

**Silent Suffering:
Behind the Closed Doors**

Acknowledgements

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List of abbreviations

Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

In Nepal involving children in domestic service has been a traditional practice since a long time. With time this phenomena has not only existed but has thrived even more. In feudal societies children of poor and landless families sent their children to work in the feudal lords' houses as domestic servants. Some of them worked as bonded laborers, a practice which is prevalent even to this day. Most of the poverty ridden villagers often feel that sending their children to the cities as domestic labors guarantees food, shelter, clothing and even education. Employing children as domestic servants is more widespread in the cities than in the villages.

Since the Maoist insurgency, there has been a growing tendency of children working as domestic labors. The villages are no longer a safe place for adults as well as children. Many schools have been closed down due to Maoist threat, teachers abducted, children forcefully recruited as combats in the so called people's war, poor and innocent villagers, children and women are killed for no reason by both state and the rebellions.

Consequently these young children are forced to become school dropouts at a tender age to take up petty jobs for paltry wages. According to ILO, number of children working as child domestic laborers is dangerously high in Kathmandu valley out of total 56000 children in domestic service in all 58 urban area of Nepal. Children are preferred as domestic laborers mainly because of availability of children as cheap workforce, their uncomplaining nature, vulnerable and are easy to manipulate, intimidate and exploit. Studies reveal that a child works for five times lesser wages than those demanded by average adult.

Therefore they often become victims of employer's exploitation, physically, mentally as well sexually. This phenomenon exists in many parts of the world.

With the view of addressing the problems of child labor, to improve their situation, and ultimately end this worst form of child labor, CWISH (Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights) has been working towards the improvement of children in domestic services since 1996 with the view of eradication of child labor on domestic service. . CWISH has been worked with more than 6000 children

in domestic labor. While working with the children in domestic services, CWISH has identified several problems of sexual abuse against them.

Child sexual abuse is one of the major problems that children are experiencing all over the world, including Nepal, though most of the people are ignorant on this issue. Talking about sex, sexuality and sexual issues are considered social taboos in our culture, and therefore it is a forbidden issue. And when sex related matters are in any form associated with children one can only imagine the shock and disgrace felt. Children are meant to obey elders no matter what and these types of thoughts are often misused bringing negative impact on the children. For example, adults are often involved in sexual abuses against the children and in such situation children cannot directly oppose such offensive behavior nor share their problems.

Sexual abuse of child domestic laborers (CDLs) due to the child's vulnerability and isolation in the homes of their employers is common although we cannot ignore the fact that all children are equally at risk of sexual behavior everywhere.

CDLs are considered to be in more vulnerable situation towards sexual abuse as they are away from their family and home and there exists a hierarchy between the employers, and between the employers' family. CDLs often do not have anyone to whom they can share their problems and pains.

Despite the problems mentioned above no such studies have been conducted so far to find the extent of child sexual abuse in CDLs besides CWIN and SCNN joint research on child sexual abuse in school going children. However, some of the participants included CDLs as well.

As a result, CWISH and Save the Children Norway Nepal have proposed to conduct the study on child sexual abuse of out of school child domestic laborers in Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts. Both of these organizations are jointly working on combating child sexual abuse since 2003.

This research is specially focused on children in domestic services aged between 8 and 16 years attending Non Formal Classes run by CWISH with the support of different partner agencies.

1.2 Defining Child Sexual abuse:

Of all forms of abuse, perhaps the most difficult one for people to come to terms with is sexual abuse. However, for long incidents of sexual abuse were spoken in hushed voices. Studies have suggested that vast numbers of survivors of sexual abuse are the children. It shows that one in four girls and one in six boys are the victims of unwanted sexual acts before turning 18. Children are raped, sodomised and sexually exploited in different ways routinely in all classes and areas. Many children in the world are sexually abused in their families, their communities, at the workplace and in the streets. With the growing popularity of Internet, children are forced to participate in the productions of pornographic movies or view the images.

Child sexual abuse and exploitation is a global phenomenon. It is a serious violation of rights of a child. Save the Children have been working for the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation. Save the Children bases its work against child sexual abuse and exploitation on the UN convention of Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Save the Children have a common agreement on a universally accepted definition of child sexual abuse in order to effectively address the problems of girls and boys. Since the study conducted by CWISH follows the definitions laid down by Save the Children, this study is obviously guided by this common definition on sexual abuse of children. It broadly defines as “ the imposition of sexual acts, or acts with sexual overtones, by one or more persons on a child.”

Child sexual abuse includes indecent touching, penetration and sexual torture, as well as indecent exposure, using sexually explicit language towards a child and showing children pornographic material. It includes all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation under the general definition of sexual abuse.

The legal age of consent defines when a child is regarded mature enough to consent to mutually desired sexual relations. The legal age of consent in context to Nepal is above the age of 16 years.

Save the children believes that sexual abuse puts a child's survival and development at risk, reinforces discrimination, denies any meaningful participation of the child in matters that effect them and is definitely not in the best interests of the child. Therefore, Save the Children aims to contribute to protecting children from sexual abuse and exploitation and to reduce the incidence and impact of child sexual abuse and exploitation (Save the Children's Policy on: Protecting children from sexual abuse and exploitation).

1.3 Statement of the problem

We all are well aware that child domestic labour is a bitter truth in our society. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that domestic work in the households of families other than the child's own is the largest single employment category of under 16-year-old girls in the world. Although the numbers that this represents are not known, it is likely to run into the millions worldwide.

Aside from the magnitude of children involved in domestic work, the most alarming aspect is their conditions of work. They are hidden behind the closed doors of their employers' homes, where their situations have long been concealed from public view. Their invisibility, lack of negotiating power, and lack of awareness of their rights make Child Domestic Laborers extremely vulnerable to exploitation, including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse. Sadly, in the process of freeing their employers from household chores, CDLs are the ones who remain shackled and bonded.

Child sexual abuse affects victims across all levels of their lives. It has initial and long-term impacts in the lives of the children. They are often become physically damaged and emotionally traumatized. While it is clear that not all CDLs suffer abuse, neglect, or exploitation and that their working conditions may not necessarily be dangerous or inhumane, we should not ignore the fact that a significant number of CDLs face sexual abuses apart from other forms of exploitation.

CDLs hardly talk about sexual abuses committed against them due to shame and guilt as well fear of consideration of their family back home. For even if they do people would not like to accept the fact. They are thus destined to live a life of shame and guilt and in constant fear. They are instead blamed for bringing dishonor to their own families. Consequently they meekly accept and silently suffer the pain.

1.4 Rationale

In view of the problem stated above, it becomes a responsibility of every civil society and a responsible citizen of a nation to bring an end to all forms of sexual abuses and exploitation that child domestic labors experience while providing financial support to his/ her own family at home and freeing the employers from household chores.

This study can be a milestone in the field of child rights protection and promotion campaign in Nepal. The Child Rights Convention 1989 clearly states the responsibility for protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Declaration of UNGASS “World Fit for Children” has also called upon to work on protection of children from sexual abuse.

Similarly, ILO conventions 138,182 and recommendation 190 has called for actions to end sexual harassment at work for child workers.

The UN Convention on the Rights of Child (UNCRC) mention on it’s articles:

Article 1- “For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”.

Article 19- “(1) States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child. (2) Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.”

Article 32- “(1) States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. (2) States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:

- (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;
- (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;
- (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

Article 34 - “States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

- (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Similarly **UN optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography** (Come into force on 18 January 2002), on its **Preamble** has mentioned “.....Gravely concerned at the significant and increasing international traffic in children for the purpose of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Deeply concerned at the widespread and continuing practice of sex tourism, to which children are especially vulnerable, as it directly promotes the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,.....Recognizing that a number of particularly vulnerable groups, including girl children, are at greater risk of sexual exploitation and that girl children are disproportionately represented among the sexually exploited,

And in Article 10- “(3) States Parties shall promote the strengthening of international cooperation in order to address the root causes, such as poverty and underdevelopment, contributing to the vulnerability of children to the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism. (4.) States Parties in a position to do so shall provide financial, technical or other assistance through existing multilateral, regional, bilateral or other programmes”.

At the same time Nepal Tenth National Plan has also mentioned some provision and call for the necessary action to end child abuse problems. On the Children's section the long term objective has mentioned to end all kind of violence, exploitation and discrimination against women and children. Similarly on the policy of action to mainstream child rights, It has mentioned to work for the protection of children from all kinds of violent activities, abuse and exploitations.

CWISH and SCNN share the common objective to prevent and protect children from sexual abuse, exploitation and violence against them without any discrimination. Keeping their best interest in mind has also encouraged carrying on this research.

In addition, lack of study and information on sexual abuse of child workers especially out of school children in domestic services has been another root cause that had led to this study.

1.5 Objectives of the study

Long-term objective of this study is to contribute for the identification of problems of child sexual abuse among child domestic workers and strategies to cope with this.

The immediate objectives are:

- ❖ To identify types and magnitude of child sexual abuse committed against child domestic workers
- ❖ To identify the abusers of child sexual abuse in children in domestic services
- ❖ To investigate the understanding and awareness level regarding sexual abuse among children in domestic services
- ❖ To lay out strategic tools of action and recommendations to prevent and cope with child sexual abuses in future

Hypothesis

Children in domestic services are at high risk of sexual abuse or very large numbers of them are sexually abused, but in spite of that they do not have proper knowledge and skill to cope with the problems they face and measures to prevent themselves. Lack of service providing institutions to the abused children further adds to their suffering.

1.6 Methodology of the study

The research is based upon the qualitative and quantitative research techniques. As we know that human behavior and everything else that can be said about people cannot be encapsulated in or understand from numbers and percentages. For the purpose of studying a sensitive issue like sexual abuse of child domestic laborers, it is necessary to study in more intensive manner; therefore both of techniques have been used to get the maximum information on this issue.

1.6.1 Conceptualization of the study

Of the 200 million children working around the world, recent studies and estimates from the ILO show that there are more girl-children under the age of 16 who are involved in domestic labour than in other forms of work. Similarly, child domestic work is pervasive in Asia. In Nepal, approximately 42,000 domestic workers are under the age of 14.

Apart from the magnitude of children involved in domestic work and their alarming conditions of work a child is at risk of physical violence or sexual harassment. They are hidden behind the closed doors of their employers' homes, where their situations have long been concealed from public view and inspection from authorities. Their invisibility, lack of negotiating power, and lack of awareness of their rights make Child Domestic Laborers (CDLs) extremely vulnerable to exploitation, including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse. Children in domestic services who are often marginalized and away from the protection of family and home are found more vulnerable towards such abusive behavior.

CWISH has been working towards the improvement of working conditions of the children since 1996 with the objective of elimination of child labour in domestic services. While working for the CDLs, CWISH has encountered several cases of sexual abuses against them. However, no such studies have been conducted so far on sexual abuse of CDLs apart from the study on child sexual abuse by CWIN and SCNN on school going children. Therefore, CWISH and SCNN have put forward the research on child sexual abuse of children in domestic services in Kathmandu valley. Both of the organizations are jointly working on combating child sexual abuse since 2003.

1.6.2 Study samples and distribution of sample locations

The research on sexual abuse against children in domestic services was carried out on children in domestic services between the age of 8-16 who are currently attending non formal education (NFE) programme run by CWISH, which is supported by different partner agencies. Altogether there were 306 children working as domestic labourers involved in the study. Apart from the CDLs working full time few children working part time attending NFE classes and the respective employers were also involved for the purpose of the study.

The employers' consent was taken and were made aware about the research on sexual abuse regarding children's knowledge on their respective child domestic workers.

CDLs from all of the 17 Non Formal Classes scattered in different locations of the valley run by CWISH participated in this research. They were located in Chabahil, Dhumbarahi, Maharajgunj, Basundhara, Boudha, Saraswati Nagar, Balaju, Kuleshwar, Kusunti, Satdobato, Balkumari, Koteshwar, Sanepa, Majjubahal, Anamnagar, Gyaneshwar.

1.6.3 Orientation of the study team

The study involved a team leader, research associate, two enumerators and data analysis technician directly involved in the research. Apart from them facilitators from all seventeen NFE centers were involved in the process of administering questionnaire to the children. Staffs from CWISH were directly or indirectly involved in the study.

An expert on counseling children provided insight and support in conducting the research, thus adding to the credibility of the study.

Orientation on various aspects of sexual abuse and communication skills for accomplishing the research was provided to all the team members and NFE facilitators. The purpose of the orientation was to carry out the research more efficiently and avoid any further victimization of the children involved in the study. Proper communication skill is essential in order to bring out the actual problems and device solution to manage the problems faced by the children. Communication skills had greatly facilitated in building rapport with the children involved in the study.

While developing the questionnaire for both employers and children utmost care was taken in view of the sensitiveness of the study. In fact, tremendous amount of time and resource was spent for this purpose. The pictorial questionnaire meant for the children were put under much scrutiny before its final shape. This was done in order to present the pictures of various forms of sexual abuse in a decent and respectable form.

Similarly, different ways of administering both pictorial and non-pictorial forms of questionnaire to the children were discussed in order to put the children at ease and conduct the study in an amicable environment. Emphasis was given to maintain secrecy of any sort of sexual abuses faced by the

children to avoid further victimization of the children. Ways of tackling unseen problems and issues in the process of the study were also discussed to avoid negative impact on the children.

A guideline was provided to all the team members and NFE facilitators while working with the children. (Refer: Annex)

1.6.4 Management of the fieldwork

Collection of primary data in the field was carried out in different phases. Focus group discussions and conducting survey questionnaire with the employers and administering pictorial and non-pictorial questionnaire with the domestic child workers of the NFE classes were the major tasks in the field.

A pilot test was conducted with the employers of CDLs for finding out knowledge and awareness of the employers on issues of child sexual abuse and another test for the CDLs of one of the NFE centers separately to assess the validity of the questionnaire prepared. Some of the employers were illiterate and they were assisted while filling up the survey questions. After the test it was decided not to involve employers in the questionnaire sessions having difficulty in reading and filling up the questions. Following the completion of the pilot test, the structured questionnaires were finally prepared for all the CDLs attending NFE centers and their respective employers.

A facilitator from the respective NFE centers carried out the structured questions for the employers. While conducting focus group discussions with the employers, care was taken not to involve the employers who had already participated in the questionnaire session in order to avoid repetition.

Focus group discussions were held with the employers of CDLs of seven different NFE centers. In this session both employers, who were literate and those having difficulty in reading and writing participated. Two different facilitators conducted the focus group discussions simultaneously along with the respective NFE facilitators.

After assessing the views of the employers on issues of child sexual abuse CDLs of the NFE centers were involved in filling the questionnaires and discussing and opening their views on this issue. For this purpose a daylong workshop was held for boys and girls separately. This was done to avoid uneasiness and awkwardness among the children of both sexes. It helped a great deal in putting the views forward and discussing a sensitive issue like child sexual abuse. Two different groups were

formed to conduct this workshop simultaneously with the CDLs of all 17 NFE centers. Thus, it required two days to complete the workshop for the CDLs from a single NFE center.

Each research team consisted of five members- a facilitator, three volunteers, two female and one male along with a NFE facilitator of the respective NFE center. A team of at least five members was required in view of giving individual attention to the children while filling up the questionnaire.

After conducting the workshops in 6 different NFE centers, a review meeting was held with the team members. Difficulties felt and problems encountered in the workshops were discussed to make the remaining workshops more efficient and achieve reliable information. Here, again emphasis was given not to re-victimize the children by leading children into giving details of sexual abuse they experienced in front of other children. This could have resulted in harassment or teasing by other children in future.

It was also important to let the children feel that the children are innocent and any sexual abuses committed against them is not their fault. Therefore, the team members were reminded not to give stress on legal punishments but as cases of juvenile delinquency in situation where a child himself/herself was involved in such act. This was to further help the child in opening up, shedding out the fears and feel more comfortable in giving the actual information. Similarly emphasis was given on observation, and getting clues of vulnerability of children to find out the actual situation under which a CDW often suffers.

1.6.5 Tools of the study

Child sexual abuse is a very sensitive issue and children have great difficulty sharing their bitter experiences. Further the social taboos associated with this issue add to even more complexity of the problem. In view of the problems stated different tools of data collections were employed for the study.

Focus Group Discussion:

In order to facilitate group interaction among the employers and provide a better understanding of child sexual abuse focus group discussions were held in seven different groups for the employers of the CDLs. This was conducted after the survey questions were administered to different groups of employers to avoid repetition and also to involve employers who had difficulty reading and filling up the questions. Each group consisted of about 5-9 employers consisting both male and female participants.

Two moderators simultaneously carried out FGD in different centers along with a NFE facilitator involved as a note taker. Each session lasted for about 2 hours.

In some groups women participants preferred to keep quite and passively listened to the male participants where male participants actively took part in the discussions on various forms of sexual abuses.

Issues discussed in FGDs were mainly on-

- Different forms of sexual abuse- contact, non contact
- Reasons of abuse
- Prevalence of child sexual abuse among boys and girls
- Reasons of abuse
- Reasons for employing children of different sexes for various purposes
- Vulnerability of CDLs to sexual abuse
- Who could be the abuser?
- Are children responsible for sexual abuse?
- Should children be given knowledge about child sexual abuse?
- How can child sexual abuse be stopped?

Structured Questionnaires

As mentioned earlier the employers of CDLs participated in filling up the questionnaire to sought their knowledge on child sexual abuse. Similarly, CDLs were also involved in filling up different sets of structured questionnaires. A daylong workshop was organized for this purpose separately for boys and girls working as domestic child workers from the NFE centers. They were involved in an active participation in the workshop held to assess their knowledge of sexual abuse and prevalence of sexual abuse among themselves.

The workshop, which was conducted separately for girls and boys, used child friendly tools to create an environment to facilitate rapport building with the children. Different ways of introducing amongst the participants and research team, songs, role plays by the research team members on related issues, dramas, distributing prizes and other techniques helped in opening up initial shyness and inhibition amongst the children.

Taking in consideration children's level of understanding use of technical terms were avoided to make the child more comfortable. For example instead of using the term "child sexual abuse", simple expressions like "problems encountered in daily lives such as eve teasing, uneasy feelings when fondled by someone, unwanted kissing," etc were used initially to bring out the issue by children themselves so that they could grasp on to the problems being discussed. Many children immediately translated the issue as child sexual abuse.

Before administering the structured forms of questions relating to the knowledge and understanding of child sexual abuse, children were told to give their views on child sexual abuse. Interestingly there were always some children who had some knowledge on this issue. This prevented the facilitator in over explaining about child sexual abuse before the children's knowledge was assessed.

After completing the first set of questionnaire, orientation on child sexual abuse was given by a team member. It helped to clear away doubts of participating children on child sexual abuse. Role-plays by the team members further helped the children to open up and freely conduct the second set of questionnaires mainly focused on bringing out the magnitude and types of sexual abuses experienced by the children. Children were asked to draw pictures on issues of child sexual abuse they might have felt, seen or heard or which had concerned them. The workshop was again ended with songs or some other forms of entertainment.

Outside interferences were prevented to avoid disturbances in the course of the workshop and to keep them focused. Individual attendance was given by the team members to the children to fill out the questionnaire though it was obviously time taking and tedious work. Similarly, children were constantly reminded not to humiliate other children and maintain secrecy in case children wanted to share their experiences on sexual abuses. In addition, they were not allowed to look at the questions filled by other children by maintaining distances while filling up the questionnaire.

Informal Observation

As with any other research, observation was another important tool to get the information without disturbing the activity during the workshops held for the CDLs, focus group discussions with the employers and interviews with the children. During the workshop for the children, particular issue like prevalence of sexual abuse amongst the children directed the plan of observation. Therefore observation was made while children shared their experiences of sexual abuse. Factors like facial expressions of children while sharing their experiences, and of other children who were listening to

them, posture, amount of uneasiness felt by the children or gesture were constantly under observation. It was not only observation with the respondents but the research team members also interacted with the children to create an environment where they could actually feel more comfortable to share their problems.

In course of assisting the children in filling up the questionnaire, the individual attention given to the children helped in further observation. In situations where children had actually faced sexual abuses, their expressions both facial and physical gestures further provided clues for recommendations for counseling.

While observing the employers during the focus group discussions it was felt that in many places female participants shared awkward glances and uneasiness in front of the male participants while some giggled or looked down instead of sharing their opinions. This might be an indication that talking about sex related issue is still a taboo in our society.

Open Ended Questions

Within the structured questions designed for the CDLs and their employers open ended questions were included to get qualitative information for the purpose of the study. The team members helped in writing down the children's answers due to children's inability to write in readable forms.

Unstructured Interview

In the process of assisting the children in filling up the questionnaire, some cases were found which needed on the spot interviews along with some form of counseling. For example when a child expressed indications that he/she has been abused or is still under abuse, he/she was immediately taken separately to complete the question and to ask him further questions, which was flexible and open. While some were reluctant and unwilling to give information readily, some shared their experiences openly. This was another tool that gave indications for further counseling.

1.6.6 Sources of information

There are mainly two different sources of information for the purpose of the study-primary and secondary sources. The primary information was collected from the field experiences in the form of questionnaire from both the employers and CDLs from the NFE centers run by CWISH, interviews, focus group discussions with the employers and observations. Major sources of secondary

information came from the existing literature. The resource center run by CWIN provided much of this type of information and newspaper, articles, Internet also provided information and insight to the topic. However, it is worth mentioning that none of the secondary information referred to have carried out similar research or study that specifically dealt with sexual abuse in the CDLs, apart from CWIN's study of child sexual abuse on school going children in Kathmandu valley.

1.6.7 Information processing and analysis:

The information received through survey has been processed through a special software developed for the research propose and the facts developed are analyzed in the light of child rights, social phenomena and existing national and international legal standards.

At first a consensus has been built up among the research team members about the information processing and analysis and they are also oriented. Purpose of this orientation was to ensure that all the information over properly filled up in questionnaires.

All the filled structured questionnaires are entered into the software program and a table is produced which is analyzed on the light of child rights and child protection and in relevancy of previous questionnaire. On the basis of the analysis conclusion are built up and recommendations are suggested.

1.7 Limitations of the study:

Difficulties Encountered in the Field

Although the employers were positive towards and permitted collecting information related to child sexual abuse, it was difficult for them to manage time to participate in the questionnaire session. Due to the limitations of both time and resource all the sessions could not be held in the convenience of all the employers. Many were office goers and due to this mostly employers such as housewives or shopkeepers were the major participants. Some of the housewives were illiterate. Therefore it was decided that only those who could write and read would participate.

In course of focus group discussion with the employers, some of the employers were adamant that orientations on child sexual abuse to their CDLs should not be given at all. They thought that imparting the knowledge might bring negative impact on the children or even misuse their knowledge. As it was important to have the consent of the employers for involving their CDLs for the purpose of the study,

researchers sometimes had difficulty in convincing the employers. In such cases emphasis was given on the preventive measures that a child would learn when taught about child sexual abuses in case the child faces such problems in future.

All of the children involved in the study apart from few who were working part time were domestic workers and arranging full day for them was not an easy task. It was also significant to get the permission of the employers and convince them to let their CDWs participate in the study. Some employers showed impatience to send the CDWs for at least five hours showing reasons of household chores, picking up their children from school in the afternoons, etc. They were assured that their particular CDW will have a holiday next day as it would be either the boys or girls turn to participate in the workshop. Due to this, all of the children from the NFE classes could not participate in the research.

The research was conducted towards the end of the 9-month NFE course. As a result, many children had already left the NFE classes who went home during Dashain or Tihar festival. Therefore, not all the children who had initially joined the NFE classes could participate in the study, further effecting in the number of child participant.

While conducting the workshop for the children, the participants often took a considerable amount of time narrating their stories. Unfortunately, all of their stories could not be heard due to lack of time allocated for the day, which could again annoy the employers or affect their daily chores. Some of the children themselves were eager to finish the workshop, as they were concerned about their daily chores and other jobs at home. Different forms of entertainment were used to avoid boredom and engage the children.

Chapter 2: Discussions on Child Sexual Abuse

2.1 Conceptual Frame of CSA

The study of child sexual abuse have been conducted by many and based on that there exists different definitions of child sexual abuse. United Nations defines child sexual abuse and incest as “ the imposition of sexually inappropriate acts, or acts with sexual overtones by one or more persons, who derive authority through ongoing emotional bonding with that child” (UN 2000).

This definition includes non-contact forms, such as flashing, sexualized talk and showing pornography to children, in addition to actual touching and penetration. Some studies relate to only direct physical contact while others define it as a mixture of contact as well as non-contact forms. Incest has also defined by some as both sexual abuse by close family members and anyone trusted by the child (Heidberg,T, 2001). Finkelhor (1984) has defined sexual abuse with some guidance on the age of development level of the participants, sometimes with a clause concerning the experienced aversiveness of the activity and the element, which make it abusive. He defines sexual victimization as sexual encounters of children under age thirteen with persons at least five years older than themselves and encounters of children of thirteen to sixteen years with persons at least ten years older. Sexual encounters are defined as intercourse, anal-genital contact, fondling or an encounter with an exhibitionist.

Baker and Duncan (1985) have defined sexual abuse as, “a child under age sixteen is sexually abused when another person, who is sexually mature, involves the child in any activity with the other person expects to lead to their sexual arousal.” In these definitions a chronological age has been selected to define the limits of abuse. However, any forms of sexual abuse involve use of coercion in an explicit or implicit way, and this is indeed a central factor in designating it as abusive.

Some of the definitions have included child’s ability to consent to sexual contact, for e.g. Schechter and Roberge. It says, “Sexual abuse is defined as the involvement of dependent, developmentally immature children and adolescents in sexual activities they do not truly comprehend to which they are unable to give informed consent, or that violate the social taboos of family roles.” According to this definition a child even if he does not resist to the sexual advance by an adult, such an activity is still regarded as an abuse because the child is unaware of the social meanings and psychological effects of sexual encounters. In addition a child is unable to give informed consent due to the dependence or power relations with an adult. Similarly, a child domestic laborer’s dependency and

trust upon his employer and the power relations with the child domestic labor often makes the employer use the position and power to manipulate the child for his or her gratification and against the well being of the child.

Abusers and victims

The Abuser

Perpetrators are most often someone the child knows and trusts. "An estimated 90 percent of sexual abuse is at home or at the hands of someone known to the family. The majority of perpetrators are relatives, most notably fathers, stepfathers, uncles, grandfathers, older siblings, as well as mothers, grandmothers, and aunts" (Engel 22-23). Other female abusers might include older cousins, babysitters, older girls in the neighborhood, and female teachers and coaches (Engel 16).

Usually the perpetrator has easy access to the child because she/he has sole responsibility for the child, or takes care of or visits the child, and is trusted by the child's parents. It has been found that children are most at risk of abuse in and around their home environment by people they normally trust. It usually occurs in places regarded as safe for children.

Research also confirms that vast number of abusers use the relationship to groom children and maintain silence (Heidberg, T, 2001).

- Most offenders are not strangers to their victims. In most cases, they are well known to their victims. Approximately 25 percent of offenders are adolescents.
- Most of the reported abusers are male.
- It is the offender who initiates the sexual activity. The offender is responsible for the abuse no matter what the child does.
- Offenders use a number of tactics to gain access to children and to ensure their victim's silence. These tactics include the use of threats, physical force, bribery, and other forms of physical and psychological coercion.

- Most of the sexual abuses take place in the context of an ongoing relationship between the abuser and the child. This long-term relationship gives the offender opportunity to exploit the child's desires and fears.

Children are well advised to keep themselves away from the strangers and unfamiliar places to protect them from any forms of sexual abuse. However, this does not effectively protect them from abuses that take place within the home environment. In Baker and Duncans' (1985) study, in 49% of the abuses, the victims knew their abusers and 14% of the abuses took place within the family. Similarly, in Dejong et al. (1983) study, 26% of the abused children were assaulted at their own home and 21% at the abuser's home. Russell (1983) study shows that 60% were known to the victims but unrelated to them. Many abusers are quite young themselves. For example, in the UK, Walmsy and White (1979) found that over half of the sample of 709 males convicted for unlawful sexual intercourse with girls aged thirteen to fifteen were themselves under twenty-one.

The Victim

All children are vulnerable to sexual abuse. Sexual abuse and incest occur in every race, class, religion, culture, and country.

Children whose emotional needs are not met--who are emotionally deprived, or otherwise abused--can also be more vulnerable because they need attention and some perpetrators exploit that need. Again, this is not the child's fault. The child did not create the fact that her/his needs were not met nor the fact that someone exploited that need.

Some of the following facts as referred in National Clearinghouse on Family Violence Publication, 2005 give indication as to why some children are at a high risk of getting sexually abused.

- Victims of child sexual abuse are found in all classes and ethno cultural communities. Children who have physical or mental disabilities are especially vulnerable to sexual abuse.
- Children who are isolated from others are at greater risk of being sexually abused. These children have little contact with friends, brothers and sisters or adults whom they can trust. Some abusers are able to take advantage of a child who is already isolated. Other abusers manage to isolate the child by manipulating people and situations. As a result of sexual

abuse, some children may further isolate themselves because they feel different or afraid of what others will think.

- Children always want to tell about their abuse so that it can be stopped, but they are often afraid that they will not be believed or protected, or they are afraid of what might happen if they do tell. It is normal for children to delay telling about their abuse for a year or more after it occurs. They may talk about the abuse more readily if another victim discloses abuse by the same offender or if they are asked direct questions about the possibility of abuse.
- There is little evidence that many children deliberately make false allegations or misinterpret appropriate adult-child contact as sexual abuse. In the few-recorded cases in which children appear to have made false allegations, it has usually been the result of manipulation by an adult.
- False denials of sexual abuse (saying it did not happen when it did) and recanting a disclosure of abuse (denying that it happened after having told someone about being abused) are much more common than false reports.
- Children sometimes recant truthful allegations of abuse. This is not surprising because the child naturally fears the impact that a disclosure will have on the family, or fears that he or she will not be believed. The child may recant in fearful recognition of the fact that the offending adult has so much more power.
- When child victims receive professional support prior to giving testimony in court, their statements are more likely to be clear and accurately reflect the time and details of the event. The experience is also less stressful for the child who has received such support.
- Children vary in their responses to sexual abuse. The manner in which the adults react to the child's disclosure is an important factor in influencing how the child comes to view the abuse and his or her own role in it. Being believed and having family support can help the child to cope and adjust and can decrease some of the traumatic effects of sexual abuse.

All studies have shown a prevalence of girls over the boys among victims of sexual abuse. In the college students by Finkelhor (1979), the rates of sexual abuse experienced in the childhood were twice as high for women (19%) as for men (9%). Interestingly, studies have also shown that abusers tend to blame the child for the abuse rather than take the responsibility for it themselves. Results in

Zimbabwe and Nicaragua along with results of other countries indicate that abusers say that they were provoked and tempted by the children, claim that the abuse was not so serious or they did it out of affection or reasons like they could not control themselves (Heidberg, Turid, 2001).

The abuse of boys is another aspect of child sexual abuse, which has not received much attention. Clinical cases reported so far show much lower proportion of boys victim, perhaps due to various definitions and as well as inhibiting factors specific to reporting of sexual abuse of boys. Despite of underreporting of this aspect of sexual abuse studies have shown that a growing number of boys are involved in prostitution and pornography (Heidberg, Turid, 2001).

Family risk factors

Child sexual abuse is not randomly distributed through the population. It occurs more frequently in children from socially deprived and disorganized family backgrounds (Finkelhor and Baron 1986; Beitchman et al. 1991; Russell 1986; Peters 1988; Mullen et al. 1993 as referred in Paul E Mullen and Jillian Fleming, 1998). Marital dysfunction, as evidenced by parental separation and domestic violence, is associated with higher risks of child sexual abuse, and involves interfamilial and extra familial perpetrators (Mullen et al 1996; Fergusson et al. 1996; Fleming et al. 1997 as referred in Paul E Mullen and Jillian Fleming, 1998).

Similarly, there are increased risks of abuse with a stepparent in the family, and when family breakdown results in institutional or foster care. Poor parent child attachment is associated with increased risk of child sexual abuse, though it is not always easy to separate the impact of abuse on intimate family relationships from the influence of poor attachments on vulnerability to abuse (Fergusson et al. 1996; Fleming et al. 1997).

Lack of adequate care, supervision and protection leaves the child exposed to the approaches of molesters, and vulnerable to offers of apparent interest and affection (Fergusson and Mullen in press as referred in Paul E Mullen and Jillian Fleming, 1998). These findings could indicate that a child domestic laborer although does not always come from a disruptive family, he/she is indeed vulnerable in terms of lack of protection, supervision and care from his/her immediate family member while living with employer.

Symptoms and behavioral disorders as indications of sexual abuse

The impacts of sexual abuse have been studied in greater detail. Research indicates that sexual molestation of a child usually begins at the age between 8 or 9 years old, and is perpetrated by someone who is in the mid-20s or older who is typically male. (Finkelhor, 1979; Russell, 1986, as referred in Briere, John N, 1992). When a child is sexually assaulted he or she is not only subjected to immediate effects of the abuse but also affects the child's long-term developmental, psychological and social maturity (Briere, John N, 1992.).

The first phase of modern research on child sexual abuse was often driven by the self-disclosures of sexual abuse exclusively by women, facing personal difficulties to their sexual abuse as children. In contrast, today study on child sexual abuse is mostly carried out by observations of professionals caring for abused children. It has now become a subject of public health and research issue. Due to this there is a strong emphasis and a grave concern on the long-term consequences of sexual abuse in adult life as well as the mental health apart from its immediate implications for an abused child. Early research into the effects of child sexual abuse frequently employed groups of adult psychiatric patients (Carmen et al. 1984; Mills et al. 1984; Bryer et al. 1987; Jacobson and Richardson 1987; Craine et al. 1988; Oppenheimer et al. 1985 as referred in Paul E Mullen and Jillian Fleming, 1998) which further reinforced the emergence of an adult-focused psychiatric discourse about child sexual abuse. These researches largely focused on female victims and incestuous abuse.

The Post-traumatic stress disorder focused on trauma-induced symptoms, most particularly dissociative disorders such as desensitization, amnesias and even multiple personality (Lindberg and Distad 1985; Bryer et al. 1987; Craine et al. 1988 as referred in Paul E Mullen and Jillian Fleming, 1998). The post-traumatic stress model found its strongest support in the observations of clinicians dealing with individuals with histories of severe and repeated abuse.

Finkelhor and Browne traumatogenic model

Finkelhor and Browne (1985), through their traumatogenic model explains how it comes about that certain children manage to cope with sexual abuse or can deal with their experience while others suffer more or less long term difficulties. They describe four traumatogenic factors, which can lead to negative psychological effects in children after sexual abuse. These are the betrayal by the adult, stigmatization, traumatic sexualisation and powerlessness of the child. Traumatic sexualisation takes place in a number of ways and by rewards in the pretext of attention, benefits, gifts etc. or by attention being focused on the genitals and sexual functions of the child. The relation between the child and adult is

made erotic. This can result in various types of sexual behavior or disorders in the form of over-sexuality and the inhibition of sexual desire or activity.

Stigmatization is the shame, guilt, and a feeling of being bad are incorporated into the child's picture of her/himself through the perpetrator laying the blame on the child or the reaction of the surrounding world after the situation has been disclosed. This lack of self-esteem can lead to isolation and different forms of self-destructive behavior including suicide attempts.

The betrayal of adult is characterized by the fact that this is adult with a close relationship to the child who has betrayed, manipulated, exploited and raped the child. The child risks developing a lack of trust in other people and experiencing difficulties in forming close and trusting relationships with other people later in life.

Due to the overwhelming power of the adult a child cannot attempt self-protection and stop the abuse, making the child feel powerless physically and emotionally. Resignation and adjustment lead to a vicious circle in which powerlessness is reinforced. The child thus develops a "victim identity" or alternatively, aggressive behavior, during the years of growing and in adulthood.

There have been numerous studies examining the association between a history of child sexual abuse and mental health problems in adult life that have employed clinical samples, convenience samples (usually of students), and random community samples. There is now an established body of knowledge clearly linking a history of child sexual abuse with higher rates in adult life of depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, substance abuse disorders, eating disorders and post-traumatic stress disorders (Briere and Runtz 1988; Winfield et al. 1990; Bushnell et al. 1992; Mullen et al. 1993; Romans et al. 1995 and 1997; Fergusson et al. 1996; Silverman et al. 1996; Fleming et al. in press as referred in Paul E Mullen and Jillian Fleming, 1998).

Diana Russell's (1986) study of 930 women in the general population revealed that of 80% of those sexually abused as children, 78% reported experiencing negative long-term psychological effects. The degree of feelings of upset varied from minor to extreme. Studies have also revealed that if untreated any form of sexual victimization in childhood increases the risk of later mental health problems (Berliner, 1991). The fact that certain aspects of sexual abuse are associated with long-term psychological impacts and greater trauma has been found by studies conducted by many researchers in sexual abuse involving following characters,

- Greater duration and frequency of the abuse (Elliot and Briere, 1992)
- Multiple perpetrators (Peters, 1988)
- Presence of penetration or intercourse (Finkelhor et al, 1989)
- Physically forced sexual contact (Fromuth, 1986)
- Abuse at earlier age (Zinvey, Nash, and Hulseley, 1988)
- Molestation by perpetrator substantially older than the victim (Finkelhor, 1979)
- Concurrent physical abuse (Briere and Runtz, 1989a)
- Abuse involving bizarre features (Briere, 1988)
- The victim's immediate sense of personal responsibility for the sexual abuse (Wyatt and Newcomb, 1991)
- Victim feelings of powerlessness, betrayal, and or stigma at the time of the abuse (Henschel et al, 1990)

(As referred in Briere, John N, 1992).

Often children sexually abused live with their secret, their shame and their guilt. For some may it be so disturbing to the extent they may suffer mental illness, and some even attempt to commit suicide or self harm (Heidberg,T, 2001). In Nikaraguwua, 33% of the women who were sexually abused in childhood revealed that they had contemplated suicide and 19% had actually attempted it (Heidberg,T, 2001). Among males abused, 39% had contemplated suicide and 25% had attempted it (Herrera 2000 as referred in Heidberg,T, 2001). Early pregnancy can also be a result of sexual abuse and incest.

Child sexual abuse inflicts fundamental damage to the child's developing capacities for trust, intimacy, sexuality along with the deleterious effects on mental health of adult life associated with histories of child sexual abuse. While the damaging effects of sexual abuse can become manifest at many levels of a child and later in adulthood, the resilience of some does enable them to live normal lives. Those who have been abused who subsequently have positive school experiences where they feel themselves to have succeeded academically, socially or at sport, have significantly lower rates of adult difficulties (Romans et al. 1995 as referred in Paul E Mullen and Jillian Fleming (1998). Those whose relationship with their parents subsequent to abuse was positive and supportive fared better, (Romans et al. 1995 as referred in Paul E Mullen and Jillian Fleming (1998).

2.2 Myths and Disgrace Attached with CSA

Long a taboo for open discussion sexual abuse is cloaked in stigma and myths. Untouched by the light of truth, there exist lots of misconceptions. For long we have come to believe that perpetrators of sexual abuse are male strangers. However, in three quarter of cases, "the culprit was not the candy-offering stranger we were all taught to fear, but an adult the child knew and trusted" (Yudkin 246).

When it is popularly believed that far more girls are sexually abused than boys, current research estimates show that one in every three children (including boys) is abused (Engel 19). When a boy is abused, he is revictimized by his culture and by himself because of the expectation that he should be able to defend himself (Engel 19).

Very often when a child or young person is sexually abused, those people affected by the abuse are told many things by concerned friends, family members and professionals. It is not unusual for the 'victims' of the abuse to become confused about what to believe or not to believe.

Myths

- Children make up stories or lie about sexual abuse.
- Strangers most often commit abuse.
- Offenders look sleazy, cruel or unusual.
- Acts like fondling, kissing, or touching are not really sexually abusive, and don't really harm the young person.
- If a male child or young man has an erection, or if a female child or young woman doesn't complain or display any signs of distress during the sexual abuse, then what is occurring is not abuse.
- The child or young person is at fault for encouraging or allowing the sexual abuse to happen.
- Sexually abused children and young people are scarred or damaged forever.
- Children and young people who have been sexually abused by a member of the same sex (or opposite sex) grow up to be homosexual.
- An offender may be so drunk or high that he/she cannot be considered responsible for what he/she did.
- Children and young people are sexually abused because their parents/caregivers neglected to care for, or supervise them properly.
- Children and young people are sexually abused because their mothers are not sexually available to their husbands or partners.

Facts

- While children do make up stories, they seldom lie about sexual abuse. Children who have not been abused do not usually have explicit knowledge of intimate sexual behavior. Statistics indicate that most reports of child sexual abuse are true.
- Most abuse is committed by someone the victim knows and trusts.
- Offenders come from all walks of life and are ordinary people. It is because they are ordinary people that it is easy for them to offend undetected. They can be family members, babysitters, coaches, teachers, doctors, social workers, neighbors, etc.
- Any form of direct or indirect sexual contact with a young person by an adult, an older child, or a sibling who is more mature, is abusive. Every individual has a unique reaction to sexual abuse regardless of the type, extent or duration of the abuse.
- Physical reactions to sexual stimulation indicate only that one's biological body functions are healthy. Under no circumstances should these types of physical reactions be taken to mean that the child or young person is enjoying the abuse. Sexual assault is a criminal offence regardless of whether or not some of the acts make the child or young person feel good physically. In many cases, a child does not have the emotional tools to understand what is happening.
- Adults are responsible for their own behaviors. A child or young person is never responsible for behaviors displayed by an adult.
- Many children and young people who have been victims of sexual abuse do heal and go on to lead normal lives like everyone else. In most cases, sexual abuse leaves no visible physical marks on a person, and no one will know that abuse has occurred unless a person is told.
- The sex of the person who commits the abuse does not determine the victim's sexual orientation.
- Offenders use a range of tactics to gain access to their victims. The offender alone is responsible for their actions. Many offenders are experts in manipulating both the victim and the people who care for them.
- Offenders may have normal sex lives with their partners and still abuse young people.

- With or without alcohol or drugs, the offender is responsible for his/her actions and may need specialized treatment for their offending behaviors and for the alcohol and/or drug abuse.
- Many children who are sexually abused do not become child sexual abusers when they grow up.
- With or without alcohol or drugs, the offender is responsible for his actions and will need specialized treatment for his offending behaviour and for the alcohol and/or drug abuse.
- There are no statistics available that we are aware of to support this. Many children who are sexually abused do not become child sexual abusers when they grow up.

Some more myths-

- Children tend to forget the sexual abuse if it has been committed at a very tender age and it does not have any affect on their later life.
- It is a child's family's willingness and consent to engage the child in commercial sex that leads to sexual exploitation of that child.
- Sexual abuse in very young children does not occur. It is usually teenagers who are sexually abused.
- Only violent sexual behavior and acts of coercion is associated with child sexual abuse
- Children have full right to decide for their own good even in terms of commercial sex.
- Expressing or sharing about the incidence of sexual abuse with others is often more dangerous and painful than the acts of sexual abuse.

(Source- Handout on child sexual abuse and communication skills, 2004, CWISH)

Various sources of documentation reveal that children find it difficult to talk about sexual abuse, both when it is in progress and later in life. The survey conducted in Sweden among the children identified as being included in child pornography rings in Huddinge and Norrkoping (Sveden, Back, 1996 as referred in Svedin, D. et al 12-13) emphasizes this. Nine children involved in the rings had been subjected to sexual abuse for a total of 28 years and kept the matter to themselves for 42 years without telling anyone. Only after presenting the actual evidence material by the police they could talk about this. Guilt, shame, and consideration of both the perpetrator and parents and plain fear were all reasons the children gave for keeping quiet. Another survey by Elliot and Briere, 1995, Fish and Scott, 1999 show that secrets or when only the victim and the perpetrator know about the sexual abuse, it results in events occurring for over extended periods of time.

Many victims and families of victims are reluctant to report the incidences of sexual abuse due to the social stigma attached to it. Because sexual abuse is a taboo and a crime, the family dare not disclose it and instead deny it, forget it and suppress it by behaving as if nothing happened at all and reject outside interferences. In addition the families may face social exclusion and psychological problems associated to it. If the abuser is from outside the family, he will in many cases have to pay damage fee or be forced to marry the girl. The family usually does not like to take the case to the court and expose the case due to the stigma and difficulties in getting the girl married (Heidberg, Turid, 2001). Prevalence studies in the UK and USA suggest that less than 10% of the cases are reported to the police and less than 1% result in arrest and conviction of the abuser (Russell 1984; Morrison et al 1996 as referred in Heidberg, Turid, 2001).

2.3 Some Facts relating to CSA

In our Nepalese society talking about sex and matters related to sex is still a taboo. Due to this many incidents of sexual abuse is never discussed or reported, especially about child sexual abuse. Fear of rejection, dishonor and humiliation on family members and future prospects of marriages are the reasons for not reporting such abuses. In a study conducted on child sexual abuse in B.S. 2055 by Teaching Hospital under "Mental health project, 25% of college students expressed that they had been sexually abused as children in various forms. This study also revealed that children of ages 11 to 13 are most vulnerable to sexual abuse where mostly the perpetrators were child's relatives, family members, and neighbors (*Nepal, 17*).

CWIN's research on child sexual abuse amongst children studying in both government and private schools and street children was another major study. The study revealed that 45% of the respondents had experienced verbal sexual abuse; 29% have seen porn movies and magazines; 14% had been involved in kissing, fondling genitals, oral sex, etc. According "new kerala.com" there were 137 cases of serious child sexual abuses in Nepal within the last six months of 2004 (*Nepal, 17*).

According to the site *Movement against pedophilia in internet*, Nepal along with many other countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, Belgium and Cambodia have been known as a safe haven for the pedophiles. Foreigners are mostly regarded with respect and revered in Nepal. However some of these foreigners have been accused of sexually abusing children in the name of running shelter homes and alluring innocent street children. Children living in the streets are vulnerable to sexual abuse by foreign pedophilia due to their easy access. They are easily attracted by the prospects

of getting money, food or cloth which leads them to the shabby hotel rooms in the cities and ultimately fall victim to sexual abuse.

Nepal's conversation with 10 street children showed that seven were reported of being sexually abused and four of them have at least twice sexual experiences with these foreign pedophiliacs (*Nepal, 14*). Mostly street children have little knowledge as to what is actually going on and food, money and even false affection easily attract them. In close association with the INGO and NGOs, Nepal Women Children and Social welfare Council prepared a paper on Child Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Trafficking 2001, according to which 5000 children in Kathmandu Valley alone were reported of being sexually abused.

2.4 CDLs and Sexual Abuse

The existence of child domestic Labor is a grim reality not only in Nepal but also in many other countries owing to various reasons mentioned above. From the study conducted by CWISH in 2005 among 415 domestic child workers under educational programs 36.14 percent children informed that they work for more than 8 hours per day while some reported working for about 2 hours. 20.72 percent children were ignorant about their wages while 28.92 percent children receive less than Rs 500 per month. 85.88 percent children are the school dropouts due to various reasons back home. 69.47 percent of children received medical support from employers, 11.93 percent from parents and others got support from government organizations, NGOs and community based organizations. In times of problems, pain or sorrow 21.45 percent children reported that they do not have anyone to turn to in times of need. 76.63 percent children expressed their desire to return to their homes.

A report by United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 2002 have shown that About 90 per cent of child domestic laborers are girls, although in some countries (such as Nepal and Haiti) significant numbers of boys are also employed as domestics. The majority of children in domestic labour are between 12 and 17, but in many countries children routinely begin working as domestics well before 12 years. The state of these working children is often characterized by long working hours; harassing attitude of the employer's family members, physical, mental abuse and above all the child is often subjected to sexual abuse. Most of these children come from rural areas through various connections. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of awareness are some of the major reasons for the children to become a domestic worker. All most of their parents are illiterate. The children hardly have any knowledge about their rights.

Studies have shown that a child domestic laborer fall prey to the sexual exploitation by the employers due to the vulnerability and isolation in the homes of their employers. For example, several studies show that, in Latin America, many men who grow up in homes with their first sexual encounter with a domestic worker. In Fiji, eight out of 10 domestic workers reported that their employers sexually abuse them and in Haiti, girls are sometimes called "*la pou sa*", meaning "there for that". They are accepted sexual outlets for the men or boys of the household (UNCHR, 2002).

Sexual abuse of child domestic laborers often result in pregnancy, which is a matter of shame and guilt for the young girls. And in many incidences girls are thrown out of the employers' house and ultimately some even end up in the streets or forced to work as sex workers for a living. For they do not want to return to their homes fearing rejection, become a source of dishonor and bring shame to their families. In Bangladesh, for example, a local NGO interviewing children working in commercial sexual exploitation in the capital Dhaka found that all of them had previously worked as child domestic workers and had been sexually abused by the employing family (UNCHR,2002).

Chapter 3: Findings

3.1 Employer's Perspective

A. Child Domestic Labor: Employers' Perspective

Employers' Socio- Economic Status

Among the interviewed employers, there were 60 female and 30 male employers. Normally child domestic labor is supervised by female employer of the household as the existing gender concept in our societies has limited women into household chores. The majority of employers 53.33 percent were of age group 26-40 years, followed by 24.44 percent from less than 25 years and 22.22 percent 41 to 60 years of age group. Most of the employers, 43 out of 90, belonged to the Brahmin/Chettri ethnic groups, however 37 were from ethnic group and only 1 from dalit community.

Age Group	Sex Group						Cast Group									
	Female		Male		Total		Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
<25 Years	14	23.33	8	26.67	22	24.44	6	13.95	13	35.14	0	0.00	3	33.33	22	24.44
26-40 Yrs.	34	56.67	14	46.67	48	53.33	26	60.47	18	48.65	1	100.00	3	33.33	48	53.33
41-60 Yrs.	12	20.00	8	26.67	20	22.22	11	25.58	6	16.22	0	0.00	3	33.33	20	22.22
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Usual works of CDLs suggested by Employers

Majority of the employers agreed that the major household job of their domestic helpers is washing utensils 73.33% followed by cleaning the house (67.78%) and washing clothes (50%), etc. The table also shows that employers from Dalit community have no other jobs to their CDLs except for cleaning the house (100%).

Table 3.1.2 A : Usual Works of Child Domestic Labour Suggested by Employers (Cast Wise)

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Washing Clothes	18	41.86	22	59.46	0	0.00	5	55.56	45	50.00
Cleaning House	27	62.79	25	67.57	1	100.00	8	88.89	61	67.78
Cooking	12	27.91	19	51.35	0	0.00	3	33.33	34	37.78
Washing Utensils	31	72.09	28	75.68	0	0.00	7	77.78	66	73.33
Baby Sitting	11	25.58	18	48.65	0	0.00	4	44.44	33	36.67
Grocery Shopping	12	27.91	16	43.24	0	0.00	2	22.22	30	33.33
All of Above	5	11.63	10	27.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	16.67
Others	4	9.30	4	10.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	8.89
Don't Know	0	0.00	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.11
Not Mentioned	1	2.33	1	2.70	0	0.00	1	11.11	3	3.33
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Washing Clothes	29	48.33	16	53.33	45	50.00	9	40.91	27	56.25	9	45.00	45	50.00
Cleaning House	40	66.67	21	70.00	61	67.78	12	54.55	34	70.83	15	75.00	61	67.78
Cooking	24	40.00	10	33.33	34	37.78	7	31.82	22	45.83	5	25.00	34	37.78
Washing Utensils	45	75.00	21	70.00	66	73.33	13	59.09	39	81.25	14	70.00	66	73.33
Baby Sitting	26	43.33	7	23.33	33	36.67	9	40.91	20	41.67	4	20.00	33	36.67
Grocery Shopping	19	31.67	11	36.67	30	33.33	7	31.82	18	37.50	5	25.00	30	33.33
All of Above	11	18.33	4	13.33	15	16.67	5	22.73	9	18.75	1	5.00	15	16.67
Others	4	6.67	4	13.33	8	8.89	2	9.09	3	6.25	3	15.00	8	8.89
Don't Know	1	1.67	0	0.00	1	1.11	0	0.00	1	2.08	0	0.00	1	1.11
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	3	10.00	3	3.33	1	4.55	1	2.08	1	5.00	3	3.33
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

Usual reward system to CDLs adopted by employers

Here it is found that 48.89% of the employers prefer to give cash in appreciation of their jobs done. Among those who preferred cash reward, it is found it is more common among male employer (60 percent) than female employers (43.33 percent). But Giving Verbal Appreciation (35.56 percent) and Giving Clothes (6.67 percent) is found frequent among female employers (38.33 and 10 percent respectively) in comparison among male employers (30 percent and none). It happens to so might be because of differences on accessibility to finance and home available substances. Only few employers take the domestic helpers for an outing or outdoors entertainment.

Response	Cast Group				
	Bramhin/Xetri	Janajati	Dalit	Others	Total
Washing Clothes	18	22	0	5	45
Cleaning House	27	25	1	8	61
Cooking	12	19	0	3	34
Washing Utensils	31	28	0	7	66
Baby Sitting	11	18	0	4	33
Grocery Shopping	12	16	0	2	30
All of Above	5	10	0	0	15
Others	4	4	0	0	8
Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
Not Mentioned	1	1	0	1	3
Total	43	37	1	9	90

	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Give Cash	21	48.84	18	48.65	0	0.00	5	55.56	44	48.89
Verbal Appreciation	15	34.88	15	40.54	0	0.00	2	22.22	32	35.56
Give Clothes	4	9.30	1	2.70	0	0.00	1	11.11	6	6.67
Give Delicacacies	0	0.00	1	2.70	1	100.00	1	11.11	3	3.33
Provide Outdoor Entertainment opportunity	0	0.00	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.11
Nothing	2	4.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.22
Not Mentioned	1	2.33	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.22
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.3 B : Usual Reward System to Child Domestic Labour Adopted by Employers (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Give Cash	26	43.33	18	60.00	44	48.89	12	54.55	20	41.67	12	60.00	44	48.89
Verbal Appreciation	23	38.33	9	30.00	32	35.56	7	31.82	21	43.75	4	20.00	32	35.56
Give Clothes	6	10.00	0	0.00	6	6.67	0	0.00	5	10.42	1	5.00	6	6.67
Give Delicacacies	1	1.67	2	6.67	3	3.33	2	9.09	1	2.08	0	0.00	3	3.33
Provide Outdoor Entertainment opportunity	1	1.67	0	0.00	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.00	1	1.11
Nothing	1	1.67	1	3.33	2	2.22	1	4.55	1	2.08	0	0.00	2	2.22
Not Mentioned	2	3.33	0	0.00	2	2.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	10.00	2	2.22
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

Preferred sex, age, cast Recruitment of CDLs as suggested by employers

It is quite obvious that 62.22% employers prefer to have female CDLs irrespective of their ages or gender. Amongst the respondents who said they preferred to have female CDLs, majority of them were female employers. The common trend of preferring female CDLs is consistent with the general practice which could be due to the belief that girls are more suitable for the household works. Elder employers have however, preference for both male and female helpers.

A larger number of employers (36.67 percent) found prefer to have CDLs belonging to the age group 11-14 followed by 30 percent of employers preferring CDLs of age group 15-16 years. The number is higher among all age group of employers. Employers among ethnic cast group are found mostly (37.84 percent) preferring CDLs of age group 15-16 Years. Similarly A single employer from Dalit community mentioned of preferring domestic worker of 18 years or above.

Among the male employers, most of them (26.67 percent) found interested on employing CDLs of age group 15-16 years followed by 23.33 percent for CDLs of age group 18 years or above and 20 percent for CDLs of any age group.

The preference is different among female employers, a larger number 46.67 percent were found interested on age group of 11-14 years and 31.67 percent were found interested on age group of 15-16 years age group. It is a positive indication that employers do not prefer to recruit small children at least children less than 10 years of age, as their domestic helpers.

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Sex of Child										
Boys	16	37.21	12	32.43	1	100.00	3	33.33	32	35.56
Girls	26	60.47	24	64.86	0	0.00	6	66.67	56	62.22
Not Mentioned	1	2.33	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.22
Caste of Child										
Bramhin/Xetri	10	23.26	3	8.11	0	0.00	1	11.11	14	15.56
Newar	3	6.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.33
Janajati	5	11.63	7	18.92	0	0.00	3	33.33	15	16.67
Dalit	1	2.33	0	0.00	1	100.00	2	22.22	4	4.44
Any Cast	20	46.51	26	70.27	0	0.00	2	22.22	48	53.33
Others	3	6.98	1	2.70	0	0.00	1	11.11	5	5.56
Not Mentioned	1	2.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.11
Age of Child										
Below 10 Yrs.	1	2.33	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.22
11-14 Yrs.	18	41.86	10	27.03	0	0.00	5	55.56	33	36.67
15-16 Yrs.	11	25.58	14	37.84	0	0.00	2	22.22	27	30.00
17-18 Yrs.	2	4.65	3	8.11	0	0.00	1	11.11	6	6.67
18 above Yrs.	5	11.63	3	8.11	1	100.00	0	0.00	9	10.00
Any Age	5	11.63	6	16.22	0	0.00	1	11.11	12	13.33
Not Mentioned	1	2.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.11
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Sex of Child														
Boys	19	31.67	13	43.33	32	35.56	9	40.91	14	29.17	9	45.00	32	35.56
Girls	40	66.67	16	53.33	56	62.22	13	59.09	34	70.83	9	45.00	56	62.22
Not	1	1.67	1	3.33	2	2.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	10.00	2	2.22

Mentioned														
Caste of Child														
Bramhin/Xetri	11	18.33	3	10.00	14	15.56	5	22.73	5	10.42	4	20.00	14	15.56
Newar	2	3.33	1	3.33	3	3.33	1	4.55	2	4.17	0	0.00	3	3.33
Janajati	12	20.00	3	10.00	15	16.67	4	18.18	9	18.75	2	10.00	15	16.67
Dalit	2	3.33	2	6.67	4	4.44	1	4.55	1	25.00	2	10.00	4	4.44
Any Cast	31	51.67	17	56.67	48	53.33	10	45.45	28	58.33	10	50.00	48	53.33
Others	2	3.33	3	10.00	5	5.56	1	4.55	3	6.25	1	5.00	5	5.56
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	1	3.33	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.00	1	1.11
Age of Child														
Below 10 Yrs.	2	3.33	0	0.00	2	2.22	0	0.00	1	2.08	1	5.00	2	2.22
11-14 Yrs.	28	46.67	5	16.67	33	36.67	7	31.82	19	39.58	7	35.00	33	36.67
15-16 Yrs.	19	31.67	8	26.67	27	30.00	7	31.82	15	31.25	5	25.00	27	30.00
17-18 Yrs.	3	5.00	3	10.00	6	6.67	1	4.55	3	6.25	2	10.00	6	6.67
18 above Yrs.	2	3.33	7	23.33	9	10.00	4	18.18	5	10.42	0	0.00	9	10.00
Any Age	6	10.00	6	20.00	12	13.33	3	13.64	5	10.42	4	20.00	12	13.33
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	1	3.33	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.00	1	1.11
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

Apart from Dalit employers 53.33% of other caste groups said that CDLs of any caste will do to help them in domestic chores. 100 percent Dalits showed their preference for only Dalit CDLs. Only 2% of the employers belonging to Brahmin/Chhetri ethnic group said they were ready to have Dalits as their employees. It supports the traditional practice, where Dalits are considered to be of lowest social hierarchy and that Brahmin/Chhetris as those situated at the top most level. Similarly, 70.27 percent of the Janajati preferred CDL from any castes. Interestingly they did not want Dalits as their domestic helpers unlike in the Brahmin castes.

Majority of employers (50 percent) were found that they have employed CDLs through their close relatives, followed by self initiatives (25.56 percent) and by friends (10 percent).

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Friends	3	6.98	6	16.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	10.00
Close Relatives	23	53.49	15	40.54	1	100.00	6	66.67	45	50.00
Neighbours	1	2.33	2	5.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.33
Self	12	27.91	10	27.03	0	0.00	1	11.11	23	25.56
Broker	2	4.65	4	10.81	0	0.00	2	22.22	8	8.89
Others	1	2.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.11
Not Mentioned	1	2.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.11
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.5 B: Mediator on Recruiting Child Domestic Labour Mentioned by Employers (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Friends	5	8.33	4	13.33	9	10.00	3	13.64	5	10.42	1	5.00	9	10.00
Close Relatives	30	50.00	15	50.00	45	50.00	11	50.00	21	43.75	13	65.00	45	50.00
Neighbours	2	3.33	1	3.33	3	3.33	1	4.55	2	4.17	0	0.00	3	3.33
Self	17	28.33	6	20.00	23	25.56	4	18.18	16	33.33	3	15.00	23	25.56
Broker	6	10.00	2	6.67	8	8.89	3	13.64	3	6.25	2	10.00	8	8.89
Others	0	0.00	1	3.33	1	1.11	0	0.00	1	2.08	0	0.00	1	1.11
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	1	3.33	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.00	1	1.11
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

B. Employers' Perspective on Child Sexual Abuse

1. Level of Understanding of Child Sexual Abuse among Employers

73.33 % of the employers claimed that they are aware of child sexual abuse. The number is comparatively higher among the employers from Bramhin/Xetri community, while it is found the single Dalit employer is not aware of child sexual abuse and out of total other cast group, Most of the employers e.g. 55.56 percent were not aware of child sexual abuse.

Only 25.56 % of total employers replied that they have never heard such thing. The number of unaware employers is comparatively higher among the female employers e.g. 30 percent. 36.36% of the employers below the age of 25 also were of the same opinion. 100% of the Dalits said that they have not heard about child sexual abuse. The findings thus indicate that male respondents and those from higher age groups are more aware of child abuse than the female respondents. It might be because of the gaps among male and female access to information.

In spite of employers' claiming that they are aware on child sexual abuse, only 55.56 percent consider that both contact and non-contact forms of abuses as sexual abuses are prevalent. Interestingly, 10 percent of the employers had no idea about sexual abuse. Among these employers, majority belonged to the age group 26-40. Respondents from the lower age group did not think that non-contact forms of abuse are also sexual abuse. There are only 2.22 percent employers except 55.56, who know about non contact forms of abuse also.

However, the single employer from Dalit community mentioned that he is not aware of child sexual abuse, when he asked to define or assume it he mentioned both contact and non contact forms of abuse.

Comparatively male employers (60 percent) were found more aware on defining Child sexual abuse as both contact and non contact forms of abuse than female employers (53.33 percent); While in case of employers mentioning Don't Know about Child Sexual Abuse, it is Female employers (11.67 percent) higher than Male employers (6.67 percent).

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Only Non Contact Forms of Abuse	1	2.33	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.22
Only Contact Forms of Abuse	14	32.56	6	16.22	0	0.00	2	22.22	22	24.44
Both of Above	23	53.49	23	62.16	1	100.00	3	33.33	50	55.56
Don't Know	4	9.30	4	10.81	0	0.00	1	11.11	9	10.00
Not Mentioned	1	2.33	3	8.11	0	0.00	3	33.33	7	7.78
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Only Non Contact Forms of Abuse	1	1.67	1	3.33	2	2.22	0	0.00	1	2.08	1	5.00	2	2.22
Only Contact Forms of Abuse	16	26.67	6	20.00	22	24.44	8	36.36	7	14.58	7	35.00	22	24.44
Both of Above	32	53.33	18	60.00	50	55.56	10	45.45	31	64.58	9	45.00	50	55.56
Don't Know	7	11.67	2	6.67	9	10.00	3	13.64	6	12.50	0	0.00	9	10.00
Not Mentioned	4	6.67	3	10.00	7	7.78	1	4.55	3	6.25	3	15.00	7	7.78
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

As almost all of the CDLs are supervised by female employers of the home as well as mothers are more involved on taking care of their child, it is necessary that female employers have to be aware

about such issues to protect children from abuse and violence. The less number of aware female employers has put CDLs and their children both at risk of abuse.

2. Employers' Belief on Children's Vulnerability

According to Sex and Age of Children

In another question of vulnerability of children according to their sex group, 60% of the respondents felt that both boys and girls are vulnerable to child sexual abuse and 40 percent were not of such view. The employers with a belief that both boys and girls are vulnerable are considerably higher among employers of male group (70 percent), of age group of 41-60 years (70 percent) and from Bramhin/Xetri community (67.44 percent) with acceptance of single Dalit employer.

No one felt that only boys are vulnerable. But 33% of the respondents thought that only girls are at risk of sexual abuse. The number of employers with such myth is found higher among employers of female group (36.67 percent), of age group of less than 25 years (40.91 percent) and from Janajati (37.84 percent).

Only 54.44 percent of total employers believe that children of any age group could be at the risk of sexual abuse. Majority of male respondents have such belief in comparison to female respondents. The number of employers with this belief is found better among male (56.67 percent), of age group less than 25 years (68.18 percent) and from Janajati community (56.76 percent) with single Dalit employer.

Another majority group of employers e.g. 25.56 percent believe children of age group 10-15 years and 18.89 percent believe children of 15 -18 years are at risk of sexual abuse. Larger number of Female employers (26.67 percent) believes that only children of 10-15 years are more vulnerable, where 25.56 percent of male employers also support.

According to age group of employers, comparatively a higher number (58.33 percent) belongs to age group of 26-40 believe that only children between the age group of 10 to 18 years are vulnerable which is 35 percent among employers from age group of 41-60 years and 22.73 percent from less than 25 years. The numbers of employers with the same myth are higher among employers from Bramhin Xetri community e.g. 60.47 percent.

A handful number of employers (10 percent) believe that only children less than 10 years are at risk of sexual abuse. None of male employers are found with concept that only children less than 10 years are at risk.

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Sex of Children										
Girls Only	12	27.91	14	37.84	0	0.00	4	44.44	30	33.33
Boys Only	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Both of Above	29	67.44	20	54.05	1	100.00	4	44.44	54	60.00
Don't Know	2	4.65	3	8.11	0	0.00	1	11.11	6	6.67
Age of Children										
0-5 Yrs	1	2.33	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.22
5-10 Yrs.	4	9.30	2	5.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	6.67
10-15 Yrs.	13	30.23	10	27.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	23	25.56
15-18 Yrs.	13	30.23	3	8.11	0	0.00	1	11.11	17	18.89
Any Age group child	21	48.84	21	56.76	1	100.00	6	66.67	49	54.44
Don't Know	1	2.33	3	8.11	0	0.00	1	11.11	5	5.56
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Sex of Children														
Girls Only	22	36.67	8	26.67	30	33.33	9	40.91	15	31.25	6	30.00	30	33.33
Boys Only	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Both of Above	33	55.00	21	70.00	54	60.00	11	50.00	29	60.42	14	70.00	54	60.00
Don't Know	5	8.33	1	3.33	6	6.67	2	9.09	4	8.33	0	0.00	6	6.67
Age of Children														
0-5 Yrs	2	3.33	0	0.00	2	2.22	0	0.00	2	4.17	0	0.00	2	2.22
5-10 Yrs.	6	10.00	0	0.00	6	6.67	0	0.00	4	8.33	2	10.00	6	6.67
10-15 Yrs.	16	26.67	7	23.33	23	25.56	4	18.18	15	31.25	4	20.00	23	25.56
15-18 Yrs.	11	18.33	6	20.00	17	18.89	1	4.55	13	27.08	3	15.00	17	18.89
Any Age group child	32	53.33	17	56.67	49	54.44	15	68.18	23	47.92	11	55.00	49	54.44
Don't Know	5	8.33	0	0.00	5	5.56	1	4.55	4	8.33	0	0.00	5	5.56
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

The myth that only girls are vulnerable and the absence of knowledge among a large number of population that children of any sex group are at risk of sexual abuse has put the boy children in more vulnerable situation reinforcing the stereotyped social gender concept that ask for safety of girl child only. It might restrict the freedom and participation of girl children in social activities.

The myth that smaller children might not be sexually abused is more dangerous among employers and parents is more dangerous that makes unheard of complaint by children of that age group who might not be able to communicate their sufferings properly. At the same time in child domestic labor sector almost 17 percent of CDLs are less than 10 years of age group¹, who are also at risk of abuse and violence.

According to Social Status

When employers participated in this study were asked to identify the children at risk of sexual abuse according to their social status, Majority of the respondents (57.78 percent) thought that children working in small teashops are most vulnerable to sexual abuse. Such belief prevails highly among female employers (65 percent), employers of age group 26-40 years (64.58 percent) and from Bramhin Xetri community (65.12 percent) along with a single dalit employer.

Employers with perception that child domestic labor is vulnerable to sexual abuse are found in the number of 41.11 percent (45 percent of female and 33.33 percent of male employers). Employers with same belief are found comparatively higher among employers from age group of 41-60 years (50 percent) and among Bramhin xetri community (51.16 percent).

According to the literacy status of children, majority of employers e.g. 53.33 percent believe that illiterate children are at risk of sexual abuse in comparison to 34.44 percent of employers with belief that even literate child are also vulnerable.

Similarly most of the employers believe that sexual abuse happens to poor children (45.56 percent) than children from rich family (34.44 percent). Similarly most of them (38.89 percent) believe it happens to the children from rural area than urban children (32.22 percent). Another majority e.g. 43.33 percent of employers believe that orphan children are at risk of sexual abuse than children with disability (31.11 percent) and children of sex workers (37.78 percent).

However, 47.78 percent of employers also believe that children from any social status is vulnerable to sexual abuse, majority of employers (52 percent) have myth that children of certain social status are at risk.

Table 3.1.8 A: Employers' Perception of Vulnerable Children According to Social Status (Cast Wise)	
Response	Cast Group

¹ Annual Status Report of CDLs in Kathmandu Valley-2005, CWISH 2006

	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Domestic Child Labourers	22	51.16	13	35.14	0	0.00	2	22.22	37	41.11
Small Tea Shop Child Workers	28	65.12	17	45.95	1	100.00	6	66.67	52	57.78
Street Children	23	53.49	16	43.24	0	0.00	3	33.33	42	46.67
Illiterate Children	27	62.79	16	43.24	0	0.00	5	55.56	48	53.33
Educated Children	18	41.86	11	29.73	0	0.00	2	22.22	31	34.44
Children from Poor Family	26	60.47	15	40.54	0	0.00	3	33.33	44	48.89
Children from Rich Family	17	39.53	12	32.43	0	0.00	2	22.22	31	34.44
Children of Sex Workers	20	46.51	12	32.43	0	0.00	2	22.22	34	37.78
Urban Children	16	37.21	11	29.73	0	0.00	2	22.22	29	32.22
Rural Children	22	51.16	10	27.03	1	100.00	2	22.22	35	38.89
Orphan Children	23	53.49	13	35.14	0	0.00	3	33.33	39	43.33
Children with Disability	18	41.86	8	21.62	0	0.00	2	22.22	28	31.11
Any Child	25	58.14	15	40.54	0	0.00	3	33.33	43	47.78
Others	1	2.33	4	10.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.56
Don't Know	3	6.98	2	5.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.56

Table 3.1.8 B: Employers' Perception of Vulnerable Children According to Social Status (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Domestic Child Labourers	27	45.00	10	33.33	37	41.11	5	22.73	22	45.83	10	50.00	37	41.11
Small Tea Shop Child Workers	39	65.00	13	43.33	52	57.78	10	45.45	31	64.58	11	55.00	52	57.78
Street Children	33	55.00	9	30.00	42	46.67	5	22.73	28	58.33	9	45.00	42	46.67
Illiterate Children	37	61.67	11	36.67	48	53.33	8	36.36	29	60.42	11	55.00	48	53.33
Educated Children	24	40.00	7	23.33	31	34.44	4	18.18	21	43.75	6	30.00	31	34.44
Children from Poor Family	30	50.00	11	36.67	41	45.56	6	27.27	26	54.17	12	60.00	44	48.89
Children from Rich Family	23	38.33	8	26.67	31	34.44	4	18.18	21	43.75	6	30.00	31	34.44
Children of Sex Workers	26	43.33	8	26.67	34	37.78	6	27.27	21	43.75	7	35.00	34	37.78
Urban Children	22	36.67	7	23.33	29	32.22	4	18.18	20	41.67	5	25.00	29	32.22
Rural Children	26	43.33	9	30.00	35	38.89	6	27.27	23	47.92	6	30.00	35	38.89
Orphan Children	31	51.67	8	26.67	39	43.33	5	22.73	27	56.25	7	35.00	39	43.33
Children with Disability	21	35.00	7	23.33	28	31.11	4	18.18	20	41.67	4	20.00	28	31.11
Any Child	28	46.67	15	50.00	43	47.78	8	36.36	27	56.25	8	40.00	43	47.78
Others	4	6.67	1	3.33	5	5.56	1	4.55	3	6.25	1	5.00	5	5.56
Don't Know	4	6.67	1	3.33	5	5.56	2	9.09	3	6.25	0	0.00	5	5.56

According to Children's Personal Character

Employers are also requested to express their belief on vulnerability of children according to their personal character. In this question only 53.33 percent of employers were found with belief that children with any type of personal characters are at risk of sexual abuse, while almost 47 percent of employers have a myth that children with certain character are at risk.

Among the children who are innocent, attractive and mischievous, most of the employers (55.56 percent) believed that innocent children are at risk of sexual abuse in comparison to attractive children (43.33 percent) and mischievous children (34.44 percent).

In another comparison among Neat and tidy children, Children wearing short clothes, and children with mental retardation, a larger number of employers (46.67 percent) believed children wearing short clothes are at risk of sexual abuse than mentally retarded children (42.22 percent) and Neat and tidy children (37.78 percent).

Table 3.1.9 A: Employers' Perception of Vulnerable Children According to Personality (Cast Wise)

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Innocent Children	29	67.44	17	45.95	1	100.00	3	33.33	50	55.56
Neat and Tidy Children	19	44.19	13	35.14	0	0.00	2	22.22	34	37.78
Attractive Children	20	46.51	16	43.24	0	0.00	3	33.33	39	43.33
Mischievous Children	14	32.56	14	37.84	0	0.00	3	33.33	31	34.44
Children Wearing Short clothes	25	58.14	14	37.84	0	0.00	3	33.33	42	46.67
Mentally ill or retarded	21	48.84	13	35.14	0	0.00	4	44.44	38	42.22
Any Children	26	60.47	19	51.35	0	0.00	3	33.33	48	53.33
Others	1	2.33	4	10.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.56
Don't Know	2	4.65	1	2.70	0	0.00	2	22.22	5	5.56
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.9 B: Employers' Perception of Vulnerable Children According to Personality (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Innocent Children	33	55.00	17	56.67	50	55.56	11	50.00	27	56.25	12	60.00	50	55.56
Neat and Tidy Children	25	41.67	9	30.00	34	37.78	5	22.73	20	41.67	9	45.00	34	37.78
Attractive Children	28	46.67	11	36.67	39	43.33	6	27.27	24	50.00	9	45.00	39	43.33
Mischievous Children	24	40.00	7	23.33	31	34.44	5	22.73	18	37.50	8	40.00	31	34.44
Children Wearing Short clothes	32	53.33	10	33.33	42	46.67	6	27.27	26	54.17	10	50.00	42	46.67
Mentally ill or retarded	30	50.00	8	26.67	38	42.22	6	27.27	22	45.83	10	50.00	38	42.22
Any Children	32	53.33	16	53.33	48	53.33	10	45.45	27	56.25	11	55.00	48	53.33
Others	4	6.67	1	3.33	5	5.56	2	9.09	1	2.08	2	10.00	5	5.56
Don't Know	4	80.00	1	3.33	5	5.56	2	9.09	2	4.17	1	5.00	5	5.56
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

Here too, the respondents had similar views where they believed that mostly innocent children are vulnerable followed by any children. There was not much difference for all the options provided. Both

male and female rated highest for the innocent children. This was true for all the age groups along with the ethnic groups.

3. Employers' Perception of Abuser

According to Sex of Abuser

Though, 47.78% of the respondents expressed that both male and female could abuse children sexually, 44.44 percent of respondents believe only male can sexually abuse children and just a single female employer has belief that only female can sexually abuse children.

Among the employers with belief that both male and female can sexually abuse children, The number is found higher among male employers (60 percent), among employers of less than 25 years age group (54.55 percent) and among Bramhin/Xetri community (51.16 percent) along with single Dalit employer.

In another side among the employers with myth that only male can sexually abuse children, The number is higher among female employers (50 percent), among employers of 26-40 years (45.83 percent) and 41- 60 years (45 percent) and from Janajati Community (45.95 percent). Respondents below the age 40 did not believe those only females are the abusers.

3.1.10 A: Employers' Perception of Abuser According to Sex (Cast Wise)										
Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Male Only	19	44.19	17	45.95	0	0.00	4	44.44	40	44.44
Female Only	0	0.00	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.11
Both of Above	22	51.16	16	43.24	1	100.00	4	44.44	43	47.78
Don't Know	2	4.65	2	5.41	0	0.00	1	11.11	5	5.56
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.11
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

3.1.10 B: Employers' Perception of Abuser According to Sex (Sex and Age Wise)														
Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Male Only	30	50.00	10	33.33	40	44.44	9	40.91	22	45.83	9	45.00	40	44.44
Female Only	1	1.67	0	0.00	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.00	1	1.11
Both of Above	25	41.67	18	60.00	43	47.78	12	54.55	22	45.83	9	45.00	43	47.78
Don't Know	3	5.00	2	6.67	5	5.56	1	4.55	4	8.33	0	0.00	5	5.56
Not Mentioned	1	1.67	0	0.00	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.00	1	1.11
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

The above finding however, does that seem to be compatible with the existing general myth that only male are the major sexual abusers although the difference is not so vast between the concept that both male and female abusers and only male sexual abuser. The myth of almost 52 percent of employers have on their mind that only male can sexually abuse or no idea about the sex of abuser, has put children at risk while they are staying with person of certain sex esp. female. This existing social concept regarding the sex of abuser has created problem for children on reporting cases of sexual abuse esp. by female.

According to Abusers' Personal Character and Relation to Child

Concerning the personal character of abuser among different options majority of people (63.33 percent) are found with concept that people with offensive behavior as the most likely sexual abusers. They have also agreed that Drug addicts and alcoholics were followed the second most likely sexual abusers (62.22%), with mentally ill (43.33 percent), Survivor of Childhood Sexual abuse (43.33 percent) and only 38.89 percent of employers believe that even people seemed civilized can sexually abuse a child.

Similarly regarding the abusers' relationship with child, Most of the employers (42.22 percent) mentioned so called relatives are one who abuse child mostly followed by 40 percent employers mentioning Strangers as Sexual Offenders of child. An equal number (38.89 percent) believe that Family Members, friends/peers and the neighbors also can sexually abuse children.

Concerning the professional attachment with child, 42.22 percent of employers mentioned it might be teachers who can sexually abusing children, followed by 38.89 percent hostel warden and 37.78 percent for Baby sitters as potentially can abuse children.

Similarly according to the work, most of employers (45.56 percent) believe transport workers such as drivers, helpers and conductors are one who might abuse children sexually in comparison to 36.67 percent being skeptical to Domestic Workers.

53.33 percent of employers rated anyone could abuse sexually. This trend was similar with both male and female respondents. Different age groups also shared the same belief. Dalit employer thought that only drug addicts could be a sexual abuser.

3.1.11 A: Employers' Perception of Abuser According to Abusers' Personality and Relations (Cast Wise)										
Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct

Mentally ill or Retarded	19	44.19	16	43.24	0	0.00	4	44.44	39	43.33
People with Offensive Behavior	31	72.09	20	54.05	0	0.00	6	66.67	57	63.33
Drug Addicts/Alcoholic	30	69.77	20	54.05	1	100.00	5	55.56	56	62.22
Survivor of Sexual Abuse	21	48.84	15	40.54	0	0.00	3	33.33	39	43.33
Family Members	19	44.19	12	32.43	0	0.00	4	44.44	35	38.89
Strangers	19	44.19	13	35.14	0	0.00	4	44.44	36	40.00
Friends/peers	19	44.19	12	32.43	0	0.00	4	44.44	35	38.89
Relatives	22	51.16	12	32.43	0	0.00	4	44.44	38	42.22
Neighbours	19	44.19	12	32.43	0	0.00	4	44.44	35	38.89
Teachers/Tutors	22	51.16	12	32.43	0	0.00	4	44.44	38	42.22
Hostel Warden	20	46.51	12	32.43	0	0.00	3	33.33	35	38.89
Baby Sitters	19	44.19	11	29.73	0	0.00	4	44.44	34	37.78
Drivers/Transport Workers	23	53.49	15	40.54	0	0.00	3	33.33	41	45.56
Domestic Workers	18	41.86	11	29.73	0	0.00	4	44.44	33	36.67
Seemed Civilized	19	44.19	12	32.43	0	0.00	4	44.44	35	38.89
Any one	24	55.81	19	51.35	0	0.00	5	55.56	48	53.33
Others	2	4.65	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.33
Don't Know	1	2.33	2	5.41	0	0.00	1	11.11	4	4.44
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.11 B: Employers' Perception of Abuser According to Abusers' Personality (Sex and Age wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Mentally ill or Retarded	29	48.33	10	33.33	39	43.33	8	36.36	20	41.67	11	55.00	39	43.33
People with Offensive Behavior	40	66.67	17	56.67	57	63.33	9	40.91	33	68.75	15	75.00	57	63.33
Drug Addicts/Alcoholic	39	65.00	17	56.67	56	62.22	13	59.09	33	68.75	10	50.00	56	62.22
Survivor of Sexual Abuse	28	46.67	11	36.67	39	43.33	6	27.27	25	52.08	8	40.00	39	43.33
Family Members	25	41.67	10	33.33	35	38.89	6	27.27	22	45.83	7	35.00	35	38.89
Strangers	26	43.33	10	33.33	36	40.00	6	27.27	22	45.83	8	40.00	36	40.00
Friends/peers	25	41.67	10	33.33	35	38.89	6	27.27	21	43.75	8	40.00	35	38.89
Relatives	27	45.00	11	36.67	38	42.22	6	27.27	23	47.92	9	45.00	38	42.22
Neighbours	26	43.33	9	30.00	35	38.89	6	27.27	21	43.75	8	40.00	35	38.89
Teachers/Tutors	28	46.67	10	33.33	38	42.22	6	27.27	25	52.08	7	35.00	38	42.22
Hostel Warden	26	43.33	9	30.00	35	38.89	6	27.27	22	45.83	7	35.00	35	38.89
Baby Sitters	24	40.00	10	33.33	34	37.78	6	27.27	21	43.75	7	35.00	34	37.78

Drivers/Transport Workers	29	48.33	12	40.00	41	45.56	6	27.27	26	54.17	9	45.00	41	45.56
Domestic Workers	23	38.33	10	33.33	33	36.67	6	27.27	20	41.67	7	35.00	33	36.67
Seemed Civilized	26	43.33	9	30.00	35	38.89	6	27.27	22	45.83	7	35.00	35	38.89
Any one	33	55.00	15	50.00	48	53.33	10	45.45	30	62.50	8	40.00	48	53.33
Others	4	6.67	1	3.33	5	5.56	2	9.09	1	2.08	2	10.00	5	5.56
Don't Know	4	6.67	0	0.00	4	4.44	1	4.55	3	6.25	0	0.00	4	4.44
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

The employers' view from different perspectives of sex, age and ethnicity is similar with the general misconceptions that sexual abusers are mostly people who deviate from socially accepted behaviors that reinforce the risk of abuse for children on one hand and on another side make children not complaining about sexual abuse by some one who has so called accepted, disciplines and decent behaviors.

4. Employer's perception of Risk Places and Vulnerable Communities

Risky Places

66.67% rated lonely places as the most vulnerable place where child sexual abuses are committed. Dark places were rated 55.56 percent; 48.69 percent for bedrooms, 35.56 percent for hostels and 41.11% for anywhere. Dalit respondent felt sexual abuses occur only in lonely and isolated places.

Employers believe that sexual abuse happen mostly outside of home (More than 33 percent) than inside of home (More than 28 percent). According to their existing understanding inside home it happens mostly at Kitchen, terrace and toilets and outside home it happens mostly at Bus and Factories where children work.

Vulnerable Communities

61.11 percent rated illiterate society as the most probable society where child sexual abuses occur, which is the highest figure. A very few number of employers e.g. 25.56 percent only believe that it might happen within educated community as well. Only 36.67 percent of employers expressed their views that child sexual abuse can happen in any community meaning children from all community are at risk.

Comparing the financial position of community 43.33 percent of employers has a myth that it mostly happens in poor communities with decrement for middle class and Rich community e.g. 27.78 percent.

At the same time majority (41.11 percent) have a belief it is high vulnerability among working class community than in slum community (40 percent) and in Rural Community (32.22 percent) than in Urban Community.

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Poor Community	21	48.84	15	40.54	0	0.00	3	33.33	39	43.33
Rich Community	12	27.91	12	32.43	0	0.00	1	11.11	25	27.78
Middle Class Community	12	27.91	12	32.43	0	0.00	1	11.11	25	27.78
Working Class Community	21	48.84	14	37.84	0	0.00	2	22.22	37	41.11
Slum Community	18	41.86	15	40.54	0	0.00	3	33.33	36	40.00
Urban Community	13	30.23	13	35.14	0	0.00	1	11.11	27	30.00
Rural Community	15	34.88	12	32.43	0	0.00	2	22.22	29	32.22
Illiterate Community	28	65.12	21	56.76	1	100.00	5	55.56	55	61.11
Educated Community	11	25.58	11	29.73	0	0.00	1	11.11	23	25.56
All of Above	14	32.56	16	43.24	0	0.00	3	33.33	33	36.67
Others	2	4.65	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.33
Don't Know	1	2.33	4	10.81	0	0.00	1	11.11	6	6.67
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Poor Community	30	50.00	9	30.00	39	43.33	5	22.73	24	50.00	10	50.00	39	43.33
Rich Community	17	28.33	8	26.67	25	27.78	3	13.64	16	33.33	6	30.00	25	27.78
Middle Class Community	18	30.00	7	23.33	25	27.78	3	13.64	17	35.42	5	25.00	25	27.78
Working Class Community	26	43.33	11	36.67	37	41.11	7	31.82	22	45.83	7	35.00	36	40.00
Slum Community	26	43.33	10	33.33	36	40.00	3	13.64	17	35.42	7	35.00	27	30.00
Urban Community	18	30.00	9	30.00	27	30.00	4	18.18	20	41.67	5	25.00	29	32.22
Rural Community	21	35.00	8	26.67	29	32.22	4	18.18	15	31.25	4	20.00	23	25.56
Illiterate	40	66.67	15	50.00	55	61.11	9	40.91	33	68.75	13	65.00	55	61.11

Community														
Educated Community	15	25.00	8	26.67	23	25.56	1	4.55	1	2.08	1	5.00	3	3.33
All of Above	21	35.00	12	40.00	33	36.67	9	40.91	19	39.58	5	25.00	33	36.67
Others	2	3.33	1	3.33	3	3.33	1	4.55	1	2.08	1	5.00	3	3.33
Don't Know	6	10.00	0	0.00	6	6.67	1	4.55	5	10.42	0	0.00	6	6.67
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

Although the respondents generally believed that child sexual abuses take place in societies where people are poor, illiterate and underprivileged, they also mentioned that urban and rich families or societies are not entirely free from child sexual abuses. The fact is that child sexual abuse can occur anywhere, where one third employers have agreed. Such myth has reinforced the concept that "Sexual Abuse would not take place in my community, thus my children are safe" ultimately making children in their own community more vulnerable, suffering and unheard.

5. Employer's Perception on Fault and Reasons of Child Sexual Abuse

Who is Responsible for Child Sexual Abuse?

Majority of 73.33% respondents think that it is the crime of abusers only for abusing children sexually. The majority of employers with this concept is found comparatively higher among female employers (76.67 percent), among employers of above age group of 25 years (75 percent) and among Bramhin/Xetri community (74.42 percent) with other cast groups (77 percent).

However there are still 13.33 percent of employers believe it is the crime of abusers and fault of children both. The employers with such myth are comparatively higher among male (20 percent), 41-60 years age group (15 percent) and among Bramhin/Xetri community.

There are 2 out of 90, who think it is sole fault of children also. The number constitutes 2.22 percent of the total respondents and from the age group of 41-60 years.

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Children Themselves	1	2.33	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.22
Abusers	32	74.42	27	72.97	0	0.00	7	77.78	66	73.33
Both of Above	7	16.28	5	13.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	13.33
Others	0	0.00	2	5.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.22
Don't Know	3	6.98	2	5.41	1	100.00	2	22.22	8	8.89

Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00
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Table 3.1.13 B: Employers' Perception About the Criminal of Child Sexual Abuse (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Children Themselves	1	1.67	1	3.33	2	2.22	0	0.00	2	4.17	0	0.00	2	2.22
Abusers	46	76.67	20	66.67	66	73.33	15	68.18	36	75.00	15	75.00	66	73.33
Both of Above	6	10.00	6	20.00	12	13.33	4	18.18	5	10.42	3	15.00	12	13.33
Others	2	3.33	0	0.00	2	2.22	0	0.00	1	2.08	1	5.00	2	2.22
Don't Know	5	8.33	3	10.00	8	8.89	3	13.64	4	8.33	1	5.00	8	8.89
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

The concept that both children and abuser should be blamed for the case of sexual abuse made adult abusers cleverly escaping from the legal punishment and increased on re-victimization of children. It also indicates the trends and practices of adults if the case of sexual abuse is reported and shared with them. The practice with the knowledge of adult has restricted children to complain about any sexual abuse happens to them in fear of further suffering. It indicates that there is still lack of awareness on issues of child sexual abuse. Therefore, education and orientation for the adults should be given in these issues.

Reasons behind Child Sexual Abuse

40 percent of the respondents felt that child sexual abuse is committed because children are weak and helpless. 36.67 percent thought that it occurs as children cannot oppose or say no to what is happening. 32.22 percent believed it is easy to persuade children and 32.11 percent thought it is easy to threat as well. Similarly 26.67 percent believed that abuser think and know children's complain is not taken seriously and might not be believed. Only 13.33 percent thought that child sexual abuse happen just because children are attractive.

Similarly, the employers also have a belief that abusers sexually molest children just because for their own enjoyment and entertainment (34.44 percent) as they could not maintain adult-adult sexual relationship (16.67 percent).

Table 3.1.14 A: Employers' Perception About the Reasons Behind Sexually Abusing Children (Cast Wise)

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct

Children are Weak and Helpless	21	48.84	13	35.14	0	0.00	2	22.22	36	40.00
Anything Can be Done with Child	14	32.56	10	27.03	0	0.00	3	33.33	27	30.00
Children Can Not Oppose	14	32.56	18	48.65	0	0.00	1	11.11	33	36.67
Children are Attractive	7	16.28	4	10.81	0	0.00	1	11.11	12	13.33
Children's Complain is not heard Seriously	13	30.23	8	21.62	1	100.00	2	22.22	24	26.67
Easy to Persuade Children	17	39.53	8	21.62	0	0.00	4	44.44	29	32.22
Easy to threat Children	16	37.21	10	27.03	0	0.00	2	22.22	28	31.11
For Personal Enjoyment and Entertainment	20	46.51	10	27.03	0	0.00	1	11.11	31	34.44
Unable to maintain Adult-Adult Sexual Relation	10	23.26	4	10.81	0	0.00	1	11.11	15	16.67
Others	6	13.95	6	16.22	0	0.00	2	22.22	14	15.56
Don't Know	1	2.33	3	8.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	4.44
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.14 B: Employers' Perception About the Reasons Behind Sexually Abusing Children (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Children are Weak and Helpless	24	40.00	12	40.00	36	40.00	7	31.82	20	41.67	9	45.00	36	40.00
Anything Can be Done with Child	17	28.33	10	33.33	27	30.00	5	22.73	14	29.17	8	40.00	27	30.00
Children Can Not Oppose	22	36.67	11	36.67	33	36.67	4	18.18	20	41.67	9	45.00	33	36.67
Children are Attractive	10	16.67	2	6.67	12	13.33	2	9.09	7	14.58	3	15.00	12	13.33
Children's Complain is not heard Seriously	18	30.00	6	20.00	24	26.67	7	31.82	12	25.00	5	25.00	24	26.67
Easy to Persuade Children	21	35.00	8	26.67	29	32.22	4	18.18	16	33.33	9	45.00	29	32.22
Easy to threat Children	18	30.00	10	33.33	28	31.11	4	18.18	16	33.33	8	40.00	28	31.11
For Personal Enjoyment and Entertainment	20	33.33	11	36.67	31	34.44	5	22.73	17	35.42	9	45.00	31	34.44
Unable to maintain Adult-Adult Sexual Relation	9	15.00	6	20.00	15	16.67	2	9.09	10	20.83	3	15.00	15	16.67
Others	10	16.67	4	13.33	14	15.56	5	22.73	7	14.58	2	10.00	14	15.56
Don't Know	1	1.67	3	10.00	4	4.44	1	4.55	1	2.08	2	10.00	4	4.44

Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00
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Employers' perspective in this part has reflected the reality what exactly the adult think of children and their complaint. Obviously it is the power imbalance that makes children suffering and the myths among adults let their suffering non-responded. For this children's voices should be made heard and their participation in family, society and other sectors should be promoted.

6. Employers' Perception on frequency of sexual abuse with Same Child

47.78 percent of total employers feel that child sexual abuse can occur many times to a single child. Similarly, 41.11% had no idea about the occurrence of sexual abuse. Higher percentage of both male and female respondents felt that sexual abuse could occur repeatedly to a single child.

Table 3.1.15 A: Employers' Perception About the Frequency of Abuse Same Children Face (Cast Wise)

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Only One Time	1	2.33	5	13.51	0	0.00	3	33.33	9	10.00
Repeatedly	23	53.49	19	51.35	0	0.00	1	11.11	43	47.78
Don't Know	18	41.86	13	35.14	1	100.00	5	55.56	37	41.11
Not Mentioned	1	2.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.11
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.15 B: Employers' Perception About the Frequency of Abuse Same Children Face (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Only One Time	8	13.33	1	3.33	9	10.00	4	18.18	4	8.33	1	5.00	9	10.00
Repeatedly	27	45.00	16	53.33	43	47.78	8	36.36	29	60.42	6	30.00	43	47.78
Don't Know	25	41.67	12	40.00	37	41.11	10	45.45	15	31.25	12	60.00	37	41.11
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	1	3.33	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.00	1	1.11
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

Apart from the highest percentage of respondents (38.89%) who had no knowledge about this, 31.11% said that the same person abusing children sexually could commit sexual abuse several times, another 11.11 percent thought the same person can commit only once. Out of total male respondents, majority of male respondents (33.33%) felt that it is committed by one-person several times. Even the majority of female (30%) respondents from their total number felt the same. Different age groups and caste groups followed the same trend.

Similarly if it is sexual abuse by a group of people, 17.78 percent believed they might commit several times, while another 13.33 percent thought they can commit only once.

Table 3.1.16 A: Employers' Perception About the Number of Abuser Abuse Same Children Face (Cast Wise)

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
One Person Commits Only Once	4	9.30	3	8.11	0	0.00	3	33.33	10	11.11
One Person Commits Several Times	15	34.88	12	32.43	0	0.00	1	11.11	28	31.11
Group of People Commit Once	8	18.60	3	8.11	0	0.00	1	11.11	12	13.33
Group of People Commit Several times	9	20.93	7	18.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	17.78
Others	0	0.00	3	8.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.33
Don't Know	16	37.21	14	37.84	1	100.00	4	44.44	35	38.89
Not Mentioned	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.16 B: Employers' Perception About the Number of Abuser and Abuse Same Children Face (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
One Person Commits Only Once	7	11.67	3	10.00	10	11.11	4	18.18	6	12.50	0	0.00	10	11.11
One Person Commits Several Times	18	30.00	10	33.33	28	31.11	5	22.73	18	37.50	5	25.00	28	31.11
Group of People Commit Once	10	16.67	2	6.67	12	13.33	2	9.09	9	18.75	1	5.00	12	13.33
Group of People Commit Several times	10	16.67	6	20.00	16	17.78	4	18.18	9	18.75	3	15.00	16	17.78
Others	1	1.67	2	6.67	3	3.33	1	4.55	1	2.08	1	5.00	3	3.33
Don't Know	26	43.33	9	30.00	35	38.89	10	45.45	14	29.17	11	55.00	35	38.89
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	100.00
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

Absences of knowledge among large number of employers that once suffered child might be at risk of frequent suffering and if an adult commits once sexual abuse might commit it frequently, if quick action is not taken, has an implication that if once sexual abuse case is reported it might be put under carpet in a belief that it won't repeat again making children bound to suffer.

7. Employers' Perception on Ways of Abusing Children and Sign and Symptoms

Ways of Sexually Abusing Children

Out of 90 employers, 56.67 percent of the respondents believed that children are threatened in order to sexually abuse them. Equal number of respondent e.g. 48.89 percent mentioned persuading children or by ways of offering gifts, which results in sexual abuse. 47.78 percent of employers said that it is committed forcefully. Both male and female shared similar views. The higher age group categories had higher percentage for persuasion and threat than with the low age group category of respondents. Dalit respondent had no idea about the ways of committing child sexual abuse.

Table 3.1.17 A: Employers' Perception About the Ways of Sexually Abusing Children (Cast Wise)

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
By Force	24	55.81	16	43.24	0	0.00	3	33.33	43	47.78
With Persuasion	22	51.16	18	48.65	0	0.00	4	44.44	44	48.89
With Threat	27	62.79	18	48.65	0	0.00	6	66.67	51	56.67
Offering Gifts	19	44.19	21	56.76	0	0.00	4	44.44	44	48.89
Others	1	2.33	2	5.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.33
Don't Know	7	16.28	5	13.51	1	100.00	1	11.11	14	15.56
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.17 B: Employers' Perception About the Ways of Sexually Abusing Children (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
By Force	27	45.00	16	53.33	43	47.78	10	45.45	23	47.92	10	50.00	43	47.78
With Persuasion	29	48.33	15	50.00	44	48.89	6	27.27	28	58.33	10	50.00	44	48.89
With Threat	35	58.33	16	53.33	51	56.67	8	36.36	31	64.58	12	60.00	51	56.67
Offering Gifts	29	48.33	15	50.00	44	48.89	9	40.91	27	56.25	8	40.00	44	48.89
Others	2	3.33	1	3.33	3	3.33	0	0.00	2	4.17	1	5.00	3	3.33
Don't Know	9	15.00	5	16.67	14	15.56	5	22.73	7	14.58	2	10.00	14	15.56
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

The Sign and Symptoms of Sexually Abused Children

47.78% of the respondents rated pregnancy is the most common sign of children who are sexually abused. Similarly, 46.67% thought that wounds and bruises on the body was another symptom followed by 45.56% who said children showing odd behaviors like being extremely afraid with certain places, things, scenes and person. Higher percentage was among the male respondents who felt pregnancy is the common sign of sexual abuse. Similarly, female respondents' percentage was higher for the odd

behaviors shown due to abuse. From the age category, lower age groups rated wounds and bruises as the major symptom and for the higher age group it mainly pregnancy.

Table 3.1.18 A: Employers' Perception About the Sign and Symptoms of Children Sexually Abused (Cast Wise)

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Wounds and Bruises on the body	24	55.81	15	40.54	0	0.00	3	33.33	42	46.67
Pregnancy	21	48.84	16	43.24	1	100.00	5	55.56	43	47.78
Difficult on Walking	17	39.53	16	43.24	0	0.00	2	22.22	35	38.89
Favor Loneliness	16	37.21	13	35.14	0	0.00	2	22.22	31	34.44
Failure on Maintaining Social Relationships	15	34.88	11	29.73	0	0.00	1	11.11	27	30.00
Infected with STDs	17	39.53	13	35.14	0	0.00	3	33.33	33	36.67
Loose of Appetite and Sleeplessness etc.	16	37.21	13	35.14	0	0.00	2	22.22	31	34.44
Abnormal Sexual Behavior	14	32.56	12	32.43	0	0.00	2	22.22	28	31.11
Extremely Afraid with certain things, place, scene and Person	19	44.19	19	51.35	0	0.00	3	33.33	41	45.56
Suicide Attempt	17	39.53	14	37.84	0	0.00	2	22.22	33	36.67
Bed Wetting	12	27.91	11	29.73	0	0.00	2	22.22	25	27.78
Feeling of Self Hatred	16	37.21	14	37.84	0	0.00	2	22.22	32	35.56
Excessive Weight gain or loss	14	32.56	10	27.03	0	0.00	2	22.22	26	28.89
All of Above	15	34.88	12	32.43	0	0.00	2	22.22	29	32.22
Others	0	0.00	2	5.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.22
Don't Know	11	25.58	7	18.92	0	0.00	3	33.33	21	23.33
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.19 B: Employers' Perception About the Sign and Symptoms of Children Sexually Abused (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Wounds and Bruises on the body	27	45.00	15	50.00	42	46.67	8	36.36	24	50.00	10	50.00	42	46.67
Pregnancy	25	41.67	18	60.00	43	47.78	9	40.91	22	45.83	12	60.00	43	47.78
Difficult on Walking	23	38.33	12	40.00	35	38.89	7	31.82	19	39.58	9	45.00	35	38.89
Favor Loneliness	18	30.00	13	43.33	31	34.44	6	27.27	19	39.58	6	30.00	31	34.44
Failure on Maintaining Social Relationships	17	28.33	10	33.33	27	30.00	4	18.18	16	33.33	7	35.00	27	30.00
Infected with STIs	19	31.67	14	46.67	33	36.67	6	27.27	20	41.67	7	35.00	33	36.67
Loose of Appetite and Sleeplessness etc.	19	31.67	12	40.00	31	34.44	4	18.18	18	37.50	9	45.00	31	34.44

Abnormal Sexual Behavior	16	26.67	12	40.00	28	31.11	4	18.18	20	41.67	4	20.00	28	31.11
Extremely Afraid with certain things, place, scene and Person	29	48.33	12	40.00	41	45.56	8	36.36	23	47.92	10	50.00	41	45.56
Suicide Attempt	19	31.67	14	46.67	33	36.67	5	22.73	20	41.67	8	40.00	33	36.67
Bed Wetting	15	25.00	10	33.33	25	27.78	4	18.18	16	33.33	5	25.00	25	27.78
Feeling of Self Hatred	19	31.67	13	43.33	32	35.56	6	27.27	18	37.50	8	40.00	32	35.56
Excessive Weight gain or loss	16	26.67	10	33.33	26	28.89	4	18.18	17	35.42	5	25.00	26	28.89
All of Above	18	30.00	11	36.67	29	32.22	6	27.27	18	37.50	5	25.00	29	32.22
Others	1	1.67	1	3.33	2	2.22	1	4.55	0	0.00	1	5.00	2	2.22
Don't Know	15	25.00	6	20.00	21	23.33	6	27.27	10	20.83	5	25.00	21	23.33
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

From this finding it suggests that result of sexual abuse of children is normally pregnancy and physical wounds due to which children show signs related to this type of abuse. It can also be concluded that rape or sexual intercourse only are mainly considered sexual abuse among employers. The difference on considering the behavioral aspect as major sign and symptom between male and female might be because of the felt, learnt and heard experience of abuse, which is higher among female than in male.

8. Employer's Perception about Children's Complain of Suffering

Reasons for Children's Complain of Sexual Abuse

61.11% of the respondents thought that the children sometimes reveal about the sexual abuses committed against them because they feel better while sharing their sufferings with the trusted ones. 22.22 percent mentioned might be because they have seen or heard of sexual abuse. 17.78 percent said that children make false stories about the sexual abuses and 11.11 percent said that children enjoy talking about sexual abuses. 10% showed the possibility of all the options given. Different age groups, sex and ethnic groups shared the similar view.

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Feel better on Sharing the suffering with trusted one	28	65.12	21	56.76	0	0.00	6	66.67	55	61.11
Seen or Heard of Sexual Abuse Incident	8	18.60	10	27.03	0	0.00	2	22.22	20	22.22

Make False Story	6	13.95	8	21.62	0	0.00	2	22.22	16	17.78
Enjoyed on talking of SA	6	13.95	3	8.11	0	0.00	1	11.11	10	11.11
All of Above	3	6.98	5	13.51	0	0.00	1	11.11	9	10.00
Others	0	0.00	2	5.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.22
Don't Know	5	11.63	4	10.81	1	100.00	1	11.11	11	12.22
Not Mentioned	1	2.33	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.19 B: Employers' Perception About the Reasons Behind Children Mentioning of Sexual Abuse (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Feel better on Sharing the suffering with trusted one	38	63.33	17	56.67	55	61.11	11	50.00	30	62.50	14	70.00	55	61.11
Seen or Heard of Sexual Abuse Incident	10	16.67	10	33.33	20	22.22	6	27.27	11	22.92	3	15.00	20	22.22
Make False Story	11	18.33	5	16.67	16	17.78	3	13.64	10	20.83	3	15.00	16	17.78
Enjoyed on talking of SA	5	8.33	5	16.67	10	11.11	1	4.55	7	14.58	2	10.00	10	11.11
All of Above	5	8.33	4	13.33	9	10.00	2	9.09	5	10.42	2	10.00	9	10.00
Others	2	3.33	0	0.00	2	2.22	0	0.00	1	2.08	1	5.00	2	2.22
Don't Know	9	15.00	2	6.67	11	12.22	4	18.18	6	12.50	1	5.00	11	12.22
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	1	3.33	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.00	1	1.11
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

Reasons for Not Reporting Child Sexual Abuse

Regarding why children felt reluctant on complaining sexual abuse, 55.56 percent of employers mentioned because the abusers have threatened them, followed by because Talking about Sex is Social Taboo (38.89 percent), Fear of losing Family Prestige (35.56 percent) and Fear of self Punishment (33.33 percent). The other reasons that a significant numbers of employers have mentioned are social stigma, children not being aware of what was happening to them and they want to forget it. 24.44 percent of employers even believed that children themselves felt blamed for what has happened to them. Different age groups, ethnic groups and both male and female respondents shared the similar views. Dalit respondent felt that it bring loss of family prestige.

Table 3.1.20 A: Employers' Perception About the Reasons of Children's Not Complaining of Sexual Abuse (Cast Wise)

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Abuser threatened	25	58.14	21	56.76	0	0.00	4	44.44	50	55.56
Sex Talk is Social Taboo	17	39.53	17	45.95	0	0.00	1	11.11	35	38.89

Loss of Family Prestige	15	34.88	12	32.43	1	100.00	4	44.44	32	35.56
Fear of Punishment to Self	12	27.91	16	43.24	0	0.00	2	22.22	30	33.33
Not Fully Aware of	13	30.23	12	32.43	0	0.00	4	44.44	29	32.22
Social Stigma	16	37.21	12	32.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	28	31.11
Fear of Not bealiving	13	30.23	11	29.73	0	0.00	2	22.22	26	28.89
They are also Responsible	10	23.26	9	24.32	0	0.00	3	33.33	22	24.44
Want to forget it	7	16.28	7	18.92	0	0.00	2	22.22	16	17.78
Others	3	6.98	3	8.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	6.67
Not Mentioned	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00		0.00
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.20 B: Employers' Perception About the Reasons of Children's Not Complaining of Sexual Abuse (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Abuser threatened	34	56.67	16	53.33	50	55.56	12	54.55	29	60.42	9	45.00	50	55.56
Sex Talk is Social Taboo	20	33.33	15	50.00	35	38.89	7	31.82	20	41.67	8	40.00	35	38.89
Loss of Family Prestige	21	35.00	11	36.67	32	35.56	9	40.91	18	37.50	5	25.00	32	35.56
Fear of Punishment to Self	20	33.33	10	33.33	30	33.33	5	22.73	18	37.50	7	35.00	30	33.33
Not Fully Aware of	20	33.33	9	30.00	29	32.22	9	40.91	16	33.33	4	20.00	29	32.22
Social Stigma	21	35.00	7	23.33	28	31.11	4	18.18	19	39.58	5	25.00	28	31.11
Fear of Not believing	20	33.33	6	20.00	26	28.89	4	18.18	15	31.25	7	35.00	26	28.89
They are also Responsible	15	25.00	7	23.33	22	24.44	6	27.27	12	25.00	4	20.00	22	24.44
Want to forget it	11	18.33	5	16.67	16	17.78	4	18.18	11	22.92	1	5.00	16	17.78
Others	6	10.00	0	0.00	6	6.67	2	9.09	3	6.25	1	5.00	6	6.67
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	100.00
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

The perception about the children's reporting of sexual abuse cases are quite realistic as the parents and employers have experienced it. It is compatible to the other studies finding also. The lack knowledge on understanding and dealing with suffering children develop employers with practicing negative behavior that creates more complexities on children's life.

9. Employer's Perception on Protecting Children

Recommended Support Agency for Children

As shown in the table 54.44 percent of the respondents felt family members are most important in providing support for the children who have suffered sexual abuse and at risk. 47.11percent said NGOs

and 41.11 percent felt police as the appropriate agencies of support. Both male and female members and different age groups rated family support the highest. The highest age group felt it was the police. The number of employers mentioning teachers (28.89 percent), Friends (27.78 percent) and employers (22.22 percent) are quite low than general expectations.

Table 3.1.21 A: Employers' Perception About the Best Supporter for Children Sexually Abused (Cast Wise)

Response	Cast Group									
	Bramhin/Xetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Family Members	24	55.81	19	51.35	1	100.00	5	55.56	49	54.44
Friends	15	34.88	8	21.62	0	0.00	2	22.22	25	27.78
Teachers	14	32.56	10	27.03	0	0.00	2	22.22	26	28.89
Employers	12	27.91	6	16.22	0	0.00	2	22.22	20	22.22
No One	2	4.65	1	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.33
Neighbour	10	23.26	5	13.51	0	0.00	1	11.11	16	17.78
NGOs	22	51.16	16	43.24	0	0.00	5	55.56	43	47.78
Police	16	37.21	17	45.95	0	0.00	4	44.44	37	41.11
Others	1	2.33	4	10.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.56
Don't Know	1	2.33	1	2.70	0	0.00	1	11.11	3	3.33
Total	43	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	90	100.00

Table 3.1.21 B: Employers' Perception About the Best Supporter for Children Sexually Abused (Sex and Age Wise)

Response	Sex Group						Age Group							
	Female		Male		Total		<25 Yrs.		26-40 Yrs.		41-60 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct	No.	Pct
Family Members	33	55.00	16	53.33	49	54.44	14	63.64	26	54.17	9	45.00	49	54.44
Friends	17	28.33	8	26.67	25	27.78	3	13.64	15	31.25	7	35.00	25	27.78
Teachers	15	25.00	11	36.67	26	28.89	3	13.64	16	33.33	7	35.00	26	28.89
Employers	15	25.00	5	16.67	20	22.22	3	13.64	12	25.00	5	25.00	20	22.22
No One	1	1.67	2	6.67	3	3.33	1	4.55	1	2.08	1	5.00	3	3.33
Neighbor	8	13.33	8	26.67	16	17.78	2	9.09	10	20.83	4	20.00	16	17.78
NGOs	29	48.33	14	46.67	43	47.78	7	31.82	25	52.08	11	55.00	43	47.78
Police	25	41.67	12	40.00	37	41.11	8	36.36	16	33.33	13	65.00	37	41.11
Others	3	5.00	2	6.67	5	5.56	0	0.00	3	6.25	2	10.00	5	5.56
Don't Know	2	3.33	1	3.33	3	3.33	2	9.09	1	2.08	0	0.00	3	3.33
Total	60	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00	22	100.00	48	100.00	20	100.00	90	100.00

Giving preference for the family members could suggest that sexual abuse being considered a social stigma; people want such incidences to be resolved within their homes without causing any humiliation to the child and the family prestige from outside. The low preference to teachers and friends is because of lack of belief and confidence over them and the low preference to employers might be a trick of employers to escape from their obligation to protect child working at their home. As in case of

sexual abuse, one has to do so many things which might cost high in terms of time, finance, social prestige and security as well for them.

Educating Children about Child Sexual Abuse and Protection Skill

96.77% of the employers felt that education on child sexual abuses must be provided to the children. All of the respondents from the lowest age group said children need such education. This is a positive sign, which could facilitate and help in providing awareness on child sexual abuses, especially to the children employed by the participating employers.

3.2 Child Domestic Laborers’ Perspective

A. Domestic Labor: Child Domestic Laborers' Perspective

Socio-Economic Characters of CDLs

Out of total respondent child domestic laborers (CDLs), majority were girl children e.g. 60.33 percent (184) and 39.67 percent (121) were boys. Most of the CDLs were from indigenous cast group and a very few numbers were from Bramhin community (13.11 percent e.g.40). In spite of existing cast discrimination 5.90 percent of CDLs were found from Dalit community as well, who were considered as untouchables by the orthodox society. Following table has explained it clearly:

<i>Table: 3.2.1: Cast Details of CDLs</i>						
Cast	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tamang	13	10.74	27	14.67	40	13.11
Chhetri	17	14.05	22	11.96	39	12.79
Newar	12	9.92	11	5.98	23	7.54

Magar	9	7.44	17	9.24	26	8.52
Rai/Limbu	11	9.09	23	12.50	34	11.15
Brahmin	16	13.22	24	13.04	40	13.11
Tharu	10	8.26	15	8.15	25	8.20
Dalit	7	5.79	11	5.98	18	5.90
Gurung	2	1.65	2	1.09	4	1.31
Sherpa	3	2.48	8	4.35	11	3.61
Yadav/Ahir	3	2.48	2	1.09	5	1.64
Rajbansi	1	0.83	1	0.54	2	0.66
Gharti	0	0	2	1.09	2	0.66
Mandal	2	1.65	1	0.54	3	0.98
Others	15	12.40	18	9.78	33	10.82
Total	121	39.67	184	60.33	306	100

Similarly concerning the age group of CDLs, most of them were belongs to the age group of 10-14 years that constitutes 73.77 percent (225) and very few e.g. 9.18 percent (28) belongs to the age group less than 10 years. 17.05 percent of CDLs were found of the age group of 15-18 years.

Age group	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
05-09 Years	10	8.26	18	9.78	28	9.18
10-14 Years	93	76.86	132	71.74	225	73.77
15-18 Years	18	14.88	34	18.48	52	17.05
Total	121	39.67	184	60.32	305	100.00

Living Arrangements of CDLs

The highest numbers of children live with the employers and work as residential domestic workers e.g.64.92 Percent, followed by those living with their own family members and working as non residential domestic workers (20.98 percent) and children working to their extended relatives' family (13.77 Percent). Only few were found living with their friends (0.33 Percent). The fact that higher number of child domestic workers living with employers could indicate that more child domestic workers are vulnerable to abuses. However, this alone is not sufficient to support the instances of sexual abuses against them.

Smaller children are found working as non residential domestic workers than the bigger one. For instance children of age group 5-9 years are found higher e.g. 42.86 percent living with their own parents and 14.29 percent are working with their extended family relatives. While only children more than 15 years are found living with their friends.

Table 3.2.3 A: CDLs are Living With (Cast Wise)

Options	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/chhetri		Hilly Janajati		Dalit		Terai Janajati		Others		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Own Family	18.99	15	20.71	29	27.78	5	25.71	9	18.18	6	20.98	64
Relative Employer)	12.66	10	14.29	20	5.56	1	11.43	4	21.21	7	13.77	42
Friends	0.00	0	0.00	0	5.56	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.33	1
Employers	68.35	54	65.00	91	61.11	11	62.86	22	60.61	20	64.92	198
Total	100.00	79	100.00	140	100.00	18	100.00	35	100.00	33	100.00	305

Table 3.2.3 B: CDLs are Living With (Sex and Age Wise)

Options	Sex and Age group													
	Sex						Age group							
	Male		Female		Total		05<09		10<14		15<18		Total	
Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	
Own Family	23.97	29	19.02	35	20.98	64	42.86	12	20.89	47	9.62	5	20.98	64
Relatives (Employers)	14.05	17	13.59	25	13.77	42	14.29	4	13.78	31	13.46	7	13.77	42
Friends	0.83	1	0.00	0	0.33	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.92	1	0.33	1
Employers	61.16	74	67.39	124	64.92	198	42.86	12	65.33	147	75.00	39	64.92	198
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	305	100.00	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

Contact with Families

Almost all of their families know where and with whom they are staying, however there are 1.97 percent of children mentioned that their families are not aware of where and with whom they are staying.

Also majority of them (96.39 Percent) mentioned that they often visit their family and are in contact, but still there are 11 children (3- Boys, 8-Girls) mentioned that they are not in their family contact and have not visited them.

Most of the children are found visiting their families during the festivals according to their religions such as Dashain (64.92 percent), Tihar (19.02 Percent), lidd (1.31 Percent) and Chhath (1.31 Percent). Comparatively Girls are found often sent to home during Dashain than boys' e.g 70.11% & 57.02 %, while it is Boys than Girls during Tihar e.g. 22.31% and 16.85 %.

Occasions	Male %	Female %	Total %
Dashain	57.02	70.11	64.92
Tihar	22.31	16.85	19.02
Chhath	2.48	0.54	1.31
lidd	2.48	0.54	1.31
Other festivals	7.44	9.78	8.85
Winter	3.31	0.00	1.31
Rainy season	0.00	0.00	0.00
Not fixed	4.13	2.72	3.28
Total	100	100	100

Boys are more in more close contact with their families than the girls as number of children mentioning 3 months or less since their last contact with family is higher among boys (48.76 Percent) than the girls (33.70 Percent). Similarly it is also influenced by the age group of children, smaller the children's age families have more frequent contact and with the increasing age it is reduced. For instance 60.71% of age group 5-9 respondents have met their family members in the last 3 months.

11.80 Percent children are away from their homes without being in contact with their parents for more than a year. During this time they are compelled to live with their employers. However, 41.31 Percent of the children get to meet their families in last 4-6 months and 7. 21 percent have been contact during last 7-12 months.

Options	Sex	Age group
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	Male		Female		Total		05<09		10<14		15<18		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Upto 3 months	48.76	59	33.70	62	39.67	121	60.71	17	40.00	90	26.92	14	39.67	121
4 to 6 Months	34.71	42	45.65	84	41.31	126	25.00	7	42.22	95	46.15	24	41.31	126
7 to 12 Months	8.26	10	6.52	12	7.21	22	7.14	2	6.22	14	11.54	6	7.21	22
More than a year	8.26	10	14.13	26	11.80	36	7.14	2	11.56	26	15.38	8	11.80	36
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	305	100	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

4. Entrance, Recruiting and Working Conditions

For majority of both the boy and girl respondents parents' decisions play a major role in sending them for work in the employer's houses. Hence, in order to stop children from becoming domestic workers intervention should be made to educate the parents and at a family level itself. Likewise, respondents' individual decision of becoming a domestic worker, it shows that bigger the age groups of respondents higher their number in becoming a domestic worker on their own. This tendency is just the opposite in the smaller age group, where parents' decisions play a major role. Therefore, interventions must be made at different levels according to the age group of the children in order to stop child labor and end various abuses related to this factor. For smaller children parents should be the major focus group where as for the bigger age group children they can be provided awareness.

Options	Sex						Age group							
	Male		Female		Total		05<09		10<14		15<18		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Self Interested	27.27	33	16.85	31	20.98	64	3.57	1	21.33	48	28.85	15	20.98	64
Parents Force	50.41	61	64.13	118	58.69	179	64.29	18	59.11	133	53.85	28	58.69	179
Influenced by Others' Work	1.65	2	2.17	4	1.97	6	0.00	0	2.22	5	1.92	1	1.97	6
By Others' Force	2.48	3	2.17	4	2.30	7	0.00	0	2.67	6	1.92	1	2.30	7
Other	18.18	22	14.67	27	16.07	49	32.14	9	14.67	33	13.46	7	16.07	49
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	305	100	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

Majority of respondents wake up between 5-6 in the morning and obviously start working from early morning. However, from gender perspective it also indicates that majority of children are girls who wake up earlier. Likewise, the respondents' time of waking up in the morning seems to delay if they are younger. Similarly, 39.29 Percent of the respondents reported 9-10 as their usual time to sleep in the evening. Majority of male respondents go to bed at 8-9 while for female respondents they reported as 9-10. For majority of respondents of ages 5-9 their bed time was reported as 9-8, for 10-14 it was 9-10

and 50% of ages 15-18 as after 10. Thus, it is evident that with increasing age of children, their bed time tends to delays.

Table 3.2.7: .Wake Up Time in Morning for CDLs														
Options	Sex						Age group							
	Male		Female		Total		05<09		10<14		15<18		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Before 5 A.M.	13.22	16	21.74	40	18.36	56	17.86	5	17.33	39	23.08	12	18.36	56
5-6 A.M.	45.45	55	53.80	99	50.49	154	21.43	6	56.00	126	42.31	22	50.49	154
After 6 A.M.	41.32	50	24.46	45	31.15	95	60.71	17	26.67	60	34.62	18	31.15	95
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	305	100.00	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

Table 3.2.8: Bed Time for CDLs in the Evening														
Options	Sex						Age group							
	Male		Female		Total		05<09		10<14		15<18		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Before 8 P.M.	8.26	10	5.98	11	6.89	21	21.43	6	5.78	13	3.85	2	6.89	21
8-9 P.M.	32.23	39	23.91	44	27.21	83	32.14	9	28.89	65	17.31	9	27.21	83
9-10 P.M.	30.58	37	46.74	86	40.33	123	39.29	11	43.11	97	28.85	15	40.33	123
After 10 P.M.	28.93	35	23.37	43	25.57	78	7.14	2	22.22	50	50.00	26	25.57	78
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	305	100.00	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

Table 3.2.9: CDLs' Work at Employers Home		
During Morning	During Day	Evening

Buying milk, collecting flowers for pray and worshipping, cooking food, prepare for lunch, washing dishes, taking children to school, buying fuels, fetching water from the tap, working at employers business, taking care of dog, it's kennel and plates, mopping the mirrors, making bed and rooms, polishing shoes, tending plants, Assisting and doing shopping, waking up the employers, ironing the clothes and washing car.	Vegetable shopping, have tea and wash the dishes, taking care of the siblings, taking children from school, taking dog for a walk, watering the plants, setting up the cupboard, working at employer's business, cleaning the kitchen, attending the non formal education classes Cleaning toilet, paying the bills and taking care of older people at home.	Sweeping the whole house, preparing tea, buying things from shop, watching television, combing dog's furs, playing computer games, do schools homework, washing the dishes, preparing for evening pray, grinding the spices, cleaning gas stoves, serving drinks to the guests, taking good care of the guests and getting cigarettes and alcohol ready for the master.
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Majority of respondents irrespective of castes, sex and ages think that the employers can manage the household chores without their help. But this does not cover the fact that 37.70% of the children perceive that their employers cannot manage the household without their help. Therefore, it indicates that children are playing vital role in managing the household chores. By contributing in the household chores they are facilitating their employers in concentrating in other aspects of life. Broadly, speaking this also implies that domestic child workers are indirectly contributing.

Numbers of factors are suggested by CDLs according to their understanding that employers consider highly while recruiting a domestic workers. Majority of them suggested age (46.89 percent), skill (42.30 percent) and cleanliness and health (40.33 Percent).

Options	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/chhetri		Hilly Janajati		Dalit		Terai Janajati		Others		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Age	46.84	37	47.14	66	66.67	12	28.57	10	54.55	18	46.89	143
Sex	43.04	34	34.29	48	44.44	8	0.00	0	60.61	20	36.07	110
Cast	35.44	28	33.57	47	44.44	8	0.00	0	54.55	18	33.11	101
Cleanliness and Health	40.51	32	42.14	59	33.33	6	37.14	13	39.39	13	40.33	123

Family Status of Child Labor	30.38	24	25.71	36	27.78	5	14.29	5	27.27	9	25.90	79
Skill	51.90	41	40.71	57	44.44	8	14.29	5	54.55	18	42.30	129
Home Address	21.52	17	18.57	26	22.22	4	0.00	0	12.12	4	16.72	51
Salary and Benefits	20.25	16	15.71	22	33.33	6	0.00	0	24.24	8	17.05	52
Others	8.86	7	9.29	13	16.67	3	11.43	4	6.06	2	9.51	29
Total	100.00	79	100.00	140	100.00	18	100.00	35	100.00	33	100.00	305

Options	Sex						Age group							
	Male		Female		Total		05<09		10<14		15<18		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Age	50.41	61	44.57	82	46.89	143	25.00	7	50.67	114	42.31	22	46.89	143
Sex	35.54	43	36.41	67	36.07	110	17.86	5	39.11	88	32.69	17	36.07	110
Cast	37.19	45	30.43	56	33.11	101	14.29	4	34.67	78	36.54	19	33.11	101
Cleanliness and Health	40.50	49	40.22	74	40.33	123	14.29	4	40.00	90	55.77	29	40.33	123
Family Status of Child Labor	23.97	29	27.17	50	25.90	79	10.71	3	28.00	63	25.00	13	25.90	79
Skill	33.88	41	47.83	88	42.30	129	14.29	4	44.44	100	48.08	25	42.30	129
Home Address	19.01	23	15.22	28	16.72	51	3.57	1	18.22	41	17.31	9	16.72	51
Salary and Benefits	23.14	28	13.04	24	17.05	52	7.14	2	16.89	38	23.08	12	17.05	52
Others	10.74	13	8.70	16	9.51	29	3.57	1	9.33	21	13.46	7	9.51	29
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	305	100.00	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

B. Level of Understanding among CDLs

Knowledge on Child Rights

52.07% of boys and 54.89% of girls claimed that they were aware about child rights. 47.93% of boys and 45.11% of girls had no knowledge about child rights. From among the respondents who said they were aware about child rights, 62.50% belonging to terai castes were the highest number of respondents of this category. Among the CDLs of age group 5-9 years 71.43 percent children mentioned that they don't know about Child Rights. But the definition they have given for child rights was quite diverse and incomplete and reflects their immediate needs.

Options	Sex						Age group							
	Male		Female		Total		05<09		10<14		15<18		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Know	52.07	63	54.89	101	53.77	164	28.57	8	53.33	120	69.23	36	53.77	164
Don't Know	47.93	58	45.11	83	46.23	141	71.43	20	46.67	105	30.77	16	46.23	141
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	305	100.00	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

Table 3.2.11 B: CDLs Definition of Child Rights

Four Pillars of RoC	Definition of Children
Right to Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to medication (10) • Right to food, clothing and shelter (35)
Right to Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to education (49), • Right to Play (28), • Right to be loved (13), • Right to pursue ones life's aim (1), • Right to movement (1) • Right to Work (1) • Right to go out (8) • Right to Rest and sleep (3) • Right to Happiness (1) • Right to entertainment
Right to Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to information (1) • Right to speech (13) • Right to listen to elders (1) • Right to work as ones will and capacity (17) • Right to participate in the programmes concerning children (1)
Right to Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to be with ones family (9) • Right to proper Salary (1) • Right to live without discrimination between girls and boys (1) • Right to live in peaceful environment (1) • Not to make children work at tender age (2) • Right to property (1) • Right against exploitation (1) • Right to get respect (1)

Knowledge on Child Sexual Abuse

Irrespective of age, sex and cast group 99.02 percent children claimed that they know about child sexual abuse.

But in further explanation to child sexual abuse 89.18 percent of children were in the opinion that contact forms of sexual abuse are considered as child sexual abuse and only 2.30 percent of the respondents considered non-contact forms of abuse as sexual abuse. 5.25 percent of respondents did not have any knowledge about sexual abuse. Number of respondents who considered only contact forms of sexual abuse, 89.67 percent were girls and 88.43% were boys. Interestingly, from among the respondents of age groups 15-18, 92.31 percent considered only contact forms of abuse as sexual abuse. Where as 3.57 percent of age group 5-9 think non-contact forms of abuse as sexual abuse, none of the respondents of 15-18 said that this was also a form of sexual abuse. This is contrary to the belief that knowledge increases with increasing age, especially in terms of sexual abuse.

Here, we can also relate with the previous question. Although they had agreed that they knew about sexual abuse, only few replied that both contact and non-contact forms of sexual abuse are considered as sexual abuse when they were asked categorically. Many considered sexual abuse as only contact forms of sexual abuse. This also shows that greater number children are vulnerable to sexual abuse due to the fact that they are unaware about sexual abuse as both contact and non-contact forms.

Table 3.2.12 A: CDLs Definition of Child Sexual Abuse (Cast Wise)

Options	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/chhetri		Hilly Janajati		Dalit		Terai Janajati		Others		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Non Contact Forms	1.27	1	2.14	3	5.56	1	5.71	2	0.00	0	2.30	7
Contact Forms	92.41	73	89.29	125	83.33	15	85.71	30	87.88	29	89.18	272
Others	3.80	3	5.00	7	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3.28	10
Don't Know	2.53	2	3.57	5	11.11	2	8.57	3	12.12	4	5.25	16
Total	100.00	79	100.00	140	100.00	18	100.00	35	100.00	33	100.00	305

Table 3.2.12 B: CDLs Definition of Child Sexual Abuse (Sex and Age Wise)

Options	Sex						Age group							
	Male		Female		Total		05<09		10<14		15<18		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Non Contact Forms	2.48	3	2.17	4	2.30	7	3.57	1	2.67	6	0.00	0	2.30	7
Contact Forms	88.43	107	89.67	165	89.18	272	82.15	23	89.33	201	92.31	48	89.18	272
Others	4.96	6	2.17	4	3.28	10	0.00	0	3.56	8	3.85	2	3.28	10
Don't Know	4.13	5	5.98	11	5.25	16	14.28	4	4.44	10	3.85	2	5.25	16
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	305	100.00	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

Children's Knowledge on Vulnerable Children

Respondents of age group 5-9 believe that girls are more vulnerable to sexual abuse. Out of total respondents 33.77% believe that only girls are vulnerable to sexual abuse. But a good percentage of 58.94% also think that both sexes are equally susceptible to sexual abuses.

85.64% of female respondents think that child domestic workers are vulnerable to sexual abuse while 82.64% of male respondents are of the opinion that illiterate children are more vulnerable to sexual abuse. Similarly, 66.67% of children belonging to the age group think that illiterate children are more likely to be abused. Elder children think that domestic workers are more vulnerable to sexual abuse. From this table it shows that children have similar perception with the general belief that children of age group 10-18 are more vulnerable to sexual abuses.

77.69% of male respondents consider attractive children and for females both attractive and children wearing short and revealing clothes are vulnerable to sexual abuse. Similarly, 66.67% of ages 5-9 consider innocent children and for elder children attractive children are likely to be sexually abused more.

Apart from Terai caste, Brahmin/Chhetri, Janajati, Dalits and others feel that children of 10-18 are more vulnerable to sexual abuse. Terai caste are of the view that children of any age group are vulnerable. 66.12% of male respondents consider 10-15 as vulnerable age group and 52.49% of female respondents feel it is the age group 15-18 on the basis of the age groups of the respondents most of them believe that children of ages 10-18 are susceptible to sexual abuse.

Options	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/chhetri		Hilly Janajati		Dalit		Terai Janajati		Others		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
According to Sex												
Only Boys	3.80	3	2.14	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	6.06	2	2.62	8
Only Girls	27.85	22	42.86	60	27.78	5	14.29	5	33.33	11	33.77	103
Both Boys and Girls	65.82	52	53.57	75	61.11	11	71.43	25	51.52	17	59.02	180
Don't Know	2.53	2	1.43	2	11.11	2	14.29	5	9.09	3	4.59	14
According to Age												
0-5 Years	18.99	15	19.29	27	22.22	4	25.71	9	30.30	10	21.31	65
5-10 Years	36.71	29	39.29	55	27.78	5	17.14	6	48.48	16	36.39	111
10-15 Years	51.90	41	57.14	80	38.89	7	71.43	25	57.58	19	56.39	172
15-18 Years	53.16	42	64.29	90	33.33	6	51.43	18	60.61	20	57.70	176
Any Age	29.11	23	30.71	43	33.33	6	34.29	12	24.24	8	30.16	92

Don't Know	1.27	1	2.14	3	16.67	3	11.43	4	6.06	2	4.26	13
According to Social Status												
Child Domestic Labor	87.34	69	80.00	112	83.33	15	88.57	31	81.82	27	83.28	254
Tea Shop/Restaurant Child Workers	83.54	66	80.00	112	83.33	15	74.29	26	84.85	28	80.98	247
Street Children	84.81	67	77.14	108	61.11	11	85.71	30	72.73	24	78.69	240
Illiterate Children	87.34	69	80.71	113	77.78	14	85.71	30	75.76	25	82.30	251
Educated Children	50.63	40	51.43	72	50.00	9	51.43	18	51.52	17	51.15	156
Poor Children	87.34	69	78.57	110	83.33	15	65.71	23	84.85	28	80.33	245
Rich Children	68.35	54	62.86	88	61.11	11	51.43	18	72.73	24	63.93	195
Urban Children	70.89	56	66.43	93	72.22	13	62.86	22	75.76	25	68.52	209
Rural Children	73.42	58	75.71	106	77.78	14	65.71	23	81.82	27	74.75	228
Disable Children	74.68	59	66.43	93	61.11	11	62.86	22	78.79	26	69.18	211
Orphan Children	81.01	64	74.29	104	77.78	14	74.29	26	69.70	23	75.74	231
Children of Sex workers	78.48	62	77.14	108	72.22	13	62.86	22	78.79	26	75.74	231
Any Child	37.97	30	40.00	56	61.11	11	17.14	6	48.48	16	39.02	119
Others	6.33	5	1.43	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	3.03	1	2.62	8
Don't Know	5.06	4	5.00	7	5.56	1	0.00	0	15.15	5	5.57	17
According to Personal Character												
Simple and Decent Children	83.54	66	71.43	100	72.22	13	62.86	22	72.73	24	73.77	225
Neat and Nice Children	83.54	66	68.57	96	72.22	13	54.29	19	72.73	24	71.48	218
Attractive Children	86.08	68	77.14	108	66.67	12	65.71	23	81.82	27	78.03	238
Mischevious Children	78.48	62	70.00	98	72.22	13	74.29	26	69.70	23	72.79	222
Children Wearing Short or Revealing Clothes	81.01	64	77.14	108	61.11	11	88.57	31	69.70	23	77.70	237
Mentally Retarded Children	70.89	56	62.14	87	44.44	8	62.86	22	48.48	16	61.97	189
Any Children	30.38	24	21.43	30	38.89	7	14.29	5	30.30	10	24.92	76
Others	5.06	4	3.57	5	0.00	0	0.00	0	15.15	5	4.59	14
Don't Know	17.72	14	9.29	13	27.78	5	11.43	4	21.21	7	14.10	43

Table 3.2.13 B: Children's Knowledge on Vulnerability to Sexual Abuse (Sex and Age Wise)

Options	Sex				Age group							
	Male		Female		05<09		10<14		15<18		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
According to Sex												
Only Boys	4.96	6	1.09	2	3.57	1	3.11	7	0.00	0	2.62	8
Only Girls	24.79	30	39.67	73	46.43	13	34.22	77	25.00	13	33.77	103
Both Boys and Girls	66.94	81	53.80	99	35.71	10	58.22	131	75.00	39	59.02	180

Don't Know	3.31	4	5.43	10	14.29	4	4.44	10	0.00	0	4.59	14
According to Age												
0-5 Years	22.31	27	20.65	38	28.57	8	20.89	47	17.31	9	20.98	64
5-10 Years	42.15	51	32.61	60	53.57	15	37.78	85	23.08	12	36.72	112
10-15 Years	66.94	81	49.46	91	46.43	13	58.22	131	51.92	27	56.07	171
15-18 Years	65.29	79	52.72	97	64.29	18	58.22	131	51.92	27	57.70	176
Any Age	23.14	28	34.78	64	21.43	6	31.56	71	28.85	15	30.16	92
Don't Know	4.13	5	3.26	6	17.86	5	2.67	6	3.85	2	4.26	13
According to Social Status												
Child Domestic Labor	79.34	96	85.87	158	60.71	17	83.56	188	94.23	49	83.28	254
Tea Shop/Restaurant Child Workers	80.17	97	81.52	150	60.71	17	82.67	186	86.54	45	81.31	248
Street Children	78.51	95	78.80	145	60.71	17	77.78	175	92.31	48	78.69	240
Illiterate Children	82.64	100	82.07	151	67.86	19	82.22	185	90.38	47	82.30	251
Educated Children	47.93	58	52.72	97	46.43	13	49.78	112	57.69	30	50.82	155
Poor Children	76.86	93	82.61	152	60.71	17	80.00	180	92.31	48	80.33	245
Rich Children	60.33	73	65.76	121	64.29	18	62.67	141	67.31	35	63.61	194
Urban Children	70.25	85	67.39	124	42.86	12	70.67	159	73.08	38	68.52	209
Rural Children	69.42	84	78.26	144	57.14	16	75.11	169	82.69	43	74.75	228
Disable Children	60.33	73	75.00	138	60.71	17	69.33	156	73.08	38	69.18	211
Orphan Children	69.42	84	79.89	147	46.43	13	77.78	175	82.69	43	75.74	231
Children of Sex workers	73.55	89	77.17	142	57.14	16	75.11	169	88.46	46	75.74	231
Any Child	33.88	41	42.39	78	28.57	8	36.89	83	53.85	28	39.02	119
Others	3.31	4	2.17	4	0.00	0	3.56	8	0.00	0	2.62	8
Don't Know	4.13	5	6.52	12	10.71	3	6.22	14	0.00	0	5.57	17
According to Personal Character												
Simple and Decent Children	71.07	86	75.54	139	67.86	19	72.89	164	80.77	42	73.77	225
Neat and Nice Children	71.07	86	71.74	132	60.71	17	72.89	164	71.15	37	71.48	218
Attractive Children	77.69	94	78.26	144	39.29	11	81.33	183	84.62	44	78.03	238
Mischievous Children	69.42	84	75.00	138	64.29	18	75.56	170	65.38	34	72.79	222
Children Wearing Short or Revealing Clothes	76.86	93	78.26	144	53.57	15	80.00	180	80.77	42	77.70	237
Mentally Retarded Children	55.37	67	66.30	122	35.71	10	64.89	146	63.46	33	61.97	189
Any Children	20.66	25	27.72	51	17.86	5	23.11	52	36.54	19	24.92	76
Others	2.48	3	5.98	11	0.00	0	5.33	12	3.85	2	4.59	14
Don't Know	10.74	13	16.30	30	21.43	6	15.11	34	5.77	3	14.10	43

Knowledge about Abuser and

Irrespective of castes, sex and age group most of the respondents believed that it is mostly drug users and alcoholics who commit child sexual abuse. 62.96% children of age group 5-9 were in the view that mostly strangers are the perpetrators of sexual abuse.

Options	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/chhetri		Hilly Janajati		Dalit		Terai Janajati		Others		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Mentally Ill	74.68	59	62.14	87	44.44	8	62.86	22	60.61	20	64.26	196
Person with Offensive Behavior	82.28	65	82.14	115	66.67	12	88.57	31	75.76	25	81.31	248
Drunkard and Addicts	88.61	70	82.14	115	77.78	14	85.71	30	78.79	26	83.61	255
Family Members	39.24	31	38.57	54	33.33	6	37.14	13	48.48	16	39.34	120
Relatives	58.23	46	54.29	76	33.33	6	51.43	18	60.61	20	54.43	166
Friends	72.15	57	60.71	85	50.00	9	62.86	22	66.67	22	63.93	195
Neighbours	67.09	53	58.57	82	66.67	12	62.86	22	60.61	20	61.97	189
Strangers	78.48	62	72.14	101	55.56	10	74.29	26	72.73	24	73.11	223
Domestic Workers	70.89	56	57.14	80	44.44	8	51.43	18	66.67	22	60.33	184
Survivor of Sexual Abuse	81.01	64	60.71	85	50.00	9	51.43	18	66.67	22	64.92	198
Any one	20.25	16	17.86	25	11.11	2	25.71	9	18.18	6	19.02	58
Total	100.00	79	100.00	140	100.00	18	100.00	35	100.00	33	100.00	305

Options	Sex and Age group												
	Sex				Age group								
	Male		Female		05<09		10<14		15<18		Total		
Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Mentally Ill	56.20	68	69.57	128	39.29	11	68.89	155	55.77	29	63.93	195	
Person with Offensive Behavior	81.82	99	80.98	149	57.14	16	84.89	191	80.77	42	81.64	249	
Drunkard and Addicts	85.95	104	82.07	151	60.71	17	87.11	196	82.69	43	83.93	256	
Family Members	33.06	40	43.48	80	42.86	12	35.11	79	55.77	29	39.34	120	
Relatives	50.41	61	57.07	105	28.57	8	52.44	118	76.92	40	54.43	166	
Friends	62.81	76	64.67	119	57.14	16	63.11	142	71.15	37	63.93	195	
Neighbours	63.64	77	60.87	112	46.43	13	61.78	139	69.23	36	61.64	188	
Strangers	76.86	93	70.65	130	64.29	18	74.22	167	73.08	38	73.11	223	
Domestic Workers	56.20	68	63.04	116	46.43	13	61.33	138	61.54	32	60.00	183	
Survivor of Sexual Abuse	67.77	82	63.04	116	39.29	11	64.89	146	76.92	40	64.59	197	
Any one	18.18	22	19.57	36	10.71	3	19.56	44	19.23	10	18.69	57	
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305	

At the same time 61.31 percent of children mentioned that child sexual abuse can happen out side of home, where the number was 66.94 percent among boys and 57.61 percent among girls. The numbers of children think child sexual abuse can happen anywhere was just 38.03 percent (33.06 percent of boys and 41.30 percent of girls).

Knowledge about Vulnerable Families and Communities

72.22% of Dalits think that child sexual abuse takes place mostly in rich families. 89.33% of Brahmin/Chhetri feel that this usually takes place among people living in the slum areas. 82.50% of Janajatis believe it happens mostly in the illiterate communities while those respondents from Terai caste think both illiterate and working class families are susceptible to child sexual abuse. Conversely, 80.87% of male respondents feel it's in the urban families where sexual abuse takes place. 82.29% of female respondents view illiterate families as more susceptible to child sexual abuse. 90% of age group 15-18 view working class as vulnerable to sexual abuse.

Table 3.2.15 A: Children's Belief on Vulnerable Communities (Cast Wise)												
Options	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/chhetri		Hilly Janajati		Dalit		Terai Janajati		Others		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Poor Community	87.34	69	78.57	110	72.22	13	65.71	23	75.76	25	78.69	240
Medium Class	65.82	52	62.86	88	55.56	10	40.00	14	72.73	24	61.64	188
Rich Community	74.68	59	65.71	92	72.22	13	62.86	22	75.76	25	69.18	211
Urban Community	82.28	65	77.86	109	55.56	10	74.29	26	78.79	26	77.38	236
Rural Community	75.95	60	72.86	102	61.11	11	74.29	26	78.79	26	73.77	225
Illiterate Community	79.75	63	82.86	116	66.67	12	88.57	31	72.73	24	80.66	246
Literate Community	67.09	53	61.43	86	55.56	10	40.00	14	69.70	23	60.98	186
Slum Living People	89.87	71	77.14	108	66.67	12	74.29	26	78.79	26	79.67	243
Workers Community	87.34	69	74.29	104	66.67	12	88.57	31	72.73	24	78.69	240
Don't Know	1.27	1	2.14	3	5.56	1	0.00	0	9.09	3	2.62	8
Other	6.33	5	35.71	0	38.89	0	11.43	4	45.45	0	39.67	9
All of Above	31.65	25	25.00	35	22.22	4	14.29	5	24.24	8	25.25	77
Total	100.00	79	100.00	140	100.00	18	100.00	35	100.00	33	100.00	305

Table 3.2.15 B: Children's Belief on Vulnerable Communities (Sex and Age Wise)												
Options	Sex				Age group							
	Male		Female		05<09		10<14		15<18		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.

Poor Community	74.38	90	81.52	150	46.43	13	80.89	182	86.54	45	78.69	240
Medium Class	57.02	69	64.67	119	42.86	12	63.56	143	63.46	33	61.64	188
Rich Community	73.55	89	66.30	122	35.71	10	72.00	162	75.00	39	69.18	211
Urban Community	80.99	98	75.00	138	60.71	17	79.11	178	78.85	41	77.38	236
Rural Community	74.38	90	73.37	135	57.14	16	74.22	167	80.77	42	73.77	225
Illiterate Community	78.51	95	82.07	151	42.86	12	82.67	186	92.31	48	80.66	246
Literate Community	59.50	72	61.96	114	53.57	15	59.56	134	71.15	37	60.98	186
Slum Living People	77.69	94	80.98	149	50.00	14	81.33	183	88.46	46	79.67	243
Workers Community	75.21	91	80.98	149	57.14	16	78.67	177	90.38	47	78.69	240
Don't Know	1.65	2	3.26	6	14.29	4	1.78	4	0.00	0	2.62	8
Other	0.00	0	4.89	9	3.57	1	2.22	5	5.77	3	2.95	9
All of Above	23.97	29	26.09	48	17.86	5	24.44	55	32.69	17	25.25	77
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

The tendency to point out that both urban and rural families vulnerable to sexual abuses could indicate that children coming from rural families and living in the urban areas are also at risk of getting abused sexually.

Perception on the Whom to Blame for Abuse

77.93% of the respondents of different castes, sex and age group feel that the abuser are responsible for child sexual abuse and that it is not their fault. However, this does not prove that children are entirely free from such abuses. In fact the remaining children who still perceive either children are responsible or both and those who are not sure indicate that these children are at the risk of getting sexually abused, possibly because they think that they are equally responsible or because they have no idea as to what really causes sexual abuse.

Options	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/chhetri		Hilly Janajati		Dalit		Terai Janajati		Others		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Children	2.53	2	2.86	4	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.97	6
Abuser	79.75	63	80.00	112	72.22	13	74.29	26	69.70	23	77.70	237
Both	11.39	9	13.57	19	11.11	2	25.71	9	15.15	5	14.43	44
Don't Know	6.33	5	3.57	5	16.67	3	0.00	0	15.15	5	5.90	18
Total	100.00	79	100.00	140	100.00	18	100.00	35	100.00	33	100.00	305

Options	Sex		Age group			Total
	Male	Female	05<09	10<14	15<18	

	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Children	3.31	4	1.09	2	0.00	0	2.22	5	1.92	1	1.97	6
Abuser	73.55	89	80.43	148	75.00	21	76.44	172	84.62	44	77.70	237
Both	19.83	24	10.87	20	7.14	2	15.56	35	13.46	7	14.43	44
Don't Know	3.31	4	7.61	14	17.86	5	5.78	13	0.00	0	5.90	18
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

Knowledge on the Reasons behind Sexual Abuse

80.87% of male respondents think that it is easy to entice the children, which results to sexual abuse of children. Similarly, majority of female respondents believe that children are weak and naïve and also they cannot say no to the demands of adults which causes child sexual abuse. Majority of the respondents of all age group were in the view that children are easily enticed which results in child sexual abuse.

Options	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/chhetri		Hilly Janajati		Dalit		Terai Janajati		Others		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Children are Weak and Helpless	82.28	65	74.29	104	50.00	9	74.29	26	72.73	24	74.75	228
Anything Can be Done with Child	77.22	61	72.86	102	61.11	11	65.71	23	78.79	26	73.11	223
Children Can Not Oppose	79.75	63	72.86	102	66.67	12	74.29	26	66.67	22	73.77	225
Children are Attractive	72.15	57	67.86	95	61.11	11	62.86	22	69.70	23	68.20	208
Children's Complain is not heard Seriously	74.68	59	70.00	98	72.22	13	54.29	19	69.70	23	69.51	212
No one Believe on Children	73.42	58	66.43	93	61.11	11	62.86	22	60.61	20	66.89	204
Simple to Manipulate Children	78.48	62	77.14	108	66.67	12	65.71	23	81.82	27	76.07	232
Easy to threat Children	79.75	63	69.29	97	72.22	13	54.29	19	78.79	26	71.48	218
For Personal Enjoyment and Entertainment	81.01	64	67.14	94	61.11	11	62.86	22	75.76	25	70.82	216
Unable to maintain Adult-Adult Sexual Relation	64.56	51	59.29	83	61.11	11	51.43	18	66.67	22	60.66	185
Others	5.06	4	1.43	2	0.00	0	17.14	6	6.06	2	4.59	14
Don't Know	2.53	2	7.86	11	11.11	2	0.00	0	24.24	8	7.54	23
Total	100.00	79	100.00	140	100.00	18	100.00	35	100.00	33	100.00	305

Options	Sex		Age group			
	Male	Female	05<09	10<14	15<18	Total

	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
Children are Weak and Helpless	76.03	92	73.91	136	57.14	16	77.33	174	73.08	38	74.75	228
Anything Can be Done with Child	72.73	88	73.37	135	57.14	16	75.56	170	71.15	37	73.11	223
Children Can Not Oppose	72.73	88	74.46	137	57.14	16	74.67	168	78.85	41	73.77	225
Children are Attractive	69.42	84	67.39	124	53.57	15	68.89	155	73.08	38	68.20	208
Children's Complain is not heard Seriously	70.25	85	69.02	127	57.14	16	68.89	155	78.85	41	69.51	212
No one Believe on Children	68.60	83	65.76	121	42.86	12	69.33	156	69.23	36	66.89	204
Simple to Manipulate Children	80.99	98	72.83	134	64.29	18	76.89	173	78.85	41	76.07	232
Easy to threat Children	72.73	88	70.65	130	53.57	15	73.78	166	71.15	37	71.48	218
For Personal Enjoyment and Entertainment	76.03	92	67.93	125	57.14	16	72.00	162	75.00	39	71.15	217
Unable to maintain Adult-Adult Sexual Relation	62.81	76	59.24	109	50.00	14	60.44	136	67.31	35	60.66	185
Others	5.79	7	3.26	6	7.14	2	2.67	6	9.62	5	4.26	13
Don't Know	4.13	5	9.78	18	28.57	8	7.11	16	0.00	0	7.87	24
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

Knowledge on the Ways of Sexually Abusing Children

86.09% of male respondents gave reasons for the ways of committing sexual abuse as by pretending to show love and affection towards the children and by bribing the children, offering foods, money and goods. 78.88% of female respondents thought by bribing children are easily abused sexually. Children of ages 5-9 feel that intimidating the children, threatening them can also cause sexual abuse apart from pretending to show them love and affection. All of the above reasons perceived by children indicate that children are deceived in different ways in order to fulfill the abuser's motive of sexually abusing children. It is also obvious that the ways of abusing differs according to the age of the children.

Options	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/chhetri		Hilly Janajati		Dalit		Terai Janajati		Others		Total	
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
With Asking not to tell others	86.08	68	77.14	108	55.56	10	77.14	27	78.79	26	78.36	239

Showing Affection and Love	91.14	72	80.00	112	77.78	14	65.71	23	75.76	25	80.66	246
With Threaten and By Force	83.54	66	78.57	110	61.11	11	88.57	31	78.79	26	80.00	244
Offering Foods, Good	92.41	73	81.43	114	77.78	14	62.86	22	78.79	26	81.64	249
Others	1.27	1	1.43	2	0.00	0	8.57	3	3.03	1	2.30	7
Don't Know	2.53	2	7.14	10	22.22	4	0.00	0	18.18	6	7.21	22
Total	100.00	79	100.00	140	100.00	18	100.00	35	100.00	33	100.00	305

Table 3.2.18 B: Children's Perception on Ways of Abusing Children Sexually (Sex and Age Wise)

Options	Sex				Age group						Total	
	Male		Female		05<09		10<14		15<18		Pct.	No.
	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.		
With Asking not to tell others	83.47	101	75.00	138	67.86	19	80.89	182	73.08	38	78.36	239
Showing Affection and Love	85.95	104	77.17	142	67.86	19	81.78	184	82.69	43	80.66	246
With Threaten and By Force	83.47	101	77.72	143	67.86	19	81.78	184	78.85	41	80.00	244
Offering Foods, Good	85.95	104	78.80	145	60.71	17	82.67	186	88.46	46	81.64	249
Others	3.31	4	1.63	3	0.00	0	1.33	3	7.69	4	2.30	7
Don't Know	3.31	4	9.78	18	25.00	7	6.67	15	0.00	0	7.21	22
Total	100.00	121	100.00	184	100.00	28	100.00	225	100.00	52	100.00	305

General conclusion:

Most children do not think that non-contact forms of sexual abuse are sexual abuse. Therefore, it is clear that many children are unaware about different forms of non-contact forms of sexual abuses committed against them. This shows that they are susceptible to such abuses. It is therefore significant to aware children about non-contact forms of sexual abuses. Although many might consider non-contact forms of sexual abuse as minor or insignificant this could lead towards more severe or extreme forms of sexual abuses.

5.63% of the children believe that any children can be abused sexually. However, when they are inquired categorically they expressed that mostly rural, poor and illiterate children mostly abused sexually. This could be an indication that the respondents being poor, illiterate an also coming from rural backgrounds considers themselves as those who have been sexually abused sometime in their lives. Thus, as always children coming from poor, illiterate families are the unfortunate ones who face another harsh reality of life. It again proves that education and awareness is a must at every step.

Most of the respondents are away from their families and they get to visit their families occasionally for instance during the festivals. This indicates that they are at the risk of getting abused.

C. Prevalence of Sexual Abuse

Demographic information.

The total number of respondents was 306 and majority of them were Hilly ethnic groups with 147, in which 61 were boys and 86 were girls. Similarly, Terai ethnics were lowest in number with only 4 boys without any girls. There was only one boy among the Dalits with 19 girls. Out of 65 Brahmin/Chettri, 29 were boys and 36 were girls. Other caste group consisted of 70 respondents with 30 boys and 40 girls. Together they were 125 boys and 181 were girls. Majority of the respondents belonged to the age group 10-14 years totaling 227, followed by the age group 15-18 with 52 respondents. Respondents belonging to the age group 5-9 years were the lowest with only 27 children.

Sex	Cast Group										Age Group							
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Boys	29	44.62	61	41.50	1	5.00	4	100.00	30	42.86	10	37.04	100	44.05	15	28.85	125	40.85
Girls	36	55.38	86	58.50	19	95.00	0	0.00	40	57.14	17	62.96	127	55.95	37	71.15	181	59.15
Total	65	100.00	147	100.00	20	100.00	4	100.00	70	100.00	27	100.00	227	100.00	52	100.00	306	100.00

Experience of sexual abuse

Out of 306 Of total respondents of various caste groups 168 replied that they had experienced sexual abuse and 138 gave negative response. Majority of the respondents who reported to have experienced sexual abuse were girls totaling 100 and others were boys. Age group 5-9 experienced least sexual abuse, which consisted of 9 respondents, and majority of those who experienced abuse were of age group 10-14 with 115 respondents. Although higher number of girls, or 59.52% experienced sexual abuse, the fact that 40.48% boys reporting experiences of sexual abuse is in contrast to the general belief where only girls are considered to be the victims of sexual abuse, especially in our society. Likewise the table also shows that children of ages 10-14 are more vulnerable to sexual abuse.

Response	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Suffered	35	53.85	75	51.02	14	70.00	2	50.00	42	60.00	168	54.90
Not Suffered	30	46.15	72	48.98	6	30.00	2	50.00	28	40.00	138	45.10
Total	65	100.00	147	100.00	20	100.00	4	100.00	70	100.00	306	100.00

Response	Age Group	Sex Group
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	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Suffered	9	33.33	115	50.66	44	84.62	68	54.40	100	55.25	168	54.90
Not Suffered	18	66.67	112	49.34	8	15.38	57	45.60	81	44.75	138	45.10
Total	27	100.00	227	100.00	52	100.00	125	100.00	181	100.00	306	100.00

Forms of Sexual Abuse Experience

Out of 168 respondents who reported to have experienced sexual abuse, 45.21% were boys and 54.79% were girls who said they had experienced non-contact forms of sexual abuse. Similarly, 76.71% were children of age group 10-14, experiencing non-contact forms of sexual abuse. From the total number of age groups 5-9, 77.78% had experienced contact forms of sexual abuse. All of the respondents of Terai ethnics had experienced only non-contact forms of sexual abuses. From this table it is evident that although number respondents of age groups 5-9 were less compared to other age groups, higher percentage had experienced contact forms of sexual abuse within their age group. Further, the table shows that boys are equally vulnerable to both forms of abuses, especially, contact forms of sexual abuse, totaling 51.47% out of the total number of boys. Similarly, 60% of girls from the total number of girls had experienced contact forms of sexual abuse. Therefore, whether its boys or girls majority of them have experienced contact forms of sexual abuse.

From the total 168 respondents experiencing sexual abuse 54 or 32.14% were the majority of children experiencing fondling and touching activities. From among them most of them were girls with 64.81%. other sexual activities mostly encountered by girls were use of obscene language, pornographic activities, even rape and others. Likewise, for boys it pornographic activities, followed by touching, fondling, use of obscene languages, forced masturbation, anal sex and others. Interestingly, one of the boys reported rape and none reported of oral sex. Rape is generally considered only among the girls but rape among the boys shows vulnerability and extent of sexual abuse among the boys. 6 girls reported to have suffered rape.

Forms	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/ Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Non Contact Forms	17	48.57	27	36.00	8	57.14	2	100.00	19	45.24	73	43.45
Use of Obscene Language, signals and acts	11	31.43	21	28.00	8	57.14	1	50.00	11	26.19	52	30.95
Pornographic activities	6	17.14	6	8.00	2	14.29	1	50.00	9	21.43	24	14.29
Contact Forms	18	51.43	48	64.00	6	42.86	0	0.00	23	54.76	95	56.55
Fondling	4	11.43	29	38.67	2	14.29	0	0.00	18	42.86	53	31.55

Made to touch others Private Parts	1	2.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.60
Forcefully Kissing	3	8.57	4	5.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.38	8	4.76
Made to Masturbate	1	2.86	3	4.00	1	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	2.98
Oral Sex	1	2.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.60
Anal Sex	0	0.00	2	2.67	1	7.14	0	0.00	1	2.38	4	2.38
Rape	2	5.71	3	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.76	7	4.17
Others	6	17.14	7	9.33	2	14.29	0	0.00	1	2.38	16	9.52
Total	53	151.43	123	164.00	14	100.00	2	100.00	42	100.00	168	100.00

Forms	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Non Contact Forms	2	22.22	56	48.70	15	34.09	33	48.53	40	40.00	73	43.45
Use of Obscene Language,signails and acts	1	11.11	33	28.70	10	22.73	15	22.06	37	37.00	52	30.95
Pornographic activities	1	11.11	23	20.00	5	11.36	22	32.35	7	7.00	29	17.26
Contact Forms	7	77.78	59	51.30	29	65.91	35	51.47	60	60.00	95	56.55
Fondling	5	55.56	31	26.96	17	38.64	18	26.47	35	35.00	53	31.55
Made to touch others Private Parts	0	0.00	1	0.87	0	0.00	1	1.47	0	0.00	1	0.60
Forcefully Kissing	1	11.11	5	4.35	2	4.55	3	4.41	5	5.00	8	4.76
Made to Masturbate	0	0.00	4	3.48	1	2.27	5	7.35	0	0.00	5	2.98
Oral Sex	0	0.00	1	0.87	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.00	1	0.60
Anal Sex	0	0.00	2	1.74	2	4.55	3	4.41	1	1.00	4	2.38
Rape	0	0.00	4	3.48	3	6.82	1	1.47	6	6.00	7	4.17
Others	1	11.11	11	9.57	4	9.09	4	5.88	12	12.00	16	9.52
Total	16	177.78	174	151.30	73	165.91	68	100.00	100	100.00	168	100.00

Younger age groups mostly reported to have experienced fondling and touching. This could suggest that children of this age have little knowledge of what is happening when they experience such abuses and they might even misinterpret as general affection, due to which victims find it easier to fulfill their intentions. 4 children of age group 10-14 and 3 were from age group 15-18 who had suffered from rape. All this incidences of various forms of sexual abuse obviously indicates that children are indeed vulnerable and are suffering from the immeasurable pain of sexual abuse, away from their family and guardians. And also indicates that boys are no exception and are also the victims of sexual abuse.

Current Status of Suffering

The table indicates that most of the abuses were experienced in the recent times. Not much difference was shown in terms of time period from the time of abuse ranging from recent to earlier amongst both girls and boys. 13.10% children claiming to have forgotten the time of abuse could suggest that either they do not want to remember about the incidence or that they were too small at the time of abuse.

Majority of the respondents denied having experiencing the abuses continuously in recent times both age wise and sex wise. But this does not set them free from further abuses in future. Almost 34% of the children are silently facing the sexual abuses. This could be both contact and non-contact forms of abuses. It is obvious that these children are living under fear and risk of getting abused anytime and any forms of sexual abuses, thus affecting them mentally and physically in tender age.

Response	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/ Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
How Long Ago First Suffered												
Recently	13	37.14	25	33.33	5	35.71	0	0.00	11	26.19	54	32.14
2-5 Months	6	17.14	12	16.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	5	11.90	24	14.29
6-12 Months	1	2.86	11	14.67	2	14.29	0	0.00	7	16.67	21	12.50
Long Ago	15	42.86	24	32.00	6	42.86	0	0.00	16	38.10	61	36.31
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	3	4.00	1	7.14	1	50.00	3	7.14	8	4.76
Still Suffering or not												
Still Suffering	17	48.57	18	24.00	4	28.57	0	0.00	18	42.86	57	33.93
No More Suffering	18	51.43	57	76.00	10	71.43	2	100.00	24	57.14	111	66.07
Total	35	100.00	75	100.00	14	100.00	2	100.00	42	100.00	168	100.00

Response	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
How Long Ago First Suffered												
Recently	2	22.22	40	34.78	12	27.27	18	26.47	36	36.00	54	32.14
2-5 Months	1	11.11	18	15.65	5	11.36	10	14.71	14	14.00	24	14.29
6-12 Months	1	11.11	10	8.70	10	22.73	9	13.24	12	12.00	21	12.50
Long Ago	3	33.33	41	35.65	17	38.64	27	39.71	34	34.00	61	36.31
Not Mentioned	2	22.22	6	5.22	0	0.00	4	5.88	4	4.00	8	4.76
Still Suffering or not												
Still Suffering	3	33.33	36	31.30	18	40.91	22	32.35	35	35.00	57	33.93
No More Suffering	6	66.67	79	68.70	26	59.09	46	67.65	65	65.00	111	66.07
Total	9	100.00	115	100.00	44	100.00	68	100.00	100	100.00	168	100.00

Current forms of Sexual Abuse

Out of the total respondents (57) who reported of experiencing sexual abuse continuously said that they have been experiencing both contact and non-contact forms of abuses equally. Among girls, majority said non-contact and among the boys higher percentage were experiencing contact forms of abuses. As for the age group 5-9 all of them reported of contact forms of sexual abuse.

Among the current forms of sexual abuse, majority (38.60%) reported of use of obscene language, touching and fondling (31.58%), pornographic activities (12.28%) followed by kissing, masturbating, rape and others. Among the girls 48.57% said use of obscene language and for boys it was touching and fondling. One of the boys reported of rape, which belonged to the age group 15-18. As mentioned above touching and fondling among the age group 5-9 rated higher.

Forms	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Use of Obscene Language,signails and acts	5	29.41	7	38.89	3	75.00	0	0.00	7	38.89	22	38.60
Pornographic activities	2	11.76	3	16.67	1	25.00	0	0.00	1	5.56	7	12.28
Fondling	7	41.18	4	22.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	33.33	17	29.82
Made to touch others Private Parts	0	0.00	1	5.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.75
Forcefully Kissing	2	11.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.56	3	5.26
Made to Masturbate	0	0.00	1	5.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.75
Rape	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.56	1	1.75
Others	1	5.88	2	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	11.11	5	8.77
Total	17	100.00	18	100.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	18	100.00	57	100.00

Forms	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Use of Obscene Language,signails and acts	0	0.00	12	33.33	10	55.56	5	22.73	17	48.57	22	38.60
Pornographic activities	0	0.00	7	19.44	0	0.00	3	13.64	4	11.43	7	12.28
Fondling	2	66.67	11	30.56	4	22.22	8	36.36	9	25.71	17	29.82
Made to touch others Private Parts	0	0.00	1	2.78	0	0.00	1	4.55	0	0.00	1	1.75
Forcefully Kissing	0	0.00	2	5.56	1	5.56	1	4.55	2	5.71	3	5.26
Made to Masturbate	0	0.00	1	2.78	0	0.00	1	4.55	0	0.00	1	1.75

Rape	0	0.00	1	2.78	0	0.00	1	4.55	0	0.00	1	1.75
Others	1	33.33	1	2.78	3	16.67	2	9.09	3	8.57	5	8.77
Total	3	100.00	36	100.00	18	100.00	22	100.00	35	100.00	57	100.00

The table above shows that majority of female respondents are experiencing non-contact forms of abuse in recent times while the trend is the opposite amongst the males. This could be related with the earlier question where there was greater number of girls who admitted that they have been facing sexual abuses. This shows that although girls are facing sexual abuses more than the boys, it is boys who are facing more of contact forms of sexual abuses. Generally, it is believed that men or boys are less vulnerable to sexual abuses compared to girls. However, not much difference was shown between contact and non-contact forms of abuse taking place, suggesting that both forms of abuses are taking place equally.

About the Abuser

With reference to the question above, regarding total number of children (168 respondents, out of which, 40.48% were boys and 59.52% were girls) who have had experiences of sexual abuse, 66.07% respondents reported as only one person who had committed sexual abuse at the time of abuse. For both girls and boys this trend was similar. However, this does not rule out the fact that even two persons and larger groups were also involved in the abuse. For higher age group large number of abusers was not involved unlike the lower age groups.

Number of Persons	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Only one Persons	27	77.14	53	70.67	9	64.29	0	0.00	22	52.38	111	66.07
Only Two Persons	3	8.57	11	14.67	3	21.43	1	50.00	10	23.81	28	16.67
3-4 Persons	1	2.86	5	6.67	0	0.00	1	50.00	5	11.90	12	7.14
5-6 Persons	0	0.00	1	1.33	1	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.19
More than 6 Persons	1	2.86	2	2.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.38	4	2.38
Not Mentioned	3	8.57	3	4.00	1	7.14	0	0.00	4	9.52	11	6.55
Total	35	100.00	75	100.00	14	100.00	2	100.00	42	100.00	168	100.00

Number of Persons	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Only one Persons	4	44.44	72	62.61	35	79.55	51	75.00	60	60.00	111	66.07
Only Two Persons	1	11.11	19	16.52	8	18.18	8	11.76	20	20.00	28	16.67
3-4 Persons	0	0.00	11	9.57	1	2.27	6	8.82	6	6.00	12	7.14
5-6 Persons	0	0.00	2	1.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.00	2	1.19

More than 6 Persons	2	22.22	2	1.74	0	0.00	2	2.94	2	2.00	4	2.38
Not Mentioned	2	22.22	9	7.83	0	0.00	1	1.47	10	10.00	11	6.55
Total	9	100.00	115	100.00	44	100.00	68	100.00	100	100.00	168	100.00

Majority of respondents, 139 of them reported that male abusers committed the abuse. Out of this total number, boys alone reported 37.41% and the girls reported rest of them. This trend was similar in terms of female abusers, where boys reported 87.50% and girls reported 12.50%. It shows that in both sexes majority of abusers are of opposite sex. However, out of total number of respondents who reported that the abusers were of both sexes, boys reported 75% and girls reported only 25%. From this figure, it indicates that boys are vulnerable of getting abused by both sexes more than the girls. The sexual abusers of girls are mostly boys. Further, this figure is in contrast with the general belief that boys are not at the risk of getting abused, let alone by both sexes.

Out of the total respondents, majority or 42.86% of them expressed that the abusers were less than 18 years of age. Four of the respondents amongst the girls mentioned that the abusers were more than 60 years. Thus, their answer to this question was consistent with the previous answer. Again, it proves that children are sexually abused because the abuser is generally older than the victim and it is either easier to threaten or lure the children mainly to the age difference between the victim and abuser.

134(79.76%)4 out of 168 respondents said that older people were involved in the sexual abuses against them and this tendency was similar in both the girls and boys (38.06% boys and 61.94% girl respondents). Boys were the only respondents who reported that the abusers were younger than themselves out of the total respondents in this category. Even various age groups had the same experiences where most of the abusers were older than themselves. According to the age group of the respondents, amongst the lowest age group none of the abusers were reported as the younger than or contemporary to the respondents.

Sex	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Male	29	82.86	64	85.33	13	92.86	2	100.00	31	73.81	139	82.74
Female	2	5.71	2	2.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	9.52	8	4.76
Both of Them	3	8.57	2	2.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	7.14	8	4.76
Not Mentioned	1	2.86	7	9.33	1	7.14	0	0.00	4	9.52	13	7.74
Age												
Less than 18 years	16	45.71	32	42.67	7	50.00	0	0.00	17	40.48	72	42.86
19-30 Years	14	40.00	26	34.67	4	28.57	2	100.00	15	35.71	61	36.31
31-45 Years	5	14.29	6	8.00	1	7.14	0	0.00	5	11.90	17	10.12

45-60 Years	0	0.00	4	5.33	1	7.14	0	0.00	4	9.52	9	5.36
More than 60 Yrs.	0	0.00	2	2.67	1	7.14	0	0.00	1	2.38	4	2.38
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	5	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	2.98
Age Comparison with Survivors												
Younger Than	4	11.43	1	1.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.38	6	3.57
Contemporary	0	0.00	8	10.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.76	10	5.95
Elder Than	29	82.86	56	74.67	13	92.86	2	100.00	34	80.95	134	79.76
Don't Know	1	2.86	4	5.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.38	6	3.57
Not Mentioned	1	2.86	6	8.00	1	7.14	0	0.00	4	9.52	12	7.14
Total	35	100.00	75	100.00	14	100.00	2	100.00	42	100.00	168	100.00

Table 3.2.25 B: Persons Sexually Abusing CDLs (Age and Sex Wise)												
Sex	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Male	5	55.56	97	84.35	37	84.09	52	76.47	87	87.00	139	82.74
Female	1	11.11	4	3.48	3	6.82	7	10.29	1	1.00	8	4.76
Both of Them	0	0.00	6	5.22	2	4.55	6	8.82	2	2.00	8	4.76
Not Mentioned	3	33.33	8	6.96	2	4.55	3	4.41	10	10.00	13	7.74
Age												
Less than 18 years	2	22.22	51	44.35	19	43.18	37	54.41	35	35.00	72	42.86
19-30 Years	1	11.11	49	42.61	11	25.00	28	41.18	33	33.00	61	36.31
31-45 Years	1	11.11	8	6.96	8	18.18	2	2.94	15	15.00	17	10.12
45-60 Years	1	11.11	4	3.48	4	9.09	1	1.47	8	8.00	9	5.36
More than 60 Yrs.	0	0.00	2	1.74	2	4.55	0	0.00	4	4.00	4	2.38
Not Mentioned	4	44.44	1	0.87	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00	5	2.98
Age Comparison with Survivors												
Younger Than	0	0.00	5	4.35	1	2.27	6	8.82	0	0.00	6	3.57
Contemporary	0	0.00	7	6.09	3	6.82	7	10.29	3	3.00	10	5.95
Elder Than	5	55.56	91	79.13	38	86.36	51	75.00	83	83.00	134	79.76
Don't Know	1	11.11	4	3.48	1	2.27	1	1.47	5	5.00	6	3.57
Not Mentioned	3	33.33	8	6.96	1	2.27	3	4.41	9	9.00	12	7.14
Total	9	100.00	115	100.00	44	100.00	68	100.00	100	100.00	168	100.00

Responses given by the participants to the type of personality of the abuser were quite close to all the options provided. However, foremost was for the Urban Dweller, 22.62%; Seemed Civilized, 19.64%; Alcoholic and Drug Users, 19.05%; Addict and Bad Mannered, 17.86%; Worker, 16.67%; Educated, 16.67; and both Poor and Rich abusers. The lowest was for the Slum Dwellers. This indicates that the abuser can be anyone and it is difficult to identify from their immediate appearance, their education and social status.

Table 3.2.26 A: Abusers' Personnel Characters (Cast Wise)						
Characters	Cast Group					
	Bramhin/Xetri	Hilly Ethnic	Dalit	Terai Ethnic	Others	Total

	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Mentally Disturbed	3	8.57	4	5.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.38	8	4.76
Addict	6	17.14	13	17.33	3	21.43	1	50.00	7	16.67	30	17.86
Alcoholic	6	17.14	11	14.67	4	28.57	2	100.00	9	21.43	32	19.05
Sexually Abused	0	0.00	2	2.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	7.14	5	2.98
Poor	3	8.57	9	12.00	2	14.29	0	0.00	10	23.81	24	14.29
Middle Class	1	2.86	4	5.33	2	14.29	0	0.00	5	11.90	12	7.14
Rich	6	17.14	10	13.33	4	28.57	0	0.00	4	9.52	24	14.29
Seemed Civilized	8	22.86	11	14.67	1	7.14	0	0.00	13	30.95	33	19.64
Workers	5	14.29	16	21.33	1	7.14	1	50.00	5	11.90	28	16.67
Slum Living people	0	0.00	1	1.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.38	2	1.19
Urban Dwellers	5	14.29	13	17.33	3	21.43	0	0.00	17	40.48	38	22.62
Rural Dwellers	2	5.71	15	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	19.05	25	14.88
Educated	12	34.29	6	8.00	3	21.43	0	0.00	7	16.67	28	16.67
Uneducated	0	0.00	8	10.67	1	7.14	0	0.00	4	9.52	13	7.74
Others	6	17.14	8	10.67	0	0.00	1	50.00	2	4.76	17	10.12
Total	35	100.00	75	100.00	24	171.43	2	100.00	42	100.00	168	100.00

Table 3.2.26 B: Abusers' Personnel Characters (Age and Sex Wise)

Characters	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Mentally Disturbed	3	33.33	3	2.61	2	4.55	3	4.41	5	5.00	8	4.76
Addict	0	0.00	19	16.52	11	25.00	14	20.59	16	16.00	30	17.86
Alcoholic	2	22.22	22	19.13	8	18.18	18	26.47	14	14.00	32	19.05
Sexually Abused	0	0.00	2	1.74	3	6.82	4	5.88	1	1.00	5	2.98
Poor	2	22.22	13	11.30	9	20.45	10	14.71	14	14.00	24	14.29
Middle Class	1	11.11	6	5.22	5	11.36	4	5.88	8	8.00	12	7.14
Rich	1	11.11	13	11.30	10	22.73	10	14.71	14	14.00	24	14.29
Seemed Civilized	0	0.00	21	18.26	12	27.27	14	20.59	19	19.00	33	19.64
Workers	1	11.11	21	18.26	6	13.64	7	10.29	21	21.00	28	16.67
Slum Living people	0	0.00	1	0.87	1	2.27	1	1.47	1	1.00	2	1.19
Urban Dwellers	1	11.11	23	20.00	14	31.82	18	26.47	20	20.00	38	22.62
Rural Dwellers	1	11.11	16	13.91	8	18.18	12	17.65	13	13.00	25	14.88
Educated	2	22.22	19	16.52	7	15.91	8	11.76	20	20.00	28	16.67
Uneducated	2	22.22	8	6.96	3	6.82	7	10.29	6	6.00	13	7.74
Others	0	0.00	12	10.43	5	11.36	11	16.18	6	6.00	17	10.12
Total	9	100.00	115	100.00	44	100.00	68	100.00	100	100.00	168	100.00

Abuser-Survivor's Relation

Here the table reveals that 67.26% admitted that the respondent or the victims did not know the sexual abusers. 32.14% respondents who expressed that the abuser was already acquainted followed this. Out of the total amongst the lower age group, 77.78% gave the similar answer. This tendency was similar amongst the higher age groups as well. Their answers also supports the local theory that sexual abuser is generally committed by the strangers.

Majority of respondents expressed that the abuser was their neighbor. In this category, girls reported 52% while boys reported 48%. Other domestic workers and own friends followed this. 13% respondents reported as relative of employer; 12% each for own relatives, shopkeepers and own villagers; 11% each for friends of employer and children of employer; 9% for same house dwellers; male employer 7%; own family members 4% and female employer rated the least that is 3%.

Known/Unknown by CDLs	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Already Known	7	20.00	24	32.00	5	35.71	1	50.00	17	40.48	54	32.14
Unknown	28	80.00	51	68.00	9	64.29	1	50.00	24	57.14	113	67.26
Both	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.38	1	0.60
Relationship												
Same House Residents	1	2.86	6	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.76	9	5.36
Male Employers	1	2.86	3	4.00	1	7.14	0	0.00	2	4.76	7	4.17
Female Employers	1	2.86	1	1.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.38	3	1.79
Children of Employers	2	5.71	3	4.00	1	7.14	1	50.00	4	9.52	11	6.55
Relatives of Employers	4	11.43	7	9.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.76	13	7.74
Friends of Employers	2	5.71	6	8.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	2	4.76	11	6.55
Neighbours	3	8.57	9	12.00	3	21.43	0	0.00	10	23.81	25	14.88
Shopkeepers	3	8.57	5	6.67	1	7.14	0	0.00	3	7.14	12	7.14
Another Domestic Workers	3	8.57	8	10.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	9.52	15	8.93
Own Friends	2	5.71	8	10.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	11.90	15	8.93
Own Family Members	0	0.00	2	2.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.76	4	2.38
Own Relatives	3	8.57	6	8.00	2	14.29	0	0.00	1	2.38	12	7.14
Own Villager	2	5.71	4	5.33	3	21.43	0	0.00	3	7.14	12	7.14
Others	13	37.14	25	33.33	3	21.43	1	50.00	9	21.43	51	30.36
Total	35	100.00	75	100.00	14	100.00	2	100.00	42	100.00	168	100.00

Known/Unknown	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Already Known	2	22.22	40	34.78	12	27.27	28	41.18	26	26.00	54	32.14
Unknown	7	77.78	75	65.22	31	70.45	39	57.35	74	74.00	113	67.26
Both	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.27	1	1.47	0	0.00	1	0.60

Relationship												
Same House Residents	1	11.11	5	4.35	3	6.82	4	5.88	5	5.00	9	5.36
Male Employers	1	11.11	4	3.48	2	4.55	3	4.41	4	4.00	7	4.17
Female Employers	1	11.11	0	0.00	2	4.55	2	2.94	1	1.00	3	1.79
Children of Employers	0	0.00	6	5.22	5	11.36	8	11.76	3	3.00	11	6.55
Relatives of Employers	1	11.11	7	6.09	5	11.36	7	10.29	6	6.00	13	7.74
Friends of Employers	1	11.11	8	6.96	2	4.55	7	10.29	4	4.00	11	6.55
Neighbours	0	0.00	19	16.52	6	13.64	12	17.65	13	13.00	25	14.88
Shopkeepers	0	0.00	6	5.22	6	13.64	5	7.35	7	7.00	12	7.14
Another Domestic Workers	3	33.33	8	6.96	4	9.09	11	16.18	4	4.00	15	8.93
Own Friends	0	0.00	14	12.17	1	2.27	12	17.65	3	3.00	15	8.93
Own Family Members	0	0.00	3	2.61	1	2.27	3	4.41	1	1.00	4	2.38
Own Relatives	2	22.22	7	6.09	3	6.82	4	5.88	8	8.00	12	7.14
Own Villager	0	0.00	7	6.09	5	11.36	5	7.35	7	7.00	12	7.14
Others	2	22.22	30	26.09	19	43.18	15	22.06	36	36.00	51	30.36
Total	9	100.00	115	100.00	44	100.00	68	100.00	100	100.00	168	100.00

From different options provided, percentage of boys was relatively more in some category for example in children of employer, friends of employer, other domestic worker and own friends. Similarly, percentage of girls exceeded that of boys in own relatives and others category. However, one should not forget that total number of girl participants was relatively more than that of boys. In other options boys and girls rated almost equally. From the age perspective, the lowest age groups reported relatively higher in other domestic workers category. In middle age group children neighbors and own friends were reported as higher compared to other options. In the highest age group others rated for the highest.

From the above findings it indicates that boys are at the risk of getting sexually abused by the acquaintances of the employers and for girls their own relatives. Children of higher age groups reporting more for the others category may suggest that they don't want to reveal their relationship with the abuser.

Place where CDLs are Sexually Abused

From the total respondents, 73.81% reported that the abuse occurred outside their homes. 29% said inside homes. Percentage of girls rated higher in both categories. This pattern was similar according to the age perspective. This indicates that children are more vulnerable outside the homes. But this also

suggests that children are also at risk in their own houses by the person living within the houses and are acquainted in some ways.

Ways of Starting Abusing CDLs

From the findings, majority of 26.19% of the respondents said that the abuse started on the pretext of frequent meetings and knowing the abuser. Offering friendship, showing affection and offering goods followed this. 15% said they were threatened. For the lowest age group bribing with goods and showing affection, threatening and use of power and position were relatively higher. For the higher age group frequent meetings and knowing each other was more prominent.

How	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Frequent meeting and Knowing Each Other	9	25.71	19	25.33	3	21.43	0	0.00	13	30.95	44	26.19
Threatening	8	22.86	10	13.33	2	14.29	1	50.00	5	11.90	26	15.48
Inducing	4	11.43	5	6.67	1	7.14	0	0.00	4	9.52	14	8.33
Showing Affection and offering Goods	6	17.14	13	17.33	4	28.57	0	0.00	6	14.29	29	17.26
With power of Position	3	8.57	9	12.00	1	7.14	0	0.00	6	14.29	19	11.31
Asking to be obedient to elder	1	2.86	7	9.33	1	7.14	0	0.00	4	9.52	13	7.74
By force	5	14.29	5	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	11.90	15	8.93
Offering Friendship	8	22.86	14	18.67	2	14.29	0	0.00	8	19.05	32	19.05
Others	4	11.43	2	2.67	0	0.00	1	50.00	3	7.14	10	5.95
Total	35	100.00	75	100.00	14	100.00	2	100.00	42	100.00	168	100.00

How	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Freequent meeting and Knowing Each Other	1	11.11	31	26.96	12	27.27	19	27.94	25	25.00	44	26.19
Threatening	2	22.22	17	14.78	7	15.91	18	26.47	8	8.00	26	15.48
Inducing	0	0.00	9	7.83	5	11.36	7	10.29	7	7.00	14	8.33
Showing Affection and offering Goods	3	33.33	20	17.39	6	13.64	10	14.71	19	19.00	29	17.26
With power of Position	2	22.22	9	7.83	8	18.18	7	10.29	12	12.00	19	11.31
Asking to be obedient to	1	11.11	9	7.83	3	6.82	2	2.94	11	11.00	13	7.74

elder												
By force	1	11.11	11	9.57	3	6.82	8	11.76	7	7.00	15	8.93
Offering Friendship	3	33.33	18	15.65	11	25.00	17	25.00	15	15.00	32	19.05
Others	0	0.00	7	6.09	3	6.82	1	1.47	9	9.00	10	5.95
Total	9	100.00	115	100.00	44	100.00	68	100.00	100	100.00	168	100.00

From the previous findings and the above table shows that whether the abuse occurs outside or inside homes, the abuse is more likely to take place after the abuser gets into contact with the victim in some or the other way or gradually. Further, it also shows that smaller children often become victims due to their innocence where the abuser is at the advantage of showing his/her cleverness and use power tactics to overwhelm the children, again due to the age differences.

Immediate psychological impact on Survivors

The table reveals that majority of the respondents felt anger towards the abuser. Similarly they also felt afraid, hurt and had feelings of self-hatred. Higher percentage of girls felt like committing suicide than it was for the boys. Almost equal percent of girls felt self-hatred. Boys were the only respondents who enjoyed the abuse. And these were from higher age groups. Surprisingly, none of the smaller age groups felt afraid of what was happening.

Feelings	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Felt Hurt	11	31.43	21	28.00	4	28.57	1	50.00	15	35.71	52	30.95
Get Afraid	11	31.43	29	38.67	8	57.14	1	50.00	19	45.24	68	40.48
Get Angry with Abuser	21	60.00	42	56.00	6	42.86	1	50.00	30	71.43	100	59.52
Started to Hate Self	4	11.43	8	10.67	1	7.14	0	0.00	10	23.81	23	13.69
Thought to Suicide	4	11.43	6	8.00	1	7.14	0	0.00	4	9.52	15	8.93
Enjoyed	3	8.57	3	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	3.57
Others	1	2.86	4	5.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.76	7	4.17
Total	35	100.00	75	100.00	14	100.00	2	100.00	42	100.00	168	100.00

Feelings	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Felt Hurt	2	22.22	28	24.35	22	50.00	20	29.41	32	32.00	52	30.95
Get Afraid	0	0.00	50	43.48	18	40.91	25	36.76	43	43.00	68	40.48
Get Angry with Abuser	3	33.33	67	58.26	30	68.18	41	60.29	59	59.00	100	59.52
Started to Hate Self	2	22.22	11	9.57	10	22.73	6	8.82	17	17.00	23	13.69
Thought to Suicide	1	11.11	8	6.96	6	13.64	3	4.41	12	12.00	15	8.93

Enjoyed	0	0.00	5	4.35	1	2.27	6	8.82	0	0.00	6	3.57
Others	0	0.00	6	5.22	1	2.27	4	5.88	3	3.00	7	4.17
Total	9	100.00	115	100.00	44	100.00	68	100.00	100	100.00	168	100.00

Although such children are less who said that sexual abuse does not bring negative feelings in them as against the general belief, the fact that a child enjoying sexual abuses poses a threat to the society in future. This could not only encourage the abusers at present but may also encourage the children to get involved in such actions in future. And this itself is the grave consequences of child sexual abuse.

Survivors' Efforts to Get Support and Reactions

Almost equal number of respondents expressed that they had either confided about the sexual abuse or avoided to do so with some one else (86 or 51.19% disclosed while 48.81% or 82 did not reveal). Amongst those who had confided, majority were the girls and majority of boys preferred not to tell anyone about the sexual abuse. From the age perspective the lower age groups preferred not to tell about the incidence while majority of the higher age group shared about the sexual abuse against them.

From amongst the 86 respondents who revealed about the sexual abuse against them, 24.42% told their parents and 23.26% told their friends. Others who had revealed the incidence to the employer's spouse and employer's family members followed this. No one had reported about the abuse to police and other organizations. Similarly, majority of the girls preferred to report to their parents, employer's spouse, friends and employer's family members respectively. For boys it was friends, parents and employer's spouse etc. the lowest age group reported only to the employer's spouse while for the higher age group the tendency was similar to the major result.

Did Survivor Complained ?	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Yes	17	48.57	34	45.33	8	57.14	1	50.00	26	61.90	86	51.19
No	18	51.43	41	54.67	6	42.86	1	50.00	16	38.10	82	48.81
With whom S/he Complained ?												
Friends	3	17.65	6	17.65	3	37.50	0	0.00	8	30.77	20	23.26
Facilitators	0	0.00	1	2.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.16
Parents	2	11.76	10	29.41	2	25.00	0	0.00	7	26.92	21	24.42
Own Family Members	2	11.76	3	8.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.85	6	6.98
Employers'	5	29.41	7	20.59	1	12.50	0	0.00	5	19.23	18	20.93

Spouse												
Employers' Family Members	2	11.76	6	17.65	1	12.50	1	100.00	5	19.23	15	17.44
Neighbours	1	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.16
Police	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NGOs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	1	2.94	1	12.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.33
Not Mentioned	2	11.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.33
Total	17	100.00	34	100.00	8	100.00	1	100.00	26	100.00	86	100.00

Table 3.2.30 B: Survivors' Efforts to Get Support (Age and Sex Wise)												
Did Survivor Complained ?	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Yes	3	33.33	53	46.09	30	68.18	25	36.76	61	61.00	86	51.19
No	6	66.67	62	53.91	14	31.82	43	63.24	39	39.00	82	48.81
With whom S/he Complained ?												
Friends	0	0.00	10	18.87	10	33.33	8	32.00	12	19.67	20	23.26
Facilitators	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.33	1	4.00	0	0.00	1	1.16
Parents	0	0.00	15	28.30	6	20.00	7	28.00	14	22.95	21	24.42
Own Family Members	0	0.00	5	9.43	1	3.33	0	0.00	6	9.84	6	6.98
Employers' Spouse	2	66.67	8	15.09	8	26.67	4	16.00	14	22.95	18	20.93
Employers' Family Members	0	0.00	12	22.64	3	10.00	3	12.00	12	19.67	15	17.44
Neighbours	0	0.00	1	1.89	0	0.00	1	4.00	0	0.00	1	1.16
Police	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NGOs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	2	3.77	0	0.00	1	4.00	1	1.64	2	2.33
Not Mentioned	1	33.33	0	0.00	1	3.33	0	0.00	2	3.28	2	2.33
Total	3	100.00	53	100.00	30	100.00	25	100.00	61	100.00	86	100.00

In cases where the confidants are mostly peers, the children may not have received appropriate help or support from their peer groups. Again it shows that intervention and awareness about sexual abuse is significant to children appropriate to different age of children. This will help to orient them and make them capable of getting appropriate support or even helping others in times of need. Similarly, elders also need to know about the issues of child sexual abuse in order to effectively bring an end to such activities.

From the total respondents who said that they had told about the sexual abuse, majority of 33 respondents said that they had promised to help the survivor. Others who taught the survivor protection skills from getting further abused followed this. 11 survivors, however, were ignored and did not get any sort of help or support. None informed the NGOs for help. Some had informed the police.

For girls majority were promised by that individual to help the survivor and for boys they were taught protection skills. Amongst the boys none reported the police or punished the survivor. Higher age groups were also assured of providing support to the survivors and for lower age group they were either ignored or taught protection skills.

Table 3.2.31 A Reaction of Complained Persons (Cast Wise)

Reactions	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/ Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Ignored	2	11.76	5	14.71	1	12.50	0	0.00	3	11.54	11	12.79
Did not Believe	1	5.88	1	2.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.85	3	3.49
Ask to Forget	0	0.00	2	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.85	3	3.49
Scolded Survivor	0	0.00	5	14.71	1	12.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	6.98
Punished Survivor	0	0.00	2	5.88	1	12.50	0	0.00	1	3.85	4	4.65
Promised to Help	6	35.29	14	41.18	4	50.00	0	0.00	9	34.62	33	38.37
Conveyed Problem to Family	1	5.88	2	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.85	4	4.65
Taught Protection Skills	6	35.29	7	20.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	26.92	20	23.26
Informed Police	1	5.88	1	2.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.85	3	3.49
Informed NGOs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	4	23.53	6	17.65	1	12.50	1	100.00	4	15.38	16	18.60
Total	17	100.00	34	100.00	8	100.00	1	100.00	26	100.00	86	100.00

Table 3.2.31 B Reaction of Complained Persons (Age and Sex Wise)

Reactions	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Ignored	1	33.33	5	9.43	5	16.67	3	12.00	8	13.11	11	12.79
Did not Believe	0	0.00	2	3.77	1	3.33	1	4.00	2	3.28	3	3.49
Ask to Forget	0	0.00	3	5.66	0	0.00	1	4.00	2	3.28	3	3.49
Scolded Survivor	0	0.00	4	7.55	2	6.67	2	8.00	4	6.56	6	6.98
Punished Survivor	0	0.00	2	3.77	2	6.67	0	0.00	4	6.56	4	4.65
Promised to Help	0	0.00	22	41.51	11	36.67	7	28.00	26	42.62	33	38.37
Conveyed Problem to Family	0	0.00	2	3.77	2	6.67	2	8.00	2	3.28	4	4.65
Taught Protection Skills	1	33.33	13	24.53	6	20.00	9	36.00	11	18.03	20	23.26
Informed Police	0	0.00	1	1.89	2	6.67	0	0.00	3	4.92	3	3.49
Informed NGOs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	1	33.33	9	16.98	6	20.00	6	24.00	10	16.39	16	18.60
Total	3	100.00	53	100.00	30	100.00	25	100.00	61	100.00	86	100.00

From this figure it is obvious that although many were given positive responses, others were either punished, faced disbelief or got scolding. Thus, though the number is relatively less, the hidden issues

and sufferings of these children can hardly be ignored. They are not getting emotional, psychological support, which is inevitable for victims of sexual abuse.

Reasons for not Revealing about the Suffering and Abusers' Role

51.22% out of total respondents who preferred not to confide sexual abuse against them reported that the major reason was dying to the social stigma attached to issues of sexual abuse. Almost 30% expressed that they were either threatened or the abuser had asked the survivor to keep the incident secret was the reason for hiding the truth. This was followed by fear of punishment, disbelief, fear of separation from the family, wanting to forget the incidence, fear of loosing job respectively. This trend was similar age wise and sex wise.

Reasons	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Abuser Asked to keep Secret	3	16.67	10	24.39	1	16.67	0	0.00	4	25.00	18	21.95
Don't Want to Remind the Incident	2	11.11	5	12.20	1	16.67	0	0.00	3	18.75	11	13.41
Fear of Loosing Prestige	5	27.78	9	21.95	2	33.33	0	0.00	5	31.25	21	25.61
Social Stigma	1	5.56	5	12.20	1	16.67	1	100.00	4	25.00	12	14.63
In fear of loosing Family Prestige	1	5.56	3	7.32	1	16.67	0	0.00	4	25.00	9	10.98
In fear of Separation from Family	2	11.11	7	17.07	1	16.67	0	0.00	1	6.25	11	13.41
Thought No one would believe	4	22.22	7	17.07	1	16.67	0	0.00	3	18.75	15	18.29
Threaten of Abuser	2	11.11	3	7.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.25	6	7.32
In fear of Self Punishment	3	16.67	7	17.07	1	16.67	0	0.00	3	18.75	14	17.07
In fear of Loosing Job	1	5.56	5	12.20	1	16.67	0	0.00	1	6.25	8	9.76
Others	3	16.67	10	24.39	2	33.33	0	0.00	7	43.75	22	26.83
Total	18	100.00	41	100.00	6	100.00	1	100.00	16	100.00	82	100.00

Reasons	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Abuser Asked to keep Secret	2	33.33	11	17.74	5	35.71	14	32.56	4	10.26	18	21.95
Don't Want to Remind the Incident	2	33.33	7	11.29	2	14.29	8	18.60	3	7.69	11	13.41

Fear of Loosing Prestige	1	16.67	14	22.58	6	42.86	9	20.93	12	30.77	21	25.61
Social Stigma	1	16.67	7	11.29	4	28.57	5	11.63	7	17.95	12	14.63
In fear of loosing Family Prestige	0	0.00	5	8.06	4	28.57	5	11.63	4	10.26	9	10.98
In fear of Separation from Family	1	16.67	8	12.90	2	14.29	3	6.98	8	20.51	11	13.41
Thought No one would believe	2	33.33	9	14.52	4	28.57	7	16.28	8	20.51	15	18.29
Threaten of Abuser	0	0.00	4	6.45	2	14.29	4	9.30	2	5.13	6	7.32
In fear of Self Punishment	1	16.67	9	14.52	4	28.57	6	13.95	8	20.51	14	17.07
In fear of Loosing Job	1	16.67	4	6.45	3	21.43	3	6.98	5	12.82	8	9.76
Others	0	0.00	16	25.81	6	42.86	12	27.91	10	25.64	22	26.83
Total	6	100.00	62	100.00	14	100.00	43	100.00	39	100.00	82	100.00

From this finding it shows consistency with the general belief that the issues of sexual abuse still remains a taboo, better not to be revealed although the impact of sexual abuse is huge, causing emotional trauma, especially children of growing age and having life long impact. All these factors hinder possible support and help for the victims of sexual abuse.

Apart from the majority of respondents who gave the opted for others option, many other respondents either said that they were threatened of physically harming by the abuser. They also said that the abuser told them that he/she would stop being their friends with the victim or they were offered goods and food as ways of bribing the victim. Out of the total responses for threats of physical harms, 66.67% were boys; 80% respondents were girls regarding accepting clothes and goods which made them to keep quiet; almost equal percent of boys and girls for fear of loosing their prestige.

How	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Would Never be Friend	3	16.67	7	17.07	1	16.67	0	0.00	3	18.75	14	17.07
Informing that would affect his/her Prestige	2	11.11	4	9.76	1	16.67	0	0.00	2	12.50	9	10.98
Offering Good food	3	16.67	7	17.07	1	16.67	0	0.00	3	18.75	14	17.07
Offering Money	4	22.22	3	7.32	1	16.67	0	0.00	2	12.50	10	12.20
Offering Clothes and Goods	2	11.11	2	4.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.25	5	6.10
Threats of Physical harms	5	27.78	7	17.07	1	16.67	1	100.00	4	25.00	18	21.95

Threats of Imprisoning with accusation of Theft	0	0.00	2	4.88	1	16.67	0	0.00	1	6.25	4	4.88
Threats of Murder	1	5.56	7	17.07	1	16.67	0	0.00	1	6.25	10	12.20
Others	4	22.22	10	24.39	2	33.33	0	0.00	6	37.50	22	26.83
Total	18	100.00	41	100.00	6	100.00	1	100.00	16	100.00	82	100.00

Table 3.2.33 B: Abusers' Ways of Making Children Quiet According to CDLs (Age and Sex Wise)

How	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Would Never be Friend	1	16.67	10	16.13	3	21.43	7	16.28	7	17.95	14	17.07
Informing that would affect his/her Prestige	0	0.00	6	9.68	3	21.43	5	11.63	4	10.26	9	10.98
Offering Good food	1	16.67	10	16.13	3	21.43	9	20.93	5	12.82	14	17.07
Offering Money	0	0.00	7	11.29	3	21.43	6	13.95	4	10.26	10	12.20
Offering Clothes and Goods	0	0.00	4	6.45	1	7.14	1	2.33	4	10.26	5	6.10
Threats of Physical harms	0	0.00	15	24.19	3	21.43	12	27.91	6	15.38	18	21.95
Threats of Imprisoning with accusation of Theft	1	16.67	1	1.61	2	14.29	1	2.33	3	7.69	4	4.88
Threats of Murder	1	16.67	5	8.06	4	28.57	4	9.30	6	15.38	10	12.20
Others	1	16.67	15	24.19	6	42.86	7	16.28	15	38.46	22	26.83
Total	6	100.00	62	100.00	14	100.00	43	100.00	39	100.00	82	100.00

From the above table it shows that various ways are used in order to stop the children from reporting the sexual abuse by the abuser. In addition to the reasons of social stigma attached to sexual abuse, fear of losing prestige and due to intimidation, the abusers are always at the advantage of luring the children into fulfilling their own self-interest due to the child's innocence and age difference compared to the abuser.

Children's Perception of Future Vulnerability and Planned Protection Skill

Here, it is worth mentioning that the respondent children were already provided with the orientation on child sexual abuse before this questionnaire was provided. Therefore, they had already gained some knowledge on issues of sexual abuse. In spite of the orientation, 71.90% of the total respondents reported that they were not vulnerable to future sexual abuses. Only 27.78% felt that they are at the risk of getting abused in future. Among the boys, 78.40% said they were at the risk while for girls this was 67.40% from each of their total numbers. 51.92% of the higher age group thought they were at the risk.

From this figure it suggest that single orientation is not effective for them to understand the extent of problems related to child sexual abuse. More effective programs must be introduced to the children to aware them on this matter.

Majority of the respondents thought that they would tell heir parents and friends about the abuse. Among them 61.76% were the girls. 59.11% girls and 40.89 were boys who said they would run towards the crowd. Some still felt they would not tell anyone and tolerate the abuse. According to the age category many lower age group still were not sure about what they would do in such a situation. Most of higher age group felt they would complain the about the abuse to parents, teachers, employers or use ways to protect themselves. Some of the children from this group also felt they would not tell anyone.

Table 3.2.34 A: Children Perceived Vulnerability and Planned Protection Skill (Cast Wise)

Vulnerability	Cast Group											
	Bramhin/Xetri		Hilly Ethnic		Dalit		Terai Ethnic		Others		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Vulnerable	23	35.38	32	21.77	8	40.00	0	0.00	22	31.43	85	27.78
Not at Risk	42	64.62	115	78.23	11	55.00	4	100.00	48	68.57	220	71.90
Not Mentioned	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.33
Protection Skill												
Yell	48	73.85	107	72.79	15	75.00	1	25.00	51	72.86	222	72.55
Push Abuser	40	61.54	105	71.43	12	60.00	1	25.00	43	61.43	201	65.69
Run away towards crowd	55	84.62	111	75.51	12	60.00	1	25.00	46	65.71	225	73.53
Complain with parents and friends	47	72.31	121	82.31	12	60.00	3	75.00	55	78.57	238	77.78
Complain with Facilitators	47	72.31	107	72.79	11	55.00	3	75.00	42	60.00	210	68.63
Complain with Employers	40	61.54	96	65.31	13	65.00	4	100.00	42	60.00	195	63.73
Keep Quiet and Tolerate	4	6.15	11	7.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	4.29	18	5.88
Don't Know	0	0.00	5	3.40	1	5.00	0	0.00	1	1.43	7	2.29
Others	0	0.00	3	2.04	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.31
Total	65	100.00	147	100.00	20	100.00	4	100.00	70	100.00	306	100.00

Table 3.2.34 B: Children Perceived Vulnerability and Planned Protection Skill (Age and Sex Wise)

Vulnerability	Age Group						Sex Group					
	05-09 Yrs.		10-14 Yrs.		15-18 Yrs.		Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Vulnerable	5	18.52	53	23.35	27	51.92	27	21.60	58	32.04	85	27.78
Not at Risk	22	81.48	174	76.65	24	46.15	98	78.40	122	67.40	220	71.90

Not Mentioned	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.92	0	0.00	1	0.55	1	0.33
Protection Skill												
Yell	14	51.85	175	77.09	33	63.46	81	64.80	141	77.90	222	72.55
Push Abuser	11	40.74	159	70.04	31	59.62	75	60.00	126	69.61	201	65.69
Run away towards crowd	14	51.85	175	77.09	36	69.23	92	73.60	133	73.48	225	73.53
Complain with parents and friends	17	62.96	182	80.18	39	75.00	91	72.80	147	81.22	238	77.78
Complain with Facilitators	13	48.15	165	72.69	32	61.54	90	72.00	120	66.30	210	68.63
Complain with Employers	11	40.74	154	67.84	30	57.69	82	65.60	113	62.43	195	63.73
Keep Quiet and Tolerate	1	3.70	14	6.17	3	5.77	10	8.00	8	4.42	18	5.88
Don't Know	2	7.41	5	2.20	0	0.00	2	1.60	5	2.76	7	2.29
Others	1	3.70	2	0.88	1	1.92	2	1.60	2	1.10	4	1.31
Total	27	100.00	227	100.00	52	100.00	125	100.00	181	100.00	306	100.00

From these findings, it is obvious that future orientations are required to the children to make them aware about child sexual abuse and to prevent and protect children from such crimes in future.

General impression:

Usually boys are thought to be at a lower risk of getting sexually abused. However, from the above experiences of the boys it is obvious that even boys are experiencing sexual abuses and that too more of contact forms of sexual abuses. Thus, increased attention to sexual abuse is important not only to provide intervention and support for perpetrators and survivors, but also to increase our overall understanding of human sexuality and child sexual abuse.

Within the past twenty years, the incidence of child sexual abuse jumped from just one in a million to one in four or five children (Hastings, 2000). In this time, the conception of female children as victims of inappropriate male sexual behavior has dominated the research, and thus our understanding of child sexual abuse. However, as supported by the recent research, our study also reveals that sexual abuse of male is also an emerging issue and shows that special concerns of the victims must be addressed.

Children are ignorant and innocent and little do they know that child sexual abuse is in fact a crime against them, hampering them from emotional and psychological development. Despite experiencing the sexual abuse they are not getting the kind of emotional support and on the ways of protecting themselves from further abuses. Therefore, education, awareness and intervention are required to help these children suffering from sexual abuses.

3.3 Rights Violations: A Serious Issue

Chapter 4: Conclusion and Recommendation

Annexes

Annex-1: Guidelines for facilitating / working with Children

Making Rapport and building Trust

- Conduct rapport building sessions each group through various exercises and games
- Familiarization with facilitators and support persons
- Make the objective clear and let children know on why we discuss with children and what benefits we and children gain from this discussion.
- Clarify that the children are free to talk to the facilitator at any time convenient for them.
- Inform children to respect each others views and opinions
- The facilitator shall give equal attention to all the participants and encourage all the children to participate freely.
- Talk and share enjoyable and different kinds of entertaining activities such as games, songs, dances, acting, and caricature, telling proverbs etc.
- Take verbal agreement on following ethical / protocol guidelines and inform children that these protocol be applied for both facilitators and participating children.
 - All of us, all participants and the facilitators will keep each others privacy and trust
 - No participants shall mention anybody's name , anywhere , after sharing the experiences or who said what (no mention of specific name and what someone said during the discussion / consultation)
 - We assure that all the information gathered from this discussion will be used only for the stated purpose of the consultation

The guiding principles for the discussion / consultation with children

- Non – discrimination
- Best interest of the child
- The child's right to life, survival , development , participation and protection
- Respect for the views of the child

Besides, facilitators need to follow the following protocols while facilitating the children:

- Ensure the maintenance of anonymity and confidentiality
- Provide times for fun activities
- Give everyone opportunity to talk turn by turn
- Try talk less and listen more to the children

- Do not interfere while children are talking
- Do not use ambiguous language
- Use simple language and give further clarification as much as possible
- Avoid giving judgments about right or wrong
- Maintain neutrality while talking and facilitating
- Maintain good eye – contact with all participants
- Do not force anybody to speak or to participate in the session and fill the questionnaire
- Use WH probing questions with no stress giving to children
- Do not raise any expectations
- Do not pressure children to give information while they are not ready
- Make sure to prevent children from being further victimized
- Respect children's views and believe what children are saying
- Respond children's questions.

Annex-2 Questionnaires

Questionnaire on Child Sexual Abuse

All questions asked will remain anonymous

1. Your Age..... Occupation.....
Sex.....

2. Number of family members a. male..... b. female.....

3. Number of child domestic workers

Female..... Male.....
Number..... Number.....

4. What are the usual jobs of child domestic worker at your home?
a. washing clothes b. cleaning the house c. cooking
d. washing utensils e. baby sitting f. grocery shopping
g. all the above
h. If others please mention
..... i. Do not know

5. What kind of reward would you prefer for your child domestic worker?
a. giving cash b. verbal appreciation
c. giving clothes d. giving delicacies
e. involving him in an outdoor entertainment
f. nothing.....

6. Who provides or buys necessities like tooth brush, soap, clothes, shoes, etc for your child domestic worker (CDW)?
.....

.....

7. Who is the closest person at your home having regular contact with your CDW and why?

.....
.....
.....

8. Whose help would you prefer to have at home?

- a. female CDW
- b. male CDW

9. Which caste would you prefer?

- a. Brahmin/ Chettri
- b. Newar
- c. Janajati.
- d. Dalit
- g. any caste
- h. others

10. What age group of CDW would you prefer?

- a. below 10
- b. 10-14
- c. 14-16
- d. 16-18
- e. above 18
- f. of any age group

11. Do you take the help of any of these persons to recruit a CDW?

- a. friends
- b. close relatives
- c. neighbors
- d. self
- e. through middle persons
- f. if others please mention

12. What other daily chores or jobs do you expect from your CDW besides his regular work?

.....
.....

13. What difference does it make if you do not have a domestic helper at home?

14. Have you ever heard or witnessed child abuse?

- a. Yes
- b. No

15. If yes what do you understand by child abuse?

16. What is child sexual abuse?

- a. verbal abuse
- b. eve teasing
- c. showing pornographic magazines and movies
- d. fondling or touching genitals
- e. physical intercourse
- f. rape
- g. exhibiting the genitals
- h. activities with sexual overture
- i. Fondling, kissing
- j. oral sex and masturbation
- k. All of the above mentioned l. if others please mention
-
- m. not known

17. Who are vulnerable to child sexual abuse?

- a. girls
- b. boys
- c. both
- d. not known

18. Which of the following categories of children are likely to be sexually abused?

- a. Domestic child worker
- b. street children
- c. illiterate children
- d. educated children mentally ill or retarded
- e. children of poor families
- f. children of rich families
- g. children of sex workers
- h. children living in the cities
- i. children living in the villages
- j. orphans
- k. disable children
- l. children working in hotels and restaurants
- m. any children
- n. if others please mention
- o. not known

19. What types of children are vulnerable to sexual abuse?

- a. innocent children
- b. neat and tidy
- c. attractive children
- d. mischievous children

- e. children wearing short and revealing clothes
- f. mentally ill and retarded
- g. any children
- h. if others please mention
- i. not known

20. Which of the following age group of children are vulnerable to sexual abuse?

- a. 0-5
- b. 5-10
- c. 10-15
- d. 15-18
- e. children of any age group
- f. not known

21. Who are the abusers of CDL?

- a. male
- b. female
- c. both
- d. not known

22. Which of the following category can sexually abuse children?

- a. mentally ill or retarded
- b. people with offensive behaviors
- c. drug addicts and alcoholics
- d. family members
- e. people appearing decent
- f. strangers
- g. friends or peers
- h. relatives
- i. neighbors
- j. people who had been abused earlier
- k. teachers, tutors
- l. hostel in charge
- m. baby sitters or nanny
- n. drivers and conductors
- o. domestic servants
- p. commoner
- r. if others please mention
- s. not known

23. What are the likely places to be abused?

- a. deserted or lonely places
- b. dark/shady places
- c. bedrooms
- d. schools and hostels
- e. at home for e.g. kitchen laundry room washing places terrace
toilets
- f. out door for e.g. bus crowded places taps/ place of fetching
playgrounds factories compounds
theatres mass/gathering places
- g. anywhere
- h. if others please mention
- i. not known

24. Which types of societies have greater number of incidences of child sexual abuses?

- a. poor family
- b. illiterate families
- c. affluent family
- d. middle class family
- e. working class families
- f. people living in slums
- g. families living in the cities
- g. families living in the villages
- h. educated families
- i. All the above
- j. if others please mention
- k. not known

25. Who is responsible for child sexual abuse?

- a. children themselves
- b. abusers
- c. both
- d. if others please mention
- e. not known

26. Why do people commit Child sexual abuse?

- a. children are weak and naïve
- b. children are taken for granted
- c. children cannot say no
- d. children are attractive
- e. for enjoyment and entertainment
- f. children's opinions are not counted
- g. it is easy to entice children
- h. children can be easily intimidated
- i. adults are unable to maintain sexual relationship with their own age groups
- j. children are unreliable or they make up stories
- k. if others please mention
- l. not known

27. How do perpetrators commit Child sexual abuse?

- a. By forcing children to keep it a secret
- b. By enticing the children
- c. By threatening children
- d. Bribing children
- e. If others please mention
- f. Not known

28. How many times a person commit child sexual abuse to a single child?

- a. One time
- b. many times
- c. not known

29. Child sexual abuse is committed.....

- a. a person commits only once
- b. a person commits several times
- c. group of people commit at a time
- d. many people do many times
- e. if others please mention
- f. not known

30. Why don't children reveal or express about sexual abuse?

- a. Talking about sexual abuse is shameful
- b. It will bring dishonor and humiliation to the family
- c. they fear that nobody will ever believe them
- d. children don't want to let anyone know about the abuse as it might raise a question about their own character
- e. children themselves are involved in the act and they are also responsible
- f. fear punishment
- g. they are threatened or intimidated by the abusers
- h. children are told to keep it a secret
- i. children want to forget about the incidence
- j. children do not have any knowledge and they are not aware of what is happening
- k. if others please mention.....

31. Why do children sometimes talk about sexual abuse?

- a. They feel relieved to share their experiences of sexual abuse with someone they trust
- b. they have experienced themselves
- c. they have seen or heard about sexual abuse
- d. they relate to the stories they have watched in the movies and they lie
- e. they are thrilled and enjoy making up stories of sexual abuse
- f. all of the above
- g. if others please mention
- h. not known

32. Symptoms of sexual abuse in children are....

- a. wounds or bruises on the body
- b. becoming pregnant

- c. difficulty in walking
- d. Becoming aloof
- e. unable to socialize and failure in maintaining relations
- f. Suffer from sexually transmitted diseases
- g. Loss of appetite, sleeplessness, worrying, etc.
- h. Unusual sexual behavior
- i. Extreme fear
- j. Attempt suicide or consider committing suicide
- k. Bed wetting
- l. Loss of self esteem and self hatred
- m. Excessive weight gain or unusual weight loss
- n. All of the above
- o. If others please mention
- p. Not known

33. In your opinion whose support an abused child must seek?

- a. family member or relatives
- b. friends
- c. teachers, NFE facilitators
- d. employers
- e. no one
- f. neighbors
- g. institutions working for social services
- h. police, lawyers
- i. if others please mention
- j. not known

34. What would you do if you come across incidents on sexual abuses on children in your contact?

35. Do you think children should be made aware or taught about sexual abuse?

- a. yes
- b. no

if yes why if no why not.....

36. Can you suggest ways to help children facing sexual abuses? Please specify.

37. If you have any suggestions regarding child sexual abuse please mention.

Thank you for your suggestions and support!!

Knowledge of child sexual abuse among child domestic workers

1. Your
age
Sex
Caste/ethnicity

2. With whom do you live ?
 - a. your own family member
 - b. relative
 - c. friends
 - d. employer

3. Is your family aware of where you stay?
 - a. yes
 - b. no

4. if yes are you in contact with your family members?
 - a. yes
 - b. no

5. if yes how often do you meet them?
 - a. dashain
 - b. tihar
 - c. chhath
 - d. idd
 - e. other festive occasions
 - f. winter
 - g. rainy season
 - h. not sure

6. when did you last meet your family members?
 - a. 0-3 months
 - b. 4-6 months
 - c. 7-12 months
 - d. 1 year back/before a year

7. at what time do you wake up and go off to bed in the evening?

Morning- a. before 5 b. 5-6 c. after 6

Evening- a. before 8 b. 8-9 c. 9-10 d. after 10

8. what are your daily chores from early morning till you go off to bed?

9. How did you become a child domestic worker?

- a. it was your own decision
- b. parent's decision
- c. by seeing others doing the job
- d. forced by others
- e. if others please mention

10. do you think your employer will be able to manage all the household jobs without you?

a. yes b. no

11. which of the following issues are taken into consideration while recruiting a domestic worker?

- a. age
- b. sex
- c. caste
- d. cleanliness
- e. domestic worker's(DW) financial condition
- f. DW's skill/potential to work
- f. DW's place of living
- g. DW's demand for facilities/salary
- h. if others please mention
- i. no known

12. Do you know about child rights?

a. yes b. no

13. if yes what do you mean by child right?

14. Are you familiar with the term child sexual abuse?

a. yes b. no

15. what do you understand by child sexual abuse? Contact/non-contact?

- a. eve teasing with sexual overture in the streets/chasing

- b. vulgar/offensive behavior
- c. verbal abuse (by telephone, directly, written)
- d. exposure to pornographic magazines/movies
- e. Fondle or touch your private body parts
- f. show your private parts/ forced to see the private parts of others
- g. forced to touch others private body parts
- h. masturbate others/oral sex
- i. sexual intercourse
- j. rape
- k. all the above
- l. if others please mention
- m. not known

16. Who is vulnerable to Child sexual abuse?

- a. boy
- b. girl
- c. both
- d. not known

17. Which category of children are vulnerable to child sexual abuse?

- a. Domestic child worker
- b. street children
- c. illiterate children
- d. educated children
- e. children of poor families
- f. children of rich families
- g. children living in the cities
- h. children living in the villages
- i. disable children
- j. orphans
- k. children working in hotels and restaurants
- l. children of sex workers
- m. any children
- n. if others please mention
- o. not known

18. What types of children are vulnerable to sexual abuse?

- a. innocent children
- b. children wearing neat clothes
- c. attractive children
- d. mischievous children
- e. children wearing short and revealing clothes
- f. mentally ill and retarded
- g. any children
- h. if others please mention
- i. not known

19. Which of the following age group of children are vulnerable to sexual abuse?

- a. 0-5
- b. 5-10
- c. 10-15
- d. 15-18
- e. children of any age group
- f. not known

20. Which of the following category of persons can sexually abuse children?

- a. mentally ill or retarded
- b. people with offensive behaviors
- c. drug addicts and alcoholics
- d. family members
- e. relatives
- f. friends or peers
- g. neighbors
- h. neighbors
- i. strangers
- j. domestic servants
- k. people who had been abused earlier
- l. any one

21. What are the likely places to be abused?

- a. deserted or lonely places
- b. dark/shady places
- c. bedrooms
- d. schools and hostels
- e. at home for e.g. kitchen laundry room washing places terrace
toilets
- f. out door for e.g. bus crowded places taps/ place of fetching water
playgrounds factories
theatres mass/gathering places
- g. anywhere
- h. if others please mention
- i. not known

22. What types of communities have greater number of incidences of child sexual abuses?

- a. poor family
- b. middle class family
- c. affluent family
- d. urban families
- e. rural families
- f. people living in slums
- g. illiterate families
- h. educated families
- i. working class families
- j. not known
- k. if others please mention
- l. all the above

23. Who could be held responsible for child sexual abuse?

- a. children themselves
- b. abusers
- c. both
- d. not known
- e. if others please mention

24. Why do people commit Child sexual abuse?

- a. children are weak and naïve
- b. children are taken for granted
- c. children cannot say no
- d. children are attractive
- g. for enjoyment and entertainment
- g. it is easy to entice children
- h. children's opinions are not counted
- h. children can be easily intimidated
- i. adults are unable to maintain sexual relationship with their own age groups
- j. children are unreliable or they make up stories
- k. if others please mention
- l. not known

Prevalence study of child sexual abuse among child domestic workers

1. Your age
 Sex
 Caste/ethnicity

2. Have you ever experienced the following situations?

- a. verbally abuse
- b. you have been through eve teasing with sexual overture in the streets
- c. exposed to pornographic magazines
- d. exposed to pornographic movies
- e. made to witness elders having sex
- f. made to hear sounds during sexual activities of elders
- g. made to produce naked photographs of self
- h. made to witness genitals of others
- i. made to become naked
- j. made to show your private parts
- k. Fondled or touched your private parts
- l. touching your body parts without your will
- m. pinched your cheeks or fondled your body parts against your will
- n. rub your cheeks by the beard against your will
- o. kissing
- p. made to touch or fondle others private parts of the body
- q. grab the private parts of your body
- r. you were made to masturbate others
- s. you were made to involve in oral sex
- t. you were made to involve in anal sex
- u. involved in sexual intercourse
- v. raped by others
- w. none of the above
- x. if others please mention

.....

.....
3. When was the first time you experienced the situation mentioned above?

- a. recently
- b. a month before
- c. 2-5 months before
- d. 6-12 months before
- e. long time back
- f. cannot recall

4. Do you still experienced such situations recently?

- a. yes
- b. no

5. which one of the following do you still experience?

- a. verbally abuse
- b. you have been through eve teasing with sexual overture in the streets
- c. exposed to pornographic magazines
- d. exposed to pornographic movies
- e. made to witness elders having sex
- f. made to hear sounds during sexual activities of elders
- g. made to produce naked photographs of self
- h. made to witness genitals of others
- i. made to become naked
- j. made to show your private parts
- k. Fondled or touched your private parts
- l. touching your body parts without your will
- m. pinched your cheeks or fondled your body parts against your will
- n. rub your cheeks by the beard against your will
- o. kissing
- p. made to touch or fondle others private parts of the body
- q. grab the private parts of your body
- r. you were made to masturbate others
- s. you were made to involve in oral sex
- t. you were made to involve in anal sex
- u. involved in sexual intercourse
- v. raped by others

- b. Frightened
- c. Angry
- d. Hated yourself
- e. Felt like committing suicide
- f. Enjoyed
- g. If others please mention

16. did you tell anyone about what had happened?

- a. yes
- b. no

17. if yes whom did you confide to?

- a. friends
- b. teachers
- c. parents
- d. family members
- e. employer's wife/husband
- f. family members of the employer
- g. neighbors
- h. police
- i. organizations/ institutions
- j. if others please mention

18. what was the reaction of the person to whom you had revealed the incidence?

- a. ignored you
- b. did not believe you
- c. you were told to forget about the incidence
- d. scolded you
- e. you were punished
- f. told he/she would help you
- g. told about the incidence to your family members
- h. suggested ways to protect or prevent yourself from any such future incidences
- i. reported to the police
- j. reported to organizations/institutions
- k. if others please mention

19 if you did not tell about the incidence to anyone why not?

- a. you were told to keep it a secret
- b. you wanted to forget about the incidence
- c. you were afraid of losing respect
- d. afraid of humiliation in the society
- e. afraid of humiliation of your family
- f. afraid of isolation or scared of being abandoned by your family members
- g. afraid that no one will believe you
- h. threatened and scared of the person who had committed abuse against you
- i. afraid of punishment
- j. fear of being laid off from the job
- k. if others please mention

20. if the person who had abused you had threatened you what did he say or do?

- a. threatened you not to become friends if you ever reveal
- b. that you will loose respect or face humiliation
- c. buying foods/sweets
- d. giving you cash
- e. getting clothes or goods for you
- f. threatened to hit or kill you
- g. that he will accuse you of being a thief and sending you to prison
- h. that he will murder you
- i. if others please mention

21 do you think you are vulnerable to any such abuse in future?

- a. yes
- b. no

22. what would you do if you come across any such abuse in future?

- a. scream/shout
- b. use physical force to protect yourself
- c. run away
- d. will tell friends/parents about the abuse

- e. tell the teachers
- f. tell the employer
- g. keep it to yourself
- h. do not know

23. Please suggest ways to prevent or protect children from child sexual abuse.