

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

Nepal is one of the poorest among the poor countries in the world having total population of 23151423 which is made of heterogeneous caste / ethnic group as Indo-Aryan like the Brahmins and Cheries and as Tibetan barman like the Rai, Limbu, Gurung, Newar etc. Geographically Nepal is divided into three regions: Mountain, Hilly and Terai. The lack of employment opportunities, geographic set-up and many other hindrances are responsible for Nepal' underdevelopment (*kc.et.al, 1997*). Presently not only Nepal, but also entire world is suffering from various social problems, which has created a critical condition threatening entire society. Among them, one of the serious social problems is child labor. Because of poverty, insufficient and unbalanced economic growth and lack of structural adjustment policies, child labor exists in Nepal.

Children are source of inspiration and hope for society. Therefore, they should get a good opportunity to develop their physical and mental condition. Childhood is the best period for such development. They need proper education and guidance in their childhood because at this age they can be compared with the clay, which can be given any shape as we like. In developing countries like Nepal, large parts of children are deprived of their rights of education and the fundamental rights of childhood. They are working and living in most hazardous and dangerous conditions. The major reasons are poor economic as well as lack of awareness of their parents; they are compelled to work with in and outside their household for livelihood, which causes them to fall into misery for whole life.

In Nepal, near by 40% of the total population are children aged below 16 year. According to children act and labor act of Nepal 2048, the group under the age of 16 year is considered as children, because below the age of 14 children are strictly prohibited to work as labour. The children aged between 14-16 years can work only for limited working hours (HMG\ Nepal, children and labor act 2048)

According to ILO-IPEC (Child labor situation in Nepal, 1996) of all children aged 5-14.

- 41.7 % regularly work.
- 36.7 % work and go to school
- 15 % do nothing
- 15% does non-economic work, such as house hold chores?
- Of all working children, 55% are girls.

Sattaur, (1993) - In the context of Nepal most of the children are aware of their employment contrast especially when they have been employed by brokers. Brokers often cheat the parents as well as the child, keeping for themselves the bulk of the children earning many children work just for food and shelter and find the idea of payment in cash absurd (Sattaur, 1993).

Child labor has been recognized as a way of life in our society. Poverty , starvation and deprivation are obvious key factors that have contributed to the growing member of children in the exploitative labor market child labor is a matter of shame for any society that is boastful of social justice . It is not a new phenomenon in Nepal as well as in the world. It has existed since people started to work for other s in different type of human society. The problem was further identified in the past when prevalent labor was inadequate during industrial revolution. In those days, a large number of women and children used to be hired for work in the undesirable environment of the factory.

In the present context, Children are seeking job in different sectors to provide income for the family. Their contribution to support their family's income cannot be avoided. But most of the children, who are deprived of their fundamental rights to survive and protect, are abused and exploited in daily life. The main focused point is poverty, the ignorance of parents, family break down and violation of children's rights have been multiplying the degree of child labor exploitation in Nepal with every passing day. Children are compelled to involve in different sectors like factory\industry, mines and quarry, plantation, domestic service shopkeeper \service, hotels and restaurants workers, porters, street work etc. From such kinds of involvement, not only they have been deprived of necessities but also suffering from abuse, exploitation, neglects, humiliations and diseases as well as they are missing their entire childhood.

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Right (UDHR) states,"The child needs special safe guard and care including appropriate legal protection before as well as after birth. The children shall enjoy the special protection, opportunities and facility to develop them in a normal and healthy manner and in the condition of freedom and dignity (shrestha 1995).

1.2 Statement of the problems

Today's children are the future of the nations. If they are facilitated with required food, care, love, education etc., they can grow in proper way there by contributing to the nation's development. If the children become a labor then the country cannot hope of creative contribution from them. When a child becomes a labor, he \she suffers from various problems during the childhood and his/her physical and mental development cannot take place properly. These problems, even may lead them to turn towards the criminal activities. Therefore, if we are trying to create a happy society, then the first task we have to do is to create favorable environment for a child to grow.

Labor system in the various sectors involves many complexities and is very exploitation towards the labour. Child labor is a bitter reality, which has emerged as a major problem in most of the developing countries whose standard of families is being deteriorating due to the rapid population growth, economic stagnation, natural disasters and cope with financial pressure more and more children are pushed into labor market. According to an estimation made by ILK and UNICEF, out of 250 million totals in the world, South Asia habitat for the half of the child labor in this region is extremely in human. In addition, intolerable (UNICEF 1996) and more children are pushed into labor market.

In Nepal, child labor is major problem due to poverty, unemployment and lack of education. Poverty causes people to force migrant from rural areas towards the urban areas in search of job. It is natural trend to migrate youth as well as children from rural to urban areas in search of job. Nepal is agricultural country but most of the people have very little land or do not have any land. They are unable to fulfill basic needs of the family, so the children have to work to support their family by leaving home to work somewhere. Another factor of the child labor is family violence. Therefore, migration of children from rural to urban areas is increasing day by day to solve their hand to mouth problem. In addition, a large number of these working children are living under miserable condition.

Children have been seen involved in different sectors. Child labor is not only individual problem but it is a global problem. In different sectors, they are compelled by their employer to do any kind of work even in most several conditions. In spite of that, they do not get appropriate wages for their hard work. Poverty is one of the fundamental reasons of the entry into child labour is family violence, so they run away from their home to market and become hotel workers because they have not other alternative and they send their childhood for their livelihood.

Child labor as hotel workers is one of the most exploitative and risky forms of child labors Children are doing the overtime job, which is affecting the health attitude and socialization. They do not get ant opportunity to develop their potentiality and future. Ultimately, the development of the potential citizen being is blocked.

1.3 Objectives of the study-

The general objectives of the study are to identify the overall problems of child laborers working in hotels and restaurants. However, the specific objectives are-

- 1) To find the extent of child laborers in hotels and restaurants of Katmandu.
- 2) To find out the circumstances which lead children to become child labour.
- 3) To assess the socio-economic condition of child laborers.
- 4) To assess the present working condition of child laborers.

Chapter Two

Review of Literature

2.1. Review of the literature

Review of the literatures is an important part of any kind of study. It gives insight to the researcher and what other says on the topic She/he is going to research on .It also helps to analyze the situation more deeply to examine the gap in the past existing reviewed on literatures.

Panta (1970) state, child labor is source of cheap labor. It is the poor that compels the children to work for low wages and the employers never hesitate to take advantages of it. The employers never think that the employment of the children deprives them from educational opportunities, their chances for vocational training, their physical growth, and their intellectual development by forcing them into unskilled laborers.

Pradhan and Sainju (1988) defines the word "Hotel kanchha" is popularly used for children working in hotels, restaurants, bars and tea shops, they serve the customers, collect and wash the dishes, clean the tables and cook in the kitchen. They are at their master's command and they said that 'Hotels kanchhas' are generally from poor economic backgrounds and of lower caste. They are the children either of homeless and landless people or they are orphans. These days, many children with a poor urban background also work as' Hotel kanchhain Katmandu. Parents themselves sometime take them around the restaurants to find work when they are unable to feed them. It is hart rending to see apparent selling their child into servitude in this way. Sadly, this number is growing. We even saw 5 and 6 years old boys washing dishes in the dirty basins of some bar.

Child labor is a humanitarian issue, which has achieved a worldwide attention in recent years, and the concept is still emerging. So, many studies have been conducted on Hotel and Restaurant Child labor by different people inside and outside the country. More and more studies about the Hotel and Restaurant Child Labor are coming into focus. In this chapter, review of literature is done in terms of theoretical and empirical studies.

2.2. Meaning and Definition of Children

(Bequele and boyden 1998) defines children as human beings whether boy or girl in the age group of 0-14 years. The Labor Act (1992) defines a child as a person who has not attained the age of fourteen years, and a minor as a person who has attained the age of fourteen years but has not completed the age of fifteen years.

Pradhan,G. and Sainju, B.(1991) has stated that child laborers in the tea estates are poorly paid despite their hard work. They are deprived of an education, are often malnourished, and lack proper health care and other basic human needs. Child labor itself is an illegal practice, but nonetheless it persists. Indeed, numerous child laborers today face serious socio-economic and cultural problems as well as primary health care and an adequate diet. This is also true of the government tea gardens.

Goonsekere, S.W.E.(1993) has focused one of the main trends in child labor in Sri Lanka over this century has been the almost complete exclusion of children in employment in formal sector concerns. This is due primarily to education and child welfare policies, the availability of cheap and often skilled female labor, and the impact of labor legislation and trade union policy. The literacy of poor women and their willingness to utilize child welfare programmers and opportunities for education, rather than exploit the labor of their children, has also contributed to keeping many poor children out of the labor market As a result, the great majority of child workers are found today in the informal sector of home-based work, domestic service, agriculture and

industry, in activities not covered by labor laws or regulations. The persistence of child labor in these activities is largely a consequence of changes in values and serious financial pressures on the family.

Black, M. (1995) in his book stated that in countries where child labor has been eliminated, and in hotels and restaurants of the "starred" or "recommended" kind in those countries where it has not, their presence in the work place is limited. However, in guest-houses and lower grade establishments, particularly those of a non-formal kind, the employment of children and young people is widespread. This is conspicuous in many Asian countries; in India alone, around 50,000 boys are thought to be employed in rooming houses and street-side restaurants (dhaba) found in every Train Station, market and main road. Young people also work in restaurants and Lodging houses in Latin America; and in some African countries, although there were few travellers in most of sub-Saharan Africa in the pre-modern era and a high proportion of the industry there dates from colonial times or since.

ILO (1996) carried out a survey on law and practices showed that of 155 member states 122 had legislation prohibiting work for children at least below the age of 14 and older sectors. Where children are legally permitted to work, the conditions under which they may do so are specified.

K.C.,B.K.et.al. (1997) explained that migration of children to urban areas for employment is aggravating the child labor situation in the urban areas of Nepal. However, there was not much concern over the practice and use of child labor in Nepal before 1990 when world summit for children highlighted the need of elimination of child labor from the respective countries for healthy development of the children.

CWIN (1998), in its research work, the children in many countries in South Asia share the common pain problems of child labor. Statistics have revealed that almost half of the world's child labor problems exists in south Asia, because of growing poverty and social injustice, the children of this region are forced to be a major burden for survival. Despite many national, regional and

international commitments to combat child labor, the situation of the children in the SAARC region away from satisfactory.

Fallon, and Tzannatos, (1998) wrote the ILO Estimation in his book, that the number of working children aged between 5 and 14 years to be about 250 million in the developing countries, of whom at least 120 million are working full time of these, 61 percent in Africa, and 7 percent in Latin America. Relatively few children work in developed countries. Earlier ILO Estimates suggested about 80 million child workers worldwide, of whom about 73 million were between 10 and 14 years of age. These earlier estimates are believed to be on the low side, as they imply, for example, a labor force participation rate among children aged 10-14 of only 14 percent, which compares with much higher figures for the percentage of children not attending school. They also said that long working hours are often responsible for fatigue that can cause accidents, and impair intellectual development. Some studies consider 20 weekly hours of work as a critical threshold beyond which education starts being significantly affected In Ecuador, 70 percent of child workers work more than 20 hours. In rural Bangladesh by the age of 13, non- schooling children already work hours as long as or even longer than adults do. In Thailand, working boys and girls aged 11 to 15 years have average weekly hours of work of 50 hours, but for girls in services the average exceeds 65 hours.

ILO (1998) in its publication, abolishing extreme forms of child labor said that the extent of injuries and illnesses to which working children are exposed is a cause for great concern. In some countries, more than two-thirds of working children are significantly affected by various hazards. Because children differ biologically from adults in their anatomical, physiological and psychological make-up, they are more susceptible to and more adversely affected by specific work hazards than adults. Because they are not yet matured mentally, they are less aware, or completely on aware, of the potential risks involved in their specific occupation or at the work place itself.

K.C.B. K.(1999) in his paper on child labor situation in Nepal stated that the total number of children 5-14 years of age was estimated to be 6.23 million in 1996. Of this, 41.7 % (2.6 million) regularly worked; 36.7% did not work and attended schools and 15% did no thing(were idle). Another 15% performed non-economic work only. Of all working children, 55% were girls. A work participation rate of 47.6% was estimated for girls, while it was 36.1% for boys. The number of working girls predominated over boys in all residences, zones and regions.

CWIN (2000) in its survey study said that about 60 % of children are literate of which 50.2% have primary education and only 8.9 % have secondary education. Majority were born in surrounding districts (44.6 %) followed by Terai (24.4%) and hills (20.1%) more than 90% of the migrant child workers were born in rural areas of Nepal. the main reasons why children leave home are insufficient food at place of origin (23.4%), to look for jobs (33.3%) and parent's suggestion (22.8%). Domestic violence (12.5), Friends advice (12.2), and dislike of village life (8.9%) are also important reasons for children leaving home.

Forestieri, V. (2002) stated that in developing countries, economic stagnation and unemployment, massive rural migration and accelerated urban growth, aggregated by the rising cost of living, have increased poverty and therefore the occurrence of child labor. In industrialized countries where there is economic recession and unemployment has risen, certain forms of child labor have re-emerged. There is increasing concern that the recent structural changes in the cultural and Eastern Europe are contributing to the extension of child labor in those countries as well.

Timseena , :B, P (2056B.S) in his research work said that child labors is a serious demographic problem because it greatly influences the society . It is rapidly growing and renewable in Nature Majority of the children shift due to mouth problem. In the third world countries, where the child labors exists nether there are the specific terms of employment nor a single comprehensive labors

code to protect the right of the child workers. The civil liberty act prohibits the employment of children below the age 14 but this means nothing when they have to struggle for their daily survival and the pressure of poverty.

Sainju, B, (2003) in her survey on child labors in Restaurants showed that the life of a child restaurant worker normally starts before sunrise performing a long list of chores determined by the employer. They include demands such as cutting vegetable with dangerous tools cooking in smoky kitchens without proper facilities for ventilation or exhaust fans lighting kerosene\ wood \gas stove or hauling water from distant taps. A child worker continuous these tedious chores throughout a day's works often more than 12 hours without any rest exhausting then physically and mentally. Employers do not need the working capacity of a child rather they demand more should child workers make a mistake say breaking a glass while washing the dishes. Employer punishes then with physical or verbal abuse and deducts the cost from the child's wages.

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

3.1 Sources of data and collection method

3.1.1 Primary sources

This study is mainly base on primary data, which is collected from the field study using questionnaire and observation.

3.1.2. Secondary sources

Secondary data is collect from the related documents, journals, publications and profiles published from different national and international organizations.

3.2. Sampling procedure

Out of Gangabu New Bus park area, only 50 hotels and restaurants are chosen Gangabu V.D.C. – 4, kha at the sample for detail study from purposive sampling. In addition, questionnaire asked two hotel child workers in each hotels and restaurants.

3.3. Methods and Techniques of Data analysis

Descriptive statistical method used to analyze the data. Descriptive method like percentage, ratio etc. use to describe of respondents by social, economic condition of child labor.

3.4. Limitations of the study-

The major limitations of the study are as follows:

- (i) This study is based on the primary data as well as secondary data collected in Gangabu V.D.C. 4, only. Therefore, its result may not be representative for the whole country.
- (ii) This study is based on the child labors less than 16 years of age as hotels and restaurants of Gangabu V.D.C. 4, using simple random sampling.
- (iii) This study presents only the child laborers employed in hotels and restaurants as workers. Therefore, it does not cover the entire workers of Hotels and Restaurants.

3.5. Significance of the study-

Our nation future depends on children. Children are the source of hope and inspiration for society. If they are provided special attention and opportunity, they can make a grand contribution to a nation. However, if they are deprived of opportunities certainly, nation cannot come out of dark cloud. This study may be significant in different ways such as it will help to find out the socio-economic status of child laborers in hotels and restaurants in Katmandu valley. It also may be basis for further researcher. It will be important even for the policy makes, NGO | INGO's to advocate and promote awareness about the right of the children.

CHAPTER-FOUR

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD LABOR

4.1 Introduction

Katmandu metropolitan city is the capital of Nepal. It is the largest city. Large number of population resides in this city. In this city, there is large number of hotels and restaurants, which are registered, or not. CWIN researcher has estimated that there were 7615 restaurants, bars hotels and lodges at the beginning of 1989, 9540 workers in these places, 7665 were children. (ILO, 1998). In my study, I have focused my research work in small graded hotels, restaurants and restaurants and lodges in Katmandu metropolitan city. I have studied 50 numbers of hotels, restaurants and lodges in above-mentioned selected areas of Katmandu valley. In my research work, I have found many child laborers in those areas. When a child worker makes a mistake, say breaking a glass while washing the dishes, the employer punishes them with physical or verbal abuse and deducts the cost from the child's wages. The employer frequently maltreats the child workers and often forces them to serve in their households as well as in their business. The total number of child labourers in the selected 50 hotels, restaurants and lodges are shown in the table below.

Table 1
Child labors in the sampled Hotels and Restaurants

Total labor	Child Labor	Adult Labor	% of Child Labor	% of Adult labor
316	247	69	78.16	21.84

(Source: Field survey, 2006)

Above table shows that 78.16% of child workers are employed in the Hotels and Restaurants of the study area. Only above 21.84% of adults are employed in these sectors. In my study, I have randomly selected 100 child labors among the 247 child laborers and they were interviewed.

4.2 Age-sex distribution of child laborers

In the Hotels and Restaurants business, there are large numbers of child laborers because they are cheap as compared to the adult laborers .In these sectors there are also high position of male child laborers. The table shows below also help to prove this statement.

Age group	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6-9	5	5.50	-	-	5	5
9-12	30	32.96	3	33.33	33	33
12-15	56	61.54	6	66.67	62	62
Total	91	100	9	100	100	100

Table-2

Age-sex Distribution of child laborers

(Source: Field Survey, 2006)

The age of child laborers has been categorized into 6-9, 9-12 and 12-15 years of age group. In the class interval, I have not included the upper limit of the age group. The above table shows that 62% of child laborers lie in 12-15 age groups. Similarly, 33% of child laborers lies in age group of 9-12 and 5% of child laborers lies in the age group of 6-9. The above table also shows that about 91% of child laborers are male and only 9% of child laborers are female. Labor intensive restaurants\tea shop work in predominantly a male field, 95% of those interviewed and observed being boys .Girls are less likely to be found due to hesitation of direct content and exposure to customers.(sainju, B.2005)

4.3 Family size of the child laborers

Most of the child laborers come from poor and illiterate family background. Therefore, those birth rates are high and size of the family is high.

Table-3
Family size of the child laborers

Family Size	Respondents	Percent
Less than 4	3	3
4-6	58	58
7-9	32	32
10 and above	7	7
Total	100	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2006)

The family size of the child laborers are ranking from less than 4, 4-6 ,7-9,10 and above . About 58% of respondents have family size 4-6. Than 32% of respondents have family size 7-9. Similarly, 7% of respondents have family size 10 and above. Only 3% of respondents have family size less than 4.

4.4 Education of child laborers parents

Parent's education is one of the most important factors to reduce child labor significantly. Majorities of child labors family members are either illiterate, or have appeared the school but left it before completion of primary level.

Table -4
Parent's education of child laborers

Educational Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Both literate	4	4
Both illiterate	72	72
One of them literate	24	24

Total	100	100
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(source : Field survey, 2006)

The above table shows that 72% of the child laborers parents are illiterate of child laborers parents are 4%. Adhikari, D. (2005) is his research work on child laborers employed in Hotels and Restaurants found 69% of their parents are illiterate.

CHAPTER-FIVE

CAUSES OF BEING

HOTELS \ RESTAURANTS WORKERS

This chapter helps us to find out the root causes of child labor and their economic condition.

5.1 step parent's status

Generally, poor and large families, parents willingly or unwillingly have not carried out their responsibility of taking care of their children. This parental negligence seems to be the factor behind child labor.

Table-5

Presence/Absence of step presents.

Step parents status	No. Of Respondents	Percent
yes	19	19
No	81	81
Total	100	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2006)

The above table shows that about 81% of child laborers do not have stepparents. Only about 19% of child laborers have atop parents.

Table-6
Status of Step Father/Mother

Having step Father/Mother	No. of Respondents	Percent
Father	3	15.78
Mother	16	84.22
Total	19	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2006)

The above table shows that maximum number of child labourers has their stepmother (84.22%) and only 15.78% of child laborers have stepfather.

Table-7
Does Step Parents Love you

If he/she loves you	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	4	21.05
No	15	78.95
Total	19	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2006)

Above table, shows that about 78.95% of child laborers step parents do not love them. Only 21.05 of stepparents of child laborers love them.

5.2 Reasons for Leaving Home

Reason for leaving home is crucial issue of this study. Because without considering the root reasons for leaving home of child laborers, nothing can be done that has an impact on lives positively. The table shown below will help to find out the reasons of leaving home.

Table-8
Causes of Leaving Home

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percent
To earn money	26	26
Family conflict	7	7
Friends suggestion	11	11
Dislike of village life	9	9
Food deficit at home	28	28
Others	19	19
Totals	100	100

(Source Field Survey, 2006)

In this table, maximum numbers of child laborers leave their home due to food deficit at home (28%). Another cause of leaving home is to earn money (26%). About 11 % leave their home from their friends' suggestion. About 9 % of respondents leave their home due to dislike of village life. About 7 % of respondents said that they live their home due to family conflict and about 19 % of respondent live their home due to various reasons.

5.3. Child laborers With Whom They Migrated

Children were migrated with other persons. Very few number of children were migrated alone because they were innocent about the new urban areas, problems of eating and sitting place etc. So that there are various sources who help them to migration.

Table-9

Child Laborers With Whom They Come to this Profession.

How you came here?	No. of Respondents	Percent
With friends	25	25
With relatives	13	13
With Brothers/Sisters	21	21
With villagers/middleman	19	19
Alone/self run way	22	22
Total	100	100

(Source: Field survey-2006)

Above table shows that about 25% of child laborers came with friends, 21% came with brother / sisters, 19% came with villagers / middle man, 13% came with relatives and 22% of Hotels and Restaurants child laborers came here by alone / self run way.

5.4. Family Occupation of Child Labours

Nepal is predominantly an agricultural country. Most of the rural people's occupation is agriculture. Hence, family occupation of the most of the child laborer is also agriculture. Rest of the child laborers family member's occupation is wage earner/ labor, services and small business.

Table 10

Child Laborer's Family Occupation

Family occupation	No of Respondents	Percent
Agriculture	46	46
Wage earner/ labor	31	31
Small business	9	9
Services	6	6
Other	8	8

Total	100	100
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(Source: Field survey, 2006)

The above table shows that most of the child laborer's family occupation is agriculture (46%). Similarly, wage earner labor (31%), Small business (9%), Services (6%) and other (8%).

5.5. Food Sufficiency Status

If the child laborer's family occupation is agriculture, it must know how many months the food product support to their family in a year. The food sufficiency status will also help to find out the root causes of child labor. The following table helps us to find out the food sufficiency in their family.

Table-11
Food Sufficiency Status of Child Labours

Food sufficiency status	No. of Respondents	Percent
Less than 3 months	25	54.35
3-5 months	9	19.56
5-7 months	4	8.70
Do not know	8	17.39
Total	46	100

(Source- Field Survey, 2006)

The above table shows that more number (54.35%) of the child laborers supports their family by agricultural product only less than 3 months. Similarly 19.56% and 8.70% of child laborers support their family by agricultural product in 3-5 months and 5-7 months respectively. About 17.39% of the child laborers do not know how many months support their family by the agricultural product.

5.6. Landholding Status of Child Laborers

Many child laborers come from poor economic background. Many of their parents do not have their own land. Few of them have their own land. But the agricultural products do not help to fulfill their requirements for the whole year.

Table-12
Landholding Status of Child Laborers

Having own land	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	21	45.65
No	25	54.35
Total	46	100

(Source-Field Survey, 2006)

The above table shows that about 54.35% of the child laborers do not have their own land for cropping but they have used others land for cropping and 45.65% of child laborers have their own land for cropping.

CHAPTER-SIX

CHILD LABORER'S INCOME AND THEIR EXPENDITURE

The monthly wages of child laborer is in comparison to the adult one. The boss will to recruit child laborer because of their low payment. Hence, in the Hotels and Restaurants business, we can find more number of child laborers. This chapter helps us to find out the monthly wages of the child labor and how they spend their earning.

6.1 Monthly Wages of Child Labours

The Hotels and Restaurants required children by monthly wages basis or by providing food clothing and shelter basis. The wages / salary payment are different children.

Table-13

Numbers of child Laborers get salary

Do you get salary	No. of Respondents	Per cent
Yes	85	85
No	15	15
Total	100	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2006)

The table 13 shows that about 85% of respondent get salary and 15% of respondents do not get salary. They only get food, clothes and shelter.

Table 14
Monthly Wages of child Laborers

Monthly Wages (Rs.)	No. of Respondent	Percent
Less than 400	14	16.47
400-600	35	41.18
600-800	23	27.06
800-1000	9	10.58
1000 and above	4	4.71
Total	85	100

(Sources: Field Survey 2006)

In the above table, the monthly wages are classified in less than Rs.400, Rs400-600, and Rs 600-800, Rs 800-1000 and above. About 41.18% of child laborers get salary of Rs 400-600. Similarly 27.06% of respondent get salary of Rs 600-800and 16.47%, 4.71% of the respondent gets salary less than RS 400, Rs 800-1000, Rs 1000 and above respectively.

6.2 Recipient of the Salary of the child Laborers

Different person takes the salary of the child laborers such as parents, brother, sister, relatives and themselves. This sub-chapter helps us to finds out the recipient of the child laborers salary.

Table 15
Child Laborers Salary Recipient

Recipient of salary	Number of Respondent	Percent
Parents	28	32.94
Brother/sister	14	16.47
Relatives	7	8.24
Yourself	31	36.47
Other	5	5.88
Total	85	100

(Sources: Field survey, 2006)

The above table shows that 36.47% of child laborers receive their salary by themselves. Their brothers/sisters received about 32.94% of child laborers salaries were received by their parent's. Similarly 16.47% of child laborers salaries and their relatives received 8.24% of child laborers salaries. Other person received about 5.88% of child laborers salaries.

6.3. Expenditure of Child Laborers

Child laborers earn certain amount of money. It is better to know how they spend their earnings. The table has shown below helps us to know in what respect they spend their earnings such as food, clothes, entertainment and others.

Table-16
Child Laborer's Expenditure

Expenditure	No. of Respondents	Percent
Food	26	30.59
Clothes	21	24.70
Entertainment	29	34.12
Others	9	10.59
Totals	85	100.00

(Source-Field Survey, 2006)

In this table, maximum number of respondents spends their expenditure in entertainment (34.12%). Similarly, 30.59% of respondents spent their expenditure on food; about 24.70% of respondents spent on clothes and about 10.59% of respondents spent their earnings in other activities.

6.4. Family Support by the Child Laborers from Their Earnings

From the above table we can found that maximum numbers of child laborers get salary. So, that they have earned certain amount of money. In this sub-chapter, we can find that they will send money to their family or not.

Table-17
Remittance to the Family

Do you spend money to your family	No. of Respondents	Percent
yes	69	81.17
No	16	18.83
Total	85	100

(Source-Field Survey, 2006)

About 81.17% of child laborers send their earnings to their family. However, 18.83% of child laborers do not send their earnings to their family.

Table-18
Remittance Amount to Their Home by Child Laborers per year

Remittance amount (NRs)	No. of Respondents	Percent
Less than 500	9	13.05
500-1000	27	39.13
1000-1500	22	31.88
Above 1500	11	15.94
Total	69	100.00

(Source-Field Survey, 2006)

The above table shows that maximum number of child laborers remittance amount lies in the ranges Rs.500-1000 (39.13%). Similarly Rs.1000-1500 amounts send by 31.88% of respondents. About 15.94% of respondents send by 31.88% of respondents. About 15.94% of respondents send above Rs.1500 and few numbers of respondents send less than Rs.500 (13.05%).

CHAPTER-SEVEN
WORKING CONDITION,
HEALTH NUTRITION OF CHILD LABOURERS

The purpose of this chapter is to analyze the working condition, health and nutrition of the child workers .At the time of field visit, I have asked some questions to the child workers about working condition, working hours future aim and medical treatment of the child workers.

7.1 Working Hours of Child Laborers.

Generally, the working schedule of the children starts from morning to evening. They have to do lots of work such as cutting vegetables, waiter, cooking, washing dishes etc.

Table-19
Working Hours of the child Laborers

working Hours	No. of Respondents	Percent
Less than 8 hours	9	9
8-10 hours	34	34
10-12 hours	41	41
12 and above	16	16
Total	100	100

(Source- Field Survey, 2006)

The above table shows that maximum number (41%) of child laborers working hour lies in 10-12 hours class interval. This shows that average working hours of maximum number of children is 11 hours. Similarly 34% of child laborers working hour lie in 8-10 hours class interval. About 16% of child laborers

working hour is 12 and above. Only 9% of child laborers work less than 8 hours.

7.2 Child Laborer satisfactions Towards the Present Job

At the time of visit, I have asked to the child workers about their satisfaction towards the present job and their responses are shown below.

Table-20

Child Laborer's Satisfaction towards the Present jobs

Are you satisfied	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	63	63
No	37	37
Total	100	100

(Source-Field Survey, 2006)

Above table shows that 63% of workers are satisfied from the present job. About 37% of child laborers are not satisfied from the present job.

Table-21

Causes of Satisfaction towards the Present Jobs

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percent
Good Payment	4	6.34
Good behavior of boss. Good working Condition	11	17.46
Shelter facilities	6	9.52
Job security	15	23.80
Others	13	20.63
	14	22.23
Total	63	100

(Source- Field Survey, 2006)

The above table shows that maximum numbers of children are satisfied due to shelter facilities (23.80%). About 20.63% of respondents are satisfied by job security in the present job. Similarly 17.46% of respondents are satisfied with the behavior of the boss. About 9.52 % of respondents are satisfied from the working condition and 6.34% of respondents are satisfied with payment from the present job. About 22.23% of respondents are satisfied from the present job from the various reasons.

Table-22

Causes of not Satisfaction Towards the Present Job

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percent
Low Payment	12	32.43
Bad behavior of boss	6	16.22
Bad working condition	4	10.81
No Shelter facilities	3	8.11
No job security	3	8.11
Others	9	24.32
Total	37	100

(Source-Field Survey, 2006)

Above table shows that, they are unsatisfied by low payment (32.43%), bad behavior of boss (16.22%), bad working condition (10.81%), no shelter facilities (8.11%), no job security (8.11%) and others (24.32%).

7.3. Present Working Environment of Child Laborers.

At the time of field visit, I have asked some question to the workers to know the present working environment of child laborers and their responses are given below.

Table -23

Present Working Environment of Child Laborers

Working environment	No. of Respondents	Percent
Satisfactory	37	37
Good	22	22
Not satisfactory	41	41
Total	100	100

(Source-Field Survey, 2006)

About 41% of child laborers are not satisfied from the present working environment. Similarly, 22% of respondent said that present working environment is good. About 37% of respondents are satisfied from the present working environment.

7.4 Future Desire of the Child Laborers

Each person has his or her plan. Therefore, child workers also have some plan. This sub-chapter helps us to know the future desire of the child workers.

Table-24

Future Desire of Child Laborers

Future desire	No of Respondents	percent
Work in the same job	12	12
To be cook	17	17
Look for another type of job	23	23
Initiating own hotel	7	7
start schooling	15	15
others	26	26
Total	100	100

(Source-Field Survey, 2006)

The Present of the future desire of the respondents are working in same job (12%),to be a cook (17%),look for another type of job(23%),initiating own hotel(7%),start schooling(15%),and others(26%).

7.5. Medical Treatment of Child Laborers

Working environment of children is not so good. They cook in smoky kitchens without proper facilities of ventilation or exhaust fans, cutting vegetables with dangerous tools. Even food given to them is also not hygienic. So, sometime they will be sick. The purpose of this sub-chapter is to find out about the medical treatment of child workers.

Table-25
Medical Treatment of Child Laborers

In case of sickness your boss take you to the hospital	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	35	35
No	27	27
Do not know	38	38
Total	100	100

(Sources: Field Survey 2006)

The above table shows that about 35% of respondent said that they have took towards the hospital by their boss in case of sickness. About 27% of respondent said that they have not taken towards the hospital by their boss in case of sickness. About 38% of respondent are unknown about that matter.

Table-26
If no, Who Take You To Hospital?

Who take you to hospital	No. of respondents	Percent
Parents/guardians	9	33.33
Friends	7	25.92
Relatives	5	18.51
Others	6	22.22
Total	27	100.00

(Source-Field Survey, 2006)

In case of respondents who said that their boss do not take to hospital, I have asked, who take you and their responses are parents/guardians (33.33%), friends (25.92%), Relatives (18.51%) and others (22.22%).

CHAPTER-EIGHT

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8. 1. Conclusions

From the above analysis, we can conclude in the following ways.

- Child labor is widespread in Hotels and Restaurants of Gangabu, Ward No.4 among all the workers, 78% are children.
- Majority of both parents and children seem to be deprived of education.
- Many child laborers came from poor economic background and they don't have their own land for cropping. Those children who come from the family with land have insufficient for the survival.
- Maximum numbers of child laborers leave their home due to food deficit at home.
- Some of the child laborers have their stepparents and their stepparents do not love them.
- Children come to this profession with their friends, relatives, brothers/sisters, villagers and alone.
- Monthly wages of child laborer is low and they spend their earnings on food, clothes etc.
- Almost all the Hotels and Restaurants child laborers work more than 8 hours per day.
- Present working environment of the child laborer is not satisfactory and their future desires are different from different workers.
- In case of sickness, some hotel owner takes them to the hospital and some goes with their close persons.

8.2. Recommendations

Based on the findings of the visit the following recommendations are suggested.

- 1) Since poverty and Hotels/Restaurants child laborers are highly correlated with each other. So that to prevent child labor poverty alleviation programmed should be launched.
- 2) Free vocational and skill development training programmed should be launched for poor families.
- 3) Child exploitation is a social crime. Any forms of exploitation of child workers should be treated as such by the law.
- 4) Public awareness programmed should be launched against child labor.
- 5) Majority of both child and their parents are deprived of education. So that educational opportunity and facilities should be available.
- 6) The growing trend to run away in the city from the villages should be discouraged by creating employment opportunity in the countryside.
- 7) Hiring younger children in such demanding work should be stopped as soon as possible.
- 8) Social workers should be encouraged to work against child labor.

ANNEXES / REFERENCES

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Questionnaire Models

1. Personal History

- a. Name:
- b. Age:
- c. Sex: Male / Female
- d. Religion:
- e. Address:
- f. Education:

2. Size of the family:

- a. Less than 4.
- b. 4-6
- c. 7-9
- d. 10 and above

3. What is your parents' education?

- a. Both literate
- b. Both illiterate
- c. One of them literate

4. What is your father / guardians occupation?

- a. Agriculture
- b. Wage earner / labor
- C. Small business
- d. Services
- c. Others

5. If father / guardian occupation is agriculture, how many month in a year the lands' product support your family for food?

- a. Less than 3 months
 - b. 3-5 months
 - c. 5-7 months
 - d. Do not know
6. If father/guardian occupation is agriculture, do you have your own land?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
7. Do you have stepparents?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
8. If yes, step father/ mother?
- a. Father
 - b. Mother
9. Does he/she love you?
- a. yes
 - b. No
10. Why you left your house?
- a. To earn money
 - b. Family conflict
 - c. Friends suggestion
 - d. Dislike of village life
 - e. Food deficit at home
 - f. Others
11. How you came here?
- a. With friends
 - b. With Relatives
 - c. With Brothers/sisters
 - d. With villagers
 - e. Alone/Self runaway
12. Do you get salary?

- a. Yes
- b. No

13 .If yes how much?

- a . Less than 400
- b. 400 -600
- c .600-800
- d. 800-1000
- e. Above 1000

14. If no, how you are sustaining?

.....

15. Do you get clothes or other things?

.....

16. Do you have to pay for the food?

- a. yes
- b. No

17. If yes, how much?

18. Who kept your earning?

- a. Parents
- b. Sisters/brothers
- c .Relatives
- d. yourself
- e .Others

20 .Do you support your family?

- a. Yes
- b .No

21. If yes, how much amount per year?
- a. Less than 500
 - b.500-1000
 - c.1000-1500
 - d. Above 1500
22. How many hours do you work?
- a. Less than 8 hours
 - b.8-10
 - c.10-12
 - e.12 and above.
- 23 .Are you satisfied with your present job.
- a. Yes
 - b No

- 24 .If yes, why?
- a. Good payment
 - b .Good behavior of Boss
 - c. Good working condition
 - d .Shelter facilities
 - e .Job security
 - f. Others

25. If no, Why?
- a. Low payment
 - b .Bad behavior
 - c. Bad working condition

d .No shelter facilities

e. No job security

f. Others

26. What is your present environment?

a. Satisfactory

b. Good

c. Not satisfactory

27. What is your future desire?

a. Work in same job

b. Be a cook.

c. Look for another type of job.

d. Initiating own hotel.

e. Start schooling.

f. Others.

28. In case of sickness, does your Boss take you to the hospital?

a. Yes

b. No

c. Don't know

29. If no, who take you?

a. Parents/Guardian

b. Friends

c. Relatives

d. Others

Questionnaire for the Hotel owner

1. Personal detail

I. Name:-

ii. Age:-

iii. Sex:-

iv. Address:-

2. When did you establish your Hotel/Restaurants?

.....

3. How many staffs do you have?

i. Child-staff.....

ii. Adult staff.....