Fractures	27	9.09091
Snake Bite	2	0.6734
Others	31	10.4377
<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of 923 children in domestic service, 46.58 percent children complained that they have not received any kind of health service. Among 53.41 percent (493) children in domestic service, who have received health service, only 31.96 percent children mentioned they have received doctor treatment, 54.17 percent children are given medicine to use haphazardly.

<b>Provision</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Haphazard use of Medicine	500	54.1712
Doctor Visit	295	31.961
Witch Doctors Visit	89	9.64247
Home made herbs	21	2.27519
Others	18	1.95016
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

Similarly, out of 88.64 percent children have received simple medicine, 17.24 percent of them have received immunization and only 2.43 percent of them have received regular health check up.

<b>Table 26: Types of Health Service Received by Children in Domestic Service</b>
---

<b>Kinds</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Simple Medicine	437	88.641
Vaccination	85	17.2414
Leach Medicine	163	33.0629
Regular Health Check Up	12	2.43408
Nutrition Food	147	29.8174
Others	16	3.24544
<b>Total</b>		

Children in domestic service received such health service from employers, parents, and sometimes NGOs. As children in domestic service claimed, 62.67 percent of them received such health service from employers and 26.77 percent of them mentioned it is from their parents.

<b>Table 27: Provider of Health Service for Children in Domestic Service</b>		
<b>Provider</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Parents	132	26.7748479
Employers	309	62.6774848
Government	45	9.12778905
Non Government	7	1.4198783
<b>Total</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of 923 children in domestic service, 60.56 percent children has requested for simple medicine for them, 52.54 has mentioned immunization, 56.33 percent mentioned leach medicine, 50.92 percent mentioned regular health check up, 42 percent asked for Nutrition food to promote a healthy life for them.

<b>Table 28: Expected Health Service by Children in Domestic Service</b>		
<b>Kinds</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Simple Medicine	559	60.5634
Vaccination	485	52.546
Leach Medicine	520	56.338

Regular Health Check Up	470	50.9209
Nutrition Food	388	42.0368
Others	13	1.40845
Not Mentioned	66	7.1506
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	

These children in domestic service have very low level of understanding and knowledge on health and safety. There are only 4.44 percent children have knowledge on Nutrition food and 3.25 percent have knowledge on communicable disease and preventions. Similarly they also don't know accidental safety methods.

#### ***6. Future Perspectives of Children in Domestic Service***

The annual status report ahs also tried to identify the children's future perspectives. In this regard the study has asked question, what would you liken to do after completion of Non formal education program and what is your need as well as their interest of going back to home leaving their present work.

On the first question what they would like to do after completing Non formal education program 76.59 percent of children mentioned they would love to go to formal school for further education. Similarly 11.59 percent choose vocational skill training, 10.29 percent would like to continue with non formal education as their future options.

<b>Interest Field</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
School Education	707	76.598
NFE	95	10.2925
Vocational Education	107	11.5926
Others	5	0.54171
No Interest on Education	9	0.97508
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of the total children, who have not choose School Education as future options, 44.44 percent mentioned it is work load because of what they think they could not go to school. At the same time 17.12 percent children in domestic service mentioned because of over

age, and 5.55 percent mentioned it is distance of school as major reasons for not selecting formal school education as future options.

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Over Age	37	17.1296
Lack of Friends	5	2.31481
Distance of School	12	5.55556
No Interest on Learning	9	4.16667
Corporal Punishment	1	0.46296
Involvement into work	96	44.4444
Others	52	24.0741
Not Mentioned	4	1.85185
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>

The children have demanded several supports to facilitate them on achieving their future options. 68.13 percent demanded free education for them, 72.58 percent asked for school dress, 26.65 percent mentioned school with good toilet, 34.45 percent asked for female teachers, 78.33 percent requested for educational stationeries support, 19.82 percent asked for economic support for home and 3.57 percent asked for lunch at school.

<b>Support</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Scholarship	629	68.1473
School Dress	670	72.5894
Toilet In Schools	246	26.6522
Female Teachers	318	34.4529
Stationeries	723	78.3315
Economic Support for Home	183	19.8267
Lunch at school	33	3.5753
Food For Home	7	0.7584
Others	9	0.97508
Not Mentioned	46	4.98375
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	

Similarly in another question whether they are interested on going back home with leaving the current work, out of 923 children 72.48 percent mentioned that love to go back to home and very interested. But 18.09 percent feel reluctant on going back to home. Among these reluctant children 83.22 percent mentioned armed conflict and reasons associated with it as major cause because of what they don't want to be at home, 35.92 percent mentioned domestic violence also as another reason and 14.37 percent mentioned urban life style as major reasons behind such reluctances.

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Domestic Violence	60	35.9281
Urban Habitual	24	14.3713
Armed Conflict and Others	139	83.2335
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100</b>

These children in domestic service have also demanded certain support for the repatriation. On their demanded 46.93 percent asked for economic empowerment of their family, 27.65 percent asked for educational support, 27.65 percent asked for counseling for their parents and 20.17 percent asked for other supports. The detail is given on the following table:

<b>Need Support</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Economic Empowerment	314	46.9357
Educational Support	185	27.6532
Counselling for Family	58	8.66966
Others	135	20.1794
<b>Total</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>100</b>