

CHILD LABOURERS IN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
(A Case Study of Sauraha, Chitwan District)

A Dissertation

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Master's of Arts in Rural Development**

By

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RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **Child Labourers in Hotels and Restaurants : A Case Study of Sauraha, Chitwan District** by Mr. Darwin Paudel has been prepared under my guidance and supervision. The work is original and carries out useful information in the area of child labour.

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APPROVAL

The thesis entitled **Child Labourers in Hotels and Restaurants: A Case Study of Sauraha, Chitwan District** prepared by Mr. Darwin Paudel under the supervision of Dr. Uma Kant Silwal has been approved as a partial fulfillment for the requirement of Master Degree in Rural Development.

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| CBS | - | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| CDPS | - | Central Department of Population Studies |
| CPC | - | Child Protection Centre |
| CRC | - | Child Rights Convention |
| CWA | - | Child Workers in Asia |
| CWIN | - | Child Workers Concerned Centre in Nepal |
| FWDR | - | Far-Western Development Region |
| GOs | - | Government Organizations |
| HMG | - | His Majesty's Government |
| ILO | - | International Labour Organization |
| ILS | - | Institute of Labour Service |
| INGO | - | International Non-governmental Organization |
| IPEC | - | International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour |
| NGO | - | Non-governmental Organization |
| NHDR | - | Nepal Human Development Report |
| NPC | - | National Planning Commission |
| SAARC | - | South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation |
| SACCS | - | South Asia Coalition on Child Servitude |
| TU | - | Tribhuvan University |
| UK | - | United Kingdom |
| UN | - | United Nations |
| UNDP | - | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | - | United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNICEF | - | United National Children's Fund |
| UNFPA | - | United Nations Population Fund |
| VDC | - | Village Development Committee |
| WDR | - | World Development Report |

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a tiny and poor country in the world; landlocked by India and China, the two most populous countries of the world. Its total area is only 1,47,181 sq. km and the total population is 23.2 million (CBS, 2002). The country is divided administratively into five development regions, fourteen zones and seventy-five districts. There are three ecological zones; the mountain, hill and Terai region. The principle economic activity in Nepal is agriculture, which provides employment to more than 80 percent of the total labour force in the country (Khanal, 2001).

Children are future pillars of the nation, so their all round development is quite essential. Children are innocent, faultless and symbol of creativity. But in our society, the proper environment for them is not available in which they could grow happily rather they are ill-treated and exploited by bourgeois people. In Nepal children are facing various problems due to the backwardness. "Poverty" and "Illiteracy" are the main causes of "Child Labour" in Nepal.

Child labour is not only the problem of an individual or a family but also the general problem of society. Child labour may be regarded broadly as any work of under recreation that children require. It is the working of children at unfit ages for unreasonable hours or under unhealthy conditions (Patterson, 1943:229).

Child labour is not 'teenage' working for a few hours to earn additional pocket money, not children helping a family farms, not

youngsters doing household work but children prematurely living adults lives, working long hours for long wages under condition to their health and to their physical and mental development, some times separated from their families frequently deprived of meaningful educational and training opportunities that could open for them a better future (ILO, 1983).

The minimum age convention of ILO 1973 (No, 138) has defined “child” as a person below the general limit of 15 years or in special circumstances 14 years. Similarly, according to Nepal Labour Act, 1992 “Child” means a person who has not attained the age of fourteen years, and a minor as a person who has attained the age of fourteen years but has not completed the age of eighteen years, but the children act (1992) defined a child to be a human being below the age of 16 years and prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age as a laborers.

The problem of child labour has become an emerging issue in Nepal. There is a gradual increase in social awareness among different segments of society and this has helped to empower the movement for the rights of working children. Child labour in Nepal has two distinct dimensions: One is connected with the rapid urbanization and the growth of industries. Children are engaged in various occupations such as the manufactures of carpet, the constructions of road building, quarrying and mining as well as working in domestic service in towns away from their homes. The other dimension is in the traditional areas of work such as agriculture, animal husbandry, handlooms, porters, grocery shops, other family operated business, domestic work; work in buses and hotels and restaurants.

Nowadays, child labour in Nepal is being considered very seriously. It is deeply rooted in most part of the country. Traditionally, children in Nepal are involved in agriculture domestication of animals,

handicraft and other employments. Many children are compelled to migrate in town in search of employment, following the tragic calamity in their native land hardship, in their life, corrupted social relationship and so on. Children, working in small towns and big cities are increasing continually. These working children are largely increasing in Kathmandu alone (CWIN, 2001).

There are several factors that are pushing them towards cities, such as family breakdown, burden of overwork and seeking better job and better life in the city. The number of child laborers in the urban areas of Nepal is increasing day by day. The migration of children from rural area to urban area is a reflection of the poor socio-economic condition of their livelihood in rural area. In Nepal more than percent out of the total population are children aged below 14 years and 60 percent out of the total children are economically active supporting their poor families (UNICEF, 1997)

Child labour is not a new phenomenon in an agriculturally dominant country like Nepal. It is a part of the feudal economy-system. For years, child labour has been perceived as a way of life in this country. The migration of children to urban areas has been tremendously increasing these days and this has led to the increase of child labour in the urban areas.

Every year hundreds of children leave their homes and migrate to urban areas, because of curiosity and unfavorable economic conditions at home. They often work at Hotel/Restaurant industry, repairing shoes in the street, stone quarries and so on. The extent of exploitation is very high everywhere. Their condition appears to be quite worse than their earlier days in village.

The Hotel and Restaurant employed children have no other alternatives, and they stay there as long as the owner wishes. They always have to work from early morning to late night. They do not have chance to enjoy or even get holiday. So, they are exploited by their masters. The main right of children 'education' is disregarded by them. This study attempts to find out the present condition of child labour and trace out the socio-economic conditions of the child labourers in hotel and restaurants of Sauraha, Chitwan.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labour is a serious and wide spread problem especially in south Asia and Africa. The situation in Nepal is not different. Although the constitution of Nepal 1990 guarantees the right of protection against exploitation as a fundamental right and prohibits the practice of trafficking of human being, slavery, serfdom or forced labour in any form and its violation as punishable by law, but it remains only in paper but not practiced.

The problem of child labour in Nepal is principally, due to the acute poverty of the people particularly in the rural areas. Most people live on subsistence farming; exploitative social relations in the village further aggravate the problem. The harsh living conditions and frequent natural disasters lead to season as permanent migration of families and in some cases, that of children who, on their own, move from the rural to the urban areas (ILO, 1996).

The condition of child labourers engaged in hotels and restaurants is generally worse than in other employing agencies. The employers are well aware about their weakness and problem. So the employers prefer to take child as a laborer, because children are easy to handle in the way they like. The child labours play a supplementary role of adult labour.

Children are cheaper, easily available, innocent, native willing, easy to control and exploit, and more reliable than adults. Children are a complaining labour force than can be made to do any work for as much time in whatever wages the employers want them to give. In addition, employing children means a guarantee of stable work force as they can be exploited continuously for many years. There are the reasons why the employers tend to hire children rather than adult labourers. They make the children work from early morning to late hours at night. They are paid very normal wages. They are deprived from basic human and children rights, nutrients, entertainment, sports and they have no holiday or any leave. The misbehavior and harsh treatment against children from their employers make negative and immoral psychological impact in their mind; as a result their lives become miserable and sorrowful. Today's children are the citizen of tomorrow and future of nation. Child stage is the most effective stage of human development. But if they are deprived of 'basic child right' and 'good mental and physical development', they can't be qualified person for the development of a family, society and nation. Therefore, child labour is not the person of an individual or a family but it is the common problem of society, nation and 21st Century's globalize world.

Though little substantive research has been done in the field of child labour, anecdotal and case study evidences suggest that the situation is definitely getting worse in Nepal. The principal factor, responsible for this has been labeled as urban migration aggravated and accelerated by rural poverty, which has led to greater exploitation of child labour in Nepal. With increasing number of people in absolute poverty in rural areas, especially in hills, the trend of migration of children from the Hills to Terai and from Rural to Urban areas has been increasing day by day

which is creating more problems of child labour in Nepal. However, the critical issues of child migration and labour have not yet been comprehensively and systematically studied.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:-

- To assess the socio-economic condition of child labourers engaged in Hotel and restaurant in Sauraha.
- To examine the present working condition of child labourers and assess the extent of their exploitation.
- To identify the problem of child labourers in hotels and restaurants of Sauraha.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The specific limitations of the study are as follows:-

- This study is based on the primary data collection in hotels and restaurant of Sauraha, Chitwan, and therefore the result may not be representative for the whole country.
- This study present only the child labourers employed in small hotels and restaurant. So, it does not cover the child labourers engaged in big hotels like five star,

1.5 importance of the Study

Several studies have been conducted on child labour in various sectors, but there are very few studies on child labour in hotel and restaurant. Therefore this study will be significant in different ways such as to search the remedies of problem facing in this field, and policy makers of NGO/INGO/GOS and civil society. It'll also help to the national and international organizations that are interested to know about

this field. Therefore, this study is typical in present situation. More over this study is except to provide accurate information on child labour, which might be helpful, those who are interested to conduct in this field in future.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter is concerned with introduction of the study dealing with the objectives statement of the problem as well as importance and limitation of the study. Chapter Two deals with the review of literature relating child labour in the hotels/restaurants. The literatures are taken from relevant books, study reports, journals and seminar papers relating to the child labour. The Third Chapter contains the research methodology of the study. In this chapter method of data collection, sample size, research design and selection of study area have been explained. The Fourth and Fifth chapters, consists of data presentation and analysis such as socio-economic characteristics family background working condition and environment of the child labourers, income profit health status. These data show the profile of the child labours in terms of their age, sex caste/ethnicity and place of residence wage. These two chapters are the key part of the study. Finally, Chapter Six summarizes the major findings of the study as well as conclusions and recommendations. References cited and annexes are also presented in the end.

CHAPTRE -II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter an attempt is made to present a conceptual framework on child labour and the relevant literature pertaining to child labour in general.

2.1 Child Labour: A Global Overview

Historically, the problem of child labour 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 and 19th century. In Germany, France and UK, the problem of child labour was obvious in factories, cotton mills, and glass and match making and brick kilns, whereas in Norway and Sweden, the problem existed in farming, herding and fishing. In France, a welfare act for child labourers was introduced in 1841 and in 1853. The Government of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and safety of children and trade unions in Europe began to raise the issue of child labour as part and parcel of their movement. However, the implement actions of the laws were very poor. The developed countries not only Germany, UK, Norway, Sweden, France but also Japan, Portugal, Cyprus, Belgium and Malta and a serious child labour problem until less than fifty years ago. It has been observed that some countries are not yet free of the child labour problem because of different social problems, economic exploitation and family breakdown (Pradhan, 1995).

South Asia is a home to over 400 million children, one quarter of the world's children. The South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude (SACCS) estimates involvement of at least 88 million children labour in the region, and other estimates range from 40 million to over 100 million.

Even with such varying figures, it is clear that even the most conservative official estimates reveal that a substantial percentage of South Asia's children are affected by the problems associated with child labour (UNICEF, 1995).

The children in many countries in Asia share a common pain and problems of child labour in their every day life, statistics have revealed that almost half of the world child labour problems exist in South Asia. Because of growing poverty famine, unfair economic relations and social injustice, the children of these regions are forced to take on a major burden for survival. Despite many national, regional and international commitments to combat child labour, the situation of children in the SAARC region is far from satisfactory (Pradhan, 1995).

Earlier estimates based on very limited statistical information obtained from about 100 countries indicated that there were 73 million working children 10 to 14 years of age in these countries in 1995. However recent experimental surveys carried out by the ILO's Bureau of statistics in a number of countries indicate that this figure is gross underestimation. They further indicate in substantial numbers. The Bureau now estimates that, in developing countries alone, there are at least 120 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 who are fully at work and more than twice as many (or about 250 million) if those for whom work is a secondary activity are included of course 61 percent are found in Asia, 32 percent in Africa, and 7 percent in Latin America.

Although Asia has the largest number of child workers, Africa has the highest incidence at around 40 percent of children between 5 and 14 years old. Though primarily a developing country's problem, child labour also exists in many industrialized countries and is emerging in many east European and Asian countries which are in transition to a market

economy. Child labour is widespread throughout the countries of South Asia. Millions of children in the region spend their formative years toiling long hours for little remuneration at occupations which endanger their health and well-being. These children generally do not attend school and thus do not acquire advanced skills which could increase the life opportunities available to them (ILO, 1996).

Although, not a new phenomenon, child labour is one of the most pressing issues currently confronting South Asia. Despite growing international awareness of the problem, trends indicate that the number of children involved in child labour in certain sectors geographical areas is increasing. Economic pressures of inflation and effects of structural adjustment programmed have placed more families in difficult situations. Export-oriented products such as hand-woven carpets rely on cheap child labour and have boomed in recent years.

“Globally, approximately 250 million children of age group 5-14 work for livelihood in conditions of various degree of exploitation. Among the, 120 million work full time regionally, 61 percent of all child labour in Asia over 80 million children in this region are working in the most difficult circumstances” (NHDR, 1998).

2.2 Child Labour in Nepal

Nepal is predominantly rural with 90 percent of its people living in rural areas and more than 50 percent of the total population relying on agriculture for their survival. Most families make their children work as soon as they are 6-7 years old. Most working children are engaged in various kinds of agriculture labour such as farming operations, collection of fodder, operations and tending animals. For example, in the Dhimal society in eastern Nepal (Terai), boys and girls who are 6 to 12 years old

work such as grazing cattle, fishing pounding rice and assist their parents in farming (Regmi, 1991:82)

The brick kiln industry is the fast growing industries in Nepal on account of urbanization process and has become one of the most labour intensive industries. A study done by CWIN in 1991 estimated that there are about 2500 children working in the brick kilns Kathmandu valley alone.(CWIN,1991),so far as ten industries are concerned according to CWIN(which conducted a survey in 13 estates in 1990) there are 1005 workers, of which 451(15 percent) are children under 16 years of age.

In cottage and small-scale industries, such as candle making rug weaving, wood polishing and carrying, child labour has been noticed but no authentic data are available. However, carpet industry has got the national and international attention so far as the child labour is concerned. And it is believed that there are about 2010 carpet industries in Nepal of which 1600(80 percent) are in Kathmandu valley Out of estimated 300,000 workers 150,000 are children (Pardhan, 1993:2).

A study on child labour in Nepal conducted by Sattaur (1993), presents on overall situation of child workers in different sectors. According to this study children always have had to work to help their families in Nepal but in recent year's urban migration, fuelled by rural poverty, have lead to more sinister explanation of child labour. An informal labour industry is now operating which supplies city business with a cheap work force. All too often this is made up of children, separated from their parents and sold or tricked in to bondage. It discusses major causes and roots of child labour and the efforts put by different governmental and non governmental organization including the children's Act introduced in 1992. While identifying major sectors of child labours, it describes the magnitude and extent of the labour problems. The study

estimated that there are 5.7 million children working in one or another form in Nepal. The study describes unequal land distribution systems, feudal practices, illiteracy, cultural traditions and poverty as the major causes to create problems of the child labour in Nepal.

There is no national level survey study on child labour; therefore, it is a difficult task to present the accurate statistics on, child labour in Nepal. However, it is estimated that over 5 million children are involved directly or indirectly in different forms of work. Among them, largest numbers of working children are found in the agricultural sectors, followed by the service sector, industry, plantation, construction and other information sectors. In industry, the carpet government and brick kilns are the biggest employers of child labour in Nepal. Thousands of children are also found working in domestic service, restaurants shops and bars. According to the statistics, there are nearly 500,000 children in Nepal who have migrated from rural areas to urban areas. Among them, there are approximately 300,000 children labours in different kinds of jobs 5,000 street children are working in sex industry, including children trafficked into India and else where for this purpose(CWIN,1995).

The pioneer institution for the right of the child CWIN, shows its study report that working children in Nepal comes across the following problems (Pradhan, 1995).

- (1) Too young to work/ inappropriate work for children.
- (2) Health hazards working conditions.
- (3) Low wages and long working hours.
- (4) Work at night.
- (5) Economic exploitation by adults.
- (6) Lack of basic education opportunities.
- (7) Separation from parents.

- (8) Abuse and neglect.
- (9) No rest or entertainment.
- (10) Physical, mental and emotional exploitation.
- (11) Not having their basic needs met.
- (12) In inappropriate child rearing atmospheres.
- (13) Lack of adequate parental love care and understanding.
- (14) Lack of social security and attention.
- (15) Violations of child's laws.

There is not enough data or authoritative information to determine the exact magnitude of child labour problem all over the nation. Moreover, estimates of the number and incidence of child labour in Nepal are very wide. It is mainly due to lack of reliable information on the overall distribution of economically active population by age and the concentration of child workers in the informal sector where a large number of children are believed to be working furthermore, as child work under the age of 14 is legally prohibited in Nepal, there is a tendency to conceal the data on the child labourers both in formal and informal sectors. However, several field studies found that a large number of children are working under bondage both in the urban and rural areas. It is estimated that, of the 2.6 million working children (5- 18 years) in Nepal, 1.7 million participated economic activities. This comprises of 26.7 percent of the total children in the country, overwhelming majority of the economically active children do the works based on agriculture (i.e. 95 %) and the rest 5.3 percent in nonagricultural work (Suwal et al, 1997).

Of the 2.6 million working children in Nepal, 0.9 million work in the non-economic sectors such as housekeeping, and 1.7 million in the economic sectors in unpaid or underpaid occupations.

Table -1: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Children Aged 5-14

| Sector | percentage |
|---|-------------------|
| Agriculture | 94.8 % |
| Service | 1.6 % |
| Construction, Transportation, Communication | 1.6 % |
| General Technical Workers | 0.8 % |
| Production | 0.8 % |
| Sales | 0.4 % |
| Total | 100 % |

Source: Report on “Child Labour Situation in Nepal” ILO-IPEC and CDPS (T.U) 1998.

The recent rapid assessment conducted by the ILO, 2001 on worst forms of child labour estimates:

- 4000 rag pickers in Nepal which 88 percent boys and 12 percent girls. The rag pickers work 6 hours on average and the average earning is NRs 87 per day.
- 55,000 domestic workers.
- 46,029 child porters.
- 57,000 bonded child labours between age group 5-18.
- 12,000 girls are trafficked every year and 20 percent of the sex workers in Nepal are under age of 16.

However, in short, the nation of child labour is intended to cover child labour under the age of 15 engaged in hotels and restaurants. Therefore, the present study mainly concerned, with those children under 18 years of age, who are engaged in hotels and restaurants in work for

employment with the aim of earning a livelihood for themselves or for their families.

Education is the main indicator of human resource development. The average literacy rate is 54 percent. The male population is literate with 65 percent and the female population is only with 43 percent which are the lowest literacy rate in south Asia. Nepal has invested very little percent of its budget on education. Among the total children of Nepal 62 percent are enrolled in school but only 27 percent of them complete the first five years of primary education. The school drop out rate is 45 percent. There has been constant effort trying to reduce the drop out rate by different agencies at various levels (CBS, 2002).

The study conducted by KC et al ,1998 shows that in most developing countries root of child labour has been attributed to overwhelming poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. It is obvious that the lack of access to educational facilities and schooling is often connected with the incidence of child labour. In Nepal, a substantial number of child populations are out of school or in the labour market mainly because of the following reasons:

- Poverty, parents' inability to afford the educational cost of children.
- Unequal distribution of school or educational institutions.
- Contents of educational and parents faith in it, and
- Lack of provision of compulsory education and its prerequisites.

The study conducted by Swale et. al, 1997 revealed that, for Nepal, about 68 Percent child aged 5-14 is literate, 75 percent males and 60 percent are females about 81 percent of total children are reported to have completed 0-5 grade of education. A very small proportion (0.5%) of children is reported to have completed 10 and above grade of education.

CWIN's publication (1987:7) entitled "Hotel Kanchha in Kathmandu" was published in Voice of Child Workers. Its main objective was to find out the actual scenario of hotel and was based on field observations and direct interviews with child workers usually called Kanchha in the 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 in an average employs 5.21 child workers.

The Kanchhas, according to this study 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 the countryside is discouraged, if education is provide, and if a publicity campaign is launched to raise public awareness about the exploitation of the child workers. Chiranjibi Nepal (1993) in his article "child labour and carpet industry" published in rising Nepal. Out of the total workforce in the carpet industry, 50 percent of them are children. The child labourers in the carpet industry are the two types. 'The waver's children whose parents are already employed in the carpet industry' and 'the children who have migrated from the village due to poverty'. There is a performance for children in the carpet industry because their small hands are most suitable for making strong carpets 'Actual poverty and inadequate resources force children to work and it is difficult to relive children from labour. Not only this, he had argued that it is unjustified to

prevent the children from working so long as alternative arrangement is not made for them.

Adhikari (1993) in his article, “A Disgrace Called Child Labour” published in Sunday dispatch, concludes merely restricting employers from employing children will not help to solve the problem of child labour. If these industries children from their workforce, the problem of rehabilitation them will still be serious. Adhikari emphasizes that apart from penalizing the industries, the government must commit itself to provide alternative opportunities to these children. The inability of the government to find a proper solution of this problem of rehabilitation is in fact, an excuse and a good argument for those employing child labours.

Ministry of labour of HMG/N (1995: 8) has conducted a research report entitled “study report to find out social and economic condition of kamaiyas”. The main objective of this report was to find out the socio-economic status of kamaiyas. Beside other things the report presents of 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 suggests to ban the employment of kamaiya children below the age of 14 years, so that they could join the schools.

2.3 Legal Provision on Child Labour

2.3.1 National Perspective

The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal is a fundamental law of the country and all laws inconsistent with it, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

According to Nepal constitution (1990), the labour act was adopted in 1992. Following this, the labours rules were amended in 1993. The children's act was enacted in 1992 by addressing UN-CRC 1990. The common law code of 1963, the foreign employment act of 1985, and the human trafficking control act of 1986 also restrict the use of child labour and protect the healthy development of children.

The labour act, 1992 and the labour rules 1993

The current labour act 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) 25 Kg., minor females (16-18) kg, 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.

The Children Act, 1992 and Child rules, 1995.

The children's 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 Children's Rules (1995) prescribe the functions of central child welfare board and the district child welfare boards. The functions of the Central Welfare Board include the following:

- (I) To submit to His Majesty's Government a long term policy and plan for the protection of the rights of children and for their physical and mental development.
- (II) To formulate the policy and the plan for mobilization of resources required for the annual programmed.
- (III) To approve, implement and review an annual programmed of action.
- (IV) To guide the district child welfare boards.
- (V) To arrange for the preparation and maintenance of a list of children in each district who are crippled monthly handicapped orphans or who are in jail or in the labour market (through the district child welfare board).
- (VI) To identify effective measures to end child labour, child marriage, child sacrifice and to encourage governmental and non-governmental agencies to implement the measures.
- (VII) To assists and encourage national and international non-governmental organizations, foreign governments and international agencies to undertake activities for the protection and development of children.

Apart from the specific functions already indicated relating to the regulation of employment of children, the District Child Welfare Board has other functions similar to those of the central child welfare Board at the district level (cited in ILO, 1995).

2.3.2 Nepal's International Commitments

On September 1990 Nepal has ratified the convention on the rights of the child adopted on 20 November 1989 by the UN General assembly. Similarly, HMG Nepal endorsed the declaration on the survival, protection and development of children and undertook to "work for

special protection of the working child and for the abolition of illegal child labour” of the world summit for children held at the United Nations in New York on 29-30 September 1990. As a member of the south Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), Nepal has signed the Colombo Resolution. In accordance with this resolution, His Majesty’s Government of Nepal is obliged to work for the following foals.

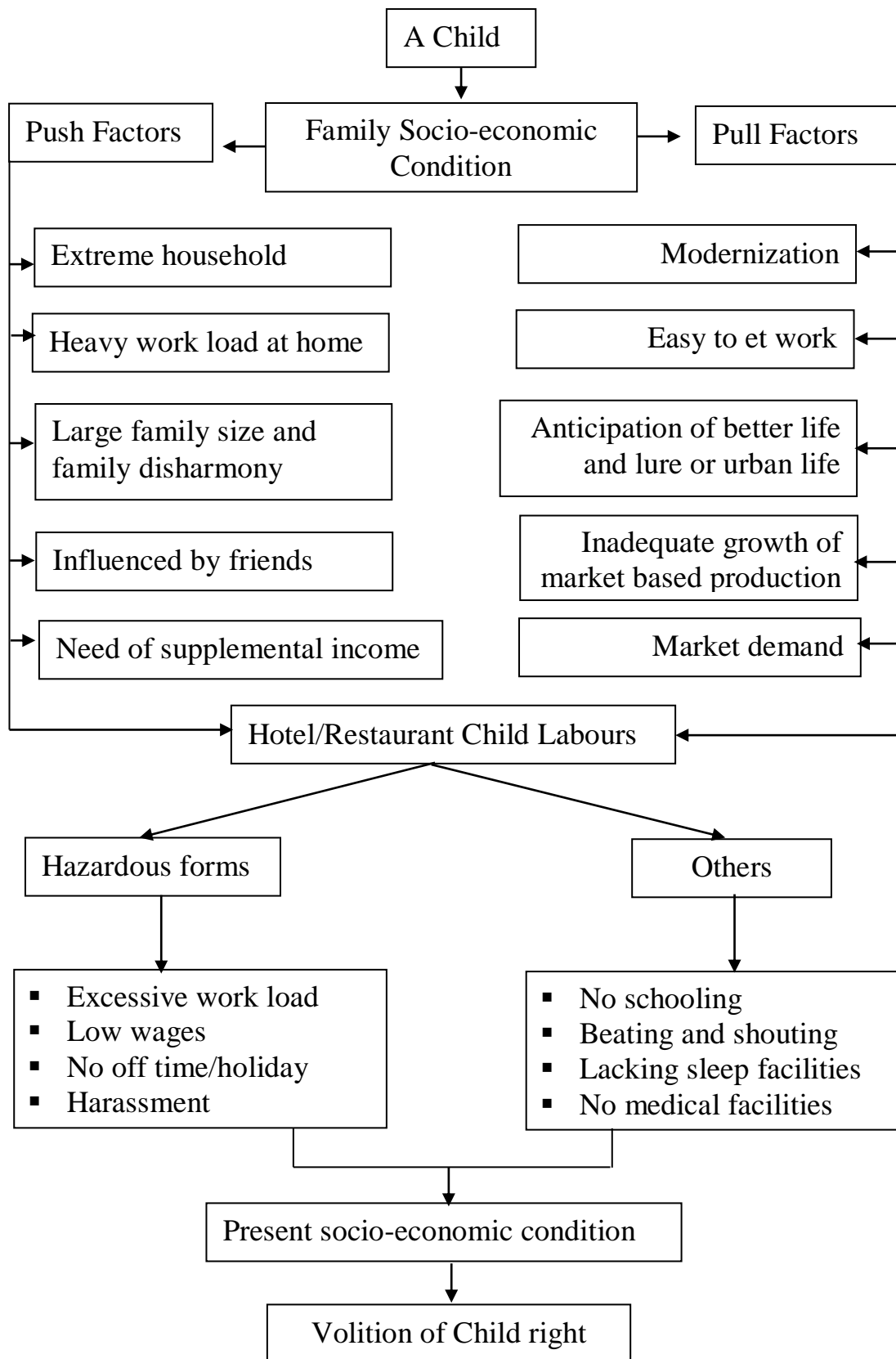
- Basic education: Access to, and enrolment in primary education for at least **80% of boys and 75% of girls and completion of primary education by at least 50% of girls as well as boys by 1995.**
- Progressive and accelerated elimination of child labour.

Furthermore, Nepal has ratified ILO convention 18, June, 1999 for elimination of worst and hazardous form of child labour. (The World Bank, 2001).

2.4 Conceptual Framework of Study

The literature reviewed on the related issues provides the basic of study. The present study is conceptualized with two phases of children’s survival. The first phase is socio-economic condition of children and the second is employment in Hotel/Restaurants as labourers. There are related push and pull factors while living at home and other hazardous conditions while employed at Hotel/Retirements. The conceptual framework of this study can be summarized as:

Figure No. 1: Conceptual Framework of Study



CHAPTER -III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals about the procedure for the present study. It describes research design, selection of the study area, and general introduction of study area, nature and source of data, sample size, tools of data collection and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study is based on both exploratory cum descriptive research design. It is exploratory because attempts are made to investigate the minimum acquaintance about Hotel/Restaurant child labours as well as to explore the hidden facts and realities. On the other hand, descriptive research design is made to describe the socio-economic condition of Hotel/restaurant child labours and major problems associated with them which enables to present a clean picture of the phenomenon under investigation.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

This study is based on child labours in Hotel and Restaurant of Sauraha. Sauraha is one of the most popular tourism areas of Nepal lies in east-south part of Chitwan. Sauraha is a small tourism area of bachhauli VDC where lies in ward No. 2, 3 and 4. The interview has been taken from different part of Sauraha. Major areas of the study area are Badreni, Hattisar, Baghmara, Sishwar, Malpur, and Odraha. There are many hotels, tea shops and restaurants in this area and child are used as labourers. Therefore this site has been chosen as study area.

In this study small hotels and restaurants are selected. Hotel and restaurants in these areas means, the place where beer, food and tea are available.

3.3 General introduction of Study Area

Sauraha which is in the Chitwan district lies almost in the central part of the country. Bharatpur is the centre of the Chitwan district. Sauraha lies 20 Km south-eastern from Bharatpur municipality. Though Sauraha is 5Km south from the Mahendra highway, there is good blacktop to reach Sauraha. Being one of the most popular tourism areas of Nepal, there are many hotels and restaurants in Sauraha. This study is concerned about Child Labourers working and their bosses exploiting them in different hotels/restaurants. Most of the child labourers are the migrants from different culture, ethnicity and geographical places. They might have different characteristics and behaviors in themselves. This study seeks best to examine their demographic socio-economic, ethnic, cultural characteristics and also working condition with causes and effect of child labour,

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

Different types of quantitative data and information have been collected and analyzed in this study. Both primary and secondary data have been used in this study. Primary data were collected during field study with the help of scheduled questionnaire. Similarly, secondary data are obtained from different sources such as published books, journals, publications and reports of different national and international organizations.

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

3.5 Sample Procedure and Sample Size

For the actual study, I selected not only the large hotels and restaurants but also the small tea, sweet shops, momo shops, where the child labourers were found equally. There are almost 86

Hotels/Restaurants in Sauraha selected 39 Hotels/Restaurants out of them. I selected randomly according to the sample technique, from small to large Hotels/Restaurants. In selecting these hotels/restaurants, I chose from different parts of Sauraha. Out of 39 hotels/restaurants (34%).I got interview with 100 (16 girls and 84 boys) child's labourers because this number covers the necessary sample size. I interviewed with almost all the child labourers who were working in those Hotels/Restaurants. Even if, I chose the hotels/restaurants randomly, I left no child workers to be interviewed among the selected hotels/restaurants.

3.6 Tools of Data Collection

The following tools of data collection were used to get proper information:

3.6.1 Interview

Interview method, there is a direct contact between respondents and researchers to obtain required information from them. This method also aims at collecting information about qualitative facts such as ideals, feelings and views, behaviors that is very helpful to find out the truth. Field work was completed in 21 days (May 25 to June 16, 2007).

3.6.2 Observation

Observation has been one of the basic techniques of data collection to document the present condition of the respondents. While interviewing the respondents (child labours in Hotel/Restaurant), the researcher observed his/her physical appearance, working condition, clothing, behavior of the employers activities of respondents during answering responding the questions. This method helps it find out the reality between doing, saying and whoring/existing situation of Hotel/Restaurant child labours.

CHAPTER -IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND FAMILY BACKGROUND

This chapter deals with the background features of the hotel/restaurant child labourers and their families. The analysis presented below helps to introduce social demographic characteristics of Hotels/Restaurant child labourers such as their age and sex, place of origin, family size, working condition, parental status and landholding situation and socio-economic background of the family.

4.1 Socio-Economic Characteristic

Many children are leaving their home due to the poor economic condition as well as familial and societal disturbances. When agriculture is unable to sustain families, there are only limited alternative employments in rural areas. One of them is children entering the urban labour market. Some go with their own parents and relatives but most of them runaway from the village without giving any information to their families. When they enter the urban areas, they take up hazardous work. Among them, the major work involve in restaurant, which is a bit easier than going to industries or somewhere else.

The analysis presented below helps to understand the socio-economic condition of child labour, which is based on sample of 100 respondents.

4.1.1 Age and Sex Composition of the Child Labour

The age “between” 10 to 16 is a critical period for development prospective of a child. They should enjoy every type of facility to develop physically and mentally. But the reality is different. Those children, who are selected for this study, where from the age of 5 to 14 but the age of

sample children ranged from 6 to 14 years. Table 2 gives the distribution of labourers engaged different Hotel/Restaurant child labourers under the different age group as well as sex.

Table- 2: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Age and Sex.

| Age (in Years) | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|----------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | NO. | % | NO. | % | |
| 6-8 Years | 11 | 13.1 | 2 | 12.5 | 13.0 |
| 9-11 Years | 29 | 34.5 | 5 | 31.3 | 34.0 |
| 12-14 Years | 44 | 52.4 | 9 | 56.2 | 53.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey- 2007

Table 2 shows that the age of child labourers ranges from 6 to 14 years, of which 84 percent are male and 16 percent are females. The highest percent of child labourers are found in the age group 12-14 that is 52 percent for boys and 56 percent for girls. The participation of elder children is higher than younger children because they can understand their responsibilities and do not need any guidance.

4.1.2 Child Labourers by Place of origin

Bachhauli VDC wards no. 2 Sauraha is one of the most famous tourist areas, that has resulted; the attraction of child labour from different regions of the country is the place favorable for different jobs and opportunities. People from low economic status are compelled to leave their place of origin due to various conditions though they are not entirely interested. In the sector of child laborer's migration, most of the children are found to be departed from their village to town desiring to strengthen their family economic condition.

Table-3 shows the region wise distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers on the basis of their place of origin.

Table- 3: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers by Place Of origin

| Development Region | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| 1. Eastern Development Region | | | | | |
| Jhapa | 2 | 2.4 | 1 | 6.3 | 3 |
| Ilam | 1 | 1.2 | - | - | 1 |
| Sankuwasabha | 2 | 2.4 | - | - | 2 |
| Sub-Total | 5 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.3 | 6 |
| 2. Central Development Region | | | | | |
| Kathmandu | 1 | 1.2 | - | - | 1 |
| Bara | 2 | 2.4 | - | - | 2 |
| Nuwakot | 2 | 2.4 | - | - | 2 |
| Dhading | 4 | 4.8 | 2 | 12.5 | 6 |
| Chitwan | 51 | 60.7 | 10 | 62.5 | 61 |
| Sindhuli | 1 | 1.2 | - | - | 1 |
| Makawanpur | 3 | 3.5 | 1 | 6.3 | 4 |
| Sub-Total | 64 | 76.2 | 13 | 81.3 | 77 |
| 3. Western Development Region | | | | | |
| Nawalparasi | 3 | 3.5 | 1 | 6.3 | 4 |
| Lamjung | 3 | 3.5 | - | - | 3 |
| Syanja | 1 | 1.2 | - | - | 1 |
| Gorkha | 2 | 2.4 | - | - | 2 |
| Sub-Total | 9 | 10.6 | 1 | 6.3 | 10 |
| 4. Mid-western Development Region | | | | | |
| Rolpa | 2 | 2.4 | - | - | 2 |
| Sub-Total | 2 | 2.4 | - | - | 2 |
| 5. Far Western Development Region | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. Foreign(India) | | | | | |
| India | 4 | 4.8 | 1 | 6.3 | 5 |
| Sub-Total | 4 | 4.8 | 1 | 6.3 | 5 |
| Grand Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

According to the survey at Bachhauri VDC, it is found that children have migrated to this VDC from 15 districts respecting developing region as well as neighboring country, India.

Table 3 shows that, the majority of the child labourers are from the Central Development Region (77%). This extreme percent is very high in comparison to the other development Region because from the Western Development Region, the study reports 10 percent, where as from the Eastern Development Region, just 6 percent child labourers are found. Similarly, Mid-Western Development Region is represented by just 2 percent and from the Far Western Development Region, no child labourers is found (0%). There are 5 percent children who are from neighboring country, India.

In the above table, girls were found much more neighboring districts in comparison to boys. Out of total 16 girls child labourers, 13 (81%) were found from Central Development Region and 6.3 percent were from Eastern Development and Western Development Region.

During the survey, among 100 respondents 61 percent were found from Chitwan district. Among them, 51 percent were boys and 10 percent were girls, which is the highest rate among the district wise child labourers.

Among the children found from four development regions, Central Development Region covers 77 percent, which is the highest rate and children from Mid-Western Development Region covers only 2 percent which is the lowest.

Table-3, the overall information, indicates that the children labourers in Hotel/Restaurant come not only from neighboring places but also from far away in terms of their origin.

4.1.3 Cast/Ethnic Composition of the Child Labourers

Children from different ethnic group were found during the survey. The cast/ethnic composition of hotel/Restaurant child labourers in

Sauraha (Bachhauli VDC) has wide diversity. Those children labourers were from 12 different cast/ethnic groups. The caste ethnic composition of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers is presented in Table 4.

Table-4: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Caste/Ethnicity

| Caste/Ethnicity | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | NO, | % | |
| Brahmin | 14 | 16.7 | 2 | 12.5 | 16.0 |
| Chhetri | 18 | 21.3 | 3 | 18.7 | 21.0 |
| Tharu | 11 | 13.1 | 4 | 25.0 | 15.0 |
| Magar | 10 | 11.9 | 3 | 18.7 | 13.0 |
| Gurung | 6 | 7.1 | 2 | 12.5 | 8.0 |
| Tamang | 6 | 7.1 | - | - | 6.0 |
| Newar | 2 | 2.4 | - | - | 2.0 |
| Chepang | 4 | 4.8 | - | - | 4.0 |
| Kumal | 4 | 4.8 | - | - | 4.0 |
| Bhote | 3 | 3.6 | - | - | 3.0 |
| | | | | | |
| Kami/Damai | 2 | 2.4 | 1 | 6.3 | 3.0 |
| Muslim | 4 | 4.8 | 1 | 6.3 | 5.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey- 2007.

Table 4: Presents that majority of Child Labours during the Field Survey Were found from chhetri (21%). After chhetri children from Brahmin caste group found (16%). And the Rest is tharu (15%) magar (13%) Gurung (8%) tamang Indian (Mushalman) % Chepang and Kumal (4%) Bhote and Kami Dami Respectively Among them the position of indigenous group newar was relatively the Lowest (2%)

For Among Caste/Ethnicity boys are Predominately higher Than Girls And no Girls child are Found from tamang Newar Bhote hepang Kumal and Bhote. Majority of low cast of labours are involved in

hotel\restaurant than higher caste. The main Reason for the children to work in Hotel\restaurant may be the poverty.

4.1.4 Parents Occupation of Child Labour

The Carrier development of children depends upon the occupation of their parents. The occupation determines their economics status and economic status in turn their personality and career. Therefore the development of child in every factor is determined by the occupation of parents. The given table shows the source of income of the parents of the sampled child labourers.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the most of the respondent's parents but according to the respondents it is not sufficient to survive. So, they had to go for the work in the labour market.

Table -5: Presents the source of income of child labours parents.

| Source of Income | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | NO. | % | |
| Agriculture | 55 | 65.5 | 8 | 50.0 | 63.0 |
| Domestic service and wage labour | 17 | 20.3 | 5 | 31.3 | 22.0 |
| Service (Govt. /Non Govt.) | 6 | 7.1 | 3 | 18.7 | 9.0 |
| Business | 6 | 7.1 | - | - | 6.0 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey- 2007

Table-5 shows that the major occupation of 63 percent respondent is agriculture. About 22 percent are wage labour/domestic service, 9 percent do the service and 6 percent do the business work.

According to respondents who are from the agro-based family background, they cannot get sufficient food from their land. Some of them have not sufficient land and some have no land but are working in other's land. As a result, the parents send their children to labour market or the children run away from home to labour market to get better life than while at home.

Hence, service means not a gazette officer but a soldier or clerk or less than clerk level. Similarly, business means not a national and international trade but a local business. After analyzing the parental occupation, it is found that they are involved basically in low income occupation.

4.1.5 Education Status of Children.

For every human being, education is an important thing as food, cloth and shelter. It is also a fundamental right for every human being. Education helps to develop society. Education is the basic requirement to develop the personality of every individual. Without education, nobody can achieve success. Considering this very fact is an important thing. The following tabular-data has tried to find out the educational status of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers.

Table-6: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Sex According to Education Status

| Educational status | Boys | | Girls | | Total% | |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | | |
| Illiterate | 26 | 31.0 | 7 | 43.7 | 33.0 | |
| Literate | 58 | 69.0 | 9 | 56.3 | 67.0 | |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Educational Attainment | | | | | No. | % |
| Up to primary(1-5class) | 33 | 56.9 | 8 | 88.9 | 41 | 61.2 |
| Up to secondary(6-8class) | 25 | 43.1 | 1 | 11.1 | 26 | 38.8 |
| Total | 58 | 100.0 | 9 | 100.0 | 67 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey- 2007

Table-6 shows that a large number of the children are deprived of 'Right to Education'. Out of total (100) respondents, 33 percent children are illiterate and rests are literate. But all the literate children have discontinued the schooling.

Among the 67 percent literate children, 61 percent have attained up primary level of education and 39 percent have attained up to lower secondary level of education.

Gender variation in literacy shows that the share of the boys is comparatively lower (57%) than that of girls (67%) in up to primary level. But the proportion of girls in up to lower secondary level is only 11.1 percent of boys (43%).

Children left their study for sake of work, which are categorized in the row of 1 to 5 and 6 to 8 grades. During the survey period, no one was studying at school.

4.1.6 Reason for Discontinuing Education

Direct and indirect costs are also the disincentives to admit the child in the school for a family of lower economical class. Although the primary education is free in Nepal, other types of expenditures such as uniform, costs indirect charges. Most of the children have left the school due to the poverty of their parents.

If the parents have to send their children to school, they do not have to pay for the school costs. On the other hand they can get some support from their children in the day to day work even the children can earn some money. Hence, children have to leave the school.

Table-7: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers according to Reasons for Discontinuing Education

| Reasons | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Household Poverty | 35 | 41.7 | 7 | 43.7 | 42.0 |
| Expectation of better life | 17 | 20.2 | 1 | 6.3 | 18.0 |
| Work load at home | 9 | 10.7 | 2 | 12.5 | 11.0 |
| Death of earning family members | 3 | 3.6 | 1 | 6.3 | 4.0 |
| Not sent by parents | 14 | 16.7 | 3 | 18.7 | 17.0 |
| Others | 8 | 7.1 | 2 | 12.5 | 8.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field survey, 2007

Table-7 clearly shows that the major reasons for non-schooling or dropping out of school are the household poverty (42%). Most of children reported that they have little land to grow food for themselves around the year. Their parents have no other sources of income. They were compelled to discontinue schooling. Among the respondents, 18 percent left the school in expectation of better life, 17 percent not sent by parents, 11 percent workload at home and 4 percent death of earning family members. 8 percent of other reasons which was long distance of the school, failed in school exam and influenced by others.

4.2 Family Background

Family structure parent's educational level and economic condition are the major responsible factors for child labors family status. Our society has a different complicated system. Parents of child marriages if the parent of a child will die or leave the family (especially mother's death died). And that is the reason why in most of the cases, the children

should be victimized of the step-mother/father and less case, interest and protection would be there by their parents. This chapter tries to deal over the family background of the child labour.

4.2.1 Family Size

The socio-economic reason is the main cause for the size of the family. We see that poor family normally have bigger family sizes. A poor child is compelled to work in the labour market because of the large family member. The family members recorded during the interviews after asking the questions about the total number of family members they have.

Table- 8: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Their Family Size

| Family Size | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Less than 5 | 21 | 25 | 3 | 18.7 | 24.0 |
| 5-8 | 48 | 57.1 | 8 | 50.7 | 56.0 |
| 9 and above | 15 | 17.9 | 5 | 31.3 | 20.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field survey, 2007

Table 8 describes that out of the total child labourers 56 percent have the family size 5-8, 24 percent have 5 or less family size and 20 percent have 9 or above 9 family size. The table indicates that most of the children are from the bigger family members. Most of the big families have to face the problem of food cloth and basic necessities of life because of the limited economic resources and income. So, according to this table, children were unable to get proper care or guidance along with education and other facilities from their family and left the home.

4.2.2 Parental Status

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization. That's why, it is very necessary to know about their family background or parental status for the reason of their involvement in Hotel/Restaurants.

If mother or father is not alive then the life of children turns downwards. But in some cases small children are also compelled to work, to support the parents although their parents are with them.

Table- 9: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by parental Status at Home

| Parental Status (alive/dead) | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Father Alive | 68 | 81.0 | 11 | 68.7 | 79.0 |
| Father Deceased | 16 | 19.0 | 5 | 31.3 | 21.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mother Alive | 62 | 73.8 | 8 | 50.0 | 70.0 |
| Mother Deceased | 22 | 26.2 | 8 | 50.0 | 30.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey 2007

Table 9 shows that 19 percent boy and 31 percent girls are without their father. Similarly, 26 percent boys and 50 percent girls are without mother. But majority of the respondents have their parents alive (79 percent have father alive and 70 percent have mother alive).

Either one's or both of the parents' death leads to fulfill the vacancy by step-parents, which is one of the main reasons for driving children out of their home. But this observation may not be true in all

cases because most of the children of this study were from those families where both parents are alive. Thus, this shows that their families had not time to ‘think’ about them and were occupied on fulfilling daily hand to mouth problem.

4.2.3 Parental Education

Parents’ literate rate is also important factor for carrier development of their children. If parents are educated they naturally become more conscious about their children’s education. But illiteracy of parents is generally ignorance and is perhaps the major reason for the wide-spread use of child labourers in different sectors.

Table-10: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Their Parental Literacy Status

| Parental Literacy Status | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Father Literate | 13 | 15.16 | 2 | 12.5 | 15 |
| Mother Literate | 5 | 5.9 | 1 | 6.2 | 6 |
| Both Literate | 8 | 9.5 | 2 | 12.5 | 10 |
| Both Illiterate | 58 | 69.0 | 11 | 68.8 | 69 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Out of the total respondents, about 15 percent’s fathers were literate and only 6 percent’s mothers were literate. Majority of both father’s and mothers of the respondent

Were illiterate (69%). Fortunately, 10 percent of both father and mother of respondents were found literate.

4.2.4 Family Income

Most of the Nepali people are poor. It is the parent's main responsibility to fulfill the basic requirement of the family. The children of the unemployed, poor and incapable families must have to work for the family's survival because of the insufficient income and poor economy. Children are compelled to be a child labour.

Another believable fact shows that the parents earn sufficiently for their family but they can not maintain the properly because of some bad habits or unnecessarily extravagant habits. Thus these facts show that children are compelled to work due to the insufficient income of the family.

Table-11: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Their Family Income

| Family Income | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Sufficient | 4 | 4.8 | 2 | 12.5 | 6.0 |
| Just sufficient | 28 | 33.3 | 3 | 18.7 | 31.0 |
| Insufficient | 39 | 46.4 | 7 | 43.8 | 46.0 |
| Do not know | 13 | 15.5 | 4 | 25.0 | 17.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 11 shows that only 6 percent respondent's family income is sufficient (enough to certain level and style). Among total respondents, 31.0 percent children's family income is just sufficient (tightly sufficient but no saving for education, health etc). As reported the 46.0 percent children's their family income is not sufficient (not enough for survival)

and 17 percent children do not know what the level of income of their families is.

4.2.5 Reasons for Leaving Home

Migration of people from one place to another in search of livelihood is our social reality where children are also a part. When a family is unable to earn sufficient for survival, then a child or whole family migrate for the sake of expectation of better life or work. Migration of child labour from rural to urban areas has been increasing rapidly day by day. The main cause of the migration is wide spread of poverty, landlessness, unemployment, hardships of life, lack of opportunities and expectation of livelihood. In such cases children also migrate with their parents but sometimes children run away themselves or their parents send them to the urban area.

Table-12: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Their Reasons for Leaving Home

| Causes | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No | % | |
| Poor Economic Condition | 39 | 46.4 | 6 | 37.5 | 45.0 |
| Advice of Friends | 12 | 14.3 | 1 | 6.3 | 13.0 |
| Expecting Better Life | 13 | 15.5 | 3 | 18.7 | 16.0 |
| Search For Job | 12 | 14.3 | 5 | 31.2 | 17.0 |
| Other* | 8 | 9.5 | 1 | 6.3 | 9.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

* Family Trouble, self will migration of the family and hard life in the village.

Table 12 shows that, majority of child labour (45%) left home due to the poverty. The various reasons for the children to go out of home for work is followed by advice of friends (13%), expecting better life (16%), and search for job (17%).

4.2.6 Arrival in Sauraha

People tend to migrate to the urban areas due to unemployment, lack of facilities, landlessness, and lack of opportunities, poverty and for the expectation of better life. Children also leave village and rural areas along with their parent and which ultimately creates unemployment problems to children in urban areas. Some children are compelled to work due to their own circumstances whereas some engage in work due to their own desire. Some are kept their by parents and some are brought by contractors for the employment in different areas such as domestic work, restaurant and bar, carpet factories , brick kilns, transportation and so on. Sauraha is a place of crowd of hotels and restaurants. There fore, the children are mainly engage in hotel and restaurants as a child labour in Sauraha.

Table- 13: Distribution of Hotels/Restaurant Child Labourers by the means of their Arrival

| Persons | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No | % | |
| Parents/ Guardians | 12 | 14.3 | 8 | 50.0 | 20.0 |
| Relatives/ Neighbors | 24 | 28.6 | - | - | 24.0 |
| Friends | 27 | 32.1 | 5 | 31.2 | 32.0 |
| Self Wanted | 21 | 25.0 | 3 | 18.8 | 24.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

From the table 13, it is clear to see that most of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers (32%) came to this study area with their friends.

Girls child labours came with their parents is high (50%) than boys child labours (14%), where as, some of them (24%) came with their one interest to look Sauraha and get proper job and relatives/neighbored (24%) also are the helpers of their arrival. The survey report shows that 20 percent child labourers had come to the Sauraha with their parents.

4.2.7 Duration of Away from Home

Child labourers are away from their home and are working in hotels and restaurants of the Sauraha. They are from different parts of country. Some are near from Sauraha and some are far from Sauraha. Due to the extensive load of work, they are deprived from going home in time. Their boss dose not provides leave and rest facilities in time to time which they should get as their working rule. Therefore, they generally remain solitude from their homes for long time.

Table-14: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Duration of Leaving Home

| Month | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| 0-3 | 25 | 29.8 | 7 | 43.7 | 32.0 |
| 3-6 | 23 | 27.4 | 4 | 25.0 | 27.0 |
| 6-9 | 17 | 20.2 | 2 | 12.5 | 19.0 |
| 9-12 | 11 | 13.1 | 2 | 12.5 | 13.0 |
| Above 12 month | 8 | 9.5 | 1 | 6.3 | 9.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 14 shows that, most of the child labourers were out of home for 0 to 3 months, i.e. about 32.0 percent of total Hotel/Restaurant child labourers. Similarly, 27 percent were out of home for 3 to 6 months, 19 percent from 6 to 9 months and very few (9%) are to be in 12 or above months regularly. Some children were found to have left home just a few days before.

CHAPTER -V

WORKING CONDITION, INCOME STATUS, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

This chapter has four parts. The first part deals with the working condition and environment of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers, the second part deals with their income profile, the third part deals with their health condition and the fourth part deals with food availability and living condition of such children.

5.1 Working Condition

There can be found no written employment agreements between employer and employee when children engage in Hotel and Restaurants. As a result, the boss or owner of the Hotel/Restaurant treats the children as per his own will. Children have to work hard from early in the morning to the late night. They prepare food, serve the customers collect and wash the plates and glasses. They are provided limited food and very cheap labour charge. They are deprived of rest and health treatment facility. They have to tolerate the abuses and mischievous of the boss. Generally, the children of this sector are from poor economic class. Some of them are either the children of homeless and landless or orphans. Sometimes, such labourers have to become victims of sexual exploitation.

5.1.1 Types of Works

During the study period, child labours involved in Hotels and Restaurants were found working for a long hour. They were assigned to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning tables/floors, washing plates and glasses, serving and often doing some other extra works in employer's house also. They had very little choice and they are always at their order. In fact, this is one of the hidden areas of child labour

exploitation. The Hotel and Restaurants have been taking advantages employing the child as labourers, caring little for their working and living conditions.

Table-15: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by sex (gender) According to Their Types of Work by Their Working Condition

| Types of Work | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Cooking | 13 | 15.5 | 3 | 18.7 | 16.0 |
| Cleaning | 44 | 52.4 | 10 | 62.5 | 54.0 |
| Servicing | 21 | 25.0 | 2 | 12.5 | 23.0 |
| Other | 6 | 7.1 | 1 | 6.3 | 7.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

From the table 15, it is clear to see that majority of the child labour (54%) are engaged in cleaning the tables and dishes. There are 63 percent of girls in the cleaning work.

Similarly, there are only 23 percent child labourers, who are engaged in servicing work i.e. to provide menu chart, food, water and other things to the clients, which is corporately easy. There are 13 percent of girls in the servicing work and a little proportion (16 percent) of boys and girls employed for cooking.

5.1.2 Working Hours

According to children's Act (1992) of Nepal, the working hours for children should be limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week but this provision is not applied in the case of Hotel/Restaurant child labours

because they cannot get their minimum livelihood if they work 6 or less than 6 hours a day.

But from the survey, it is found out that most of the labourers in this field have to work more than 10 hours per day and they have had no holiday throughout a week.

Table-16: Distribution of Hotel/ Restaurant Child labourers by their working Hours per Day, 2007

| Working Hours | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| 7 to 10 | 17 | 20.2 | 5 | 31.3 | 22.0 |
| 10 to 12 | 35 | 41.7 | 7 | 43.7 | 42.0 |
| 12 and above | 32 | 38.1 | 4 | 25.0 | 36.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table-16 shows that, 42 percent hotel/ Restaurants child labourers work 10 to 12 hours per day. Majority of hem are those who stay at the working place. Similarly, 36 percent of them work more that 12 hours and only 22 percent for 7 to 10 hours a day.

During the study period, it I s also found out that workers who sleep at the Hotels/ Restaurant in the night have to work as “all time worker”. So, in practice these laws are not enforced and there is not legal security for them and the Hotel/ Restaurants masters can fire at any time.

5.1.3 Off time or Holiday

According to field survey, the range of the hotel/restaurant child labourers is working from 7 to 12, above hours per day. Table 17, provides a glimpse whether they get free time or not.

**Table-17: Distribution of Hotel/ Restaurant Child Labourers
According to whether they get Off Time/ Holiday**

| Off Time/ Holiday | Boys | | Girls | | Total |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Yes | 17 | 20.2 | 2 | 12.5 | 19.0 |
| No | 67 | 79.8 | 14 | 87.5 | 81.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Above table is clear to notify that, the majority of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers (81%) do not get off time or holiday and rest of them (19%) replied that they get little off time/holiday.

5.1.4 Perception towards Their Job

The perception towards their current job is presented in table 18.

Table-18: Perception towards Their Current Job

| Attitude | Boys | | Girls | | Total % | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | | |
| Satisfied | 50 | 59.5 | 9 | 56.3 | 59.0 | |
| Not Satisfied | 34 | 40.5 | 7 | 43.7 | 41.0 | |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| If not Satisfied (Reasons for dissatisfaction) | | | | | No. | % |
| Low wage | 13 | 38.3 | 2 | 28.6 | 15 | 36.6 |
| Wants to study | 6 | 17.6 | 2 | 28.6 | 8 | 19.5 |
| Lack of other facilities | 9 | 26.5 | 3 | 42.8 | 12 | 29.3 |
| Dislike the job | 6 | 17.6 | - | - | 6 | 14.6 |
| Total | 34 | 100.0 | 7 | 100.0 | 41 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 18 expresses that, out of total child labourers 59 percent reported that they have satisfaction with their present working life. The reasons behind their satisfaction are ‘Family poverty’. Most of them have to work for their livelihood, death of family members who used to earn. And 41 percent have to no satisfaction with their present working life.

Thirty- seven percent children reported that they are dissatisfied with wages. Among them, about 20 percent are complaining that they wanted to study and more than 29 percent complaining for not providing basic facilities by owner.

Overall, information indicates that there is high exploitation of children providing low wages and not availing low wages physical facilities and so on.

There is no unanimous opinion of child labourers regarding their job regulation. Some want to continue their job whereas some do not like. The following tabular data shows the categories of children about job regulation attitude.

Table-19: Distribution of the hotel/restaurant child labours by gender according to whether they want to continue the job.

| Particulars | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Yes | 43 | 51.2 | 8 | 50.0 | 51.0 |
| No | 25 | 29.8 | 5 | 31.2 | 30.0 |
| Do not Know | 16 | 19.0 | 3 | 18.8 | 19.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

As the table-19 states, 51 percent of child labourers do not want to give up jobs. They are willing to continue their present job because of many reasons such as available for food facilities how much they needed, not getting other proper job, facilities of cook training. But 30 percent of the child labourers reported that they do not want to continue the present job. 19 percent of the child labourers do not know about their continuity of job. The children who reported “do not know” may have been affected by the parents or guardians to decide their job continuation.

5.1.5 Previous work

Some Hotel/Restaurants child labourers are newly involved where as some had already worked in different sectors as a child workers before coming in hotel/restaurants.

Table-20: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurants child Labourers by their past Experience

| Have you worked before this job | Boys | | Girls | | Total % | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | | |
| Yes | 49 | 58.3 | 11 | 68.7 | 60.0 | |
| No | 35 | 41.7 | 5 | 31.3 | 40.0 | |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| If ‘Yes’ how many places | | | | | No. | % |
| One place | 35 | 47.4 | 9 | 81.8 | 44 | 73.3 |
| Two place | 14 | 28.6 | 2 | 18.2 | 16 | 26.7 |
| Total | 49 | 100.0 | 11 | 100.0 | 60 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table-20 explores: majority of the (60 %) Hotel/ Restaurant child labourers reported that they had worked previously in different sectors while, 40 percent had not worked. Previously at all, or they were at home before doing this work.

The study also reveals that majority of the child labourers (73%) were engaged in one place before working in the study areas rest of them (27%) were engaged in two places.

5.2 Income Profile

The child labourers are extremely exploited by the employers. They are provided very few wages or salary, they don't get rest and good health treatment facility, and they even don't get good food and accommodation.

5.2.1 Level of Income from the Work

As there is no legal agreement between employer and employee while engaging in job, the employees (Child Labourers) are compelled to accept any level of income on which the employer provides them. Some children are obliged to work only for food and accommodation with very minimum pocket money whereas others are working on the basis of salary but the salary is very low to their labour.

Table-21: Distribution of the Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Their Monthly Wages/Income

| Wages | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Rs. 300-600 | 17 | 20.3 | 4 | 25.0 | 21.0 |
| Rs. 601-800 | 36 | 42.8 | 10 | 62.5 | 46.0 |
| Rs. 801-1000 | 19 | 22.6 | 2 | 12.5 | 21.0 |
| Rs. 1000 Above | 12 | 14.3 | - | - | 12.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Above table shows that most of the children are working in very low wages. Children who got facilities of including accommodation (21%) are getting Rs. 300 to 600 as salary. Majority of the respondents are (46%) paid in the range of Rs. 601 to 800 per month. Comparatively children with more ages are getting more wages than the small children. 21 percent receive wages ranging between Rs. 801 to 1000 per month. Only 12 percent of respondents reported that they are getting wages, more than Rs. 1000 per month.

5.3 Health and Nutrition

The child labourers frequently suffer from headache, fever, typhoid and so on. They are helped by their friends and their boss while they become ill.

Lack of balance diet, lack of rest, hard working beyond the physical capacity is the common causes of their illness and their own negligence such as not bathing, not washing clothes.

5.3.1 Health Status

“Health is wealth”. So, good health is the most essential part of life in every living being. An unhealthy person can do nothing good. An unhealthy person always becomes physically as well as mentally back in society. Health is the primary concern in any study of human being. Table 22 presents the health condition of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers.

Table-22: Distribution of the Hotel/Restaurant according to Child Labours whether they suffered from Illness during Work

| Suffered Disease | Boys | | Girls | | Total % | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | NO. | % | No. | % | | |
| Yes | 13 | 15.5 | 5 | 31.3 | 18.0 | |
| No | 71 | 84.5 | 11 | 68.7 | 82.0 | |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| If 'Yes' | | | | | No. | % |
| Before this job | 8 | 61.5 | 2 | 40.0 | 10 | 55.6 |
| After this job | 5 | 38.5 | 3 | 60.0 | 8 | 44.4 |
| Total | 13 | 100.0 | 5 | 100.0 | 18 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table-22, explores that 82 percent of the working children seem to have good health condition. However, only 18 percent have been found to be physically weak i.e. suffered with disease such as fever, headache, chest ache, and problems of ear, throat and many others.

In field survey, it is found out that 56 percent respondents were suffering from either of the diseased before working in this job and 44 percent of them were suffering, after working in the Hotel/Restaurant.

5.3.2 Solving the Problem

All the human beings are in need of help either directly or indirectly. So, every person associates with other in society. Child labourers also have to face many problems and they are in need of the person who can solve their problems. They are supported and helped by different persons while they are in need of help. The Table-23 displays the problems of children during the sickness.

Table-23: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child labourers by the way of solving their Problems

| Assistants | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Employer | 23 | 27.3 | 7 | 43.7 | 30.0 |
| Guardians | 14 | 16.7 | 2 | 12.5 | 16.0 |
| Self | 34 | 40.5 | 4 | 25.0 | 38.0 |
| Friends | 13 | 15.5 | 3 | 18.8 | 16.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table-23 reveals that, majority of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers (38%) reported that if they are in any types of trouble, they solve the problems with themselves. Similarly, 30 percent labourers depend on their employer, 16 percent on their guardians such as parents, brothers, uncles, aunts and sister. And also 16 percent child labourers share the problems with their friends.

5.3.3 Daily Food Intake

Food is the basic need of human beings for good health proper food should be taken in proper time. Unbalanced, insufficient and untimely foods do not provide proper energy and health to body. Table-24 presents feeding facilities of child labourers.

Table-24: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labours by their Fooding Facility

| Per Day | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Two times | 47 | 56.0 | 9 | 56.2 | 56.0 |
| Three times | 30 | 35.7 | 6 | 37.5 | 36.0 |
| More than three times | 7 | 8.3 | 1 | 6.3 | 8.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

The above Table-24 shows that, majority of the child labourers (56%) take two times per day and 36 percent of them take three times. Eight percent of the total Hotel/Restaurant child labours eat food more than three times per day. In my observation, after asking the child labourers, it is found that they take rice, curry and daal as their daily meal and the Boss also takes the same food as the labourers take.

5.3.4 Living Condition

Living/Sleeping condition refers to whether there is a separate living or sleeping room for the hotel/restaurant child labourers or not. The details are shown in table-25.

Table-25: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their Living Condition

| Separate Living/Sleeping Room | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Yes | 37 | 44.0 | 5 | 31.3 | 42.0 |
| No | 47 | 56.0 | 11 | 68.7 | 58.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table-25 shows that, it is clear that; majority of the respondents (58%) has to no separate sleeping room, where as, 42 percent separate. Among females only 31 percent have their separate room for living/sleeping to stay for night. The labourers, who do not have separate living room, stay either in common living room or inside the hotel's dining hall, over the tables.

5.3.5 Future Ambition of the Child Labour

Children are called the future of the nations. But most of the respondent found unanswered about their future during the study. Since, they have made no future plan in their mind. They depend on fate and move by their fate and never find their plan come true. So, they are unanswered.

Table-26: Distribution of Hotels/Restaurant Child labourers by their Future Ambition

| Ambition | Boys | | Girls | | Total % |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Driver/Conductor | 12 | 14.3 | - | - | 12.0 |
| Official Workers | 14 | 16.7 | 3 | 18.7 | 17.0 |
| Hotels Owners | 17 | 20.2 | 1 | 6.3 | 18.0 |
| Self/Good Cook | 23 | 27.4 | 7 | 43.7 | 30.0 |
| Don't Know | 18 | 21.4 | 5 | 31.3 | 23.0 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Above table shows that, 12 percent of respondent wants to be driver/conductor. Another 17 percent want to be official worker. Among them majority (30%) want to be Hotel/Restaurant safe and good cook where they can earn some more money and can work with more facilities.

Another 18 percent want to own a hotel. A large number of respondents (23%) do not know that they will be in the future.

Almost all the child labours carry at least one vision what he/she should like to be in future. Ambition depends on the environment where they are staying. Therefore, neither can they give actual and concrete vision nor they can isolate themselves. This is why; they never carry any firm and great ambition. This vision given by the small and less developed mind of child labour having no education shows that they are not getting proper environment.

5.3.6 Personal Message

Approximately all the child labourers have single message from their side that is, **“Do not work like us”**.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

The existence of child labour is not a new phenomenon. Children are found to engage in almost all the sectors of employment. In Nepal, poverty, illiteracy, unhealthy and unemployment are the prevailing characteristics which are effecting each and every sectors of human lives including child, where children are forced to work and there is virtually no sector in which children are not employed. From such kind of involvement, not only they have been deprived of basic necessities but also suffered from abuse, exploitation, neglect, humiliation and disease and as a result they miss their normal childhood. However, this study is based on child labourers employed in hotels and restaurants of Sauraha, one of the major areas of child labour but there have been few researches and studies in this field. So, this study is expected for the great importance in the context of selected study area.

The objectives of the study are, to find socio-economic condition, to examine the present working condition and to observe the cause and actual problem, to recommend measures of their situation, to make awareness and to solve the problems of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers. Both primary and secondary datum data have been used and various research techniques, interview, observation and case studies were applied to collect the required data for the study.

Significant and necessary Literature was reviewed to clarify the issue, which give feedback. The national and international provisions on child rights were explained and implementation and effectiveness are tried to be found which gives strength for survey study. In field survey,

100 Hotel/Restaurant child labourers up to the age of 14 were interviewed on the basis of random sampling testing.

The major findings of this study are summarized as follows.

- Out of 100 Hotel/Restaurant child labourers interviewed, 84 percent are boys and 16 percent are girls. Data shows Hotel/Restaurant child labourers in their respective age and sex, selected with more boys than girls.
- In this study, the sampled child labourers are found coming from different 15 districts and 5 percent is from neighboring country, India.
- A wide diversity is observed in the cast/ethnic composition of child labourers in Sauraha, Chitwan. Most of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers (21%) are found from Chhetri cast.
- A large number of the children are deprived of the right to education. Out of total (100) respondent 33 percent children are illiterate and rests of others (67%) are literate. Among the literate children 61 percent are from up to primary and 39 percent were from up to lower secondary. During the survey period, no one was studying at school.
- The major reason (42%) for not joining or dropping out of school is found as household poverty. 18 percent left the school in expectation of better life, 17 percent not send by parents, 11 percent work load at home, 4 percent death of earning family member and 8 percent left school by the various other causes.
- Among the total respondents, 13 percent were in 6 to 8 age group, 34 percent were in 9 to 11 age group and majority of them (53%)

were in 12 to 14 age group (ranks with ascending to descending order).

- Out of total child labourers visited, 56 percent have the family size. 5-8, 24 percent have less than 5 family sizes and 20 percent have or above family size.
- Out of total children selected from interview, 19 percent boys and 31 percent girls are fatherless. Similarly, 26 percent boys and 50 percent girls are motherless. But majority of the respondents have their parents (79 percent have father and 70 percent have mother) alive.
- Among the respondents' family about 15 percent fathers are literate and only 6 percent mothers are literate. Majority of the parents of respondents are found illiterate (69 %). Fortunately, 10 percent of parents of respondents are found literate.
- Main occupation of 63 percent respondents is agriculture. About 22 percent are wage labours and domestic services, 9 percent are service and 6 percent do business. As stated by respondent some father or mother of child labourers does not do any work.
- The study explores that 6 percent respondents' family income is sufficient. Among total respondents, 31 percent children's family income is just sufficient. As reported by the 46 percent children, family income is not sufficient and 17 percent do not know what the level of their families is.
- It is found that the main reason for leaving home is because of their family poverty that accounts for (45%). This is followed by the advice of friends (13%), expecting better life (16%), search for job (17%) and other 9 percent also made up important causes.

- Most of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers (32%) came to the Sauraha with their friends.
- With reference to mobility, most of the child labourers are out of home for 0-3 months, i.e. 32 percent of total, child labourers and (9%) are found to be in above 12 months.
- Child labours involved in hotels and restaurants are found working for a long hour. They are compelled to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning tables/floors, washing plates and glasses, serving and often doing some other extra work is in sometimes become odd too
- A large percentage of children (42%) Hotel/Restaurant child labourers work 10 to 12 hours per day. This is followed by (36%) working more than 12 hours and 22 percent, 7 to 9 hours a day.
- Majority of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers (81%) do not get off time.
- 59 percent of the children expressed their satisfaction with their present working life. About 41 percent children were dissatisfied due to low wages (37%), wants to study (20%), lack of other facilities (29%) and (15%) dislike of the job.
- Of the total, 51 percent are satisfied and 19 percent are do not satisfied about job continuation and 30 percent are not satisfied with current job because of hard work, low wage and no good employer. They are working still because of poverty, not getting other proper job.
- Most of the child labourers (60%) had worked previously in different sectors such as domestic, porter, Hotel/Restaurant while

40 percent did not work previously. They were at home before doing this work.

- All of the children engaged in this sector, get low wages. Most of them were paid in the range from Rs. 601 to 800 (46%) in a month. Similarly, 21 percent in the range of Rs.300 to 600 and again the same percent (21%), 801 to 1000 and only 12 percent get more than Rs. 1000 in a month. They also get free food and lodging facilities.
- Children suffered from headache, fever, typhoid and so on. At that time most of them are helped by the employer and some of them help by their friends.
- Majority (82%) of child labourers were not suffering from any kind of disease. That is, 82 percent of them were healthy.
- Majority of the child labourers (56%) use to take food two times a day, 36 percent three times and only 8 percent more than three times a day.
- They have 58 percent common bedroom facilities and 42 percent have separate living bedroom facilities.
- Among the total child labourers, most of them have an aim to be a safe/good cook (30%) followed by aimless (23%).
- Approximately all of the child labourers want to convey message **“don’t work like us”**.

6.2 Conclusions

The extreme household poverty is the leading cause of child labour in general and Hotel/Restaurant child labourers 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.

In Nepal, every sectors of employment do not act from child workers and gradually this trend has been growing. The present study shows child labourers in Hotel/Restaurant working under hazardous and exploitative condition as well as unhealthy working environment. As the study explored, a majority of children have preferred, work over education because they failed to distinguish between the two. This is where awareness has failed on the other hand; it was found that, children have to support their family due to the poor economic condition. As a result, they have to leave school or they can not go to study.

Most of the families of the child labourers 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. As an ultimate choice, parents are under compulsion to let their children go anywhere that offers at least food and shelter. Sometimes, not only children but also the family migrates for work from one place to another place. Such family cannot survive easily in the city, which leads to compromise their children work in restaurant in nominal wages.

Children have to do all kinds of work in hotels and restaurants like cooking, cleaning tables, washing pots, serving meal, washing clothes, decorating gardens etc. Most of the workers in this field have to work for more than 12 hours. Some of them have to work as “all times workers” mainly who have to get facility of accommodation. They even have to

work in employers' house for his personal works. Their salary is not fixed. They got that much money, how much the boss wished.

At last it is conducted that the child workers in hotels and restaurants are one of the worst forms of child labour. It is not only the extreme household poverty but also parents' illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, lack of employment opportunities and weak legal enforcement are also the contribution factors for children to be engaged on such labour.

The necessity of today is, to protect working children from exploitation abuses, improper influence, illiteracy, ignorance and hazardous condition to develop their physical mental, social and moral development.

Generally, in most of the studies, illiterate child worker are found more than the literate child workers. But, in my case study, I found vice-versa, which is the “**uniqueness**” of my study. In others' studies, the local child workers are found not extremely more than my case study, which is the “**another unique**” feature of my finding. It is the conclusion of my study.

6.3 Recommendation

On the basis of the analysis of this study, the following recommendations are drawn to formulate and adopt the policies by the government, non-government agencies and individuals if the situation of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers is to be improved or to be protected from hazardous condition.

- Leading cause behind the child labours is the poverty of the families. So, the appropriate economic planning, policies and programmes should be introduced to eradicate the poverty and

improve the situation of the child labour. Once the problem of poverty is toward improvement, the families should be less dependent in children's earning

- Free vocational and skill development training programmes should be launched in rural areas specially targeting poor families.
- Generally, children working in hotels and restaurants are working for long hours. But according to children's Act 1992 and other laws, working more than 8 hours is prohibited. So, it is necessary to strictly enforce the existing laws and follow up.
- Exploitation of a child is crime. Any form of exploitation of child labourers should be strictly treated as mentioned by the law.
- The trend of migration to cities from the village. So, employment opportunities should be created in the rural areas, which discourage the migration.
- The present study shows majority of the child labourers come from the illiterate parents. Thus, it needs an urgent awareness programmed targeting to both parents and employers to protect right of child.
- The concerned institution should be well organized to take special care and support of the child labourers.
- Non-governmental organizations, semi-governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations should be mobilized in to safeguard the interests of child labourers.
- Primary education should be made compulsory and informal education should be given to the illiterate family.

6.4 Future Area of Research

The results of this study do not cover the situation of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers in all urban centers in Nepal. The study therefore should be conducted in additional urban centers with different characteristics to help understand overall attributes and incidents of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers in urban Nepal.

Even in the study area, the information from the side of the parents of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers has not been explored. Detailed information like attitudes and perceptions of parents and employers are necessary to invoke the reality behind the cause of being child labourers.

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ANNEX

Tribhuvan University

Central Department of Rural Development

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Child Labourers in Hotels and Restaurant of Sauraha

Chitwan District, 2007

QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Personal

Name:

Age:

Religion:

Home Address:

Sex:

Caste Group:

B. Family Background

1. What is the size and structure of your family?

- a. Joint/Separate
- b. No. of members
- c. Parents: Mother/Father/None.

2. Sources of Family Income

- a. Agriculture
- b. Wage Labour
- c. Domestic Service
- d. Service (Govt. /Private)
- e. Business
- f. Other

3. Do your parents earn sufficient income for family?

- a. Yes
- b. No

4. Does your family have own house?

- a. Yes
- b. No

5. Do you have any family members together in Sauraha?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If 'Yes' specify-----.

6. What type of work you used to perform when you were staying with family?

- a. Farming
- b. Study
- c. Domestic work
- d. Other (specify)

7. Why did you leave your home village?

- a. Advice of friends.
- b. Poor economic condition.
- c. Family trouble.
- d. Expecting better life.
- e. Search for job.
- f. Self will.
- g. Other.

C. Education Status

1. What is your educational status?

- a. Literate
- b. Illiterate

If 'yes' specify the classes-----.

2. Why did you leave your school?

- a. Work at home
- b. Personal will
- c. No reason
- d. Not send by parents
- e. Other (specify)

3. How did you feel when your friends were going to school?
 - a. Want to go to school
 - b. Jealous
 - c. Nothing
 - d. Other
4. If you are given opportunity to study, do you want to continue?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

D. Working condition at work place

1. What type of work do you perform?
 - a. Cooking
 - b. Cleaning
 - c. Servicing
 - d. Other
2. What brought you here in Sauraha?
-----.
3. What are the reasons to work?
 - a. Poverty
 - b. Death of earning member
 - c. Other
4. How many hours do you have to work in a day?
 - a. 2- 6 hours
 - b. 7-9 hours
 - c. 10-12 hours
 - d. 12 and above hours
5. Do you get holiday (off time)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

If 'No' specify -----.

6. Is this your first work place?
a. Yes b. No
If 'No' why did you leave your previous work?
7. What is your wages/salary per month?
a. Wage/Salary Rs. 300-600
b. Wage/Salary Rs. 601-800
c. Wage/Salary Rs. 801-1000
d. Wage/Salary above Rs. 1000
8. Whether income is sufficient or not?
a. Yes b. No
9. Do you send money to your parents?
a. Yes b. No
- 9.1. If 'Yes' how much money do you send?
-----.
- 9.2. How many times do you send in a year?
a. One time
b. Two time
c. Three time
10. How is about your living condition?
-----.
11. Do you live either with company or alone?
-----.
12. How many workers/labourers sleep in a room?
-----.
13. What is about toilet and bathing?
-----.
14. Do you get salary yourself or other takes it?
-----.

15. Does your boss provide you over time wage/salary?

- a. Yes
- b. No

16. Does the boss employ you other personal works?

- a. Yes
- b. No

E. Health, Food and Shelter

1. Have you ever been sick since working here?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If 'Yes' specify the nature-----.

2. How did you get better?

- a. Natural treatment
- b. Hospitalized
- c. Consulted with doctor
- d. As it is

3. How do you arrange your shelter?

-----.

4. Is your sheltering place rented or personal/office accommodation?

-----.

5. Is your shelter well ventilated?

-----.

6. How do you manage food?

-----.

7. How many times do you can eat?

- a. One time in a day
- b. Two times in a day
- c. Three times in a day
- d. Four times in a day

8. What are the commonly eaten foods?

-----.

If 'Yes' what do you want to do?

- a. Go back to home village
- b. Study
- c. Other

2. What is your future ambition?

-----.

3. Where do you use your income?

- a. Food
- b. Cloth
- c. Smoking/Alcohol
- d. Entertainment
- e. Save
- f. Other

4. Do you know any organization about work for the betterment of child labour?

- a. Yes
- b. No

5. If you have any message from your side?

-----.

