

Extend Social Protection: Combat Child Labour

World Day against Child Labour, 12th June, 2014

Prepared By

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List of abbreviations:

CWISH	:	Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights
DOL	:	Department of Labour
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
KMC	:	Kathmandu Metropolitan City
LSMC	:	Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City
WDACL	:	World Day against Child Labour

Quote unquote

“Green Flag Movement is not just a day celebration but a continuous movement. We are hopeful that this movement will ultimately eliminate child labour.”

-Ashok Shrestha, Head of Social Welfare Department, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan Office

“Social protection is not a cost but an investment.”

-Jose Assalino, Country Director for Nepal, International Labour Organization.

“Let us not engage children in labour: Let us make a child-labour free city (बालबालिकालाई श्रममा नलगऔं:बालश्रममुक्त नगर बनाऔं)”

-Slogan of the rally in Lalitpur organized by Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan Office

Background:

Despite the concerns raised about child protection, Child labour is still a pressing problem across the globe. ILO defines child labour as “work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and mental development”¹. In the context of Nepal, recent Nepal Labour Force Survey presents that there are 16 lakh children engaged in child labour. Among them, there are about 9 lakh girls while remaining 7 lakh are boys. 24.7 percent of children in labour are from the age group 5-9, 51.3 percent are from 10-14 years of age and 24 per cent are from 15-17 age group. These statistics speaks volumes about the situation of child labour in Nepal. Further, it shows that girls are more vulnerable to labour. Also, more than half of the child workers in Nepal are from (10-14) years age group.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 2000 prohibits individuals to engage children below 14 years of age in work. Further, the Act also prohibits engagement of children in risky areas. Ministry of Labour and Employment, Nepal Government had set a mission to eliminate Worst Form of Child Labour by 2009 and all forms of labour by 2014. However, Nepal is far beyond its target. Later the target was revised in the 2011 master plan draft which assures that all forms of labor should be eliminated by 2020.

World Day against Child Labour (WDACL), launched by International Labour Organization (ILO), has been observed globally on June 12th every year since 2002. The day highlights the plight of children in labour and calls for action from Government, civil society, organizations and employers to eliminate child labour. The slogan of 13th WDACL is *Extend Social Protection: Combat Child Labour*. This year’s slogan emphasizes on the role of social protection in the prevention of child labour and also in the removal of children from labour. Social protection covers the investment in health, nutrition and education of children.

CWISH has been working in close coordination with government agencies which includes Department of Labour, Department of Education and Municipal offices. Green Flag Movement was conceptualized by CWISH and Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City. It shall be piloted from two wards of Lalitpur and shall be expanded throughout the district. The idea of the movement is to place green flag in the houses in which child workers are not employed. This strategy has been expected to bring behavior change by encouraging them to not employ child labour in their homes and offices.

¹ <http://ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm>

Different events organized during WDACL, June 12, 2014

Activity No. 1

Orientation to journalist related to Child Labour and Green Flag Movement

Date: June 5th, 2014

Venue: Yala Maya Center, Dhokaima Café, Patan Dhoka

Time: 8:00 am

The Orientation Program on Child Labour and Green Flag Movement was organized by Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City for media personnel. The event was coordinated by “Sahayatra Sanjal” consisting of organizations like CWISH, Sath Sath, Concern Nepal, CWIN Nepal, CBR Patan, etc. The major objectives of this event were to orient media about child labour and inform them about various programs organized jointly by five municipalities of Kathmandu valley. The Orientation was carried out by Uddhav Raj Poudyal who initiated the presentation by discussing the concept of child labour followed by the emphasis on the Worst Form of Child labour. His explanation also covered the situation of child labour with figures and the strategies employed to eliminate child labour.

Poudyal addressed Green Flag Movement as a positive campaign. The movement has been expected to create behavioral change in people through positive manner. He used a lot of examples of child labour from Nepal and South Asian context which made it easier for the participants to relate to. He portrayed elimination of child labour not singularly as an issue of child protection but as a movement to create synergy to the poverty alleviation program of the Government.



Figure 1: Uddhav Raj Poudel presenting during orientation program with journalist

The query of media was focused on the ways to combat child labour and social protection in the form of allowance. Poudyal addressed the query by stating that social protection is not just in the form of allowance but also in terms of free education and health services. In response to the coverage of child labour in the informal sector, he added that there has been amendment in the Act to cover informal sector which is yet to be approved by the Government.

Ashok Shrestha, Head of the Social Welfare Department in the Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan Office, read out the Press release and further responded to the query with regard to the process of the Green Flag Movement. The movement shall begin by placing green flags in the houses which have not employed

children in labour in Ward number 14 and 21 of Lalitpur district and later expand to other areas within the district. The number of flags will be regularly monitored in homes, hotels, restaurants, etc. The Green Flag Movement is not just a day celebration but a continuous movement.

Activity No. 2

Green Flag Rally against child labour organized in Lalitpur district

June 7th, 2014

Let us not engage children in labour: Let us make a child-labour free city (बालबालिकालाई श्रममा नलगाऔं: बालश्रममुक्त नगर बनाऔं)

A rally was staged against child labour by Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City Office. The rally began from Namuna Machchhindra School, Lagankhel and went to Patan Durbar Square via Kumaripati, Jawalakhel and Mangalbazar. This rally had the objective of making people aware against child labour and informing them about the



Figure 2: Rally with Green Flag commences from Lagankhel

Green Flag Movement. The event witnessed the exciting participation of around 6500 people from Women's group, Child Protection Committees (CPCs), Tole Health Personel (THP), Armed Police Force (APF), Nepal Police, various colleges, volunteers, Baudha Samaj, youth clubs and other representatives.

Participants of the rally proceeded and gathered in Patan Durbar Square to mark the Inauguration of the Green Flag Movement. The event had been chaired by Honorable Deputy Prime Minister Prakash Man Singh. In his speech, he praised the exciting participation of people and congratulated Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan Office for its initiation towards abolishment of child labour in their city.

After a series of speech, a drama on Child Labour was staged by the Shaili theatre. They included the innovative concept of *Kachahari naatak*, which called for engagement of audience within the drama. While the drama was being staged, audiences were asked to provide solution to the problem of child labour. They practiced the solution incorporating it in their drama. Through the drama, people were brainstorming about the solution for removing children from domestic work.

Activity No. 3

Dissemination of Report related to status of Child Domestic Workers in Kathmandu

June 10, 2014

Venue: Alfa Beta Complex, New Baneswor

Time: 1:30 pm

A status report of Child Domestic Workers in Kathmandu valley was disseminated among 39 media personnel, 33 representatives from different organizations, child club and youth club and 4 representatives from Government agencies. The objective of this event was to share findings of study carried out by CWISH related to the status of child domestic workers in Kathmandu valley. The sharing was aimed at raising concerns of different stakeholder on the issues of Child Domestic Workers.



Figure 3: Bishnu Timilsina of CWISH sharing the status report of Child Domestic Workers in Kathmandu

The event began with the screening of documentary regarding the plight of child domestic workers and their experience after reintegration with their families. The program was facilitated by Yubaraj Ghimire and the presentation of the report was carried out by Bishnu Timilsina, Executive Team Leader of CWISH.

The report:

The report was based on the study conducted among 203 children in Non-Formal Education Centers. The survey was carried out in 2013. Child Domestic Work has been regarded as one of the Worst Form of Child Labour by Government of Nepal. Major findings of the research suggest that Sindhupalchowk is the major sender of child domestic workers in Kathmandu valley followed by Nuwakot, Dhading and Kavre. Children from Kathmandu valley itself have also been found to be employed in domestic work. Relatively, girl child (60.1%) is found more in domestic work compared to the boy child. Similarly, in terms of ethnicity, Janajati (50.74%) are found more compared to Brahmin/Chhettri (45.32%). Dalits are the found in least numbers in domestic work. Though children from 10-14 years were found the most in domestic work (82.76%), children as young as five years old were also found employed for domestic

work. Despite their ages being 10-14 years old, they were still found studying in the primary level instead of secondary level. This phenomenon denotes that employers are sending children to school just for namesake and to forbid community from making bad impression about them.

Further, finding of the study highlights that majority of children (62.45%) in domestic work are living in the relationship of employer and employee. These children are vulnerable to sexual abuse. Out of few children with disabilities, most of them had vision impairment or hearing difficulties and some had mental disability. Majority of CDWs (56%) have both their parents alive which means that they could be easily reintegrated to the family with livelihood support program to families and education support to children. Majority of the parents (57%) were employed in agriculture. 41% families are immensely poor and cannot provide for the food, clothing, health and education. 38% children had got into labour with the idea of receiving better quality of education. It is mostly relatives and family members who mediate for involving children into domestic work. While works for 41% of children were mediated by close or distant relatives, 23% of children were mediated by their own family members for job.

In terms of working condition of children, they were found working for more than 10 hours a day. Normally, 34% children work for 4-6 hours while 30% of children work for 6-8 hours. In terms of leave, 46% children get leaves occasionally. 25% of them get leave only when they are ill. Despite all the hard work of children, most of them do not get paid and in cases when they are paid, the wage often goes to the parents or guardians. In the study, children have expressed their willingness to reintegrate back to their families, provided that they can go to school, their parents are supported and counseling service is provided to sexually abused children.

Activity No. 4

June 12, 2014

Rally against child labour, Bhaktapur

World Day against Child Labour

The rally began from Chyamasing in Bhaktapur at 7:00 a.m. There were around 1200 participants in the rally. The rally concluded in Bhaktapur Durbar Square. A program was held among the distinguished guests. Lilamani Poudyal, Chief Secretary of Government of



Figure 4: Rally against Child labour in Bhaktapur

Nepal had chaired the event. Further, the event was graced by Jose Assalino, ILO country director.

Lilamani Poudyal, in his public address, mentioned the importance of practical implementation of the slogan this year. He views it as a vital component to combat child labour. He stressed that innovating programs has to be introduced with tangible impact over the children in labour. Bhaktapur can set a role model for rest of the country provided that children are brought to school and provided good health facilities. He opined that Government can introduce the scheme of reward and punishment. People who inform the police and other government authority about children being employed, they will be rewarded while the perpetrator shall be punished.

Assalino views social protection as an investment rather than cost. It is necessary to invest in people and children. He stressed that for the elimination of child labour, mere day celebration is not enough but the movement has to be continuous across years. Similarly, Gauri Pradhan mentioned children to be the present and the future who should not be deprived of their rights to get quality education and good health. Sunuwar, in his brief speech, questioned the audience that how children could be the future of the nation if they are deprived of going to school.

In the event, a street drama was staged by Kathmandu Valley Child Club Network. It was filled with humour and a heart-warming performance by children from child club. They delivered a strong message to the audience with regard to employing child domestic worker. At the end of the play, justice was provided to CDW as police caught hold of the employer who was violent towards the CDW.

Activity no. 5

Media mobilization

June 10th, 2014

TV talk show- Samrakshan Chautari

A TV talk show titled Samrakshan Chautari was aired in News 24 TV on 10th June. This program was produced by CWISH in coordination with Saujanya media. This talk show has been slated to be aired for 52 episodes on the issues related to child protection. It is being hosted by Bishnu Timilsina, the Executive team leader of CWISH. The first episode was focused on the discussion of different aspects of child labour. The guests in this episode were Barun Kumar Jha, Director of Department of Labour and Uddhab Raj Poudyal, child rights activist.

Relation of child labour and education:

The data by ILO suggests the reduction of child labour by one-third from 2002-2013. In Nepal, there has been no study in recent time but the 2008 Nepal Labour Force Survey suggests 7 per cent decrease in the child labour. This reduction can be attributed to the enrolment of school going age children in schools. However, in absence of quality education in villages, parents, guardians and children themselves are lured when someone from city promises them to send their children to a school in cities.

This has been promoting child labour in cities; the origin of which lies in the rural villages, highlights Uddhab Raj Poudyal.

Child labour and government approach:

Barun Kumar Jha stresses on two approaches, namely, preventive and curative, taken forward by the Government to combat child labour. Under the preventive approach, Government has been focusing on providing free education to children and poverty alleviation/income generation programs for their families. For curative aspect, there is a Child Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act of 2056 B.S. Further, a draft has prepared on Master plan on Elimination of child labour which aims at eliminating all forms of labour by 2020. The issue of child labour should also be addressed by Department of Education, Department of Health along with Department of labour, suggests Jha.

Child labour and poverty

Poudyal emphasizes that child labour and poverty are linked in a vicious cycle. Children belonging to poor families are vulnerable in landing in labour. Children in labour are the unskilled labourers. When they grow, they remain the low-wage earners owing to the lack of skills and ultimately remain in the chain of poverty. Low individual income translates in low GDP which also is a deterrent for obtaining double-digit growth in the economy. Further, Poudyal stresses that addressing the issues of unemployment and underemployment can be vital in barring children from labour.

Child labour in informal sectors

Only 9 per cent of children in labour are in the formal sector. However, the legal provisions do not address the issues of children in the informal sector. For example, the child workers in the transportation sector are not addressed through the Labour Act. For the formal sector, there is a provision of compensation and jail term to the people who indulge children in labour. Jha asserted that rather than the curative aspect, the emphasis should be more on the preventive aspect.

Public Service Announcement and radio programs:

The message against child labour was disseminated through Nepal FM, Ujyalo network and Radio Sagarmatha throughout the week from 5th-12th June. Nepal FM had disseminated PSA and information regarding 12th June program was also aired in *Kopila* program. Radio Sagarmatha also aired the 12th June related events in the radio program *Lukamari*.

Further, new media was also utilized to disseminate information about 12th June and raise concern on the issues of child labour. The CWISH Facebook page was constantly updated with the 12th June events.

Activity no. 6

Press Conference organized by Department of Labour

Venue: Thapagaun Banquet, Baneswor, Kathmandu

Date: June 11, 2014

A press conference was organized by Department of Labour. There was presence of around 100 participants from media agencies, representatives from 5 municipal offices within Kathmandu valley and other child related organizations. Further, the Director General of DOL, Rabindra Mohan Bhattarai, Director Barun Kumar Jha and Director, Rudra Poudyal expressed their views on child labour and assured to eliminate child labour.

Representatives from municipal offices shared Joint Appeal to people to not employ child labour at their homes or workplaces in Kathmandu valley (Annex 2). In the Appeal, they have pledged to carry out awareness program on the massive scale against child labour. Further, they have also called for coordination with Non-Governmental Organization to provide education and health facilities to children in emergency.

Activity No. 7

Musical event in Krishna Mandir, Patan, Lalitpur

June 12th, 2014

A musical event has been organized by Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City in Patan Durbar Square, Mangalbazar. The performers in the event were renowned singers, comedian, and child artists. Guests in the event include Ram Chandra Siwakoti from Department of Labour, Ashok Shrestha from Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan office and other performers. The event was witnessed by around 2000 people.

There were artists from different fields. The event began with the performance from Nirajan KC who sang on the situation of child labourers. Ram Chandra Siwakoti presented a *gajal* on child domestic workers in front of the crowd. Laxman Gamname, renowned satirical writer, presented a satirical poem titled *Puppy shame shame* from the point of view of children in labour towards bureaucrats and political leaders. Kamalikanta Bhetwal gained applause and appreciation in the form of dance from audience in his songs.

After Bhetwal mesmerized the audience, a drama on child domestic workers and children working in brick kilns was shown on the stage. After a dance by local children, the event was continued by Samragyi Malla who sang a beautiful song related to child labour. This was followed by the song by Prem Pariyar. The major highlight of the event was Kiran K.C. who was able to glue audience to their seats. He sang, showed magic and presented a joke. He insisted people on providing good care and opportunities to the child domestic worker if they have employed one at their houses.

After KC's performance, a Newari Gangnam style was presented by a local followed by a song by Ram Krishna Duwal. There were dances in between singing performance from different child clubs.



Figure 5: Children performing dance during Musical Evening in Patan

Activity no. 8

Art competition and art exhibition

An art exhibition was carried out simultaneously on the 12th June musical event. The displayed art had come from the art competition held in Madan Smarak School on 7th June, 2014 on the theme of child labour. Total 79 children had participated from 36 different schools of Lalitpur district. The art competition was organized in the joint coordination of Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan Office, UEMS and CWISH. The prize was supported by CWISH while the refreshment for children and other participants was supported by UEMS. All the participants were provided prizes.

Activity no. 9

Street drama

Street dramas were presented in 24 different locations of Lalitpur, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur district. 18 street dramas were shown by the Shaili theatre who presented the *Kachahari naatak*. In this play, audiences were involved by asking them to present solutions to the problem presented by the play. The solutions were enacted simultaneously and the practicality of the solution was shown.

The drama by Kathmandu Valley Child Club Network was presented in 6 different locations within Bhaktapur district, one of which was on the June 12th, 2014 in Bhaktapur Durbar Square. This play portrayed the situation of child domestic worker who had come from village in the hope of receiving

good education but was denied of opportunity to school. The play ends with the positive note as the police catches the abusive employer.

Strengths of the event:

- **Use of different media**

The message against child labour was disseminated through different media. First, media people were oriented against child labour and list of events in Lalitpur, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur. Community people were reached out through rally in two different districts, namely, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. Further, the larger audiences were also informed against child labour through TV talk show of News 24, Public Service Announcements in Nepal FM, Radio Sagarmatha and Ujyalo network, coverage in the media, etc. Further the events related to 12th June were regularly updated in the CWISH Facebook page.

- **Wide reach**

Use of different media for disseminating the information had resulted in the wider reach of information to people. In terms of numbers, more than 10,000 people were reached with the message against child labour. 6500 people had been aware about the green flag movement through the Rally and Green Flag Inauguration program of Lalitpur. Encouraging participation of people in the movement depicts the solidarity of people against child labour and acceptance of the movement.

- **Innovative concept**

The rally in Lalitpur marked start of a new campaign- *The Green Flag movement*. This movement is targeted to change the behavior of people towards the child workers. It is intended to discourage people to employ child workers in their homes or workplaces. The positive approach to the movement towards the elimination of widespread practice shall help to garner positive response from the public. Started as a pure Nepali movement, it has been well received and taken forward by Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan Office. The solidarity has been expressed by other 4 municipalities within Kathmandu valley.

- **Ownership of Government stakeholders in the Movement**

Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan Office has played a proactive role in implementing the Green Flag Movement in their region. Amidst 6500 people, a rally and ceremony of 7th June marked the official inauguration of the movement. They have taken the ownership of the movement and have immense potential to mobilize people within their locality. This will ensure sustainability as they belong to that area.

- **Acceptance of the movement**

People in Lalitpur district have shown excitement for the Green Flag movement through their exciting participation in the rally.

- The drama showcased in different locations- Bhaktapur and Lalitpur were interesting and had the potential to engage audience in their drama. The drama by Shaili theatre engaged the audiences by encouraging them to brainstorm the solutions and also asking them to enact being in different situations. The drama by Kathmandu Valley Child Club network engaged audiences in the drama through humorous small talks going between the crowds. Both the drama delivered clear message against child labour.

Conclusion

More than a day celebration, the movement this year, is a continuous process which has the potential to expand in terms of reach and coverage. The Green Flag Movement officially started during the World Day Against Child labour. This is piloted from Ward 14 and 21 of LSMC. Additionally, five municipalities inside Kathmandu Valley; Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City, Bhaktapur Municipality, Kirtipur Municipality, Madhyapur Municipality announced joint appeal to eliminate child labour from Kathmandu Valley.

Simultaneously, this Green Flag Movement was launched in Hetauda Municipality. The Ward No. 11 of Hetauda Municipality has declared as Child Labour Free Zone on June 12, 2014.

Additionally, all the core organizations working against child labour sat together and planned for several activities relating to advocacy, awareness, research and social mobilization for at least 2 years.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Media coverage of the events related to June 12th, 2014

<http://youtu.be/9i8FoxwV2G0>

<http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/fullNews.php?headline=LETTERS%3A+Words+and+action&NewsID=417902>

<http://arko.asia/news/nepal/bagmati/efforts-against-child-labour-futile-in-nepal/>

<http://news.yahoo.com/photos/kathmandu-june-12-2014-xinhua-children-collect-wasted-photo-121536705.html>

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<http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/fullNews.php?headline=Child+labour+still+a+real+scourge&NewsID=417850&a=3>

<http://www.ekantipur.com/np/photo-gallery/gallery-details-1901-22068.html>

<http://youtu.be/tvWJNOL1snE>

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<http://www.newsofnepal.com/new/society/2014/06/58911>

<http://ujyaaloonline.com/news/33342/rss.php>

<http://www.gorkhapatraonline.com/%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%9A%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B0->

<http://www.gorkhapatraonline.com/%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%83%E0%A4%B7%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%9F%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%8B%E0%A4%A3/15106->

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<http://www.gorkhapatraonline.com/%E0%A4%85%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%B8%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A5%E0%A4%BE.html>

<http://demokhabar.com/news-details.php?nid=4241>

<http://khasokhas.com/n/396>

<http://www.cnnenews.com/index.php?action=news&id=12336#.U5p8oScR-SI>

<http://emailkhabar.com/?p=3112>

<http://www.cfmonair.com/index.php?pageName=detail&nid=6439>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefnepal>

<http://www.gorkhapatraonline.com/%E0%A4%96%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%BE-%E0%A4%AA%E0%A5%83%E0%A4%B7%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A0/15105-%E0%A4%AD%E0%A5%88%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%B9%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%BE-%E0%A4%AC%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%B6%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%AE-%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%AF%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%80%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%A3%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%8B-%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%97%E0%A4%BF-%E0%A4%85%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%97%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%A8.html>

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<http://www.ceslam.org/index.php?pageName=newsDetail&nid=5232>

<http://nepalpati.com/madhav-pradhan-interview>

<http://nepalihimal.com/article/2902>

Annex 2: Joint appeal by 5 municipalities inside Kathmandu Valley shared during the press conference organized by DoL

“बालबालिकालाई श्रममा नलगाऔं, बालश्रम मुक्त नगर बनाऔं”

काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका, ललितपुर उपमहानगरपालिका, भक्तपुर नगरपालिका, कीर्तिपुर नगरपालिका र मध्यपुरथिमी नगरपालिकाका नगरबासीहरूमा सार्वजनिक आवाहन


“बालश्रम विरुद्धको विश्व दिवस(१२ जुन)” नेपाल लगायत विश्वभर विविध सचेतनात्मक कार्यक्रमका साथ मनाईदै छ । यस अवसरमा हामी बालश्रममुक्त नगरको कामना सहित सम्पूर्ण नगरबासीमा हार्दिक शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछौ । बालश्रम विरुद्धको विश्व दिवस मनाईरहेको आजकै दिनमा पनि नेपालमा १६ लाख बालबालिका कुनै न कुनै श्रममा संलग्न छन् । ती मध्ये ६ लाख २० हजार बालबालिका अत्यन्त जोखिमपूर्ण श्रम गरिरहेका छन् (अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम संगठन तथा केन्द्रिय तथ्याङ्क विभागको सन् २०१२ को तथ्याङ्क) । २१ औं शताब्दीमा पनि बालबालिकाको यो अवस्था विद्यमान रहनु हाम्रो लागि दुःखद कुरा हो ।

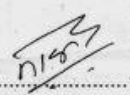
“नेपालको अन्तरिम संविधान २०६३”ले गरेको बालबालिका सम्बन्धि मौलिक हकको व्यवस्था, “बालबालिका सम्बन्धी ऐन २०४८”, “बाल श्रम (निषेध र नियमित) गर्ने ऐन २०५६”, “बालबालिका सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रिय नीति २०६९”, “बालअधिकार संरक्षण तथा सम्बर्द्धन कार्यक्रम (कार्यान्वयन) निर्देशिका २०६५”, “स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन ऐन २०५५”, “बालमैत्री स्थानीय शासन : राष्ट्रिय रणनीति २०६८”, “बालश्रम राष्ट्रिय गुरु योजना २०११-२०२०” लगायतका राष्ट्रिय कानून तथा नीतिले दिएको स्थानीय निकायको भूमिका, जिम्मेवारी तथा दायित्वलाई बोध गरी, बालबालिकाबाट लिईने श्रम शोषण हो र उनीहरूलाई दिईने शिक्षा अधिकार हो भन्ने यथार्थतालाई मनन गर्दै हामी देशको राजधानी काठमाडौं उपत्यकाका पाँचै नगरपालिकाहरू: काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका, ललितपुर उप-महानगरपालिका, भक्तपुर नगरपालिका, कीर्तिपुर नगरपालिका र मध्यपुरथिमी नगरपालिका क्षेत्रलाई बालश्रम मुक्त बनाउन प्रतिवद्धता जनाउँदै निम्न प्रयासहरूको पहल गर्दछौ:

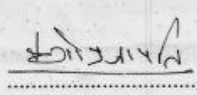
- “बालबालिकालाई श्रममा नलगाऔं, बालश्रम मुक्त नगर बनाऔं” भन्ने अभियानका साथ नगर क्षेत्र भित्र बालश्रम विरुद्धको सचेतनात्मक कार्यक्रम व्यापक रूपमा अगाडि ल्याइने छ ।
- बालश्रमको अनुगमन गर्न पाँचै नगरपालिका बीच एक संयुक्त अनुगमन समितिको गठन गरी अनुगमन कार्य आजै देखि शुरू गरिने छ ।
- अनुगमन पछि बालबालिकालाई कानून विपरित श्रममा लगाउने विरुद्ध कानुनी कारवाही अगाडि बढाईने छ । यस कार्यमा श्रम विभाग, श्रम कार्यालय, केन्द्रिय बाल कल्याण समिति, बाल हेल्पलाइन १०९८ तथा नेपाल प्रहरी लगायत सबै सरोकारवालाहरूसँग सहकार्य गरिने छ ।
- त्यसैगरी उद्धार गरिएका बालबालिकाको आपत्कालिन सहयोग, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं सामाजिक पुनर्स्थापनाको लागि विभिन्न गैरसरकारी संघसंस्थाहरूसँग सहकार्य गरिने छ ।


यसर्थ १६ वर्ष मुनिका बालबालिकालाई आफ्नो घर एवम् व्यवसायमा जोखिमपूर्ण तथा निकृष्ट श्रममा नलगाउन र यस अभियानलाई सहयोग गर्न हामी सम्पूर्ण नगरबासी तथा व्यवसायीहरूमा हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछौ ।

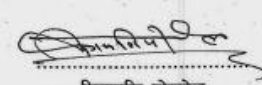
हामी बाल श्रम मुक्त नगर बनाउने अभियानका साथ बालअधिकार सुनिश्चितता सहितको बालमैत्री नगर निर्माण गर्न रणनीतिक योजना सहित अगाडि बढिरहेका छौ । बालबालिकासँग सम्बन्धित एवम् क्रियाशिल सम्पूर्ण सरकारी निकायहरू, कार्यालयहरू, राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संघ-संस्थाहरू, स्थानीय समूहहरू लगायत सम्पूर्णमा यस बाल श्रम मुक्त एवम् बाल मैत्री नगर निर्माण अभियानमा पूर्ण सहयोग, सहकार्य एवम् हातेमालो गर्न हामी सबैमा खुला आवाहन तथा अनुरोध गर्दछौ ।


धनबहादुर श्रेष्ठ
 प्रमुख तथा कार्यकारी अधिकृत
 काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका,


मोहननाथ मास्के
 प्रमुख तथा कार्यकारी अधिकृत
 ललितपुर उप-महानगरपालिका,


कृष्णगोपाल प्रजापति
 नि.प्रमुख तथा कार्यकारी अधिकृत
 भक्तपुर नगरपालिका,


केशव भट्टराई
 प्रमुख तथा कार्यकारी अधिकृत
 कीर्तिपुर नगरपालिका


बिश्वमणि पोखरेल
 प्रमुख तथा कार्यकारी अधिकृत
 मध्यपुरथिमी नगरपालिका

मिति-२०७१/२/२८

बालश्रम हटाउन हरियो भण्डा

२९ वर्षीय महिना

ललितपुर उपमहानगरपालिका वडा नं. २९ निवासी संगीता शक्य भण्डा लिएर घर फर्किदै थिइन । महिला समूहहरूको ग्यालीमा सहभागी भएर फर्किँएकी शक्यले छरछिमेकहरूले किन हरियो भण्डा लिएर आएको भनी सोच्दा उनले भनिन् 'यो हरियो भण्डा बालश्रम प्रयोग नभएको घरमा राख्ने हो ।'

लितपुर उपमहानगरपालिका वडा नं. २९ स्थित युवाहरूले महिला समूहमा आबद्ध शक्य मात्र होइन महिला समूहमा आबद्ध महिलाहरूबीच हरियो भण्डा अभियान बारे छलफल भइरहेको छ ।

ललितपुर उपमहानगरपालिकाले बालश्रममुक्त नगर बनाउने उद्देश्यले महिलाहरूलाई परिचालन गरी सो अभियान शुरु गराएको अहिले महिलाहरूबीच हरियो भण्डा अभियान त्यससँग जोडिएको बालश्रम छलफलको विषय बनेको छ ।

घरेलु बालश्रमले शलकाधिकार र व्यक्ति विकास हुनबाट वञ्चित गराउँछ । यसले बालबालिकाहरू पढ्न नपाउने, लागूऔषध दुर्व्यसनीमा फस्ने गराउँछ भनेर महिला समूहहरूबीच समूहगत छलफल भइरहेको पनि छ ।

बालश्रमविरुद्धको विषय दिवसको अवसरमा उपमहानगरपालिका समाज कल्याण महाशाखाको सो अभियान शुरु गरेको हो । हरियो भण्डा अभियान बालश्रममुक्त घर, टोल, समुदाय र समाज निर्माण गर्न अति बढाइएका बालश्रमविरुद्ध



यसले गर्दा बालश्रम राख्ने व्यक्तिहरूलाई नैतिक, र सामाजिक दबाव उत्पन्न हुने गर्दछ । बालबालिकाको केना क्रियाशिल संस्था सिधिसका प्रेम विमले भन्छन्- बालश्रम राख्ने व्यक्ति उद्योग, व्यवसाय र कारखानाले बालश्रममा संलग्न गराइएका ती बालबालिकाहरू सामाजिक संरक्षणका साथ पारिवारिक पुनर्निर्माण गराई त्यसकै श्रमिक प्रयोग गर्ने अभियानमा संलग्न हुने अपेक्षा रहेको छ ।

अभियान ल्याएको जागरणलाई समीक्षा गर्दै बालश्रममुक्त नगर बनाउन उपयुक्त नीति योजना बनाउन प्रतिबद्ध रहेको छ ।

उपमहानगरपालिका समाज कल्याण महाशाखाका प्रमुख अशोक श्रेष्ठको भनाइ रहेको छ । अभियानको मुख्य उद्देश्य बालश्रमको अन्त्य गरी बालश्रमरहित घर, टोल र बालमैत्री समुदाय र समाजको निर्माण गर्नु हो ।

सबैलाई बालश्रमविरुद्धको यस अभियानमा संलग्न हुन आग्रह गर्दै महाशाखा प्रमुख अशोक श्रेष्ठले भने- नेपाल सरकारले सन् २०१६ सम्ममा निवृत्त प्रकाश बालश्रमलाई अन्त्य गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेको छ । यसका लागि प्रभावकारी अभियान सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्ने खोजो रहेको छ ।

२०६९/०८/१२ जुद्धवार

बालश्रमिक मुक्त घरमा हरियो झन्डा

जितु घले

काठमाडौं : उपत्यकाका घरमा अब हरियो झन्डा फहराइने भएको छ। बालश्रमिक नराखेको जनाउ दिन घरधनीले हरियो झन्डा फहराउनेछन्। समाजसेवा तथा मानवअधिकारमा महिला र बालबालिका (सिबिस) ले उपत्यकाबाट यो अभियान सुरु गरेको हो। स्थानीय निकायको सहकार्यमा सिबिसले प्रत्येक घरको

स्थलगत अनुगमन गरी बालश्रमिक नभएका घरमा हरियो झन्डा झुन्ड्याउन लागेको हो। यो अभियान ललितपुर र हेटौँडाबाट सुरु गरिएको छ।

नगरपालिकाले घरधनीलाई निःशुल्क झन्डा उपलब्ध गराउनेछ। 'बालश्रमिक मुक्त घरमा फहराइने हरियो झन्डा बालश्रमिक रहेका अन्य घरधनीका लागि उदाहरण बन्न सक्छ', सिबिसका कार्यक्रम संयोजक युवराज घिमिरेले भने, 'एउटै टोलका १० घरमा यस्तो झन्डा राखिएपछि


बालश्रमिक भएका घरधनी पनि उनीहरूलाई हटाएर हरियो झन्डा झुन्ड्याउन बाध्य हुनेछन्।' घरमा हरियो झन्डा फहराइएपछि त्यहाँ जिल्लास्थित बालसंरक्षण समितिले अनुगमन गर्ने घिमिरेले बताए। ललितपुर र हेटौँडामा यो अभियान सफल भए अन्य सहरी क्षेत्रमा कार्यन्वयन गरिनेछ।

सिबिसका अनुसार उपत्यकामा मात्रै २१ हजारभन्दा बढी बालश्रमिक छन्। मुलुकभर भने १७ लाख बालबालिका विभिन्न प्रकारका श्रममा

संलग्न छन्। यसमध्ये एक लाख २७ हजार बालबालिका अत्यन्त तल्लो स्तरका श्रमिक छन्। घिमिरेका अनुसार प्रत्येक दुईजना बालश्रमिकमध्ये एकजना यौनहिंसाको सिकार भएका छन्। श्रमिक बालबालिकाले सार्वजनिक बिदा र कामअनुसार पारिश्रमिक पनि पाउँदैनन्। 'यस्ता बालबालिका शिक्षा प्राप्त गर्नसमेत वञ्चित छन्', उनले भने। नेपालको संविधान २०६३ मा १६ वर्षभन्दा मुनिका कुनै पनि बालबालिकालाई श्रममा लगाउन नपाइने व्यवस्था छ।


२०६९/०३/०९
आइतवार

Annex 4: Leaflet for the Green flag movement produced by LSMC and CWISH and distributed on June 7 during the Rally with Green Flag



बालबालिकालाई श्रममा नलगाऔं : बालश्रम रहित नगर बनाऔं

बाल श्रम विरुद्ध हरियो झण्डा अभियान



पृष्ठभूमि

बालश्रम विश्वव्यापीरूपमा नै तितो यथार्थ को रूपमा देखिएको छ । अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम संगठनले विश्वव्यापी रूपमा सन् २०१३ को सेप्टेम्बरमा निकालेको तथ्यांक अनुसार संसार भरि १६ करोड ८० लाख बालबालिकाहरू श्रममा संलग्न छन् भने ८ करोड ५० लाख बालबालिकाहरू जोखिम पूर्ण श्रममा संलग्न छन् । राष्ट्रिय श्रमशक्ति सर्वेक्षण २००८ अनुसार नेपालमा १६ लाख बालबालिकाहरू श्रममा संलग्न रहेको पाइएको छ भने ६ लाख २१ हजार बालबालिकाहरू जोखिमपूर्ण श्रममा छन् । विगत लामो समय देखि विभिन्न सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी संस्थाका प्रयासका कारण नेपालमा विगत १० वर्ष भन्दा आजको स्थितिमा बालश्रमिकहरूको अवस्थामा सुधार आउनु र संख्यामा कमी आउँदै जानु सुखद कुरा भए पनि बालश्रम विरुद्ध अबै पनि धेरै कार्यहरू गर्नु आवश्यक देखिएको छ ।

श्रममा बालबालिकाको प्रयोग ले लाखौं बालबालिकाहरू आधारभूत तथा मौलिक अधिकार जस्तै शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सहभागीता र परिवार संग बस्ने अधिकार बाट वञ्चित छन् । श्रमशोषण, कार्यक्षेत्रमा हुने हिंसा, भेदभाव र यौनजन्य हिंसा, स्वास्थ्य तथा शिक्षाको अभाव र बाबु आमा संग टाढा रहनु पर्ने बाध्यताले उनीहरूको मौलिक अधिकार, मानवअधिकार संबन्धि विश्वव्यापी घोषणा पत्र १९४८ र बालअधिकार संबन्धि महासन्धी १९८९ ले प्रत्याभुत गरेको अधिकार बाट वञ्चित रहेका छन् । नेपाल सरकारले बालअधिकार संरक्षणकालागि विभिन्न प्रयासहरू अगाडि बढाएको छ भने बालश्रम उन्मुलन गर्नका लागि बालश्रम सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रिय गुर्योजना (२०११ - २०२०) ले नेपालबाट २०७३ (सन् २०१६) सम्ममानिकृष्ट प्रकारको बालश्रम अन्त्य र २०७७ (सन् २०२०) सम्ममा सबै प्रकारको बालश्रम अन्त्य गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेको छ । स्थानिय स्वायत्त शासन ऐन २०५५ ले बालबालिका लाई केन्द्रविन्दुमा राखेर योजना बनाउनु पर्दछ भनेको छ भने बालमैत्री स्थानिय शासन: राष्ट्रिय रणनीति २०६८, बालमैत्री स्थानिय शासन कार्यान्वयन कार्यविधि २०६८ अनुरूप बालमैत्री नगर बनाउनका लागि बालश्रम न्यूनिकरण हुनु पर्ने व्यवस्था पनि रहेको छ । बालबालिका सम्बन्धी ऐन २०४८, बालश्रम(निषेध र नियमित गर्ने) ऐन २०५६, बालबालिका सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रियनीति २०६५ लगायतका कानूनी व्यवस्थाले पनि बालश्रमलाई निषेध गरेको छ ।

नेपाल सरकारले सन् २०१६ सम्ममा निकृष्ट प्रकारको बालश्रम लाई अन्त्य गर्न राखेको लक्ष्य पुरा गर्ने समय अब २ वर्ष पनि छैन । यस्का लागि प्रभावकारी अभियान संचालन गर्नु जरुरी छ । यस्ता अभियान स्थानीय सरकारको नेतृत्वमा समुदायस्तरमा सबैको साभ्ता अभियान बनाएर लान सकेमा बालश्रम अन्त्यको लागि राज्यले सफलता प्राप्त गर्न सक्दछ । स्थानीय सरकार ले समुदायमा प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा काम गर्ने र समुदाय सँग सन्निकटताको सिद्धान्तमा रहेर काम गर्ने साथै बालबालिका सहित सबै नागरिकको संरक्षणमा जिम्मेवार भएकोले यस नगरपालिका ले बाल श्रम विरुद्ध हरियो भण्डा अभियान अगाडि ल्याएको हो ।

हरियो भण्डा अभियान के हो ?

हरियो भण्डा अभियान बालश्रम मुक्त घर, टोल, समुदाय र समाज निर्माण गर्ने स्थानीय निकाय, नागरिक समाजर स्थानीय बालसंरक्षण संरचनाहरूले अघि बढाएको बालश्रम विरुद्ध दवाव दिने सकारात्मक अभियान हो । यो स्थानीय निकाय तथा संरचनाहरूले संचालन गरेको बालश्रम विरुद्धको सकारात्मक अभियान हो । यो अभियान अर्न्तगत समुदायमा रहेका नागरिकहरूले आफ्नो घर, पसल तथा कारखानामा सबैले देख्ने गरि हरियो भण्डा राख्ने छन् । जुन बालश्रम नरहेको प्रतिकात्मक संकेत हो । स्थानीय सरकार र समुदायले त्यो भण्डा राखेको घर, कारखाना, उद्योग र व्यवसायमा बालश्रमको प्रयोग छैन भन्ने बुझ्दछ र जस्ताई नगर स्तरीय अनुगमन समिति ले प्रभावकारी अनुगमन माफत बालश्रमिकको उद्धार, पुनर्स्थापना र आवश्यक कानुनी कारवाहीको लागि प्रक्रिया अगाडी बढाउँछ । बालश्रम प्रयोग नभएका सबै घर, कलकारखाना र होटल हरूमा यो भण्डा राखिने छ । यसको अर्थ बालश्रम राख्ने व्यक्तिहरू लाई नैतिक तथा सामाजिक दवाव उत्पन्न हुन्छ जस्तै गर्दा बालश्रम राखेका व्यक्ति, उद्योग, व्यवसाय र कारखानाले बालश्रम मा संलग्न गराइएका ति बालबालिकाहरू सामाजिक संरक्षणका साथ पारिवारिक पुनर्मिलन गराई क्यस्क श्रमिक प्रयोग गर्ने अभियानमा सरिक हुने छन् । ललितपुर उ.म.न.पा ले यस अभियान माफत निरन्तर अनुगमनका कार्यक्रम हरू आफ्नै नेतृत्वमा गर्ने छ र बालश्रमिकहरूको उद्धार तथा पारिवारिक पुनर्मिलनका कार्यक्रमहरू समेत संचालन गर्ने र बालश्रम विरुद्धको हरियो भण्डा अभियानलाई निरन्तर रूपमा प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने छ ।

यस अभियानको मुख्य उद्देश्य भनेकै बालश्रमको अन्त्य गरि बालश्रम रहित घर, टोल र बालमैत्री समुदाय र समाजको निर्माण गर्नु हो । ललितपुर उपमहानगरपालिका, नागरिक समाज, उद्योगी, व्यवसायी, संचारकर्मी, शिक्षक तथा सम्पुर्ण राष्ट्र सेवक लगायत सम्पुर्ण नगरवासीहरू लाई श्रममा बालबालिकाको प्रयोग नगर्न र बालश्रम विरुद्धको अभियानमा सहभागी हुन अनुरोध गर्दछौ ।

ललितपुर उपमहानगरपालिका



बालश्रम विरुद्ध विश्व दिवस २०१४

बालश्रम प्रयोग नगरौ : यो सामाजिक तथा कानूनी अपराध हो

बालश्रम आधुनिक द्वास्ताको स्वरूप हो । आज पनि विश्वमा १६ करोड ८० लाख बालबालिकाहरू श्रमरूपी बन्ने बाध्य छन् । एक्काइसौं सताब्दीको आधुनिक युगमा पनि शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य र आधारभूत अधिकारबाट वञ्चित गरि बालबालिकाहरूलाई श्रमिकको रूपमा प्रयोग गरिरहनु सम्पूर्ण विश्वको लागि लज्जाको विषय बन्न पुगेको छ ।

श्रमशक्ति सर्वेक्षण, २०६६ अनुसार नेपालमा १६ लाख बालबालिकाहरू श्रमिकको रूपमा कार्य गर्न बाध्य छन् । तीमध्ये ६ लाख २१ हजार बालबालिका जोखिमयुक्त श्रममा रहेका छन् । अध्ययनका आधारमा नेपालमा रहेका धेरै बालश्रमिकहरू अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रको श्रममा संलग्न भएको पाइएको छ । जसअनुसार बालबालिकाहरू कृषि, घरेलु, भरिया, इटा भट्टा, खानी, चिया-पसल र सडकमा छन् । नेपालमा श्रममा संलग्न भएका १६ लाख बालबालिकाहरूमध्ये करिब ५ लाख बालिकाहरू तथा ७ लाख बालकहरू रहेका छन् । यसमध्ये पनि २४.७ प्रतिशत (३ लाख ६५ हजार) ५ देखि ८ वर्ष उमेर समूहका, ५१.३ प्रतिशत (८ लाख २१ हजार) १० देखि १४ वर्ष उमेर समूहका तथा २४ प्रतिशत (३ लाख ८३ हजार) श्रमिक बालबालिकाहरू १५ देखि १७ वर्ष उमेर समूहका रहेका छन् ।

बालश्रम विरुद्ध विश्व दिवस

बालश्रम विरुद्ध विश्व दिवस संसारभरि नै सन् २००२ देखि मनाउन सुरुवात गरिएको हो । निकट प्रकारको बालश्रमविरुद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम संगठनको महासन्धि १८२ र श्रममा संलग्न हुने न्यूनतम उमेर सम्बन्धी महासन्धि १३८ लाई अनुमोदन गरेको स्मरणमा हरेक वर्ष १२ जुनलाई बालश्रमविरुद्धको विश्व दिवसको रूपमा विश्वभरि नै मनाइने गरिन्छ । यसै सन्दर्भमा विगत वर्षहरू भैं यस वर्ष पनि १२ जुन लाई "Extend social Protection: Combat child labor" भन्ने नाराका साथ १३ औं बालश्रम विरुद्ध विश्व दिवस संसार भरि नै मनाइदैछ । हामी पनि १२ जुन लाई नेपालबाट बालश्रमलाई अन्त्य गर्ने प्रतिबद्धताका साथ कार्य गर्न र बालश्रम अन्त्यका लागि हातेमालो गरी अघि बढ्न आग्रह गर्दै यस दिनलाई उत्सवको रूपमा मनाउन अनुरोध गर्दछौं । यस दिनले सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी निकाय र नागरिक समुदायलाई बालश्रम विरुद्ध आफूले गरेका काम र उपलब्धिहरू मापन गर्नलाई सचेत गराउँदछ । बालश्रम विरुद्धको अभियानमा एकजुट हुन हामी आह्वान गर्दछौं ।

बालश्रमले गरिबी बढाउँछ

कतिपय अभिभावकले मिठो खान पाउँछन्, राम्रो लाउन पाउँछन् भन्ने आशामा आफ्ना बालबालिकालाई शहरमा काम गर्न पठाइने गरेको पाइन्छ । यसरी सानै उमेरमा बालबालिकाहरूलाई परिवारबाट टाढा राखेर अरुको घर, कलकारखाना, यातायात तथा अन्य क्षेत्रमा श्रममा संलग्न बालबालिकाहरू कुटपिट, हेपाइ, अत्याधिक कामगर्नु पर्ने जस्ता कारणले दुःख पाइरहेका छन् । सानै उमेरमा बालबालिकाहरू श्रममा संलग्न हुँदा उनीहरूमा निम्न असर पर्न सक्छ :

- बालबालिकामाथि हुने दुर्व्यवहार, शोषण र हिंसाको संख्यामा बृद्धि हुन जान्छ ।
- बालबालिकाहरू यौन शोषणमा पर्छन् ।
- उमेर भन्दा बढी भारी बोक्नु पर्ने, लामो समयसम्म काम गर्नु पर्ने भएकोले स्वास्थ्य मा बाधा र दुर्घटनाले ज्यान जान पनि सक्छ ।
- बालबालिकाहरू पढ्न नपाउने, लागूपदार्थको कुलतमा फँस्ने र बेचबिखनमा पर्ने सक्ने सम्भावना बढि हुन्छ ।
- समाजमा साक्षरता प्रतिज्ञात घट्दछ ।
- रोजगारमा बालबालिकाको संलग्नताले व्यक्तीहरूको रोजगार खोसिने र बेरोजगारीको संख्या बढ्दछ ।

बुवा आमा र परिवारले आफ्ना छोरा-छोरी प्रतिको आफ्नो दायित्वलाई नभुल्नु । हरेक बालबालिकाको आफ्ना बाबुआमासंग बस्ने नैसर्गिक अधिकार छ । त्यसैले हामी अभिभावकहरूमा आफ्ना बालबालिकाहरूलाई श्रममा संलग्न नगराउन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछौ ।

बालश्रम को प्रयोग सामाजिक र कानूनी अपराध

बालबालिकालाई श्रममा लगाउनु संविधानको मर्म र कानून विपरित काम गर्नु हो । नेपालको अन्तरिम संविधान, २०६३ ले कुनैपनि बालबालिकाहरूलाई कुनै किसिमको श्रम शोषण तथा दुर्व्यवहार गर्नुहुँदैन भनेको छ । त्यस्तै बालबालिका संबन्धी ऐनले पनि यसलाई दण्डनीय मानेको छ ।

बालश्रम नियमित र निषेधित गर्ने ऐन २०५६ ले बालश्रम प्रयोग गरेमा निम्न कानूनी व्यवस्था गरेको छ ।

- १६ वर्ष मुनिका बालबालिकाहरू लाई कुनैपनि किसिमको श्रममा संलग्न गराउन पाइँदैन ।
- कसैले पनि बालबालिकालाई ललाईफकाई, भुब्याई, डर त्रास, प्रलोभन, दवावमा पारी वा अन्य कुनै तरिकाले निजको इच्छाविरुद्ध श्रमिकको रूपमा काममा लगाउनु हुँदैन । इच्छा विपरित काममा लगाएमा १ वर्षसम्म कैद वा रु ५०,००० ।- सम्म जरिवाना वा दुवै सजाय हुनेछ ।
- त्यस्तै १६ भन्दा मुनिका बालबालिकालाई घरेलु श्रम जस्तो निकृष्ट प्रकारको श्रममा संलग्न गराउन बन्देज गरेको छ । यदि कसैले प्रयोग गरेमा १ वर्षसम्म कैद र रु ५००००। सम्म जरिवाना वा दुवै दण्ड र सजाय हुन्छ ।

बालबालिकाहरूलाई घर, होटल, कलकारखाना कहिँ पनि काममा लगाउनु कानूनी रूपमा दण्डनीय छ । तसर्थ हामी बालबालिकालाई श्रमिकको रूपमा प्रयोग नगर्न अनुरोध गर्दछौ । यदि आफ्नो समुदाय वरपर बालश्रम भएको पाइएको छ भने शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य र सामाजिक सुरक्षाको ग्यारेन्टीका साथ पारिवारिक पुनर्मिलनको लागि कार्यहरूको थालनी गरी कानूनी दण्ड सजायबाट जोगिनु होस् किनभने बालश्रमको प्रयोग कानूनी तथा सामाजिक रूपमा अपराध हो ।

बालश्रमको प्रयोग दण्डनीय छ : बालश्रम बन्द गरौ ।

नेपाल सरकार
श्रम तथा रोजगार मन्त्रालय
श्रम विभाग
मिनाभवन काठमाडौं
फोन : ८१०७११७, ८१०७११८