

STATUS OF CHILD LABOUR

CHILD LABOUR AT HOTEL AND RESTURANTS:
A CASE STUDY OF DIPAYAL SILGADI MUNCIPILATY,
DOTI

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Submitted to the Central Department of Economics,
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in
ECONOMICS

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that this thesis entitled “STATUS OF CHILD LABOUR CHILD LABOUR IN SMALL HOTEL AND RESTURENTS: A CASE STUDY OF DIPAYAL SILGADHI MUNICIPALITY, DOTI” submitted by Mr. KhemRaj Ojha to the Central Department of Economics, University Campus, Kirtipur, Faculty of humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, in partial requirements for Degree of Maste of Arts in Economics has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. I forward this thesis to Dissertation Committee for its approval.

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APPROVAL SHEET

We certify that this thesis entitled “STATUS OF CHILD LABOUR CHILD LABOUR IN SMALL HOTEL AND RESTURENTS: A CASE STUDY OF DIPAYAL SILGADHI MUNCIPALITY, DOTI” submitted by Khemraj Ojha to the Central Department of Economics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS in ECONOMICS has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the said degree.

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This Thesis Study entitled “STATUS OF CHILD LABOUR CHILD LABOUR AT HOTEL AND RESTURENTS: A CASE STUDY OF DIPAYAL SILGADHI MUNCIPALITY, DOTI” has been prepared as for partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master’s Degree in

Economics. It analyzes condition and causes of being labourers in child stage working at small hotel, restaurants in Doti Districts.

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I am alone responsible for the any errors and mistakes occurred during this research work.

Mr.Khemraj Ojha

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
RECOMMENDATION LATTER	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
ACKNOWLEDMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv-vi
LIST OF TABLES	vii-viii

LIST OF FIGURES	ix
ACRONYMS	x
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1-8
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study	6
1.4 Scope of the Study	7
1.5 Hypothesis	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	7
1.7 Limitations of the Study	7
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITRATURE	9-22
2.1 International Context	9
2.2 National Context	15
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	23-30
3.1 Research Design	23
3.2 Selection of the Area	23
3.3 Source of data	23
3.3.1 Secondry Data	23
3.3.2 Primary Data	24
3.4 The Universe and sampling	24
3.5 Sampling Design	25
3.6 Nature of the Data	25
3.7 Techniques of Data Collection	26
3.8 Data Processing and analysis	26
3.9 Term Use Study	26
CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	31-44
4.1 Distribution of Labour by Age and Sex	29

4.2	Socio-economic Characteristicse	30
4.2.1	Place of work	30
4.2.2	Family size	31
4.2.3	Parental Occupation	32
4.2.4	Family Sustainability from the Source of Income	34
4.2.5	Sufficient Land for Food	36
4.2.6	Parental Education	37
4.2.7	Housing condition	38
4.2.8	Reason for Not Going or Dropping Out School	39
4.2.9	Reason for Leaving Home	41
4.2.10	Sexual Harassment	42
4.2.11	Knowledge of Child Right	43
CHAPTER V: WORKING CONDITION		45-51
5.1	Types of Work	45
5.2	Per Day Working Hours	46
5.3	Earning Status	47
5.4	Health Status of labourers Hotels and Restaturants	49
5.5	Work Hazards	50
CHAPTER VI: COMPOSITION OF CHILDREN		
CONDITION		52-59
6.1	Family Contact	52
6.2	Education Status of Children	53
6.3	Aims of Life	55
6.4	About Food	56
6.5	Place of Sleeping	57
CHAPTER VII: PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYER		60-66
7.1	Caste/Ethnic Composition of Employer	60

7.2	Knowledge of Legislation about Child Labour	61
7.3	Why Use Child Labour	62
7.4	Employer Appearance of Child Labour	64

CHAPTER VIII: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND

RECOMMENDATIONS 67-66

8.1	Summary	67
8.1.1	Major Findings	68
8.2	Conclusion	72
8.3	Recommendations	74

APPENDIX 83-104

REFERENCE 77-82

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 4.01	: Hotels and Restaurant's Labour by Age and Sex.	29
Table 4.02	: Hotels and Restaurant's Labour by Local Bazar	31
Table 4.03	: Hotels and Restaurant's Labour by Their Family Size	32
Table 4.04	: Distribution of Hotel and Restaurant's Labour by Parental Occupation of Hotel Restaurant	33
Table 4.05	: Distribution of Hotels and Restaurant's Labour by Food Sufficiency	34
Table 4.06	: Alternative Source of Family Income	35

Table 4.07 : Hotels and Restaurant's Labour by Food and Land Sufficient.	37
Table 4.08 : Hotels and Restaurant's Labour by Their Parental Education	38
Table 4.9 : Hotels and Restaurant's Labour Their Families Own House	39
Table 4.10 : Hotel and Restaurant's Labourers According to Reasons for Never Joined or Dropped Out from School	40
Table 4.11 : Hotel and Restaurant's Labourers According to Reasons for Leaving Home (Pull Factor)	41
Table 4.12 : Hotels and Restaurant's Labour by Status of Sexual Harassment over Labourers	42
Table 4.13 : Hotels, Restaruant's Labourers by their Knowledge of Child Rights	43
Table 5.01 : Hotels and Restaurant's Labourers by Their Types of Work	45
Table 5.02 : Hotels, Restaurant's Labourers by Their Working Hours, Per Day	47
Table 5.03 : Hotels and Restaurant's Labour by The Monthly Earning Status of Labour	48
Table 5.04 : Distribution Of Labourers According To Their Types Of Illness Caused By Work.	49
Table 5.05 : Hotel and Restaurant's Labourers by Their Work Hazards	50
Table 6.01 : Hotels, Restaurant's Labourers Status of Child Labour and Parents Visiting	52
Table 6.02 : Hotel and Restaurant's Child Labourers by Their Education Status	54
Table 6.03 : Hotels and Restaurant's Child Labour by Aims of Life	55
Table 6.04 : Child Labourers According To Their Quality of Food.	56
Table 6.05 : Hotel and Resturant Labours by their sleeping place	58
Table 7.01 : Hotels and Restaurant's Employers by Caste/Ethnicity	60
Table 7.02 : Hotels, Restaurant's Employer about the Legislation about Child Labour	61
Table 7.03 : Causes of Hotels and Restaurant's Use Child Labour	63

Table 7.04 : Hotels and Restaurant's Child Labourers by Their Employer Appearance	65
Table 8.01 : Hotels and Restaurant's Labourers by Their Earning, Age and Family Education.	84
Table 9.01 : Hotels and Restaurant's Child Labourers by Their Economic Condition	96

ACRONYMS

CBS	: Central Bureau of Statistics
CCWB	: Central Child Welfare Board
CDPS	: Central Department of Population Studies
CRC	: Convention on the Right of the Child
CWIN	: Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre
HMG	: His Majesty's Government
ILO	: International Labour Organization
ILS	: Institute of Labour Service
INGO	: International Non-Governmental Organization
IPEC	: International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour
MA	: Master of Arts
MOF	: Ministry of Finance

MOLT	: Ministry of Labour and Transport
MOWCSW	: Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
NMP	: National Master Plan
NPC	: National Planning Commission
NRB	: Nepal Rastra Bank
Rs	: Nepalese Currency
TU	: Tribhuvan University
TV	: TeleVision
UN	: United Nations
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	: United Nation Children Fund
VDC	: Village Development Committee

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Especially during and after the first world war children considered to be more affected by the hostile activities of the warring nations. Due to this, there arose a problem of preventing children from such effects. So for that purpose the concept of child right was started by 'Agentine Jew' for the first time and was latter in 1923 recommended by Save the Children International Union. However, the formal beginning of the concept of child right was in 1924 when league of nations passed the 'Jenera Manifesto'. Similarly, in 1948 UN manifesto on human right and in 1959 world manifesto of ten points on child right emphasized on life preservation and all sound development of child. Other such note worthy worldwide efforts were celebration of 1979 A. D. As an international children year UN convention on the right of child in 1989, world summit conference concerning to the children in 1998. Two optional treaty papers on child trafficking and child involvement on weaponed struggle in 2000 based on UN convention 1989 worldwide campaign with the slogan of let's unite in 2001, preparation of new action plan with new target for this decade in 2002 etc. (ILO, 2002: 22)

ILO convention 1973 (No.183) defines a child of any one person below of 18 years. Child labour is defined as any activities carried out by child that are intolerable, hazaradious and dangerous and needs immediate withdrawal of children from the activities (ILO Convention 1999). According to Minimum Age convention of ILO 1973. The minimum age should not be less than age for completing compulsory schooling and in

to event less than age 15year. The convention sets a higher minimum age of 18 year for hazardous work.

The United Nation (1989) also defines "Child labour /worker" is defined as person in the age group of 5-14 employed for hire or rewarded on a full time basis and includes a self employed child and a child assisting his/her parents in their for two or more hours of day.

Oxford dictionary defines a child as a newly born boy or girl and labour means bodily or mental work. Thus the meaning of child labour suggests bodily or mental work done by a child. Child labour is not only the problem of an individual or family but also the general problem of society. Child labour may be regarded broadly as any work of children under recreation that requires. It is the working of children an unfit age for unreasonable hour or under unhealthy conditions.

Child work and child labour are different concepts. Child work refers to activities performed by child that are not harmful but rather they may contribut to the healthy development of the child. But child labour consist all type of works performed by child that deprives. His childhood potential, dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refersto work that is physically, mentally, socially or moraiiyy dangerous and harmful to children. So all types of works done by person having below 15 years which is socially, morally, physically, dangerous and harmful to his/her are under the domain of child labour (Subedi, 2010). Different international convention say that child labour is not legel work. ILO convention no.138 has fixed the age for admission of work or employment. According to the convention, minimum age for employment should be less than 15 year and set age highere age of 18 year for hazardous work. Child Labour Act, Nepal state that no child be employed

in any establishment and hazardous work. It prohibits the employment and more than six hour a day and at night from 6 pm to 6 am. under given national and international legal provision and commitment for prohibiting child labour, world has been witnessing considerable number of child labourers.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) also played a vital role in discouraging the child labor and preserving their rights. In 1998 most of the countries adopted the ILO "Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work". Similarly in 1999 there was an adaptation of "Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention on 182". Also, the ILO declared 12 June a "World day against child labour". However still around 1.2 million children in the world are working now." The State of children of Nepal published that 2444 child labor are working in the hotel and 19747 child labor are working in many sector in Nepal at the low level of wage rate. This is the one of the greatest problem of Nepal, this situation is coming from poverty. The problem of child domestic labour has become a crucial issue around the world. In a recent international convention eliminating worst forms of child labour, ILO has also highlighted on the issue regarding it.

According to UNICEF (Cunninghametal, 1996) child labour is an exploitative it involves usually has the following characteristics:

1. Inadequate pay
2. Too much responsibility
3. Too many hours spent working
4. Full time work at too early age
5. Work that hampers access to education
6. Labor and sexual exploitation
7. Child labour is a scourge that robs children of their childhood.

The economic of human development suggest that human factor is the main instrument of the development and investment in children as a principal means of breaking out the poverty syndrome (UNICEF, 1988). The idea is that healthy upbringing of children can safeguard the healthy development of the nation. Therefore, children should be protected from all forms of social and economic exploitation whereby they can enjoy childhood and have opportunities to develop.

Children are the future of the next generation. A children who is brought up physically, mentally and educationally contribute to make a better society. But child labour deprived from the basic needs and facilities that they deserve the countries to dark future generation. Child labour is a widespread and complicated historical problem around the world. Many developing country are suffering from Child labour and it is unsolving problem.

Globally approximately 250 million children between age of 5 to 15 are working. Of this total, some 120 million children are working full time. Some 61percent of children workers or nearly 153million, are found in Asia, 32 percent or 80 million are in Africa, and 7 percent or 17.5 million live in Latin America (ILO, 1994). South Asia is a home for over 50 percent of the world child labour population .There is about 130 million children in this region working in an extremely difficult situation (CWIN, 1993). This indicates that the magnitude of child labor problem is high in SouthAsian countries. This can be attributed to the demographic structure, high poverty levels, weak education system and entrenched social attitudes.

In Nepal, more than 81 percent of the populations depend on subsistence traditional agriculture. More than 90 percent live in rural areas and 30 percent below the poverty line. (UNDP, 2010)

In Nepal as every where use child labour in hotel sector. The life of hotel child labor is very painful, this activity completely illegal but some owner use the child labour for profit maximization. They believe child labour are very honest, working long time and working low payment. In the hotel environment clearly risky and hazards full so that child labor can not do anything for a future life.

The challenge was huge, sometimes may be too huge. How can we face, from the start, the differences in conception of opinion and in reality ? How can we talk about their wages, and how can we compare between general labour wage and child labour wage. What they have been through with on the one hand enough respect and an open mind to avoid any slightization and on other hand enough realism and actual facts to remain useful and efficient ?

Opening up new paths, arousing something, explaining some routes. These are our objectives, which we will be try to reach in humble way and ready to admit the huge limitations of this study.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

On the one hand the unemployment rate of youths and adults is high in Nepal. On the other hand, a number of children are working in hotels and restaurants as workers. Similarly the government has introduced legal provisions, policies and programmes for the reduction and prohibition of child labour. Despite this fact, the number of children in the labour market is increasing tremendously. The wage given varies a lot. It depends

on age, the type of work and experience. In addition, not everyone gets paid every month.

The child labor is not only the problem of Nepal but also a worldwide problem. In Nepalese context, if we consider about the child workers there may hardly be a sector that does not involve at least a culture, industry, domestication, transportation, hotel and restaurant where the children workers are preferred the major sectors of child employment. Though the child involvement in such sectors is restricted and is not reasonable, most of the child workers there are exploited in many ways viz. Low payment, more working hours and so on. Also they have no job security, no proper registration as workers and therefore can be fired at any time. They are compelled to live and work in very poor condition and in an unhealthy environment. In this light, this study aims at analyzing some of the pertinent issues connected with the child labor practices in Nepal.

The use of child labour as a problem is well recognize by concerned authorities and personals. In Dipayal Silagadhi area there are so many hotel and restaurants where so many children are being used. This study's concern is to findout the real facts of beging child laboure, wage different between child labour and adult labour and perception of employer in this area. So this study has these research problems: what is condition of child labour of this area ? It present situation of child labour of this area satisfactory ? what are major causes of being child laboures in this area ? Is wage variation between child and adult labour in hotel and resturent sector ? What is perception of employer regarding child labour ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study basically earned with wage of children and adult labour particularly in hotel. It attempts to achieve following objectives:-

- To identify the causes of child labour.
- To find out the wage variation between child labour and adult labour in the hotel and restaurants.
- To highlight the perception of employer regarding child labour.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The study covered only the area of Doti district. It covered the Bazar Area of Dipayal, Silgadhi and Rajpur. However the study concentrates on the following major Bazar.

- (i) Pipala Bazar Dipayal. (Popular Bazar area)
- (ii) Rajpur Bazar Dipayal (The Regional headquarter of farwest Nepal)
- (iii) Silgadhi Bazar Silgadhi (The headquarter of Doti district)

1.5 Hypothesis

The expected outcomes of the study are:

- (i) Wages depend on age of child labour and family education.
- (ii) Most of child labour come from poor family background.

1.6 Significance of the Study

There are several studies conducted on child labor in various sectors. But there are very few studies on child labour wages in the field of hotel sector in Dipayal Silgadhi Area of Doti with the help of reliable information. So this study will be significant in different ways to identify the problem faced by the children in this field and to give the accurate condition of child labor and his/her wages to the policy makers of NGOs/INGOs, government of Nepal, Human rights institution and civil societies. This is expected to provide accurate information on child labour which may be helpful for those who are interested in this field.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

There some limitation of this study which are follows:

- As this study limited in Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality only, so the findings result may not be generalized for other areas.
- Due to the lack of sufficient time, lack of adequate fund and resource for data collection for research, the findings may or may not be applicable in the other parts of the nation.
- This study mainly use for fulfillment of the degree of master of arts in Economics.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITRATURE

Review of literature gives a clear as what is relevant for the researcher in order to get real findings and so it is necessary to review important books and other documents. For this research work, this chapter presents about review on child labour and related other documents by different scholars. Review of literature aids researcher in determining the discoveries that have been made in the relative topics and further the new contribution and prepositions can be made if necessary. It in fact provides the strong foundation for advancing a comprehensive theoretical framework. Thus, here some of them are reviewed.

2.1 International Contest

UN (1959) General Assembly in 1959 adapted the Declaration of the Right of child which specified that "mankind owes to the child the vest it has to give" and the child shall in no case, be caused or permitted to engage in any occupation or employment which would prejudice his health or education, or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development.

Hull (1981) suggests that children work must be sit in an institutional context to portray accurately the socio□-cultural dimensions of the behavior and to avoid simplistic interpretations of the variables which have been greatly narrowed and formalized for purpose of analyze. Thus, the structure, institutions and components of a society seem to be responsible for the use of child labour in a society.

Standing and Rodgers (1981) concluded that social institutions and poverty as well as illiterate are the factors resulting in to the use of child labour. All three factors seem to be separate. But they are jointly creating environment to child to be labour ushering their dismal life. These factors have nexus each other.

ILO (1983) focused that child labour is not 'teenagers' work for few hours to earn additional pocket money; not child helping in family forms; not youngsters doing household work, but children prematurely living adults life, working long hours for low wages under condition to their health and to their physical and mental development, sometimes separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful education and training opportunities that could open for them a better future. The first priority of the ILO is the promotion of social justice including human rights and the implementation of international labour standards. Child labour was one of the guiding principles of the ILO constitution-1951, and it remains one of its main goals. The ILO convention has a significant influence nationally and internationally and most has been incorporated in national legislation.

Bequele (1996) clarified that ILO doesn't oppose all types of child work. ILO is concerned is about those situations where children are compelled to work on a regular or continuous basis to earn a living for themselves or for their families and as a result are deprived educationally and socially. ILO is against of all kind of work that are exploitative and damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development. Where they are separated from their families often deprived from educational and training opportunities. ILO oppose the child work as a bonded labour and

work, where children are forbidden to live prematurely adult lives, condemned to a cruel present and to a black future.

UNDP (1993) According to Human Development Report Nepal -1993, Child laborers are among the world's most exploited workers . Hundreds of millions of children work in fields and factories, on Street corners and in garbage dumps all over the world. Most do some form of work from their earlier years, helping around home.

UNICEF (1994) ascertained that in the third world countries child labour has emerged as a critical and major problem as a result of rapid population growth. For survival more and more children are being pushed in labour market for financial betterment. In terms of the size of the population involved, child labour is probably the issue that involves the largest number of children worldwide.

Black (1995) tries to show the picture of the incidence and condition of children in a hotel, tourism and catering industry in Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. The main objective of this book is to identify why the children work in hotel, tourism and catering industry. The writer found two major factors: push factor and pull factor, for the children to work in hotel, tourism and catering industry. Poverty, family breakdown and special casualty within the family, plunging it further towards destitution, may help to precipitate a child's entry into work and acts as the push factor for children to work in the above mentioned sectors. And opportunity of work in these sectors is the pull factor. This book concludes that the expansion of the modern travel industry is a very recent phenomenon and impact on child labour has been insufficiently noticed. There is a need to redress this. These social responsibilities of all participants in the industry as 'de facto' guardians of young people

working in or around it need to be understood and shouldered. An agenda for action to be carried out in cooperation with government agencies, NGO and leading members of the hotel, catering and tourism industry is urgently needed.

Pradhan (1995) found problem of child labour is global phenomenon. This problem first appeared in the 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms and area in the 17th century and children were further exposed to high risk areas in the 18th century. In France, UK and Germany, the problem of child labour was obvious in factories, cotton mills, glass and match making and brick kilns, whereas in Sweden and Norway, the problem existed in farming, fishing herding. A welfare act for child labours was introduced in 1841 and 1853 in France. The Germany government formulated the first law regarding the health and safety of children and trade union in Europe began to raise the issue of child labour as part and parcel of their movement. However the implementations of laws were very poor. The developed countries not only Germany, Norway, UK, Sweden, France but also Cyprus, Belgium, Japan, Portugal and Malta faced a serious problem of child labour until less than 50 years ago. And the realities that still some countries are not free from child labour problem because of different social problems economic exploitation and family breakdown.

ILO (1996) Child labour legislation is one of the most powerful instruments available to government in combating child labour. In most countries labour legislation, the employment of children under a certain age, which is generally higher for hazardous work, is usually 8. It also regulates working condition for children above the age.

UNICEF (1996) revealed that, in Nepal, child labour is often directly linked to the poverty of the family. It has been mentioned that the necessity of having food and shelter, and factors such as unemployment or under-employment of adult family members, or the death of the bread winner, compel children to work from an early age

UNICEF (1997) concludes that most children who work do not have the power of free choice. They are not choosing between career option with varying advantages, drawbacks and level of pay. A few fortunate minorities have sufficient material, means behind them even more economic advantages. But the vast majority is pulled in to work that often damage to their development by three key factors: the exploitation of poverty, the absence of education and restriction of tradition.

Bewuel and Byoden (1998) unveiled the reality that information on child labour is relatively scarce because of general tendency to conceal it since child work is illegal. Therefore, presenting comprehensive picture of child labour is a complex task. On the contrary, there is a serious outcry against child labour exploitation and a demand for speedy action to prohibit it.

Fallan and Trannatos (1998) have mentioned that though children should not have to work, about 250 million children are working world wide. Their paper propose that the worldwide. the paper propose that the world bank should take stronger action and outlines whay and how to do despite it being harmful, child labour has been perceived as one of the best alternatives to poverty for children and their families, and legislation is unevenly enforced. It can make matter worse contidion. These remarks are perhaps sufficient to shows the complexity of problems of child

labour consideration in to it's programs within the context of it's country Assistance strategies (CAS).

ILO (2003) has stated those child labors are no "teenagers" working for few hours to earn additional pocket money ILO, give definition about child labour.

Nasim (2008) has stated that most child labors come from poor families in South Asia like in other parts of the world. According to "IPEC country profile: Nepal" ILO has noted that child labour is a widespread and severe problem in Nepal (ILO.org/IPEC). It has identified the following factors as contributing to child labour in Nepal:(i) Acute poverty (ii) Lack of access to education for children (iii) Rural urban migration (iv) Family problems (v) Inadequate enforcement of labour and criminal laws (vi) Lack of education of parents. The ILO-IPEC has identified the following sectors as associated with the "Worst forms of child labour":(a) Bonded labour arising from the Nepalese Practice of Kamalya and Saunki (bonded labourers' debts) (b) Domestic child labour (c) Potting (d) Rag Picking and (e) Trafficking.

Gaire (2009). Child labour is the product of capitalism and the technology it creates and it leads to the profit maximization of producer Karl Marx argues that the new technologies increase the demand for cheap unskilled woman and child labour and decrease rate of profit, led capitalist to increase their exploration in labour.

ILO (2010) reveals that the global number of child labourers had declined from 222 million to 215 million or 3 percent, over the period 2004 to 2008, representing a "slowing down of the global pace of reduction." The report also expressed concern that the global economic crisis could "further break" progress toward the global of eliminating the worst forms

of child labour by 2016. The good news is that the overall pattern of child labour reduction has been maintained: the more harmful the work and the more vulnerable the children involved, the faster the decline. However, a staggering 115 million are still exposed to hazardous work, a proxy often used for the worst forms of child labour. The report breaks down data by age and gender. Progress was greatest among children aged 5-14, where the number of child labourers fell by 31 percent. Child labour among girls decreased considerably (15 million or 15 percent). However, it increased among boys (by 8 million or 7 percent). What is more, child labour among young people aged 15 to 17 increased by 20 percent, from 52 million to 62 million.

2.2 National Context

CWIN (1987) found out the actual scenario of hotel and was based on field observations and direct interviews with child workers usually called Kanchha in hotels, restaurants and teashops of Kathmandu. According to this study, the average age of the child who come mainly from the countryside range between 7 and 14 years. In Kathmandu the adult child ratio in the hotels, restaurant and teashops is 1:4. Each restaurant on an average employs 5.21 child workers. According to this study, they have to face a great deal of difficulties which are as follows: uncertain working hours, polluted working environment, no work leads to lower payment, no job security, maltreatment by the master, no medical facilities and leave. The study recommends that the problems of the child workers could be reduced, if the hiring of the younger children is stopped, if the tendency to live in the countryside is discouraged, if education is provided, and if a publicity campaign is launched to raise public awareness about the exploitation of the child workers.

Dahal (1989) revealed that major causes of child labour in Nepal are identified as abject poverty and financial pressure, unemployment/underemployment, family disrespecting, lack of alternatives, inadequacy of the education system, inadequate enforcement legislation, abduction/deception and prevalence of public attitudes and values which are tolerable. Major causes of child labour are food insufficiency and unemployment because of the lack of land owned.

The Children Act (1992) was issued to safeguard the interest of the children and contains a number of provisions on child labour. The act defines a child to be a human being below the age of 16 years and states that a child who has not attained the age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as a labourer and shall not be engaged as a labourer against his will. The act further prohibits engaging a child in work which is likely to be harmful to his health or hazardous to his life.

The Labour Act (1992) prohibits the employment of children (under the age of 14 years) and provides various safeguard to minors (at least age of fourteen but less than 18 years old) children and minor are prohibited from operation dangerous machinery hazardous to health, maximum weight of load to be carried by a minor as, minor males (16-18) 25kg, minor females (16-18) 18kg, doing night duties (between 6 pm and 6am) and working more than 6 hours a day or 36 hours a week. It also sets a minimum wage for children.

Ministry of Labour (1995) found out the socio-economic status of Kamaiyas. Besides other things the report presents a cursory glance of the situation of the Kamaiya (bonded) children. These unfortunate children, according to his report, are forced to graze domestic animals for their landlords for a long period of time for which they are hardly paid. No

education or health facility is available to them. The study therefore suggest banning the employment of kamaiya children below the age of 14 years, so they could join the schools.

NPC (1995) found rural poverty traditional social barriers and the plight of the child are directly related to the existing economic conditions prevailing in the family. As long as families do not have alternative source of income , children would continue to be deprived of their right. The report has pointed out that monitoring of different activities for the welfare of children has not been very effective. There was inadequate data collection regarding nutrition level and many other factors relevant to the proper knowledge of the status of children, in Nepal.

UNICEF (1996) reveled that, in Nepal, child labour is often directly linked to the poverty of the family. It has been mentioned that the necessity of having food and shelter, and factors such as unemployment or under-employment of adult family members, or the death of the bread winner, compel children to work from an early age.

Chhetry (1996) indicates that, in Nepal districts with a high child labour tend to have a high illiteracy rate and distracts with a high incidence of poverty tend to have a high child labour rate. Poverty cimpels children to participate in the labour force, which in turn deprives them of the education.

CDPS (1997) revealed that practice of child labour prevents children from going to school, resulting in a law school attendance rete and low level of general and vocational education among children. As a result, the consenquences of child labour have an adverse impact on the productivity capacity of the children themselves, even why they reach adulthood. They are under paid, which makes them unable to meet their requirement of

housing and food. Thus, the vicious circle between under development and child labour is self-perpetuating.

CWIN (1998) estimated that at least one million children in Nepal are working as child labourers in difficulties circumstances, often as slave in carpet factories, brick kilns domestic service, agriculture, plantation, construction, transportation, stone quarry mines and as migrant worker.

CBS (1999) conducted a survey on child labour in Nepal with the objective of finding out the status of child labour, employment structure and working condition of child labour, examining employer's attitude towards child labour. This further aims to deduce viable areas of intervention along with suitable recommendations. The studies were carried out by enterprise from all development region of Nepal.

Karki (2002) revealed parental force are the root cause of domestic child labourers. These children are from the economically poor and backward families and they represent the same community. The domestic child labourers have to survive under the most humiliating conditions of neglect, injustice and in human treatment compared to other member of the society. Majority of child laborers were found receiving monthly salary less than Rs. 501. Only 27.5 percent labourers have received support in education. Majority of them have to work more than 11 hours in a day. These domestic child labourers have to carry out of them are forced to work at the time of illness/injure and are not visited doctor at the time of illness/ injury.

CWIN (2003) uncovered the reality child labour is political nas well as a social problem. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country. the adoption of new laws and policies only cannot present the child labour problem unless society as a whole is mobilized

in this direction. Hence, social mobilization is an important device for building awareness and bringing about positive change. Child labourers, parents, students, teachers, trade unionists, employers, social workers and people of all walks of life should be influenced and mobilized for the prevention and protection of working children in society. There is an increasing awareness in society about the exploitation of working children and cases of exploitation are being exposed. However, the government mechanism to regulate the prevention of child labour exploitation is not efficient.

Concern Nepal (2003) found rural to urban migration can be considered a primary causing factor for the rising number of working children in hotels/restaurants. Helpless migrant children are the major sources of labour. The mobile population increased dramatically and the need for restaurants along highway to serve travellers was realized. From the outset these establishments took advantage of employment deprived children in various sectors of work.

Poudel (2004) focused that 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. It is a chronic type social problem which has long term effect in the society. Condition of child labour is always the signal to poverty and inequality.

Neupane (2006) stressed that Nepal's social stratification, social values and institutions also have aggravated the problem of child labour. Families in acute poverty are unable to give sufficient care, love and attention to their children. In such a situation children cannot continue to go to school. The number of children not enrolled in the school was also very high. In such a situation, the children are naturally engaged in work, they leave

their home and enter the city to work and earn something to support their family or all least for their own sustenance.

Gautam (2007) found extreme poverty, landlessness and parental force are the root cause of hotels, restaurant child labourers. These factors create other social unrest from which first all children became victim. Parents are in the compelled situation to send the children to be labour. they can do nothing even if seeking bad days to come for their children.

Poudel (2007) unveiled the facts that the extreme household poverty is the leading cause of child labour in general and Hotel /Restaurant child laboures in particular. However, other factors like large family size , lack of schooling facility, process of modernization, migration, family disharmony, lack of proper love and care etc. contribute children to enter into labour market from their early age. Most of the families of the child laboures are depended on the agriculture even through majority of them are unable to survive upon it. On the other hand, they have not sufficient land to cultivate. There are very few opportunities and job situation with such as situation around, the struggle for existence among poor families is bound to create frustration and tensions within the family.

MOLT (2011) agreed that all types of labour are not exploiting in nature. Labour is accepted as positive and process of learning of essential skill for life. Getting involved in any types of work hampering physical, mental and intellectual development with low wage or without wage to children having less age for entering employment as defined by existing law is exploited child labour. And child involving such types of work is called child labour. In Nepal although poverty is the root case of child labour, children are compelled to be labour due to social and cultural norms and value, family conflict, ignorance and lack of education .

Niraula (2011) say that government of Nepal had made "Master Plan For Child Labour Elimination 2004-2014" with the assistance of different donor agencies. This master plan could not meet the target of elimination of serious types of child labours by 2009. With the review of this master plan, it has targeted to eliminate the serious type of child labour by 2016. Currently more than one lakhs and twenty five thousand child labours are in Nepal.

Acharya (2011) focused that children are the infrastructure of the development of any country. Rate of development of this country can be anticipated by doing the study of the children of this country. The compulsion factor of child to be labour is weak economic condition of family .

WDCN (2014) shows that beofere one deaced long conflict in this district 11 children died many people were suffered from it, 77 children were isolated 2 children were handicapped and 6 children were lost their parents. 23 girls and 41 boy are affected from HIV. One boy died from HIV.

In conclusion, There are so many studis done regarding child labour in macro level. However all of the previous researchers have not analyzed the economic condition of child labour or wages of child labour. Therefore, wage of child labour studies are not found here but still some researcher has given information in their study. Similarly, research works are found about the individual aspect of Child labour in a particular area of Nepal. The studies are not found to clarify the actual condition of whole Child labour. This research work focused on the fact of limited area that highlights the different as pet of Child labour specially their socio-economic status and fulfilled the objective of the study.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study has been conducted in Doti Municipality. It has adopted descriptive as well as exploratory design.

3.2 Selection of the Area

This study is on child labourers in hotel and resturent's of Dipayal Silgadi Municipality which is located in the far western part of Nepal. Dipayal Silgadi Municipality is one of the municipality of Doti districts. The research area is the major six papular Bazar of Dipayal Silgadi Municipality. Those are developing and papolar Bazar of Dipayal Silgadi Municipality. Child labourers have easily found in this area. Therefore this site has been chosen as study area. This study has concentrated only those hotel and resturant's labourers who are employed in hotel and resturent.

3.3 Sources of Data

3.3.1 Secondary Data

Secondary data used for understanding the relative status of child labour of the study area. The secondary data will be obtained from the following sources:

- Various reports published by NGO/INGO's
- Various books related to child labour
- Annual reports of related child labour.

Thus, this study is based on both primary and secondry data. Primary data is used as the major sources of information.

3.3.2 Primary Data

Questionnaire: A questionnaire was prepared which were filled in order to get the information about the causes and present situation of child labour, wage variation of child and adult labour and perception of employer regarding child labour of the respondents. A questionnaire was prepared in such a way that it covers the qualitative and quantitative aspects.

Interview: The primary data was obtained by interviewing the respondents while filling the questionnaire and by the accidental interview with the labourers and employer of the study area.

Observation: The primary data was obtained by viewing the life style and day to day activity of the labourers of the study area.

3.4 The Universe and Sampling

There are 345 hotel and restaurant's in the study area, Dipayal Silgadi Municipality that related to different Child and Adult Labourers and Employer condition. Out of the total hotel and restaurant's, 115 hotel and restaurant which consists 33.33 percent, were sampled. The whole study area divided into six area on the basis of their location. One hundred fifteen hotel and restaurant are sampled randomly from each strata respectively with the proportional size of population. Each group contained the labour from hotel and restaurant randomly 19 from Dipayal (Pipala), 22 from Dipayal (Airport), 14 from Rajpur (Kulapate), 19 from Rajpur (Main Bazaar), 22 from Silgadhi (Nachantali), 19 from Silgadhi (Bus park) were selected. 82 Employer were selected purposively for the minimize the cost and time. The sample represents all hotel and restaurant's of Dipayal Silgadi Municipality.

3.5 Sampling Design

The hotel and restaurant's Labourers respondent for this study have been selected through random sampling with listed method, firstly listed the 345 hotel and restaurant and selected each third hotel and restaurant for interviewed. But hotel and restaurant employer respondent for this study have been selected through non-probability sampling with convenience sampling.

3.6 Nature of the Data

Data collection is an important part of any research work. Until and unless the data are properly generated, any study cannot be completed satisfactory. For this study also, data have been collected through various techniques. The data which are used in this study are two types primary and secondary. Primary through a well structured/pretested questionnaire, interview and also observation to obtain information from the people. Besides the actual responding, the secondary data have been taken from various published and unpublished books, journals, Municipality records, articles and websites and so on.

3.7 Techniques of Data Collection

In this study, the first attempt was made to understand the causes of child labour, wage variation between child and adult labourers and perception of employer of the respondents hotel and restaurant's. the economic activity and non economic activity of hotel and restaurant labourers. Hotel and restaurant were personally and separately visited while collecting data. Initially, perhaps due to fear and hesitation, labourers and employer were found to be quite unwilling to answer the question. Thus, in this study, all the techniques mentioned above have been applied to get as much information as possible. The following techniques have been employed to collect the data.

3.8 Data Processing and Analysis

The collected data and information have been processed manually in the three way table and tabulation form by the researcher himself. After classification and editing of the collected data another important work for the fulfillment of the objectives of the study is data analysis and presentation different statistical tools used for data analysis like, average percentage. Descriptive method applied for qualitative data. And the data presented by using simple methods like as bar-diagram, pie-charts and to observe the correlation of child wages on age on child labour and family education the following concepts and methods are adopted.

3.9 Terms Used in the Study

a) Labour Wage

Wage is the major cause of dispute between employers and employee in all sectors. Hotel and Restaurant sector is not free from it. the wage rate of Hotel and restaurant sector workers is normally below than the other

sector, so in recent time large number of displaced people compelled to work at lower rate than the providing market rate. The illegal workers problem is a decade long problem in Hotel industry in the far western Nepal. This is the dependent variable (X_1),

b) Age of Labour

Many types of labour work in hotel sector despite legal ban on child labour a remarkable number of children are found working either as attached labour or individually in different type of hotel worker in practice. There are many questions in questionnaire related to the age of labour. This is the first independent variable (X_2).

c) Family Education

This is the another independent variable of this study (X_3). To identify whether the hotel sector from educated family. One question related to parents education is put in questionnaire. Those who reply 'yes' are considered to have come from educated family, and if who reply 'no' are considered to have come from uneducated family.

After identifying the above variables the hotel's labors from categories have been classified on the basis of the age of labour and family education in order to make data to calculated the correlation of wage on age of labour and family education. For this purpose the total number of hotels worker's have been divided in two groups. From child labour and from non-child labour. Similarly, the same hotel number's of hotel's worker's have been divided into another two categories, from educated family and from uneducated family. And than there are two tables of which one concerning to the hotel workers from non child labour and education

family and next concerning to the hotel workers/labors from less than 16 years or child labour and uneducate family.

After this multiple correlation coefficients have been calculated for second table to test the first hypotehsis. The formula used for calculatng multiple correlation coefficient is:

$$R_{1.23} = \sqrt{\frac{r_{12}^2 + r_{13}^2 - 2r_{12}r_{13}r_{23}}{1 - r_{23}^2}}$$

Where,

$r_{1.23}$ = Multiple correlation coefficient of labour wage (X_1) wage (X_1) on age of labour (X_2) and family education (X_3)

r_{12} = Simple correlation coefficient between X_1 and X_2 .

r_{13} = Simple correlation coefficient between X_1 and X_3 .

r_{23} = Simple correlation coefficient between X_2 and X_3 (Appendix-1)

After checking the multiple correlation the same data has been put on multiple regression model and value of unadjusted multiple determination has been analyzed. (Appendix-2)

After correlation and regression models have been fitted, the first hypothesis has been checked by using F-test as a test for testing the significance of an observed multiple correlation coefficient at 5% level of significance. The formulated is:

$$F = \frac{R^2}{1 - R^2} \times \frac{n - k - 1}{K} \text{ For } (k, n - k - 1) \text{ degrees of freedom.}$$

Where,

R = Multiple correlation coefficient of X_1 on X_2

n = No. of observations

K = No. of variables

Also, the same hypothesis has been checked alternatively by using t-test as the test of significance of correlations. The formula used is:

$$t = \frac{(r_{23} - r_{13}) \sqrt{(n-3)(1-r_{12}^2)}}{\sqrt{2(1-r_{13}^2-r_{23}^2-r_{12}^2-2r_{13}r_{12}r_{23})}}$$

Where,

r_{23} = Simple correlation coefficient between X_2 and X_3

r_{12} = Simple correlation coefficient between X_1 and X_2

r_{13} = Simple correlation coefficient between X_1 and X_3

.....(Appendix-3)

Again to test the second hypothesis i.e., The child labour and poor family background are independent in the case of labour wage the following concepts and method has been adopted

a) Child Labour

The children below the age of 18, working as the small hotel is defined as child labour. The child labour in the various age groups.

b) Family Background

The state in which their family cannot maintain the basic needs. To identify whether they are from poor family background. There are some questions in questionnaire related parent's occupations sustainability of family from the income and alternative sources of income we can say they

are comes rom poor family background another way they are comes from rich family background.

After identifying these facts the data has been arranged into (r×c) manifold contingency table where 'r' is the number of rows and 'c' is no. of columns child labour of each age group below 16 years have been. Further divided into two groups namely coming from rich and poor family background. No, to test the hypothesis, χ^2 -test as a test of independence of attributes is used at 5% level of significance. The formula for the χ^2 -test is:

$$\chi^2 = \Sigma$$

Where,

O = Observed frequency

E = Expected frequency

and E is calculated as:

$$E_{ij} = \text{(Appendix-4)}$$

CHAPTER – IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter includes the quantitative analysis of data with the help of table, bargram, pie charts wherever necessary. The chapter has been divided into following sub- headings. .

4.1 Distribution of Labour by Age and Sex

Children are the source of inspiration and hope for society. From the child development perspective, age under the 18 is a very important period of child socialization and formation of self identify and self esteem. So, this situation is much striking for all in this regard. Table 4.01 gives the information of hotels and restaurants laboures under the different age groups as well as sex.

Table 4.01: Hotels and Restaurants Labour by Age and Sex.

Age in year	Male		Femal		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
<10	19	25.33	10	25	29	25.22
10- 13	11	14.66	8	20	19	16.52
14- 17	18	24	1	2.5	19	16.52
18- 21	12	16	-	-	12	10.43
22- 25	7	9.33	-	-	7	6.09
26-	3	4	1	2.5	4	3.48

29						
30>	5	6.66	20	50	25	21.74
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 4.01 reveals that nearly three fifth labourers in hotels and restaurant or the study are child labour aged below 18 years among the child labour large proportions belongs to the age groupe less than 10 reflecting use of innocent children in this sector. Among the adult labourers more than half belongs to the age group 30 and above. In this sector boys are preferred more than girls as child laboures only becouseof availability and less risky than girl. Similary children and adult are more than 30 years because can choose other sector.

4.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

This sub-chapter deals with the socio-economic aspects of the family repeating to caste, ethnicity, religion, parents occupation educational status and so on.

4.2.1 Place of Work

People from low economic status are completed to work their near market due to various conditions through, they are entirely interested. In the sectors of child labours migration, mostly they are found to be desperate from their village desiring to strength the their family economy condition and other many condition, table 4.2 shows that labour work at local Bazaar.

Table 4.02: Hotels and Restaurants Labour by Local Bazar

Working place	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Dipayal (Pipala)	14	18.67	5	12.5	19	16.52
Dipayal (Airport)	15	20	7	17.5	22	19.13
Rajpur (Kwapate)	11	14.67	3	7.5	14	12.17
Rajpur (Main bazaar)	13	17.33	6	15	19	16.52
Silagadhi (Natanthal)	12	16	10	25	22	19.13
Silagadhi (Bus Park)	10	13.33	9	22.5	19	16.52
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The main working hotel and restaurant labourers in Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality are the Major their Bazar. In three major Bazaar or Market were many hotel and restaurant. It was found that labourers were worked to this area at six major bazaar as shown by table 4.02. The highest 19.13 percent of labourers involved in Dipayal (Airport) and Silgadhi (Nachanthali). 25 percent of girl labourers are founded at Silgadhi (Nachanthali) as it is because there is so near the local uneducated village. It is located very high distant because there is not sufficient land for agriculture also 22.5 percent of total girls labours worked at Silgadhi Bus park as it is because there also lived more uneducated family.

4.2.2 Family Size

Family is the biological and psychological unit. Family is influenced by general social, cultural and economic reasons. Poor families normally

have higher fertility rates as well as bigger family size means hands to mouth problem, don't early to fulfill basic need. Causes of conflict, that is why pushed the children to work into the labour market.

Table 4.03: Hotels and Restaurants Labour by Their Family Size

Family size	Male		Female		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Less than 5	12	16	8	20	20	17.39
5-6	45	60	22	55	67	58.26
7-9	16	21.33	9	22.5	25	21.73
More than 9	2	266	1	2.5	3	2.60
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Nearly 59 percent of labourers are from families of 5-6 member. On average, these labourers are from families of 6 people but national average Household size is 4.88 percent and average Household size in this Municipality were 4.81(CBS, 2012). Hotel and restaurants labourers Household size is larger than National average Household and average Household size of in this Municipality. It is followed by those child labourers 21.73 percent who have 7 to 9 members in the family and less than 5 member 17.39 percent and 2.6 percent of labourers have the family of more than 9 members, In large family, children can be burden and they are not properly cared. So large number of family size and number of workers have positive relation.

4.2.3 Parental Occupation

Although, Nepal is an agricultural country because of several reasons parental occupation of hotel and restaurant labour are not only limited to agricultural but they are engaged in a variety of other activities for their survival.

Table 4.04: Distribution of Hotels and Restaurants Labour by Parental Occupation of Hotel Restaurant

Occupation	Number	Percentage	Remarks
Agriculture	60	52.17	
Construction labour	6	5.22	Working building house and room
Carpenter	3	2.61	
Working abroad	25	21.74	Working in India
Don't know	2	1.739	Don't give any answer about parents occupation
Unemployed	19	16.52	if give answer didn't do anything
Total	115	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The main occupation of parents of hotel and restaurant laborers are their own agricultural activities. In national figure 81 percent are involved in agricultural. 21.74 percent parents are working in India, 16.52 percent laborers parents didn't do any thing or unemployed, 5.22 percent laborers parents are construction labour, 2.61 percent laborers parents are carpenters and 1.73 percent laborers wasn't know about parents occupation. Agriculture, working low wage in India and unemployed

were more factor of increasing child labour at hotel and restaurant given this information showing pie chart.

4.2.4 Family Sustainability from the Source of Income (Push Factors)

Family occupation (main source of income) is explained earlier with the help of table no. 4.03. The food sufficiency and alternative income sources are discussed below:

Table 4.05: Distribution of Hotels and Restaurants Labour by Food Sufficiency

Food Sufficiency	Number	Percentage	Remarks
Yes	25	21.74	Giving answers don't bought food for living
No	90	78.26	Giving answers do bought food for living
Total	115	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The above table shows that 78.26 percent respondents have no food sufficiency at home. Among them some have good alternative sources and some of them don't have this is depicted in following table.

Table 4.06: Alternative Source of Family Income

Sources	Number	Percentage	Remarks
Working at abroad	28	31.00	Either elder brother or father

			working in India
Goad keeping	15	16.66	
Labour serves	11	12.32	Daily wage basis
Seeing fire wood	16	17.77	
Carpentary	7	7.77	
Construction labour	6	6.66	Making house and helper
Not knowing	7	7.77	Not told the source
Total	90	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The sources of income given by the respondents besides their main sources are considered to be alternative sources. The above table shows that collectively 31 percents working at abroad and 'goat keeping' 16.16 percent, 12.22 percents alternative sources of daily wage basis work, 17.77 percents were selling firewood for going hand to mouth, 7.77 were carpentry, and 7.77 percent were not any other source or having lone for daily life. However, working at abroad, goat keeping, carpentry may provide sufficient support to family sustainability. The above analysis

indicates that food insufficiency and lack of good alternative income sources force the children to engage in work from their early age.

4.2.5 Sufficient Land for Food

Food is important factor for any body. Food security is the prime concern of present time. Children have a right to have sufficient food. Amount of intake of food determines their physical and mental health condition. If they don't get sufficient food in their home they compel to go away to going other work child labour in the time of going school. The table 4.7 shows below the status of availability of food for children in their home of study area.

Table 4.07: Hotels and Restaurants Labour by Food and Land Sufficient.

Sufficiency land	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	23	30.66	2	5	25	21.73
No	52	69.33	38	95	90	76.28
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 4.7 reveals that majority i.e. 78.26 percent of the laborers families do not have sufficient land to food the family. Only 21.73 percent laborers reported that their families have sufficient land to food this family. 30.66 percent boys and 6 percent of girls reported that they have sufficient land 69.33 percent of boys and 95 percent of girls reported that they have no sufficient land for food to their family. No sufficient land is more causes of pull factor of hotels and restaurant labourers.

Parental education is one of the most important factors the children's future of parents are educated will be no room for children begin labour at time of going to school. It is because of poor economic condition and lack of awareness.

Table 4.08: Hotels and Restaurants Labour by Their Parental Education

Parental education status	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Both illiterate	45	60	15	37.5	60	52.17
Literate father only	30	40	25	62.5	55	47.83
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 4.08 reveals that 52.17 percent of hotel and restaurant labourers both parents are illiterate, 47.83 percents father only literate. The highest 60 percents of boys and 37.5 percents of girls parents are illiterate and 40 percents of boys ad 62.5 percent of girl's respondent father only literate. Striking causes of illiterate is poor economic condition. So they could not go school and such effects were also seen upon their children being labour in the time of going school. There is negative relationship between parent education and child labour.

4.2.7 Housing Condition

The housing condition also determinants the health and security of a person when child labourers were asked about there families housing condition, the result is presented in table 4.10.

Table 4.9: Hotels and Restaurants Labour Their Families Own House

Own house	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	72	96	36	90	108	93.9
No	3	4	4	10	7	6.08
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 4.9 clearly shows that out of the total respondents, most of the hotels and restaurants laborers 93.9 percent families have their own house and about 6.08 percent of the labourers families don't have their own house. Despite having own house, most of them left home, perhaps there is no good housing condition. So, they may leave home with dream of making good home in future.

4.2.8 Reason for Not Going or Dropping Out School

Many evidences suggest that higher school attendance reduces the incidence of child labour but it is not so in our case due to different causes. The major reasons behind dropped out or not going school reported by hotels and restaurants labor are presented in table 4.11.

**Table 4.10: Hotel and Restaurants Labourers According to Reasons
for Never Joined or Dropped Out from School**

	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Poor economic condition	41	54.67	24	60	65	56.52
Heavy work load	9	12	2	5	11	9.57
Parents illiteracy	7	9.33	1	2.3	8	6.96
School is too far	3	4	7	17.50	10	8.70
Causes of step mother	6	8	6	15	12	10.43
Causes of conflict	4	5.33	-	-	4	3.48
Parent didn't send	3	4	-	-	3	2.61
Other	2	2.67	-	-	2	1.74
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 4.10 shows the highest 56.52 left school or non schooling is the poor economic condition 10.43 reported due to causes of step mother. 9.57 reported working load, 90 percent reported school is 500 for, 6.96 percent reported parents illiteracy, 3.47 percent reported causes of conflict, 2.61 percent reported parents did not send to school, 1.74 percent reported others. So, poor economic condition causes of step

mother, parents illiteracy are the major reason of children dropping out from the school and being labourer after.

4.9 Reason for Leaving Home

There are several reasons that force the children to involve in works. It is known fact that children do not leave their home without specific reason when there is problem in home. They can't adjust in such environment. So they leave the home. The following table shows the reasons for leaving home.

Table 4.11: Hotel and Restaurants Labourers According to Reasons for Leaving Home (Pull Factor)

Reason for leaving home	Male		Femal		Total	Percent age
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Lack of food and clothes	40	53.33	20	50	60	52.17
Dreaking Habits of father	19	25.33	10	25	29	25.22
Problem of lone	5	6.68	4	10	9	7.83
Overloaded of work at home	-	-	3	7.5	3	2.61
For better life	7	9.34	1	2.5	8	6.96
Displaced due to conflict	3	4	2	5	5	4.35
Don't know	1	1.33	1	2.5	2	1.74
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Nearly half percent of the hotel and restaurant labourers claimed that family poverty is the main reason to leave home. Similarly 25.22 percent said that the main reason to leave home is drinking problem of father. About 7.83 and 6.96 percent of labourers respectively said that they were leave for problem of lone and for better life, One decade long conflate were reason for 4.35 percent. 2.61 percent leave home because of overloaded and 1.74 percent were donot anything about reason of leaving home sothat poverty is the main factor for leaving home.

4.10 Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment has been becoming the burning issue in present time. In the case of hotel and restaurants, such problem has become serious problem. In such places innocent children are there. So there is tendency of harassment to many to mainly to girl labour in comparison to boy labour by work providers as well as local people, drinkers, drivers, helpers and so on. The table 4.11 shows the status of sexual harassment over labourers in such places.

Table 4.12: Hotels and Restaurants Labour by Status of Sexual Harassment over Labourers

Are you sexually harassment ?	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	6	8	23	57.50	29	25.22
No	69	92	17	42.50	86	74.78
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 4.11 shows that mainly, work providers as well as local people, drinkers, drivers, helpers, sexually harass. Hotels and restaruant labourers. In this survey it was found that boy's labourers was less than girls labourers sexually harassed. 57.50 girls labour is sexually harrassed during work. It is because in hotel and restaurants mostly males come there.

4.11 Knowledge of Child Rights

Nowadays Nepal also concerns the right of child. It is the main issue in the present days. Many NGO/INGO/GOS/CBOS give more concern about child right. Many law and plan have been mode about child rights. The following table shows children's knowledge about the child rights.

Table 4.13: Hotels, Restaruant Labourers by their Knowledge of Child Rights

Knowledge	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	24	32	8	20	32	27.83
No	51	68	32	80	83	72.17
Total	75	100	100	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 4.13 shows that most of the labourers (72.17%) have not any knowledge of child right while rest (27.83%) percent respondent have knowledges about the child rights. The highest 68 percent of boys and 80 percent of girls labourers do not knowledge about child rights because of lack of literacy.

CHAPTER – V

Working Condition

Child labourers engaged in hotels and restaurants work with no written employment agreement between the employer and employee. They generally have to work long hours and excess work load which affects the labourers physical and mental condition.

5.1 Types of Work

Hotels, restaurants labourers have to do various types of work such as cooking, washing dishes and clothes, cook after kids/cattle so on. Table 5.1 shows the various types of work done by laborers in Hotels and restaruants.

Table 5.01: Hotels and Restaurants Labourers by Their Types of Work

Types of work	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Cooking	9	12	4	10.00	13	11.30
Cleaning	29	38.67	11	27.50	4	34.78
Servicing	18	24	9	22.50	27	23.48
Look after kids/cattle	11	14.67	10	25	21	18.26
All above them	5	6.67	4	10	9	7.83
Others	3	4.00	2	5	5	4.35
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 5.01 shows that the majority of labourers i.e. 34.78 percent are engaged in cleaning. Similarly, another 23.48 percent have to do servicing. 18.26 percent engaged in cook after kid/cattle, 11.30 percent engaged in cooking, 7.85 percent engaged in all above them and 4.35 percent are engaged for other works. The highest 38.67 percent of boys and 34.78 percent of girls labourers have to do cleaning and lowest 4 percent of boys and 5 percent of girls labourers have to do buying necessary thing for hotel and restaurant and carry water etc. Most of labourers are engaged in cleaning because they do not have other types of skills. There is no need of getting skill for cleaning dish.

5.2 Per Day Working Hours

Although existing laws and act put on bands to work on children under age of 15 and made legal provision that not to work more than 6 hours per day for the child of age groups 14-18. But in real practice that provision is not implemented in the field area. Many children are found working from early morning to late night as normal working hours. The table 5.2 shows the status of working hour per day of child labourer in hotels and restaurants.

Table 5.02: Hotels, Restaurants Labourers by Their Working Hours, Per Day

Working hours	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Six hours	5	6.67	3	7.50	8	6.96
6 to 8 hours	10	13.33	7	17.50	17	14.78

8 to 10 hours	40	53.33	21	52.50	61	53.04
More than 10 hours	20	26.67	9	22.50	29	52.22
Total	75	110	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 5.02 shows that 53.04 percent of labours have to work for 8 to 10 hours. 25.22 percent respondents reported that they have to work more than 10 hour per day. 14.78 percent work for 6 to 8 hours a day and 6.96 percent only work for 6 hours day. This burning issue is to imply the provision existing laws on labourers and so many child labourers. It stresses the effective implementation of existing laws.

5.3 Earning Status

The earning status of hotels, restaurentare presented on the basic of monthly wages which is received from their employers. The slary is fixed by the employers and the parents of child labourers. However, it is reported that some child labourers themselves negotiated their salary with the employers.

Table 5.03: Hotels and Restaurants Labour by The Monthly Earning Status of Labour

Salary per month in Rs.	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Unpaid	7	9.33	11	27.5	18	15.65
Don't	8	10.66	6	15	14	12.17

know						
Less Rs.500/-	16	21.33	10	25	26	22.60
500-100	26	34.66	2	5	28	24.34
100-1500	8	10.66	3	7.5		9.56
2500 above	10	13.33	8	20	11	15.65
Total	75	100.00	40	100.00		100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 5.03 shows that 24.34 percent of the respondent reported they are received salary between Rs.500-1000. permonth. 22.60 percent respondent reported that they received salary in the less than Rs. 500. permonth. 15.65 were unpaid similarly another 15.65 percent reported that they received salary above Rs. 2500. permonth. 12.17 percent were not about salary and 9.5 percent receive salary Rs.1000-1500. Boys received more salary than girl labours. The highest 34.66 percent boys receive salary Rs.500-1000. while only 27.5 percent girls labourers were unpaid. It is because boys have more bargaining power than girls. Boys can leave this hotel and restaurant easily if they do not get salary as demanded by them in comparison to girls.

5.4 Health status of Hotels and Restaurants labourers.

Health is wealth for everybody. Good health is the most essential part of life in every living beings. An unhealthy person can do nothing to his/her family and country as well, so in the causes of study of human being it is necessary to know about their health condition. Table 5.04 shows the health condition of hotels and restaurant labourers.

Table 5.04 Distribution Of Labourers According To Their Types Of Illness Caused By Work.

Suffered disease	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	39	52	23	57.05	62	53.91
No	36	48	17	42.05	53	46.09
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

If yes type of diseases

Disease	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Fever	5	12.82	3	13.04	8	12.19
Cough and Could	19	48.72	10	43.47	29	46.77
Headuches	9	23.07	8	34.78	17	27.41
Joint Muscale Pain	3	7.69	2	8.69	5	8.06
Diariya	2	5.12	-	-	2	3.22
Other	1	2.5	-	-	1	1.61
Total	39	100	23	100	62	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 5.04 reveals that the majority of labourers 53.91 percent, suffered illness during work while 46.09 percent respondents reported they have not become illness during work because they are currently joined the present job. Caught and cold's are most appeared disease among labourers, 46.77 percent respondent reported that they were suffered from cough and codes during work. Similarly, 27.41 percent suffered from

headaches, 12.50 percent respondent suffered from fever, 8.06 percent respondent suffered from the joint and muscle pain, 3.22 percent respondent suffered from dairiya. Only 1.61 percent respondent suffered from other disease like, stomach pain. Thus it indicates the poor health condition of labourer. Owner has only aim to earn money not earning his / her workers.

5.5 Work Hazards

Hotels, and restaurants labourers have to do various work. Some work are easy such as servicing, cutting, vegetable buying carrying water, cleaning table and cleaning plate and glass. But some work are very hard such as cleaning of big pot, cooking large certain, and washing bed sheets. Work hazard is risky type worker. Table 5.3 presents the status of work hazards of children at hotel and restaurants.

Table 5.05: Hotel and Restaurants Labourers by Their Work Hazrds

Work type	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Good	24	18.67	8	20	22	19.13
Bad	25	33.33	10	25	35	30.43
Normal	36	48.00	22	55	58	50.44
Total	75	100.00	40	100	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

During the observation, 50.44 percent labourers have to do normal work while 30.43 percent labourers have to do intolerable work in the working place 19.13 percent laboures have to do easy work in the working place. They have to do too much work hotels and restaurants without proper salary. It is their compulsion. They have to hazardous work such as

overweight lifting too much physical work and have to work nonstop long hours.

CHAPTER – VI

Child Labour Condition

This section covers the education status of child labours, visiting situation between child labourers and their family. This will include the aims of child labour, about feeding, place of sleeping of hotel and restaurants less than 18 years labourers.

6.1 Family Contact

Frequency contact on family is the good sign of improving condition of children as labourer. Parents must contact with their children. More or less no parents in a conscious and sound economic condition give room to children to be labourers. The table 4.13 shows the status of family contact with children who are working in hotel, restaurants.

Table 6.01: Hotels, Restaurants Labourers Status of Child Labour and Parents Visiting

Status of child and parent visit	Boys		Girls		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	29	82.86	22	68.75	51	76.12
No	6	17.14	10	31.25	16	23.88
Total	35	100	32	100	67	100
Parents attitude towards job						
Happy	21	60	17	53.13	38	56.72
Unhappy	14	40	15	46.88	29	43.28
Total	35	100	32	100	67	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table 6.01 shows that most of the child labourers parents 76.12 percent visited them after joining jobs in hotels and restaurants. It shows their concern over their children. And rest 23.88 percent have not visited them. It indicates that children do not want their parents working place as they have left home without permission of their parents. Among them, some are escape from home and their parents don't know about them. Similarly, 82.86 percent of boys and 68.75 girls child labourers visited them after joining this job and rest 17.14 percent of boys ad 31.25 percent of girls child labourers have not visited to parents after joining this job. 56.72 percent of parents of child labourers reported that their parents are happy with their works and 43.28 percent reported that their parents are unhappy. The highest 60 percent of boys reported that their parents are happy and corresponding figure for girls is 53.13 percent. But 40 percwnt of boys labours and 46.88 percent of girls child labourers parents became unhappy. Parents became happy as they are earning money even little. It shows their unawareness on future of their children.

6.2 Education Status of Children

Education is one of the basis right of the children. Every child should be got chance of education. The following table shows the education status of children who are engaged in hotels and restaurants labour.

Table 6.02: Hotel and Restaurants Child Labourers by Their Education Status

Education status	Boy		Girl		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Literate	13	37.14	9	28.12	22	32.83
Illiterate	22	62.86	23	71.88	45	67.17
Total	35	100	32	100	67	100
Educational attainment						
Primary	8	62.53	5	55.56	12	54.35
Lower Secondary	3	23.21	3	33.34	6	27.27
Secondary	2	15.38	1	11.12	3	13.34
Total	13	100	9	100	22	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 6.02 shows that 67.17 percent child labourers are illiterate while only 32.83 percent are literate. 37.14 percent of boy child labourers and 28.12 percent girls child labourers are literates. Similarly, 62.86 percent of boy child laborers and 71.88 percent of girls laborers are illiterate of the literated child laborers, 54.55 percent have completed primary level of education. 27.27 percent have completed lower secondary level and only 13.34 percent of child labourers have completed the secondary level. The highest 61.53 percent of boys and 55.56 percent of girls child labourers completed the primary level education and the lowest 15.38 percent of boys and 11.12 percent of girls child labourers completed the secondary level education. But only 32.83 percent of literate but most of them have studied primary education.

Aims of life are the most important pull factors. An attempt has been made to find out the aims of life of the hotel and restaurants child labour only is as follows.

Table 6.03: Hotels and Restaurants Child Labour by Aims of Life

Aim to be	Boys		Girls		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Policeman	10	28.57	2	6.25	12	17.91
Army	8	22.86	-	-	8	11.94
Driver	6	17.14	-	-	6	8.95
Businessman	5	14.28	11	34.38	16	23.88
Mechanics	3	8.57	-	-	3	4.47
Don't know	2	5.71	19	59.37	21	31.34
Other	1	2.9	-	-	1	1.49
Total	35	100	32	-	67	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The above table shows that 31.34 percent hotel and restaurants labourers have no any aim to be in future, the reason for don't know, all of them were not literate and not about future. 23.88 percent of hotel and restaurants labourers want to be business man. Most of girl child labour want to be businessman, because of other work are difficult for girl. 17.91 percent of them aim of being policeman, 11.94 percent the army, 8.95 percent of the main of begin mechanics, 1.49 percent have other aims. These aims are like being a teacher, if he get the chance of study. One of the respondent, in funny words, replied that he wanted to be a doctor but unfortunately he was a hotel labour. Whatever the ambitions be ultimately. Most probably girls child labour would become the

businessman and most probably boy child labour would become the policeman.

6.4 About Food

This section deals with the frequency of eating food in a day, the quality of food. In relation to frequency of eating at the working place nearly 43 percent of children said they were given the opportunity to eat 3 or more times a day. This included morning breakfast, a day meal, afternoon snacks, and an evening meal. Rest nearly one third claimed to be given food to eat 2 times or less each day .

Table 6.04: Child Labourers According To Their Quality of Food.

Timing and Quality of food	Boys		Girls		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Three and more times	21	60	22	68.75	43	64.18
Two or Less time	14	40	10	31.25	24	35.82
Total	35	100	32	100	67	100

Quality of food compared to home

Better than home	14	40	11	34.37	25	37.32
Similar to home	11	31.43	10	31.25	21	31.34
Poor food	10	28.57	11	34.37	21	31.34
Total	35	100	32	100	67	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

One third of children believed the quality of food they eat at work was better than what they eat in their own home. About one third of children said that it is similar to that of home and similarly other one third were of the view that they mostly eat left over food or steal food. Employers were of the view that children are free to eat whatever they prepared in the shop at any time.

6.5 Place of Sleeping

For good health ample sleeping is a must. Sleeping places also play key role for sleeping. Insufficient sleeping causes unsound health. As a result people do less work as they did before. In case of labourers such condition is followed.

Table 6.05: Hotel and Resturant Labours by their sleeping place

Place of Sleeping	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
In Kitchen/ Store room	50	66.67	23	57.50	73	63.48
In the room of Master kid	11	14.67	10	25	21	18.26
In the passage/ Onfloor	13	17.33	7	17.50	20	17.39
In Separate room	2	2.67	-	-	2	1.74
Total	75	100	40	100	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 6.05 shows that 63.48 percent laboures have not the bed facilities. Among tthem 18.26 percent laboure sleep in the room of master kids. 17.39 percent labourers sleeping in the passage/on the floure. only 1.74 percent labourers use separet room facilities. Most of laboures have no

good sleeping places. They are in also bad condition in term of sleeping facilities.

CHAPTER – VII

Composition of Employer Condition

Employer use many child laboures in hotel and restaurants with no written employment agreement between the employer and employee. This is totally unlegislation but there are many child laboure are working here. In this chapter we measurement of employer, caste/ethnicity, knowledge about child labourers, cassues of use child laboure and appearnance of child laboures.

7.1 Caste/Ethnic Composition of Employer

Doti is multicultural and multi caste residing place. The Study area is a part of Dipayal Silgadi municipoality in Doti districts. In hotel and restaurant there are multi caste owner. The table 5.3.1 shows different caste of owner in hotel and restaurants in study area.

Table 7.01: Hotels and Restaurants Employers by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Brahmin	13	28.89	3	8.11	16	19.51
Chhetri	11	24.44	10	27.03	21	25.61
Newar	9	20.00	9	24.32	18	21.95
Gurung	7	15.56	11	29.73	18	21.95
Tamang/Magar	5	11.11	4	10.81	9	10.98
Total	45	100	37	100	82	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 7.01 shows the distribution of respondents their caste/ethnicity the table shows that the respondents are heterogeneous in terms of their caste/ethnicity employer belong to different caste/ethnicity. Among them highest 25.61 percent of employer belong to Chhetri, 21.95 percent employer belong to Newar and Gurung. 19.51 percent belong to Brahmin and 10.98 percent employer belong to Tamang /Magar, Chetri employer are high percent as employer as these caste. It is pocket area of Chhetri. But 28.89 percent of meal employer belong Brahmin and 29.73 percent highest female employer belong Newar and the lowest 11.11 percent. Male employer is Tamang/Magar. 8.11 percent female employer is Brahmin. There are no employer from Dalit. Dalit are not allowed to go out from home freely.

7.2 Knowledge of Legislation about Child Labour

Nowadays Nepal also concerns the right of child. It is main issue in the present days. Many NGO/InGO/GOS give more concern about child right. Many law and plan have been made about child rights. The following table shows employer knowledge about the child right.

Table 7.02:Hotels, Restaurants, Employer about the Legislation about Child Labour

Knowledge	Male		Femal		Total	Percent age
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	24	53.33	18	48.65	42	51.22
No	21	46.67	19	51.35	40	48.78
Total	45	100	37	100	82	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 7.02 shows that most of employers 51.22 percent have knowledge of child right rest 48.78 percent respondent have not any knowledge of legislation about child labour. The highest 51.35 percent employer have not any knowledge legislation about child labour and 46.67 percent male employer haven't knowledge legislation about child labour. But 53.33 percent male employer and 48.63 percent female employer have knowledge legislation about child labour. The answers are given by the respondents does give many difficult answer. So some observation should be done during the interview. During the interview working hazards and personal appearance of employer are observed. There are many child labour are working. Who are involve in NGO/INGO working child right sector. Even there are so many hotels child labour make tiffin, lunch and denear for who give knowledge about child right.

7.3 Why Use Child Labour

Child labourers is burning issue in the Nepal. Many NGO and InGO were working in this sector but there are many child labour. What are the causes, use of child labourers. To a question whom are you saying with the respondents replied as follows:

Table 7.03: Causes of Hotels and Restaurants Use Child Labour

Causes	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
No need to give salary	11	24.44	9	24.32	21	25.60
They are obey the odor	9	20.00	13	35.1351	22	26.82
They are more cheap	13	28.88	5	13.51	18	21.95
They are easily available	12	26.66	8	21.62	20	24.30
They are more sincere	5	11.11	2	5.40	7	8.53
Total	45	100.00	37	100	82	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table shows that most of them 26.82 percent employer give answer. They are obey the odor, 25.62 percent give answer. No need to give salary, 24 percent employer said that they are easily available, 21.95 percent employer said that they are more cheap than non child labours, and 8.53 percent employer said that they are more sincere for work. Most of 28.88 percent male employer said that they are more cheap and most of 33.13 percent female employer said that they are obey the order lowest 11.11 percent male employer and 5.40 female employer said that they are more sincere. So that there are five many cause of use of child labour.

- They are obey the order.
- No need to give salary.
- They are easily available.
- They are more cheap than non child laboures.
- They are more sincere.

7.4 Employees Appearance of Child Labourers

The empmployers appearance of child labourers also shows the reality of child labourers. The table 5.3.4 shows the status of employes appearance of children working hotel and restaurants.

Table 7.04: Hotels and Restaurant Child Labourers by Their Employer Appearance

Opinion	Male		Femal		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Not good. It should be stopped	9	20	9	24.32	18	21.95
To stop it, poverty should be alleviate	9	20	4	10.81	13	15.85
In human but it necessary to some	2	4.44	3	8.10	5	6.09
Child needs for their betterment	3	6.66	3	8.10	6	7.31
I don't say anything in this regard	22	48.88	18	48.64	40	48.78
Total	45	100.00	37	100.00	82	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 7.04 shows the employer's opinion about child labour. Most of 48.78 percent employer didn't give any opinion about child labour. 21.95 percent employer said child labour is not good. It should be stopped 15.85 percent said to stop it, poverty should be alleviate, 7.31 percent said in human but it necessary to some for their and 7.31 percent give child needs for their betterment. So there are many child labour are working reason of employer.

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.

Summary and conclusion are drawn from the previous chapters. This chapter present major finding from the research with some recommendation for future orientation.

8.1 Summary

Child labour is a burning issue in the world. Today many NGOs and INGO are putting their efforts to enhance socio-economic status of children. Developed countries have already declared the child right and started to extend it in developing countries by giving technical and financial support. In Nepal there are many NGOs gazette to uplift the socio-economic status of the children. In recent years these organization have launched many awareness programme. However besides many efforts, the present condition in Nepal is not very satisfactory. There are about 2.6 millions childlabourers and they are engaged in different sectors.

The present study entitled “child labourers in Hotel and Restaurants.”A case study of Dipayal Silagadhi Muncipulaty of Doti District. Nepal is based on the 115 labour and 67 child labour working in such are of different hotels and resturantas, The specific objectives of the study are to identify the causes of child laboures, engaged in hotels and restaurant to find out the wage different between child laboures and non child laboures in Hotels and Resturantas and to find out perception of employer.

To carry out the study effectively,questionnaire related to their present working condition,wage and causes of bening labourer education status, employer perception and other social status were used by using purposive

sampling under non probability sampling method, observation, interview methods were also used. For secondary data, It is used data of CBS, ILO, MOF and other national and international publications. The study was conducted using both descriptive and analytical publications. The study was conducted using both descriptive and analytical method. To analyze the data statistical tools like, percentage, average, regression, correlation and hypothesis testing like t-test, χ^2 test, Inova test have been employed.

8.2 Major Findings

1. Out of 115 hotel and restaurants labourers interviewed. 65.22 percent are boys and 34.78 percent are girls. Data show hotel and restaurants labourers is age and sex selective with more boys than girls
2. All of the respondents 58.26 percent are under the age of , maximum 25.22 percent respondent less than 10 years of age.
3. The sampler child labourers are found different VDCs of dipayal silgadhi municipality . Most of them are from remote and rural area.
4. majority of the hotels and restaurant child labourers 58.26 percent are from families having in the range 5-6 member in the family.
5. Majority of labourers 52.17 percent reported that their parental occupation is agriculture , 21.74 percent parents are working in India. 16.52 percent parents are unemployed, 2.16 percent are carpenter. 1.73 percent are not give any answer about parent occupation.
6. 21.74 percent of hotel and restaurant labourers reported that they have sufficient land in their village.
7. The majority of hotel and restaurant labourers 47.83 percent illiterate.
8. 31.1 percent labourer of hotel and restaurant reported that alternative source of family income are mainly either elder brother or father

working india.16.56 percent labourers family Goat keeping .17.77 percent selling firewood.12.22 percent labourers alternative family income source are daly wage basis working etc.

9. The majority of child labourers 52.17 percent repoted that their parental both are illterate and only 47.83 percent labourers only literade but not any labourers repoted both are literate.
10. 67.17 percent child labourers are literate whill only 32.83 percent are literate.
11. The majority of child labourers of hotels and resturants 93.9 percent having house only 6.08 percent have no own house
12. Most of the hotel and restaurant child laboures 62.9 percent for not joining of dropping out of school is found as extreme house hold poverty. 10.43 reported due to casuse of step mother, 9.57 reported working load at home. 9.57 percent reported school is soo far. 6.96 percent reported parents illiteracy.3.48 repoted causes of conflated,2.6 percent reported parents did not send to school.1.77 percent reported others.
13. Most of child labourers parents 76.12 percent meet them after joining jobs in hotel and restaurants. It shows their concern over their children.
14. 56.72 percent of parents of child laboures reported that their parent are happy with their work and 43.28 percent are unhappy.
15. boys laboures was less than girls labourers sexually harassment.57.50 percent girls labourers are sexually harassed during work.
16. Mostly 31.34 percent hotels and restaurant labourers have no any aim to be in future, 23.88 percent labourers wants to be businessman. Most of girls child labourers want to be businessman. 17.19 percent of them aim of being policeman, 11.94 percent the

armi, 8.95 percent of them aim of being mechanis, 1.49 percent other.

17. Most of the hotel and restaurant labourers 72.17 percent have not any knowledge of child right. Rest 27.83 percent have knowledge of child right.
18. Majority of labourers 34.78 percent are engaged in cleaning 23.48 percent in servicing, 18.26 percent in look after kide/cattale, 7.83 percent in all avobe and other 4.35.
19. About half of the labourers 53.04 percent of work 8 to 10 houre, per day. This is followed by 25 percent working 10 above hours, 14.78 percent work for 6-8 houre and only 6.96 percent work for 6 houre perday.
20. There are several laws and regulations that define the working hours of the children. This study found that the existing laws are not effectively followed. According to the "Children Act 2048" children should not be employed more than 6 hours perday and 36 hours per week. But the data surprising shows that 93.14 percent of the hotel and restaurant labourers were working more than 6 houre per day. According to the data 25 percent have been found working for more than 10 hours a day.
21. The majority of hotels and restaurant labourers i.e. 24.34 percent of respondent reported that they received salary between Rs 500-1000. 22.60 percent respondent reported that they received salary in the less than Rs. 500. The highest 34.66 percent boys receive salary in the rang Rs. 500-1000. and above whill only 67.5 percent girl labourers recive salary less than in the range. They also get food and loading facility free of cost in the working place.
22. Two third of child labourers 53.91 precent suffered from illness during work. 16.77 percent suffered from cough and could. 27.41

percent Headaches, 12.90 percent fever, 8.06 percent suffered from joint/muscle pain, 3.22 percent dizziness, and 1.61 percent other.

23. 63.48 percent labourers have not the bed facilities. Among them 18.26 percent labourers sleep in the room of master kids and 17.39 percent labourers sleeping in the passage/on the floor.
24. 50.44 percent labourers have to do normal work. While 30.43 percent labourers have to do intolerable work in the working place.
25. Only 19.13 percent labourers have to do easy work in the working place.
26. Highest 25.61 percent of employer belong to Chhetri, 21.95 percent employer belong to Neware and Gurung. 19.15 percent belong to Bramin and 10.98 percent employer belong to Tamang/Magar.
27. 64.18 percent children said they were given food to eat 3 or more times in a day. 35.82 percent viewed that the food they were given at work was better than of their own house.
28. Most of 51.22 percent employers have knowledge of child rights. 48.78 percent respondent employers have not any knowledge of legislation about child labour.
29. Most of them 26.82 percent employer give answer. They are obedient, 25.62 percent give answer. No need to give salary, 24 percent employer said that they are easily available, 21.95 percent employer said that they are more cheap than non child labours, and 8.53 percent employer said that they are more sincere for work. Most of 28.88 percent male employer said that they are more cheap and most of 33.13 percent female employer said that they are obedient the order lowest 11.11 percent male employer and 5.40 female employer said that they are more sincere.
30. Most of 48.78 percent employer didn't give any opinion about child labour. 21.95 percent employer said child labour is not good. It

should be stopped 15.85 percent said to stop it, poverty should be alleviate, 7.31 percent said inhuman but it necessary to some for their and 7.31 percent give child needs for their betterment.

8.3 Conclusion

The hotel and restaurant labor in Nepal is not a new phenomenon. It is said that poverty is the main cause of child labour about the overall discussion of this study states that poverty is not solely responsible to make children labours. The root causes of hotel and restaurant child labourers are poverty, unavailability of study for children. Domestic violence, landlessness, behavior of stepparents, parental forces etc. there are also so many other factors, which are indirectly related to child labour. These are family size, parental status, family illiteracy and family occupation etc.

The maximum properties of labours are from the economically poor and backward families. They have to survive without love and care of their family. Most of them are literate but maximum of them have knowledge about only primary level. They are unable to precede their study due to poor economic condition.

This study shows that the hotel and restaurant labourers have to face many hazardous problems. It was found that the employers are taking maximum advantage of their child labourers by paying minimum salary, by not giving leave and by exploiting them as much as possible. The employers control most of the hotel and restaurant child labourers. They fail to provide opportunities to improve their lifestyle through schooling and other aspects.

The most of the child workers are working with a minimum pay. Majority of them are receiving less than Rs.1000 per month and 22.60 percent are working in less than Rs.500 per month. Majority of them have to work 10 or more than 10 hours per day. Only 60 percent children have

got chance to study but 40 percent of total are working for the intension of study.

These child workers have to do almost all types of works in the hotel and resturant. Majority of them have to get up at 5 a.m. in the morning and work till at 10 p.m. at night. More than half are working since one year and maximum of them have not meet their home yet. Most of them have sleeping in the room with master kids. Some are sleeping on the kitchen/store room and floor.

The majority of the hotel and restaurant labour are from poor rural family and they work to help their parents for the support of their house hold needs. Almost equal numbers of male and female are employed as hotel and resturanta labourers.

The maximum numbers of child servant express their somehow okay towards workload. Although majority of them wants to continue at the present job, some of them want to leave the job for the study and to get good job. Even though majority of the children have normal behavior with their employers, some of them are abused physically, psychologically and verbally. Maximum of them want to be civil servants in future. Based on the characteristics of work, working condition and behavior of employers., this study supports the notation that hotel and resturant child labour is considered as one of the worst form of child exploitation.

8.4 Recommendations

The phenomenon of child labour is closely associated with poverty, landlessness, unemployment, undulation, family structure and sociocultural environment of the society. There are so many factor of

intervention, which will raise and uplift the condition of child labour. It has become clear that child labour elimination policy in Nepal are adequate only if taken into effective action in sectorial coordination. This can be seen from the review of legislative provisions to ban child labour, self governance act to capacitate local bodies to formulate and implement practicable action plan under social sector spending. The insights from survey calls to integrate child labour issues with poverty alleviation and education programmes. It is not the single task of the ministry of labour and transport or ministry of women, children and social welfare or that of the municipal corporations. Integration urges joint efforts of line ministries and other ministries to ensure education, health and survival protection. Policy administration, NGOS/INGOS, local government bodies, civil societies, youth communities and youth clubs mother/womens groups and trade union all have equal responsibility in there efforts.

The policy recommendation put to the municipal corporations for implication may be.

- The study identified the major VDC that send children for work and employment to be from near VDC in general and particularly the mostly adjacent VDC of the Dipayal Silagadhi Municipality. Therefore, it can be envisaged to the line agencies and authorities of government responsible to child protection, non-government organizations to design and implement child schooling and retention programmes in target VDC. This should be done in collaboration with the VDC and Municipality level local governance of the respective district along with adult employment generations and improvement of the standard of living within the possible target population.

- Nearly all of the hotel and restaurant children at present are abstained from schooling opportunities. However, nearly one third were admitted to school but dropped out before completion due to family poverty, peer pressure, parents never sending them to school etc. This exhibited higher problem of school retention than the first enrollment of children. Therefore, way of children's school retention and completion of at least the basic level of education (in conformity with Education for All and Minimum age convention) up to age of entry into employment needs to be identified and implemented in close coordination of communities, local government, district and central government in partnership with local and national NGOs and external partners and aid agencies.
- The most common reasons for taking on work are mostly, family poverty, an unhealthy family environment and peer pressure. The contention of the minimum age of employment, worst/hazardous forms of work, national labour law, child labour prohibition, regulation acts, and laws explicitly state there are no excuses of this condition for the employment of children under 18 for both employers and parents/guardians of children. The existing national and international legislative provisions against employment of children under 18 at the cost of their growth and development needs to be sensitized among both parents communities of child sending areas and employers in receiving areas.
- Complete registration of hotel and restaurant under the system of Municipal Corporation in addition to regular renewal of their enterprises according to the status of child labour is of urgent need.

- Make employer communities responsible on humanitarian grounds for sending children to schools at a convenient time for both the children and themselves. In addition, children have shown some ability to share the possible cost incurred in the schooling.
- Working hours of the children must be set to a limit. Children and employers have both accepted children work for longer hours which resemble characteristic of hazardous forms of child labour.

If such policy recommendations are effectively put into practice, the most hazardous forms of child labour and adult labour will be believed to be regulated in most parts of the country in general and rural area in particular.

Appendix - 1

Hypothesis Testing

The present study aims at testing the two hypotheses, which are mentioned in the fifth section of the first chapter. As mentioned in methodology the following attempt has been made to test these hypothesis.

1.1. First Hypothesis

The hypothesis is : The low wage is independent of child labour or less than 18 years child labour and their family education. As mentioned in methodology in chapter II. First multiple correlation of low wage on child labour and family education has been observed. For this purpose all the relevant variables have been defined in methodology and identified according. However, the identification of relevant variable is in chapter V.

1.2 Correlation Analysis

To calculate the correlation coefficient of wage on child labour and family education, let us denote these variables symbolically,

i.e. low wage = x_1
 child labour = x_2
 and family education = x_3

The variable x_1 denotes the respondents from different wage, (i.e. saying don't know, unpaid, earning less than 2500/-). From popular market or bazaar of Doti district. Respondents have been further classified into two more groups namely from child labour and non child labour to obtain the values of variable x_2 . Similarly, to get the value of variable x_3 , the all popular market or bazaar nos of respondents has been again classified

into two groups. Namely from educated and uneducated family. The identification of educated and uneducated family is done in the way mentioned in methodology. With this process the following table has been obtained.

Table 8 : Hotels and Restaurant Labourers by Their Earning, Age and Family Education.

Variable/popular market	Dipayal Pipala 19	Dipayal Airport 22	Rajpur Kulpate 14	Rajpur Main Bazar 19	Silgadhi Natanthali 22	Silgadhi Bus Park 19
Don't know	4	3	2	3	1	1
Unpaid	2	2	2	3	7	2
> Rs.500/-	5	5	3	4	5	4
Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/-	3	7	5	6	1	6
Rs.1000/- to Rs.1500/-	2	2	1	1	3	2
Low wage (x_1)	16	19	13	17	17	15
More than 2500/-	3	3	1	2	5	4
Child labour (x_2)	11	15	9	11	13	8
Non child labour	8	7	5	9	9	11
From uneducated family (x_3)	17	19	13	19	22	17
From educated family	2	3	1	0	0	2

Source: Field survey, 2014.

Whatever that values of other variable are our concern in only with low wage low wage less than 1500/- or sum of saying don't know, Keeping with out paid, give less than Rs.500/-, give Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/- and also give wage less than Rs.15000/- of X_1 variable, less than 18 years old are X_2 variable and from uneducation family are X_3 variable so, let as extract the value of these variable from above table and calculate the multiple correlation coefficients among them.

Let

x_1	16	19	13	17	17	15
x_2	11	15	9	11	13	8
x_3	17	19	13	19	22	17

Calculation of Correlation Coefficient

X_1	X_2	X_3	X_1X_2	X_1X_3	X_2X_3	X_1^2	X_2^2	X_3^2
16	11	17	176	272	187	256	121	289
19	15	19	285	361	285	361	225	361
13	9	13	117	169	117	169	81	169
17	11	19	187	323	209	289	121	36.1
17	13	22	221	374	286	289	169	484
15	8	17	120	255	136	225	64	289
97	67	107	1106	1757	1120	1589	781	1953

$$\bar{X} = \frac{97}{6} = 16.16 \quad \bar{X}_2 = \frac{67}{6} \quad \bar{X}_3 = \frac{107}{6} = 17.83$$

Now,

Correlation coefficient between X_1 and X_2

$$r_{12} = \frac{\sum X_1X_2 - n\bar{X}_1\bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\sum X_1^2 - n(\bar{X}_1)^2} \sqrt{\sum X_2^2 - n(\bar{X}_2)^2}} = \frac{1106 - 6 \times 16.16 \times 11.16}{\sqrt{1589 - 6 \times (16.16)^2} \sqrt{781 - 6 \times (11.6)^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1106 - 1082.0736}{\sqrt{1589 - 15668736} \sqrt{781 - 747.2736}} - \frac{23.926}{\sqrt{22.1264} \sqrt{33.7264}} \\
&= \frac{23.926}{\sqrt{746.2039}} - \frac{23.926}{27.3167} = 0.67
\end{aligned}$$

Here, $r_{12} = 0.87$ which implies that low wage of hotel and restaurant labours x_1 and child labour x_2 are also highly correlated.

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
r_{13} &= \frac{\sum X_1 X_3 - n \bar{X}_1 \bar{X}_3}{\sqrt{\sum X_1^2 - n(\bar{X}_1)^2} \sqrt{\sum X_3^2 - n(\bar{X}_3)^2}} \\
&= \frac{1757 - 6 \times 16.16 \times 17.83}{\sqrt{1589 - 6 \times (16.16)^2} \sqrt{1953 - 6 \times (17.83)^2}} - \frac{1757 - 1728.7968}{\sqrt{1589 - 1566.87} \sqrt{1953 - 1907.45}} \\
&= \frac{28.2032}{\sqrt{22.13 \times 45.55}} - \frac{28.2032}{\sqrt{1008.0215}} = \frac{28.2032}{31.7} \\
&= 0.88
\end{aligned}$$

$r_{13} = 0.88$ which implies that low wage of labour x_1 and from uneducated family are also highly correlated.

Again,

$$\begin{aligned}
r_{23} &= \frac{\sum X_2 X_3 - n \bar{X}_2 \bar{X}_3}{\sqrt{\sum X_2^2 - n(\bar{X}_2)^2} \sqrt{\sum X_3^2 - n(\bar{X}_3)^2}} \\
&= \frac{1120 - 6 \times 11.16 \times 17.83}{\sqrt{781 - 6 \times (11.16)^2} \sqrt{1953 - 6 \times (17.83)^2}} \\
&= \frac{26.11}{\sqrt{33.7264 \times 45.5466}} \\
&= \frac{26.11}{\sqrt{1536.1229}} \\
&= \frac{26.11}{39.1934} \\
&= 0.66
\end{aligned}$$

$r_{23} = 0.66$ which implies that child labour x_2 and from uneducated family x_3 are

Now, multiple correlation of x_1 on x_2 and x_3 is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{123} &= \sqrt{\frac{r_{12}^2 + r_{13}^2 - 2r_{12}r_{13}r_{23}}{1 - r_{23}^2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{(0.87)^2 + (0.88)^2 - 2 \times 0.87 \times 0.88 \times 0.66}{1 - (0.66)^2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{1.5313 - 1.0106}{1 - 0.4356}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{0.5207}{0.5644}} \\
 &= \sqrt{0.9226} \\
 &= 0.9605 \\
 \therefore R_{123} &\approx 0.96
 \end{aligned}$$

This result implies that the correlation of low wage X_1 on age of labour X_2 and family education X_3 is high. As R_{123} is approximately equal to 1. It is high.

To check whether the calculated correlation is significant or not, let us find the probable error of correlations.

We know, probable error of correlations is

$$P.E. (r) = 0.6745 [Where r = R_{123}]$$

$$\square 0.6745 \times \frac{1 \square (0.9216)}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\square 0.6745 \times \frac{1 \square 0.9216}{2.4495}$$

$$\square 0.6745 \times \frac{0.0784}{2.4495}$$

$$\square 0.6745 \times 0.0320$$

$$\square 0.0216$$

As probable error of correlation coefficient is very small than the cultural correlation coefficient R_{123} the calculate correlation coefficient is highly significant.

Appendix - 2

Regression Model

Now let us put above problem of appendix-1 into a multiple regression model. Although the variables are not changed, for the sake of simplicity in calculation, the notations are changed so that x_1 changes to y , x_2 changes to x_1 and x_3 changes to x_2 .

Then multiple regression equation of y on x_1 and x_2 is

$$y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

$$\text{and } y = Y - \bar{Y}, x_1 = X_1 - \bar{X}_1, x_2 = X_2 - \bar{X}_2$$

Then equation (i) reduces to:

$$y = b_1x_1 + b_2x_2\dots\dots\dots(2)$$

The normal equations are:

$$\sum yx_1 = b_1 \sum x_1^2 + b_2 \sum x_1x_2\dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$\sum yx_2 = b_1 \sum x_1x_2 + b_2 \sum x_2^2\dots\dots\dots(3)$$

From the above correlation calculation table with changed notation. We have the following values.

$$\sum y = 97 \qquad \sum yx_1 = 1106 \qquad \sum x_1^2 = 1953$$

$$\sum y^2 = 1589 \qquad \sum x_2 = 107 \qquad \sum x_1 = 67$$

$$\sum x_1^2 = 781 \qquad \sum yx_2 = 1757 \qquad \sum x_1x_2 = 1120$$

$$n = 6 \qquad \bar{y} = 16.16 \qquad \sum x_1^2 = 1953$$

and

$$\square yx_1 = \square yx_1 - n\bar{y}\bar{x} = 1106 - 6 \times 16.16 \times 11.16 = 1106 - 1082.07 = 23.93$$

$$\square x_1^2 = \square x_1^2 - n\bar{x}_1^2 = 781 - 6 \times (11.16)^2 = 781 - 747.27 = 33.73$$

$$\square x_1x_2 = \square x_1x_2 - n\bar{x}_1\bar{x}_2 = 1120 - 6 \times 11.16 \times 17.83 = 1120 - 1193.89 = -73.89$$

$$\square yx_2 = \square yx_2 - n\bar{y}_1\bar{x}_2 = 1757 - 6 \times 11.16 \times 17.83 = 28.20$$

$$\square x_2 = \square x_1^2 - n\bar{x}_2^2 = 1953 - 6 \times (17.83)^2 = 45.55$$

$$\square y^2 = \square y^2 - n\bar{y}^2 = 1589 - 6 \times (16.16)^2 = 22.13$$

Substituting these values in to normal equations

We get,

$$23.93 = b_1 (33.73) + b_2 (-77.89)$$

$$28.20 = b_1 (-77.89) + b_2 (45.55)$$

Then,

$$23.93 = 33.73b_1 + 73.89b_2$$

$$28.20 = -73.89b_1 + 45.55b_2$$

Using matrix form,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 23.93 \\ 28.20 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 33.73 & 73.89 \\ -73.89 & 45.55 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\square \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 33.73 & 73.89 \\ -73.89 & 45.55 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 23.93 \\ 28.20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 33.73 & -73.89 \\ -73.89 & 45.55 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 33.73 \times 45.55 - (-73.89 \times 73.89)$$

$$= 1536.4015 - 5459.7321 = -3923.33$$

$$\text{So } u = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } V = \begin{bmatrix} 23.93 \\ 28.20 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculating A^{-1}

$$u = A^{-1}V \dots (i)$$

$$A^{-1} = (\text{Adjoint} + \text{Matrix of } A)$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-3923.33} \begin{bmatrix} 45.55 & 1389 \\ 73.89 & 33.73 \end{bmatrix}$$

Substituting the inverse matrix A^{-1} in equation (i) we get,

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-3923.33} \begin{bmatrix} 45.55 & 73.89 \\ 73.89 & 33.73 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 23.93 \\ 28.20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-3923.33} \begin{bmatrix} 45.55 \times 23.93 - 73.89 \times 28.20 \\ 73.89 \times 23.93 - 33.75 \times 28.20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-3923.33} \begin{bmatrix} 1090.01 - 2083.69 \\ 1768.19 - 951.75 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-3923.33} \begin{bmatrix} 3173.70 \\ 2719.04 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8089 \\ -0.6933 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore $b_1 = -0.8089$ and $b_2 = 0.6933$

Putting the values of b_1 and b_2 into equation (1) we get

$$y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2$$

$$y = a - 0.8089x_1 - 0.6933x_2$$

Since both the coefficients b_1 and b_2 are negative there is negative correlation of y low wage on (x_1) child labour and (x_2) family collection. Hence, the wage is negatively related with child labour and family education.

To find a , we know

$$\bar{y} = a + b_1\bar{x}_1 + b_2\bar{x}_2$$

$$\text{or } a = \bar{y} - b_1\bar{x}_1 - b_2\bar{x}_2$$

$$\text{or, } a = 16.16 - (-0.8089 \times 11.16) + (-0.6933 \times 17.83)$$

$$\text{or, } a = 16.16 + 9.0273 - 12.3615$$

$$\text{or, } a = 25.187 - 12.3615$$

$$\text{or, } a = 12.8255$$

Now from (4) we have the regression line of y on x_1 and x_2 is

$$y = 12.8255 - 0.8089x_1 - 0.6933x_2 \dots\dots\dots (**)$$

Meaning of the coefficients:

- Meaning of the intercept term a : In equation (**) above, intercept (a) = 12.8255. It implies that, on an average, the low wage would be 12.8255 unit if there is no child labour and uneducated family.

- Meaning of slope coefficients: Differentiating equation (**) partially with respect x_1 and x_2 respectively. We get $\frac{d\hat{y}}{dx_1} = -0.8089 = b_1$ and

$$\frac{d\hat{y}}{dx_2} = -0.6933 = b_2 \text{ that is } b_1 = -0.8089 \text{ means other things remaining}$$

the same. One unit change in child labour results 0.8089 units negative change in wage of labour. Here 1000 unit change in child result Rs.8089 negative change in low wage. Similarly, $b_2 = -0.6933$ other thing are remaining the same, one unit change in uneducated family result 0.6933 units negative change in low wage.

Appendix - 3

The same (first) hypothesis has been checked using F-test as a test for testing the significant of an observed multiple correlation coefficient.

F-test:

As there are three variables X_1 , X_2 and X_3 the multiple correlation coefficient has been observed in appendix-1. According to which

$$r_{12} = 0.87$$

$$r_{12} = 0.88$$

$$r_{23} = 0.66$$

$$r_{1.23} = 0.96$$

- a. H_0 = The multiple correlation coefficient in the population is zero (i.e. low wage is independent of child labour and family education).

H_1 = The multiple correlation coefficients in the population is not zero.

- b. Test Statistics : F-test for testing the significance of an observed multiple correlation coefficient.

- c. Level of Significance : 5%

- d. Computation: $F =$

Where, R = Multiple correlation coefficient.

or $F =$

$$= 11.7347 \times 37 = 434.1839$$

Tabulated value of F at 5% level of significance for (3.111) df = 26.2 (Near the 120)

Since, calculated value of F is greater than tabulated value, H_0 is accepted i.e. there exists multiple correlation among variables. The low wage is dependent on child labour and family education.

3.2 t-test

The same hypothesis has been checked alternatively using t-test as the test of significance of correlation as follows:

a. H_0 : There is no correlation between the variable value x_1 , x_2 and x_3 (i.e. wages is independent of child labour and family education).

H_1 : There is correlation between variate values. x_1 , x_2 and x_3 .

b. Level of significance 5%

c. Test statistic: t-test as the test of significance of correlations.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d. Computation: } t &= \frac{(r_{23} - r_{13}) \sqrt{(n-3)(1-r_{12})}}{\sqrt{2(1-r_{13}^2 - r_{13}^2 - 2r_{13}r_{23}r_{12})}} \\
 &= \frac{(-0.66 - 0.88) \sqrt{(6-3)(1-0.87)}}{\sqrt{2(1-(0.65)^2 - (0.88)^2 - 2 \times -0.66 \times 0.88 \times 0.87)}} \\
 &= \frac{-1.54 \sqrt{3(1.87)}}{\sqrt{2(1-1.97) - 2(0.51)}} = \frac{-1.54 \sqrt{5.61}}{\sqrt{-1.94 - 1.02}} \\
 &= \frac{-1.54 \times 2.37}{\sqrt{-0.92}} = \frac{-3.65}{0.96} = -3.80 \quad |t| = 3.80
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabulated value of t at 5% level of significance for $(115-3)$ d.f. is, 163 (Near the 120).

Since, calculated $|t|$ value is high, it is significant, it means the null hypothesis is rejected i.e. there is correlation among the variables x_1 , x_2 and x_3 . This implies that the low wage is independent of child labour and family education. There is positive association among low wage x_1 , child labour x_2 and family education x_3 .

Appendix - 4

Second Hypothesis (χ^2 -test)

As mentioned in methodology in chapter II, χ^2 -test is to be performed to test the second hypothesis. For this purpose all the relevant variables have been defined in methodology and identified accordingly. However, the identification of relevant variables is in chapter (v).

Solution:

- H_0 The most of child labour come from poor family background.
- Level of significance : 5%
- Test statistic: χ^2 test as a test of independence
- Computation

To compute χ^2 , we have the following deserved frequency table.

Table 9: Hotels and Restaurant Child Labourers by Their Economic Condition

Variable/Popular market	Dipayal Pipala	Dipayal Airport	Rajpur Kulpure	Rajpur Main Bazar	Silgadhi Natanthali	Silgadhi Bus Park	Total
Child labour	11	15	9	11	13	8	67
Come from rich family back ground	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
Come from poor family background	10	13	9	10	13	8	63
Total	12	15	9	11	13	8	67

Source: Field survey, 2014.

Now, let us change these observed frequencies into estimated frequencies.

Calculation of Estimated frequencies

Child labour	Dipayal Pipala	Dipayal Airport	Rajpur Kulpare	Rajpur Main Bazar	Silgadhi Natanthali	Silgadhi Bus Park	Total
No. of child labour coming from rich family background	0.66	0.90	0.54	0.66	0.78	0.48	4
No. of child labour coming from poor family background	10.34	10.34	8.46	10.34	12.22	7.52	63
Total	11	15	9	11	13	8	

Calculation of χ^2

O	E	O-E	(O-E)	(O-E) ² /E
1	0.66	0.34	0.12	0.52
2	0.90	1.10	1.21	1.34
0	0.54	-0.54	0.29	0.54
1	0.66	-0.34	0.12	0.52
0	0.78	-0.78	0.61	0.78
0	0.48	-0.48	0.23	0.48
10	10.34	-0.34	0.12	0.01
13	14.10	-1.10	1.21	0.09
9	8.46	0.54	0.29	0.03
10	10.34	-0.34	0.12	0.01
13	12.22	0.78	0.61	0.05
8	7.52	0.48	0.23	0.03
Total			$\chi^2 =$	4.40

Degrees of Freedom (d.f.) (r-1) (c-1) = (6-1) (2-1) = 5

- e) Tabulated value of χ^2 at 5% level of significance for 5 degree of freedom = 11.070.
- f) Decision: A calculated value of χ^2 is less than tabulated value, null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, most of child labour come from poor family background.

Appendix - 5

Questionnaire (Interview Schedule for the Study)

(A Study on Issue Of Child Labour in Small Hotel and Restaurant District, A case study of Dipal Silgadhi Municipality. 2014)

Personal Background

Name CastAgeSex: Male/Female
 Home Address:VDC/Municipality Ward No
 District Zone.....
 Members in the family. Father/Mother/Elder Brother(s)/Elder sister(s)/
 Younger Brother(s)/Younger sister(s)/Grand Parents 'others
 Number of memb.....Birth Rank
 Parents Occupation.....
 Working members in the familyLandis
 food sufficient?

Educational Background

1. Have you ever been to school?
 Yes [☐] No [☐] Dropped out [☐]
2. Why did you stop going to school (if Dropped Out)?
 Poverty [☐] Parents illiteracy [☐] Parent didn't sends [☐]
3. Do you go to School these days?
 Yes [☐] No [☐]
4. If no, are you interested in joining school?
 Yes [☐] No [☐]
5. Do you know about child right?
 a. yes b. No
6. What do you want to be in future?
 a. police man b. Army c. Businessman d. Mechanics e .Other

Reasons for working as Hotel Sector

1. Can your family sustain from source of family income?
 a. Yes..... b. No.....
2. If no, what ares other source of family income?

3. What for you to do before you joined here?
 Went to school [☐]
 Went to school and helped in Household works [☐]
 House and farm work worked in other's house [☐]
 Manual labour [☐]
4. Why did you leave home?
 Lack of food & clothes [☐]
 Overloaded of work at home [☐]

Domestic quarrelling parent's advice [☐]
Gets better education [☐]
Don't know [☐]

5. How long have you been working here for?
[☐] just joined [☐] Less than one months [☐] one year
[☐] 1 to 3 years [☐] More than 3 years
6. Have you ever changed your work place?
[☐] Yes, once [☐] Yes, twice [☐] Yes, many times
[☐] No, first time
7. If yes, why did you change the earlier job ?
[☐] Heavy work but low salary [☐] Disliked work environment
[☐] No chance to study [☐] Mistreated of master [☐] Don't know
8. Have you own house?
a. yes b. No

Nature of work

1. What kind of work does the master make you do here?
[☐] Cooking [☐] Washing dishes and clothes
[☐] Look after kids/cattle [☐] All the above
2. For how long you have been working here?
a. Less than 1 year b. less than 2 years c. More than 3 years
3. How many hours do you work per day ?
[☐] six hours [☐] 6 to 8 hours [☐] 8 to 10hours [☐]
More than 10 hours
4. How much money do you make / earn here, monthly?
[☐] Unpaid [☐] Les than Rs.500/-
[☐] Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/- [☐] Rs . 1000-1500
[☐] More than Rs . 2500/- [☐] Don't know
Are you satisfied with this?
[☐] Yes [☐] No [☐] Don't know
5. Who takes and uses your monthly earnings?
[☐] Unpaid [☐] Self
[☐] Parents [☐] Villagers
6. What do you think about your present work environment?
[☐] Good [☐] Bad [☐] Normal
7. What about food?
[☐] Same as employer's [☐] Different from employer's
8. Do you face any kinds of sexual harassment since working here ?
[☐] Yes [☐] No
- 8.1 If yes from what type of sexual harassment ?
Specify.....
9. Where do you sleep at night? Do you have a separate room?

- ☐ In the room of masters kids ☐ In kitchen/ store room
☐ In the passage/ on floor ☐ In a separate room /place
10. Are you suffering from any disease?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Others
- 10.1 If yes from what type of diseases ?
 Specify.....
11. Does your master force you to work when you fall sick?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Others
12. Can you watch Television at master's room?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Others
13. Does your master buy you new clothes or you always wear children's old clothes?
14. Is your family happy with you ?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Relation with employers and their own family

1. How does our master deal with you?
☐ Generally well ☐ Indifferent
2. What is the relation between you and your family?
☐ Good ☐ Very good
☐ Normal ☐ Bad
3. How does your master treat when you commit mistakes or don't obey them?
☐ Scolding and using bad words ☐ Beating
☐ Both ☐ No punishment
4. Are you allowed to visit your parents or relatives in between ?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Others
5. How frequently do you visit your home?
☐ Once a year ☐ Twisice a year ☐ More than two times
☐ Frequently
6. Are you free to leave your present work place?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
7. What is your employer's caste?
☐ Brahmin ☐ Cherri ☐ Newar
☐ Gerung ☐ Taman/Magar
8. What is his occupation?
☐ Business ☐ Service ☐ Other(H.hold/Agr. Ex-army)
9. How many members are there in your masters house?
☐ Less than five ☐ Five to eight ☐ More than eight

Questionnaire for the employer

1. When you start business ?
☐ Less than one year ☐ Less than five years

- [] Less than 10 years [] More than ten years
2. You are involved any other sector ?
 [] Yes [] No
- 2.1 If yes, where are you involved ?
 [] Service [] NGO
 [] INGO [] Business
3. How many workers are work here ?
 [] Less than 2 [] 2-6
 [] 6-10 [] More than 10 years
4. How many workers less than 18 years.
 [] Less than 2 [] 2-6
 [] 6-10 [] More than 10 years
5. Do you know something about the legislation and penal office against child labour?
 [] Yes [] No
6. Why use child labour?(opining question.....)

7. What is your opinion about child labour?
 [] Not good. It should be stopped
 [] To stop it, Poverty should be alleviated by govt.
 [] Inhumane, But it is necessary to some Sextent
 [] Child needs for their betterment
 [] I don't say anything in this regard

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