

**International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
Kathmandu, Nepal**

CHILD LABOUR SITUATION IN NEPAL

(Report From Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96)

**by
Bhim Raj Suwal
Bal Kumar KC
Keshab Prasad Adhikari**

**CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
KATHMANDU
NEPAL**

September, 1997

Acknowledgments

The study on *Child Labour Situation in Nepal* was carried out in 1996 as a sub-set of a larger study on *Employment Situation in Nepal*. While administering questionnaire survey in the field, children between ages 5-14 years were given special attention. The overall questionnaire content was the same as that for the larger survey. Dummy tables for the child labour study were from the ILO Office which sponsored this particular study. No attempt was made to go over and beyond the scope of the questionnaire content of the Employment Survey.

All faculty members of the Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) have been involved in the overall operation and finalization of the larger baseline survey on Employment of which this particular study is a sub-set. Their contribution is highly commendable.

I am very grateful to Mr. H. Ghosh, Sub-regional Advisor of ILO for initiating the project and providing every assistance available. I am highly indebted to Dr. R. H. Choudhary, Member of CST, UNFPA Regional Office in Kathmandu for conceptualizing the project and finalizing the questionnaire.

Mr. Kebebew Ashagrie, Chief, Statistics of Employment & Unemployment and Technical Cooperation, Bureau of Statistics, International Labour Office, Geneva, had been instrumental in guiding our faculty through various steps of write up to finalize the report. CDPS owes tremendous debt to him.

Finally, Mr. Bhim Raj Suwal, Lecturer of CDPS, deserves special thanks for tabulating and preparing the report in consultation with Mr. Ashagrie. Any further correction or comment by ILO to improve the report will be highly appreciated.

Dr. Bal Kumar KC
Project Director

**NATIONAL MIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT (ME) AND BIRTH, DEATH AND
CONTRACEPTION (BDC) STUDY, 1995/96**

Research Team

SN	Name	Status	Study
1	Dr. Bal Kumar KC	Project Director	MEBDC Study
2	Dr. Parthiveshor P. Timilsina	Principal Investigator	Migration and Child Labour Study
3	Dr. Devendra Chhetry	Principal Investigator	Employment Study
4	Dr. Pitamber Rawal	Chief Data Management Expert	MEBDC Study
5	Dr. Prakash D. Pant	Co-Investigator	Employment Study
6	Dr. Bhim Prasad Subedi	Principal Investigator	BDC Study
7	Mr. Bhim Raj Suwal	Co-Investigator	Migration Study
8	Mr. Govinda Subedi	Co-Investigator	Child Labour Study
9	Mr. Prem Singh Bisht	Research Team Member	ME Study
10	Mr. Pushp Kamal Subedi	Co-Investigator	BDC Study
11	Mr. Rudra Prasad Gautam	Research Team Member	ME Study
12	Mr. Bidhan Acharya	Research Team Member	MEBDC Study
13	Mr. Yogendra B. Gurung	Research Team Member	MEBDC Study
14	Mr. Keshab P. Adhikari	Research Team Member	MEBDC Study
15	Mr. Bal K. Mabuhang	Research Team Member	MEBDC Study
16	Mr. Dhanendra V. Shakya	Research Team Member	MEBDC Study
17	Ms. Laxmi Limbu	Research Assistant	MEBDC Study
18	Ms. Indira Phuyal	Research Assistant	MEBDC Study

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

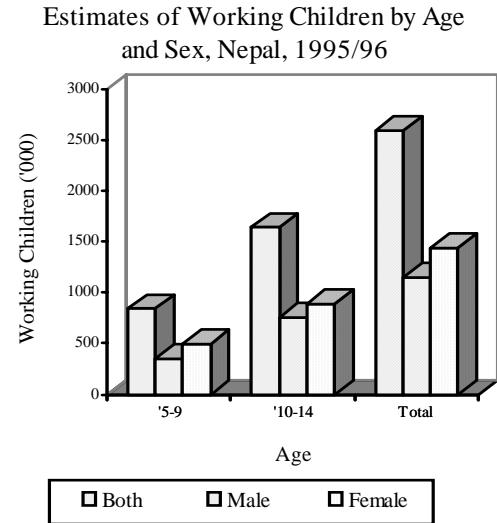
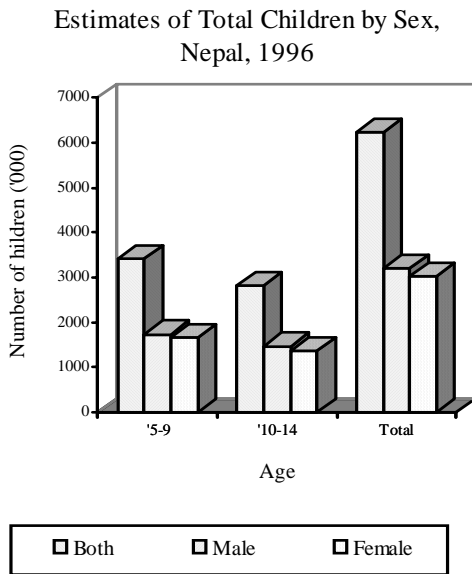
This report focuses on the study on child labour situation in Nepal with nationally representative sample. The present study is not from a separate survey on child labour but as a piggy bag of the Employment Survey, 1995/96. Samples were selected separately from rural and urban areas of Nepal. Probability proportionate to size, *pps*, procedure was adopted for the selection of sample from both rural and urban areas where the measure of size being the household counts of rural/urban wards.

The main objective of this study is to find out level, pattern, and differentials in child labour in Nepal. This study is based on the economic explanation of child labour. Estimates of child labour is primarily based on their participation in economic activities in both absolute as well as relative terms. However, the report provides further analysis of economically active children by their current school attendance, types of work and number of working hours in assessing the extent of child labour in the country. For this purpose, decomposition techniques are applied to make the sample values as equivalent to population.

There are 2.6 M Working Children in Nepal

It is estimated that there are 6.2 M child population (29.1% of total population) in Nepal as of early 1996, out of which approximately 2.6 M children worked during one year preceding the survey. The corresponding work participation of children is estimated to be 41.7 per cent. As compared to the male children (36.1%), work participation rate is found to be remarkably higher among female children (47.6%). It is demonstrated that higher work participation of female children is mainly due to their higher participation in noneconomic activities. However, male and female children do not vary much in terms of economic participation rate (27.9% for males and 25.5% for females).

Work participation of the rural children is nearly 2 times higher than that of urban children. Work participation rate for rural children is estimated to be 43.4 per cent. The corresponding figure for the urban children is 23.0 per cent. Mountain zone has the highest work participation rate of 52.2 per cent and it is lowest in the Tarai (36.6%). Among the development regions, the lowest work participation rate of children is found in the Western region (33.2%), and the highest in the Mid western (50.4%) and Farwestern regions (48.7%). All the zones and regions demonstrate a higher work participation rate for female children.



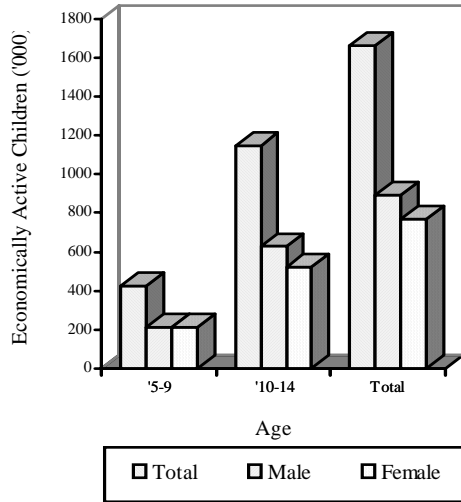
Work participation rate of children decreases as educational level of household heads increases. Households with nonagricultural occupation have children with lower work participation rate. Work participation rate of children tends to decrease with increasing family size. But work participation of children does not appear to vary with respect to size of household's landholdings.

Child Labour Under Different Criteria

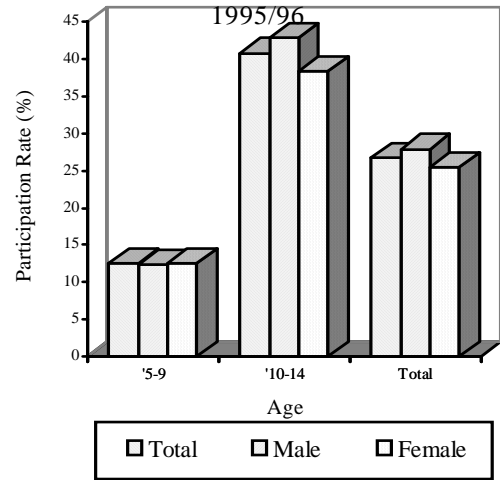
Criterion I: Child Labour as of Economic Participation Rate of the Children

It is estimated that, of the 2.6 M working children in Nepal, 1.7 M participate economic activities. This comprises of 26.7 per cent of the total children in the country. If the term *child labour* is defined merely in terms of their participation in economic activities irrespective of their current school attendance, type of activities and duration of work, child labour in Nepal constitutes 26.7 per cent. The corresponding figures for male and female children are 27.9 and 25.5 per cent respectively. As there is a marginal difference in the economic participation rate by sex of the children, incidence of child labour in Nepal does not vary much among male and female children. However, incidence of child labour among children aged 10-14 years (40.8% or 1,150 T) is more than 3 times higher as compared to the younger children aged 5-9 years (12.5% or 426 T).

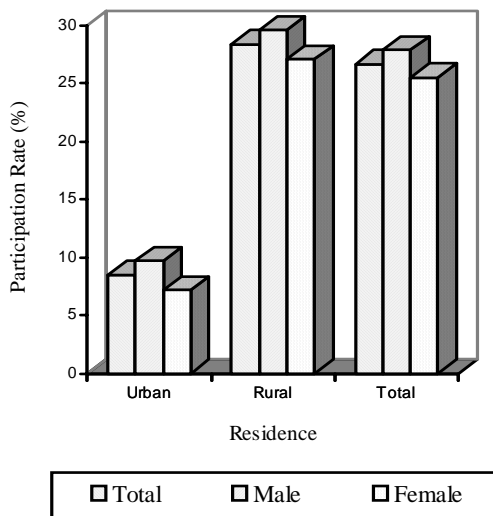
Number of Economically Active Children by Age and Sex, Nepal, 1995/96



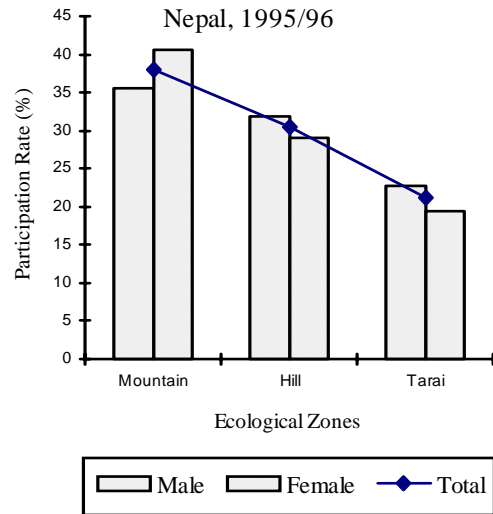
Economic Participation Rate of Children by Age and Sex, Nepal, 1995/96



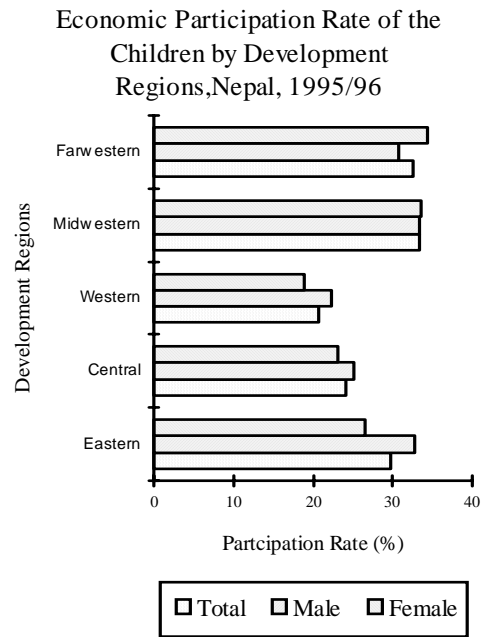
Economic Participation Rate of the Children by Residence, Nepal, 1995/96



Economic Participation Rate of the Children by Ecological Zones, Nepal, 1995/96



Children in mountain zone constituted 38 per cent who participated in economic activities followed by 30.5 (862 T) per cent in the hill, and 21.2 per cent (622 T) in the Tarai. As compared to male children (35.6%), child labour in mountain is higher among female children (40.6%). Incidence of child labour is the highest in Midwestern and Farwestern development regions. Child labour in these regions is estimated to be about 33 per cent as compared to 24.2 per cent in Central and 29.8 per cent in Eastern region. The lowest incidence of child labour is found in Western region (20.7%).

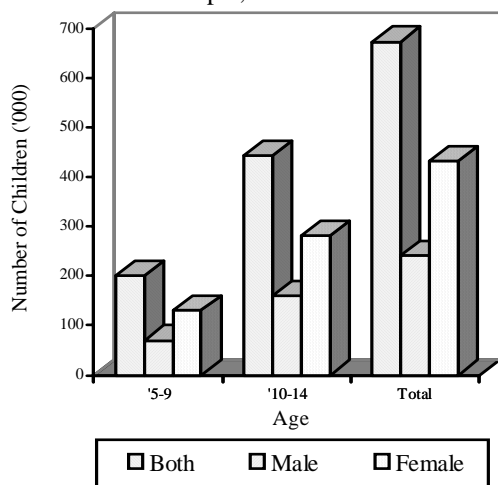


Incidence of child labour is found to be higher among male than female children in all the development regions except Farwestern region. Incidence of child labour is found to be reduced with increasing level of household head's education and shift of their occupation from agricultural to nonagricultural activities and increasing family size. However, it increases with increasing size of household's landholdings.

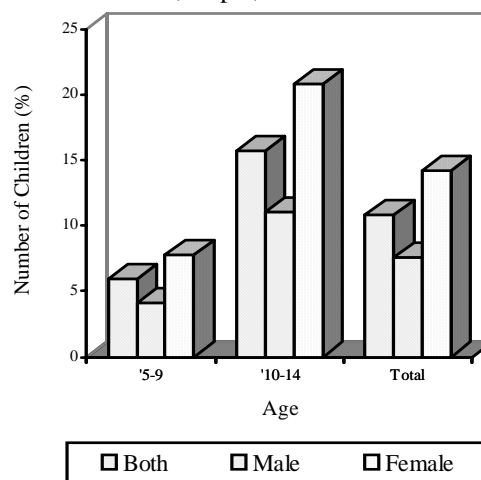
Criterion II: Child Labour as of Economic Participation Rate of the Children Without School Attendance

Of the 1.7 M economically active children, 673 T or 10.8 per cent do not attend school. Number of economically active male and female children not attending school comprise of 7.6 (242 T) and 14.3 per cent (432 T) respectively. Thus, if we consider *child labour* as of economic participation of the children without school attendance irrespective of types and duration of work, incidence of child labour in Nepal is 10.8 per cent, 7.6 per cent for male children and 14.3 per cent for female children. Thus, under this definition, incidence of child labour among female children is nearly two times higher than among male children.

Economically Active Children Who Do Not Go To School by Age and Sex, Nepal, 1995/96



Economic Participation of the Children Who Do Not Attend School by Age and Sex, Nepal, 1995/96



In rural areas, 11.6 per cent of the children involved in economic activities without school attendance. The corresponding figure for the urban areas is estimated to be 2.3 per cent. It implies that incidence of child labour in rural areas is about 6 times higher than in urban areas under this definition of child labour. Considering the sex of the children according to the current place of residence, rural areas (15.5%) show that incidence of child labour among female children in rural areas (15.5%) is more than 7 times higher than in urban areas (2.3%). For males, it is just 4 times higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Under this criterion, mountain has 18.1 per cent of the incidence of child labour, 9.7 per cent for male children and 26.8 per cent for female children. However, hill (9.9%) and Tarai (10.6%) do not vary much in terms of child labour under this definition. Similarly, child labour is highest in Mid and Farwestern development regions. Child labour under this criterion is about 16 per cent in these regions, followed by 11.4 per cent in Central and 10.5 per cent in Eastern region. Western region has 5.0 per cent child labour. As compared to male children, child labour is higher among female children in all the regions. Gender disparity in child labour is more pronounced in Mid and Farwestern regions.

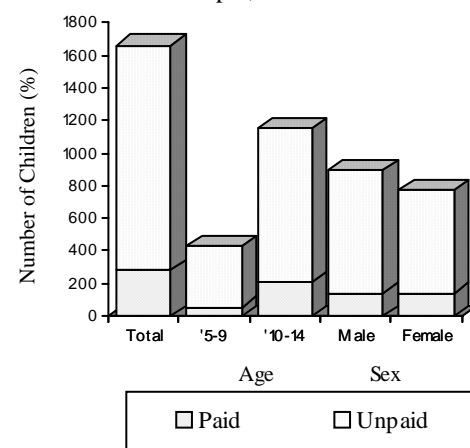
Under this definition, child labour is found to be 2 times higher among children belonging to the illiterate heads as compared to those belonging to households with primary level education of household heads. Incidence of children labour among children of either sexes decreases with increasing level of household head's education. Similarly, child labour is found reduced as the

occupation of household heads shifts from agriculture to nonagriculture. Incidence of child labour under this criterion does not vary with respect to increasing family size, and the size of household's landholdings.

Criterion III: Child Labour as of Participation Rate of the Children in Paid Activities

Of the economically active children, 278 T are involved in paid activities which comprise of 4.5 per cent of the total children in the country. The corresponding figures for male and female children are 4.3 and 4.6 per cent respectively. If *child labour* is considered as participating in paid activities irrespective of current school attendance, types and duration of work, it constitutes 4.5 per cent in the country, 4.3 per cent for male children and 4.6 for female children. Incidence of child labour increases with increasing age of the children with respect to this criterion too. For instance, 1.6 per cent of children of either sex aged 5-9

Number of Economically Active Children by Paid and Unpaid Activities, Total, Nepal, 1995/96



years involved in paid activities as compared to about 7 per cent among older children aged 10-14 years with higher incidence of child labour among female children in this age group.

Rural areas show about 2 times higher incidence of child labour especially of female child labour. Urban areas show lower female child labour. Thus, a higher incidence of female child labour under this criterion is mainly due to higher incidence of female child labour in rural children. It is because higher proportion of female children in rural areas do not attend school, and, as compared to the male children, a larger number of female children in rural areas might have been working as agricultural labour.

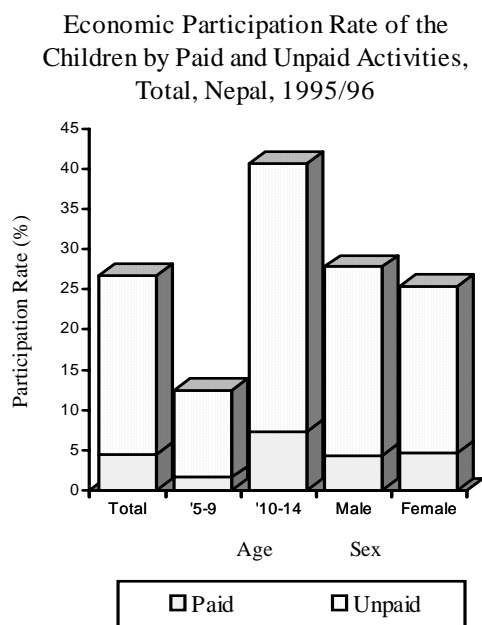
Mountain zone shows highest incidence of child labour under this criterion. Under this criterion, incidence of child labour in mountain is 6.3 per cent, 4.4 per cent in the hill and 4.3 per cent in the Tarai. Mountain and Tarai zones also show a higher incidence of child labour among female children than males children. The incidence of child labour is highest in the Eastern region (6.3%) under this criterion and the lowest in the Western region (2.5%).

Criterion IV: Child Labour as of Participation Rate of the Children in Unpaid Economic Activities

An overwhelmingly majority of the economically active children are involved in unpaid activities (1,383 T) comprising of 22.2 per cent of the total child population in the country. If *child labour* is defined in terms of children's participation in unpaid economic activities irrespective of current school attendance and type and duration of work, incidence of child labour in Nepal is 22.2 per cent, 23.5 per cent for male children, and 20.8 per cent for female children. Again, the incidence of child labour among older children aged 10-14 years is higher (33.4%) than among younger children aged 5-9

years (10.9%). Child labour under this criterion is about 11 per cent for the children of either sex aged 5-9 years. For the children aged 10-14 years, it is 35.9 per cent for male children and 30.7 per cent for female children.

This criterion also demonstrates a higher incidence of child labour in rural areas among the children of either sex. In general, 23.7 per cent of children in rural areas involved in unpaid economic activities as compared to 6.1 per cent in urban areas. It implies that incidence of child labour under this criterion is about 4 times higher in rural areas. Mountain shows the highest incidence of child labour with 31.8 per cent. The corresponding figure for hill and Tarai is 26.1 per cent and 16.8 per cent respectively. Except in the mountain, incidence of child labour is lower among female children in hill and Tarai under this criterion. This criterion also shows lowest incidence of child labour for Western development region and highest for Mid and Farwestern regions. Under this criterion, child labour is more or less the same in the Central and Western regions for male children. The highest incidence of male child labour is found in Midwestern region (28.6%), whereas for female children it is in the Farwestern region (30.6%).

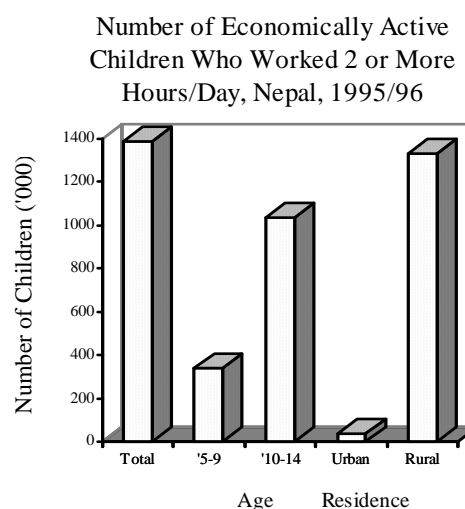


Incidence of child labour under this criterion substantially declines with increasing level of household head's education. Similarly, shift of the occupation of household heads from agriculture to nonagriculture also reduces the incidence of child labour by about 2 times. Similarly, increasing family size tends to lower down the incidence of child labour under this criterion. On the contrary, incidence of child labour under this criterion increases with increasing size of household landholdings.

Criterion V: Child Labour as of Economic Participation Rate of the Children With 2 or More Working Hours Per Day.

Of the 1,664 T economically active children, 1,389 worked 14 hrs or more (2 hrs or more/day) during the last week of the survey. This comprises of the 22.3 per cent of total children in Nepal. If we define *child labour* as of economic participation with 2 hrs or more duration of work/day irrespective of current school attendance and types of work, incidence of child labour in Nepal is 22.3 per cent. Number of males and females with the same number of working hours is 790 T and 676 T respectively comprising of 22.2 per cent

of the total children of respective sexes. Thus, incidence of child labour under



this criterion remains the same for the children of both sexes.

Obviously, child labour is higher among older children aged 10-14 years under this criterion too. Number of economically active children aged 5-9 and 10-14 years is estimated to 426 T and 1,150 T out of which 337 T and 1,033 T worked respectively for 2 or more hrs/day. This comprises of 34.5 per cent and 9.9 per cent of the children of respective age groups. Thus, under this criterion, incidence of child labour is more than 3 times among older children aged 10-14 years as compared to those aged 5-9 years.

Of the total economically active children in urban and rural areas, 7.1 and 23.3 per cent respectively worked 2 or more hours/day. This criterion demonstrates that incidence of child labour is 3 times higher in rural areas than urban areas. Mountain shows the highest incidence of

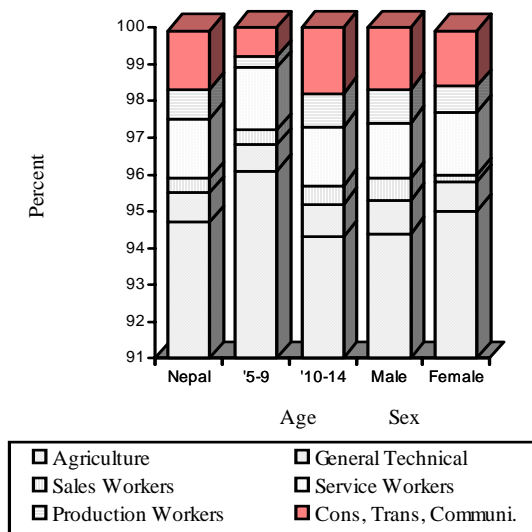
child labour under this definition (29.1%) followed by hill (25.4%), and Tarai (18.2%). Among the development regions, Western region shows the lowest incidence of child labour (17.1%), and the highest 31.0 per cent in the Midwestern region.

Like the other criteria for child labour, this criterion also demonstrates the incidence of child labour decreasing with increasing level of household head's education. Under this criterion, incidence of child labour tends to decrease from 26.2 per cent among households with illiterate heads to 10.5 per cent among secondary and above level of head's education. It also decreases from 25.4 per cent to 16.7 per cent with shift in head's occupation from agriculture to nonagriculture.

Agriculture is the Largest Sector Absorbing Child Labour in Nepal

Overwhelming majority of the economically active children do agriculture related works. Of the 1,664 T economically active children, 1,576 T (94.7%) are estimated to have been involved in agricultural related works and the rest 87 T (5.3%) in nonagricultural works. Estimates reveal that 27 T (12.6%) economically active children worked as service workers, and another 26 T (1.6%) as communication, transportation and communication workers. Number of economically active children who worked as general technical workers constituted of 14 T (0.8%), and another 13 T (0.8%) of production workers. The least 7 T (0.4%) is constituted of sales workers.

Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Children by Types Work, Total, Nepal, 1995/96



Older children participate more in nonagricultural works, whereas younger children in agricultural works. Similarly, Urban children more likely to involve in nonagricultural works as compared to urban children. Economically active children of different zones and regions do not vary much in terms of types of works they do.

Summary Table of the Estimates of the Child Labour in Terms of Economic Participation Rate and Corresponding Estimated Total (in parentheses) under Different Criteria, Nepal, 1995/96.

(numbers in '000 and Rates in per cent)

Background Characteristics	Criterion I			Criterion II			Criterion III			Criterion IV			Criterion V
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Nepal	26.7	27.9	25.5	10.8	7.6	14.3	4.5	4.3	4.6	22.2	23.5	20.8	22.3
	(1,664)	(894)	(770)	(673)	(242)	(432)	(278)	(138)	(140)	(1,383)	(753)	(629)	(1,389)
Age													
05-09	12.5	12.4	12.6	5.9	4.1	7.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	10.9	10.7	11.0	9.9
	(426)	(215)	(211)	(200)	(70)	(130)	(55)	(28)	(27)	(370)	(186)	(184)	(337)
10-14	40.8	42.9	38.4	15.7	11.0	20.8	7.3	6.9	7.7	33.4	35.9	30.7	34.2
	(1,150)	(629)	(521)	(443)	(161)	(282)	(206)	(101)	(104)	(943)	(526)	(416)	(1,033)
Residence													
Urban	8.5	9.7	7.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	1.8	6.1	6.8	5.3	7.1
	(44)	(27)	(18)	(12)	(6)	(6)	(12)	(8)	(4)	(32)	(19)	(13)	(37)
Rural	28.4	29.6	27.1	11.6	8.1	15.4	4.7	4.4	4.9	23.7	25.1	22.2	23.2
	(1,620)	(867)	(752)	(662)	(237)	(426)	(266)	(130)	(136)	(1,351)	(734)	(616)	(1,330)
Ecological Zones													
Mountain	38.0	35.6	40.6	18.1	9.7	26.8	6.2	5.8	6.6	31.8	29.8	33.9	29.1
	(176)	(84)	(92)	(83)	(23)	(61)	(29)	(14)	(15)	(147)	(70)	(77)	(135)
Hill	30.5	31.9	29.1	9.9	6.2	14.0	4.4	4.1	4.7	26.1	27.7	24.4	25.4
	(862)	(457)	(405)	(281)	(89)	(194)	(124)	(59)	(65)	(737)	(397)	(339)	(717)
Tarai	21.2	22.7	19.5	10.6	8.6	12.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	16.8	18.3	15.2	18.2
	(622)	(348)	(275)	(311)	(132)	(178)	(126)	(65)	(61)	(494)	(281)	(214)	(535)
Development Region													
Eastern	29.8	32.8	26.6	10.5	8.1	12.9	6.3	6.2	6.5	23.5	26.7	20.1	25.0
	(449)	(253)	(196)	(158)	(63)	(95)	(96)	(48)	(48)	(353)	(206)	(148)	(366)
Central	24.2	25.2	23.2	11.4	8.4	14.8	4.6	4.4	4.8	19.6	20.7	18.4	19.0
	(489)	(266)	(223)	(231)	(89)	(142)	(92)	(47)	(46)	(397)	(219)	(177)	(383)
Western	20.7	22.4	18.8	5.0	3.7	6.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	18.2	20.0	16.3	17.1
	(268)	(148)	(119)	(65)	(24)	(41)	(32)	(16)	(16)	(235)	(132)	(103)	(222)
Midwestern	33.4	33.4	33.5	15.5	9.9	21.3	4.7	4.5	5.0	28.5	28.6	28.4	31.0
	(276)	(140)	(137)	(128)	(41)	(87)	(39)	(19)	(20)	(236)	(120)	(116)	(256)
Farwestern	32.6	30.8	34.3	16.9	9.4	24.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	28.7	26.9	30.6	26.8
	(189)	(91)	(97)	(98)	(28)	(70)	(22)	(11)	(11)	(166)	(80)	(86)	(156)

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND

The economics of human development suggests that human factor is the main instrument of development and investment in children as a principal means of breaking out of the poverty syndrome (UNICEF, 1988). The idea is that healthy upbringing of children can safeguard the healthy development of the nation. As a matter of fact, at the present time, there is a general consensus among national and international communities that children should be protected from all forms of social and economic exploitation, and discrimination whereby they can enjoy childhood and have opportunities to develop. Therefore, children should not be deprived of basic facilities which are necessary for their survival, protection, and development.

However, in practice, socioeconomic condition of the large majority of the children of today's developing countries is very tragic. In many instances, children are seen as a source of cheap labour to augment profits/incomes in various enterprises and families. Children have been the victim of the prevailing social, economic and political systems that exploit and suppress them. As a result, remarkably high proportion of children are being deprived of minimum basic facilities needed for their overall development.

As an example, about five million children are dying each year from preventable diseases around the developing world, some 3 million children under five years of age are seriously disabled each year by diseases which could be prevented by immunization, about 20 per cent of the population aged 15 years and younger lived under "especially difficult circumstances" as victims of armed conflict, natural disasters or broken family system (UNICEF, 1991). Likewise, about 20 per cent of the children of school going age either did not have access to formal schooling or drop out before completing the primary level. There is no authoritative estimate on working children. However, it is recently estimated that some 250 million children work throughout the world and 98 per cent of economically active children are found in developing countries (ILO, 1996).

1.1 The Context

Nepal is not an exception to these anomalies. In fact, among other factors of child underdevelopment, practice of child labour is a widespread phenomenon in Nepal. It is common to all the sectors of employment - both formal and informal sectors. Studies have shown that no labour market is completely free from child labour exploitation. It is recognized as a major social problem incompatible with the overall development of the children.

Estimates have revealed that 24.8 per cent of the children aged 10-14 years are economically active in Nepal (CBS, 1995). This figure was even higher in 1981. Child labour practice in Nepal is gender biased; for every 100 economically active boys (aged 10-14 years) 143 girls are economically active (Thakurathi et al., 1996). School attendance among children is found to be low. Only one third of the children aged 6-9 years were attending school in 1991. The corresponding figure for aged 10-14 years is reported to be 55.5 per cent (CBS, 1995). The literacy rate among children aged 6-14 is as high as 63.2 per cent.

Agricultural sector is identified as the largest sector absorbing child labour in Nepal. As a matter of fact, 97 per cent of economically active children are engaged in agriculture related works. Children working in this sector are generally involved in collecting fodder and firewood, animal care, weeding, planting and harvesting. Children working in this sector generally work as unpaid family workers to provide help to their seniors in domestic and farm works. It is indicated that female children are more involved in such agricultural as well as other domestic works such as looking after siblings, fetching water, preparation of meals and other household related works. For instance, girls aged 5-9 years and 10-14 years worked 3.4 and 7.3 hours respectively per day, whereas boys in the same age groups spent 2.3 hours and 4.9 hours respectively.

Children are also at work in service sectors especially in urban areas. Service sector generally consists of domestic service (as servants), hotel/restaurants, manufacturing/industries, and trade. Unlike the children working in agricultural sectors, children working in this sector are generally directly paid or can earn some money. Studies have shown that children working in the agricultural sector are severely underpaid for their relatively long hours of work.

Child labour in Nepal is not a new phenomenon. The child labour situation in Nepal is said to be worsening as development activities are getting expanded. Migration of children to urban areas for employment is aggravating the child labour situation in the urban areas of Nepal. However,

there was not much concern over the practice and use of child labour in Nepal before 1990 when World Summit for Children highlighted the need of elimination of child labour from the respective countries for healthy development of the children.

1.2 Conceptual Issues

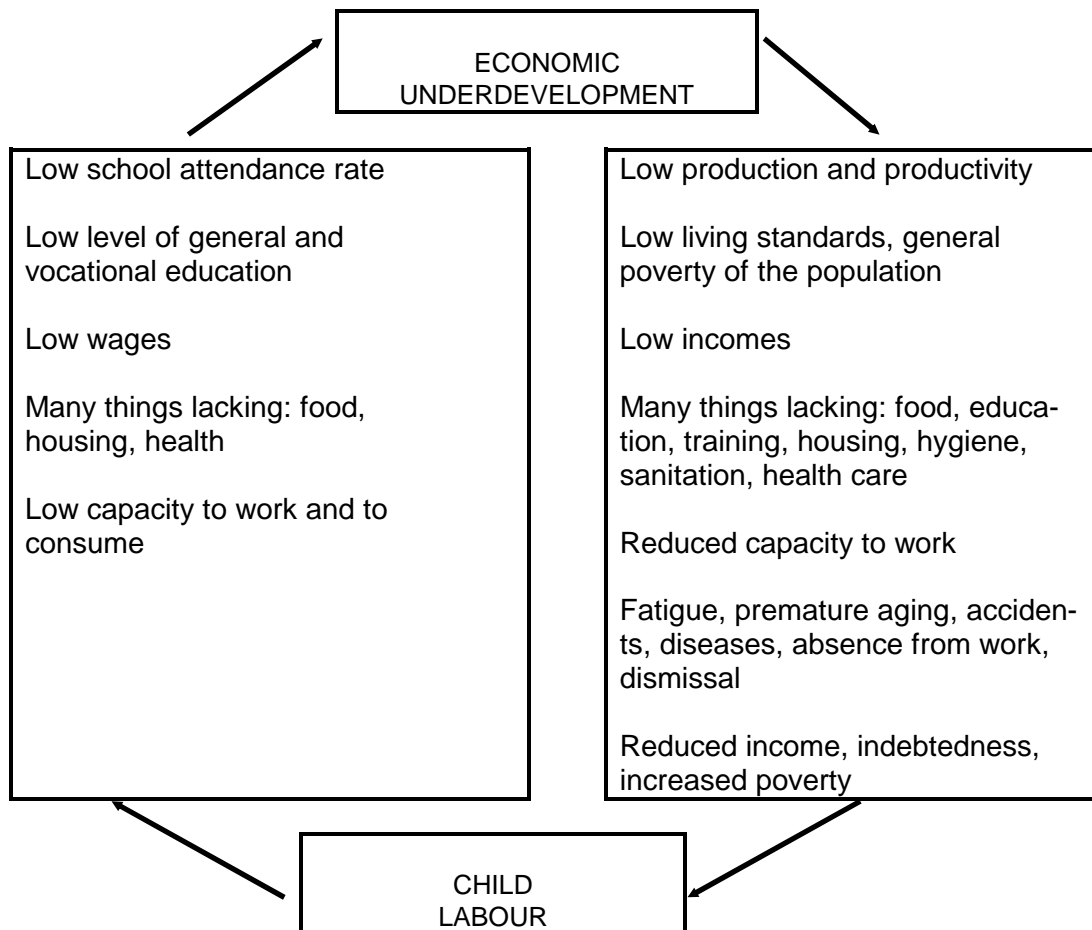
Child labour can be considered as one of the phenomena caused by underdevelopment and poverty and it is not the problem - but a symptom of the problem of poverty and inequality (ILO, 1994). A vicious circle persists between underdevelopment and child labour (Fig. 1). Child labour is a product of low living standards of the population resulting from the low level of income, illiteracy and increasingly lack of means of subsistence - food, shelter, and clothing and inadequate basic schooling or education system. Thus, practice of child labour is considered as an effective means of augmenting current level of income among poor families so as to enhance, by and large, their economic well being.

Lack of investment in basic services and labour-saving technologies in an underdeveloped economy makes a large number of children desirable, even essential, as a source of help in fields and homes (UNICEF, 1994). Practice of child labour prevents children from going to schools resulting in low school attendance rate and low level of general and vocational education among children. As a result, the consequence of child labour has adverse impact on productive capacity of the children themselves and also when they reach adulthood. They are underpaid which makes them unable to meet the requirement of housing and fooding. Thus, vicious circle between underdevelopment and child labour is self-perpetuating.

Studies have indicated that poverty is the crux of the problem of child labour in Nepal. There is a direct link between poverty and child labour in Nepal. For example, majority of the children working as rag pickers, shoe cleaners, hotel *kanchha*, street children, carpet weavers in Kathmandu Municipality, reported poverty as a main reason for their work (CWIN, n.d.). Majority of them were illiterate and belonged to less educated families. Likewise, except in the mountains, the work burden of children of both sexes aged 6-9 years is heaviest in the ultra poor family and lightest in the non-poor family (Singh, 1990). However, the same study has shown

that heavy work burden of a girl child is not entirely due to poverty but gender bias against the girl child which in turn, is influenced by other factors such as cultural values.

Fig 1: The vicious circle of underdevelopment and child labour



Source: ILO, 1994.

A study by Chhetry (1996) indicates that, in Nepal, districts with high child labour rates tend to have high illiteracy rate and the districts with high incidence of poverty tend to have high child labour rate. He concluded that poverty compels children to participate in the labour force, which in turn deprives them from their right to education.

1.3 The Survey

Most of the statistical information used in the above analysis come from the localized studies carried out at different points in time. Study on child labour in Nepal is mostly concentrated in urban areas. They generally cover child labour situation in the service sectors only. Virtually no study on child labour situation in the agricultural sector exists in Nepal. Population censuses could be one of the major sources of information for this. But no censuses collected information

on working status of the children less than 10 years of age. Again, it may not be feasible, by scale or cost, to incorporate wider range of questions on child labour in the censuses.

Furthermore, by definition, census estimate on activity rates does not take into account those children who are usually involve in housekeeping activities in parents home but which may have been causing hindrance for children to develop in full potential. They are omitted as an economically inactive population. So, information from various censuses to study child labour in Nepal is incomplete. Even this situation existed, no survey ever conducted in Nepal covered all the ecological zones, development regions, and rural-urban residence to study the level as well as the differential in child labour practice in Nepal. To be exact, up to this point, the country is lacking reliable database for the study on the level, pattern and differential in child labour practice. There is a big *information gap* in this respect.

In this context, the main features of this survey are the followings:

1. There is no separate survey on child labour for this study. This study is carried out as part of the employment study. Therefore, data for this study come from the Employment Survey which is the largest survey ever conducted in Nepal to cover children aged 5-14 years of age (see methodology for sample size).
2. This survey covers all the major geographic subdivisions, development regions and rural urban residence. There is no particular focus on any aspect of child employment/labour on sectoral basis. This survey does not provide information on work related health and safety aspects. However, information from this survey can be utilized to explore child labour practice extensively in agricultural sector also.
3. This survey provides a wider range of information useful for the study on child labour in the context of Nepal. Therefore, it is possible to study the child labour in the wider context of socioeconomic-demographic background of the family/individuals, family size, migration status, size of landholding, and other household assets that a family possesses.
4. It is expected that information from this survey would be able to fulfill the *information gap* pertaining to the child labour in Nepal. For the first time, this survey provides the largest and the most reliable database for the study on child labour situation in Nepal.

1.4 Objectives

The long-term objective of this study is to provide reliable database for the study on child labour/work in the country. The immediate objectives of this study are as followings.

1. To provide estimates of child labour for the country by residence, ecological zones and development regions.
2. To assess the regional variation in child labour.
3. To assess the relationship between child labour and some selected household and individual characteristics of the children.

1.5 Concepts and Definitions

In this study, "child" is defined in terms of age. Accordingly, only the population aged 5-14 is taken as "child" population in this study like most of the child labour surveys do.

There are two similar terms - "child labour" and "child work" - that need to be distinguished for the survey purpose. According to the ILO, most children work but all the works by children can not be considered "child labour". "Child labour" is something different - that young people are being exploited, or overworked, or deprived of their right to health or education - or just to childhood. United Nations (1990) also define "child labour" in the similar fashion. In some instances, "child worker/labour" is defined as a person in the age group of 5-14 employed for hire or reward, on a full time basis and includes a self-employed child and a child assisting his/her parents in their occupations for two or more hours a day.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY*

This survey was conducted as part of the Migration and Employment (M/E) Survey. Therefore, methodology of the M/E survey is also the same for the present study on child labour/work.

The basic features of the present sampling methodology is same as the same one developed by Turner¹ in 1994 working together with the Population Division of the National Planning Commission. In particular, the present sampling methodology borrows several pertinent concepts and principles from Turner's technical report.

2.1 Stratification

Before proceeding to the process of sample selection, the whole country was divided into two strata: rural and urban. The division or stratification is required for two basic reasons. First, it is envisaged that the reliable estimates can be obtained from urban areas only if the urban areas are disproportionately oversampled, which in the present sampling scheme is possible only if the samples are drawn separately from two areas. Second, the rural and urban areas of Nepal have shown sharp variations in those variables which are pertinent to the two studies mentioned above.

The division is carried out by grouping all municipalities together (urban areas) and all village development committees together (rural areas). The basic information based on the 1991 Population Census (hereafter refer to as PC91) regarding the rural/urban areas are summarized below.

- The urban area of Nepal consisted of 33 municipalities² 458 wards and 313,342 households. The average number of households per municipality was 9,495 with the range of 1,624

* Prof. Devendra Chhetry is highly acknowledged for partially contributing to this Chapter.

¹. See Technical Mission Report NEP/93/P13 of UNFPA

². Due to unavoidable circumstances the three municipalities Gaur, Byas and Tulsipur were not included in urban areas.

households to 81,139 households. The average number of households per ward in urban area was 684. The number of households per ward varied from 73 to 8,345.

- The rural area of Nepal consisted of 4,015 village development committees (VDCs), 36,126 wards and 3,015,379 households. The average number of households per VDC was 751 with a range of 43 households to 5,135 households. The average number of households per ward in rural area was 83. The number of households per ward varied from 1 to 1,663.

2.2 Selection Procedure

Samples are selected separately from rural and urban areas of Nepal. The sample procedure adopted for the selection of PSUs³ from rural/urban area is the *probability proportionate to size (pps)* where the measure of size being the household counts of rural/urban wards. The sample frame, therefore, in the selection of PSUs from rural/urban areas consists of the household counts of each ward of rural/urban areas.

A total of 600 sample clusters (or PSUs) were selected from the whole country, out of which 450 clusters were allocated for rural areas and the remainder 150 for urban areas. The multistage sampling procedure was applied to select sample clusters. Excluding the last stage for selecting secondary sampling units (SSUs) as households, selection of the PSUs in rural areas was completed in 3 stages, whereas in urban areas it was completed in 2 stages (Table 2.1)

2.3 Sample Size

The ultimate or secondary sampling units (SSUs) being households, it was decided to select approximately 20,000 households for the M/E surveys. In order to have complete cross-classification of the results of M/E surveys it was decided to combine them, in the sense that the data for two surveys will be collected from each of the 20,000 households. This strategy would reduce the survey cost and broaden scope of the studies. Although, the M/E survey collected data from the same households, the two surveys are different in the sense that the target populations

³. Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) are well defined location consisting of a cluster of households. Throughout this section, such location is termed interchangeably as "ward", "subward", "segment" and "cluster".

of the two surveys are not the same. The allocation of the total number of household to urban and rural areas is in the ratio of 1 to 3. This will ensure the allocation of 25 per cent of the total sample to urban areas.

Table 2.1: Sample Selection Stages for the M/E Survey, 1995/96

Stages	Rural	Urban
First Stage	Selection of Districts: Out of 75 districts, 73 districts were selected in this stage. The two districts - Manang and Dolpa were not selected.	Selection of Municipalities: All the 33 municipalities were selected in this stage.
Second Stage	Selection of Village Development Committees (VDCs): Four hundred and fifty VDCs were selected from the 73 districts selected in the first stage.	Selection of Wards (PSUs): Wards (as cluster) of the municipalities were selected in this stage. Like in the rural areas, one ward was selected from each of the 33 municipalities. As 150 clusters were allocated for the urban areas, selected wards in this stage had to be segmented if necessary. Segmentation of ward was done according to the equal size rule and required number of sub division (s) of ward were selected randomly
Third Stage	Selection of Wards (PSUs): One ward (as cluster) was selected from each of the four hundred and fifty VDCs selected in the second stage. Wards were segmented, if necessary, according to the equal size rule and one of the sub-divisions of ward was selected randomly.	Selection of Households: Required number of households were selected from the wards or sub-divisions of ward. It was done according to the household selection rule (see household selection rule).
Fourth Stage	Selection of Households: Required number of households was selected from the ward or sub-division of ward selected in the third stage (see household selection rule).	

When the total sample size is fixed in advance, the total number of PSUs to be selected depends upon the cluster size, that is the number of households to be selected from each PSU, since the relationship between them is

$$N = n * m$$

where N is the total sample size, n is the number of PSUs and m is the cluster size. The cluster size in the presence of intraclass correlation jointly produces an effect on the efficiency of the sample design, known as the design effect.⁴ Therefore, one can not select too many or too small number of households from each PSU. This situation is resolved by selecting 33 households from each PSU.

⁴. see Technical Mission Report NEP/93/P13 of UNFPA for detail.

2.3.1 Household Selection Rule

The number of households to be selected from each PSU selected for M/E survey is determined by the following rule.

1. If the number of households (based on PC91) in a PSU is less than 33, SSUs is equal to total count of the households in the PSU.
2. If the number of households in a PSU is greater than or equal to 33, SSUs is equal to 33.

The process of selection of households or SSUs was carried out in the field while conducting the survey. Systematic random sampling procedure was applied to select households (or SSUs). This procedure had to be applied only to those PSUs with its size greater than or equal to 33. However, this process required the following information.

- a. Exact locations of the selected PSUs
- b. Current as well as PC91 household counts of each PSU

The exact locations of the selected PSUs were identified by the district's name, VDC or municipality's name, and the household counts associated with the wards.

2.4 Sample Information

Table 2.2 and 2.3 provide basic sample information for the M/E and child labour study for various ecological zones and development regions by rural/urban residence .

Number of households thus selected constitutes the total sample household for the M/E survey. There is close resemblance between the number of expected and actual sample households (Table 2.2). Actual number of sample households for migration and employment study comes out to be 19,613, out of which 19,200 households were successfully interviewed.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Sample Households for Ecological Zones and Development Regions by Rural/Urban Residence, M/E Survey, 1995/96

Zones/Regions	Expected			Actual			Actually Interviewed		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	14,690	4,950	19,640	14,668	4,945	19,613	14,391	4,809	19,200
Ecological Zones									
Mountain	1,262		1,262	1,245		1,245	1,234		1,234
Hill	6,746	2,574	9,320	6,735	2,574	9,309	6,610	2,492	9,102
Tarai	6,682	2,376	9,058	6,688	2,371	9,059	6,547	2,317	8,864
Development Region									
Eastern	3,671	1,023	4,694	3,658	1,023	4,681	3,590	1,013	4,603
Central	4,658	2,673	7,331	4,662	2,673	7,335	4,540	2,569	7,109
Western	3,127	660	3,787	3,142	660	3,802	3,108	645	3,753
Mid Western	1,972	297	2,203	1,953	294	2,247	1,929	290	2,219
Far Western	1,262	297	1,625	1,253	295	1,548	1,224	292	1,516

Table 2.3: Distribution of Sample Households with at Least One Child Aged 5-14 Years Out of the Households Selected for M/E Survey, 1995/96

Zones/Regions	Households			Children Aged 5-14 Years					
				Eligible			Actually Interviewed		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	10,122	2,904	13,026	22,770	6,197	28,967	21,885	5,926	27,811
Ecological Zones									
Mountain	812		812	1,781		1,781	1,694		1,694
Hill	4,674	1,396	6,070	10,535	2,863	13,398	10,146	2,724	12,870
Tarai	4,636	1,508	6,144	10,454	3,334	13,788	10,045	3,202	13,247
Development Regions									
Eastern	2,492	625	3,117	5,388	1,327	6,715	5,206	1,257	6,463
Central	3,119	1,460	4,579	6,792	3,042	9,834	6,575	2,892	9,467
Western	2,229	404	2,633	5,243	830	6,073	5,056	806	5,862
Mid Western	1,398	191	1,589	3,222	441	3,663	3,061	420	3,481
Far Western	884	224	1,108	2,125	557	2,682	1,987	551	2,538

The total sample population for the employment study is a subset of the population aged five years and above out of which population aged 5-14 years constitutes the total sample population for the present study. The actual number of households with at least one individual aged 5-14 years comes out to be 13,026 containing 28,967 children, out of which, information were successfully collected for 27,811 (96.0 %) children.

2.5 Operational Procedure

All the survey plannings were done at the headquarter, i. e., Office of the Central Department of Population Studies, Tribhuvan University, by its staff. The initial stage of the survey planning at headquarter involved activities related to the sample design (discussed earlier in this Chapter), and design of questionnaires. Specialized functional groups were formed within the CDPS according to the need for the planning of the above-mentioned activities. By this scheme, division of work was maintained among the CDPS staff.

The specialized group for the sample design involved in selecting sample. The 1991 population census is the main source in providing information on sample frame for the selection of PSUs from rural/urban Nepal. The Central Bureau of Statistics provided the hard copy of the sample frame to the CDPS and the CDPS created two database files, one for rural areas and another for urban areas. The database file for rural areas contained 36,126 records and file for the urban areas contained 458 records, one record for each ward. When sample selection was completed, all the selected PSU's were identified in maps. For this purpose, Village Development Committee (VDC) level maps were made available from the Department of Topography, His Majesty's Government of Nepal. Three specialized sub-groups of the experts were formed within the functional group for the questionnaire design: one for designing questionnaire for migration study, second for designing questionnaire for employment and child labour study, and third group for designing questionnaire for Birth, Death and Contraception study.

In the initial stage of the questionnaire design, discussion programmes were frequently organized at the office of the CDPS to bring these specialized groups and other experts in the related field of migration, employment and child labour together to discuss about the structure and contents of the questionnaires. Seminars were also organized in different points of time to gather inputs from the various experts outside CDPS. Finally, questionnaires were printed for pre-test upon the concurrence of the Technical Committee of the then Population Division, National Planning Commission.

2.5.1 Contents of the Questionnaires

The Migration and Employment Survey contained two types of questionnaire schedule: Household Schedule and Individual Schedule. Questionnaire on household schedule listed all usual/permanent resident staying home for at least 6 months in a year including the domestic servant meeting the residence criterion. In addition to permanent resident, also listed were the persons who slept the previous night in the household to work, to look for work and to study but were not the members of the family.

The household schedule contained information on household member's sex, relationship to the head of the household, age, education, marital status, occupation, migration status and use of any method of family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 or her spouse. The household schedule also contained information on socio-economic status of the household concerning highest level of education, land holding and its use, livestock, sources of drinking water, latrine facility, utility, nature of dwelling units, rooms, and building materials.

Information for the present study was collected from household head. Specifically, individual schedule of the employment survey generated data for the present study on child labour situation in Nepal. Hence, sets of questions were designed for the children aged 5-14 years in integrated manner with employment survey. Most important questions were basically related to: current status of school attendance, reasons for not attending school, helping in household activities, type of activities, children involvement in paid activities, type of paid activities, children's status in employment, sectors of employment, number of day and hours of work during the last week of the survey, and reasons for not working.

2.5.2 Pre-testing

Questionnaires were pretested in three different sample districts. Altogether 120 households were enumerated from ward number 1 of Nagarkot VDC in Bhaktapur district, ward number 5 of Gorakhkali VDC in Gorkha district, ward number 7 of Ramche VDC in Sindhupalchowk district. The pretested questionnaires for all three surveys were modified upon field experience and finalized with the concurrence of the Technical Committee of the Population Division of National Planning Commission. The pretesting of questionnaires also involved the practice of sample selection procedure in the field.

2.5.3 Hiring and Training of Supervisors and Interviewers

All supervisors and interviewers were selected from the list of candidates who either completed M.A. or were studying M.A. at Kirtipur Campus. All of the willing students from the Central Department of Population Studies were selected for the purpose. The remaining students were from Economics, Sociology, Statistics and Geography Central Department. These students were assigned the role of either supervisor or enumerators depending upon their stage of study. One category represented those who already completed M.A. at the time of the survey. The second category represented those who completed the course work but had yet to complete their thesis. The third category of students were largely continuing their course work at the Master's level.

The questionnaires were translated both into English and Nepali. Utmost care was taken to reflect the two versions the same meaning. For training purposes modified pretested questionnaires were used. Training for supervisors and enumerators took place for 15 days in Kirtipur Campus. The training session began with the knowledge and exercise of filling out the household schedule followed by socio-economic status of the household. After a week, the training focused on employment survey questionnaires. Expert from Central Bureau of Statistics were invited to assist the respective regional coordinator for training enumerators and supervisors to interview household based on the pretested questionnaires.

Special focus was given for the training of supervisors about identification of the sample clusters, methods of segmenting clusters if necessary, methods of selecting and mapping of the selected segment, updating household lists, process of household selection, identification of sample households, and field editing of the questionnaires. After the class room experience, the supervisors and enumerators were taken to the local villages and urban periphery of Kathmandu for actually interviewing households as a field exercise. This process took additional 3 days. Only after the input from the training as well as from the problems encountered in the field together with a knowledge from the pretest, questionnaires were finalized and printed upon the concurrence of the Technical Committee of the Population Division.

2.5.4 Field Enumeration

For the survey purpose, Nepal was divided into seven survey regions. It was done before training programme begun. Any district or regional boundary was not strictly followed to form these survey regions but to a greater extent it was based on the size of the sample, closeness of the sample clusters as well as convenience of the field personnels to travel from one sample cluster to another.

All the hired field personnels were grouped into 7 sections representing seven survey regions for which they were assigned. Two CDPS faculty members each were assigned a particular survey region as regional coordinator for which he/she was fully responsible for training supervisors and interviewers. Also the regional coordinators were responsible for coordinating, supervising and monitoring of the field survey activities of the respective region. A mechanism was established for the Central Monitoring System of the field activities underwhich various experts made frequent spot-checks to supervise and monitor the field activities.

To ease the task of identifying the sample clusters, supervisors were provided maps of the respective districts. They were also provided a list of sample clusters assigned to them. The list contained basic information such as name of the sample cluster (as ward number), name of the PSU's, name of district, cluster size according to the 1991 census, and number of households to be interviewed. The list also contained information about whether a sample cluster is to be segmented or not, and if it is to be segmented, number of segmentation to be made. As the sample selection was based on the household counts of the 1991 census, i.e., 4 years earlier the survey, it was evident to the headquarter that the current number of households in the sample clusters might not be exactly the same as it was figured out by the 1991 census.

The headquarter discovered that there are basically three reasons for drastic change in the number of households in any sample cluster: i. ward boundary change, ii. government's resettlement programme, and iii. natural calamities. The headquarter decided that a minor change in the cluster size for any reason should be taken as natural and household selection should be made on the basis of the current size of the cluster. In the case of the clusters showing drastic change in its size due to the any reason, supervisors were instructed to avoid the change while preparing sampling frame and to base the household selection on the household counts of 1991 census as much as possible. Supervisors had to inform about such situation to the respective regional coordinators, if not possible, the headquarter, when such abnormal situations was

evident. Our field experiences show that boundary change of the ward was the most frequent cause for affecting the cluster size.

Updating of the sampling frame for household selection was done in the field by the supervisors. For updating the sampling frame, supervisors were asked to make a visit all over the sample cluster with the help of the most knowledgeable person of the area and sketch map of the sample cluster. Supervisors and enumerators were asked to make maximum of three visits to the sample households. If the third visit also failed to enumerate the sample household, supervisors and enumerators were asked not to substitute for any case, but to enumerate such household as nonresponse. In urban areas relatively higher number of respondents seemed indifferent to the survey especially in big market centres.

The field enumeration was completed in two phases. The first phase enumeration was carried out during the late December, 1995 to mid-February 1996. Since some of the districts of mountain region were not included in the first phase of enumeration due to adverse climatic conditions, field enumeration of those clusters were done in March/April, 1996.

2.5.5 Data Management

Questionnaire editings were done in two phases: a. Field editing, and b. Office editing. The first phase editing was done by Supervisors immediately after the field enumeration was completed. During the training period, supervisors were trained about checking internal consistencies of the responses across the questions and methods to correct them. The second phase editing was done at the office of the Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) by Regional Coordinators as well as other well-experienced personnels. In this phase, all the editors were provided basic guidelines for identifying, verifying and correcting inconsistencies of responses across questions. Uncoded questions were coded in this phase of the editing.

Computer facilities of the CDPS were utilized for managing data from the survey. Separate data entry programmes were designed for each section of the questionnaire in dBASE IV+ by some experts. Data entry programmes were designed in such a way to control possible errors in terms of "out of range" values and "internal inconsistencies". A number of Computer Operators were hired for data entry. Before data entry was commenced, Computer Operators were trained about

the nitty gritty of the questionnaires. Work of the Computer Operators were guided, supervised and monitored by the concerning staff of the CDPS as well as by a computer programmer.

When data entry was completed, experienced staffs of the CDPS were involved in identifying errors in data, if any. Computer experts designed several data editing programmes to verify and correct the errors accordingly. Data editing were done in integrated manner for these surveys.

Data analysis were done utilizing the facilities of the SPSS/PC+ (Ver. 5). Before data analysis, the whole data sets were transferred to SPSS/PC+ system files.

2.6 Weight

The urban areas were oversampled to ensure the separate analysis of the data for urban areas by larger sample size. Therefore, to adjust the oversampling of the urban areas on aggregate estimates, weight factor is estimated and used to deflate the urban sample in proportion to the urban population observed in the 1991 census. Weight is estimated as a proportion of the ratio of the urban to rural population in the 1991 census to the ratio in the sample. The weight for national urban population is 0.336637, 0.362134 for hill urban, 0.317086 for Tarai urban. Likewise, weight for Eastern urban is 0.325249, 0.349849 for Central urban, 0.338467 for Western urban, 0.305073 for Midwestern urban and 0.278583 for Farwestern urban. Weight for the rural sample is 1.

2.7 Techniques of Data Analysis

As this study primarily focuses on estimates of child labour for the country, decomposition techniques are applied to make the sample values as equivalent to population. This requires the following procedures: i. Projection of child population, ii. estimated proportion from sample, and iii. decomposition.

i. Projection of Child Population: Child population for the survey date is estimated by projection method. For this purpose, growth rate (exponential) for child population during the 1981-1991 intercensal period is estimated. It is found out that growth rate for the child population for this period is 2.75 per cent per annum. Using this rate, again exponential growth function, $P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$, has been applied to the total count of the child population obtained from 1991 census to project the child population for the survey date. Projection is made for rural/urban residence, ecological zones, and development regions separately using the same growth rate. Since census does not provide distribution of the child population by other characteristics than residence, zones and regions, distribution of child population by other characteristics is obtained on the basis of sample distribution.

ii. Estimated Proportions from sample: Proportion based on the sample is estimated as, $p = y/n$, where y is count-sum of the defined class either of binomial or multinomial variable, and n is total sample children.

iii. Decomposition: In this stage, total estimated child population is decomposed into number of working/labouring children using the value of p . If p represents the estimated proportion from sample for working children, and c for total estimated children for the survey date, total working children, w is equal to $p*c$.

2.8 Sample Statistics

To assess the level of precision of the sample estimates, this section presents sample statistics for some selected variables (Table 2.4). Estimates of variance, $\text{var}(p)$, are based on the formula for equal cluster, though in practice it was a sampling of unequal clusters for which household selection probabilities varied from one cluster to another. Similarly, it is assumed here that finite population correction factor (fpc) is unity.

As compared to the rural areas, urban areas show fairly higher value for cv . On the other hand, rural areas show higher value for $deff$ and roh implying higher *clustering effects* on the estimates. It may be firstly due to the fact that selection of sample was based on the households, and we expect higher number of children per cluster in rural areas. Secondly, this estimates of variance is not adjusted for the unequal probabilities for household selections that tend to overestimate the variance.

Table 2.4: Sample Statistics for Some Selected Variables by Rural-Urban Residence, M/E Survey, 1995/96

Variables	p	Var(p)	se(p)	cv%	deff	roh	Confidence Interval	
							Upper	Lower
Rural Male Sample	0.5161	0.00001360	0.00369	0.715	1.19	0.0040	0.5233	0.5089
Urban Male Sample	0.5264	0.00005090	0.00713	1.436	1.20	0.0054	0.5404	0.5125
Children 5-9 Years	0.4969	0.00001120	0.00335	0.675	1.07	0.0020	0.5034	0.4903
School Attendance								
Rural	0.6345	0.00004346	0.00659	1.046	4.10	0.0653	0.6429	0.6171
Urban	0.8451	0.00013000	0.01154	1.366	2.00	0.0830	0.8677	0.2825
Working Children								
Rural	0.4337	0.00004144	0.00644	1.497	3.70	0.0568	0.4426	0.4174
Urban	0.2300	0.00011900	0.01091	4.740	1.30	0.0270	0.2541	0.2086
Working and Schooling								
Rural	0.2609	0.00002731	0.00523	2.010	3.10	0.0442	0.2702	0.2498
Urban	0.1840	0.00011400	0.01066	5.743	1.50	0.0400	0.2065	0.1648
Work Only								
Rural	0.1719	0.00002279	0.00477	2.808	3.50	0.0526	0.1794	0.1606
Urban	0.0451	0.00003060	0.00553	13.210	0.10	-0.0730	0.0527	0.0310
Economic Activities								
Rural	0.2839	0.00026941	0.01641	5.862	2.90	0.0400	0.3122	0.2478
Urban	0.0851	0.00000645	0.00254	3.033	0.17	-0.0700	0.0880	0.0787
Noneconomic Activities								
Rural	0.1498	0.00001571	0.00396	2.643	2.70	0.0358	0.1578	0.1422
Urban	0.1438	0.00007020	0.00838	5.828	0.08	-0.0750	0.1602	0.1273
Schooling Only								
Rural	0.3443	0.00002575	0.00507	1.492	2.50	0.0316	0.3499	0.3301
Urban	0.6210	0.00019000	0.01377	2.216	1.60	0.0490	0.6480	0.5941
Idle								
Rural	0.1556	0.00001920	0.00438	2.739	3.20	0.0463	0.1686	0.1514
Urban	0.0772	0.00004470	0.00669	9.200	0.09	-0.0740	0.0857	0.0596

Note: 1. Formula for estimating sample statistics: $p = y/n$; $var(p) = 1/(a-1) * \sum(p_{\alpha} - p)^2$, where, a = number of clusters, p_{α} = proportion for cluster a , p = proportion for total; $se(p) = \sqrt{var(p)}$; $cv\% = se(p)/p * 100$; $deff = var(p)/var_{srs}$, where, $var_{srs} = p(1-p)/n-1$; $roh = (deff-1)/(b-1)$, where $b = n/a$; $CI = p \pm se(p) * t_p$, where, $t_p = 1.96$ at 0.05 level of confidence from student's test distribution.

2.9 Demographic-Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Sample Population

2.9.1 Age - Sex Composition

The M/E survey enumerated 1,15,101 individuals, out of which number of males and females accounted for 58,846 and 56,255 respectively (Table 2.5). Number of children aged 0-4 years constituted 13.8 per cent of the total population. Likewise, total children aged 5-14 years comprised of one-fourth of the total population. The economically active ages, i.e., 15-64, and old ages, i. e., 65 and more years accounted for 56.9 per cent and 4.1 per cent of the total population respectively.

Table 2.5: Age-Sex Composition of the Household Population, Nepal, 1995/96¹

Age Group	Sex of the Children		
	Male	Female	Total
0-4	13.8	13.7	13.8
5-9	12.5	12.5	12.5
10-14	13.0	12.3	12.7
15-64	56.5	57.4	56.9
65&+	4.1	4.0	4.1
Unidentified	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Population	58,846	56,255	115,101

¹ This Table is based on the unweighted number of cases from the household schedule.

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

Age distribution of the male as well as female population follow the distribution of the total population. The overall sex ratio of the population is 104.6.

2.9.2 Literacy and Education of the Children Aged 5-14 years

It has been observed that 67.7 per cent of the total children aged 5-14 years are literate (Table 2.6). Among the literate, overwhelmingly majority of the children (81.1%) completed 0-5 grade of education and another 17.2 per cent reported that they completed 6-9 grade of education. It is evident that as compared to female children, a higher proportion of male children are literate. About 75 per cent of the male children are reported as literate as compared to about 60 per cent of the female children.

Table 2.6: Children 5-14 Years Old by Literacy and Education Attainment, Nepal, 1995/96¹

Literacy/ Education	Age of the Children								
	5-9			10-14			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	37.0	49.2	43.0	13.6	31.3	22.0	25.1	40.4	32.4
Literate	63.0	50.7	57.0	86.4	68.6	77.9	74.9	59.6	67.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Children	7,360	7,015	14,375	7,666	6,929	14,595	15,026	13,941	28,967
Completed Grade									
0-5 grade	97.3	97.1	97.2	68.2	71.2	69.5	80.2	82.2	81.1
6-9 grade	0.8	0.8	0.7	30.4	27.2	29.1	18.2	15.9	17.2
10&+ grade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
Unidentified	1.9	2.2	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Literates	4,639	3,560	8,196	6,621	4,755	11,376	11,257	8,315	19,572

¹ This Table is based on the unweighted number of cases from the household schedule.

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96

Among the literates, male and female children do not vary much according to the completed grade. However, a higher proportion of the male children reported to have completed higher grade of education. There is a remarkable variation in the literacy by age of the children. The fact that a higher proportion of the older children aged 10-14 years (77.9%) are reported as literate. The corresponding figure for the children aged 5-9 years is 57.0 per cent.

2.9.3 Occupational Composition of the Children Aged 5-14 Years

Out of 5-14 years old children, the highest 63.4 per cent are reported as student. Another 18.0 per cent of the children of this age group are reported that they do nothing (Table 2.7). It is evident from the Table that about 9 per cent of the children are accounted for by housekeeping. Only a small proportion of the children of this age group is reported with occupation in agricultural (5.1%), and nonagricultural (1.7%) sectors.

Table 2.7: Children 5-14 Years Old by Principal Occupation Status, Nepal, 1995/96¹

Occupational Categories	Age of the Children								
	5-9			10-14			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	2.6	3.8	3.2	5.9	8.0	6.9	4.3	5.9	5.1
Nonagriculture	0.6	0.5	0.5	3.7	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.7
Household	2.7	9.9	6.2	4.4	21.4	12.5	3.6	15.6	9.4
Student	63.2	50.5	57.0	78.2	60.4	69.8	70.9	55.4	63.4
No Work	27.5	31.9	29.7	6.3	6.9	6.6	16.7	19.5	18.0
Unidentified	3.5	3.3	3.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Children	7,360	7,014	14,374	7,666	6,927	14,593	15,026	13,941	28,967

¹ This Table is based on the unweighted number of cases from the household schedule.

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96

As compared to female children, a higher proportion of male children are student. For instances, about 71 per cent of the male children are students as compared to 55.4 per cent of the female children. Slightly higher proportion of female children have been reported with agricultural occupants, but proportion of male children in nonagricultural sector is higher among male children. Younger and older children of both sexes vary in terms of their main occupation. About 69.8 per cent of the children aged 10-14 years are reported as students as against 57.0 per cent among 5-9 years old children. Nearly one-third of the children aged 5-9 years have been reported without work as compared to about 7 per cent of the children without work among 10-14 years of age.

2.9.4 Migration Status of the Children Aged 5-14 Years

The household schedule of the survey questionnaire contained a question on migration status of the persons listed in the schedule. The question was related to whether any household member is residing in the area of enumeration (within the boundary of PSU) since birth. Any person not residing in the place of enumeration since birth was identified as migrant, otherwise nonmigrant.

Table 2.8: Children 5-14 Years Old by Migration Status, Nepal, 1995/96¹

Migration Status	Age of the Children								
	5-9			10-14			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nonmigrants	92.2	92.3	92.3	89.7	88.1	88.9	90.9	90.2	90.6
Migrants	6.3	6.2	6.2	9.4	10.7	10.0	7.9	8.4	8.1
Unidentified	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Children	7,360	7,014	14,374	7,666	6,927	14,593	15,026	13,941	28,967

¹ This Table is based on the unweighted number of cases from the household schedule.

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

Table 2.8 presents distribution of the children aged 5-14 years by migration status. The survey identified that 8.1 per cent of the children aged 5-14 years as migrant. It is observed that male and female children do not vary much according to migration status as about 8 per cent of the children of respective sexes are identified as migrant. However, as compared to the younger children aged 5-9 years (6.2%), a higher proportion of the older children of 5-14 ages (10.0%) are migrants.

CHAPTER III

ACTIVITIES OF THE CHILDREN

The survey acquired information about children's status of current school attendance, reasons for not attending school, work status, and type of activities they involve during most of the year. Questions were designed to acquire information on their involvement in economic as well as noneconomic activities. The following questions were related to their current school attendance, reasons for not attending school, work status and type of activities⁵.

Q505. Do you go to school? If response is "No"

Q506. Why don't you go to school?

Q507. Do you help in household activities? If response is "Yes"

Q508. What type of activities?

Q509. Are you involved in activities outside the household? If response is "Yes"

Q510. What type of activities?

This study utilizes the information acquired from the above questions in analysing the activities of the children.

Analytical Scheme

Children's activities of domestic (household) nature here refer to the activities like care after siblings, kitchen works, collecting firewood and fodder, cattle grazing, farm works, and "others"⁶ for which they are not directly paid, but they work as helper of their parents. For analytical purpose, domestic activities are grouped under two main headings; economic and housekeeping activities to represent principal activity status of the children. The activities - collecting firewood and fodder, cattle grazing, farm work, and "others" - are grouped under the household economic

⁵ At the outset, questions were designed in such a way to collect information by addressing children directly. However, due to practical difficulties in this regard, information were collected from household heads with proper modification of the questions to address head of the households in course of interview.

⁶ "others" category of work was designed for those children who work in the household economic enterprises other than the agriculture for which they are not paid.

activities, whereas the first two - care after siblings and kitchen works - under housekeeping or non-economic activities. Besides these, it has been evident from the survey that a sizeable number of children have been reported to have been involved in all the above types of domestic activities indicating children's involvement in both the economic as well as housekeeping activities. Such responses are also grouped under the economic activities on the ground that economic activities will have priority over the housekeeping activities.

As the survey listed 59 types of children's economic activities outside home (as paid activities), for analytical purpose, they are grouped under 6 main headings according to the type of activities. They are: *Agricultural Workers*: agricultural labour, livestock keeping, poultry farming, cattle grazing and ploughing, managers and workers in garden and nursery; *General Technical workers*; *Sales Workers*: workers in wholesale or retail shops, mobile traders, newspaper sellers and related workers; *Service Workers*: cook and waiter in hotels and restaurants and related works, domestic servants, caretakers and sweepers, laundry, barber and related works, and watchman; *Production Workers*: workers in rice mills, knitting and carpet weaving, butchers, factory workers, tailoring, hosiery workers, plumbers, jewelry workers, carving and painting and related workers; *Construction, Transportation, and Communication Workers*: carpentry, transportation workers, construction labour and related workers.

Figure 1 presents the scheme for the activity analysis of the children. The conceptual scheme is designed on the basis of two major activities of the children: work and current school attendance status. Accordingly, at the outset, total children are dichotomously divided into working and not working irrespective of their status of current school attendance. After having this classification, not working children are classified into two categories according to their current school attendance status. These are; *schooling only*, who attend school, and *idle*, who do not attend school.

As evidences suggest that many working children in Nepal attend school, this study focuses on the study of working children according to their status of current school attendance. Accordingly, the group of working children is further classified into two categories: *working and schooling* meaning group of children who participate in works and attend school, and *work only* refers to group of children who participate in works but do not attend school. Thus, total number of working children is the sum of the number of working children irrespective of current school

attendance status. Likewise, number of working children with, and without school attendance have been further classified into two categories according to the type of works they do during most of the year. These are classified broadly into economic and noneconomic activities. By doing so, it is conceived that total number of working children with and without school attendance is the sum of the number of children involved in economic and noneconomic activities.

In general, economic activities of the children here involve all types of activities of economic nature except housekeeping in parents'/guardians' home. Housekeeping activities of the children are classified as noneconomic activities. In particular, total number of economic activities is equal to the number of children involved in paid and unpaid activities. Accordingly, the above classification is followed by further classification of the group of children involved in economic activities into paid and unpaid activities. Paid activities of the children here refer to activities for which they are paid either in cash or kind as wage but the work may be either regular or seasonal. Contrarily, unpaid activities of the children are those activities in which children are not directly paid in any form. This basically refers to activities of the children in household farms and other household enterprises.

Children's activities are studied basically with reference to various household as well as individual characteristics. The household characteristics involved in the analysis are current place of residence, ecological zones, development regions, educational level of household heads⁷, principal occupation of household heads⁸, family size, and size of household

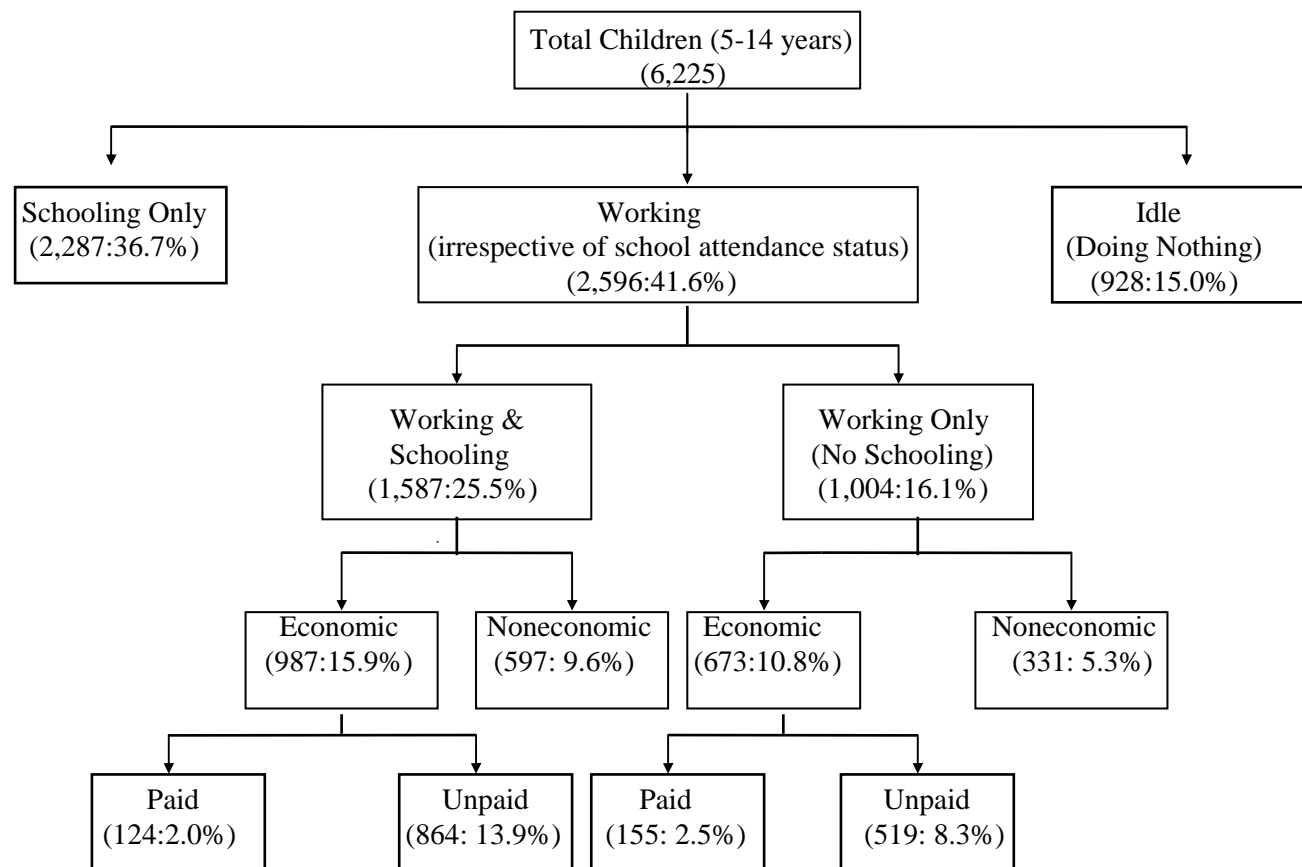
⁷ Education level of household heads is categorized on the basis of completed grade as followings: illiterate(no education); primary (0-5 grade); secondary (6-10 grade); above secondary (11 and higher grade).

⁸ Economically inactive categories of the occupation are not included in the analysis.

landholdings⁹. Similarly, the individual characteristics of the children involved in the analysis are age and sex of the children, and their status of current school attendance.

⁹ Size of household landholdings is classified as following: landless (no land); marginal (0.0001-0.2094 acre); small (0.2095-1.045 acre); large (1.0452 acre and high). Classification is based on the National Planning Commission's definition.

Figure 1 - Analytical Scheme for the Activity Analysis of the Children¹



¹ Numbers in parentheses refer to estimates of the number (in '000) and percentage of the children associated with given activities based on projected child population and estimated proportion from the sample. Sub-totals of some of the entries do not add to total because of differences of nonresponse in the sample values as well as rounding effect in decomposition processes. For sample distribution see Annex I.

How Many Are They?

It is estimated that, as of December-February 1995-96, there are 6,225 T children in Nepal aged 5-14 years old which comprise of 29.1 per cent of the total estimated population to the period. Out of 6,225 T, number of male and female children are estimated to be 3,202 T and 3,024 T respectively. Thus, the number of male children outnumber females with sex ratio of 105.9 males per 100 females. It is estimated that 5,705 T (91.6%) Nepali children live in rural areas.

Of the total children, 2,939 T (47.2%) is estimated to live in Tarai (Table 3.1). The hill accounted for 2,824 T (45.5%) and the least 462 T (7.4%) live in the mountain zone. Taking the distribution of the children by development regions, the largest, 1,505 T children are in Eastern region, followed by 1,293 T (20.8%) in Western region and 2,020 T in Central region. Similarly, 826 T children live in the Mid-western region, and the least 580 T (9.3%) in the Far-western development region.

Based on the sample distribution of child population, about half of the children, i.e., 3,038 T (48.8%) come from households with illiterate heads, another 1,867 T (30%) from households with primary level of heads' education and the rest 1,309 T (21.1%) from the households with secondary or above secondary level of head's education. Similarly, based on the principal occupation of household head, 3,817 T (61.3%) children come from the households with agricultural occupation of the head's and the another 1,627 T (26.1%) come from the households with nonagricultural occupation of the heads. Hand in hand, according to the family size, the largest 2,180 T (34.7%) belong to the families with 5-6 members.

Distribution of the children by size of household landholding categories show that the largest number of children 3,469 T (55.7%) live in households with large size of landholdings. Altogether 1,326 T (21.3%) come from households with no land and small landholding size. As of the December-February, 1995-96, 4,060 T (65.2%) children were attending schools irrespective of their attending grade. Number of school not attending children is estimated to be 1,993 T (32%).

A. How Many Children Work?

There are 2.6 M Working Children in Nepal

Based on the estimated total child population for early 1996 and estimated proportion from the sample, it is found out that there are approximately 2,596 T working children in Nepal with work participation rate of 41.7 per cent. This comprises all the working children irrespective of their current school attendance status, type and duration of work.

More Female Children Work Than Males

Of the total working children, males and females constitute 1,156 T and 1,439 T with corresponding work participation rate of 36.1 per cent and 47.6 per cent respectively. Sex ratio of the working children is 80.3 implying that about 80 male children are at work per 100 female children.

As compared to males, a higher number of working female children don not have schooling. Of the working children who do not attend school, number of female children comprised of 705 T in comparison to 301 T male children. It is estimated that number of female children working without schooling predominates over males in all the residences, zones, and regions. At the same time, it is also estimated that there are a less number of working female children with schooling. Of the total working children who were attending school, number of female children comprised of 731 T as against 852 T males.

More Older Children Work Than Younger Ones

The work participation rate of children increases with age. For instance, participation rate of 24.8 per cent of the children aged 5-9 years increases to 58.3 per cent for the age group 10-14 years. Dominance of work participation rate of female children over male is apparent in both the age groups. Increase in the participation rate as age shifts from 5-9 to 10-14 years is from 20.3 per cent to 51.5 per cent for males and 29.5 per cent to 65.9 per cent for female. Participation rate of female children increased by 36.4 percentage point compared to 31.2 percentage points for the male as the age shifts from 5-9 years to 10-14 years. It indicates that work participation of girl children overwhelmingly dominates over boy children.

More Rural Children Work Than the Urban Children

Out of the total working children, 2,476 T (95.4%) are in rural areas and the rest 120 T (4.6%) in urban areas. Out of 2,476 T working children in rural areas, 1,110 T are males and 1,366 T are females. Likewise, out of 120 T working children in urban areas, 47 T are males and 73 T are females. Work participation rate of the rural working children of either sexes exceeds that of the corresponding rates for the urban children.

Of the one million *working only* children, rural areas alone comprise of 981 T which is 17.2 per cent of the total rural children. Number of children *working only* in urban areas is fairly low, 23 T, which comes out to be 4.5 per cent of the total children in urban areas. However, urban areas show fairly higher proportion of children *working and attending* school (18%). The corresponding figure for rural areas is 26.1 per cent.

Similarly, the age group 10-14 years alone comprises of 590 T of the *working only* children which comes out to be about 21 per cent of the total children in this age group. Another 37.3 per cent of the total children of the same age group were *working and attending* school. Correspondingly, the number of the *working only* children aged 5-9 years accounted for 11.3 per cent of the total children of this age group. Another 13.4 per cent of the children of the same age group are *working and attending* school.

Work Participation of Children Decreases From Mountain to Tarai Zone

Out of the 2,596 T estimated number of working children, hill zone alone comprised of about 1,282 T. Number of working children in the Tarai zone is estimated to be 1,067 T. Thus, hill and Tarai comprised of about 95 per cent of the total working children in the country. However, work participation rate of children is highest in the mountain zone (52.2%) followed by hill (45.5%) and Tarai (36.3%). Work participation for female children exceeds those of male children in all the zones.

Tarai alone comprises of 498 T of the total *working only* children in the country which comes out to be about half of the total *working only* children. However, this number comprises of only 17.0 per cent of the total children in this zone in comparison to 23.0 per cent in the mountain. In comparison to about one-third of the *working and schooling* children in the mountain and hill zones, number of such children in Tarai accounted for only one-fifth of the total children of this zone.

Highest Number of Working Children are in the Central Development Region

Central development region comprised of 784 T working children followed by 691 T in Eastern region. Central region shows relatively lower work participation rate for the children of either sexes. The highest work participation rate is found for Midwestern region (50.4%) followed by Farwestern region (48.7%). Western development region shows the lowest work participation rate of 33.4 per cent.

Of the one million *working only* children, Central development region contains 338 T followed by 240 T in Eastern region. Western region contains 107 T of *working only* children which comes out to be 8.3 per cent of the total children in the region. The corresponding figures for Eastern and Central regions is found to be 15.9 and 16.8 per cent, and it is 23.8 and 22.7 per cent for Midwestern and Far western regions. On the contrary, proportion of children *working and attending* school is the lowest (22%) in the Central region and highest (30%) in Eastern region.

Work Participation of the Children of Either Sexes Decreases with Increase in the Education Level of Household Heads

Of the total working children, 1,361 T (52.4%) belong to the households with illiterate heads with the work participation rate of 44.8 per cent. In general, work participation rate of the children decreases to 42.7 per cent with primary level of heads' education and further to 35.9 per cent with secondary level of head's education. The lowest work participation rate is found among children belonging to the households with above secondary level of heads' education. For all level of household heads' education, work participation rate of female children is higher compared to their male counterparts. Work participation rate of children of either sexes decreases with increase in the level of heads' education. Work participation rate of male children who belong to the households with illiterate heads is estimated to be 39.0 per cent. It decreases to 37.6 per cent with primary level of heads' education and further to 24.3 per cent with above secondary level of heads' education. Likewise, work participation rate of female children decreases from 51.0 per cent in households with illiterate heads to 33.9 per cent with above secondary level of heads education.

Of the one million *working only* children, 708 T come from households with illiterate heads and another 225 T from households with primary level of heads education. It is obviously seen that proportion of *working only* children constantly declines with increasing level of head's education. The proportion of the *working only* children (23.3%) among households with illiterate heads' decreases to 12.1 per cent with primary level of heads education and further to 2.8 per cent with

above secondary level of heads education. However, the proportion of the children *working and attending school* remain more or less same for all level of heads' education.

About Two-Third of the Working Children Belong to Households with Agricultural Occupation of Household Heads with Remarkably Higher Work Participation Rate

Estimates have revealed that a total of 1,727 T (66.6%) working children belong to the households with agricultural occupation. Number of working children in households with nonagricultural occupation is estimated to be 590 T. About 45 per cent of the children in former type of households worked as compared to 36.3 per cent in the latter. Likewise, work participation of the children of either sexes is higher among households with agricultural occupation of the heads. A lower proportion of the *working only* children is found among households with nonagricultural occupation of the heads.

Work Participation of the Children Decreases with Increasing Size of the Family

Out of 2.6 M working children, 939 T (36.5%) come from families with size 5-6 persons and another 767 T (29.5%) from families of size 7-8 persons. It is found that work participation of children of either sexes in large sized households is relatively lower and vice versa. In general, work participation rate of 63.9 per cent of the children with family size of 1-2 decreases to 37.5 per cent for 9 and above family size category. Participation rate of male children decreases from 67.4 per cent to 31.5 per cent across smallest to the largest family size categories. The decrease in the participation rate for female children across these family size categories is 58.6 per cent to 43.4 per cent.

The highest 143 T *working only* children belong to the families of size 5-6 persons and another 312 T to the size of 7-8 persons. It is obviously seen that proportion of the *working only* children of either sexes decreases with increasing family size (Table 3.3).

Work Participation of Children Does not Appear to Vary Much According to the Size of Household Landholdings

Of the total working children, 1,505 T (58.0%) belong to households with large size of landholdings. Except for landless households, work participation rate of the children is found to be more or less same for all landholding size categories.

School Not Attending Children Work More Than Those Attending Schools

Estimates suggest that about 1,586 T (62.0%) working children were attending schools at the time of survey. The rest 1,005 T working children were not attending schools. Not surprisingly, a higher work participation rate (50.4%) is observed among children of either sexes who do not attend schools. The corresponding rate for the school attending children is found to be 39.0 per cent. Work participation rate of male children vary from 36.3 per cent to 39.3 per cent between school attending and not attending groups. Corresponding difference for the female children is from 42.8 per cent to 57.4 per cent with respect to the schooling status.

Table 3.1: Estimates of the Working Children Aged 5-14 Years Who Worked Most of the Year and Their Work Participation Rate by Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96¹
(estimates in '000 and rates in per cent)

Background Characteristics	Estimates of						Participation Rate		
	Total Children ²			Working Children ³			Both	Male	Female
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female			
Nepal	6,225	3,202	3,024	2,596	1,156	1,439	41.7	36.1	47.6
Age									
05-09	3,403	1,734	1,668	844	352	492	24.8	20.3	29.5
10-14	2,822	1,467	1,355	1,645	756	893	58.3	51.5	65.9
Residence									
Urban	520	272	248	120	47	73	23.0	17.2	29.4
Rural	5,705	2,929	2,776	2,476	1,110	1,366	43.4	37.9	49.2
Ecological Zones									
Mountain	462	235	227	241	108	133	52.2	45.7	58.9
Hill	2,824	1,432	1,392	1,282	594	690	45.4	41.5	49.6
Tarai	2,939	1,534	1,405	1,067	448	617	36.3	29.2	43.9
Development Regions									
Eastern	1,506	772	735	691	312	380	45.9	40.5	51.7
Central	2,020	1,056	964	784	350	436	38.8	33.1	45.2
Western	1,293	659	634	429	194	236	33.2	29.5	37.3
Midwestern	826	418	408	416	185	231	50.4	44.2	56.6
Farwestern	580	297	283	282	120	162	48.7	40.6	57.1
Education Level of the HH Head⁴									
Illiterate	3,038	1,555	1,483	1,361	605	756	44.8	38.9	51.0
Primary	1,867	952	915	798	357	440	42.7	37.5	48.2
Secondary	795	414	380	285	126	160	35.9	30.3	42.0
Secondary &+	514	273	241	148	66	82	28.8	24.3	33.9
Principal Occupation of the HH Head⁴									
Agriculture	3,817	1,951	1,867	1,727	772	955	45.2	39.6	51.2
Nonagriculture	1,627	856	770	590	262	328	36.3	30.6	42.6
Family Size⁴									
1-2	19	11	8	12	8	4	63.9	67.4	58.6
3-4	603	352	250	254	128	125	42.1	36.4	50.1
5-6	2,180	1,164	1,015	939	441	498	43.1	37.8	49.0
7-8	1,762	861	901	767	324	443	43.6	37.6	49.2
9&+	1,662	813	849	624	256	368	37.6	31.5	43.4
Size of Household Landholding⁴									
Landless	1,065	559	506	359	149	210	33.7	26.7	41.5
Small	261	141	119	113	52	61	43.2	36.7	51.0
Marginal	1,416	722	694	614	273	340	43.3	37.8	49.0
Large	3,469	1,774	1,695	1,505	680	824	43.4	38.3	48.6
Current School Attendance Status⁴									
Yes	4,060	2,349	1,708	1,586	852	732	39.1	36.3	42.8
No	1,993	768	1,228	1,005	301	705	50.4	39.2	57.4

¹ Sub total of some of the entries in the Table do not add to total because of the differences of nonresponse in sample and rounding effect in decomposition processes.

² Projected population.

³ Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

⁴ Estimates for these categories are obtained by decomposing total projected child population of the respective sexes using estimated proportion of the child population from the survey.

Table 3.2: Estimates of the Economically Active Children Aged 5-14 Years Who Worked Most of the Year by Type of Activities and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96¹

(in '000)

Background Characteristics	Type of Activities					
	Working and Schooling			Working Only		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Nepal	1,584	852	731	1,004	301	705
Age						
05-09	457	241	216	384	109	275
10-14	1,053	571	482	590	182	410
Residence						
Urban	96	38	57	23	8	15
Rural	1,489	814	674	981	293	690
Ecological Zones						
Mountain	135	80	55	106	27	79
Hill	877	479	397	402	115	292
Tarai	565	285	280	498	161	335
Development Region						
Eastern	452	236	216	240	77	163
Central	444	239	205	338	109	230
Western	322	162	159	107	31	76
Midwestern	218	128	90	197	56	140
Farwestern	150	89	62	132	31	100
Education Level of HH Head						
Illiterate	650	383	267	708	222	488
Primary	571	297	274	225	60	165
Secondary	228	111	117	56	14	42
Secondary &+	133	61	72	14	5	9
Principal Occupation of the HH Head						
Agriculture	1,020	560	459	703	211	494
Nonagriculture	398	203	194	191	58	133
Family Size						
1-2	6	5	1	6	3	3
3-4	143	91	52	110	37	73
5-6	594	328	266	343	113	231
7-8	454	237	218	312	88	225
9&+	387	193	194	233	60	173
Size of Household Landholding						
Landless	180	84	97	178	65	113
Small	57	33	23	56	18	37
Marginal	343	195	148	268	78	191
Large	999	539	460	502	140	364

¹ Sum of the numbers of the respective column in this Table should add to the respective column for the total working children in Table 3.1. Any difference is due to nonresponse in the sample and rounding effect in the decomposition processes.

Source: Based on the estimates of total children in Table 3.1 and estimated proportion from the sample by type of activities in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Work Participation Rate of the Children Aged 5-14 Years Who Worked During Most of the Year by Type of Activities and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96¹
(in percent)

Background Characteristics	Participation Rate					
	Working and Schooling			Working Only		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Nepal	25.4	26.6	24.2	16.1	9.4	23.3
Age						
05-09	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.3	6.3	16.5
10-14	37.3	38.9	35.5	20.9	12.4	30.2
Residence						
Urban	18.4	14.1	23.2	4.5	3.0	6.1
Rural	26.1	27.8	24.3	17.2	10.0	24.9
Ecological Zones						
Mountain	29.2	34.1	24.2	23.0	11.7	34.8
Hill	31.1	33.4	28.5	14.2	8.0	21.0
Tarai	19.2	18.6	19.9	17.0	10.5	23.8
Development Regions						
Eastern	30.0	30.6	29.4	15.9	10.0	22.2
Central	22.0	22.6	21.2	16.8	10.3	23.9
Western	24.9	24.6	25.1	8.3	4.7	12.0
Midwestern	26.4	30.6	22.0	23.8	13.4	34.5
Farwestern	25.9	29.9	21.8	22.7	10.5	35.3
Education Level of the HH Head						
Illiterate	21.4	24.6	18.0	23.3	14.3	32.9
Primary	30.6	31.2	30.0	12.1	6.3	18.1
Secondary	28.6	26.7	30.8	7.0	3.3	11.1
Secondary &+	25.9	22.4	30.0	2.8	1.9	3.8
Principal Occupation of the HH Head						
Agriculture	26.7	28.7	24.6	18.4	10.8	26.5
Nonagriculture	24.5	23.8	25.2	11.7	6.8	17.3
Family Size						
1-2	31.9	41.9	17.2	31.9	25.6	41.4
3-4	23.7	25.8	20.8	18.2	10.6	29.0
5-6	27.3	28.1	26.2	15.7	9.7	22.7
7-8	25.8	27.5	24.1	17.7	10.2	25.0
9&+	23.3	23.7	22.8	14.0	7.4	20.4
Size of Household Landholding						
Landless	16.9	14.9	19.2	16.7	11.6	22.3
Small	21.7	23.5	19.6	21.3	12.8	31.4
Marginal	24.2	27.0	21.3	18.9	10.8	27.5
Large	28.8	30.4	27.1	14.5	7.9	21.5

¹ Sum of the figures of respective columns of this Table should add to the respective column for work participation in Table 3.1. Any difference is due to rounding effects.

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

B. Economically Active Children

There are 1.7 M Economically Active Children in Nepal

It is estimated that there are about 1.7 M economically active children aged 5-14 years of age in Nepal (Table 3.4). The economic participation rate of the children is estimated to be 26.7 per cent (Table 3.5) meaning these many children in Nepal participate in economic activities. About 987 T of the economically active children are attending schools and the rest 673 T are not. Number of children who participated in economic activities with school attendance comprised 15.9 per cent of the total child population. It is revealed that another 10.8 per cent of the children aged 5-14 years participating in economic activities do not attend schools.

Though More Numbers of Males are economically Active Than Females, Male and Female Children do not Vary Much In Terms of Economic Participation Rate

Of the 1.7 M economically active children, number of male children comprised of 894 T, and the rest 770 T females (Table 3.4). Economic participation rate of male children exceeds that of female children. However, in general, male and female children do not vary much according to economic participation rates. About 28 male children out of 100 participate in economic activities as compared to 26 female children. It is estimated that 987 T of the economically active male children attend schools. It implies that there is a higher number of economically active female children who do not attend schools. Of the 673 T *working only* children, 432 T are females comprising of 14.3 per cent of the total female children of 5-14 years of age. The corresponding figures for the male children is found to be 242 T comprising of 7.6 per cent of the total male children of the same age group.

About 1.2 M Economically Active Children are 10-14 Years Old

It is estimated that about 1.2 M economically active children are 10-14 years old. Economic participation of the children of these ages is more than three times higher than those of younger ones aged 5-9 years. For instances, there are 12.5 per cent children economically active in 5-9 years age group, and it increases to 40.8 per cent for the children of 10-14 years age group. Of the 1.2 M economically active children in 10-14 years age group, 706 T (61.4%) are attending

schools and the rest are not. More number of economically active male children are attending schools than female children in age group 10-14 years.

Rural Areas Comprise of 1.6 M Economically Active Children

It is estimated that there are approximately 1.6 M economically active children in rural areas out of which 867 T are males and 752 T females. Altogether 44 T economically active children are estimated to be in urban areas. Rural and urban areas vary significantly in terms of economic participation rate of the children. About 28 per cent of the children aged 5-14 years are economically active in rural areas as against 8.5 per cent in urban areas. Likewise, economic participation of the rural children of either sexes is significantly higher as compared to that of urban children.

Of the economically active children in rural areas, 955 T are attending schools and 662 T are not. It is estimated that economically active children who are attending schools in rural areas accounted for 16.7 per cent of the total rural children. About 12 per cent of the rural children are reported to have been involved in economic activities without attending schools. The corresponding figure for urban areas is as low as 2 per cent. About 21 per cent of the male children involved in economic activities are attending schools as compared to 11.7 per cent of the female children in rural areas. In contrast, about 15 per cent of the female children involved in economic activities are not attending schools in comparison to 8.1 per cent of the male children in rural areas.

Children's Economic Participation Rate is the Highest in Mountain Zone

Hill zone comprises of 862 T economically active children followed by the 622 T in the Tarai zone. Though the least number of economically active children is estimated to be for the mountain, this zone shows the highest economic participation rate for the children. According to the estimates, economic participation rate of the children in mountain zone is 38.0 per cent. The corresponding figures for the hill and Tarai are 30.5 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively. For either sexes, economic participation is highest in the mountain and lowest in the Tarai. Similarly, mountain shows the highest proportion of its children of either sexes involved in economic activities with and without attending schools.

Midwestern and Farwestern Development Regions Show the Highest Economic Participation Rate for the Children

The highest number of economically active children is estimated for the Central development region followed by the Eastern region. However, these regions show a relatively lower economic participation rate as compared to some of the other regions. Mid and Farwestern regions show the highest rate of economic participation for the children. About 33 per cent of the children of the respective regions participated in economic activities. The lowest economic participation rate of 20.7 per cent for the children is found in Western region. The corresponding figures for the Eastern and Central regions are 29.8 per cent and 24.4 per cent respectively.

Eastern region shows the highest number of 291 T children involved in economic activities with school attendance.. This is followed by 258 T such children in Central region. In relative terms, Central region shows the lowest proportion of its children in economic activities with school attendance. Contrarily, Mid and Farwestern regions show the highest proportion of the children in economic activities without school attendance. The lowest proportion of such children is found in Western region.

Economic Participation of the Children Decreases with Increasing Level of Household Heads' Education

It is estimated that the highest 936 T of the economically active children belong to households with illiterate heads and the another 505 T to households with primary level of heads' education. Economic participation rate for the former type of households is found to be 30.8 per cent that lowers down to 27.0 per cent for the latter type. Economic participation rate of 13.4 per cent for the children is estimated to those households with above secondary level of heads' education. Similarly, economic participation rates of the male and female children over these educational categories decrease from 31.2 to 16.3 per cent and 30.4 to 10.1 per cent respectively. Also the households with above secondary level of heads' education shows the lowest proportion of the children of either sexes in economic activities without school attendance.

More than One Million Economically Active Children Belong to the Households with Agricultural Occupation of the Heads

About 1.2 M of the economically active children come from households with agricultural occupation of heads with economic participation rate of 30.8 per cent. Economic participation of children is found to be lower for the households with nonagricultural occupation of the heads (19.7%).

Economic Participation of the Children Decreases with Increasing Size of the Family

Estimates reveal that children's participation in the economic activities is highest for the families of 1-2 size. About 42 per cent of the children from such families participated in economic activities. The corresponding figure for the families of size 5-6 persons is about 27 per cent. The lowest of 24.0 per cent children participate in economic activities in the families of size 9 persons and higher.

Larger Size of Household Landholdings Leads to Higher Economic Participation Among Children

One million economically active children belong to households with large size of landholdings. The lowest economic participation rate of 17.1 per cent is observed for the children living in the households with no land. It increases to 25.8 per cent for the marginal landholding size category and to 29.0 per cent for the large size of land holdings.

Table 3.4: Estimates of the Economically Active Children Aged 5-14 Years Who Worked Most of the Year by Type of Activities and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96¹

(in '000)

Background Characteristics	Total			Working & Schooling			Working Only		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Nepal	1,664	894	770	987	649	337	673	242	432
Age									
05-09	426	215	211	224	144	80	200	70	130
10-14	1,150	629	521	706	467	238	443	161	282
Residence									
Urban	44	27	18	32	20	12	12	6	6
Rural	1,620	867	752	955	628	326	662	237	426
Ecological Zones									
Mountain	176	84	92	92	61	31	83	23	61
Hill	862	457	405	580	367	210	281	89	194
Tarai	622	348	275	309	214	97	311	132	178
Development Regions									
Eastern	449	253	196	291	190	101	158	63	95
Central	489	266	223	258	176	81	231	89	142
Western	268	148	119	202	123	78	65	24	41
Midwestern	276	140	137	146	97	50	128	41	87
Farwestern	189	91	97	90	63	27	98	28	70
Education Level of the HH Head									
Illiterate	936	485	451	449	303	145	485	180	305
Primary	505	273	232	359	226	133	145	46	99
Secondary	154	91	62	119	79	40	33	11	22
Secondary &+	69	45	24	60	40	19	9	4	5
Principal Occupation of the HH Head									
Agriculture	1,174	618	556	690	443	245	483	174	310
Nonagriculture	321	186	135	203	142	61	117	43	74
Family Size									
1-2	8	6	2	4	3	1	4	3	2
3-4	163	99	64	91	68	23	72	31	41
5-6	587	336	250	359	246	112	227	89	138
7-8	507	253	254	296	187	109	211	67	145
9&+	400	200	199	238	145	93	159	53	107
Size of Household Landholding									
Landless	182	99	83	76	48	28	106	50	55
Small	67	37	31	31	22	9	36	14	22
Marginal	406	213	193	217	149	68	188	64	125
Large	1,004	544	461	660	428	231	343	115	229

¹ Subtotal of some of the entries do not add to total due to nonresponse in sample values and rounding effect in decomposition processes.

Source: Based on estimates of total children in Table 3.1 and estimated proportion from the sample in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Economic Participation Rate of the Children Aged 5-14 Years Who Worked Most of the Years by Types of Activities and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/1996
(in per cent)

	Economic Participation Rate								
	Both	Total Male	Female	Working & Schooling			Working Only		
				Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Nepal	26.7	27.9	25.5	15.9	20.3	11.2	10.8	7.6	14.3
Age									
05-09	12.5	12.4	12.6	6.6	8.3	4.8	5.9	4.1	7.8
10-14	40.8	42.9	38.4	25.0	31.8	17.6	15.7	11.0	20.8
Residence									
Urban	8.5	9.7	7.2	6.2	7.5	4.8	2.3	2.2	2.3
Rural	28.4	29.6	27.1	16.7	21.4	11.7	11.6	8.1	15.4
Ecological Zones									
Mountain	38.0	35.6	40.6	20.0	25.9	13.8	18.1	9.7	26.8
Hill	30.5	31.9	29.1	20.6	25.6	15.1	9.9	6.2	14.0
Tarai	21.2	22.7	19.5	10.5	13.9	6.9	10.6	8.6	12.6
Development Regions									
Eastern	29.8	32.8	26.6	19.3	24.7	13.7	10.5	8.1	12.9
Central	24.2	25.2	23.2	12.8	16.7	8.4	11.4	8.4	14.8
Western	20.7	22.4	18.8	15.6	18.7	12.3	5.0	3.7	6.5
Midwestern	33.4	33.4	33.5	17.7	23.2	12.2	15.5	9.9	21.3
Farwestern	32.6	30.8	34.3	15.6	21.3	9.7	16.9	9.4	24.6
Education Level of the HH Head									
Illiterate	30.8	31.2	30.4	14.8	19.5	9.8	16.0	11.6	20.6
Primary	27.0	28.6	25.4	19.3	23.7	14.6	7.8	4.8	10.8
Secondary	19.3	22.0	16.4	15.0	19.0	10.6	4.2	2.7	5.9
Secondary &+	13.4	16.3	10.1	11.6	14.7	8.1	1.8	1.6	2.1
Principal Occupation of the HH Head									
Agriculture	30.8	31.7	29.8	18.1	22.7	13.1	12.6	8.9	16.6
Nonagriculture	19.7	21.7	17.5	12.5	16.6	7.9	7.2	5.0	9.6
Family Size									
1-2	41.7	51.2	27.6	19.4	27.9	6.9	22.2	23.3	20.7
3-4	27.1	28.1	25.7	15.1	19.3	9.0	11.9	8.8	16.4
5-6	26.9	28.8	24.7	16.5	21.1	11.1	10.4	7.7	13.6
7-8	28.8	29.4	28.2	16.8	21.7	12.1	12.0	7.8	16.1
9&+	24.0	24.6	23.5	14.3	17.8	10.9	9.6	6.5	12.6
Size of Household Landholding									
Landless	17.1	17.7	16.4	7.2	8.7	5.5	9.9	9.0	10.9
Marginal	25.8	25.9	25.7	11.9	15.8	7.3	13.8	9.7	18.7
Small	28.7	29.5	27.9	15.4	20.6	9.9	13.3	8.8	18.0
Large	29.0	30.6	27.2	19.0	24.1	13.6	9.9	6.5	13.5

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

C. Economically Active Children by Paid and Unpaid Activities

Overwhelming Majority of the Economically Active Children are Involved in Unpaid Activities

Of the 1.7 M economically active children aged 5-14 years, 1,383 T are estimated to have been involved in unpaid activities (Table 3.8). This comprised of 22.2 per cent of the total children aged 5-14 years (Table 3.9). In comparison to this, paid activities comprised of just 4.5 per cent of the total child population (Table 3.7). Since agriculture is the largest sector of economy in the country, unpaid activities of the most of the children are associated with the agricultural activities like farm works, collecting firewood and fodder, and cattle grazing to help their parents/guardians.

Children of Either Sexes Participate in Paid and Unpaid Activities Equally

Male and female children do not vary in terms of their involvement in paid activities. About 4.5 per cent of the children of either sexes aged 5-14 years participate in such activities. Similarly, they tend to participate in unpaid activities nearly equally. For instances, 23.5 per cent of the male children are reported to have participated in unpaid activities. The corresponding figure for the female children is 20.8 per cent.

Remarkably Higher Proportion of Older Children of Either Sexes Participate in Paid as well as Unpaid Activities

Of the total 278 T children in paid activities, it is estimated that the largest 206 T are 10-14 years of old which constitutes 7 per cent of the total children in this age group. As compared to this, 1.6 per cent of the younger children aged 5-9 years involved in paid activities. Similarly, in general, 33.4 per cent of the children aged 10-14 years involved in unpaid activities in comparison to 10.9 per cent of the younger children aged 5-9 years. The corresponding figures for male children aged 5-9 and 10-14 years is found to be 10.7 per cent and 35.9 per cent respectively. It is estimated that 30.7 per cent of the female children aged 10-14 years involved in unpaid activities as compared to 11.0 per cent of the children aged 5-9 years.

Children's Involvement in Paid as well as Unpaid Activities is Higher in Rural Areas than in Urban Areas

Rural areas comprise an overwhelming majority of children involved in paid as well as unpaid activities. It is estimated that there are 266 T children involved in paid activities in rural areas and in urban areas it is 12 T. It implies that 4.7 per cent of rural children involved in paid activities in comparison to 2.4 per cent in urban areas. Likewise, another 1,352 T children are estimated to have been involved in unpaid activities in rural areas and another 32 T in urban areas.

A lower proportion of urban children in paid activities may be due to the fact that an overwhelming majority of urban children attend schools (85%) and there is a small proportion of children left for work, whereas in rural areas the proportion of school attending children is as high as 63 per cent. Furthermore, as compared to rural areas, we expect a less proportion of the school attending children to have been involved in paid activities in urban areas. Nevertheless, the number of children involved in paid activities (12 T) in urban areas seems to be underestimated.

Tarai Zone Shows the Lowest Participation Rate of children in Paid as well as Unpaid Activities

Among ecological zones, 126 T children are estimated to have been involved in paid activities in the Tarai zone followed by 124 T in the hill. Contrarily, it is indicated that the hill zone alone comprises of 737 T children involved in unpaid activities. The corresponding figure for the Tarai is estimated to be 494 T.

The Tarai zone shows the lowest proportion of children to have been involved in paid as well as unpaid activities. About 4.3 per cent of children in the Tarai zone is estimated to have been involved in paid activities and another 16.8 per cent in unpaid activities. Among the zones, the mountain shows the highest participation rate of children in paid as well as unpaid activities. It is estimated that 6.3 per cent of the children in this zone involved in paid activities and the other 31.8 per cent in unpaid activities. Correspondingly, in the hill zone, 4.4 per cent of its children is estimated to have been involved in paid activities and 26.1 per cent in unpaid activities.

Participation of Children in Paid as well as Unpaid Activities is Lowest in Western Development Region

Of the 278 T children in paid activities, Eastern development region comprises of the largest 96 T followed by 92 T in Central region. The lowest number of 32 T of such children is estimated for Western region. It is indicated that participation of the children in paid as well as unpaid activities is lowest in Western region. About 2.5 per cent of children in this region involved in paid activities and another 18.2 per cent in unpaid activities. Eastern development region has 6.2 per cent of its child population involved in paid activities. Proportion of the children involved in unpaid activities is estimated to have been highest in Mid and Farwestern regions where about 29 per cent of the children of respective regions involved in such activities.

Participation of Children in Paid and Unpaid Activities Decreases with Increasing Level of Household Head's Education

Of the 278 T children involved in paid activities, the largest 163 T belong to households with illiterate heads. This implies that more than 5 per cent of children from such households participated in paid activities. Similarly, another largest 771 T children from such households are estimated to have been involved in unpaid activities with a participation of 24.5 per cent. It is indicated that participation of children in paid and unpaid activities decreases with increasing level of household heads' education (Table 2.7 and Table 2.9). For instances, participation of children in paid activities is estimated to be decreased from 5 per cent with no education of household heads to 4.0 percent with primary level of heads' education and 3.1 per cent with above primary level of heads' education. Correspondingly, children's participation in unpaid activities lowers down from 24.5 per cent with no education of household heads to 23.1 per cent with primary level of heads' education and to 10.2 per cent with above secondary level of household head's education.

Children who belong to households with nonagricultural occupation of heads are less likely to participate in unpaid activities. About 15.2 per cent of children from such households participated in unpaid activities as compared to 26.0 per cent from the households with agricultural occupation of the heads. Similarly, children from relatively larger family size participate less in paid as well as unpaid activities, but participation of the children in such

activities particularly in unpaid activities increases with increasing size of household landholdings.

Table 3.6: Estimates of the Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Paid Economic Activities Most of the Year by Types of Activities and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96¹

(in '000)

Background Characteristics	Total			Working and Schooling			Work Only		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nepal	278	138	140	124	76	48	155	62	92
Age									
05-09	55	28	27	24	16	8	31	12	19
10-14	206	101	104	92	55	37	114	47	68
Residence									
Urban	12	8	4	7	5	2	5	3	2
Rural	266	130	136	117	71	46	149	59	90
Ecological Zones									
Mountain	29	14	15	16	9	7	13	5	8
Hill	124	59	65	69	41	28	55	18	37
Tarai	126	65	61	39	25	14	87	40	47
Development Regions									
Eastern	96	48	48	46	27	19	50	21	29
Central	92	47	46	39	25	14	54	22	32
Western	32	16	16	16	9	7	16	7	9
Midwestern	39	19	20	16	10	6	23	9	15
Farwestern	22	11	11	9	6	3	13	5	8
Education Level of the HH Head									
Illiterate	163	78	85	53	34	19	110	44	66
Primary	74	36	37	42	24	18	32	12	20
Secondary	24	13	11	16	10	6	8	3	5
Secondary &+	16	9	7	11	7	4	4	2	2
Principal Occupation of the HH Head									
Agriculture	179	85	94	80	48	32	100	37	63
Nonagriculture	72	40	32	34	22	13	38	18	19
Family Size									
1-2	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	1
3-4	32	18	14	12	8	3	20	9	11
5-6	102	51	51	45	27	18	57	24	33
7-8	81	38	43	40	22	18	41	16	25
9&+	59	29	31	26	17	8	34	11	22
Size of Household Landholding									
Landless	47	27	20	11	7	4	36	20	16
Small	15	7	8	5	3	2	9	3	6
Marginal	62	29	33	26	15	10	37	14	23
Large	154	75	78	82	50	31	72	25	47

¹ Sub totals of some of the entries do not add to total because of nonresponse in sample and rounding effects in decomposition processes.

Source: Based on estimates of total children in Table 3.1 and estimated proportion by type of activities from the sample in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Participation Rate of the Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Paid Economic Activities Most of the Year by Types of Activities and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96

(in per cent)

	Total			Work and Schooling			Work Only		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nepal	4.5	4.3	4.6	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.0	3.1
Age									
05-09	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.1
10-14	7.3	6.9	7.7	3.2	3.7	2.7	4.0	3.2	5.0
Residence									
Urban	2.4	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
Rural	4.7	4.4	4.9	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.6	2.0	3.2
Ecological Zones									
Mountain	6.2	5.8	6.6	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.0	3.7
Hill	4.4	4.1	4.7	2.4	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.7
Tarai	4.3	4.3	4.3	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.0	2.6	3.3
Development Regions									
Eastern	6.3	6.2	6.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	3.3	2.7	4.0
Central	4.6	4.4	4.8	1.9	2.4	1.4	2.6	2.1	3.3
Western	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5
Midwestern	4.7	4.5	5.0	1.9	2.4	1.4	2.8	2.0	3.6
Farwestern	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.5	2.0	0.9	2.3	1.7	2.8
Education Level of the HH Head									
Illiterate	5.4	5.0	5.7	1.8	2.2	1.3	3.6	2.9	4.4
Primary	4.0	3.8	4.1	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.1
Secondary	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.2
Secondary &+	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.6	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Principal Occupation of the HH Head									
Agriculture	4.7	4.4	5.1	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.9	3.4
Nonagriculture	4.4	4.6	4.2	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.5
Family Size									
1-2	15.3	18.6	10.3	4.2	4.7	3.4	11.1	14.0	6.9
3-4	5.3	5.0	5.8	1.9	2.4	1.4	3.4	2.7	4.4
5-6	4.7	4.4	5.0	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.1	3.3
7-8	4.6	4.5	4.7	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.8
9&+	3.6	3.5	3.6	1.6	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.4	2.6
Size of Household Landholding									
Landless	4.4	4.8	4.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	3.4	3.5	3.2
Small	5.6	4.8	6.6	2.1	2.4	1.8	3.5	2.4	4.8
Marginal	4.4	4.0	4.8	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.9	3.3
Large	4.4	4.3	4.6	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.8

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

Table 3.8: Estimates of the Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Unpaid Economic Most of the Year by Types of Activities and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96¹

(in '000)

Background Characteristics	Total			Working and Schooling			Work Only		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nepal	1,383	753	629	864	573	290	519	180	340
Age									
05-09	370	186	184	200	128	72	170	59	111
10-14	943	526	416	615	412	202	328	114	215
Residence									
Urban	32	19	13	26	16	10	6	3	3
Rural	1,351	734	616	838	557	280	512	177	336
Ecological Zones									
Mountain	147	70	77	77	52	25	70	18	52
Hill	737	397	339	511	326	182	226	71	157
Tarai	494	281	214	270	189	83	224	92	131
Development Regions									
Eastern	353	206	148	246	164	82	108	42	66
Central	397	219	177	219	151	67	178	68	111
Western	235	132	103	186	114	71	49	17	32
Midwestern	236	120	116	131	87	44	105	33	72
Farwestern	166	80	86	81	57	25	85	23	62
Education Level of the HH Head									
Illiterate	771	406	365	395	269	125	375	136	240
Primary	431	236	195	318	202	115	113	34	79
Secondary	128	77	52	103	69	34	25	8	18
Secondary &+	53	35	18	48	33	15	5	2	3
Principal Occupation of the HH Head									
Agriculture	993	532	461	610	395	214	383	136	247
Nonagriculture	248	145	103	169	120	48	79	24	55
Family Size									
1-2	5	4	1	3	3	0	2	1	1
3-4	130	81	49	79	60	19	51	22	30
5-6	483	284	199	314	219	94	169	65	105
7-8	426	215	211	256	164	91	170	51	120
9&+	338	169	169	212	128	84	126	42	84
Size of Household Landholding									
Landless	135	72	63	65	41	24	70	31	39
Small	52	29	23	25	19	6	27	10	17
Marginal	343	183	160	192	134	58	151	50	102
Large	849	467	382	578	377	200	271	89	182

¹ Subtotals of some of the entries do not add to total because of nonresponse in sample and rounding effects in decomposition processes.

Source: Based on estimates of total children in Table 3.1 and estimated proportion by types of activities in the sample in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Participation Rate of the Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Unpaid Economic Activities Most of the Year by types of Activities and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96

(in per cent)

Background Characteristics	Total			Working and Schooling			Work Only		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nepal	22.2	23.5	20.8	13.9	17.9	9.6	8.3	5.6	11.2
Age									
05-09	10.9	10.7	11.0	5.9	7.4	4.3	5.0	3.4	6.7
10-14	33.4	35.9	30.7	21.8	28.1	14.9	11.6	7.8	15.8
Residence									
Urban	6.1	6.8	5.3	4.9	5.7	4.0	1.2	1.1	1.4
Rural	23.7	25.1	22.2	14.7	19.0	10.1	9.0	6.0	12.1
Ecological Zones									
Mountain	31.8	29.8	33.9	16.6	22.1	10.9	15.2	7.7	23.1
Hill	26.1	27.7	24.4	18.1	22.8	13.1	8.0	4.9	11.3
Tarai	16.8	18.3	15.2	9.2	12.3	5.9	7.6	6.0	9.3
Development Regions									
Eastern	23.5	26.7	20.1	16.3	21.2	11.1	7.1	5.4	9.0
Central	19.6	20.7	18.4	10.8	14.3	6.9	8.8	6.4	11.5
Western	18.2	20.0	16.3	14.4	17.4	11.2	3.8	2.6	5.1
Midwestern	28.5	28.6	28.4	15.8	20.7	10.8	12.7	7.9	17.7
Farwestern	28.7	26.9	30.6	14.1	19.2	8.7	14.6	7.6	21.8
Education Level of the HH Head									
Illiterate	25.4	26.1	24.6	13.0	17.3	8.4	12.3	8.8	16.2
Primary	23.1	24.8	21.3	17.0	21.2	12.6	6.1	3.6	8.7
Secondary	16.1	18.5	13.6	13.0	16.6	9.0	3.2	1.9	4.6
Secondary &+	10.2	12.8	7.3	9.3	12.2	6.1	0.9	0.7	1.2
Principal Occupation of the HH Head									
Agriculture	26.0	27.3	24.7	16.0	20.3	11.4	10.0	7.0	13.2
Nonagriculture	15.2	16.9	13.4	10.4	14.1	6.3	4.9	2.8	7.1
Family Size									
1-2	26.4	32.6	17.2	15.3	23.3	3.4	11.1	9.3	13.8
3-4	21.6	23.1	19.6	13.1	16.9	7.6	8.5	6.1	11.9
5-6	22.2	24.4	19.6	14.4	18.8	9.3	7.8	5.6	10.3
7-8	24.2	25.0	23.4	14.5	19.1	10.1	9.6	5.9	13.3
9&+	20.3	20.8	19.9	12.8	15.7	9.9	7.6	5.1	9.9
Size of Household Landholding									
Landless	12.7	12.9	12.4	6.1	7.4	4.7	6.5	5.5	7.7
Small	20.0	20.7	19.1	9.7	13.4	5.3	10.3	7.3	13.8
Marginal	24.2	25.4	23.1	13.6	18.5	8.4	10.7	6.9	14.7
Large	24.5	26.3	22.5	16.7	21.3	11.8	7.8	5.0	10.7

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

D. Economically Active Children by Types of Work

Overwhelming Majority of the Economically Active Children Do Agriculture Related Works

Of the 1,664 T economically active children, 1,576 T (94.7%) are estimated to have been involved in agricultural related works and the rest 87 T (5.3%) in nonagricultural works (Table 3.10 & Table 3.11). Estimates reveal that 27 T (12.6%) economically active children worked as service workers, and another 26 T (1.6%) as communication, transportation and communication workers. Number of economically active children who worked as general technical workers constituted of 14 T (0.8%), and another 13 T (0.8%) of production workers. The least 7 T (0.4%) is constituted of sales workers.

Proportion of children involved in agricultural and nonagricultural works does not vary according to the sex of children. However, in numbers, male children exceed those of female children in all types of work except in service works.

Older Children Participate more in Nonagricultural Works, whereas Younger Children in Agricultural Works

It is estimated that 96.1 per cent or 409 T children aged 5-9 years are involved in agricultural related works and the rest 3.9 per cent or 1,085 T in nonagriculture related works. The comparative figures for the older children aged 10-14 years is estimated to be 94.3 and 5.7 per cent respectively. About 2 per cent (21 T) of the economically active children aged 10-14 years worked as construction, transportation and communication workers. Children of either age groups who worked as sales workers accounted for 1.6 per cent of the economically active children.

Urban Children More Likely to Involve in Nonagricultural Works

It is observed that 78.5 per cent (35 T) of the economically active children in urban areas worked as agriculture related workers in comparison to 95.2 per cent in rural areas. Among the nonagriculture related works, service works accounted for 8.9 per cent of the economically active

children in urban areas followed by construction, transportation, and communication related works (4.9%), and sales works (4.3%). In comparison to this, these works accounted for altogether 3.2 per cent of the economically active children in rural areas.

Economically Active Children of Different Zones and Regions Do not Vary much in terms of Types of Works They Do

Hill zone comprised of the largest 828 T of total economically active children involved in agriculture related works. As compared to the hill and mountain zones, economically active children in Tarai zone are less likely to participate in agriculture related works. About 92 per cent of the economically active children in this zone worked as agricultural related workers in comparison to 96 per cent in mountain and hill zones. Among the nonagriculture related works, service, and construction/ /transportation/communication related works accounted for 4.9 per cent of the economically active children in Tarai zone. Economically active children in these works accounted for 2.8 per cent in mountain and 2.1 per cent in hill zone.

Central region comprised of 489 T of the economically active children who worked as agriculture related workers followed by the 449 T in Eastern region.

In relative terms, the Farwestern region show the highest 96.1 per cent of the economically active children involved in agriculture related works followed 95.7 per cent in Western and Farwestern regions. The lowest, 93.0 per cent of the economically active children in Central region worked as agriculture related workers. Correspondingly, another 2.4 per cent of the economically active children in this region worked as service workers followed by 1.4 per cent as construction, transportation and communication workers. About 2 per cent of the economically active children in Eastern and Midwestern region worked as construction, transportation and communication workers.

Type of Occupation of Household Head Brings Variation in the Type of Children's Works

It is estimated that 1.1 M of the children who worked as agricultural workers belong to households with agricultural occupation of the heads. It implies that 96 per cent of the

economically active children from such households worked as agricultural workers. In comparison to this, 89 per cent of the economically active children from households with nonagricultural occupation of household heads worked as agricultural workers and the another 4 per cent as service workers followed by 2.9 per cent in construction, transportation, and communication workers. The corresponding figures for the former type of households is 0.8 and 1.2 per cent respectively.

School Not Attending Children are More Likely to Participate in Nonagricultural Works

It is observed that 92.2 per cent of the economically active children who do not attend schools worked as agricultural workers in comparison to 96.5 per cent who attend schools. The highest, 1.7 per cent of the economically active children who do not attend schools worked as service workers and another 1.7 per cent as construction, transportation and communication workers. Not less than one per cent of the economically active children who attend schools worked as nonagricultural workers.

More Than Three-Fourth of the Economically Active Children Worked All the Seven Days of the Week

It is observed that 76.5 per cent of the economically active children worked all the 7 days of the week during the last week of the survey. Proportion of the children working all the 7 days of the week is 90.6 per cent among those who worked as service workers followed by 87 per cent among those who worked as general technical workers.

Table 3.10: Estimates of the Economically Children Aged 5-14 Years by Types of Work During the Last Week of the Survey by Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96¹

(in '000)

Background Characteristics	Eco. Active Children	Agriculture Related	General Technical	Sales Workers	Service Workers	Production Workers	Construction, Transport, Communi.
Nepal	1,664	1,576	14	7	27	13	26
Sex							
Male	894	844	8	5	13	8	15
Female	770	732	6	2	13	5	11
Age							
5-9	426	409	3	2	7	1	3
10-14	1,150	1,085	10	5	18	11	21
Residence							
Urban	44	35	1	2	4	1	2
Rural	1,620	1,541	13	5	23	13	24
Ecological Zones							
Mountain	176	169	1	0	2	1	3
Hill	862	828	6	3	9	7	9
Tarai	622	574	7	5	15	5	15
Development Regions							
Eastern	449	425	3	3	8	2	8
Central	489	455	6	3	12	6	7
Western	268	256	1	0	3	3	4
Midwestern	276	264	4	1	2	1	5
Farwestern	189	181	0	1	3	2	2
Education Level of the Household Head							
Illiterate	936	885	9	2	16	6	18
Primary	505	483	3	3	5	6	5
Secondary	154	145	2	2	2	1	2
Secondary +	69	63	0	1	4	0	1
Principal Occupation of the Household Head							
Agriculture	1,174	1,132	10	1	9	8	14
Nonagriculture	321	286	4	5	13	4	9
Family Size							
1-2	8	7	0	0	1	0	0
3-4	163	150	1	1	4	2	4
5-6	587	556	5	3	9	4	8
7-8	507	482	5	3	7	3	7
9&+	400	381	2	0	6	5	7
Size of Household Landholding							
Landless	182	159	2	2	8	4	6
Marginal	67	60	1	0	2	1	3
Small	406	388	2	2	4	3	7
Large	1,004	966	9	3	12	5	10
Current School Attendance Status							
Yes	987	952	7	5	8	7	8
No	674	622	7	2	18	7	19

¹ Subtotals of some of the entries do not add to total because of nonresponse in sample and rounding effect in decomposition processes.

Source: Based on estimates of total children in Table 3.1 and estimated proportion in the sample in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Children Aged 5-14 Years by Types of Work During the Last Week of the Survey by Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96

Background Characteristics	Agriculture Related	General Technical	Sales Workers	Service Workers	Production Workers	CTCW ¹	TEACS ²
Nepal	94.7	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.8	1.6	6,384
Sex							
Male	94.4	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.7	3,446
Female	95.0	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.7	1.5	2,938
Age							
5-9	96.1	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.8	1,486
10-14	94.3	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.8	4,898
Residence							
Urban	78.5	1.8	4.3	8.9	1.6	4.9	506
Rural	95.2	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	6,214
Ecological Zones							
Mountain	96.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.6	644
Hill	96.1	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	3,398
Tarai	92.4	1.2	0.7	2.5	0.9	2.4	2,342
Development Regions							
Eastern	94.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.4	1.9	1,674
Central	93.0	1.3	0.6	2.4	1.3	1.4	1,839
Western	95.7	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1,104
Midwestern	95.7	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.9	1,066
Farwestern	96.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	696
Education Level of the Household Head							
Illiterate	94.6	0.9	0.2	1.7	0.6	2.0	3,589
Primary	95.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1,937
Secondary	94.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.2	590
Secondary +	90.6	0.4	1.1	6.0	0.4	1.5	265
Principal Occupation of the Household Head							
Agriculture	96.4	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.2	4,504
Nonagriculture	89.0	1.1	1.5	4.0	1.4	2.9	1,231
Family Size							
1-2	86.7	0.0	3.3	6.7	3.3	0.0	30
3-4	92.2	0.8	0.5	2.7	1.1	2.6	626
5-6	94.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.4	2,250
7-8	95.1	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.4	1,945
9&+	95.3	0.5	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.6	1,532
Size of Household Landholding							
Landless	87.2	1.3	1.3	4.6	2.0	3.6	701
Marginal	89.2	1.2	0.4	3.1	1.9	4.2	259
Small	95.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.7	1,560
Large	96.2	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.0	3,853
Current School Attendance Status							
Yes	96.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	3,788
No	92.2	1.0	0.3	2.7	1.0	2.7	2,583

Table 3.11 contd.....

Table 3.11 Contd.....

Number of Working Days (during the last week of the survey)³							
1 Day	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.1
2 Days	4.1	5.1	15.0	3.5	0.0	3.4	4.1
3 Days	3.4	2.6	10.0	0.0	3.2	8.0	3.5
4 Days	4.0	2.6	5.0	1.2	9.7	8.0	4.0
5 Days	4.5	2.6	0.0	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.4
6 Days	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	9.7	9.2	4.3
7 Days	76.4	87.2	70.0	90.6	74.2	64.4	76.5
Total	6,047	54	28	103	51	101	100.0

¹ *Construction, Transportation, and Communication Workers.*

² *Total Economically Active Children in the Sample.*

³ *The last column is the percentage distribution of the Total.*

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

E. Economically Active Children by Number of Working Hours

About Half of the Economically Active Children Worked for 14-34 Hours/Week and Another One-Third Worked More than 35 Hours/Week

It is revealed that about half of the economically active children worked for 14-34 hrs. during the last week of the survey. About 14 per cent (230 T) of the economically active children worked 49 hrs. or more (or 7 hrs. or more/day) during the last week of the survey, another 21.3 per cent (355 T) 35-48 hrs. (or 5-6 hrs./day) (Table 3.12 & Table 3.13). This implies that about 35 per cent (585 T) of the economically active children worked more than 35 hrs. during the last week of the survey. Number of economically active children who worked 21-34 hrs (3-4 hrs./day) accounted for 30.7 per cent (511 T) of the total economically active children. Similarly, about 18 per cent (292 T) of the economically active children worked 14-20 hrs. and another 16.5 per cent worked less than 14 hrs. Altogether 83.5 per cent (1,389 T) of the economically active children worked 14 hrs. or more (2 hrs. or more/day).

Older Children Worked Relatively Longer Hours

A higher proportion of the older children aged 10-14 years worked relatively longer hours. About 30 per cent of the children of this age group worked 42 or more hrs. (6 hrs. or more/day) and another 15.3 per cent less than 14 hrs. The corresponding figures for the younger children of 5-9 years is about 20 per cent for both the work hrs. categories. It is to be noted that about 15 per cent of the children of either age groups worked 28-34 hrs. during the last week of the survey.

A Higher Proportion of Female Children Has Relatively Longer Working Hours

The survey revealed that 42.9 per cent of the economically active female children worked 28 hrs. or more (4 hrs. or more/day) in comparison to 28.3 per cent of the male children. Number of economically active female children who had less than 14 hrs. of work accounted for 12.1 per cent of the total economically active female children. The corresponding figure for male children is 20.4 per cent.

Rural and Urban Children do not Vary Much in Terms of Their Working Hours

In rural areas, 35.2 per cent of the economically active children worked 35 hrs. or more during the last week of the survey. The corresponding figure for the urban children is 34.3 per cent. However, it is to be noted that urban children who worked 56 hrs. or more (16.4%) during the week is remarkably higher as compared to rural children (10.3%). About 18 per cent of the economically active children in rural areas worked less than 14 hrs. and, in urban areas, it is about 16 per cent.

Relatively Higher Proportion of the Economically Active Children in Mountain Zone Worked Relatively Shorter Hours

Mountain zone shows that a higher proportion of the economically active children working for shorter working hours. About 36 per cent of the economically active children in this zone worked less than 21 hrs. during the last week of the survey. The corresponding figure for hill is 34.6 per cent. In Tarai zone, 32.5 per cent of the economically active children worked for less than 21 hrs. Another 30 per cent of the economically active children in each zone worked 21-34 hrs. Relatively higher proportion of the economically active children in Tarai (32%) worked 42 hrs. and more as compared to about 25 per cent in the mountain and hill. Relatively higher proportion of the children in Mid and Farwestern development regions worked relatively for higher longer hours of work.

Higher proportion of children with relatively shorter hours of work in mountain and hill might be due to seasonal variation in agricultural works since this survey was conducted in off-farming season, i. e, December-January. In the month of December-January in Nepal, farmers and their children are released from farm works and there are less opportunities available for them to be involved in other types of activities during the agricultural *slack* seasons in these zones.

Children Associated with Uneducated Household Heads More Likely to Work Longer Hours

About 15 per cent of the economically active children from the households with uneducated heads worked less than 14 hrs. during the last week of the survey. The corresponding figures of

the children who belong to households with primary, secondary and above secondary level of household head is 17.5 per cent, 22.6 per cent, 21.8 per cent respectively. Number of economically active children associated with uneducated household heads who worked 35 hrs. or more accounted for 32.1 per cent in comparison to 23.9 per cent with primary level of heads' education, 21.6 per cent with secondary level of heads' education, and 16.3 per cent with above secondary level of education of the household heads. Similarly, children from households with nonagricultural occupation of the heads are less likely to participate relatively for longer hours.

Children Involved in Nonagricultural Works Tend to Have Longer Hours of Work

It is revealed that about 27 per cent of the economically active children in agriculture related works worked 42 hrs. or more during the last week of the survey. In comparison to this, number of economically active children who worked 42 hrs. or more as general technical workers accounted for 38.5 per cent. The corresponding figure for those who worked as sales workers is 40.0 per cent, followed by the production workers 64.5 per cent, service workers 64.6 per cent, and construction, transportation and communication workers 45.5 per cent. Again, a higher proportion of the children with relatively shorter hours of work among agriculture related workers may be due to seasonal variation. We can expect higher proportion of the children working as agricultural related workers with relatively longer hours of works in the agricultural *peak* season.

Table 3.12: Estimates of the Economically Active Children Aged 5-14 Years by Number of Working Hours During the Last Week of the Survey and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96¹

(in '000)

	Number of Working Hours									
	ETEAC ²	<7	7-13	14-20	21-27	28-34	35-41	42-48	49-55	56&+
Nepal	1,664	108	167	292	264	247	117	238	56	174
Age										
5-9	426	39	50	82	73	63	35	48	12	26
10-14	1,150	67	110	197	179	171	77	175	41	135
Sex										
Male	894	75	108	177	150	132	57	98	20	78
Female	770	34	60	117	114	115	60	139	36	95
Residence										
Urban	44	3	4	8	7	7	3	6	1	5
Rural	1,620	102	188	343	237	196	49	171	69	265
Ecological Zones										
Mountain	176	22	19	24	22	32	9	26	7	14
Hill	862	60	85	152	144	122	75	116	31	77
Tarai	622	25	62	116	97	92	33	96	19	83
Development Regions										
Eastern	449	29	44	81	71	82	30	58	15	39
Central	489	45	61	92	71	59	32	55	15	58
Western	268	13	33	60	47	39	15	36	6	20
Midwestern	276	7	13	42	45	39	29	58	12	31
Farwestern	189	15	18	23	31	29	10	30	8	25
Education Level of the Household Head										
Illiterate	936	52	86	150	142	136	70	149	38	113
Primary	505	37	52	95	85	79	36	67	15	38
Secondary	154	15	20	31	28	18	7	17	3	14
Secondary +	69	5	10	17	10	13	3	4	0	7
Principal Occupation of the Household Head										
Agriculture	1,174	81	122	200	181	176	85	172	39	118
Nonagriculture	321	19	30	60	54	48	21	40	9	39
Family Size										
1-2	8	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
3-4	163	11	15	32	25	22	12	22	6	19
5-6	587	39	58	109	95	86	43	74	19	63
7-8	507	32	48	87	83	80	34	75	18	51
9&+	400	27	46	63	60	57	28	68	12	40

Table 3.12 Contd.....

Table 3.12 Contd.....

Size of Household Landholding										
Landless	182	7	19	27	25	23	10	33	8	32
Marginal	67	7	5	10	11	11	4	7	3	9
Small	406	22	42	74	67	59	35	55	13	39
Large	1,004	73	101	181	160	153	67	144	32	94
Types of Work										
Agriculture Related	1,576	106	160	285	253	236	113	225	52	147
General Technical	14	0	1	1	4	2	0	2	0	3
Sales Workers	7	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Service Workers	27	0	1	2	3	3	1	5	1	12
Production Workers	13	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4
CTCW ³	26	1	3	2	3	4	1	3	1	7

¹ Subtotals of some of the entries may not add to total because of nonresponse in the sample and rounding effects in decomposition processes.

² Estimated Total Economically Active Children.

³ Construction, Transportation, and Communication Workers.

Source: Based on estimates on economically active children in Table 3.4 and estimated proportion from the sample in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Children Aged 5-14 Years by Number of Working Hours During the Last Week of the Survey and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96

	Number of Working Hours									TEACS ¹
	< 7	7-13	14-20	21-27	28-34	35-41	42-48	49-55	56&+	
Nepal	6.5	10.0	17.6	15.9	14.8	7.0	14.3	3.4	10.4	6,384
Age										
5-9	9.0	11.7	19.3	17.1	14.8	8.2	11.1	2.8	6.0	1,486
10-14	5.8	9.5	17.1	15.5	14.9	6.7	15.2	3.5	11.7	4,898
Sex										
Male	8.4	12.0	19.8	16.8	14.7	6.4	11.0	2.2	8.7	3,446
Female	4.4	7.7	15.1	14.8	15.0	7.7	18.1	4.7	12.4	2,938
Residence										
Urban	6.3	11.6	21.2	14.6	12.1	3.0	10.6	4.3	16.4	506
Rural	6.5	10.0	17.5	15.9	14.9	7.1	14.4	3.4	10.3	6,214
Ecological Zones										
Mountain	12.6	10.8	13.7	12.8	18.3	5.1	14.7	3.9	8.0	644
Hill	6.9	9.9	17.6	16.7	14.1	8.7	13.4	3.5	9.0	3,398
Tarai	4.0	9.9	18.6	15.6	14.8	5.2	15.5	3.0	13.3	2,342
Development Regions										
Eastern	6.5	9.8	17.9	15.9	18.2	6.6	12.9	3.4	8.7	1,674
Central	9.3	12.5	18.7	14.6	12.1	6.6	11.3	3.0	11.9	1,839
Western	4.8	12.4	22.3	17.6	14.4	5.6	13.5	2.2	7.3	1,104
Midwestern	2.5	4.8	15.1	16.3	14.0	10.5	21.0	4.4	11.3	1,066
Farwestern	8.0	9.6	12.1	16.2	15.4	5.5	15.9	4.1	13.3	696
Education Level of the Household Head										
Illiterate	5.6	9.2	16.0	15.2	14.6	7.5	15.9	4.1	12.1	3,589
Primary	7.2	10.3	18.8	16.9	15.7	7.2	13.3	3.0	7.6	1,937
Secondary	9.7	12.9	20.3	17.9	12.0	4.6	11.4	1.9	9.3	590
Secondary +	7.4	14.4	25.0	13.9	18.5	4.6	5.6	0.5	10.2	265
Principal Occupation of the Household Head										
Agriculture	6.9	10.4	17.0	15.4	15.0	7.3	14.6	3.3	10.0	4,504
Nonagriculture	6.1	9.3	18.8	16.8	15.1	6.6	12.4	2.8	12.1	1,231
Family Size										
1-2	3.7	3.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	0.0	18.5	3.7	14.8	30
3-4	6.6	9.0	19.9	15.1	13.6	7.2	13.2	3.9	11.6	626
5-6	6.7	9.9	18.6	16.2	14.7	7.4	12.6	3.2	10.8	2,250
7-8	6.2	9.5	17.1	16.4	15.8	6.7	14.7	3.6	10.0	1,945
9&+	6.7	11.5	15.7	14.9	14.3	6.9	16.9	3.1	10.0	1,532

Table 3.12 Contd.....

Table 3.13 Contd.....

Size of Household Landholding										
Landless	3.6	10.4	14.6	13.5	12.6	5.4	18.2	4.1	17.6	701
Marginal	9.7	7.5	15.4	16.7	16.7	6.2	9.7	4.8	13.2	259
Small	5.4	10.4	18.1	16.4	14.6	8.6	13.6	3.3	9.6	1,560
Large	7.3	10.0	18.0	15.9	15.2	6.7	14.3	3.2	9.4	3,853
Types of Work										
Agriculture Related	6.7	10.1	18.1	16.0	15.0	7.2	14.3	3.3	9.3	6,047
General Technical	2.6	7.7	10.3	25.6	15.4	0.0	15.4	2.6	20.5	54
Sales Workers	15.0	10.0	5.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	30.0	28
Service Workers	1.2	4.8	6.0	9.5	9.5	4.8	17.9	3.6	42.9	103
Production Workers	0.0	6.5	6.5	9.7	6.5	6.5	25.8	9.7	29.0	51
CTCW ²	2.3	11.4	9.1	11.4	14.8	5.7	11.4	5.7	28.4	101
Current School Attendance Status										
Yes	9.8	13.5	22.9	18.2	15.7	6.1	8.9	1.7	3.4	3,788
No	2.0	5.3	10.4	12.7	13.8	8.3	21.8	5.7	20.0	2,583

¹. Total Economically Active Children in Sample.

². Construction, Transportation, and Communication Workers.

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/95.

F. Children in Noneconomic Activities

It is estimated that there are 928 T children involved in noneconomic activities. It implies that, of the 2.6 million working children in Nepal, 928 T children do not have economic participation (Table 3.14). This comprises of 15 per cent of the children aged 5-14 years of age (Table 3.15). Of the children who have participation in noneconomic activities, 597 T attend schools. This comprises of about 10 per cent of the total children aged 5-14 years. Similarly, another 5 per cent of children involved in noneconomic activities do not attend school.

Among 928 T children involved in noneconomic activities, 667 T (71.9%) are female children and 263 T are males. The corresponding participation rate for female children is 22.1 per cent and for male children it is 8.2 per cent. Number of male children involved in noneconomic activities with school attendance comprised of 6.4 per cent of the total male children. Another 1.8 per cent of the male children participate in noneconomic activities without school attendance. The corresponding figures for the female children with and without school attendance are 13.0 and 9.0 respectively.

Of the total children involved in noneconomic activities, 417 T are 5-9 years old and the rest 495 T are 10-14 years old. It implies that the corresponding participation rate of the children aged 5-9 and 10-14 years old in noneconomic activities is 12.2 per cent and 17.5 per cent respectively. Male children of either age groups do not vary much in terms of participation in noneconomic activities, but female children do vary. As compared to female children aged 5-9 years (16.8%), remarkably higher proportion of the children of the same sex aged 10-14 years involved in noneconomic activities (27.4%).

Children's participation in noneconomic activities in general does not vary much according to the types of residence, ecological zones and development regions. About 15 per cent of the children participate in noneconomic activities in both rural and urban areas. The same holds true for all the ecological zones. However, among the development regions, Western region shows slightly lower (12.5%) participation rate of children in noneconomic activities. The corresponding figure for other regions is estimated to be not less than 14 per cent.

As compared to the male children, participation rate of female children in noneconomic activities is higher for all types of residence, zones and regions. Considering the ecological zones, noneconomic participation rate of male children decreases from mountain to Tarai, but, in the contrary, it increases in the case of female children.

Noneconomic participation of children does not appear to vary much according to the level of household heads' education. However, it is indicated that participation rate of children of either sexes in noneconomic activities is slightly lower among households with illiterate heads. It may be due to higher participation of the children from such households in economic activities. Considering the household heads' occupation, children belonging to the households with nonagricultural occupation tend to have slightly higher noneconomic participation.

Table 3.14: Estimates of the number of Children Engaged in Noneconomic Activities Most of Year by Types of Activities and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96¹

(in '000)

	Total			Working and Schooling			Working Only		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nepal	928	263	667	597	204	394	331	59	273
Age									
05-09	417	136	281	233	97	136	184	39	145
10-14	495	125	371	347	104	243	148	21	127
Residence									
Urban	75	20	55	63	18	45	12	2	9
Rural	853	242	613	534	186	349	319	57	264
Ecological Zones									
Mountain	65	24	42	43	19	24	23	5	18
Hill	419	138	285	297	112	187	122	26	98
Tarai	444	100	341	256	71	183	188	29	157
Development Regions									
Eastern	242	60	183	160	45	115	82	14	68
Central	293	83	212	186	63	124	107	20	88
Western	161	46	116	120	39	81	41	7	35
Midwestern	140	46	94	71	31	40	68	15	54
Farwestern	94	29	65	60	26	34	34	3	30
Education Level of the HH Head									
Illiterate	425	121	305	202	79	122	223	41	182
Primary	292	85	208	212	71	141	80	14	66
Secondary	131	34	96	108	32	77	22	3	20
Secondary &+	78	22	57	74	21	53	5	1	4
Principal Occupation of the HH Head									
Agriculture	551	154	398	331	117	214	220	37	184
Nonagriculture	269	77	193	195	61	134	74	15	59
Family Size									
1-2	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	2
3-4	90	29	61	52	23	30	38	6	31
5-6	351	105	247	235	81	154	116	24	93
7-8	259	71	189	158	50	109	101	21	81
9&+	223	55	168	149	48	101	74	8	67
Size of Household Landholding									
Landless	176	50	127	104	35	69	72	15	57
Small	45	15	30	26	11	15	20	4	15
Marginal	206	61	146	126	46	79	80	14	66
Large	498	136	363	339	111	229	159	25	134

¹ Subtotals of some of the entries may not add to total due to nonresponse in sample and rounding effects in decomposition processes.

Source: Based on the estimates of working children in Table 3.1 and sample proportion by type of activities in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15: Participation Rate of the Children Aged 5-14 Years in Noneconomic Activities Most of the Year by Types of Activities and Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96
(in per cent)

Background Characteristics	Total			Working and Schooling			Working Only		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nepal	14.9	8.2	22.1	9.6	6.4	13.0	5.3	1.8	9.0
Age									
05-09	12.2	7.8	16.8	6.8	5.6	8.2	5.4	2.3	8.7
10-14	17.5	8.6	27.4	12.3	7.1	18.0	5.2	1.4	9.4
Residence									
Urban	14.4	7.4	22.2	12.2	6.6	18.4	2.2	0.8	3.8
Rural	15.0	8.3	22.1	9.4	6.3	12.6	5.6	1.9	9.5
Ecological Zones									
Mountain	14.2	10.2	18.4	9.3	8.2	10.4	4.9	2.0	8.0
Hill	14.8	9.6	20.5	10.5	7.8	13.4	4.3	1.8	7.0
Tarai	15.1	6.5	24.2	8.7	4.6	13.1	6.4	1.9	11.2
Development Regions									
Eastern	16.1	7.7	25.0	10.6	5.9	15.7	5.5	1.8	9.3
Central	14.5	7.8	22.0	9.2	5.9	12.9	5.3	1.9	9.1
Western	12.5	7.0	18.3	9.3	6.0	12.8	3.2	1.1	5.5
Midwestern	16.9	10.9	23.1	8.7	7.5	9.9	8.3	3.5	13.2
Farwestern	16.2	9.8	22.9	10.4	8.6	12.1	5.8	1.1	10.7
Education Level of the HH Head									
Illiterate	14.0	7.8	20.6	6.6	5.1	8.3	7.3	2.7	12.3
Primary	15.6	8.9	22.7	11.3	7.4	15.4	4.3	1.5	7.3
Secondary	16.4	8.3	25.4	13.6	7.7	20.1	2.8	0.6	5.2
Secondary &+	15.3	8.0	23.6	14.3	7.7	21.9	1.0	0.3	1.7
Principal Occupation of the HH Head									
Agriculture	14.4	7.9	21.3	8.7	6.0	11.5	5.8	1.9	9.9
Nonagriculture	16.5	8.9	25.0	12.0	7.2	17.4	4.6	1.8	7.7
Family Size									
1-2	22.2	16.3	31.0	12.5	14.0	10.3	9.7	2.3	20.7
3-4	15.0	8.3	24.4	8.7	6.5	11.8	6.3	1.8	12.6
5-6	16.1	9.0	24.3	10.8	7.0	15.2	5.3	2.0	9.2
7-8	14.7	8.2	21.0	9.0	5.8	12.0	5.7	2.4	9.0
9&+	13.4	6.8	19.8	9.0	5.9	11.9	4.4	0.9	7.8
Size of Household Landholding									
Landless	16.5	8.9	25.0	9.8	6.3	13.7	6.8	2.6	11.3
Small	17.3	10.8	25.1	9.8	7.7	12.3	7.5	3.1	12.7
Marginal	14.5	8.4	21.0	8.9	6.4	11.5	5.7	2.0	9.6
Large	14.4	7.7	21.4	9.8	6.3	13.5	4.6	1.4	7.9

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

G. Idle (Doing Nothing) Children

Fifteen Out of 100 Children are Idle (doing nothing) in Nepal

It is estimated that 14.9 (928 T) per cent of the total children in Nepal are idle (doing nothing) (Table 3.16). Proportion of idle children by sex does not vary much. However, as compared to male children (13.9%), a higher proportion of female children (16.0%) are reported to have been idle. An overwhelmingly majority of the idle children are in rural areas (888 T). About 16 out of 100 children are idle in rural areas as compared to about 8 in urban areas.

One-Fourth of the Younger Children are Idle

In numbers, out of 928 T idle children, 825 T are 5-9 years old and the rest, 137 T, are 10-14 years. In relative terms, one-fourth of younger children aged 5-9 years are idle, whereas only 5 per cent of the older children aged 10-14 years are reported as idle. As compared to male children (23.1%), a higher proportion of female children (27.1%) are idle in 5-9 years age group. Remarkably higher proportion of idle children among younger ages is mainly due to their low school attendance as well as work participation as compared to that of older ones.

Hill Zone Shows Slightly Lower Proportion of Idle Children

The largest (525 T) number of idle children is estimated for the Tarai zone. However, hill zone shows the largest proportion of its idle children. The least proportion of the idle children is found in the hill. Mountain and Tarai zones have about an equal proportion of idle children. It might be due to higher proportion of the school attending children in the hill zone with relatively higher work participation rate.

Western region shows a relatively lower proportion of idle children. Contrarily, the highest proportion of idle children is found in Midwestern and Farwestern regions for the children of either sexes.

Proportion of Idle Children Decreases with Increasing Level of Education of Household Heads

Of the total idle children, 639 T belong to households with illiterate heads implying one-fifth of the idle children in such families. It is observed that children of either sexes associated with educated households are less likely to be idle. As compared to one-fifth of the idle children in households with illiterate heads, households with primary level of heads education demonstrate only 11 per cent of idle children. The corresponding figures for the children associated with secondary and above secondary level of heads' education is found to be 8.2 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively. Increasing school attendance with increasing level of household heads' education might be responsible for reducing the proportion of idle children.

Proportion of the idle children do not vary much according to the principal occupation of the household heads. However, households with nonagricultural occupation of heads demonstrate slightly lower proportion of idle children (12.9%).

Children from Smaller Family Size Less Likely to be Idle

It is revealed that about 13.2 per cent of the children from family size of 3-4 persons are idle. The proportion of idle children increases to 15.7 per cent in the families with size 7-8 persons and to 15.4 per cent with the family size of 9 persons and above. Increase in the idleness of the children with increasing family size might be because, in larger families, adult family members are available to replace children's work but in the smaller families it is not so. Contrarily, idleness of the children is likely to reduce with increasing size of household landholdings.

Table 3.16: Estimates of the Idle Children (Doing Nothing) Aged 5-14 Years Most of the Year by Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96

(estimates are in '000)

Background Characteristics	Estimates ¹			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nepal	928	445	484	14.9	13.9	16.0
Age						
05-09	854	401	453	25.1	23.1	27.1
10-14	137	72	64	4.9	4.9	4.8
Residence						
Urban	40	20	21	7.7	7.2	8.3
Rural	888	425	463	15.6	14.5	16.7
Ecological Zones						
Mountain	88	42	46	18.9	17.7	20.3
Hill	320	146	175	11.3	10.2	12.6
Tarai	525	261	264	17.9	17.0	18.8
Development Regions						
Eastern	205	103	101	13.6	13.4	13.8
Central	316	151	165	15.6	14.3	17.1
Western	158	69	89	12.2	10.5	14.1
Midwestern	151	77	75	18.3	18.3	18.3
Farwestern	101	46	54	17.4	15.6	19.2
Education Level of HH the Head						
Illiterate	639	308	332	21.0	19.8	22.4
Primary	205	96	109	11.0	10.1	12.0
Secondary	65	30	35	8.2	7.3	9.1
Secondary &+	18	10	8	3.6	3.7	3.4
Principal Occupation of the HH Head						
Agriculture	604	289	315	15.8	14.8	16.9
Nonagriculture	211	105	106	12.9	12.2	13.7
Family Size						
1-2	1	1	0	4.2	4.7	3.4
3-4	81	44	36	13.4	12.5	14.6
5-6	315	155	161	14.5	13.3	15.9
7-8	276	128	148	15.7	14.9	16.4
9&+	256	117	139	15.4	14.4	16.3
Size of Household Landholding						
Landless	196	103	93	18.4	18.4	18.4
Small	47	24	23	18.2	17.2	19.3
Marginal	238	114	124	16.8	15.8	17.9
Large	444	202	242	12.8	11.4	14.3

¹ Subtotals of some of the entries may not add to total because of nonresponse in sample and rounding effects in decomposition processes.

Source: Estimates are based on the estimates of the total children in Table 3.1 and estimated proportion from the sample given in this Table.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Practice of child labour is a widespread phenomenon in Nepal. Studies have shown that, among other things, poverty is the main reason for the practice of child labour in Nepal. There was not much concern over the issue of child labour in Nepal before 1990. Most of the studies on child labour in Nepal have been conducted, as localized studies, to focus on the study of child labour situation in urban areas. Up to this point, virtually no study is devoted to estimate the extent of child labour for the country with nationally representative samples. Since no census collected information regarding work activities of the children aged 5-9 years, information from the censuses are incomplete for the study on child labour in Nepal. Therefore, there is a *big information gap* pertaining to this.

National Employment Survey, 1995/96 is the largest sample survey ever conducted in Nepal that covers all the major geographic subdivisions, development regions and rural/urban residence to examine employment situation in the country. The sample design of the survey involved stratified multistage probability cluster sampling from rural and urban areas. Probability proportionate to size (pps) technique was applied to select samples from both rural and urban areas.

The survey on child labour was conducted as a piggy back of the Employment Survey, that covered the population aged 5-14 years to examine the current child labour situation in the country for the first time with nationally representative samples. Questions relating to child labour were integrated with Employment Survey to acquire information on activities of the children aged 5-14 years during most of the year. However, this survey did not acquire information on other various aspects of child labour particularly working environment of children, and health and safety aspects.

This report focuses on the study of the activities of the children in the country with reference to various household and individual characteristics in general. In particular, primary focus of this study is on providing estimates on child labour for the country by rural and urban areas, ecological zones and development regions. As, in many instances, child labour is defined in

economic terms, obviously, this study is also based on the economic explanation of child labour. Estimates of child labour is primarily based on their participation in economic activities irrespective of schooling status in absolute as well as relative terms. However, the report provides further analysis of economically active children by current school attendance status, types of work and number of working hours to be able to incorporate other criteria too in assessing the extent of child labour in the country.

Based on projected child population as of early 1996 and estimated proportion from the sample, it is estimated that there are 2.6 M working children irrespective of current school attendance status, type of activities and duration of work. The number comprises of 41.7 per cent of the total child population in the country. Thus, the work participation rate of the Nepali children is 41.7 per cent. The estimates reveal that number of working female children (1,439 T) outnumbers the number of working male children (1,156 T) with a sex ratio of 80.3. In relative terms, work participation of the female and male children is estimated to be 47.6 and 36.1 per cent respectively.

It is evident that, among the 2.6 M working children, approximately 1.7 million children are economically active with economic participation rate of 26.7 per cent. Of the 1.7 million economically active children, 894 T are males and 770 T females. The corresponding economic participation rate is estimated to be 27.9 per cent for male children and 25.5 per cent for female children. This clearly indicates that economic participation is slightly lower among female children though they demonstrate higher overall work participation rate. It implies that higher work participation of the female children is mainly due to their higher participation in noneconomic activities.

Child Labour Under Different Criterion

Criterion I: Child Labour as of Economic Participation Rate

If the term *child labour* is defined merely in terms of children's economic participation rate irrespective of current school attendance status, type of activities, duration of work, child labour in Nepal is 26.7 per cent in totality. The corresponding figure for male and female children is 27.9 per cent and 25.5 per cent respectively. As there is a marginal difference in the economic

participation rate by sex of the children, this leads to conclude that incidence of child labour does not vary much among male and female children in Nepal.

Taking the age of the children, incidence of child labour among older children aged 10-14 years (40.8% or 1,150 T) is more than 3 times higher as compared to the younger children aged 5-9 years (12.5% or 426 T). Child labour of male (12.4%) and female (12.6%) children of younger ages does not appear to vary much. However, it varies among older children (42.9% for male and 38.4% for female children). Incidence of child labour in rural areas (28.4% or 1,620 T) is more than three times higher than in urban areas (8.5 % or 44 T). Incidence of child labour is higher among male children in both the areas.

Incidence of child labour is the highest in the mountain (38.0% or 176 T), followed by 30.5 (862 T) per cent in the hill, and 21.2 (622 T) in the Tarai. As compared to male children (35.6%), child labour in mountain is higher among female children (40.6%). A reverse pattern is observed in the hill and Tarai zone. Incidence of child labour is highest in Mid and Farwestern development regions. Under this definition, child labour in these regions is estimated to be about 33 per cent as compared to 24.2 per cent in the Central region, and 29.8 per cent in the Eastern. The lowest incidence of child labour is found to be in the Western region (20.7%). Except in the Farwestern region, incidence of child labour is found to be higher among male children.

Incidence of child labour is found to be lower with increasing level of household heads education and shift of their occupation from agriculture to nonagriculture, and increasing family size. However, it increases with increasing size of household landholdings.

Criterion II: Child Labour as of Economic Participation of School Not Attending Children

If we restrict the definition of child labour to refer to the economic participation of the children aged 5-14 years who do not attend school irrespective of types and duration of work, child labour in Nepal is 10.8 per cent or 673 T. The corresponding figure for male and female children is 7.6 per cent or 242 T and 14.3 per cent or 432 T respectively. Thus, under this definition of child labour, incidence of child labour among female children is nearly two times more than that of male children.

Under this criterion, incidence of child labour among younger children age 5-9 years is 5.9 per cent. The corresponding figure for male and female children of the same ages is 4.1 per cent and 7.8 per cent. In comparison to this, incidence of child labour among older children aged 10-14 years is about 16 per cent, 11.0 per cent for male children and 20.8 per cent for female children.

Rural areas demonstrate 11.6 per cent of the children involved in economic activities without school attendance. The corresponding figure for urban areas is estimated to be 2.3 per cent. It implies that incidence of child labour in rural areas is about 6 times higher than in urban areas under this definition of child labour. Considering the sex of the children according to the current place of residence, rural areas (15.5%) show that incidence of child labour among female children is more than 7 times higher than in urban areas (2.3%), and for males, it is 4 times higher in rural areas. It is indicated that gender disparity in child labour is not so pronounced in urban as it is about 2 times higher among female children in rural areas.

Under this criterion, mountain has 18.1 per cent incidence of child labour, 9.7 per cent for male children and 26.8 per cent for female children. However, hill (9.9%) and Tarai (10.6%) do not vary much in terms of child labour under this definition. Similarly, child labour is highest in Mid and Farwestern development regions. Child labour under this criterion is about 16 per cent in these regions, followed by 11.4 per cent in Central and 10.5 per cent in Eastern region. Western region has 5.0 per cent of child labour. As compared to male children, child labour is higher among female children in all the regions. Gender disparity in child labour is more pronounced in Mid and Farwestern regions.

Under this definition, child labour is found to be 2 times higher among children belonging to the illiterate heads as compared to those belonging to the households with primary level of household heads education. For both sexes, incidence of child labour decreases with increasing level of household heads' education. Similarly, child labour is found to be decreased as occupation of household heads shifts from agriculture to nonagriculture. In general, incidence of child labour under this criterion declines with respect to increasing family size. However, the decline is not so pronounced. Under this criterion, child labour remains more or less the same with respect to the size of household landholdings.

Criterion III: Child Labour as of Participation Rate in Paid Activities

It is revealed that 4.5 per cent (278 T), of the children in Nepal are involved in paid activities, 4.3 per cent male children and 4.6 per cent female children. If *child labour* is defined as of participation rate of children in paid activities irrespective of school attendance, and types and duration of works, child labour in Nepal is 4.5 per cent, 4.3 per cent for male children and 4.6 per cent for female children. Child labour under this criterion is 1.6 per cent for the children of either sexes aged 5-9 years. It increases to about 7 per cent among older children aged 10-14 years. The age group 10-14 years demonstrates slightly higher incidence of child labour among female children. Considering the current place of residence, rural areas show about 2 times higher incidence of children labour with higher incidence for the female children. Urban areas show the lower incidence of child labour for female children. Thus, a higher incidence of child labour among female children under this criterion is mainly due to its higher incidence among rural children. It might be due to firstly, a higher proportion of female children in rural areas do not attend schools, and secondly, as compared to male children, a larger number of female children in rural areas might have been working as agricultural labourers.

Among the ecological zones, mountain zone shows the highest incidence of child labour under this criterion. According to this criterion, incidence of child labour in mountain is 6.3 per cent, 4.4 per cent in the hill and 4.3 per cent in the Tarai. Except Tarai zone, mountain and Tarai demonstrate a higher incidence of child labour among female children. Considering the development regions, incidence of child labour is highest in the Eastern region (6.3%) under this criterion and the lowest in the Western region (2.5%).

Criterion IV: Child Labour as of Participation Rate in Unpaid Activities

If *child labour* is defined in terms of children involvement in unpaid economic activities irrespective of school attendance and types and duration of works, incidence of child labour in Nepal is 22.2 per cent, 23.5 per cent for male children, and 20.8 per cent for female children. Again, the incidence of child labour among older children aged 10-14 years (33.4%) is higher compared to that of younger children aged 5-9 years (10.9%). Child labour under this criterion is about 11 per cent for the children of either sexes aged 5-9 years. For the children aged 10-14

years, it is 35.9 per cent for male children and 30.7 per cent for female children. Thus, under this definition, child labour does not vary much with respect to the age of the children.

Like under the above criteria, this criterion also demonstrates a higher incidence of child labour in rural areas among the children of either sexes. In general, 23.7 per cent of the children in this area involved in unpaid economic activities as compared to 6.1 per cent in urban areas. It implies that incidence of child labour under this criterion is about 4 times higher in rural areas. Taking the ecological zones, mountain shows the highest child labour of 31.8 per cent. The corresponding figure for the hill and Tarai is 26.1 per cent and 16.8 per cent respectively. Except in the mountain, incidence of child labour is higher among female children in hill and Tarai under this criterion. Like the other criterion, this criterion shows the lowest incidence of child labour for western development region and the highest for Mid and Farwestern regions. Under this criterion, child labour is more or less the same in the Central and Western regions for male children. The highest incidence of child labour for male children is found in the Midwestern region (28.6%), whereas for female children it is in Farwestern region (30.6%).

Incidence of child labour under this criterion substantially declines with increasing level of household heads' education. Similarly, shift of the occupation of the household heads from agriculture to nonagriculture is likely to reduce the incidence of child labour by about 2 times. Similarly, increasing family size tends to lower down the incidence of child labour under this criterion. In the contrary, incidence of child labour increases with increasing size of household landholdings.

Criterion V: Child Labour as of Economic Participation Rate With 2 Hours or More Working Hours per day

It is evident that, of the 1,664 T economically active children, 1,389 worked 14 hrs. or more (2 hrs. or more/day) during the last week of the survey. This comprises of the 22.3 per cent of the total children. It implies that if *child labour* is defined as of economic participation rate of children with 2 hours or more working hours per day irrespective of school attendance and types of work, incidence of child labour is 22.3 per cent in Nepal. Number of males and females with the same number of working hours is 790 T and 676 T respectively. This comprises of 22.2 per

cent of the total children of respective sexes. Thus, incidence of child labour under this criteria remains the same for the children of both sexes.

Obviously, child labour is higher among older children aged 10-14 years under this criterion too. Number of economically active children aged 5-9 and 10-14 years is estimated to 426 T and 1,150 T out of which 1,033 T and 337 T worked respectively for 2 or more hrs/day. This comprises of 34.5 per cent and 9.9 per cent of the children of respective age groups. Thus, under this criterion, incidence of child labour is more than 3 times among older children aged 10-14 years as compared to those aged 5-9 years.

Taking the current place of residence, of the 44 T economically active children, 37 T worked 2 or more hours/day. The comparative figure for the rural areas is estimated to be 1,330 T. This comprises of 7.1 per cent and 23.3 per cent of the total children in the respective areas. Thus, this criterion demonstrates that incidence of child labour is 3 times higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In the similar manner, mountain zone shows the highest incidenc of child labour under this definition (29.1%) followed by hill (25.4%), and Tarai (18.2%). Among the development regions, Western region shows the lowest incidence of child labour (17.1%), and the highest, 31.0 per cent in the Midwestern region.

Like the other criteria for child labour, this criterion also demonstrates the incidence of child labour to be decreased with increasing level of household heads' education. Under this criterion, incidence of child labour tends to decrease from 26.2 per cent with among households with illiterate heads to 10.5 per cent with above secondary level of heads education. Likewise, it deminishes from 25.4 per cent to 16.7 per cent with the shift of head's occupation from agriculture to nonagriculture.

Agriculture is the Largest Sector Absorbing Child Labour in Nepal

Overwhelming majority of the economically ective children do agriculture related works. Of the 1,664 T economically active children, 1,576 T (94.7%) are estimated to have been involved in agricultural related works and the rest 87 T (5.3%) in nonagricultural works. Estimates reveal that 27 T (12.6%) economically active children worked as service workers, and another 26 T (1.6%) as communication, transportation and communication workers. Number of economically

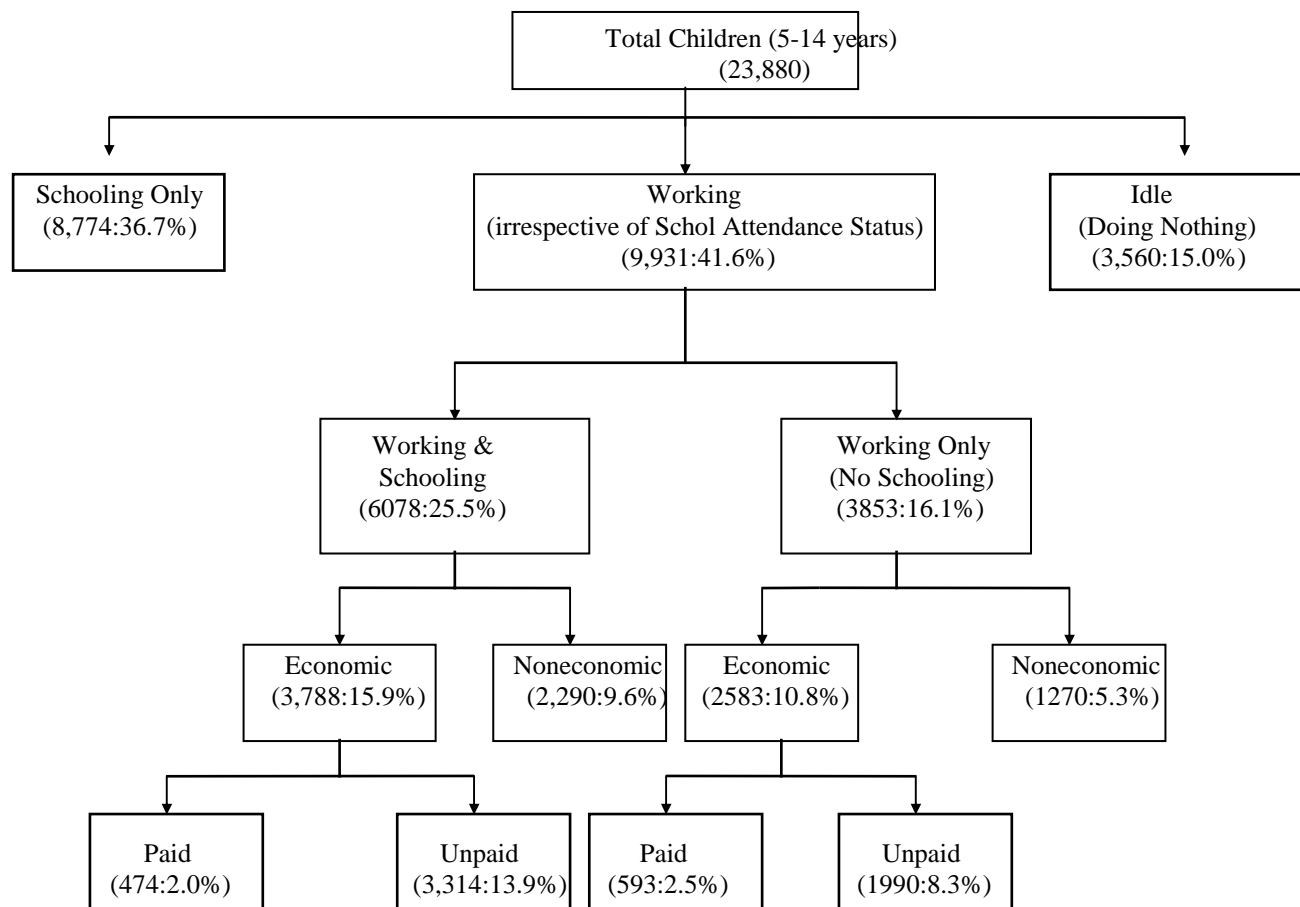
active children who worked as general technical workers constituted of 14 T (0.8%), and another 13 T (0.8%) of production workers. The least 7 T (0.4%) is constituted of sales workers.

Older children participate more in nonagricultural works, whereas younger children in agricultural works. Similarly, Urban children more likely to involve in nonagricultural works as compared to urban children. Economically active children of different zones and regions do not vary much in terms of types of works they do.

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Annex I
Conceptual Scheme for Activity Analysis of the Children Based on the Sample Cases



Note: Subtotals of some of the entries may not add to total because of nonresponse.
 Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

Annex II

Distribution of Total Sample Children by Background Characteristics, Nepal, 1995/96¹

	Total		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Nepal	23,880	12,345	11,535
Age			
05-09	11,867	6,068	5,799
10-14	12,014	6,278	5,736
Residence			
Rural	21,885	11,295	10,590
Urban	5,926	3,120	2,806
Ecological Zones			
Mountain	1,694	866	828
Hill	11,132	5,786	5,346
Tarai	11,060	5,697	5,363
Development Regions			
Eastern	5,614	2,889	2,725
Central	7,586	3,994	3,592
Western	5,329	2,755	2,574
Midwestern	3,189	1,610	1,579
Farwestern	2,141	1,087	1,054
Education Level of the HH Head			
Illiterate	11,654	5,996	5,658
Primary	7,161	3,672	3,489
Secondary	3,048	1,598	1,450
Abover Secondary	1,971	1,053	918
Principal Occupation of the HH Head			
Agriculture	14,643	7,522	7,121
Nonagriculture	6,240	3,301	2,939
Family Size			
1-2	72	43	29
3-4	2,312	1,357	955
5-6	8,363	4,490	3,873
7-8	6,758	3,320	3,438
9&+	6,375	3,135	3,240
Size of Household Landholding			
Landless	4,087	2,155	1,932
Small	1,000	545	455
Marginal	5,431	2,785	2,646
Large	13,307	6,840	6,467
Current Schooling Status of the Children			
Yes	15,574	9,057	6,517
No	7,646	2,960	4,686

¹ Subtotal of some of the entries do not add to total because of the exclusion of nonresponse category.

Source: Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96.

ANNEX III
QUESTIONNAIRE
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION
(A SURVEY ON MIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT
CONDUCTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION)
1995/96

Time at the start of Interview

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Introductory Particulars	
01. District _____	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
02. Village / Town (1: Village, 2:Town)	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
03. Name of village _____	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Name of town _____ <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
04. Ward number	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Number of Segments
Segment No	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Cluster No
05. Name of locality [<i>Tole</i>] _____	
06. Selected household number	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
07. To be interviewed (Migration / Employment : 1, Birth, Death & Contraception : 2)	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
08. Name of the household head	
09. Name of the respondent	
10. Caste / Ethnicity of the household head	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
11. Religion of the household head (Hindu : 1, Buddhist : 2, Islam : 3, Christian.: 4)	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Other specify _____	

No. of times, interview attempted			
Particulars	1	2	3
Date			
Interviewer's name			
Results [see code below]			
Date for next visit			

*Result Code	Code	
1 Completed	1	Total family size
2 Respondent not at home	2	Eligible for migration study
3 Nobody at home	3	Male
4 Partly completed	4	Female
5 Refused to respond	5	Eligible for employment study
6 Domain not found	6	Male
7 Other (specify) _____	7	Female
		Eligible women (ever married women aged 15-49) for BDC study.
		Female

Questionnaire edited by :

	Supervisor	Office	Data entry personnel
Name			
Signature			
Date			

M.E.B.: HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Individual Number	Name (Please give all the names of persons who *usually live in this household).	Relationship to household head	Sex		Age		Only for 5 years and above				Migration	Ask this to		(For Interviewer)	
							Education		Marital Status	Occupation		currently married women aged 15-49 or her spouse		Circle eligible interviewee	
							Can this person read and write in any language?	What is the highest grade completed by this person?				What is the marital status of this person?	What is the principle occupation (i.e. The activity in which he/ she spends most of the time in a year) of this person?	For how long have you been living in this current VDC / Municipality?	**Family Planning
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	BDC	Emp				
01	02	**	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	
			0 1	1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	01	01	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	02	02	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	03	03	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	04	04	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	05	05	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	06	06	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	07	07	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	08	08	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	09	09	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	10	10	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	11	11	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	12	12	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	13	13	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	14	14	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	15	15	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	16	16	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	17	17	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	18	18	
				1 2		1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2	19	19	

If additional pages are used to record the information of this family mark as here []

** To identify the husband of currently married women, put the individual serial no. of her husband in the box attached to her name.

Just to make sure I have a complete listing of all the persons (Interviewer: Read all the names that you have listed one by one and then ask the following questions):

- Are there any other person(s), such as small children infant or old person that we have not listed ?
I. Yes (If yes, enter their names in the table and mention the line numbers); II. No.
- Are there any other person(s), who may not be member(s) of your family such as friends, domestic servant or lodgers or relatives who usually live here but we have not listed ?
I. Yes (If yes, enter their names in the table and mention the line numbers); II. No.
- Are there any members of the family who usually live here and are away at the present for a vacation, travelling somewhere, business trip or for any work (for less than 6 months) but we have not listed ?
I. Yes (If yes, enter their names in the table and mention the line numbers); II. No.
- In addition, are there any persons not mentioned in this table who slept last night in this household, to work, to look for work and to study but are not the members of the family? If yes, enter the name of the person(s) in the table and mention the line number

Codes for question 03 (col 3)		Codes for question 08 (col.8)	Codes for question 09 (col 9)	Codes for question 10 (col 10)
Head.....01	Parent.....06	Below grade 1..	Unmarried1	Agriculture.....1
Husband/Wife....02	Parent-in-law.....0700	Married2	Cottage industries.....2
Son/Daughter03	Brother/Sister..... 08	Grade1..completed.....0	Widow3	Service.....3
Daughter / Son- in-law.....04	Nephew/Niece.....09	1	Divorced4	Business.....4
Grand Child.....05	Other relatives.....10	Grade 2	Separated5	Daily wages..(agriculture)..... 5
	Not related11	completed.....02	Not stated.....9	Daily wages..(non-agriculture).....6
	Don't know.....98	(and so on)		Physically unable to work.....7
		Grade 9 completed		Student.....8
	09		Currently not working.....9
		Completed S.L.C.....10		Other specify-----10
		Intermediate.....		Don't know.....98
		12		
		Bachelor..or		
		above.....14		
		Don't		
		know.....98		

Socio Economic Status of the Household

District : VDC / Municipality Ward No.:

Cluster No : Household Serial No. :

(Interviewer:- Obtain information of socio-economic status of the household from the head of the household or a knowledgeable adult member of the household. To mark the answer write ✓ to the appropriate answer)

S.N.	Questions	Coding Classifications	Go to Q. No.
15	What is the highest level of education ever received by a member of the family ?	Mention completed class grade..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Use codes for question 08)	
16	How much land (including those cultivated by the household and/or rented out to others) is owned by the household ? <i>Unit Code :</i> Acre.....1 Ropani, Aana, Paisa.....2 Bigaha, Kattha, Dhur.....3 Mato Muri.....4 Other (Specify).....5	<i>Type of Land</i> 1. Household land <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2. Cultivable land <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (a) Own cultivated by oneself (b) Own cultivated by others (c) Other's cultivated by this household	
17	Is there any land other than mentioned in Q.16 which is used for other purpose ?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 20
18	If yes how much ? (Use the unit code of Q.16)	<i>Amount</i> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
19	For what purpose it is used ?	Specify _____	
20	Does this household own the following livestock ? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (If yes mention the number of each type of livestock owned)	Cow/Buffalo/Yak Number. Goat/Lamb Number. Donkey/Horse Number. Pig Number. Chicken/Duck Number. Others (Specify) _____	
21	What is the main source of drinking water ?	Piped water 1 Tub well 2 Open well 3 Waterfall 4 River / Canal 5 Lake /Pond 6 Others (Specify) _____ 7	
22	Is there a fixed latrine for the exclusive use of this household ?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 24

23	If yes , mention the main type of latrine used ?	Flush System 1 Water flow..... 2 Closed pit..... 3 Open pit System 4 Others (Specify) _____ 5	
24	Have you owned or installed the following facilities in this dwelling ?	Electricity 1 2 Bio-gas plant 1 2 Telephone 1 2 Radio 1 2 Television 1 2	Yes No
25	Do you own or rent this dwelling ?	Own 1 Rent 2 Others (Specify) _____ 3	
26	How many rooms are there in this dwelling ? (Exclude kitchen and bath room)	Total no. of rooms <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
27	What is the main type of materials used in the walls of this building ?	Cement, Stone, Bricks 1 Tin 2 Wood (Including plywood) 3 Bamboo 4 Straw 5 Mud / Slate / Brick (unbaked) 6 Mud / Slate / Brick (baked) 7 Others (Specify) _____ 8	
28	What is the main type of materials used in the roof of this building ?	Concrete, Stone, Bricks (slab) 1 Tin 2 Wood (Including plywood) 3 Bamboo 4 Straw 5 Mud / Slate / Stone 6 Tile 7 Others (Specify) _____ 8	

Employment Questionnaire

Questions to be asked to all members of Household aged 5 years and above (Based on Household Schedule)

District[][] Village Development Committee Ward Number . [][]

Village/Tole (Name)..... Cluster Number[][][] Household Number [][]

Number of persons aged 5 years and above in the household:-

Male:- [][], Female:- [][], Total:- [][]

Serial No.	I.D. No. of family members 5 years & above (Based on Household Schedule)	Name (Based on Household Schedule)	Age (Based on Household Schedule)	Sex (Based on Household Schedule)	Marital Status (Based on Household Schedule)	Highest Grade Completed (Based on Household Schedule)	Questions to be asked only for the aged 5 to 14 years								
							Do you go to school ?		What was the main reasons for not attending school ? (See Code)	Do you help in household activities ?		If yes, what type of activities? (See code)	Are you involved in activities outside the household ?		If yes, what type of activities ? (Write exactly as reported and code later)
							1. Yes →507	2. No		1. Yes, 2. No → 509	Yes		No	1. Yes, 2. No → 511 (If aged 5-9 years and response is 2 in Qs. 507 &509 go to next person)	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	505	506	507	508	509	510				
01			501	502	503	504	1	2	1	2	1	2			
02							1	2	1	2	1	2			
03							1	2	1	2	1	2			
04							1	2	1	2	1	2			
05							1	2	1	2	1	2			
06							1	2	1	2	1	2			
07							1	2	1	2	1	2			
08							1	2	1	2	1	2			
09							1	2	1	2	1	2			
10							1	2	1	2	1	2			
11							1	2	1	2	1	2			
12							1	2	1	2	1	2			
13							1	2	1	2	1	2			
14							1	2	1	2	1	2			
15							1	2	1	2	1	2			
16							1	2	1	2	1	2			

506. 1. Don't want to go, 2. School is far away, 3. Can not afford school expenses, 4. To help in household work/farm activities, 5. Not necessary to study, 6. Not necessary to educate daughters, 7. Others (Specify)_____

508. 1. Care after sibling, 2. Help in kitchen work, 3. Fodder and fuel wood collection, 4. Farm activities, 5. Cattle grazing, 6. All of the above works, 7. Others (Specify)_____

Questions to be asked to all members of Household aged 5 years and above (Based on Household Schedule)

I.D. No.	I want to ask you some questions about work you did last week			How many days did you work last week?	How many hours a day did you work last week?	How many hours did you work in total last week?		Even though you did no work last week, for some reason do you usually work for an employer or in <u>your own or a family business</u> ?		Why did you not work last week?			What was the main reason for being temporarily away from work? (See code)	Do you usually work less than 36 hours a week?		Would you prefer to work 36 hours or more a week?		Are you available to work 36 hours or more a week?		Have you looked for work in the last month?			
	Last week, were you working for payment in cash or kind for an employer even for one hour on any day?	Last week, did you do any work for payment or profit in your own or a family business even for one hour on any day?	Last week, did you do any work without pay or profit in a family business even for one hour on any day?			1. >= 36 → 527 2. < 36 (1-35) → 520 <i>(Verify it with the answers of 514 & 515)</i>	Yes	No	1. Laid off < 1 month → 525 2. Laid off >= 1 month → 523 3. Did not work last week for some other reasons			Yes		No	Oth .	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
									Yes	No	Disa b.												
	511			512	513	514	515	516		517	518			519	520		521	522	523				
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	

518. 1. No work for less than a month (Go to 525), 2. No work for more than a month (Go to 523), 3. Not worked for other reasons.
 519. 1. On leave, 2. No work available, 3. Engaged in household job, 4. Sick, 5. Student, 6. Strike/lockouts, 7. Left work voluntarily, 8. Others (specify) _____

Annex IV

List of Manpower Involved in Field Survey, Migration and Employment Survey, 1995/1996

Biratnagar Region		Janakpur Region			
<i>Regional Coordinator</i>		<i>Regional Coordinator</i>			
1. Mr. Uma Nath Rijal		1. Dr. Prakash Dev Pant			
2. Mr. Bhim Raj Suwal		2. Dr. Bhim Raj Adhikari			
3. Mr. Bidhan Acharya					
SN	NAME	STATUS	SN	NAME	STATUS
1	TAPLEJUNG/PANCHTHAR		10	SAPTARI	
	1 RABINDRA BHATTARAI	Supervisor	35	MAHESH P DEO	Supervisor
	2 GOPAL POKHREL	Interviewer	36	MAHANANDA JHA	Interviewer
	3 YUBA RAJ BASNET	Interviewer	37	SATYA N. CHAUDHARI	Interviewer
	4 NARENDRA SUBBA	Interviewer	11	SAPTARI/SIRAHA/RAUTAHAT	
2	ILAM		38	MADAN P. DEO	Supervisor
	5 SOM KUMAR NEPAL	Supervisor	39	CHITRA REKHA GAUTAM	Interviewer
	6 DRAUPADA BHANDARI	Interviewer	40	JYOTI PRADHAN	Interviewer
	7 LATA PAUDEL	Interviewer	41	SABNAM SHRESTHA	Interviewer
3	JHAPA		12	SIRAHA	
	8 GITA SHARMA	Supervisor	42	RAJ KUMAR POKHAREL	Supervisor
	9 CHANDRA P. DHAKAL	Interviewer	43	GANASHYAM S. SHRESTHA	Interviewer
	10 BIJAYA SUBBA	Interviewer	44	MAHESH K MISHRA	Interviewer
	11 RAM SARAN SEDAIN	Interviewer	13	DHANUSHA	
	12 URMILA DAHAL	Interviewer	45	PRADIP K. MAHATO	Supervisor
4	MORANG		46	MANOJ K. MISHRA	Interviewer
	13 LAXMAN SINGH KUNWAR	Supervisor	47	MANOJ K. GOIT	Interviewer
	14 BIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH	Interviewer	14	DHANUSHA/MAHOTTARI	
	15 NIRMALA SHRESTHA	Interviewer	48	IRA SHARMA	Supervisor
	16 NIRMAL GURUNG	Interviewer	49	JUNU SHARMA	Interviewer
5	JHAPA 2/MORANG 2		50	USHA DAHAL	Interviewer
	17 CHARAN RAJ BHATTARAI	Supervisor	15	MAHOTTARI	
	18 DILIP BHATTARAI	Interviewer	51	RAM SAGAR PANDIT	Supervisor
	19 BALA RAM BHANDARI	Interviewer	52	DINESH YADAV	Interviewer
	20 KRISHNA KUMAR PAUDYAL	Interviewer	16	MAHOTTARI/SARLAHI	
6	SUNSARI		53	SHYAM P. BHANDARI	Supervisor
	21 CHANDANI RANA	Supervisor	17	SARLAHI	
	22 DEEPA GURUNG	Interviewer	54	SANJU POUDEL	Supervisor
	23 PADMA ADHIKARI	Interviewer	55	RANJANA UPADHYAYA	Interviewer
	24 INDRA KUMARI PRADHAN	Interviewer	56	TILAK YADAV	Interviewer
	25 BED PRASAD NEUPANE	Interviewer	57	BASANTA K. DEO	Interviewer
7	DHANKUTA/BHOJPUR		18	SINDHULI/DHANUSHA	
	26 NIR KUMAR RAI	Supervisor	58	NAVA RAJ THAPA	Supervisor
	27 GOPAL RAI	Interviewer	59	KESHAV P. BHANDARI	Interviewer
	28 ANOOP THAPALIYA	Interviewer	60	SUNITA SHAKYA	Interviewer
8	TERATHUM/SANKHUWA		61	PRIYA GAUTAM	Interviewer
	29 BINOD NEPAL	Supervisor	19	RAUTAHAT	
	30 ARJUN ADHIKARI	Interviewer	62	SHANTI P. UPRETY	Supervisor
	31 RAMESHOR PRADHAN	Interviewer	63	SUDESH SINGH	Interviewer
9	UDAYAPUR/SAPTARI		64	JAMUNA SITAULA	Interviewer
	32 KESHAB BAGALE	Supervisor	65	REENA ADHIKARI	Interviewer
	33 SASHI PANDIT	Interviewer	20	BARA	
	34 SNJAYA CHHATKULLI	Interviewer	66	PUSHPA R. POKHAREL	Supervisor
			67	KAMALA GIRI	Interviewer
			68	KAMALA SHRESTHA	Interviewer

69 GAGAN DHAKAL Interviewer
70 KOPILA KAFLE Interviewer

Annex IV Continued

SN	NAME	STATUS	SN	NAME	STATUS
21	PARSA		30	GROUP B	
71	KESHAV K. YADAV	Supervisor	103	PRABHA RAJBHANDARI	Supervisor
72	RUBY DAS	Interviewer	104	NARAYAN MAHARJAN	Interviewer
73	JYOTI SHRESTHA	Interviewer	105	KRISHNA KHANAL	Interviewer
74	KEWAL ADHIKARI	Interviewer	106	SUBHADRA SUBEDI	Interviewer
	Kathmandu Non-valley Region		107	SABITA MAHARJAN	Interviewer
	Regional Coordinator		31	GROUP C	
	Mr. Yogendra B. Gurung		108	LAXMI LIMBU	Supervisor
22	DHADING		109	DEVENDRA MAHARJAN	Interviewer
75	VED RAJ GYAWALI	Supervisor	110	SABITRI GYAWALI	Interviewer
76	KHAG RAJ SHARMA	Interviewer	111	RACHANA GHIMIRE	Interviewer
77	JIT BAHADUR KUNWAR	Interviewer	112	KUMAR P POKHREL	Interviewer
23	NUWAKOT/RASUWA		32	GROUP D	
78	PRADIP THAPA	Supervisor	113	NARAYANI TIWARI	Supervisor
79	SHANKAR LOHANI	Interviewer	114	SHAMSHER KHADKA	Interviewer
80	KALPANA ARYAL	Interviewer	115	KAMALA GHIMIRE	Interviewer
24	SINDHUPALCHOWK		116	GHAGAWATI SANGRAULA	Interviewer
81	PREM NARAYAN SHERSTHA	Supervisor		Pokhara Region	
82	LOK HARI KARKI	Interviewer		Regional Coordinator	
83	NARBADA MAINALI	Interviewer		<i>1. Mr. Govind Subedi</i>	
25	KAVRE/BHAKTAPUR			<i>2. Mr. Bal Krishna Mabuhang</i>	
84	LAXMI SINGH	Supervisor	33	MAKAWANPUR	
85	BINDU ADHIKARI	Interviewer	117	KRISHNA P. SHARMA	Supervisor
86	RAM P. LAMSAL	Interviewer	118	DIL PRAJAPATI	Interviewer
87	TIKA JUNG KARKI	Interviewer	119	SARADA LALCHAN	Interviewer
26	RAMECHHAP/DOLAKHA		120	RADHIKA SYNGBO	Interviewer
88	DILLI RAM PAHADI	Supervisor	34	BAGLUNG/MYAGDI	
89	ANG NGAWANG SHERPA	Interviewer	121	PUSPA BASNET	Supervisor
90	RAMESH DAWADI	Interviewer	122	RAMESH ADHIKARI	Interviewer
91	KUPER GIRI	Interviewer	123	SHIVA POKHAREL	Interviewer
27	KHOTANG		124	SURENDRA GAUTAM	Interviewer
92	SIBENDRA RAI	Supervisor	35	CHITWAN	
93	AMRIT PURI	Interviewer	125	SUSHILA NEPAL	Supervisor
94	BINDRA K. TAMANG	Interviewer	126	BIMALESHOWARI KARM	Interviewer
28	SOLU/OKHALDHUNGA		127	DEVIMAYA DHAKAL	Interviewer
95	PAWAN K. BUDHATHOKI	Supervisor	128	PRAKASH CHANDRA PAUDEL	Interviewer
96	BHANU BHATTARAI	Interviewer	129	MANI RAM DHAKAL	Interviewer
97	MANI ADHIKARI	Interviewer	36	GORKHA	
	Kathmandu Valley Region		130	SURESH MALLA	Supervisor
	(Kathmandu+Bhaktapur+Lalitpur)		131	DINESH PRADASH ADHIKARI	Interviewer
	Regional Coordinator		132	NARENDRA GURUNG	Interviewer
	Mr. Bed Raj Gyawali		37	NAWALPARASI	
29	GROUP A		133	NANI RAM RISAL	Supervisor
98	BIJU BAJRACHARYA	Supervisor	134	DEVENDRA THAKUR	Interviewer
99	SUDHA POUDEL	Interviewer	135	AMBIKA NEPAL	Interviewer
			136	MANJU KOIRALA	Interviewer

100 INDU BHATTARAI	Interviewer	38 LAMJUNG/TANAHU	
101 MAHENDRA SITAULA	Interviewer	137 SOBHA NATH GAUTAM	Supervisor
102 SUMAN PANT	Interviewer	138 OM KUMARI SHRESTHA	Interviewer
		139 BISHNU DHITAL	Interviewer
		140 SARBENDRA ADHIKARI	Interviewer

Annex IV Continued

SN NAME	STATUS	SN NAME	STATUS
39 GULMI		50 RUKUM/SALYAN	
141 STHANESHOWAR ADHIKARI	Supervisor	177 KAMAL RAJ SHARMA	Supervisor
142 GOVIND LAMSAL	Interviewer	178 GURU GAUTAM	Interviewer
143 JIT BAHADUR CHAUHAN	Interviewer	179 KESHAV GYAWALI	Interviewer
40 KASKI		51 JAJARKOT/DAILEKH	
144 GITA GYAWALI	Supervisor	180 BASANTA KARKI	Supervisor
145 RAM PRASAD GAUTAM	Interviewer	181 NIRAJ NEPAL	Interviewer
146 DAMODAR SAPKOTA	Interviewer	182 BISHNU DAHAL	Interviewer
147 INDIRA GURUNG	Interviewer	52 SURKHET	
41 PARBAT/SYANJA		183 NARAYAN P. SAPKOTA	Supervisor
148 NARAYAN HARI GHIMIRE	Supervisor	184 HOM NATH CHALISE	Interviewer
149 BHOJ B. ACHARYA	Interviewer	185 BIRENDRA LAMSAL	Interviewer
150 DEEPEN GURUNG	Interviewer		
42 PALPA		Dhangadhi Region	
151 KHIM RANA	Supervisor	Regional Coordinator	
152 SURESH ADHIKARI	Interviewer	<i>1. Mr. Prem Singh Bist</i>	
153 HOM NATH NEPAL	Interviewer	<i>2. Mr. Rudra Prasad Gautam</i>	
		SN NAME	STATUS
Nepalgunj Region		53 KAILALI	
Regional Coordinator		186 SABITRA PANT	Supervisor
<i>1. Mr. Keshav Prasad Adhikari</i>		187 RUDRA P. KHAREL	Interviewer
<i>2. Mr. Pushp Kamal Subedi</i>		188 SHANTA DAHAL	Interviewer
SN NAME	STATUS	189 BHARAT P BHATTA	Interviewer
43 RUPENDEHI		54 KANCHANPUR/DADEL DHURA	
154 BABU RAM DAHAL	Supervisor	190 BHESH NATH SAPKOTA	Supervisor
155 RITU GYAWALI	Interviewer	191 BASANTI BHATTA	Interviewer
156 RIDDHI SHARMA	Interviewer	192 CHAKRA B. BAM	Interviewer
157 SUJAN RAJ WONTA	Interviewer	193 DIGBIJAYA DHAKAL	Interviewer
158 BIRENDRA PRASAD RAM	Interviewer	194 GOMATI BHANDARI	Interviewer
44 KAPILBASTU		55 ACHHAM/BAJHURA	
159 GOMA GHIMIRE	Supervisor	195 SUNDAR RAI	Supervisor
160 JAYA NARAYAN RAUT	Interviewer	196 DEVI P. DOTEL	Interviewer
161 UMA SHANKER DEO	Interviewer	197 NARSINGH RAWAL	Interviewer
45 DANG		56 DOTI/BAJHANG	
162 SHIVA PRASAD KHANAL	Supervisor	198 LOK B. DWARIYA	Supervisor
163 SHASHI SHARMA	Interviewer	199 SURENDRA PANERU	Interviewer
164 TIRTHA RAJ NEUPANE	Interviewer	200 HARI K. KOIRALA	Interviewer
165 KRISHNA BHATTARAI	Interviewer	57 BAITADI/DARCHULA	
46 ARGHAKANCHI/PYUTHAN		201 HARIHAR PANDEY	Supervisor
166 MADAN GOPAL SHRESTHA	Supervisor	202 MAHENDRA RAJ HOSHI	Interviewer
167 RISHI BHAKTA WAGLE	Interviewer	203 GHANASHYAM PANTA	Interviewer
168 TEJ BAHADUR SUNAR	Interviewer		
47 BANKE			

169	RAM CHANDRA BASNET	Supervisor
170	BISHNU JOSHI	Interviewer
171	SHRIJANA SHRESTHA	Interviewer
48	BARDIYA	
172	RAM PRASAD ARYAL	Supervisor
173	SHIVA NARAYAN YADAV	Interviewer
174	OM PRAKASH MAHARJAN	Interviewer
49	SALYAN/ROLPA	
175	PAWAN S. SHRESTHA	Supervisor
176	UDAYA RAM OLI	Interviewer

Annex IV Continued

Mountain Region

	SN NAME	STATUS
58	KALIKOT	
204	KAMAL RAJ SHARMA	Supervisor
205	PRADIP THAPA	Supervisor
59	HUMLA/MUGU	
206	DILLI RAM PAHADI	Supervisor
207	KESHAV KUMAR YADAV	Supervisor
60	JUMLA	
208	NARAYAN MAHARJAN	Supervisor
209	KHIM BAHADUR RANA	Supervisor
61	MUSTANG/BAGLUNG	
210	BINOD NEPAL	Supervisor
211	KRISHNA P. ACHARYA	Supervisor
62	TAPLEJUNG	
212	BABU RAM DAHAL	Supervisor

Data Management

1	Mr. Harihar Nath Regmi	Data Management Expert
2	Mr. Dipesh Sharma	Computer Programmer
3	Mr. Bijaya K. Ojha	Data Entry
4	Mr. Kamal Chhetry	Data Entry
5	Mr. Suman Neupane	Data Entry
6	Ms. Sabari Malla	Data Entry
7	Mr. Kapindra Regmi	Data Entry
8	Mr. Ajaya K. Ojha	Data Entry
9	Ms. Shanti Shakya	Data Entry
10	Mr. Rajeev K.C.	Data Entry
