

A Conceptual Approach to Early Childhood Development: Assessing the Need in Adult Entertainment Sector



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Foreword

It has been more than a decade since Saathi started working with women and girls engaged in the entertainment sector. In the course of its work, Saathi realized the need for immediate intervention program for the children of those women and girls working in this sector. However, the need and kind of intervention required was yet to be assessed and studied. I am happy that Saathi has now finally been able to conduct a study on early childhood development (ECD) and its impact and importance, with focus on the need of ECD program particularly targeting the children of women and girls in the entertainment sector.

While the importance of child education has been realized as reflected in several national and international commitments, plans and policies but the need to invest in early childhood development which has a long-term and profound implication on a child's holistic development is yet to garner due interest and attention. Whatever efforts there have been towards early child development, they are limited in urban areas and inaccessible to marginalized community.

Given the sexually explicit and abusive work environment in the entertainment sector and the women and girls' lack of knowledge and inability to afford quality care and time for their children, the associated harms and impacts it has on the children exposed to such environment and being bereft of due care and attention in early formative years are beyond measure. This underscores the need to introduce specific ECD plans and programs targeting the children from marginalized, poor and vulnerable community.

The survey report recognizes this fact. It demands immediate action towards providing due attention and investment on early childhood development that plays a vital role in developing a healthy child in a true sense. It also highlights the need to incorporate this into broader child development plans and promote the agenda with priority.

The report explores in detail: what is early childhood development and its approach and importance on holistic development of a child, national and international commitments/instruments on early childhood development and the relevance and significance of early childhood development center, particularly, targeting the entertainment sector. First and foremost, the report aims to offer conceptual clarity and understanding on early childhood development which we believe is a critical requirement to generating awareness and interest and further, to the development of effective response and secondly. It also sheds light on the importance of ECD for marginalized and underprivileged community and thereby, it demands attention and action from concerned stakeholders including policy audience, development actors and general populace.

On behalf of Saathi, I would like to acknowledge the support of Planete Enfants in conducting this survey and look forward to its continued partnership and support. I would particularly like to express my sincere appreciation to the survey team and to all those who have contributed to this survey. My sincere thanks go to the team leader of the survey Program officer of Saathi Ms. Sulakshana Rana who prepared this report.

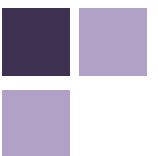
I sincerely believe that the report will play a crucial role in creating greater awareness on the importance of early childhood development, especially, on its relevance and significance for the children of women and girls engaged in the entertainment sector and further, be able to attract urgent attention and concrete action from both the state and non-state actors towards this pressing issue.

Bandana Rana
Executive Chair
Saathi





*“Keep me away from wisdom
which does not cry, the philosophy
which does not laugh, and the
greatness which does not bow
before children” - Khalil Gibran*



Section I

A. Introduction

Established in 1992, Saathi is a non-governmental organization combating gender-based violence against women and children through prevention, protection and rehabilitation programs along with advocacy.

In 2004, Saathi started working in the area of Adult Entertainment Sector with a special focus on creating a safe working environment for women and girls engaged in the entertainment sector and creating opportunities for their long-term social and economical rehabilitation.

In a span of 10 years, Saathi devised various interventions and strategies to address the needs of those women and girls. However, major gaps were identified concerning their children. SAATHI realized that the children were at-risk not getting due care and attention from their parents/immediate guardians and that a lot of them were directly exposed to a sexually explicit environment; both of these factors severely impacting on their development, and thus, on their future life. Further, the children did not have access to pre primary education and most of the children enrolled for primary education were not prepared for formal schooling.

But since the program was more focused on women and girls who were directly working in those establishments, Saathi did not have any specific program to address the needs of their children below 6.

In course of developing partnership with Planete Enfants, an INGO working for protection, prevention and reintegration of disadvantaged children in Nepal for the 20 years, discussions were held on the need of a holistic approach towards the protection and rehabilitation of women working in the entertainment industry, including care and support program for their children.

With this regards, it was decided to conduct a survey to assess the abilities of mothers working in the entertainment sector to afford/provide the care and attention a child requires while growing and further, the need of developing an early childhood development program.

B. Study Methodology & Objectives

For the purpose of this study, a survey questionnaire was developed (Please see Annex I). Thereafter, Saathi trained 6 interviewers on interview techniques before sending them to the field for data collection. All the interviewers were familiar with the target group, which facilitated information collection.

The main objectives of the study were:

- To assess the situation of children of women and girls engaged in the entertainment sector

- To assess the possibility for women/girls of the entertainment sector to afford quality care and services for their children below 6 and if minimum requirements in terms of child protection were met
- To assess the need of ECD program amongst children of women and girls engaged in the entertainment

C. Sample

A total of 300 women and girls engaged in the entertainment sector were interviewed for the purpose of the survey.

D. Coverage Area

The coverage areas of the survey were chosen based on Saathi's decade long experience through its DIC programs for women and girls working in the entertainment sector. Thus, it was easier for the interviewer to approach the target group.

Areas covered during the survey were Kalanki and Koteshwor and their neighboring including Ravi Bhawan, Chauni, Kalimati, Kuleshowr, Balkhu, Swayambhu, Balaju, Satungal, Naikap, Dhunge adda, Thankot, Sundhara, Nakhu, Thashikhel, Khumaltar, Baneshwor, Kusunti, Balkumari, Kumaripati, Jaributi Kaushaltar etc.

E. Survey Report Contents

This report provides a review of existing literature on early childhood development (ECD), its approach and the vital role it plays for a child's holistic development as well as the relevance and significance it holds for the children of women and girls in the entertainment sector.

The report also sheds light on national and international commitments towards ECD.

Thereafter, the study presents the findings of the survey conducted with women and girls engaged in the entertainment sector on their socio-economic situation, family background, education, income and expenditure, working situation etc.

Section II

A. Early Childhood Development: Background & Definition

Child development process was often ignored throughout history. It was only during the 20th century that interest in this field started to develop. However, it was more limited to study "abnormal" behaviors.

Later, many psychologists and childhood specialists developed an interest to study different developmental stages of children to understand the various aspects that influence their overall growth.

It was during this period of intense research and introspection on child's development that the concept of early childhood care and education emerged.

The most important stages that early childhood development focuses are the period from infancy to preschool (before the age of 6). This is the stage where baby essentially starts building a sense of trust in order to feel secure within their immediate environment (caregivers/parents).

Following the working definition of the General Comment 7 of the Convention on the Rights of Children: "Early Childhood" is understood, as the period below the age of 8 years and states parties should review their obligations towards young children in the context of this definition."

B. Early Childhood Development: Introduction and Importance

"Give me the child until he is seven and I will give you the man," said St. Francis Xavier. This statement itself is adequate to understand the importance early childhood plays in shaping a child's future.

During early childhood, children are filled with curiosity and have an innate desire to learn. This desire can be utilized to the optimum through initiating child to quality early childhood education promoting child's intellectual, linguistic, physical, social and emotional development - a foundation that will help in child's transition to academic and social competence.

Many experts believe that development of a child up to the age of 8 is crucial since *"this phase of life is generally acknowledged as a period of accelerated and intense change, usually involving multiple developmental, social, and (for increasing numbers of children) institutional transitions, each of which has implications for current well-being and has a disproportionately large impact on long-term outcomes"*.¹

¹ Vogler, P., Crivello, G. and Woodhead, M. (2008)

i. Child Development Areas

The Developmental Interaction Approach based on the theories of eminent psychology and pedagogy specialists such as Jean Piaget, Erik Erikson, John Dewey and Lucy Sprague Mitchell aims to involve children in acquiring competences via learning through discovery.

Their theories emphasize that a child's five developmental areas (cognitive, language, social-emotional, fine motor and gross motor) are enhanced through direct and meaningful interactions with variety of materials, ideas and persons within their surrounding environment.

ii. Importance of Community & Surrounding Environment

Other patrons of early childhood development and proprietor of Social Development Theory stressed on the role of community as central in the process of children's cognitive development.

The same theory also concludes that social learning comes before development. Similarly, research shows that social experience shapes the ways of thinking and interpreting the world; therefore, cognition can only expand to its best within a social context.

Social Development Theory and Developmental Interaction Approach along with Neuroscience and Educational Studies have all underscored that the environment children grow in influences their physical, cognitive, social and emotional development.

In a lot of cultural contexts, abilities of young children to reason and understand their surrounding with a logical approach is underestimated. Adults often think that children are not receptive to the environment that feeds in their physical, emotional and mental growth and lack abilities to absorb the essence of it.

It has been proved that early childhood is a crucial period for children to learn since the biological and cellular development of their brain then is at its peak.

Children's learning and the development process first starts with the exploration of their environment. As children begin to grow, they start exploring their surrounding, observe people in their everyday life and their attitude towards their surrounding environment, learn through observation, and start communicating. A child's learning during the first years of its life plays a crucial role in its personal development. This is also a time when child starts bonding with its immediate caregivers and environment. This bonding eventually develops a sense of trust in child.

A lot of early impression of learning of the surrounding and language in a child is done through imitation. Moreover, at this age, child's learning process is constant.

Thus, child's development is deeply connected to its relations with its surrounding environment and with others. Therefore, child development should concentrate on two factors: S/he should be given freedom and space to engage in her/his social world and adults/caregivers should guide child and engage him/her in different types of activities.

iii. Beliefs Vs. Research

The table below shows common understanding and belief vs. what research indicates on early childhood development:

What we used to believe	What research seems to indicate
Brain development depends on the genes you inherit	Brain development occurs as a result of a complex interweaving of one's genetic potential and experience
Experience before the age of three does not influence later development very much	Early experiences affect the 'design' of the brain, and influence the nature and extent of adult capabilities
A secure relationship with a primary caregiver is what provides a positive context for early development and learning	Early interaction impacts on the way the brains is 'wired' as well as creating the context for the development and learning
Brain development is linear: in other words, knowledge is gained by a process of accretion throughout life	Brain development is non linear: at certain times there are "sensitive" periods at which the conditions for particular kinds of learning are optimal
Young children's brains are much less active than the brains of adolescents and adults	In the early years children's brains are much more active than are adults' brains, high levels of activity have reduced considerably by adolescence

Source: From David et al (2003: 116, adapted from shore 1997)

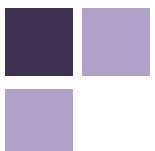
C. Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programs & Approach

Understanding the importance of nature and nurture in the development stages of a child, ECD programs attempt to foster child development through a meaningful involvement of all actors of child's immediate environment. Moreover, ECD programs also integrate other components that are directly linked to child's proper growth and physical development as nutrition, health care, safe environment, peer and parental bonding opportunities etc.

Since needs of young children are interdependent, child development programs must be based on a holistic approach.

Complete development of a child can only be achieved if her/his physical, psychological and emotional needs are met adequately. Therefore, one cannot compartmentalize development into health, sanitation, nutrition, education or emotional variables as different components since they all are interwoven and progress in one area impacts progress in others as well.

"The acronym ECD refers to a comprehensive approach to policies and programs for children from birth to eight years of age, their parents and caregivers. Its purpose is to protect a child's rights to develop his/her full cognitive, emotional, social and physical potential. Community-



based services that meet the needs of infants and young children are vital to ECD and they should include attention to health, nutrition, education and water and environmental sanitation in homes and communities. sThe approach promotes and protects the rights of the young child to survival, growth and development.”²

D. Early Childhood Education Development (ECED): Why?

"If we were to graph the development of the human brain over a lifetime, with time on the horizontal axis, and the rate of growth of cognitive qualities such as impressionability on the vertical axis, the curve would be at its highest point between the ages of zero and three. Between the ages of three and eight it would be slightly less steep, and beyond eight it would begin the long process of flattening".³

All the theories on early childhood development stress on the need of early intervention in order to prevent early adversities that might hinder in the overall development of a child.

It is proved that variables aiding in child's development are interlinked; one component might affect the others. Thus, without a holistic and comprehensive approach, later psychosocial or educational interventions might not be successful.

All literature on early childhood development reiterates on the benefit these programs have not only on children but also on families and communities. If children grow up in a healthy environment, ensuring their cognitive and emotional development, it is the whole society that will benefit as those children are likely to be more productive as adults later.

Therefore, early childhood development program should be taken as an early investment to enhance the contribution children will be able to bring as adults, which will yield long-term impact at individual, societal and national levels.

It has also been proved that early childhood development programs reduce school dropout and repetition rates, improve school achievement and adult productivity, and help individuals in their future social adjustment and emotional functioning.

Though programmatic intervention at the immediate level might appear costly, but in the long run, it is a highly cost effective mean of strengthening society as a whole and ensuring the rights of children to live up to their full potential.

This is further reinforced by the World Bank report "*Benefits of Early Child Development Programs*" that mentions "evaluations of well-conceived programs designed to foster early development demonstrate that children who participate in these programs tend to be more successful in later school, are more competent socially and emotionally, and show better verbal, intellectual and physical development during early childhood than children who are not enrolled in high quality programs."

²[http://www.unicef.org/sowc/archive/English/The%20State%20of%20the%20World's %20Children%202001.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/sowc/archive/English/The%20State%20of%20the%20World's%20Children%202001.pdf)

³http://www.unicef.org/romania/media_11843.html

Benefits of ECD interventions can be found in the following areas⁴:

- Higher intelligence scores
- Higher and timelier school enrollment
- Less grade repetition and lower dropout rates
- Higher school completion rates
- Improved nutrition and health status
- Improved social and emotional behavior
- Improved parent-child relationship
- Increased earning potential and economic self-sufficiency as an adult
- Increased female labor force participation

E. International Recognition/Commitment for Early Childhood Care & Education

The first world conference on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) took place in Moscow from 27th to 29th September 2010, jointly organized by UNESCO and the city of Moscow. The overarching goals of the meet were as follows⁵:

1. Reaffirm ECCE as a right of all children and as the basis for development
2. Take stock of the progress of member states towards achieving the Education for All (EFA) Goal 1
3. Identify binding constraints towards making the intended equitable expansion of access to quality ECCE services
4. Establish more concretely, benchmarks and targets for the EFA Goal 1 towards 2015 and beyond
5. Identify key enablers that should facilitate Member States to reach the established targets
6. Promote global exchange of good practices

As per UNESCO Document, below are the six EFA goals in their entirety⁶:

1. Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.
2. Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality.
3. Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life skills programmes.
4. Achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults.

⁴ <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTCY/EXTECD/0,,contentMDK:20259127~menuPK:527099~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:344939,00.html>

⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_Childhood_Development#cite_note-31

⁶ <http://www.unescobkk.org/education/efa/efa-goals/>

5. Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality.
6. Improving all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills.

Similarly, the Millennium Development Goals are as follows:

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

F. ECD in Developing World

Scientists and health experts have demonstrated that negative incidence, adversity and poor health care in early childhood may have links to higher rates of chronic disease in adults, such as diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, and various forms of cancers as well as depression, anxiety disorders, addictions and other psychological and psychiatric problems.

A report on "Importance of Early Childhood Development to Education: Dakar, March 18-19, 2013" has pointed out that "globally, 171 million children under 5 were affected by moderate or severe stunting in 2010- a clear sign of malnutrition which impacts children's cognitive development and capacity to learn. Based on current trends, by 2015, one in four children under the age 5 will suffer stunting." Similarly, "children living in the poorest household are up to 10 times less likely to attend early childhood education."⁷

Most of the developing countries are always in a state of flux as they engage in dealing with the brunt of domestic problems like conflicts, natural disasters, social violence, migration etc. This is likely to have adverse impact on issues as malnutrition, poverty reduction, safeguarding mothers and child's health, nutrition needs or early childhood intervention programs in terms of resource allocation and investment with priority.

Developing countries need to realize that "Early Investment" in children through multi dimensional interventions can profit a nation in the future since studies have shown early interventions result in healthy adults with increased productivity.

⁷ <http://www.beyond2015.org/sites/default/files/ECD-Education-Post-2015.pdf>

For a child to become a healthy adult, s/he needs stable responsive relationships, safe supportive environment and appropriate nutrition. Thus said, healthy children are more likely to grow into healthy adults.

Moreover, ECD programs have shown to yield academic achievements, educational progress, reduction in delinquency and crime and increase in income and labor market success.

Enough evidence supports that developing countries are far behind in meeting the development needs of children. This affects children's physical as well as cognitive growth.

In such a situation, ECD programs in developing countries can serve as a medium in ensuring that proper nutrition needs of children are met as well as health of both mothers and children is taken care of and hence, aid in physical, emotional and cognitive development of children.

G. Nepal's International Commitment towards Early Childhood Development

"In the year 2000, the world's governments adopted the six Education For All (EFA) goals and the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the two most important frameworks in the field of education. The education priority of the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is shaped by these objectives.

Nepal has ratified the UN Convention on Rights of Child and has pledged itself to the Millennium Development Goals and Education for All.

The EFA goals and MDGs are complementary: Irina Bokova, UNESCO Director General, says: "When you fund Education you are securing progress towards all the Millennium Development Goals."⁸

Also, UNICEF's ECD goals are stated succinctly in its Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) with Nepal: —"The early childhood development project will provide support to expand the ECD system to marginalized communities. In the most marginalized communities in 15 districts, 80 percent of parents and guardians of children ages 3 to 5 years will receive orientation on ECD and on the importance of primary education. By 2010, there will be ECD centers in each of the category 3 and 4 VDC [Village Development Committee] settlements in disadvantaged groups' VDCs in 15 DACAW [Decentralized Action for Children and Women] districts."⁹

Further, UNICEF report on "Early Childhood Development in Nepal: Expansion, Inclusion, Quality" states that in recent years there has been an increase in ECD and "the number of public ECD facilities has risen from 5023 in 2004 to 24773 in 2009, of which 12883 are community based ECD centers and 11890 are school based ECD centers." The exact number of "privately run ECD is not known but estimated to be around 8000 whereas there are about 1000 facilities run by NGOs."¹⁰

⁸ www.un.org

⁹ UNICEF. (2007, december)

¹⁰ <http://www.globalchilddevelopment.com/sites/default/files/NEPAL%20UNICEF%20ECD%20FINANCE.pdf>

As per Flash I Report 2011-12, total number of ECD/PPCs (Pre Primary Class) by types and eco-belts is as shown in the table below.

Total number of ECD/PPCs by types and Eco-Belts

Eco-belts	Community	Institutional	Total
Mountain	2,890	158	3,048
Hill	12,873	1,376	14,249
Valley	795	1,099	1,894
Terai	12,215	1,998	14,213
Total	28,773	4,631	33,404

Source: Flash I Report 2011-012

This does reflect commitment to fulfill the various clauses in support of ECD program in Nepal and is indeed commendable to see progress in supporting basic infrastructures of the ECD model.

Aligning itself to the international commitment, the Government of Nepal (GoN) as well as civil society organizations have laid lots of emphasis on the importance of early childhood intervention programs.

The GoN has made several initiatives and efforts towards ensuring a basic and primary education for all since 1954. Free education for primary level (Grade 1- 3) was introduced in 1975 and in 1981 level for free primary education was raised up to the 5th Grade.

After the advent of multi party democracy in 1990, efforts towards educational development progressed. In 1992 the GoN declared free education for all up to the 10th Grade.

Though education was made free up to the higher secondary level (10th Grade), school enrollment for all still remains an unaccomplished mission due to various reasons as poverty, lack of basic infrastructures, high drop-out rates, gender and caste discriminations and difficult geographical terrain of the country among others.

The costs of buying books and paying basic structured fees charges remain unaffordable for many parents. In such a deplorable situation, the concept of ECD still remains a farfetched idea to many economically and socially vulnerable communities in both rural and urban areas. ECD program, if not aided by the government and supported by civil society organizations, will remain unreachable and unaffordable for children from poor and marginalized communities.

H. Early Childhood Development in Nepal

Nepal has not yet fully harnessed the potential of ECD program. Despite the vital role ECD plays in children’s holistic development, it has yet to attract the attention of all strata of the society from policy makers to general populace.

Now, the concept of ECD is slowly emerging and a number of ECD centers are being opened. However, awareness on the importance of and access to ECD is limited to middle/upper classes. It remains out of reach for families with low income and marginalized communities.

The government has laid a lot of emphasis on free education for primary and secondary level but has not been able to pay due importance to pre-primary education. Pre-primary education is within the reach of children from semi urban and urban areas only. Most of the lower middle class families do not enroll their children in pre-primary educational institutions.

In a country like Nepal, the concept of introducing ECD is not just for promoting physical well being and cognitive gains in young children. It is also a weapon to fight poverty and a tool for the overall economical development of the nation.

Many international and national organizations are promoting ECD in rural and marginalized communities to bridge the gap period prior to enrollment into the formal education system.

Through these programs, children get prepared for further schooling which positively impacts on their educational performances. Moreover, ECD programs play a crucial role in ensuring that nutritional needs are addressed by improving childcare practices and enabling children to socialize with their peers.

The state is yet to give due priority to pre-primary education and until this is realized, the concept of ECD is unlikely to be integrated into the broader early education program of the government.



Section III

A. Adult Entertainment Sector

i. What is “Adult Entertainment Sector?”

It is an industry that uses women/girls for commercial sexual exploitation and consists of businesses, which provide sex related services for adult entertainment. Establishments such as massage parlours, bar or strip clubs and cabin restaurants may offer sexual services to its clients. Such places cater to the demands of the clients through services like erotic dances, striptease, sex services etc.

ii. Background of Adult Entertainment Sector

Twenty years ago, the "Entertainment Sector" was quasi in existent in Nepal. Nowadays, the adult entertainment industry is mushrooming in an uncontrolled manner in urban centers in Nepal. In a decade Kathmandu valley saw an unprecedented rise in these establishments. The rise in the entertainment sector can be attributed to the following factors¹¹:

- The conflict internally displaced thousands of people exacerbating rural and urban poverty and further increasing pushing factors to fall into prostitution
- The post conflict period resulted in economical impoverishment and to strong political instability thus intensifying unsafe migration to urban centers in search of livelihood
- Deterioration of carpet, garment and pashmina industries due to the lack of regulation and planning pushed many young girls often from villages to find another source of income

In order to meet the demands of this growing industry, work force, especially women and girls from in and around the valley started selling their unskilled labor into this market. As per the demand, the supply of women and girls in these establishments was met and this accessibility in an open, unskilled market prompted unqualified workers to opt it as livelihood option.

Working in the entertainment sector carries risks associated with exposure to promiscuous people indulging in ambiguous sexual advances, alcohol and drugs, physical and verbal abuse and harassment. Since this sector is unregulated, instances of violence and abuse go unreported. For an adolescent who is undergoing psychological and physical changes, this environment is impairing and damaging for her personal growth.

The women and girls who seek job in this unorganized industry are often unaware of the work environment and sexual harassment, physical and verbal abuse they have to suffer at the hands of

¹¹ Terre des Hommes, Trafficking and Exploitation in the Entertainment and Sex Industries in Nepal: a Handbook for Decision-Makers, 2010

the clients and the owners. Uninformed the women and girls fall in the trap of the adult entertainment industry that demands the women and girls to be an object of the clients' desires.

The patriarchal society has always tried to use women as a commodity and objectification of women and girls is a common practice. This objectification has attributed certain images to women and girls thereby portraying them either as good or bad women. The adult entertainment industry promotes the bad image of the women and girls in the society. The perceived categories of bad women are often thought to be from the family of lower social strata.

Moreover, patriarchal structure of the society has left many girls and women backward limiting their access to education, health, economic opportunities and better livelihood options. While the prospects of job opportunities are limited for those women and girls in areas where a high degree of expertise and training is required, due to lack of their education and skills, hence leaving them open to exploitation through employment and also making them vulnerable to trafficking, prostitution, and unsafe migration.

This is the biggest drawback and the reason that often makes girls and women vulnerable to different forms of violence, abuse and exploitation as sexual, physical, mental, verbal, economical etc. Lack of awareness and a desire for a better life also lead women and girls to seek for livelihood options in urban areas thereby putting them into further risk..

There are many problems related to the adult entertainment industry. Women and girls working in this sector are at high risk of being infected with sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS; they suffer from psychosomatic disorder, and they become drawn inward and lose their self esteem. The stigmatization associated with this sector is very high; therefore, there is always a fear of identity being revealed and this constant fear often results in loss of self-worth and confidence.

Another risk factor working in these establishments is the rise in number of unchecked and unwanted pregnancies, which often leads to abortion. There is a high level of unawareness on reproductive health aspect, which leaves the women and girls vulnerable to deteriorated sexual health affecting their reproductive health.

While the present scenario reveals engagement of minors in the adult entertainment industry at an alarming rate. "The latest arrests indicate children's involvement in sex trade beyond control, and if not timely addressed it can reach to an alarming state in the near future, whereupon recovering from the damage incurred can be next to impossible," says a police officer.

According to the available data, there are 145 cabin restaurants, 100 dance restaurants, 75 massage parlors and 45 Dohari restaurants inside the valley. From the disaggregated data it is estimated that there are around 20,000 women and girls employed in these establishments out of which it is presumed that 15 percent are minors. 15 percent might not be a very impressive figure, but when it comes to minors it is something of grave concern.

Given the unchecked growth of this industry and prevalence of prostitution in these establishments the women and girls here are vulnerable to various sexually transmitted diseases

as they are exposed to unsafe sexual practices. Further, exposure to commercial sex industry put them in high risk of being trafficked in foreign land; hence, giving continuity to the vicious cycle of abuse and exploitation.

B. Rationale for Provision of ECD in Adult Entertainment Sector

During the outreach visits, Saathi has encountered mothers leaving their children unattended while serving the clients. The children are exposed to a wide variety of nuance of sexually explicit behaviors, to the use of indecent languages as they become spectators to abuse and exploitation. Children should never be allowed to be within the premises of adult encounters that are ripe in shady affairs. Yet another disturbing fact is women with children most often leave their children in care of their neighbors or friends or boyfriends or leave them alone in their rented room without anyone to look upon them. All these pose serious risk to the child's welfare.

The women working in the entertainment sector are mostly from the periphery areas of Kathmandu Valley, who migrate here for better opportunities and this internal and uninformed migration is due to poverty. Other push factors are in place but poverty is one of the main reasons for this migration. A high number of women working in the adult entertainment sector belong to backward and marginalized communities and studies of these communities have highlighted on high prevalence of trafficking, alcohol consumption, extreme poverty, illiteracy and gender discrimination.

Unaware of the grim reality of the urban life these women land up in sectors where qualification or skill is not a priority; therefore, they easily get sucked into the unorganized industries as the adult entertainment sector. Working in this sector they face a reality different from home and slowly they adapt to the work environment which is highly flavored with sexually explicit imagery, abuse and exploitation.

Though young in service, there are high percentages of women who have children (either through marriage or through illicit affairs). Most of these women with children are left to fend for themselves alone without any support from their family, husband or boyfriends. The added responsibility of a child is an extra burden to the mother in terms of finance and time.

But the paradox is time is limited for those working in the entertainment and the working hours are late till night. The women with children are left with four options: either to send the child back to the village to be looked after by the family; but since the support system is not strong that option can be ruled out. The second is to leave the child in care of neighbors, friends or boyfriends, which might put the child at risk of abuse and the third is to lock them up in the room unattended which is very dangerous and the fourth is to take the child to work along with them, which is almost lethal to the development of the child. Therefore, all these options are not secure in terms of safety, security and development of the child.

Most of the mothers are illiterate and are not aware of the negative implication of exposing the children to elements of sexual debauchery, violence and verbal abuse. Unknowingly, they are exposing the child to the unhealthy environment of the adult entertainment sector at work while at home the children are witness to some of the worst forms of abuse and violence from the

person who is supposed to be father or a father figure. It has been found that women/girls working in these establishments have chaotic lifestyle, at risk of early pregnancy, and prone to alcohol and substance abuse.

Against this backdrop, the interventions outlined in the ECD approach is very apt in aiding the development process of child and also raising awareness on the importance of proper parenting which will help enhance the bonding between mother and child.

This claim is further reinforced by the findings of the survey conducted with women and working in the entertainment sector. The target group was women/girls who were at high risk of being exploited, stigmatized by family and society and those who are engaged in commercial sex industry. Amongst them, majority are mother with children.



Section IV

A. Survey Findings

i. Socio demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Under the section, the overview of the following socio-demographics indicators and factors considered for the survey is provided.

<p>Age Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14-16 • 17-19 • 20-22 • 23-25 • 26-28 • 29-31 • 32-34 • 35-40 	<p>Age at the time of Joining Entertainment sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8-13 • 14-18 • 19-25 • 26-31 <p>How did they come to know about Entertainment Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends • Relatives • Self • Other
<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Education • Up to 8th Grade • Up to 7th Grade • Up to 5th Grade • Under 5th Grade • Literate • Illiterate 	<p>Economy: Income & Expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Below 3000 • 3000-6000 • 6000-9000 • Above 9000 • Unemployed • No Response
<p>Marital Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married • Unmarried • Separated • Divorce • Single Women • Unmarried Mother • 	<p>Is Income Sufficient?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No <p>Bank Account</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No •

<p>Marriage Certificate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No <p>Age at Marriage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Below 15 • 16 – 20 • 21 – 25 • No Response <p>Children Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No <p>Family Types Before & After Getting into Entertainment Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint – Nuclear 	<p>Willing to Quit Entertainment Sector?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Maybe • No Response <p>Where do you leave children while going for work?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alone in Room • Neighbor's Place • With Family • Workplace • Under Supervision of Elder Siblings • Village • Others • No Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear – Joint • Joint – Joint • Nuclear – Nuclear • Others 	<p>Need of ECD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No

In addition, the respondents' access to different services as bank, their economic condition, work environment, working hours, income and expenditure average, reasons behind getting into the entertainment sector, their ability to afford basic care and quality services for their children, future plan and the need for ECD have also been considered for the study.

a. Region/ District

71 percent of the survey respondents were from the central region mostly from Dhading, Kavre, Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk and the periphery areas around the valley. The respondent from Eastern region is just 16 percent while a minimum percentage of respondents are from Western, Mid and Far Western.

Figure 1.1: District

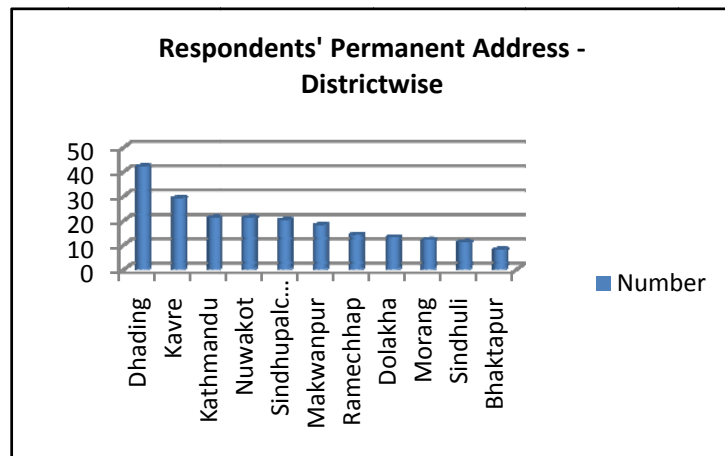
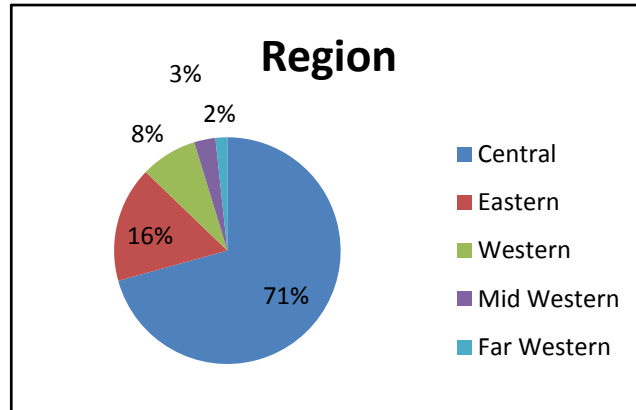


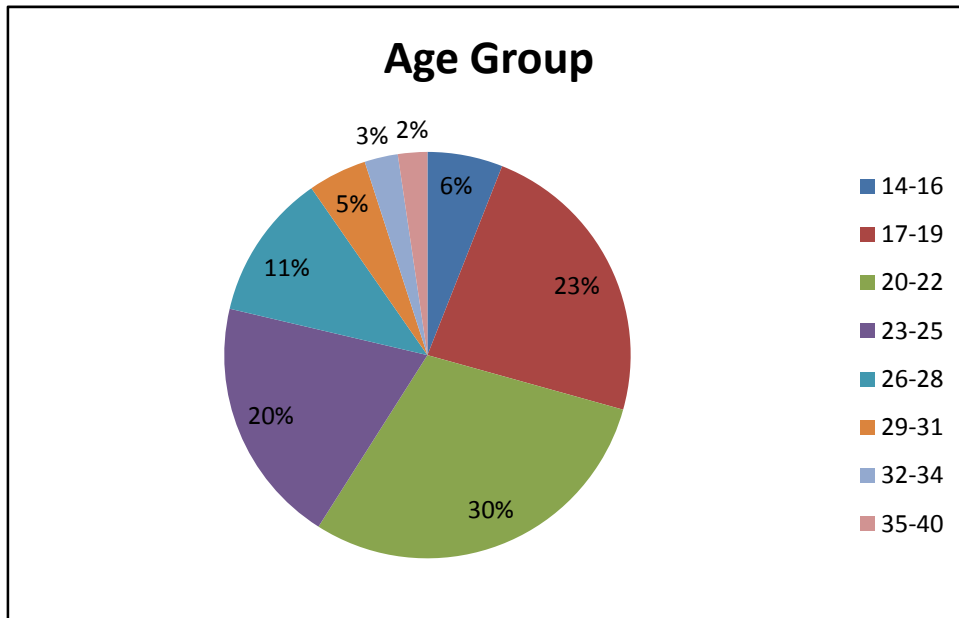
Figure 1.2: Region



b. Age Group

All survey respondents were females between ages of 14 and 40. Age was stratified into eight categories and the percentage of survey respondents by age categories was calculated. Majority of women/girls falls under the age group of 17 to 25, which is a relatively young age for women and girls to be exposed to working conditions that make them even more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

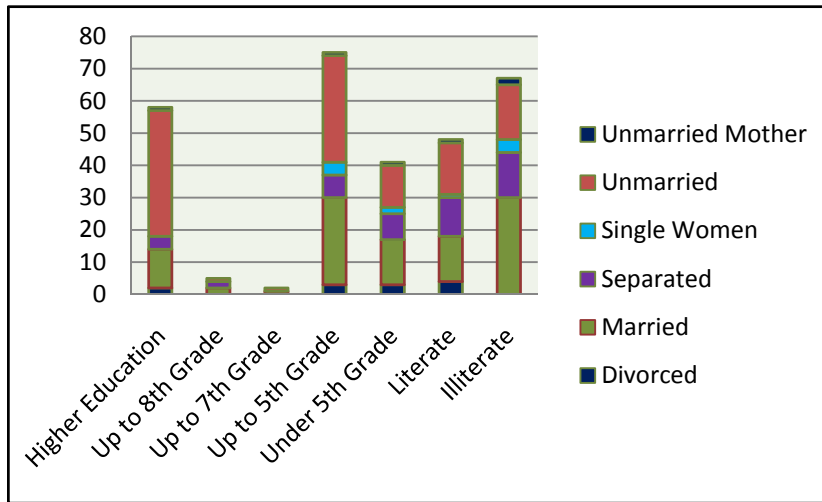
Figure 2: Age Group of Respondents



c. Education

Out of the total respondents, 23 percent were found illiterate while 16 percent reported to be literate. While 20 percent had access to higher education and the percentage of majority of respondents who had education up to 5th grade were found to be 25 percent.

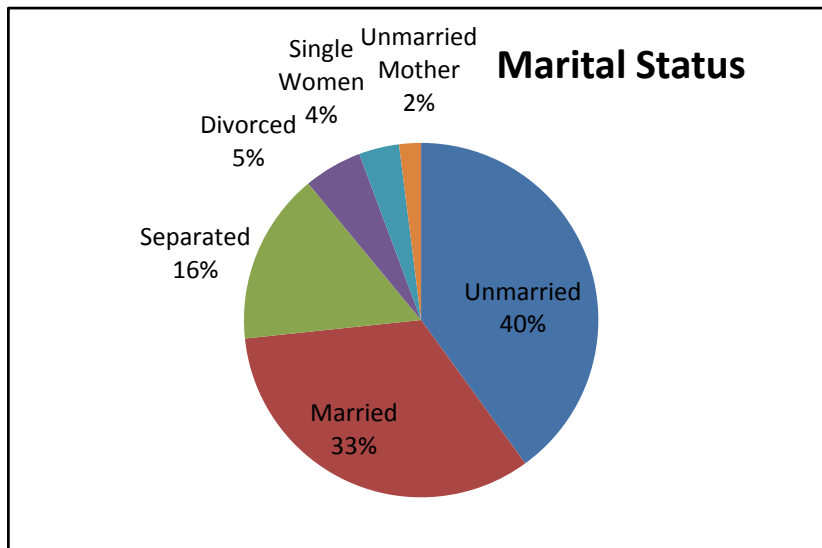
Figure 3: Education of the Respondents



d. Marital Status

When asked about marital status, 40 percent of the survey respondents reported being unmarried, 33 percent married, 16 percent separated, 5 percent divorced, 4 percent single women and 2 percent unmarried mother.

Figure 4: Marital Status of Respondents

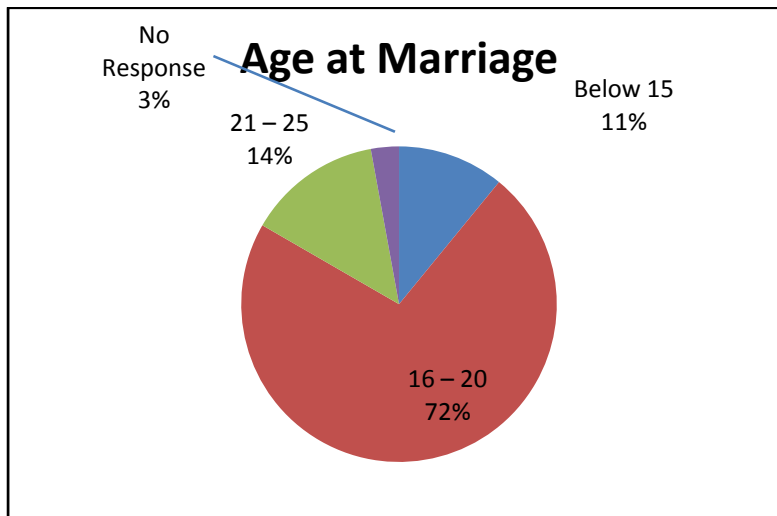


e. Age at Marriage

Of the total married respondents, 72 percent were married between the ages of 16 -20, 14 percent were between 21 and 25 and below 15 were 11 percent while 3 percent did not respond. Of six unmarried mother, three started living together relation between the ages of 16 and 20, one at 21 and 25 while two did not respond.

The figure below presents the stark reality of early marriages and also the evil practice of child marriage still in existence.

Figure 5: Age at Marriage

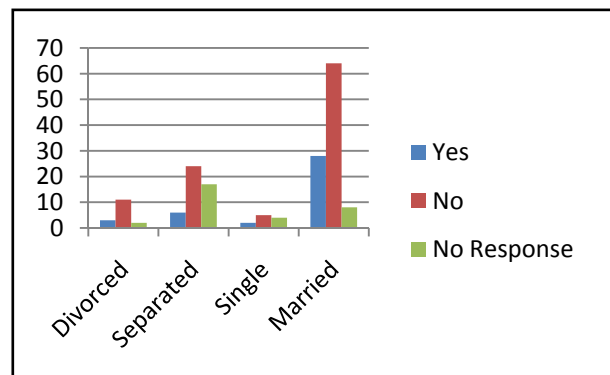


The figure above shows that divorce rate among those married at a very early age is comparatively higher than those married later. The maximum divorced and separated number has occurred in marriage that happened between the ages of 16-20.

f. Marriage Certificate

Out of the total surveyed, 174 respondents who are married, divorced, and single or separated, only 22 percent possessed marriage certificate while 60 percent did not have certificate. As per the marital status, only 19 percent divorced, 13 percent separated, 18 percent single women and 28 percent married respondents said to have possessed the certificate.

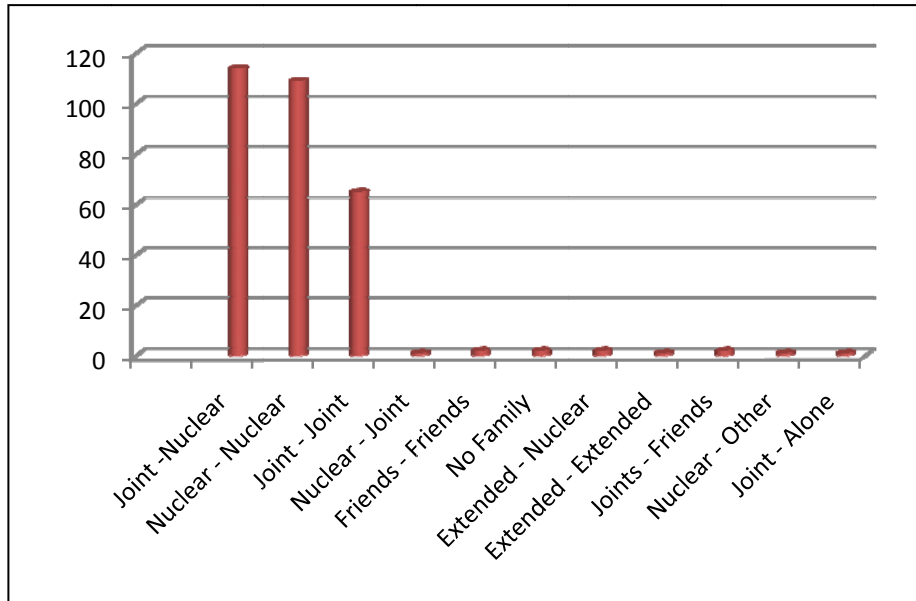
Figure 6: Respondents with Marriage Certificate



g. Types of Family Before and After Getting into the Profession

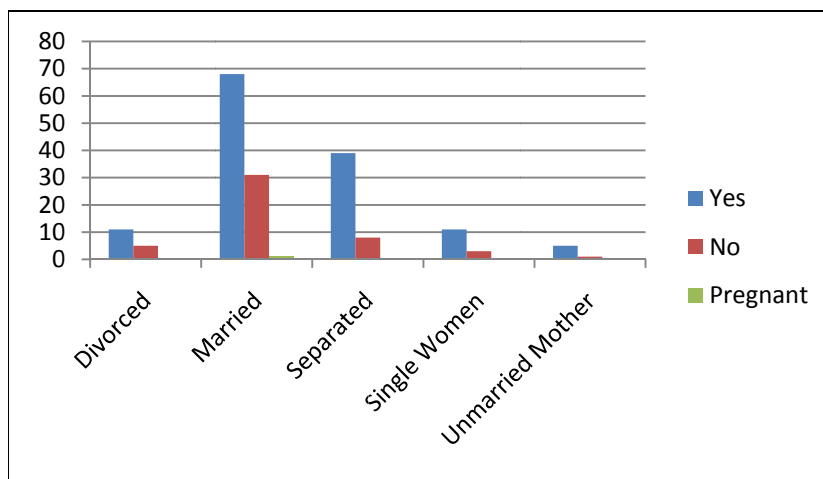
In relation to the family, 38 percent of the respondents were found to have moved out from a joint family structure to being in a nuclear setting while 36% continued to remain as nuclear family.

Figure 7: Types of Family Before and After Getting into the Profession



h. Children Information

Figure 8: Children Information



i. Economy

a. Income and Expenditure

68 percent respondents said to have monthly income of 3000-6000, which is below even to the minimum salary set by the government. When asked if the money they earned enough to sustain themselves, they said no.

Figure 9.1: No. of Respondents with Income and Expenditure

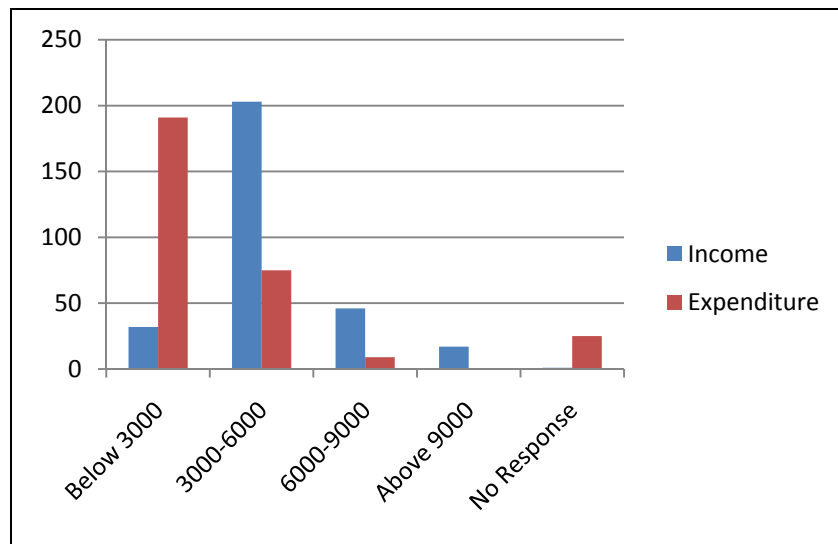
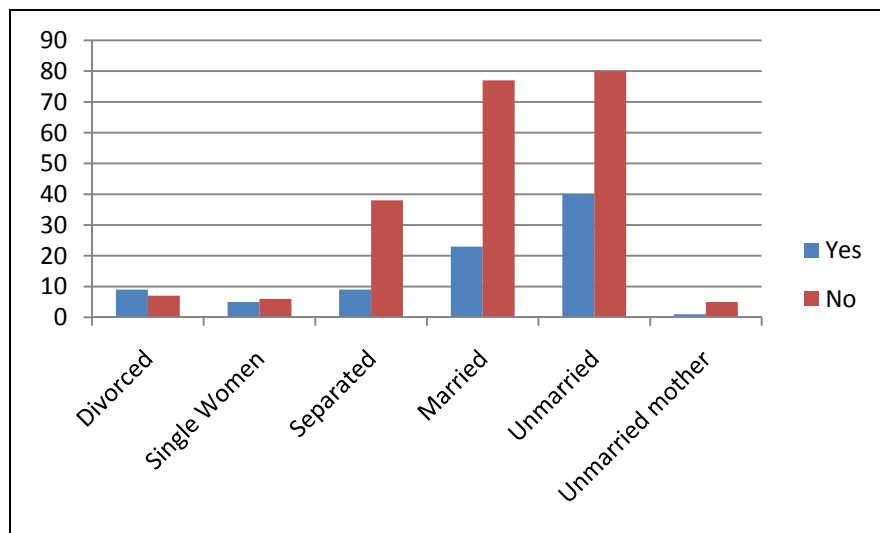


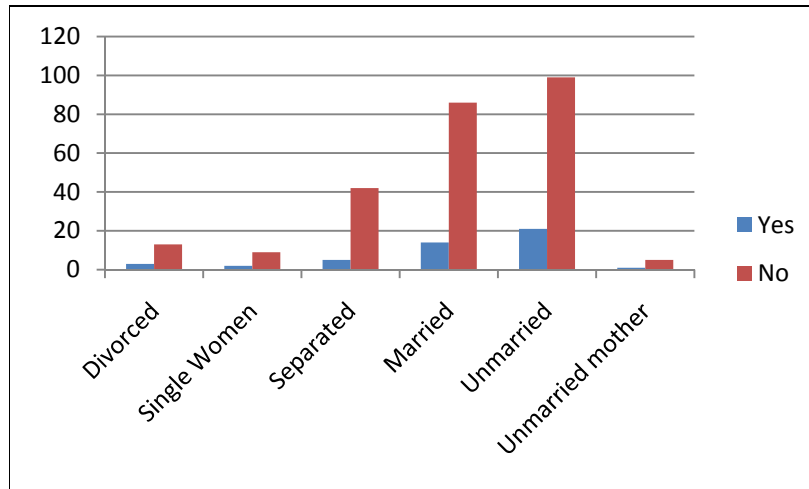
Figure 9.2: Is Income Sufficient?



b. Bank Account

In order to understand saving habits, the respondents were asked if they have opened bank account. Out of the total respondents, only 16 percent had bank account in their own name while 85 percent did not have bank account. This figure shows the lack of saving concept among the respondents while as per our work experience with women and girls engaged in the entertainment sector, the main reason for working in the sector was good income compared to other job.

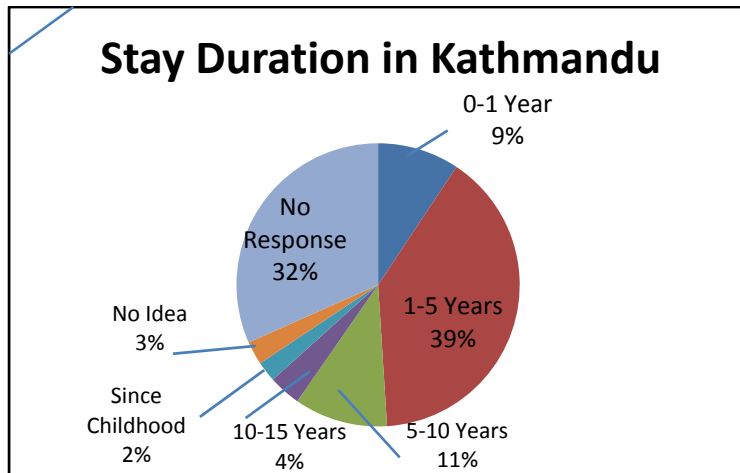
Figure 9.3: Respondents with Bank Account



j. Respondents' Stay Duration in Kathmandu

When asked how long they have been staying in Kathmandu, the major percentage of the respondents staying in Kathmandu falls in between 1 and 10 years which shows the rising trend in migration from rural areas to urban areas in search of better economic opportunities.

Figure 10: Respondents' Stay Duration in Kathmandu

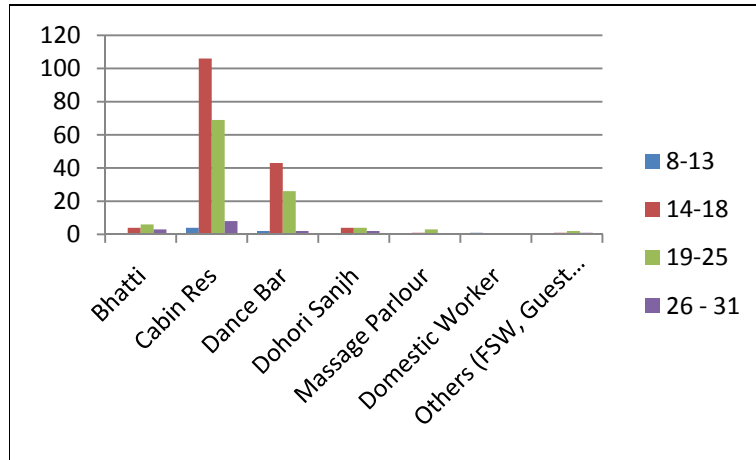


k. Age at the time of joining the entertainment sector

The majority of respondents who started work in the adult entertainment sector at the age of 14-18 are highest at 53 percent followed by the age group 19-25 at 37 percent.

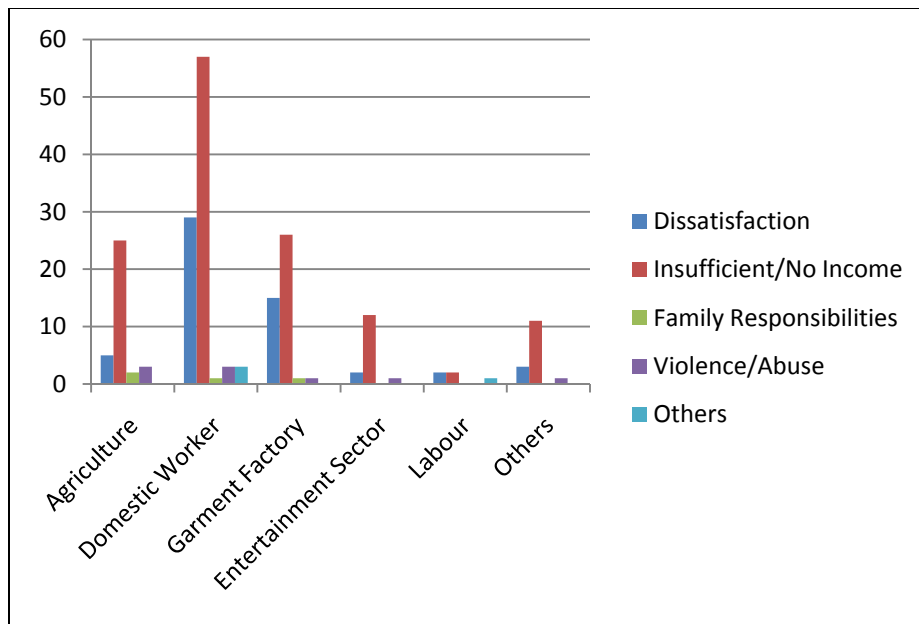
The Figure below clearly reflects the involvement of minors in these establishments.

Figure 11: Workplace and Age at the Time of Joining the Entertainment Sector



l. Previous Occupation and Reason for Leaving

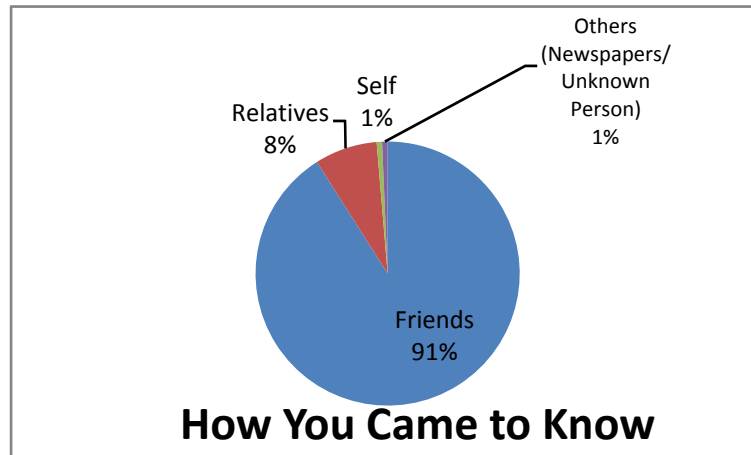
Figure 12: Previous Occupation and Reason for Leaving



m. How did They Come to Know about Entertainment Sector

When asked how they came to know about the entertainment sector, 91 percent of the respondents said it was through friends while 8 percent said through relatives. This shows that peers and at times relatives are the main factor pushing women/girls into this sector.

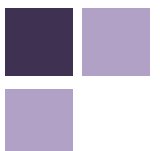
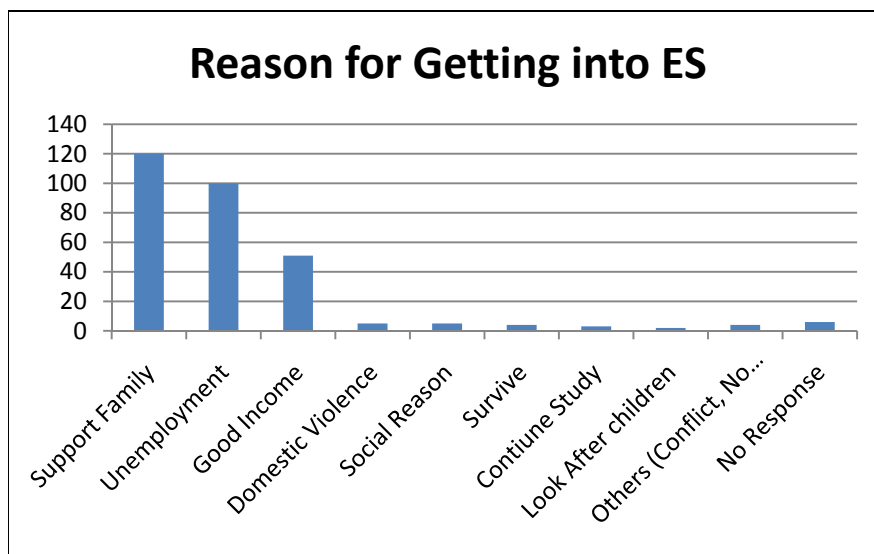
Figure 13: How did you come to know about the entertainment sector



n. Reason for Getting into Entertainment Sector (ES)

Two main reasons indicated by the respondents for working in the adult entertainment sector were to support family and unemployment. Even though a lot of stigma is attached to this sector, this sector still manages to lure women/girls for work due to good income.

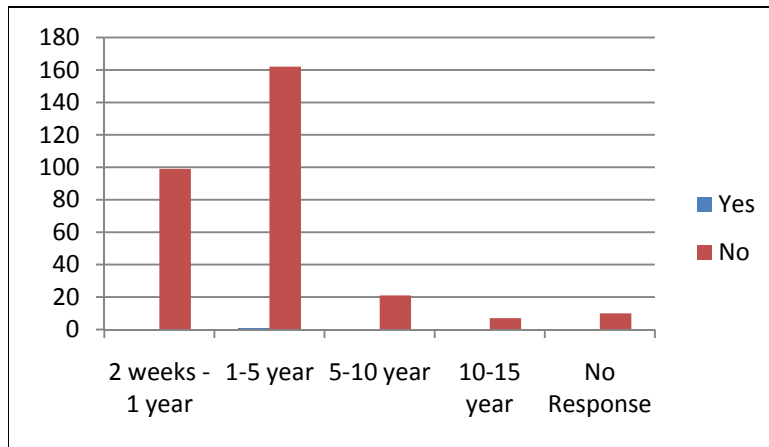
Figure 14: Reason for Getting into Entertainment Sector



o. Respondents' Work Period and with Contract

The figure below shows that only one possesses job contract out of the 300 respondents. In any formal sector, it is mandatory to provide job contract to its employees. It is time government pay attention and takes step towards formalizing this sector.

Figure 15: Respondents' Work Period and with Contract



p. Respondents' Working Hours

There were certain questions in the survey to assess the work condition of the employees of the entertainment sector. The response showed low indicators of a healthy work environment where the rights of the workers are respected. The workers were found to have to work long hours without a day off. The majority of workers- 240 respondents said they worked for 10-11 hours per day while 296 respondents worked 7 days a week. In Nepal this sector does not come under the purview of the labour act and neither does this sector follow minimum standard that guarantees the rights of its workers.

Table 16: Working Hours, Days, Months (1 no response, 1 irregular)

Hours/Day	No. of Respondents Number	Days/Week	No. of Respondents	Months/Year	No. of Respondents
13	7	7	296	12	290
12	36	6	2	11	2
11	40			10	2
10	200			9	2
9	5			4-6	2
8	8				
6	2				

q. Who are the Respondents currently staying with?

Majority reported to be staying with friends, alone with children and immediate family. It is likely that the respondents living with friends and immediate family are from outside the valley.

Figure 17: Who are the respondents currently living with?

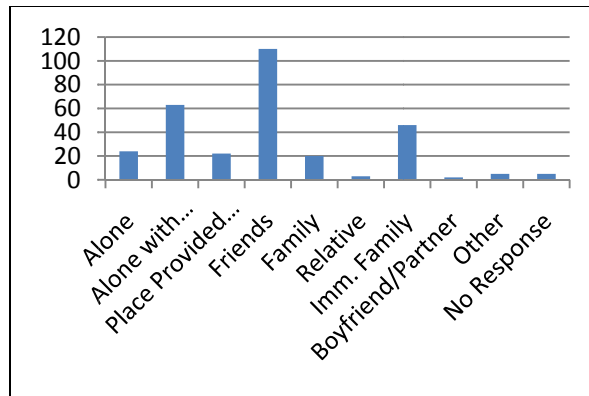


Figure 18: Number of Clients Served Per Day Per Individual

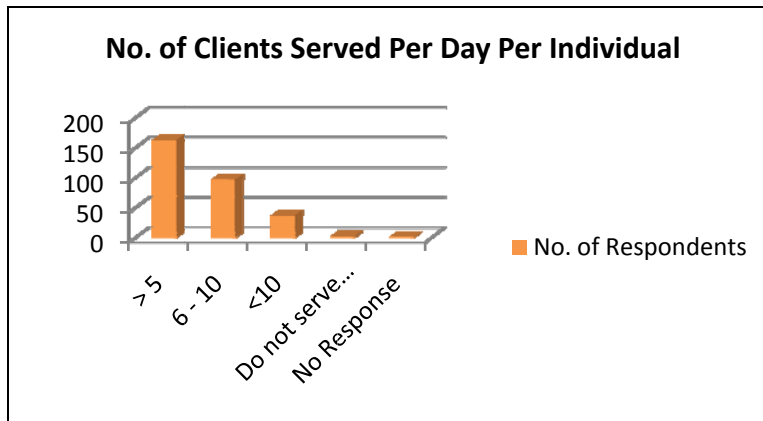
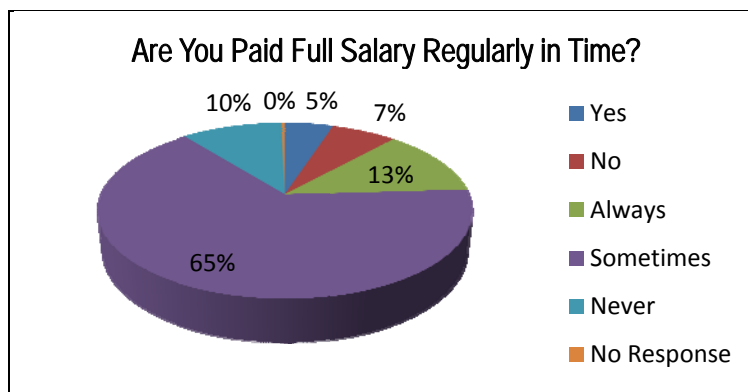


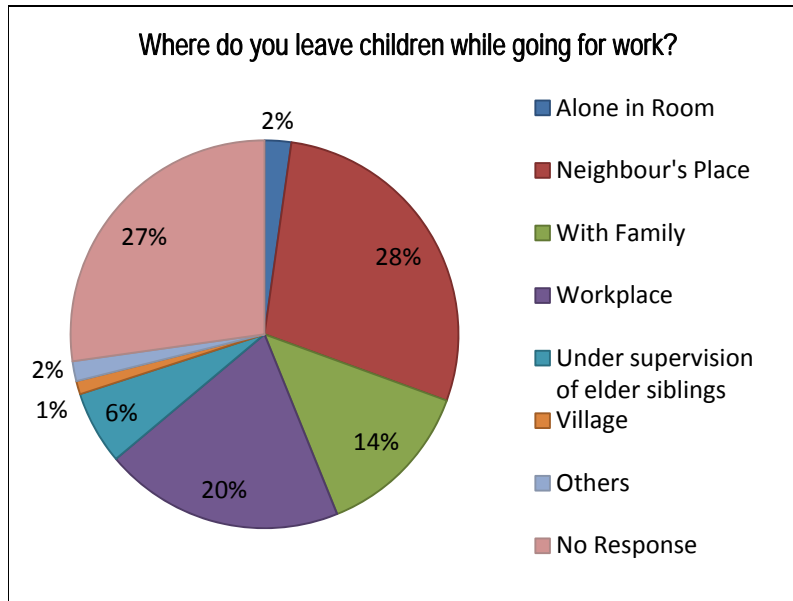
Figure 19: Are you paid full salary regularly in time?



r. Children's Access to Quality Care and Services

The figure below shows that only 14 percent children are kept under the care of family when the women/girls go to work. It is alarming to know that 28 percent leave their children under the supervision of their neighbors while 20 percent women/girls take the child with them to the workplace. Though 20 percent might not look like a huge number the reality is the child is exposed to an environment which has adverse effect on children's psychology.

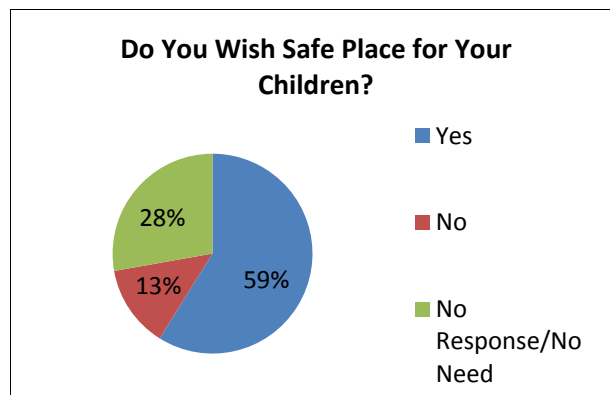
Figure 20: Where do you leave children while going for work?



s. Do You Wish for Safe Place to Keep Your Children While You are at Work?

Majority of the respondents said they needed a safe place to keep their child while they are at work while those who said they did not require a place either they have children who are already grown up or do not have child.

Figure 21: Need for Safe Place to Keep Children While at Work



t. Respondents' willingness to quit Entertainment Sector

Figure 22: Do You Want to Quit This Job?

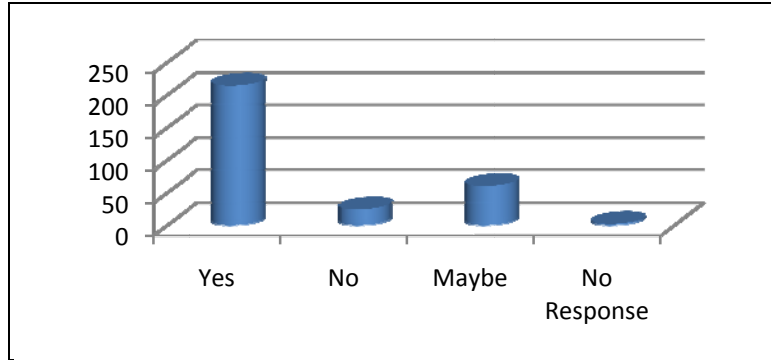


Figure 23: If Yes, Why?

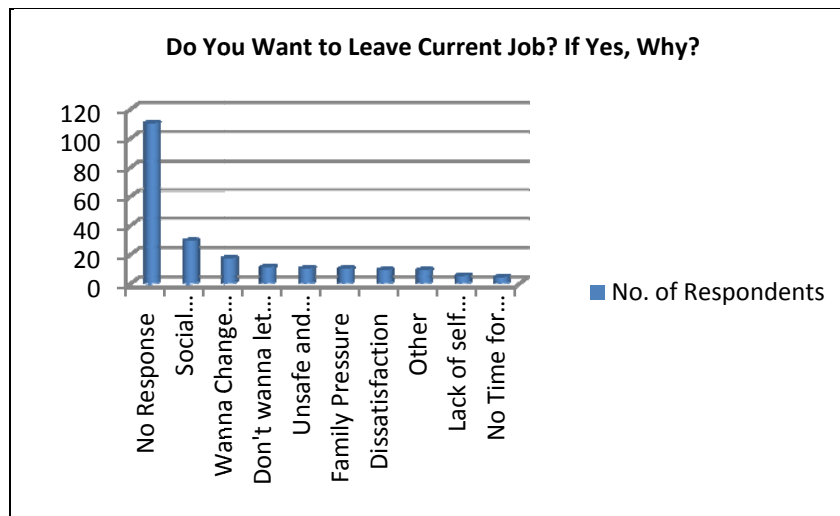


Figure 24: Why don't you want to leave current job?

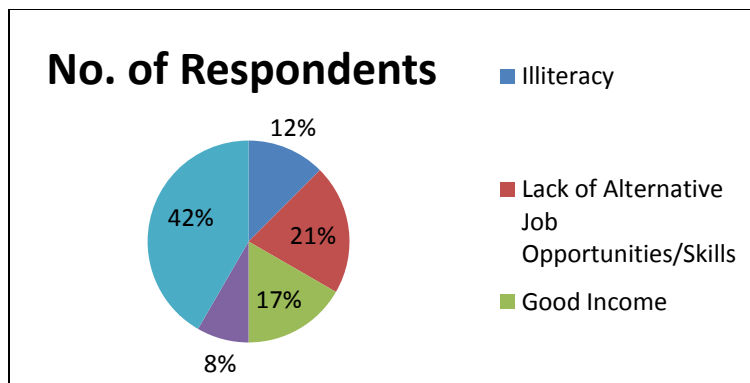
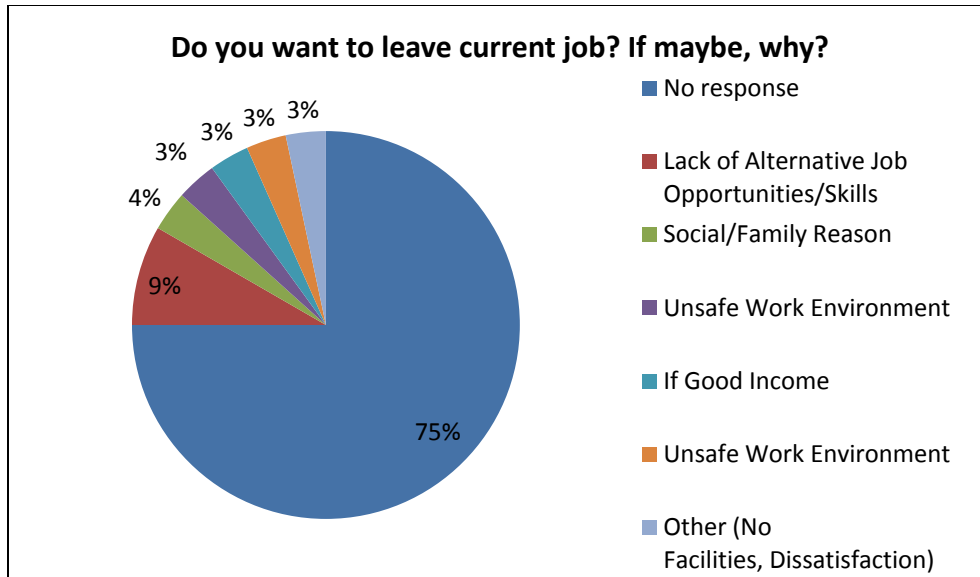


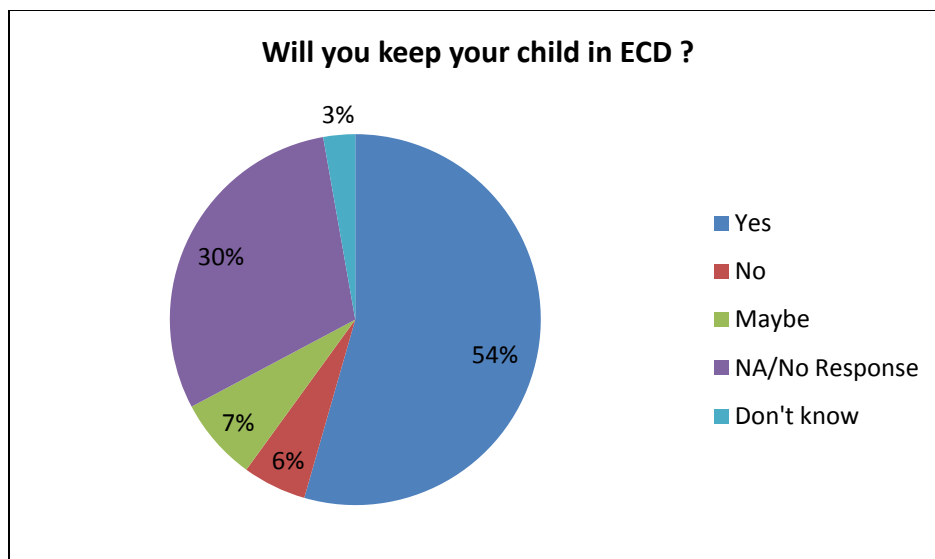
Figure 25: If maybe, why?



u. Future plan

When asked about their future plan, majority of the respondents said they are very much willing to change the profession while other expressed the desire to go back to village and start their own business.

Figure 26: Will you keep your child in ECD?



Section V

Conclusion & Recommendation

The Survey findings suggest majority of respondents hail from central region and they entered the entertainment sector at a very young age of 20-22. Large number of people migrates from rural areas to urban cities in search of better livelihood. In the process of uninformed migration, women and girls often end up working in informal industries in urban cities, where chances of exploitation and abuse is in abundance.

It was found that illiteracy, unemployment and the need to support family were major reasons behind working in the entertainment sector. Majority of those working in the entertainment sector were unmarried. However, the percentage of married women working in the sector was equally remarkable which is quite contrary to the notion that the entertainment sector employs only unmarried women. However, among those married, majority got married at a very young age and the age of joining the entertainment sector was also found to be very young with 53 percent between the age 14-18. The survey findings also indicate the prevalence of culture of child marriage with 11 percent married below age 15 while 72 percent got married at the age 16-20. Similarly, awareness among married women on the need to possess official documents as marriage certificate was found to be very low with majority without the certificate.

Most of the women and girls working in the sector were found to have moved from joint to nuclear family structure where they are either living as a couple, alone, with a group of friends or boyfriends. This movement away from the joint family setting has also isolated them from their immediate families and family support in times of need is difficult to obtain.

When asked about husbands' occupation, majority were found to be driver, cook, carpenter or from the entertainment sector itself which suggest that most of the women are in relation with men who are hardly sound in terms of economic well being and literacy.

The findings also point to that major source of knowledge and information about the entertainment sector was friends and relatives. Further, the survey findings also reveal the exploitation of labour rampant in the entertainment sector with working hours ranging from 10 to 13 hours per day without being entitled to any holiday nor paid regularly.

It is quite alarming to know that only a very few children were left under the care of family when the mothers went for work. While the majority of the children were left either under the supervision of neighbor or friends or taken along with them in their work place which put the children at greater risk of being exploited and exposed to explicit sexual and abusive environment which hinders a healthy and holistic development of children. Furthermore, the mothers with growing children really wished for a safe and secure place for their children.

The relevance and significance of ECD for the children of women and girls engaged in the entertainment sector is just not a need but a priority. Through the ECD program, children will have access to daily care and attention from caregivers, will get to spend quality time with their

peers, learn different activities, engage in play and learn through communication and play and as well children's nutritional needs will also be addressed which will aid to the development of the child. As for the mothers, they will get an opportunity to gain knowledge and information on proper parenting skills. This skill will further enhance their relation with the child creating a strong bond which is a very essential element in the growth of a child. Furthermore, the mother will also gain awareness on how exposure to harmful and violent environment impairs the emotional and psychological growth of child and maybe, this awareness enables them to provide a secure and healthy childhood to their children.

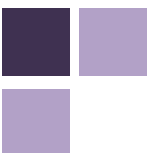
Hence it's high time the government pays due attention and priority to pre-primary education of children and integrate early childhood development program into broader education agenda while non-governmental organizations working in the area of child's education and other concerned stakeholders should also work towards promoting the agenda of early childhood development. There should be serious efforts towards increasing awareness and understanding on the importance of ECD at all strata of society.

Reference

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ANNEXES



Annex I: Survey Questionnaire

BASELINE SURVEY Questionnaire

PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION		
a. Interviewee no:	b. Age:	c. Sex:
d. Work place / place of interview :		
e. Permanent Address:		
f. Temporary Address:		

PART 2: PERSONAL INFORMATION		
<u>1. Marital Status:</u>		
a. Unmarried ()	b. Married ()	c. Divorced ()
d. Separated ()		
e. Single woman -widow- ()	f. Unmarried mother ()	
<u>If married</u>		
a. Do you have marriage certificate?	Yes ()	No ()
b. Husband occupation:		
c. Husband age:		
<u>2. Age at marriage</u>		
a. Below 15 ()	b. 16 - 20 ()	
c. 20 - 25 ()	d. Above 25 ()	
<u>3. Type of family cell:</u>		
Before getting into entertainment sector:		
a. Nuclear family ()	b. Joint family ()	c. Extended family ()
d. Others ()		



After getting into entertainment sector:

- a. Nuclear family () b. Joint family () c. Extended family ()
d. Others ()

4. Education level

- a. Illiterate () b. Literate () c. under 5 Class () d. up to 5 class ()
e. higher education ()

5. Children Information

Gender	Age	Going to school? Yes/No Which grade?	Name of the School	Place of living (Along with mother, village, siblings, NGO...)	Birth certificates YES/ NO

PART 3: ECONOMIC STATUS

1. What is your average income per month?

- a. Below Nrs3000 () b. 3000-6000 ()
c. 6000-9000 () d. above Nrs9000 ()

2. How much is your monthly rent?

- a. Below Nrs3000 () b. 3000-6000 ()
c. Above 6000 () d. other ()

3. Is your average income sufficient for your living?

- a. Yes ()
b. No ()

If not, specify:

4. Do have a bank account in your name?

Yes () b.No ()

PART 4: INFORMATION ON WORK /WORK DETAILS

1) How long have you been I Kathmandu?

2) Currently where do you work?

a. Massage saloon ()

b. Dance bar ()

c. Cabin restaurant ()

d. Others (Please specify)_____

3) How old were you when you joined the entertainment sector ?

a. below 18 ()

b. above 18 ()

specify the age:_____

specify the age:_____

4) What was your previous profession?

a. domestic worker ()

b. garment factory ()

c. agriculture ()

d. other entertainment establishment ()

e. others _____

4) How did you come to know about this work?

a. Through Friends ()

b. Through Relatives ()

c. Others (Please Specify)_____

5) How long have you been in this work ?

a. months: _____

b. years: _____

Do you have any working contract ? (in written)



6) Reasons for getting into the current profession:

- a. Compulsion to support family () b. Good Income ()
- c. Unemployment () d. Others (Please Specify) _____

8) Why did you leave your previous work?

- a. Insufficient income () b. Dissatisfaction with the job ()
- c. Other reasons (Please Specify) _____

9) What is your working time frame?

- a. Hours in a day _____
- b. Days in a week _____
- c. Months in a year _____

10) With whom are you currently staying?

- a. Alone with children () b With friends () c. With immediate family ()
- d. Owner has provided lodging () e. Others (Please Specify) _____

11) How many clients do you serve in a day ?

- a. less than 5 () b. 6- 10 () c. more than 10 ()

12) Are you regularly paid your full salary on time?

- a. Always () b. Sometimes () c. Never ()

13) Where do you keep your children during your working hours?

- a. With family () b. Working place () c. At neighbor's place ()
- d. Under supervision of elder siblings () e. Other (specify): _____

14) Do wish there was a safe place to keep your children while you are at work?

a. Yes () b. No () c. Others (Please Specify) _____

Why?

PART 5: FUTURE PLAN

1) Would you like to leave this work?

a. Yes () b. No () c. Maybe ()

Why?

2) How long are you planning to work in that place?

Why?

3) If provided any support, do you wish you leave the entertainment sector ?

a. Yes () b. No () c. May be ()
d. I don't know ()

4) What do you plan to do after you leave this work?

a. Go back to village () b. Look for another job within entertainment sector ()
c. Change Profession () d. I don't know ()
e. Others (Please Specify) _____

5) If provided the facility of ECD, will you keep your child?

a. Yes () b. No ()
c. May be () d. I don't know ()



Annex II: Tables

Table 1: Age Group of Respondent

Age Group	Number	Percent
14-16	18	6%
17-19	70	23%
20-22	89	30%
23-25	59	20%
26-28	35	12%
29-31	14	5%
32-34	8	3%
35-40	7	2%
Total	300	

Table 2: Education as per Marital Status

Education	Divorced	Married	Separated	Single Women	Unmarried	Unmarried Mother	Total
Higher Education	2	12	4		39	1	58
Up to 8th Grade		2	2		1		5
Up to 7th Grade		1	0		1		2
Up to 5th Grade	3	27	7	4	33	1	75
Under 5th Grade	3	14	8	2	13	1	41
Literate	4	14	12	1	16	1	48
Illiterate		30	14	4	17	2	67

Table 3: Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	Number	Percent
Unmarried	120	40%
Married	100	33%
Separated	47	16%
Divorced	16	5%
Single Women	11	4%
Unmarried Mother	6	2%
Total	300	

Table 4: Age at Marriage

Age at Marriage	Number	Percent
Below 15	19	11%
16 – 20	126	72%
21 – 25	24	14%
No Response	5	3%
Total	174	

Table 4a: Age at Marriage as per Marital Status

Age at Marriage	Married	Divorced	Separated	Single Women	Unmarried Mother (When they started relation)
Below 15	9	2	5	3	-
16 – 20	71	13	36	6	3
21 – 25	18	1	5	-	1
No Response	2	-	1	2	2
Total	100	16	47	11	6

Table 5: Percentage of Respondents with Marriage Certificate

Marital Status	Do You Have Marriage Certificate			% of Respondents with Certificate
	Yes	No	No Response	
Divorced	3	11	2	19%
Separated	6	24	17	13%
Single	2	5	4	18%
Married	28	64	8	28%
Total	39	104	31	22%

Table 6: Family Types as per Marital Status

Types of Family		Status						Total	%
Before	After	Divorced	Married	Separated	Single Women	Unmarried	Unmarried Mother		
Joint	Nuclear	10	39	23	5	37		114	38
Nuclear	Nuclear	4	43	18	5	34	5	109	36
Joint	Joint	2	16	4		43		65	22
Nuclear	Joint		1					1	0
With Friends	With Friends		1	1				2	1
	No Family		1		1			2	1
Extended	Nuclear					2		2	1
Extended	Extended					1		1	0
Joint	Friends					2		2	1
Nuclear	Other						1	1	0
Joint	Alone					1		1	0

Table 7: Children Information

Status	Children		
	Yes	No	Pregnant
Divorced	11	5	
Married	68	31	1
Separated	39	8	
Single Women	8	3	
Unmarried Mother	5	1	

Table 8: Respondents' Average Income and Expenditure

Monthly Income	Monthly Rent/Expenditure				
	Below 3000	3000-6000	Above 6000	No Response	Total
Below 3000	21	3		8	32
3000-6000	135	53		15	203
6000-9000	29	9	7	1	46
Above 9000	5	10	2	0	17
Unemployed	1				1
No Response				1	1
Total	191	75	9	25	300

Table 8a: Number of Respondents with Income and Expenditure

Per Month	Income	Expenditure
Below 3000	32	191
3000-6000	203	75
6000-9000	46	9
Above 9000	17	0
No Response	1	25
Unemployed	1	

Table 8b: Is Income Sufficient?

Marital Status	If Average Income Sufficient	
	Yes	No
Divorced	9	7
Single Women	5	6
Separated	9	38
Married	23	77
Unmarried	40	80
Unmarried mother	1	5
Total	87	213

Table 8c: Respondents with Bank Account

Marital Status	Bank Account	
	Yes	No
Divorced	3	13
Single Women	2	9
Separated	5	42
Married	14	86
Unmarried	21	99
Unmarried mother	1	5
Total	46	254

Table 9: Respondents' Stay Duration in Kathmandu

Duration	Number of Respondents	Percent
0-1 Year	28	9%
1-5 Years	119	40%
5-10 Years	32	11%
10-15 Years	11	4%
Since Childhood	7	2%
No Idea	8	3%
No Response	95	32%



Table 10: Workplace and Age at the Time of Joining the Entertainment Sector

Work Place	Age Group				
	8-13	14-18	19-25	26 - 31	No Response
Bhatti		4	6	3	
Cabin Res	4	106	69	8	
Dance Bar	2	43	26	2	1
Dohori Sanjh		4	4	2	
Massage Parlour		1	3		
Domestic Worker	1				
Others (FSW, Guest House)		1	2	1	
No Response					7
Total	7	159	110	16	8

Table 11: Previous Occupation and Reason for Leaving

Previous Occupation	Reason for Leaving					
	Dissatisfaction	Insufficient/ No Income	Family Responsibilities	Violence /Abuse	Others	NA/No Response
Agriculture	5	25	2	3		
Domestic Worker	29	57	1	3	3	4
Garment Factory	15	26	1	1		
Entertainment Sector	2	12		1		3
Labour	2	2			1	
Others	3	11		1		
No Response		1				
None						86

Table 12: How did you come to know about the entertainment sector

How Did You Come to Know?	Number	Percent
Friends	273	91
Relatives	23	8
Self	2	1
Others (Newspapers/Unknown Person)	2	1

Table 13: Reason for Getting into Entertainment Sector

Reasons for Getting into ES	Number	Percent
Support Family	120	40%
Unemployment	100	33%
Good Income	51	17%
Domestic Violence	5	2%
Social Reason	5	2%
Survive	4	1%
Continue Study	3	1%
Look After Children	2	1%
No Response	6	2%
Others (Conflict, No Family Support, Illiteracy)	4	1%

Table 14: Respondents' Work Period and with Contract

Work Duration	Contract	
	Yes	No
2 weeks -1 year		99
1-5 year	1	162
5-10 year		21
10-15 year		7
No Response		10

Table 15: Working Hours, Days, Months (1 no response, 1 irregular)

Hours/Day	No. of Respondents Number	Days/Week	No. of Respondents	Months/Year	No. of Respondents
13	7	7	296	12	290
12	36	6	2	11	2
11	40			10	2
10	200			9	2
9	5			4-6	2
8	8				
6	2				



Table 16: Respondents currently living with

Marital Status	Alone	Alone with Children	Place Provided by Owner	Friends	Family	Relative	Imm Family	Boyfriend/Partner	Other	No Response
Divorced		10	2	3					1	
Married	4	18	5	24	12	1	36			
Separated	2	24	5	9		1	3		2	1
Single Women	3	7		1						
Unmarried	15		10	72	8	1	6	2	2	4
Unmarried Mother		4		1			1			
Total	24	63	22	110	20	3	46	2	5	5

Table 17: Number of Clients Served Per Day Per Individual

No. of Clients Served Per Day	No. of Respondents
> 5	163
6 – 10	97
<10	37
Do not serve clients	2
No Response	1

Table 18: Are you paid full salary regularly in time?

Response	No. of Respondents
Yes	15
No	20
Always	37
Sometimes	196
Never	31
No Response	1

Table 19: Where do you leave children while going for work?

Marital Status	Where do you keep your children while going for work							
	Alone in Room	Neighbor's Place	With Family	Workplace	Under supervision of elder siblings	Village	Others	No Response
Divorced	1	4	1	5				5
Married	2	26	13	17	7	1	2	32
Single Women		1	2	2	3			3
Separated	1	18	7	10	1	1	1	8
Unmarried Mother		2	1	2				1
Total	4	51	24	36	11	2	3	49

Table 20: Need for Safe Place to Keep Children While at Work

Marital Status	Response		
	Yes	No	No Response/No Need
Divorced	8	2	6
Married	58	10	32
Separated	30	10	7
Single Women	6	1	4
Unmarried Mother	4	1	1
Total	106	24	50

Table 21: Do You Want to Quit This Job?

Do you Want to Leave This Job?	
Yes	214
No	24
Maybe	60
No Response	2

Table 22: If yes, Why?

Do you want to leave current job? If yes, why?	No. of Respondents
No Response	110
Social Stigma/Job not respected	29
Want to Change Profession	17
Don't want to let family/children know	11
Unsafe and Abusive Environment	10
Family Pressure	10
Dissatisfaction	9
Other	9
Lack of self respect/Dignity	5
No Time for Children	4

Table 23: Why do you not want to leave current job?

Why don't you want to leave current job?	No. of Respondents
Illiteracy	3
Lack of Alternative Job Opportunities/Skills	5
Good Income	4
Other (easy job, satisfied)	2
No response	10

Table 24: If maybe, why?

Do you want to leave current job? If maybe, why?	No. of Respondents
No response	45
Lack of Alternative Job Opportunities/Skills	5
Social/Family Reason	2
Unsafe Work Environment	2
Good Income	2
Unsafe Work Environment	2
Other (No Facilities, Dissatisfaction)	2

Table 25: Future Plan

Change Profession	164
Don't know	33
Return Village/Tailoring	26
Look for another job	19
Business	12
Tailoring	10
Open Shop	8
Foreign Employment	7
Beauty Parlour	7
Tailoring/Housekeeping	6
Continue Study	2
Housekeeping work	1
Marriage	1
Purchase land	1
Work in office	1
Need Gainful Employment	1
No plan to leave immediately	1

Table 26: Will you keep your child in ECD?

Marital Status	If provided, will you keep your child?				
	Yes	No	Maybe	NA/No Response	Don't know
Divorced	9	1		6	
Married	54	4	4	35	3
Separated	24	4	8	9	2
Single Women	6	1	1	3	
Unmarried Mother	5			1	

