

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Child labour has been one of the critical and neglected issues for a long time. It is a universal phenomenon that no country has been out of these problems. However, receiving a worldwide attention in recent years, the problems have been still critical. It is due to the poverty, that compels parents to make to children work for wages and the employer never hesitates to take advantage of it because of ineffective child right implementation and abundant profit by them. The ILO conventions have had a significant influence nationally and internationally and most have been incorporated in national legislation. Nevertheless, the gap between principle and practice can become a chasm. Millions of children currently fall victim to this failure to implement minimum age legislation and provide universal schooling. Many children worldwide work in extremely dangerous situation and in exploitative and abusive condition. The types of hazards children face very according to the occupation involved and specific working condition. The nature and extent of child labour, its forms, and severity of its exploitation vary from one region to another according to the country.

Nepal is a state in transition; with increasing exposure to the outside world, modernization is catching fast. Within the traditional society struggling to modernize, a wide range of social exploitation is to be found. While some of these are rooted in the history of Nepal, others are appearing as part of the drive towards development. Children are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and it is imperative that their rights are protected.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) considers that child labour becomes exploitation when it implies too young full-time workers, too many hours of labour per day, immoderate physical, social and psychological constraints, dangerous and potentially health-damaging working conditions, insufficient earnings, immoderate responsibilities, and when it constitutes an hindrance to access to education and an infringement of children's dignity (examples: slavery and sexual exploitation).

Child labour is, generally speaking, work by children that harms them or exploits them in some way (physically, mentally, morally, or by blocking their access to education).

Child labour is a worldwide problem, but it particularly affects children in developing countries. Child labour is characterized by full-time work at too early of age, and too many hours spent working. The work often exerts undue physical, social, or psychological stress, hampers access to education, and may be detrimental to social and psychological development. The ILO's Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labour recently estimated that 211 million children or 18% of children aged 5-14, are economically active worldwide. 60% of these working children live in Asia, and 23% in sub-Saharan Africa. Most economically active children are employed in agriculture. For example, in Nepal 85% of economically active children are in agriculture. In Cambodia, the rate is 73% while in Morocco it is 84%.

Defining child labour has been often varied in terms of what amount of work could be called labour and what could be called a work and socialization, often age bars are varied in different context, social and economic status of the community influences the general peoples' perception and understanding on child labour. In spite of varied definition and criteria, child labour definitions have uniformly considered the adverse effect on children's health, morality, safety, education and developmental factors. Thus, not all the works a child does fall into the category of child labour.

Child labour has been globally understood as work undertaken by children under the legal minimum working age, as well as by children above the legal minimum age but under the age of 18 under slavery like, hazardous or other exploitative conditions and considered by international treaties to be prohibited. Hazardous form of child labour is the form of work that fall into the category as determined by each country through their legal instruments. Nepal has provided a list of hazardous form of child labour sector in the annex of child labour prohibition and regulation act 2001.

Child labour is a violation of children's rights and internationally established standards such as the ILO convention no.138 minimum age for employment, ILO Convention on worst form of childlabour no.182, ILO convention on forced labour, Convention on the Rights of Child. These international instruments are applicable to Nepal too. At domestic level, the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2063 provisions of rights of child, the child

labour prohibition and regulation act together with labour act and children's welfare act has also made use of child labour as a punishable crime.

Child labour is not just a violation of law rather it affects the moral, social, physical and cognitive development of a child and often endangers their life and future preventing their educational opportunities and confining them within the will and order of employers.

Children are future of the nation. They are the beginner of every new generation. Childhood stage is the most effective stage of human development. So the type of life, a human being lives depend on the development period of children. A large number of working children are deprived in various ways and are in high risk. So these economically active children are child labours and those children who are deprived, harassed and at risk, are very serious and challenging issues of Nepal currently (CWIN, 2008).

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

Child Labour has existed in Nepal as one of the major challenges on child rights protection and promotion. Child labour has been defined in various ways considering various social, economic, cultural and legal bases. Due to the complexities and lack of common definition of child labour and child work, gray space is in existence allowing child labour to flourish.

Child labour, is an important part of Nepalese society, is consequence of exploitative socio- economic and political reality of the country which is a still a bitter reality of many third world countries. Thus child labour is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world. Like other developing countries, the rural communities in Nepal are going through a painful period created by increasing social injustice, economic exploitation and backwardness. The growing marginalization among the rural population, rural migration and urbanization has also contributed to an increase in the magnitude of child labour exploitation (CWIN 2008).

The Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2008 estimates the child population between 5 and 17 years of age to be 7.77 million, which is about 33 per cent of the total population in the country. Children constitute an integral part of the workforce engaged in both the formal and the informal sector. This report, based on the data obtained during NLFS 2008, estimates that about 3.14 million children, i.e. about 40.4 per cent of the child population in the 5 to 17 year age group, may be classified as children in employment (commonly called working children). Among these working children, the report further estimates that 1.60 million children, or almost 51 per cent of all working children, fall into the category of child labour. Within the child labour category, 0.62 million children have been identified, as being engaged in what is called hazardous work. Child labour has been widespread in Nepal for many centuries, mostly in rural areas as part of the normal process of socialization. In the countryside children always worked and continue to work, long hours alongside their parents in the fields and at home. Although the participation rate for children in Nepal is estimated at about 40.4 per cent, there is a significant difference between that of girls (47.6 per cent) and that of boys (36.1 per cent). In Nepal, the majority of children are found working in the agricultural sector, followed by services, manufacturing and other sectors. They are mostly employed informally as domestic servants, porters, rag pickers or carpet factory workers, as well as in restaurants and in the transportation sector. Depending on the sector, children may have to work long hours, carried heavy loads and face the risk of sexual exploitation.

Exploitation of child labour in this part of the world is inhuman and intolerable. The pattern of child labour in Nepal is similar to other developing countries where children work in undesirable's occupation, their wages are low as compared to the adult workers and their rights are not recognized. Child labour in Nepal has two different dimensions one is connected with rapid growth of urbanization. Children are engaged in various occupations such as manufacturing carpets, the construction of roads and buildings, quarrying, and mining and as a domestic servant. The other dimensions are the traditional areas of work such as agriculture, animal husbandry, pottery and other family operated business (CWIN 2008).

Child labour remains a major economic and social phenomenon in Nepal. According to the National Child labour Survey undertaken in 1997, 1.660 million children out of 6.2225 million children aged between 5 and 14 years are economically active. The large

parts of (1.576 million) of the economically active children are engaged in agriculture sector followed by service sector and communication and transportation sector. Based on several studies conducted under IPEC Time Bound Programmed it is estimated there are 127,143 children working in the worst forms of child labour- as bonded labour rag pickers, porters, domestic workers, in mines in the carpet sector and being trafficked. According to the same studies the children involved in these forms of child labour start working between the ages of 10 and 14. In addition, more than one- third of them are illiterate, and majority are school drop outs, who have been brought to their present workplace by their parents or relatives, it also appear they all have come from landless and relatively from large families (ILO-IPEC 2008 www.global.org).

The harsh living conditions and frequent natural disasters force economically weak people to compel their children to work and earn a livelihood to support family. Children work for a variety of reasons, as the stated by various literature the most important being poverty and the encouraged pressure upon them to escape from this troubles. Though children are not well paid, they still serve as major contributors to family income in developing countries. It is not always the poverty but the cause of poverty such as social suppression, unfair distribution of land, unemployment, bonded labour and social discrimination is responsible for the pushing children into the difficult circumstance.

Schooling problems also contribute to child labour, whether it is the inaccessibility of schools or the lack of quality education which drive parents to enter their children in more profitable search. Traditional factors such as rigid cultural and social roles in further limit educational attainment and increase child labour. The supply of child labour is accommodated by the demand of employers for cheap and flexible work force. They are often employed as compared to the adult because they are more vulnerable, cheaper to hire and less likely to demand higher wages or better working conditions.

According to UN convention on the right of child a child mean “every human being below the age of 18 years under the law applicable to child majority is attained earlier” (1989). The ILO convention 182 defines the child on article [2] as the term “child shall apply to all persons under the age of 18 years. The children act of Nepal 1992 defines “Child means the children who have not completed the age of 16 years. The children act of 1992 has strictly prohibited to work as labour that are below the age of 14 years. The children below 14 to 16 can work when they get facilities like less working hour 6 hour

per day and not more than 36 hours per week. In this way if they work for three hour they must get rest for half an hour.

The government has enacted the Children's Act (1992) However; the problem of child labours is escalating. Different forms of child labours are seen in various sectors and mode of life. The Large numbers of children are employed as hotel workers. In this study child labour is defined those workers who are under the age of 14 years, who work in small restaurant/tea shop(hotel), doing daily cleaning utensils, table, cooking and serving food, sweeping rooms etc.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Childhood is the formative stage of human life. A child begin in the formative stage can be modeled in anyway. It is the period to make them knowledgeable, capable, responsible citizen by including conducting values. If children are forced to work in the early stage of their life for their mere survival, they can't become the fully functioning member of the society nor can contribute to the society positively. It is the responsibility of the nation as well as the civil society, family and the individual to create the successful environments which protect them and their rights.

Hotel/restaurant child worker is common and wide spread phenomena in Nepal. The subsistence economy can hardly support people for their livelihood. The rural people send their children to the urban centre hoping their better future on the one hand and for earning money to support their family on the other. Thus hotel/restaurant child labour is not only the problem of an individual or a family but also the problem of the society.

Children are base for any country. They should be provided with health care, education and other important aspects of life. However, the majority of hotel child worker are living fearful and uncertain life. Most of the families are even unable to feed their children, so they send children in the city to work in hotel, restaurant, and tea shop with a prospect of better life. Most of the rural poor families leave their children when they can't afford basic food and education to live.

In Nepal child work has not been clearly defined yet and no national level study has been conducted about hotel/restaurant child worker. Although the constitution of Interim Nepal 2063 ensures the child rights and has prohibited the child worker to work in factories,

mines and other similar health hazards sector. The problem of hotel/restaurant child worker is increasing day by day. Instead of improvement in the situation, the present condition of Nepalese children is far below from satisfactory level. Many hotel children are compelled to work by the hotel owner and exploited them badly.

Child exploitation is the reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country, which is also a consequence of the feudal land holding system, which is a still a bitter reality of many third world countries (Pradhan, 2004). Thus, child labour is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world. Like other developing countries, the rural communities in Nepal are going through a painful period created by increasing social injustice, economic exploitation, and backwardness. The growing migration among the rural population, rural migration, and urbanization have also contributed to an increase in the magnitude of child labour exploitation. Child labour is not a new phenomenon in an agriculturally dominant country like Nepal; it is a part of parcels of the feudal economy. For years, child labour has been perceived as a way of life in this country. In the rural economy, children have played a significant role in the family subsistence. Such as fetching water, collecting firewood, grazing cattle, caring for children and supporting parents in the fields is the most common works that children in the rural areas perform. In addition, many children of poor families also have to support as a family breadwinner working as domestic servants in the homes of village merchants. This reality makes the children to migrate to the urban areas to search for happy life and this has led to the increase of child labour in urban areas.

Child labour in Nepal is not a new phenomenon. The child labour situation in Nepal is said to be worsening as development activities are being expanded. Migration of children to urban areas for employment is aggravating the child labour situation. However, there was not much concern over the practice and use of child labour in Nepal before 1990, when world summit for children highlighted the need of elimination of child labour from respective countries for healthy development of the children (Suwal et. al, 1997).

Beside these worst forms, child labour in restaurant/ hotel is also worst. The most popular field among the child workers in Chitwan is hotel boy which popularly known as hotel Kanchha(child worker). The word hotel Kanchha is a popularly used for those working children of hotel restaurant bar and tea shop. Over there they serve the customers, collect and was the dishes, clean the tables, cook in the kitchen. Besides, they should work

wherever their masters order them to do. According to the survey the average age of these working children ranges between 7-14 years (CWIN 1987:12) generally they are from the poor economic background. They are the children either of homeless and land less people or they are orphans.

According to the survey conducted in nineteen districts of five development regions of Nepal it is estimated that there are 71,767 restaurants child workers working in 20,505 teashops/ restaurants in Nepal. The survey depicts that the number of working children in each shop ranges from one to fourteen. Chitwan district alone has 2500 restaurants/teashops excepting tourists' standards restaurants. The number of working children in Chitwan district alone is 2921.

Children work for predominantly economic and social reasons. Children work because their families are poor, mostly as a result of inadequate access to productive assets-be it skills jobs, credit or land. They work because they perceive that the rewards received from the labour are greater than those from educational or because the quality of education inadequate (ILO, 2001). Generally, child labour is an imperfect substitute for unskilled adult labour in production. Most employers care only about the effective cost of work and will prefer children if and only they are effectively cheaper.

This dissertation is about the socio-economic condition of child labours of Ratnanagar Municipality area in which the following questions have been raised:

-) What socio-economic background do the child labours represent?
-) What causes enforce them to do work as a child worker?
-) What kind of relationships do they have with their owners?
-) What are the major problems faced by them?
-) What suggestion could be recommended for the improvement of the child labours?

The child labours strike me because they are near to the intellectuals. Even at the business centre, banks, finance, offices they are serving us at tea ship. And, we intellectuals accept their tea. So, this situation has touched me about them and their problematic situation.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study will be to find out actual information and true condition of the hotel child worker in Ratnanagar Municipality Area. Thus the specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- a) To study socio-economic profile that contributes in increasing child labour in Ratnanagar Municipality.
- b) To find out the economic support of children to the family.

1.4 Significance of the Study

How can the children make their future bright? Since they have no time to read, the working environment is not good for their health, there are no legislations for their job security and there is always a high rate of turnover therefore there is a need to understand the problems of hotel/restaurant child labourers. Since the issue of hotel/restaurant child labour is the issue of invisible child workforce.

The trend of hotel/restaurant child labour is ever on increasing and creating an untold number of problems. It is a single most important source of child exploitation and child abuse in the world today resulting in a high risk condition for children. It is because the children are much susceptible to all physical as well as psychological dangers and they are not much aware of their rights and protection against their lives.

The first and foremost step to protect them is to bring up their exact information and situation to real picture and to hold up the attention of the concerned authorities. Child labour is being gradually recognized by concerned sectors as a problem. Although the number of the study on child labour has been conducted especially focusing on child labour working on small restaurant/tea shop (hotel). Thus, it is expected that this study will be helpful to find out the exact situation of hotel child workers. Thus, this research would be helpful to search the remedies of problems faced by hotel child worker for concerned organization, academician and researcher. On the other hand, this study focus on child labour as a tea servant, therefore, this study is typical in present situation.

Moreover this study is expected to provide accurate information on child labour which might be helpful to those who are interested to conduct research in this field in future.

On the basis of the theoretical and empirical review of the literature, the conceptual framework has been designed for the purpose of this study. The primary causes of small restaurant/tea shop (hotel) worker are illiteracy, poverty, low income, geographic difficulties for proper settlement and pressure from upper class people, negligence of parents, discriminatory behavior and big family. Therefore the primary consequences are the creation of low chance for education, bad health, dropout, social conflict, malnutrition etc.

1.5 Limitations

This study has its limitation. It is just for the partial fulfillment of M.A. thesis, needless to say. So, the following are the limitations:

1. This study only includes the child labourers below 14 years of age.
2. This study is not a universal study because it covers a very small area of Ratnanagar, Tandi.
3. The research study presents the child labourers employed in small hotels and restaurants, this study does not cover big hotels, restaurants, and others sectors where the child labour is prevalent.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The text of this research report consists of five chapters. The first chapter deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and limitation. The second chapter represents review of literature related with the causes and condition of child labour in Nepal that also presents the conceptual framework of the study.

The third chapter describes the research methodology adopted for the study such as research design, nature and sources of data, sampling producer, techniques of data collection such as interview and observation than organization of the study.

The data analysis and presentation as well as working condition of the restaurant/hotel child workeris in the fourth chapter. The fifth chapter is representing summary, conclusion and presentation. Finally, References, Annexes are also given.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Review

Child labour has been recognized as a major social problem in Nepal. To address this problem many studies has been conducted to understand particular forms of child labour at the local and national level by various organization. Here, the researcher has tried to review about the child labour related subjects.

Children are the future of the nation. These children are known as child labour or child workers because they work to support their family. The rapid growth of urbanization and the increasing demand for labour, particularly cheap and unpaid labour has resulted the large number of child-labour flow from the rural areas. Many children are being pushed into the labour market as a part of family survival strategy. Child-labour means "A person in an age group of 5-14 employed for hire or reward in a full time basis and included as a self-employed child and child assisting his/her parent in their occupation for two or more hours. According to the UN convention on the right of the child, a child means "every child below the age of 18 years.

In Nepal according to the interim constitutions of Nepal 2063, "every person under 18 year is known as children." According to the Children Act of Nepal (2048), every people under the age of 18 are a child. According to the Children Act and Labour Act of Nepal (2048) the groups of children under the age of 16 years old are known as children. Below the age of 14 years children are restricted and prohibited to work as labourers.

Child labour is a widespread phenomenon in Nepal. Child worker in Nepal has been increasing day by day. A series of laws and acts prohibit intolerable form of child work and protect child rights and have been working to eliminate problems method to child labour but no substantial improvements have been achieved so far. In fact, due to economic stagnation, nature calamities and disease, internal conflict as well as implication of structural adjustment policy, child labour has emerged as a major social problem in Nepal. Thus, child labour is not only the problem of an individual or a family but also the problems of the society.

Children are our future. Child labour has been considered as a major social problem in Nepal. Nepal labour Act. 1992 defines the term child as a person below the age of 14

years. The term 'work' can simply be considered as "economic participation outside home" The term 'child labour' implies exploitation that children are working long hours for the pay, scarifying their health, education and childhood (New Wave, 1993). The term 'worker' Indicates a person employed in return for payment of salary or wage in every production process, in the labour related services, construction works and peasantry works. It is strictly prohibited to make the children below 14 years of age work as labour. But the children between 14-16 years of age can work only when there is the condition of less working hours, six hours per day and not more than 36 hours in week. They must be given time for rest in every half an hour.

Patterson (1943) defines that child labour is not only a problem of an individual or a family but it is also the problem in the society. Child labour may be regarded broadly as any work of the child under circumstances that interferes with the opportunities for physical development, education and recreation which are required. It is the working of children at unfit ages for unreasonable hours or under healthy conditions.

However, child labour exists everywhere in Nepal. No sector of labours is completely free from child exploitation (CWIN, 2008). Inadequacy and ineffective enforcement of labour legislation is the root cause of child employment. The problem of child labour cannot be eliminated overnight but it is not impossible as well. The supply of child labour will remain high if income-generating opportunities are not available to adult household members. The demand will remain high as long as child workers are paid lower wages than adult labour when laws are not enforced effectively.

State child labour as a humanitarian issue, which has achieved a worldwide attention in recent years and the concept is still emerging. As a human being, every child has inherent rights to justice, peace, and freedom and to all kinds of necessary for life such as education, healthcare, protection, love and respect. Information on child labour is relatively scarce because of general tendency to conceal it since child labour is illegal. Therefore, presenting a comprehensive picture of a child labour is a complex task.

2.2 Review of Problems

The rights of the child are both need and demand of the era, so none can deny the importance of their essence. Considerably, there has been progressive change in socio-cultural, political and economic attitudes of the people, community and the government of Nepal in the direction of child's right compared to previous years (CWIN, 2010). In this regard, it explains both government and the non- governmental agencies of the country that have been making effort to translate the spirit of the UN convention on the rights of the child into practice in spite of all these positive efforts and initiatives. However, different forms of child rights violations still exist in the country as an inevitable fact. Hotel/restaurant childlabour is an invisible form of child labour exploitation hiding behind the begging mask. Many employers feel that they are doing a big favor to the child and its family. There have been very little problems in this sector of unorganized child labour where no protection is granted either by laws or the trade unions. People tend to take it as an internal issue of hotel owner and rather ignore about what goes inside the workplace. That is apparently the reason why there has been a very little documentation about this matter.

But if we reject this simple distinction, we can define 'child labour' as that form of work in which a child is engaged which is determined to growth and development including child prostitution, bonded labour and the economic activities of street children (including begging and stealing). Family labour, which interfaces with a child's education, recreation on physical, mental or moral health would also be considered as child labour. Some forms of child work however clearly are beneficial to growth and development. Where, for example, schooling is inadequate and where work is part of the socialization process for the child.

ILO (1995) view that "child work" is a "potential learning experience for the child, and hence not harmful" but "child labour" as exploitative by nature and determined to the child's growing process, depriving the child of the rights to survive, development, protection and participation".

In fact, children do various types of works in different conditions. On one hand, the work is advantageous, encouraging a child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, social development without disturbing schooling, recreation and rest, on the other hand, it is tangible, and destructive such as prostitutes, boded child labour etc.

Children are foundation of hope for the whole nation. Child labour is a global phenomenon. The problem, however, is most critical in the least developed countries. Generally, in developed countries, children do not need to support their families; instead, parents support their children until they are capable. In underdeveloped countries, the reverse is true. Children must support their families economically through their labour or they are forced to leave home and survive independently. For this reason, the overwhelming majority of children in underdeveloped countries are child labourers (K.C et al., 1998).

A number of researches have been conducted regarding child labour. Child Labour in South Asia: Towards a UNICEF Strategy, a publication by UNICEF, ROSA defines childhood and it should be based on biological and psychological requirement of children by different, age group. The reading considers a need of discussion which will offer scientific reasons to determine the ages at which certain types of work cannot be performed without hindering the physical social, and emotional growth of the child, he explains the three major interventions-poverty alleviation, primary education and improvement of coping skills-can play a very important and decisive role in strengthening the community and family capacity to manage their own resources in the best interest of children eventually stimulating a significant shift of children from work to learning. Despite these revealing facts the reading evaluation is unable to direct and suggest the role of state in fulfilling these needs.

A report (report of Amsterdam conference in Netherlands on 26 and 27 Feb 1997) entitled on 'Combating the most intolerable forms of child labour: a global challenge' put the view that the exploitation of children is a violation of their human rights and gross waste of human potential- Child labour is one of the main source of child exploitation and abuse in the world today. The programmed developed by the conference was to focus on key areas such as education, enactment and enforcement of child labour legislation as well as poverty alleviation.

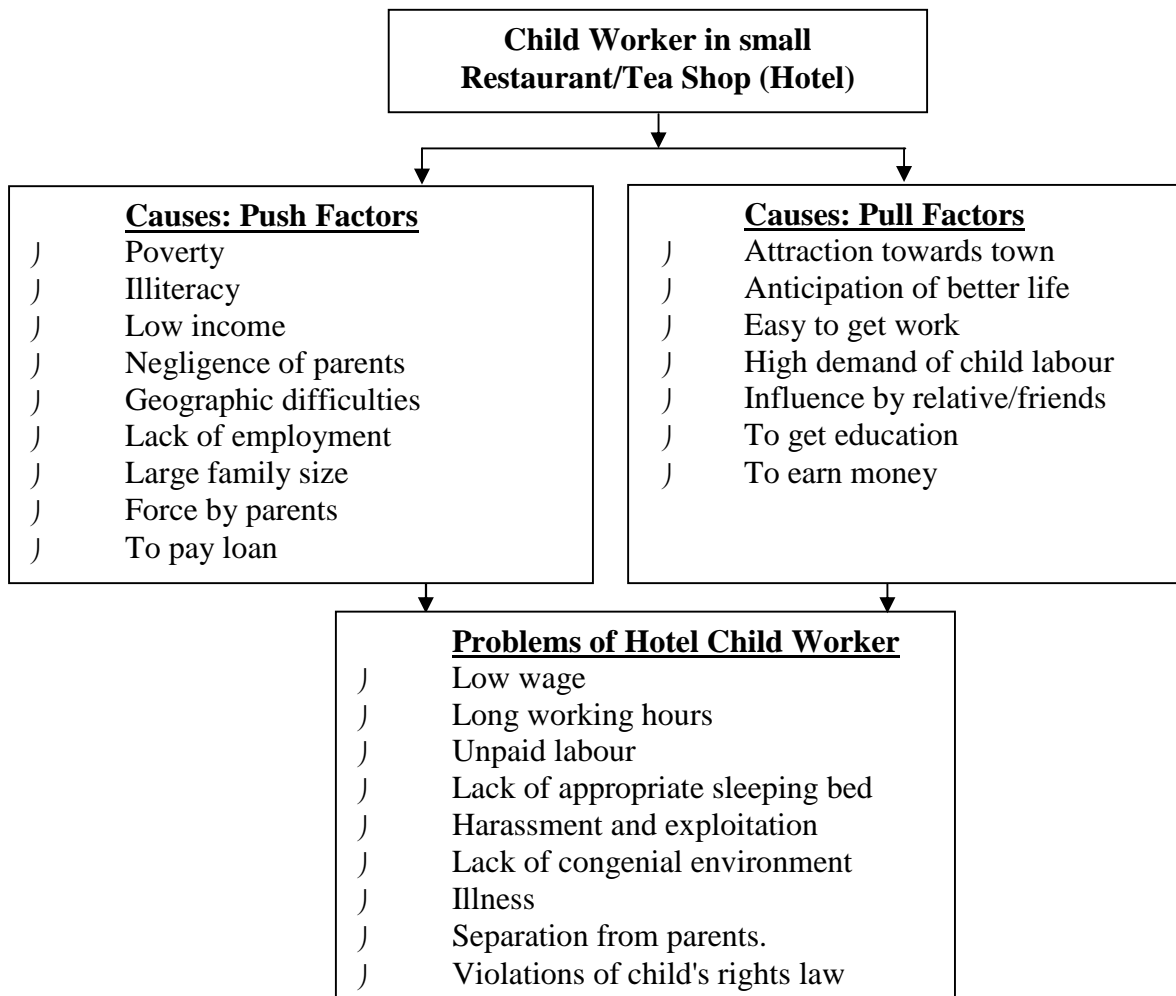
ChildlabourTargeting the Intolerable, a report VI (I) prepared by ILO (1996) urge the world community to manifest its commitment to act in solidarity by adopting an international convention which forbids all extreme forms of child labour.

A latest publication on eliminating the worst forms of child labour: An integrated and Time Bound Approach is reviewed. It has focused on the cause and consequences of the problems. Time Bound programmed (a programmed for implementing ILO Convention no. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour). It has described the "The Child Labour Market", the impact of Economic growth on child labour and some other issues. The lacking part is that it doesn't try to make an effort about how to create awareness programmed of Child Labour law or Act among the child labourers and their employers.

The State of the World's Children (1997) conducted by UNICEF focused on the Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC). CRC Article 32 states that every child has "the right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous, or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical mental or spiritual moral, or social development.

2.1 Conceptual Framework for the study

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



2.3 Child Labour in Nepal

Child labour is a significant problem of Nepal and situation of child labour is similar to other developing countries. Child labour is a consequence of the exploitative socio-economic structure of the country. Getting a clear picture of child labour is a difficult job because information on child labour is relatively scarce since child labour is illegal.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the rural Nepalese people. However the condition of this sector is very poor. The agriculture sector cannot provide adequate livelihood for its rural population. In such a stage, the lives of the poor and marginalized families and their children are forced to leave their homes and go to cities in search of work. With abject poverty in rural areas and lack of opportunities, people are migrating from the rural areas into town.

A study conducted by CWIN (2010) shows that the migration of Nepali children to urban areas has been increasing tremendously and this has ultimately contributed to an overwhelming increase in the magnitude of child labour. CWIN (2010) cited information on types of sector based on the migration status of children in urban Nepal. It noted five major sectors, namely carpet industry, domestic servants, shoe shining, porters and tempo helpers. All these sectors absorbed an overwhelming majority of migrant child labours. Hotel/restaurant childlabourers absorbed the second highest migrant child labourers.

According to Suwal et al (1997), children migrate from those families, which are socio-economically poor, but it is not that children from all poor households do migrate for the purpose of employment. The attitudes of the parents and children, knowledge about the work place, availability of jobs, and medium of contact with the employer, distance to migrate and mode of transportation play an important role in the decision on child migration for the purpose of employment.

CWIN (2011) has also estimated that there are at least 1 million children in Nepal working as child labourers in difficult circumstances, often in slavery, in carpet industries, brick kilns, domestic service, agriculture, plantation, construction, transportation, stone quarry, and mines as migrant workers.

Misery behind the looms talks about child labour in the carpet industries in Nepal. According to the study of total 300,000 labourers in the sector 50 percent are children between the ages 6 to 15 years with an average of 13. Most of the children working in

carpet factories were found to be illiterate and working an average of 15 hours a day. The study also reveals that the working and living conditions of the children were far from satisfactory. Children were found to be suffering from different health problems .

Chapagain et al (1998) found 3 major classes of factor for the children which drive them go to carpet factories. These include push factors, pull factors and interactive factors. The push factors are identified as acute poverty, lack of work opportunities in village due to seasonal nature of agriculture and the traditional concept of parents, that a child is a “helping hand”. The pull factors include attraction of urban life, earning that can be used to buy cloth or other personal amenities at the worker’s own discretion and industry preference of child and minor labourers as they are cheaper and easier to manage. Similarly the interactive factors are specified as food and meat intakes get to eat much more than at home, parental preference of learning and earning rather than formal education, socialization and friendship making or following friends and socializing among other workers and no alternative activities at home like study, play etc.

Many studies do suggest that poverty is one of the main contributing factors to child labour. There is also argument that child labour can be seen not only as a result of poverty but also cause, as the low wages of child labour reduces the purchasing power of the family (compared to a better paid adult counterpart). Whatever the actual cause and effect relationship is the commonly held view that poverty causes child labour raises the question of whether poor children should work while middle and upper middle class children should attend the school. Poverty is seen as a justification for the continuance of child labour, and the attitude that is acceptable for poor children to work instead of studying is common.

Illiteracy and families lack of awareness is another cause of child labour. Many parents who have had no education and skills training themselves do not see the need for their children to have such opportunities. Some parent sees child labour as useful apprenticeship for the children to acquire knowledge and experience which will help them as adult workers. Some parents prefer their children working to other alternatives, especially when school is not seen as a viable investment for future gains (Crawford, 1995).

Child labour is an integral part of Nepalese society. The magnitude of the problem is very high and more transparent in south Asia. Exploitation of child labour is not a new occurrence but its perception as a social evil is of recent origin. Child labour is the social problem which prohibits the natural growth of the children. The rights of child are both need and demand of the era. While there has been a lot of development in socio-cultural, political, and economic attitudes of the people, community and the government of Nepal in the direction of child's right compared to the earlier years. CWIN in this regard explains both governmental and non-governmental agencies of the country have been making attempt to convert the spirit of UN convention on the right of child into reality. In spite of all these positive efforts and initiatives different form of child labour exist as the matter of the fact.

2.4 Causes of Increasing Child Labour

We know that the main cause of child labour is poverty and lack of awareness and it is similar throughout South Asia. According to the available literature, the large number of people living incidence of child labour in this region.

The causal relationship between poverty and child labour has been the subject of controversy. As discussed earlier, an argument exist that child labour is not only a result but also a cause of poverty. Whatever the actual cause and effect relationship is commonly held view that poverty cause child labour raises the question of whether poor children should work while middle and upper class children should attend school. Poverty is seen as justification for the continuance of child labour and the attitude that it is acceptable for poor children to work instead of studying is prevalent. Much child labour legislation has been written with the tacit assumption that child labour is an economic reality of the country, since poverty is the cause .

Similarly, illiteracy and lack of awareness is another cause of child labour. (Ibid, 1995) Many parents who have had no education and skilled training themselves do not see the need for children to have such opportunities. Some parents see child labour as useful apprenticeship for their children to acquire knowledge and experience, which will help them as adult workers. Some parents prefer their child working to alternatives, especially when school is not seen as a visible investment for further gains (UNICEF, 2011).

The growing trend of the children in servitude should also be viewed in the broader perspective of the prevailing social injustice, lack of effective enforcement of laws and plans of action and inappropriate development programmed. More concretely, the growing problems of children are not properly addressed nor are they critically analyzed. If we fail to do so now, the future will be uncertain and we will end up nowhere. (According to him, some of the major causes behind this problem are as follows:

-) There is unfair and exploitative economic relation.
-) They are socio-cultural exploitation and family disintegration.
-) There is lack of social awareness.
-) There is conventional approach of child development.

2.5 Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurant

Hotel and Restaurants is the major sphere of child labour in Nepal. CONCERN NEPAL restaurant and teashop work is one of the most visible and hazardous forms of child labour According to the report, there are more than 20,000 registered and non-registered tea shops restaurants in Nepal employing more than 71,000 child workers throughout the country. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable condition suffering, unhygienic working environments and long working hours at low payment.

"Voice of the Child Workers" (Pradhan, 2012) they come from these areas to urban area. Due to the poverty, homeless, lawlessness, orphans, the source of child labour that is from where they come. Generally, the countryside is the first and major source of the child labour. The report argues that as in other sector of child labour Hotel Kanchha is also one of the major pan of this source. Generally, they are from the poor economic background and lower caste. They are the children of homeless and landless or they are orphans.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the most important component of any social research P.V Young (1949) defines research design as the logical and systematic planning which directs the research. Considering the reality that no single research design forms the totalities of a given research, two designs are formulated to this case study. This study has been descriptive in one sense as it documented the situation of child labour in hotel/restaurant. The exploratory research design has been applied to explore some new fact regarding the pull and push factors, economic values and existing situation of child labour working in restaurant/tea shops.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

The present research was based upon both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected from field work. And the secondary data were collected from published and unpublished literature i.e. various books, journals, publications, articles, research report and report of different national and international organizations.

3.3 Universal and Sampling Procedure

There were about 250 teashops/restaurants in Ratnanagar, Municipality among them 72 are registered in Ratnanagar Hotel Association. All these teashops/restaurants were the universe of the study. Among them 50 tea shops/restaurants child labour were selected purposively by the researcher for the details study. A sample as name implies is a smaller representation of the larger whole (Goode and Hatt, 1981). Sampling for this method was collected by using purposive sampling method. This method was employed for selecting 50 respondents.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

Researcher did the questions related to the situation of the children. Researcher observed their condition many days long and tried to identify myself with them to my best. And, Researcher used these techniques.

3.4.1 Interview

Most of the information about hotel/restaurant child labour and their work were collected through face to face interview with the sample respondents. An interview schedule with a set of questions was developed for interviewing the hotel/restaurant child labour to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. The questions were both structured and unstructured with focus on the objectives of the study. The questions were focused on different issues such as family background, causes of arrival in Ratnanagar municipality, work experience, education, attitude toward their work and their future aspiration.

3.4.2 Observation

Besides collecting data with the help structured questions, observation and unscheduled questions was used to gather the required data and information. During the field work, non-participant observations were adopted to gather same qualitative information. This technique was used to get information on their working conditions, physical appearance of the child worker behavior of owner was observed. Such observations have helped to make judgment on the information provided by the respondents.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Personal and Family Background of the Child Workers

Children are the humankind’s greatest treasure. Today children are regarded as a marked period of life, the most vulnerable and formative one. Children are the future citizen of the country on which the development of a society and country depends.

Children should be provided with proper food, care, affection, education and shelter that will help them to develop their physical, social and mental development. However, many children are forced to work in the early stage. So in this section an attempt has been made to find out the personal and family background of child labour, which includes age structure, caste/ethnic composition, education, family structure, parent’s occupation and food sufficiency status.

4.1.1 Age Structure

Age is one of the most important characteristics of an individual. Age may not only refer to that the length of time that organism has lived but it also implies one’s mental and physical maturates and roles and responsibilities in the family.

From the child development perspective the age under 14 is a very important period for their overall development that they will carry into their adulthood. In this regard, an attempt has been made to know the age structure of the small restaurant/hotel child labour. Distribution of the sample respondents by their age groups is presented in table 1.

Age Structure of Child Labourers
Table 1

Age (Years)	Total	
	Number of Respondents	Percentage
10	7	14.0
11	4	8.0
12	9	18.0
13	9	18.0
14	21	42.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 children interviewed, 42 percent of 14 years age group followed by 12 and 13 years age group followed with 18 percent each. Children with 10 years group were

also found to be quite significant 14 percent. This shows that the older children are more involved in small restaurant/hotel service than the younger ones.

4.1.2 Caste/Ethnic Composition

Caste/ethnicity refers to the belongingness to distinct socio-cultural group. An individual inherits the membership of this group by birth. It gives an ascribed status to an individual. In a caste society, social groups and cultural heritage decide the job to individuals to places in the social hierarchy. Caste can be defined as an early system of social grouping distinguished by degrees of purity, social status and exclusiveness. In a traditional rural society, caste/ ethnic status of the people directly influences their access to any occupation. In view this; caste\ethnic composition of the sample of restaurant/hotel child labour was taken as important characteristics. The caste/ethnic composition of restaurant/hotel child labour is given below.

Caste/Ethnicity of Child Labourers
Table 2

Caste/Ethnic group	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Tamang	11	22.0
Chhetry	5	10.0
Dalit	6	12.0
Magar	3	6.0
Kumal	8	16.0
Majhi	2	4.0
Gurung	4	8.0
Tharu	7	14.0
Chepang	4	8.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table 2 shows that out of the total 50 children, interviewed 78 percent was from ethnic group such as Tamang, Magar, Kumal, Majhi, Gurung, Tharu and Chepang. It indicates that 22 per cent are from the Tamang community, 16 per cent are from the Kumal community, 14 per cent are from the Tharu community. The rest are from other caste/ethnic groups such as Chhetry, Dalit, Magar, Majhi, Gurung and Chepang.

The table shows Tamang is the main group occupying 22 per cent of the total respondents. Poverty and illiteracy lead to the migration of children towards town and cities in search of better life and job.

Lack of economic opportunities, low agricultural productivity, lack of alternative income sources, hard life, illiteracy, death of parents, socio-political conflict due to insurgency in the village level are the main push factors for these ethnic groups to leave their ancestral place and to join in the hotel and restaurant for their survival.

4.1.3 Child Labour by District of Origin

Researcher wanted to know about their place of origin and Researcher found that majority of children are out of the Chitwan district. Due to the free labourmarket, the moment of labour is not limited in a particular area of locality. They move from one place to another place in search of labour or work just for better life. The people normally do not want to give up their place of origin without any reason. Moreover, if they move from the place of origin to the destination, it is normally limited within the short distance. In the case of child migration, their parents do not allow to go a far distance. Therefore, movement of child labour is not limited in the particular area. The table 3 shows the distribution of child labour by districts of origin.

Child Labourers by Districts of Origin
Table 3

Districts	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Chitwan	14	28.0
Makwanpur	9	18.0
Nawalparasi	7	14.0
Gorkha	5	10.0
Dhading	4	8.0
Sindhuli	3	6.0
Bara	1	2.0
Nuwakot	3	6.0
Tanahun	4	8.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table 3 shows that 72 per cent of the children are from outside the Chitwan and most of them are from the adjoining districts of Chitwan such as Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Dhading etc. Out of which most of the children are from Chitwan 28 per cent, Makwanpur 18 per cent and Nawalparasi 14 per cent. Most of the child

labourers are from the surrounding districts. Moreover, finding shows majority of child labourers are from rural hill areas. Due to the lack of infrastructure development and hardship, the children migrate from these hill areas in search of better life and work.

4.2 Family Background of the Child Labour

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization. That is why, it is very necessary to know about their family background or parental status, which are involving as a child labour in small Tea Shop/restaurants (Hotel). To understand their socio-economic background, family is very important because it is the central unit of society.

4.2.1 Family Size

Family size is one of the leading factors why many children are pushed into restaurant/hotel workers. Family is the shelter for the children. Good family has a good access in all aspects. In the process of child socialization family is one of the most important and crucial institution. Family plays an important role to mould a child. The future of child depends on his/her parent's presence and support. Many of the children are involved as restaurant/hotel child workers against their will due to either family pressure or family conflict. In the family where the children have either stepmother or stepfather are more likely to join the labour force in their early age.

The family size of child labours is very impotent to determine the flow of child labours. The table no.4 shows the family size of the child labourers in the study.

Family Size of the Child Labourers

Table 4

Family Size	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Up to 5	19	38.0
6-8	25	50.0
9+	6	12.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table 4 shows that most of the children are not from small family. This table shows nuclear family structure is not prevalent in the rural areas where the economy is based upon agriculture. The poverty-ridden family with relatively large size family cannot

afford sufficient food clothing, education, health, entertainments and other. There is a close relationship between family size and child labour. The above chart reflects one-half 50 Percent of the sample respondents lived in middle sized family with 6-8 members while 38 percent lived in small size family (i.e., up to 5 members), 12 percent were from relatively large family (i.e., 9 and above members).

4.2.2 Parenthood of Child Labourers

Family is the part of socialization in which a mother takes care of the children and a father provides the economic needs of the children. In the absence of mother, there would not be the proper care, love and affection to the children. Similarly, in the absence of father, it is difficult to get proper economic support. I wanted to know more about their family. Therefore, I studied about their parenthood. Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization. That is why, it is very necessary to know about their family background or parental status, which are involving as a child labour in small Tea Shop and restaurants (Hotel). The table 5 shows the parental status of child labour.

Parental Status of Child Labourers

Table 5

Parent's Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Both Alive	37	74.0
Father Dead	5	10.0
Mother Dead	6	12.0
Both Dead	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

It was found that 74 percent children have their parents alive. Twelve percent replied that their mother died and 10 percent replied that their father has died. Only 4 percent mentioned that both of their parents had died. Some of them informed that absence of their parents forced them to leave their home and become a child labour.

It was also revealed that 24 percent children have stepparents. However, majority 76 percent do not have stepparents. While family break up due to separation or death could be the major cause for children needing to work, either one or both of the parents death leads to fulfill the vacancy by step parents, which is one of the reasons for driving children out of their home. This observation may not be true in all cases because most of

respondents of this study are from families of both parents alive. But it is definite that the death of any one of the parent bring stress and strain beyond the management of the child, and the family dissolution may the child and drive him\ her away from the family.

4.2.3 Relationship with Family

Human relation is the main aspect of the sociological study. Therefore, here under the researcher has tried to mention about their relationships with different persons. Restaurant/hotel child worker is a widely pervasive problem. Though parents have love and sympathy for their children, they are bound to labour of all factors responsible for restaurant/hotel child worker/labour. Stepmother, stepfather is one of the major factors. Greater part of the stepmother, father is enacting problem of restaurant/hotel child worker /labours, also seems to be no less a significant factoring that poverty is a root cause of restaurant/hotel child worker labour. Thus, stepmother seems to be a primary cause of restaurant/hotel child worker.

Similarly, relationship with stepparents is important factor for influencing the magnitude of restaurant/hotel child workers. In most cases, children with stepparents are forced to enter into labour force because of unhealthy relationship with stepparents. Therefore, it can be said that ill relationship with stepparents has caused many children to join the restaurant/hotel child work.

Relationship with Parents
Table 6

Relation status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Good	17	34.0
Normal	18	36.0
Bad	15	30.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

According to the respondents, 34.0 per cent of children have a good relationship with family. Similarly, 36.0 percent children have normal relation with step-parents and 30.0 per cent have a poor relationship with family.

4.2.4 Family Occupation

Family occupation always determines to make the good or bad life of the children. In this table, we can see the highest percent of child workers have come from the agricultural family occupation and wage labour is the second occupation. It looked that most of the hotel child worker has entered at towns as hotel workers to earn money, support family and get good life because of their low economic family condition after being not afforded by parents.

Status of Parental/Family Occupation

Table7

Occupation	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	24	48.0
Wage labour	11	22.0
Driver	6	12.0
Small business	5	10.0
Do not know	4	8.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 7 shows the family occupation of restaurant/hotel child worker. Out of 50 respondents' parents, 48 percent were engaged in agriculture, 10 percent of parents were in small business in their own origin place and 22 percent of the total 50 respondents were wage labourers and mainly engaged in wage labour activities. Similarly, 12 percent were involved in drivers. In addition, 8 percent of hotel child workers did not know about their parent's job. Thus, from table 7 it is clear that most of the parents are involved in low paying and less prestigious jobs.

4.2.5 Food Sufficiency Status

Food is the most basic need. Food sufficiency is a great problem for the low-income people. If a family faces the food deficits, the entire activities of the family member revolve around the struggles for two meals a day. Hence, the food sufficiency status of the respondents was taken into consideration.

Food Sufficiency Status of Child Labourers Family

Table 8

Food Sufficiency	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Sufficient	6	12.0
Just Sufficient	11	22.0
Insufficient	25	50.0
Do not know	8	16.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

On the above table, 12.0 percent restaurant/hotel child workers reported that food is sufficient for the whole year. Similarly, 22.0 percent of children reported that there is food just sufficient, whereas 50 percent of children reported for insufficient of family survival from the family's occupation.

So, caste/ethnicity, age, family size, parenthood, education are related to social profile of the child labour. Similarly, primary occupation and food sufficiency are related to economic profile of the child labour. Nevertheless, this study is related to socio-economic profile of the child labour. Moreover, we will be further discussing about it in the next chapter entitled "working condition of the hotel/ restaurant child workers".

4.2.6 Inform to Family Before Leaving Home

Hotel/restaurant child workers come in the workplace because of poverty, lackness, family disorder, attractive modern life style, etc. They are easily influenced on others life. Children who had high expectation and difficult to fulfill from the family they come in workplace to get family and individual prosperity. Children who leave home before family informs are representing in this table 9.

Inform To Family before Leaving Home

Table 9

Inform	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	21	42.0
No	29	58.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 children interviewed, it was found that 58 percent of children were come in workplace without giving inform to the family whereas 42 percent inform to the family.

Parents are the great supporter to children in every steps of life. The future of children is depending on hands of parents so there should be close relationship between them. However, most of hotel childlabourcomes to work place due to poverty, family monotony, ignorance and illiteracy. Here is found those children who had bad relationship with the family or left home without giving informationparents are not come there to visit them.

Distribution of Child LabourersVisit by Parents

Table 10

Visiting	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	34	68.0
No	16	32.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Out of total respondent, 68.0 percent of children’s parents come to work place to visit children whereas remaining 32.0 percent of child’s parents never come to visit. A parent who knows address and good relationship with their children comes frequently to visit them. As well as they comes time and often to collect child’s wages. Children who left home without giving any information to the parents, do not know their address and had bad relationship with them.

4.2.7 Frequency Period of Home Visit by Child Labours

Due to economic opportunities, children are separate from their parents, relatives, friends and their communities. This discourages the disconnection of children from their families. Hotel/restaurant child labours get very rare opportunities to visit their parents, relatives, and friends. Having to work throughout the year has been their way of life. Mainly children are getting chances visit to home during the period of important festivals and long period of sick. Employers generally ignore requesting by child labours to visit their home for refreshment.

Home Visit by Hotel/Restaurant Child Laborers Per Year

Table 11

Frequency of Home Visit	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1 time	11	22.0
2 times	18	36.0
3 times	13	26.0
Frequently	8	16.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 11 shows that 22.0 percent visited only once per year to their home during their work as hotel/restaurant child labour and 36.0 percent visited 2 times and 26.0 percent visited 3 times during their time at present working place. While 16.0 percent of child labour said that, they had visited more than three times during their working times. Generally, children are going to home for the various reasons and different purposes. The table 12 shows the perceptions of child workers go to home.

Perceptions of Child Labourers go to Home

Table 12

Perception about leave	Number of Respondents	Percentage
In festival	19	38.0
In sick	23	46.0
Refreshment	8	16.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the data in table 12, we see that 38 percent of the employers responded that they would grant leave during festival only, while 46 percent said that they got leave while they fallen sick. Of the total employers, 16 percent said that it was hardly provide leave for refreshment.

4.3 Educational Status

Education is one of the important factors for the social and economic development of human being. Education is the right of the children. Every child has right to be educated and without education no one can achieve success in his or her life. In common interpretations, those who can read or write are considerate as literate. Various researchers and policy maker are convinced that in order to eliminate child workers, a policy towards implementation of compulsory primary schooling is the most important measure to take.

4.3.1 Educational Status of the Children

In the context of educational status, it is interesting to find out their educational status. Literacy status of the respondents is given below.

Educational Status of the Child Labourers

Table 13

Educational status	Child Labours	
	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Literate	40	80.0
Illiterate	10	20.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The literacy rate of working children in restaurants and hotels was found to be 80 per cent, which is higher. Most of the children were found to attend school up to the primary level and are forced to leave the school because of poverty, parent's inability to provide basic requirements for schooling. Further, education of a child was given the least preference by the parents and they do not encourage their children to attend school, as they are of the opinion that education does not bear immediate return. Then they are pushed to labour in many urban areas.

When asked about their present educational status, of the total 50 respondents, a large majority number of children were not getting education after they join their job. The following table no.14 represents the educational level of children.

Level of Education of Child Labourers

Table 14

Level of Education	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1-3 class	21	42.0
4-7 class	15	30.0
Above 7	6	12.0
No schooling	8	16.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table shows their study clearly. In this table, the hotel/restaurant child labour who have attained up to one to grade three is 42 percent. Among the literate hotel/restaurant child labours who have, attained four to seven grade is 30 percent. It was

found that 12 percent of the hotel/restaurant child labour has been able to study above the seven. Whereas 16 percent childlabours are not getting school education in their life.

4.3.2 ReasonsforLeaving School

Almost half of the literate children have dropped school class, due to rather sibling caring, unable to pay fees as well as minimum stationeries, books or day-to-day work and income support to their family. Some of the children claimed that there was no school close by to continue their education. Other children claimed that their parents wanted them to work for the income support. Most of the children reported that they wanted to join school again and continue their studies. Some of the children were found waiting for employers support to join school. Hence, the reasons of leaving school by respondents are shown in the table as follow.

Reasons for Never Going/Dropping out School
Table 15

Reasons	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Over load work at home	15	30.0
Personal will	10	20.0
Not support by parents	16	32.0
Not reasons	9	18.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the above table it was seen that the children dropped out school due to overload at home were 30 percent among the total 50 respondents whereas 18 percent children dropout their school without any reasonwhilechildren leave their school due to personal will and not support by parents were 20 per cent and 32 per cent respectively. On one hand, children have no time at all to go to school because of heavy work burden and on other many employers feel they cannot afford to lose labour by sending their child labour to school.

4.3.3 Labour Children’s Views on Education

Children have their views on education. They are not interested to read and write because they know that they cannot afford. They know the hard reality but if they get the chance, a few innocent children want to join school. Some child labours want to join school.

Some others do not want to join school either. In addition, some child labours have never joined the school in their life.

Child Labours Views on Education
Table 16

Particular	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Want to join School	24	48.0
Not want to join School	16	32.0
Never join School	10	20.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table 16 reveals that 48 per cent of the dropped out children wants to continue to rejoin school, if chances come. Most of them have wish of collecting money and go back home to continue school. 32 per cent of the respondents see no alternatives than work in hotel and restaurants so not want to join the school. Those children who never want to join and continuity school have 20 per cent. The ambition and will to be rejoined the school was high among the child workers. They explained that education is a key element to employ them.

4.4 Working Condition of the Restaurant/Hotel Child Workers

Children are the citizen of tomorrow. Like the morning shows the day, the status of the children show the future of the country. Children are the important part for the social and economic betterment of the country. However, such children have come on the street, factories, and hotel/restaurant and at other house by depriving themselves from their own families' affection and opportunities for education. This section analyses and discusses why the children have to come to work as hotel/restaurant servant.

4.4.1 Arrival at the Work Place

Children are forced to join the restaurant/hotel child labour for the various reasons. Most of these children came from the village. When asked about how they arrived at the present work place the response is as following. Table 17 shows the mode of coming at the present work place.

Medium for Arriving Child Labour at Work Place

Table 17

Came With Whom	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Parents	12	24.0
Relatives	20	40.0
Friends	14	28.0
Self	4	8.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 respondent interviewed that the majority 40 percent of responded that it was come through their relatives. Twenty- four percent of children replied that they were come to workplace by their parents. While 28 percent of children were came with their friends whereas eight percent of child workers came in work place by themselves.

4.4.2 Causes of Child Labour

Child labour is as old as human history. Nobody wants to leave his/her home without any cause. Therefore, Child labour is the result of lack of basic needs in their home and better life and good opportunity in the labour market. In the context of Ratnanagar Municipality, there is not only a single factor, which motivated them to immigrate. Mainly children are motivated by various causes like poverty, good opportunity in cities and towns, large size of the family, death of the parents, illiteracy and better economic value. On the other hand, they left their home due to lack of poverty, lack of working opportunities in the village, conflict due to insurgency, death of parents, and do not get support from relatives. We can classify them as the pull and push factors:

4.4.2.1 Pull Factors

The pull factors mean those factors, which attracts the children to come in work place. Indeed one cannot normally come in the work place without one reason. Several reasons can pull simultaneously at a time. Therefore, all 50 respondents were asked the detailed reasons of arrival in work place and at last, according to frequency of their response monetary value, a lot of food, good shelter and better opportunity are found to be pulling factors. Pull factors play vital role for entering the children into the labour market. The table 18 represents the main pull factors of child labour according to the frequency.

**Causes of Pull Factors Child Labourers
Table 18**

Pull factors		
Causes of arriving	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Monetary value	10	20.0
A lot of food	12	24.0
Good shelter	6	12.0
Better opportunity	8	16.0
All are these	14	28.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 18 reveals that monetary value, a lot of food, good shelter and better opportunity were important role make children come to work place as a pull factors. Of the total 50 children, interviewed 28 were migrated to work place because of getting all of these opportunities. The next important cause was getting sufficient food it covered 24 per cent. They are not getting food for the whole year, they are coming to Ratnanagar and this situation is an increasing one because of gradually low productivity. 20 percent found related to monetary value. Similarly, the third and fourth reasons were good shelter and better opportunity, which covers 12 per cent and 16 per cent respectively of the total respondent.

4.4.2.2 Push Factors

These are those factors which compel the children to leave their home or native place and join the many working places. These factors include poverty, death of parents, hard life in the village, maltreatment in family. The table 19 represents the push factors which bring children in the restaurant/hotel.

**Causes of Push Factors Child Labourers
Table 19**

Push factors		
Causes of leaving	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Poverty	20	40.0
Hard life in the village	5	10.0
Maltreatment in the family	6	12.0
Death of parents	10	20.0
All are these	9	18.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table19 indicates that there were so many reasons, which are taking as a leading role of push factors. Poverty was major cause to push children from his/her home in the work sectors (restaurant/hotel). It covers 40 per cent out of 50 respondents. The second cause reveals death of parents it shows 20 per cent among the children whereas hard life and maltreatment in the village covers 10 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. Similarly, all are given causes occupied 18 percent.

4.4.3 Working Experience in the Past

Before entering the hotel/restaurant sector, the majority of the children were engaged in housework as well as in education. However, the pattern is not same for both the sexes. Before joining the hotel/restaurant, service children were involved in variety of works. Males went to school while the female restricted with in family boundary. Even at home, male had more access to education compared to that of girls. This shows that different attitude of parent toward their children socialization. Children were asked about their work experience in the past that is as follow.

Work Experience of the Child Labourers
Table 20

Work Experience	Total	
	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Went to school	7	14.0
Went to school and helped in house work	9	18.0
Went to school and worked in farm	16	32.0
Worked in farm	9	18.0
Went to school and herded animals	6	12.0
Manual labours	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 children respondent that 14 percent of respondents were going to school regularly. Other 18 percent were helping their in household work and at the same time were enrolled in school. Thirty-two percent and 12 percent were working farm and herding animals were also enrolled in school. As well as worked in farm and manual labour were 18 and 6 per cent respectively.

4.4.4 Reasons for Taking up Restaurant/Hotel Work

Restaurant/hotel child labour is inhuman and exploited social problems in the society. The children who are physically and mentally weak and cannot afford everything for themselves and need help and support for all-round development are involved in hotel/restaurant work since early time for survived and family support. The table 21 shows the reasons for taking up restaurant/hotel work by children.

Reasons for Taking up Restaurant/Hotel Work by Children
Table 21

Reasons	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Supplement family income	23	46.0
Insufficient food at home	14	28.0
Further study	4	8.0
Anticipation of better life	6	12.0
Do not know	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 respondent's interviewed that, the major reason cited for the children to work as servant was to supplement family income 46 percent. Twenty-eight percent children reported insufficient food at home was the major reason that compels to join the hotel/restaurant service sector. However, 8 percent children joined with a sole purpose of studying further. Twelve percent children joined the service sector with the anticipation of better life in the city, While 6 percent of the children do not know any specific reason for joining this work.

4.4.5 Duration of the Involvement in the Work

Many children are working as restaurant/hotel child labour from the early period. So, an attempt has been made to find out the duration of involvement in the restaurant/hotel service. Table 22 shows the duration spent by the children in the work place.

Distribution of Child Labourers by Duration of the Work

Table 22

Working Duration	Number of Respondents	Percentage
½ year	13	26.0
1 to ½ year	6	12.0
1 to 2 year	13	26.0
2 to 3 year	8	16.0
3 to 4 year	5	10.0
4 to 5 years	3	6.0
More than 5 years	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 respondents interviewed the study found that nearly one third 64 percent almost two third, were found working ½ years to 2 years while the remaining 36 percent were found to be working for more than 2 to more than 5 years.

Of the total respondents, the study found that most of the children come in this service sector recently. During the study, it was found that longest serving child had worked for the last six years. This study shows that involvement of children in hotel/restaurant service is indeed a long term one. Once they are enter they are compel to be there for a long time.

4.4.6 Change of Work Place

The respondents were asked whether they had worked previously. Some of them had work previously, and some of them were new in the service. Here below the table has presented whether they used to work previously or not.

Distribution of Child Labourers by Change of Work Place

Table 23

Change of work Place	Number of Respondents	Percentage
First time	27	54.0
Once	14	28.0
Twice	6	12.0
Above thrice	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 children interviewed, it was found that 54 percent of hotel child worker were working for the first time. Twenty- eight percent informed that they have already worked in one place before coming into this place. Twelve percent reported that they

have worked twice before. Only 6 percent reported that had worked more than twice. When asked why they left the previous workplace the reasons for changing the work places were primarily were maltreatment by the employers, hard work, kicked out by the master and temptation by the more facilities in the next place.

4.4.7 Reasons for Leaving Previous Work

There were many reasons small hotel/restaurant child labour frequently change their workplace. Many hotel owners compelled to the children doing their task for a long time and given physical and mental torture if they denied or do minor mistakes. Besides these, so many causes make children dissatisfaction and leave the work. The table 24 represents reasons for leaving previous work of the child labour.

Distributions of Child Labourers for Leaving Previous Work
Table 24

Reasons for leaving previous work	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Low payment	23	46.0
Not paid in time	14	28.0
Sexual harassment	4	8.0
Others	9	18.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 respondent's interviewed that, the major reasons for leaving previous work of the children as low payment was 46 percent. Twenty-eight percent children reported that hotel owner not paid on time were the next reason for joining to the next hotel/restaurant. However, 8 percent children said they had to face sexual harassment by the hotel owner and sometimes customers, While 18 percent of the children do not know any specific reason for leaving previous work.

4.4.8 Working Hours of Child Labourers

The children who are employed in hotels and restaurants have to work for long hours as compared to the other works such as child employment of buses and vehicles. The working time of children in Hotel and restaurant began before the sunrise and remain to nearly mid night. It is depended on the arrival of the customer in the hotel and restaurant

for having foods. The table 25 shows the working of hours of child labour in hotel and restaurant in the study area.

Working Hours of Child Laborers Per Day
Table 25

Hours	Child labourers	
	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 11	4	8.0
11-12	18	36.0
Above 12	28	56.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The study reveals that only 8 per cent of the children working for about 10 hours a day whereas 36 per cent of the children were working for about 12 hours. Rests of the 56 per cent of the children were found to work for more than 12 hours. This clearly indicates that overwork is the prevailing factor in most of the hotel/restaurants. Hence, the children work for tedious hours in improper working environment that exhaust them mentally and physically. Therefore, they have to work more than 8 hours, which is over the standard of ILO so there is exploitation even based on working period.

4.4.9 Nature of Work

Restaurant/hotel child labourers do not have any fixed work schedule. They have a very wide range of activities at their employer's hotel from indoor kitchen work cleaning to outdoor works. Table 26 represents the type of work performed by the children.

Types of Work Performed by Child Labourers
Table 26

Types of Work	Total	
	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Cooking & cleaning	14	28.0
Washing dishes	9	18.0
Serving food	5	10.0
All of the above	22	44.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

It was found that majority 44 percent of them had to do everything in hotel/restaurant. Some children have outdoor roles such as serving food 10 percent. Eighteen percent children said they are here to washing dishes. Other 28 percent are found cooking and

cleaning floors, tables etc. These children are always on call by every hotel member to do anything and everything also.

4.4.10 Earnings From the Work

Children are the cheap source of labour and are bound to work more than the adult does. They are compelled to work long hour without any compliant but in return, the payment is found to be very low. Table 27 shows the remuneration of the child hotel/restaurant worker.

Wages Remuneration Per Month of Child Labourers
Table 27

Remuneration	Total	
	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1000	15	30.0
1000 – 1500	14	28.0
1600 – 2000	8	16.0
Others	13	26.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 children interviewed, it was found that 30percent of children were paid less then Rs. 1000 for their work. Twenty eight percent of children were paid Rs.1000 to Rs.1500. Sixteen percent child labour gets payment between Rs. 1600- Rs.2000. The data revealed that 26.0 percent children were not paid a wage and only get food, cloth and others facilities in return of their work.

The children were also asking about the use of their earning. The below table shows how the children utilize the compensations received from their employers.

Use of Earnings of Child Labourers
Table 28

Use of Earning	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Family	26	52.0
Self	14	28.0
Not fixed	10	20.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 respondents interviewed interestingly, 52 percent children mentioned that they support the families through wages. Child labour is a cause of poverty and one of the

main reasons for the children to work as child hotel worker is to support families. Quite a significant, 28 percent said, they use the money or other earning for themselves and 20 per cent replied they had no fixed idea to utilize earnings.

However, in cases where wages were not paid, the hotel child workers were compensated by providing the cost of schooling or buy clothes, other gifts and lump sum cashes given by the employers when either the hotel child workers visited to home or parents visited to work place

When asked whether they were satisfied with the earning of the total 50 respondents interviewed it was found that 52 percent children categorically said earning was not enough, while the 34 percent said the earning was satisfactory while the remaining 14 percent said they have no idea. When asked why the present earning was not sufficient, the majority answer was that the money was inadequate to support the family, and to buy the items of their liking.

4.4.11 Saving from the Salary

It was found that the remuneration of small boys is very low. However, the question was raised whether do they save money? If save, how much? In addition, if no, what is the reason? The table shows the saving done by the children.

Distribution of Chill Labourers by Their Saving
Table 29

Saving	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	41	82.0
No	9	18.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table 29 shows that the majority of child labourers cannot have money from their actual remuneration because of different reasons. Like low income, spending their money in other activities like cloths and entertainment. However, 82 per cent responded that they saved a little bit.

4.4.12 Saving Amount

The respondents who can save money from their salary were asked about their saving level is given below:

Distribution of Child Labourers by Their Saving Amount
Table No. 30

Saving in Rs. per month	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Rs.600-Rs.800	34	68.0
Rs. 900-Rs.1100	11	22.0
Rs. 1200-Rs.1400	5	10.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table 30 shows that 68 per cent child labours can save Rs.600-Rs.800/ month, 22 per cent child labour can save Rs.900-Rs.1100 and only 10 per cent can save Rs. 1200-Rs.1400 per month among the respondents. Economic value between the place of origin and workplace is different in the sense of earnings. However, in the work place they were getting money in some extent. So, economic value or monetary value of child labours in towns has the pull factor for them. Therefore, these child labours were in Ratnanagar. They are human beings (children). Therefore, they have also child rights and I have seen their condition, especially in the case of facilities and problems.

4.5 Relationship with Owner Family

Human relation is the main aspect of the sociological study. Therefore, here under the researcher has tried to mention about their relationships with different persons of family members. Hotel/restaurant child worker is a widely pervasive problem. Though parents have love and sympathy for their children, they are bound to labour of all factors responsible for child worker/labour. Relationship with owner's family members is also crucial factors for the hotel/restaurant child workers. Majority of children do not have a good relationship with owner and owner's family members.

4.5.1 Calling Names of Child Workers by Owner

The poor relationship with owner's family situation has reflects by calling different names. Children need love and respect too for their healthy growth. Therefore, it is important to see how have been relationships between the employer and the child workers.

Calling Names of Child Labourers by Hotel Owners

Table 31

Calling names	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Kanchha/Kanchhi	24	48.0
Nick name	9	18.0
Self-name	10	20.0
Others name	7	14.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Out of total 50 hotel/restaurant child labours under this study, 48 percent children were calling by Kanchha/Kanchhi, 18 percent children calling by nick name, 20 percent by self-name and 14 percent children were calling by others name. It was reported that majority 74 per cent children were treated by badly whereas 26 per cent were not faced any abuse.

4.5.2 Various Persons Who Treats Badly to the Child Workers

Children were asked whether they are happy with their job. This question helped to know the attitude of children in their present job and the satisfaction with it. Hotel/restaurant workers faced various problems in the workplace among them rude and offensive behaviors of hotel owner were major one. Child workers do not express openly about problems such as physical and mental faced by them by their owners. However, when the researcher observed the treatment of the owners towards the child labourers, it was found that most of the child labourers were suffering from the misbehavior of hotel owners. The table 32 show who treats badly to the children in workplace.

Table 32
Distributions of Child Labourers Who Treats Badly

Rude Behaved Person	Total	
	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Master	19	38.0
Mistress	16	32.0
Master's son	5	10.0
Master's daughter	4	8.0
Others	6	12.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 respondents interviewed, majorities of the child domestic workers 38 percent have found their master to be the offensive person, 32 percent respondents feel

that they are badly treated by mistress, 10 percent were complaint masters son and daughter 8 percent whereas 12 percent belong to others.

When asked about punishment, such as scolding, beating etc., most of them faced such situations. The responses about the punishment to child small hotel/restaurant workers substantially indicate that the children face punishment from the employers.

Distributions of Child Labourers by Nature of Punishment
Table 33

Punishment	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Scolding	27	54.0
Beating and Scolding	14	28.0
By others	9	18.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The nature and intensity of the punishment given to the small hotel/restaurant child workers were found to be varied in the study area. Of the total 50 children interviewed, the percent of children who reported to have been scolding is 54 percent. Although the responses of children indicate immensity of punishment and scolding were 28 percent. However, 18 percent children were reported to have been given punishment by others ways.

Distributions of Child Labourers by Closet Person in Workplace

Table 34

Closet Person	Total	
	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Master	9	18.0
Mistress	11	22.0
Masters son	10	20.0
Masters daughter	12	24.0
Others	8	16.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 respondents interviewed, a majority of the hotel/restaurant child workers 24 percent have found masters daughter to be the closet person. Similarly, 22 percent respondents feel that they are closer to their mistress, 20 percent were close to their master son, and 18 percent were closer to the master and 16 percent with the others.

4.6 Facilities Provided in the Working Place

Almost all of the working children are found to getting the facilities like food, lodging and lighter health care. Types of facilities are however varied. Especially the hotel and restaurants are such places where lodging and food are available to some extent. While observing the situation researcher finds that, the lodging facility is not good for all. Generally, restaurants and hotel child workers are provided with some sorts of bedding and other sleep on straw mattresses and even on the table without mattress. It was found that those who get the bed as lodging facilities take it as good for them. This is because they were provided with quilts, which fire enough, to avoid the coldness and sleeping space is somehow comfort.

4.6.1 Facilities Provided at Working Place

The hotel/restaurant child labour that was physically, mentally and economically poor and weak they got some facilities and proper services in work place than their own house. The table 35 shows the facilities available for the child labourers in the study area.

Distribution of Child Labourers by the Facilities at Work

Table 35

Getting facility for	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Food	28	56.0
Clothes	5	10.0
Resident	6	12.0
Medical	5	10.0
All are these	6	12.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

According to the respondents, 56 percent and 10 per cent of 50 child labourers were getting the facilities of food and clothes respectively except their salary. Similarly, the child labourers who feel the major facilities, which they are getting now from their owner, shelter and medical, are 12 per cent and 10 per cent respectively whereas only 12 per cent of respondent got above all facilities.

4.6.2 Problem Faced by Child Labourers

While questioned about problems about their workplace most of the children workers do not express openly about problems such as physical and mental faced by them by their owners. However, when the researcher observed the treatment of the owner towards the

child labourers, it was found that most of the child labourers were suffering from the misbehavior of hotel owners. The table 36 show torture faced by child labourers in the Study.

Torture faced by Child Labour
Table 36

Torture	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Physical	15	30.0
Mental	22	44.0
Both (mental and physical)	13	26.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 36 shows that it is found that majority of them were facing problem such as physical and mental torture. The table shows that 30 per cent of the children were getting physically tortured whereas other 44 per cent of the respondents were mentally abuse. The physical tortures were beating, over-load work and insufficient food whereas mental tortures were scolding, a little salary and lack of love. Twenty-six per cent child workers get both physical and mental torture.

4.6.3 Leisure Time for Child Labourers

During fieldwork, it was found that the child labourers were working 13/14 hours a day; the table 37 has presented condition of leisure time for children in the study area.

Distribution of Child Labourers by Their Leisure Time
Table 37

Leisure Facility	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	10	20.0
No	40	80.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table 37 shows that minority child labourers (20 per cent) got leisure time and rest of them (80 per cent) replied that they did not get. As noted during the field work that the child labourers working on monthly basis were given leave one day or generally one and half-day ones a month. It was also noted that the owner did not allow holiday if there was overload. They watch different games, movies, songs on television in their leisure time.

4.6.4 Arrangement of Shelter and Food

Table 38 shows the arrangement of shelter made for the child restaurant/hotel workers. It was found that all the respondents were staying at their master's place.

Distribution of Child Labourers by Arrangement of Shelter
Table 38

Shelter	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Room	27	54.0
Kitchen	7	14.0
Below Staircase	4	8.0
Others	12	24.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Out of the total 50 children interviewed 54 percent reported that they were given separate room. It was reported that they are given separate room usually made for storing varied items, while 14 percent child restaurant/hotel workers were sleeping at the floor of the kitchen, while 8 percent were given the space below the staircases. Twenty-four percent children were given other spaces, such as the corner of the owner's children room, table or corridor of the restaurant/hotel.

As all the child restaurant/hotel workers were staying at their master's home the fooding arrangement was also therefore, made available at their work place. Of the total 50 children interviewed, 86.0 percent of the restaurant/hotel child labourers were given same food as prepared for customers and the remaining 14.0 percent given surplus food remaining as stale. All the respondents mentioned that they were given adequate quantity of meals.

4.6.5 Attitude on Job

There was not harmonious attitude towards job. Most of them had high ambitions in life, which was almost unachievable for them. Very few of them were satisfied with their present work. Those they were working, were they really satisfied with their job? I wanted to know from the observation. I studied their behavior and interviewed them as a close friend.

Satisfaction of Current Job
Table 39

Satisfaction	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	27	54.0
No	23	46.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

This study reveals that relatively a small majority of the children were satisfied with their job. This view was supported by two facts: first, they were provided with some facilities, like food and lodging than own house. Secondly, they see no other alternatives to survive. As far as they leave their present job they would lose, the opportunity to live in comfort place. About 54.0 percent of the respondents reported that they were satisfied with current job. However, out of total 50 children respondent, 46 percent children reported that they were not satisfied due to long working hours, hard work, punishment, low salary, and no time to read.

4.7 Health and Hygienic Situation of Hotel Child Workers

The level of education and health care is very low, which is even more inadequate among the common people. Children are physically and mentally weak therefore they are normally faced certain sickness and illness while in growing up age. The National Planning Commission, efforts have been made for the development of children. However, due to the lack of wealth and other social reasons, children are suffering from malnutrition, diseases, illiteracy, economic and social exploitation.

4.7.1 Sickness of Children after Child Labour

Almost all of the child labours were working in unhealthy environment, work with dirty objects, often work in bare footed thus they often suffered from cold and other health problems. Table 40 shows the condition of sickness of children after they were become child labour.

Sickness of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers

Table 40

Description	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Sick	37	74.0
Not sick	13	26.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

It was found that out of the 50 children, interviewed 74 percent had been sick and the remaining 26 percent had not been sick so far (see table 40). Almost all children looked lean and thin. Some of the children looked stunted and malnourished.

4.7.2 Health Problems of Child Worker

Health aspect is a crucial factor for everyone. The study also attempts to explore the health condition of child workers. Because of unhealthy working environment and dirty work, they are likely to meet diseases.

Distribution of Health Status of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers

Table 41

Types of Illness	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Cold cough	10	20.0
Fever	20	40.0
Skin problems	4	8.0
Diarrhoea	6	12.0
Others	10	20.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Most of the workers suffered from fever. Researcher has tried to describe about the health problem of the hotel/restaurant child workers at the period of their involvement in the owner's hotel, which they faced in working period. The table 41 shows that highest number of the children suffered from fever, it was 40 per cent, 20 percent of child workers faced cough and cold, 12 percent of them suffered from diarrhoea. About 8 per cent children were suffered by skin problems and 20 percent children were suffered from other diseases whereas few children were away from diseases.

The study found that most of the child respondents were suffered from fever and medically treated. Among the treated children, they reported owners paid that doctor's

bill. At the illness time, owner members helped for the treatment. A few child workers got no help for treatment.

4.7.3 Condition of Getting Recovery

Hotel/restaurant child labours are physically, mentally and economically weak. They often suffered by various diseases and health problems due to overload work and environmental problems. The sick children were not getting health facilities easily. Most of the hotel owner provides medicine to sick child worker without going to hospital and doctor's prescription and given rest until recovery. The table 42 represents the condition of getting recovery by the respondents.

Table 42
Recovery Status of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers

Condition of Recovery	Number of Respondents	Percentage
From hospital	9	18.0
Using medicine	29	58.0
From rest	12	24.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 42 shows that 18 per cent of the hotel child labours were getting recovery from hospital, 24 percent from rest and most of the sick workers recovery without going to hospital and doctor's prescription by using medicine themselves were 58 per cent. The hotel owners tried to check in hospitals if they were suffering long time illness but if problems were prolonged and paid to high hospital's bill, they send home or call their parents.

4.8 Recreation/Entertainment of Respondents

Recreation is a child's necessity and privilege to have. Hotel/restaurant service is one of the exploitative areas for children. Recreation is a basis and essential part of the overall development of every human being. Moreover, it is very essential for the growing children. It is most essential for the physical, mental or psychological development of the children.

4.8.1 Chances of Playing Games by Child Worker

Recreation is not only important for children's activities but it is also a means of making them healthy and active. Playing and meeting with friends, watching TV, listening radio, etc. are the means of recreation. The opportunity to listen to radio, watch TV, playing games for hotel/restaurant child labour in their access given as follows.

Distribution of Child Labourers by Playing Games

Table 43

Chance of playing games	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	11	22.0
No	39	78.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 children respondent, that majority of the child labourers (78 per cent) do not have leisure time playing and participant in various games. In addition, rest of them (22 per cent) replied that they got leisure time playing and watching games and other entertainment programmed. It was also mentioned that the owner did not allow leisure for games to the children. They watch different games, movies, songs on television in their leisure time.

4.8.2 Types of Games Played by Hotel/Restaurant Child Worker

It is child's need and a right to have time for recreation. Nevertheless, in the context of child workers they got few chances as leisure for entertainment. Majority number of respondents mentioned that mostly they got chances playing indoor games when they had light burden of works or get few times for leisure. They watch TV, playing carom; chess and sometime go out for cricket and football. The table 44 shows the number and percentage of child labour participant on games.

Distribution of Child Labourer on Participation of Games

Table 44

Types of games	Number of Respondents	Percentage
In door	41	82.0
Out door	9	18.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 respondents interviewed majority 82 percent of the respondents are playing indoor games. Usually watching TV, playing carom and chess are their source of entertainment. While only 18 percent of children got chances for some outdoor games like, badminton, playing ball, cricket, football and running around together with their employer's children.No hotel child workers has specified hours for other kind of playing. Some hotel child workers find time to play while entertaining the employer's children.

4.8.3 Chances of Watching TV by Hotel Child Workers

Television is one of the ample means of communication. In most of hotels and restaurants there is installed TV to attract customer and gives recreation within their serving hours. Hence hotel childlabouralso attract some times during their working period. Here below the table has presented whether they watch TV or not.

Chance to Watching TV
Table 45

Chance	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	41	82.0
No	9	18.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

According to the respondents, majority (82 percent) of the children reported that they watched TV, while 18 per cent replied that they were denied to watch TV and listen to the radio.As it was not possible to quantify their viewing hours, separate analysis was not done. It was found that most of the respondents have less than one hour available to watch T.V. Only few child workers manage to get 1 to 2 hours to watch TV. All the respondents stated that they were viewing TV at owner's hotel and mostly sitting on bench and table of working place.

However, from the informal talk with some child labours it was found that those who were allowed to watch TV programmed, they were not satisfied because they were disturbed frequently. They were ordered and asked frequently to do different works between the times of watching TV.

4.9 Future Aims of Life

Children are the future pillars of a society. However, those children who were compelled to work as hotel/restaurant child labour were denied of the basic needs of life such as education, nutrition, security, love and affection. Good future of every child can only be brought about when awareness among the people is raised in the case of hotel child labour, their life depends upon the employer's treatment.

4.9.1 Children's Views on Present Job

During the study, it was found that child labourers changed many workplace for his/her survival at a very young age because they were not getting good treatment from their employers, over load work, long working hours, low wages, no recreations etc. From their interview it found that they were full of unsatisfactory and liked to leave present job if they were getting other good opportunity. The table 46 shows the views of childlabours on present work.

Perspective of Children's on Present Job
Table 46

Want to Leave Present Job	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	32	64.0
No	18	36.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table 46 cleared that majority of the child labour, 64 per cent liked to leave their doing work. Whereas rest of them 36 per cent replied that, they did not like to leave their work because of better food/clothes than own house, opportunity to study, hope of good future and monthly income to the family were their supporter to give continuity to the present work. However, observation revealed that they were not happy.

4.9.2 New Aspiration of Hotel/Restaurant Child Workers

The life of hotel/restaurant child worker is uncertain and unpredictable. It is full of confusion. In fact, they pass their days with a hope of better future. Another aspect of child perception on work is their future intention to work. Majority of the children intend to leave current work and go back home. Table 47 represents the new aspiration of hotel/restaurant child workers.

New Aspiration of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers

Table 47

New Aspiration	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Go back home	21	42.0
Study	14	28.0
Do other work	8	16.0
Others	7	14.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Of the total 50 respondents interviewed majority that 42 percent of hotel/restaurant child worker want to go back home because of work burden, no leave to go home, abusing, beating, bad food and lack of recreation and 28 percent of children like to study. If they had any alternative job, 16 percent of children would immediately quit from their present job because of monetary value whereas 14 percent want to do other works. All these respondents reported that usually they like to start new life.

4.9.3 Future Aims of Life

Everyone has an aim in life because man without aim cannot get success in life. In the studied population, there is no homogenous aim in their life. Different children said different aim of their life. The table 48 shows future aim of children.

Distribution of Child Labourers by Their Aims

Table 48

Aim to be a	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Driver	21	42.0
Mechanics	5	10.0
Army	4	8.0
Policeman	3	6.0
Businessman	3	6.0
Don't know	14	28.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table shows that majority of the child labourers, 42 per cent have aim to be a driver in future. When the reason for being child labourers was asked, all of them immediately replied that they would have a very happy life. As noted in the field that some of them have been given opportunity too. Nevertheless, other child labourers gave different priorities such as mechanics 10 per cent, Army 8 per cent, policeman 6 per cent,

businessman 6 per cent however, 28 per cent are not decided at all. They have such aims in their life because this professional people are their role models.

4.9.4 Awareness about Child Rights and Legislation/Labour Acts

It is saddening to know that 98 per cent of the child workers in restaurants/ hotel were not aware of their own child rights and only a 2 per cent were known about it but not in helpful way or meaningful detail. This is more or less the similar case with the owners. Only about 18 per cent of the owners have very little knowledge on the child labours act/right. They also cannot explain it in detail. 82 per cent of them are fully unaware of this. This shows the virtual absence of enforcement of child labour. This is because of the lack of awareness programmed to be carried by the GoN and ineffectiveness of the control mechanism in the same department. This is the greatest factor in pushing the children in labour market

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Nepal is one of the poorest among the poorest countries in the world. In Nepal poverty, unemployment are prevailing characteristics which is effecting each and every sector of human lives including child, where children required to support their labour or they are forced to leave home and survive along. Every sectors of employment are not out from children labour and this trend is growing.

Children are the future pillars of society. They are future citizens of the country. Therefore, to make good citizen, they should be provided care, love, education proper food, clothes, recreation, which helps them to achieve their physical and social development. However, not all children are treated accordingly. Many children are compelled to work in difficult condition as child labour to support their family and themselves also. The problem of hotel/restaurant child workers is serious. Hotel/restaurants child worker often work in harmful and dangerous condition. Their mental, physical and social developments are also threatened.

Many children are compelled to work in difficult condition as child workers to support their family and themselves also. The problem of restaurant/hotel child worker is serious. Restaurant/hotel Child worker/labour often works in harmful and dangerous condition. Their mental, physical and social developments are also threatened. Restaurant/hotel child labour is a result of poverty, parent's ignorance, family breakdown, social injustice, economic exploitation, etc. Now a day the migration of children to urban areas is in increasing trend and this has led to the increase of children in urban areas as a cheap source of labour.

This study is about the restaurant/hotel child labour below 14 years of the age. The specific objectives of the study were to describe the background characteristics of restaurant/hotel child labour, to explain the reasons for working as a restaurant/hotel child labour, to analyze the present nature of work under taken by restaurant/hotel child labour and to analyze the relation between restaurant/hotel child labour and their employed as perceived by them. The study area is the Ratnanagar Municipality area of the Tandhi. The

study mainly focused on the socio-economic condition and family background of the restaurant/hotel child labour reason for working as restaurant/hotel child labourers, health status and relationship with employers.

The findings are based on the interview of 50 children ages between 10- 14 years working currently as restaurant/hotel child labour in Ratnanagar Municipality area. In the field, survey 50 restaurant/hotel child labours were interviewed on the basis of the purposive sampling technique and descriptive research design.

The findings are based on the interview of 50 children ages between 10- 14 years working currently as restaurant/hotel child labour in Ratnanagar Municipality area. Regarding age group of child labourers, 14 age groups occupied 42 per cent and 12 and 13 both age groups occupied 18 per cent, whereas 10 and 12years age groups child occupied 14 and 8 percent respectively. It shows the incapability of small children into child labour market.

Different caste/ethnic groups of child are also found in restaurant/hotel shops. Tamang, Kumal and Tharu were in large numbers. This had covered 52 per cent of total respondents. Total percentage of other ethnic groups surpassed the number of former group which was 48 per cent including Chhetry (10 percent), Dalit (12 percent), Magar (6 percent), Majhi (4 percent), Gurung (8 percent) and Chepang (8 percent).

Among 50 child labourers about 10 per cent and 12 per cent were fatherless and motherless respectively and 74 per cent respondents had both parents. The death of the parents, though, functioned as the main contributing factor to make enter. The child labour market the finding of this research shows that only few of them (4 per cent) were both parentless.

Majority of the people hold the agriculture as their main occupation. The research conducted over 50 respondents in hotel and restaurants revealed that 48 per cent of the child labourers family had involved in agriculture, 22 per cent in wage labour, 12 per cent were in driver, 10 per cent in small business while the rest of 8 per cent respondents replied they do not know their family's occupation.

Out of 50 respondents, only about 12 per cent of the child labourers family had sufficient land to feed their family but 50 per cent had not sufficient land to grow enough food for

the whole year, 22 per cent respondent's family had just sufficient food whereas 16 per cent child replied they do not know family food condition.

Out of total 50 children, interviewed 80 percent of children were literate whereas 20 percent children have not seen the light of education. Children's views on education were different of the 50 respondent. 48 percent of children want to join in school 32 per cent children not want to join in school and 20 per cent never join school.

Of the total 50 children, interviewed 68 per cent restaurant/hotel child labour reported relatives and peer groups are the main contributions for taking the children to restaurant/hotel service. There were only few children who came them self (4 per cent) in a work place. Most of them came through various ways.

There were various reasons come out children from the home and allure them to come in the urban areas. They are known as push and pull factors. As the pull factors, getting all of facilities and a lot of food remain as a major factors it covers 28 per cent and 24 per cent respectively in a 50 respondents. Whereas poverty and death of parents were the most causes as a push factors it covers 40 per cent and 20 per cent respectively out of 50 respondents. The finding was that the family of large size could not sustain all of its members for the ultimate survival. This is one of the push factors to contribute to child labour.

The children working in hotels/restaurants do not remain at one place for long time they were found to shift from one working place to another more frequently. Only 4 per cent of the respondents were found to work at a place for more than five years. Highly changing workplace were found 26 per cent to remain for ½ year and 1 to 2 years, similarly, 12 per cent were found to remain for 1 to 1/2 years, 16 per cent for 2 to 3 years, 10 per cent for 3 to 4 years and 6 per cent for 4 to 5 years.

Physically and mentally, children are weak and fragile they need much rest and care but in the field study, it is found they are working more than 12 hour. Out of 50 respondent 56 per cent children are working above 12 hour, 36 per cent children are worked between 11 to 12 hour whereas only 8 per cent children are working less than 11 hours. In the workplace, they have to do everything. Of the 50 child worker interviewed 28 per cent have to do cooking and cleaning, 18 per cent washing dishes, 10 per cent serving food and 44 per cent found working all types of work.

Wages or salary of working children was very low. Only 16 per cent of the working children were found to get wages between Rs.1500-Rs2000. Similarly, 28 per cent of respondents received wages between Rs 1000-1500, 30 per cent of them received Rs. less than 1000 and 26 per cent respondent were not paid a wage and only get food, cloth and other facilities in return to home and visited by their parents.

One of the major consequences of child labour is that their economic contribution towards their family was to be very high. 52 per cent of them replied they had to support their family whereas 28 per cent of them explained, they used for self and only 20 per cent have no fixed.

Out of 50 children, 54 percent were happy with their present job because they had access to food, clothes, study, (for some of them) and hope of good future and income that was not possible at their home. While 46 percent children were unhappy due to the work burden, no leave to see the parents, abusing, beating and no access to recreation. They revealed that if they had any other alternative jobs, they would like to move away from their present job.

Of the total 50 children, they mentioned that they had ill at least once after coming to work. However no major illness except could cough, fever, skin problems and diarrhoea. Many children were reported their employers provided medicines without checking with the medical professionals while some of the owner took them clinic for medical treatment.

The health access of the respondent was not so good. Among the sick child workers, only 18 percent got medicine at the time of sickness by the doctor's check in hospital. However, none of them could get help from their employers.

Recreational facilities were most satisfactory. Among the child workers 82 percent hotel/restaurant child workers listen to radio; watch TV while 18 percent were denied. Nevertheless, those who watch TV, listen to radio were not satisfied because they were not allowed to complete even a single program. Employer's family frequently ordered for different job while they were listening to radio or watching TV.

5.2 Conclusion

Children from different caste/ethnicity and various districts of Nepal have come to work as hotel/restaurant child workers in Ratnanagar Municipality.

Although most of the children in the present study were between 10-14 years of age, some children as young as 8 years old had also come to work as labour. At such an early age, children are normally not given major responsibilities of any work in many societies. Generally, childhood is considered a time-period for children's socialization and self-identity formation. Given this, it is urged that steps should be taken to protect working children and enable them to improve their lives through access to educational opportunities in particular.

Small restaurant/hotel childlabour in the present study performed all types of hotel/restaurant chores including cooking, cleaning, washing and shopping. They did most of the work without any hesitation. They worked more than 12 hours in a day.

Child labour is considered as the most neglected from of the labour. Children are exploited in different ways in today's world. Most parents in the study area send their children to work as restaurant/hotel child labour in urban area because of large family size, unemployment, poverty, death of parents and children are sent to work to get relief from the economic burden.

As most of the employers were not interested in their education, most of the restaurant/hotel child labourers were forced to dropout the school for long time working hour. Most of the children are uneducated despite the government free education scheme. They work mostly just to get food and shelter. Many of them do not get salary as their work.

The working conditions of the children were not better. They have to work for the long hour daily and get little time to rest the working environment is also poor putting their life at a risk. Many children are working for lodging and fooding only few children get cash payment.

Most of these child workers were found working from morning to night. These children are always on call by every hotel members to do everything. These children are not called by their own name but by other name such as Kanchhaand hotel members mostly talked

to them be calling tan. These children were viewed inferior to the hotel members. They were scold even on a small scale. Most of these child workers were not getting education after joining the sector because of work time similarity with their school time.

Parents, relative, employer, intermediary encourage the children or create an environment to push them into child labour. Children themselves seek the way to flee to different places in search of work. The result concludes so. Therefore, these forces or environments were also the push factors. Urbanization leads to the free labour in the society. Regarding education, the majority of the working children (80 per cent) were literate means they ultimately drop out from the school so as to not attending higher grade. Large size of the family and death of the parents were also responsible to the children into child labour market. It is obvious that main occupation of Nepalese people is agriculture. Drought, unemployment and traditional way of farming result in low production ultimately because the severe poverty that functions as another push factors to create child labour.

Wages were low. Result shows only 16 per cent of the children receive wages between Rs.1500-Rs.2000as salary reveals the fact that they were living with meager salary it is because they see no other better alternatives or at least they are provided with enough fooding and lodging. With this meager salary, they cannot think for survival of the whole of the family. Therefore, there is the economic value of the child labour in the family. They are supporting their family through their labour.

From the research, it is found that the child labourers have to support to their family. That is, the child labourers contribution towards their family is high.

Regarding facilities provided in the working place, almost all of the working children were found to get the facilities like food, lodging and lighter health care. Whatever they got lodging facilities (a very few with good quality and a larger number with bad and moderate quality). These are some of the consequences to their life after joining this sector. Urban child labourers is the supplementary source of their family income.

Regarding problem faced by them. Majority of respondents were physically tortured and some of them are mentally abused. This implies that the working children were not in comfortable position, or they are not feeling better except in getting the facilities of food

and lodging. Health condition of some of them is not good. This is a consequence of child labour to their life. Somehow, their economic condition is better in urban area than in their original area.

5.3 Recommendation

The employment of children under 14 is against the international convention adopted by ILO on minimum age and the employment under 14 is against the UN convention on Rights of the Child. Employing the children is against the Nepalese children's Act (1992) and Labour Act (1992). From the research in restaurants/hotel in Ratnanagar municipality area found that there is much lacking of knowledge over these laws and conventions adopted by government of Nepal, being the enforcement mechanism very weak, child labouring situation is prevalent nationwide. Different NGOs/INGOs are working in the field of child labour. However, their implementation is not effective.

From the field survey in the restaurant/ hotels of Ratnanagar, Tandi the following ways should be recommended for its improvement:

Considering the high rate of children's literacy and school dropouts, they need to be provided with educational support by family and relatives. The trend of dropping out should be reduced by enforcing the compulsory education providing proper physical and basic support by government.

The main reason for dropping out of school is economic difficulty, which in turn, create child labour. To ameliorate the situation of child labour, economic sustainability among the family of children should be guaranteed.

Child labour comes because of the structure of the society. The finding is that the socio-economic factor is really responsible for the situation. NGO and INGO should do something for the betterment of them. A co-ordination forum should be formed between government of Nepal and many INGOs, NGOs for working strictly in the field of child labour. A mechanism should be developed on the part of government to enforce the existing national and international laws, conventions on child labour/ child rights. To implement the above action programmed a monitoring body should be formed.

5.4 Recommendation for Further Research

The further researcher should focus about health and hygiene, abuse and neglect, sexual exploitation and harassment, and implementation of laws, National and international level commitment of Government and their implementation for the welfare of the child. And it is also that, the further researcher should research about the activities of related NGO/INGOs and their impact on society.

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Child Labour in Small Restaurant/Hotel (Tea shop)
(A Study of Ratnanagar Municipality, Tandi, Chitwan District)
Survey Interview Form

Respondent No. 50

A. Personal Information

1) Background

- a.Name: b. Age:
c.Caste/Ethnicity: d. Address:
e. Sex:

B. Family Background

2) Where were you born?

- a. V.D.C..... b. Municipality.... c.Do not know....

3) Do you have your home in your village?

- a. Yes b.No

4) How many members are there in your family?

- a. Up to 5 b.6-8 c.9+

5) Do you have your own parents?

- a. Father Dead:..... b.Both Dead:.....
c.Mother Dead:..... d.Both Alive:.....

6) Do you also have step-parents?

- a. Yes b.No

7) How is your association with your father/mother?

- a. Good b. Bad c.Normal

8) What is the occupation of your family?

- a.Agriculture b. Wage labour c. Driver
d. Small business e. Do not know

9) Is your parent's earnings sufficient for your family's survival?

- a. Sufficient b. Just sufficient
c. Insufficient d.Do not know

10) Did you inform your family before leaving home?

- a. Yes b.No

- 23) What types of work experiences did you have in the past?
 a. Worked in farm b. Herded animals
 c. Household work d. Manual works
- 24) What are the reasons you are working in the restaurant/hotel?
 a. For supporting family income b. To get better life
 c. To run further study d. Insufficient foods at home
 e. Do not know
- 25) How many years did you spend (average) in a hotel/restaurant?
 a. ½years b. 1 to ½ years c. 1 to 2 years
 d. 2 to 3 years e. 3 to 4 years f. 4 to 5 years
 g. more than 5 years
- 26) How many times did you change your working place?
 a. One time b. Two times c. Three times above
- 27) Why did you leave the previous work place?
 a. Low payment b. Not paid in time
 c. Sexual harassment d. Others
- 28) How many hours you have to work in a day?
 a. less than 11 hours b. 11-12 hours c. above 12 hours
- 29) What sorts of work you have to do every day in the restaurant/hotel?
 a. Cooking and cleaning b. Washing dishes
 c. Serving food d. All of the above
- 30) How much rupees do you get from your work in a month?
 a. Less than Rs.1000 b. Rs.1000-Rs.1500
 c. Rs.1500-Rs.2000 d. Others
- 31) If you save the money, whom do you give?
 a. Family b. Self c. No fixed
- 32) How much rupees do you save in a month?
 a. Rs.600-Rs.800 b. Rs.900-Rs.1000 c. Rs.1200-Rs.1400

E. Relationship with owner's family

- 33) How do your owner call you?
 a. By Kanchha/Kanchhi b. By nick name
 c. By self-name d. By others

- 46) How did you get recovery?
a. From hospital b. Using medicines c. From rest

H. Entertainment of Respondent

- 47) Do you play game?
a. Yes b. No
- 48) If yes, what types of game do you play?
a. In door b. Out door
- 49) With whom do you play?
a. Master's kids b. Others friends
- 50) Do you watch T.V.?
a. Yes b. No

I. Future Life and Attitude

- 51) Would you like to leave these types of your work?
a. Yes b. No
- 52) If yes, what do you want to do new?
a. Go back home b. Study
c. Do other work d. Others
- 53) What would you like to be in the future?
a. Driver b. Mechanics c. Army
d. Policeman e. Businessman f. Don't know
- 54) Do you know about child rights? If yes, what do you know?

.....

Thank you!