

### Abstract

This study examines whether child labour is defined in legislation as well as policies of the government of Nepal, in accordance with ILO Conventions and, whether these conventions are sufficient to provide direction to solve the problem of child labour in the country in Nepal. The analysis reveals that the government of Nepal is being aware to enact the ILO conventions, but there are so many inconsistencies. The major inconsistency is minimum working age. Different legislative documents have set different minimum working ages which is completely debatable with ILO conventions as well as it creates the difficulties to determine working hours also, another issue is that Nepalese legislations are concentrated to child labour very small share of children population than ILO conventions. The research has also found that the ILO conventions have excluded own household chores and households' agriculture activities for local consumption. These types of activities of children are not set the priority targets of ILO Conventions to eliminate. But, in Nepal, Around 90 percent economically active children who work with family members with out any payment and 86.7 percent children work in agriculture sector of economically active population. Agricultural sectors are almost in informal sectors and nearly all of them work as a subsistence agriculture worker. The ILO conventions do not cover around 87 percent of working children, whether working hazardous or worst forms of conditions or not. Even though, such types of agricultural activities are included in ILO approach for statistical purposes of child labour measurement. This study illustrates inconsistencies in accordance with ILO conventions and insufficient of ILO conventions in Nepal.