

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD WORKER IN HOTEL AND
RESTAURANT: A CASE STUDY OF LALITPUR DISTRICT**

A Thesis

Submitted to

The Central Department of Economics

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Tribhuvan University

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the

Degree of Master of Arts in

Economics

By

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2014

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled “**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD WORKER IN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT : A CASE STUDY OF LALITPUR DISTRICT**” has been prepared by **Nohari Chaudhary** under my supervision. I hereby recommend this thesis for examination to thesis committee as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Mater of Arts in Economics.

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October, 2014

APPROVAL LETTER

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD WORKER IN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT : A CASE STUDY OF LALITPUR DISTRICT**” submitted by **Nohari Chaudhary** to Central Department of Economics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur for the partial fulfillment of the Degree of Masters of Arts in Economics has been found satisfactory. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the degree.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In partial fulfillment of the requirement for Master's Degree in Economics, I have prepared this thesis report. During the course, I worked with sincerity and honesty and diligently as far as possible. But besides my continual efforts, I also got unforgettable support from different people and organizations. I am extremely grateful and overwhelmed by their support while completing my work.

First of all, I would like to express my cordial gratitude to Dr. Ram Prasad Gyanwaly, Head of the Department and my thesis supervisor Prof. Dr. Shoora B. Paudyal. I appreciate and extend my deepest gratitude for his invaluable supervision and support in completing this work.

I also would like to thank officials of Governmental and Non-governmental organizations. Especially, I am thankful to CWIN its ILO and information department because it provided informant. I am grateful to all those seen and unseen authors who formed a pool of published information. I am also grateful to those children of restaurants who provided their personal matters to complete this thesis.

Similarly, I would like to thank my respectable father Mr. Chuli Prasad Chaudhary, mother Jugmati Chaudhary and my husband Yagya Chaudhary for their encouragement to complete degree with their financial support.

I would also like to thank my brother Ram Chaudhary and sister Tripti Shikha Cuahdhary helping me during data collection process despite their busy schedule.

Lastly, I would like to thank Mr. Narayan and Deepak Basnet for helping in typing and providing valuable suggestions in preparing this report.

Nohari Chaudhary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Letter of Recommendation	i
Approval Letter	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Tables	vi
Acronyms	vii
CHAPTER – I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Objective of the Study	6
1.4 Significance of the Study	6
1.5 Limitations of the Study	7
1.6 Research Methodology	7
1.6.1 Research Design	8
1.6.2 Sources of Data	8
1.6.3 Sampling Procedures	8
1.6.4 Data Collection Tools	8
1.6.5 Validation of the Tools	8
1.6.6 Data Collection Procedures	9
1.6.7 Methods of Data Analysis and Interpretation	9
CHAPTER – II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 Theoretical Review	10
2.2 Empirical Review	15
CHAPTER THREE: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
3.1 Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics	19
3.1.1 Age and Sex Composition	19
3.1.2 Caste Ethnic Composition of the Respondents	20
3.1.3 Distribution of Child Workers by Place of Origin	21

3.2 Educational Status	22
3.3 Working Condition and Environment	23
3.3.1 Working Hours	23
3.3.2 Distribution of Child Workers by Age of Starting Work	23
3.3.3 Nature of Work	24
3.3.4 Average Income Status	25
3.4 Causes of Being Child Workers	26
3.4.1 Family Size	26
3.4.2 Land Holding Situation	27
3.4.3 Parental Status of the Respondents	28
3.4.4 Job Satisfaction	28
3.5 Consequences	30
3.5.1 Behaviour of Employers	30
3.5.2 Bad Habits	31
3.5.3 Physical Appearance of Child Workers	32
3.5.4 Number of Meals Taken by Child Workers Per Day	33
3.6 Perception of Child Workers	34
3.6.1 Continuity of the Same Job and Other Skills	34
3.6.2 Living Conditions	35
3.6.3 Future Ambition or Aim of Life	35
CHAPTER IV: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
4.1 Summary of Findings	37
4.2 Conclusion	41
4.3 Recommendations	42

REFERENCES

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

LIST OF TABLE

Table No.	Title	Page No.
1:	Distribution of Child Workers by Age and Sex	20
2:	Distribution of Child Workers by Caste/Ethnicity	20
3:	Distribution of Child Workers by Place of Origin	21
4:	Distribution of Child Workers by Educational Status	22
6:	Distribution of Child Workers by Age of Starting Work	24
7:	Distribution of Child Workers by Nature of Works	25
8:	Distribution of Child Workers by Average Earning Per-Month	26
9:	Distribution of Family Size	27
10:	Land Holding Situation of the Family of the Respondents	27
11:	Parental Status of the Respondents	28
12:	Distribution of Job Satisfaction	29
13:	Distribution Reason of Job Satisfaction	29
14:	Distribution of Reasons for not Job Satisfaction	30
15:	Behaviour of the Employer of the Respondents	31
16:	Distribution of the Child Worker by their Bad Habits	31
17:	Distribution of the Child Workers by Their Bad Habits	32
18:	Physical Appearance of Child Workers	32
19:	Number of Meals taken by Child Workers Per-Day	33
20:	Distribution of Child Workers by Their Continuity of the Job and Other Skills	34
21:	Distribution of the Child Workers by Their Skills	34
22:	Distribution of the Child Workers by Their Living Condition	35
23:	Distribution of Child Workers by Their Aims	35

ACRONYMS

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDW	Child Domestic Worker
DCLS	Domestic Child Labourers
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
ILO	International Labour Organization
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Center
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
VDC	Village Development Committee
MoF	Ministry of Finance
ABCL	Annotated Bibliography on Child Labour
CDL	Child Domestic Labour
MoL	Ministry of Labour
RWG-CL	Regional Working Group on Child Labour

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a small mountainous country, has great geographical, socio-economic and cultural diversity. Its total area is 147,181 sq. km. This shares only 0.03 of world area and 0.3 of total area of Asia. Nepal is ranked as one of the least developed countries ranking 157th (Human Development Report, 2013). The country is characterized by low level of saving, lack of saving, lack of resources and low level of literacy. In our country, 23.8 percent of the total population is in extreme poverty (Thirteenth Plan, 2070/71-2072/73) but the poverty exists more than this percentage. Nepal is also an agricultural country, more than 74% of the people are dependent on agriculture for their income and employment. Agriculture sector contributes 35.3% of GDP (MoF, 2070). As Nepal is poor country, labour is the important means of production in agriculture sector and industrial sector. Because of the employers also seek the labours that work in cheap wage, there is increasing number of cheap wage earners. So, child labour has been one of the cheap labours (Thirteenth Plan, 2014).

According to the National Child Labour Survey undertaken in 1997, 1.660 million children (216.6 percent) out of the total 6.225 million children aged between 5 and 14 years (CDPS, 1997) Child Labour has been widespread in Nepal for many countries, 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% there is a significant difference between that of girls 47.6% and that of boys 36.1%. 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 restaurant and in the transportation sector. Depending on the sector, children may have to work long hours. Carry heavy loads and face the risk

of sexual exploitation. Hence, children labour remains a major economic and social phenomenon in Nepal (ILO & CBS, 2011).

Child labour seems bitter reflection of twenty first century that there are great amount of children in third world, who have lost their ‘childhood by working long hour in difficult and dreadful situation’ (ILO, 2010). Children are the future citizens whom the development of nation depends on. A child who is brought up physically, mentally and educationally can contribute to make a better society. But child labour deprived from the basic needs and facilities that deserve the countries to dark future. Child labour is not a new phenomenon for world. History says that the child labour started in the sixteenth century. Children were further exposed in different forms and areas in the eighteenth and nineteenth century during the industrial revolution (Pokharel, 2011).

Child worker is a worldwide phenomenon. It has existed in different forms in human society at different stages of history and continuous to exist in many parts of world. However it has emerged as a major social problem in many of the less developed countries where stark poverty and rapid employment for the survival of families to which they belong.

The task of defining child worker is not that simple. It is because: it encompasses three components; ‘child’, ‘works’ and ‘labor’. According to oxford dictionary of English language, the terms ‘child’ is defined as newly born boys or girls and ‘labor’ means physical or mental work. Thus the dictionary meaning of child labor is physical or mental work done by a child.

Child worker refers to the employment of the children at regular and the sustained labor. This practice is considered exploitative by many international organizations and illegal in many countries. Child labor was employed to verifying extends through the most of history, but entered public dispute with the advent of universal schooling, with change in working conditions during the industrial revolution, and with the emergence of the concepts of workers and children’s rights.

Children are involved in almost all labour sectors like carpet and garment industries, confectionary, brick kilns, roads building, constructions, transportations, factory, mines and query, plantation, domestic service, shopkeeper, porters, street work, bounded labour in circus, advertising and store squaring (CWIN, 2009).

The total population of Nepal under the age of 18 years is 1 corore 25 lakhs. The total number of child labor is almost 26 lakhs. Among them also, the children who are working under hazardous/dangerous work environment are as follows (Baltrishna, 2068):

Child porters	46,000
Domestic workers	56,000
Rag pickers street children	3,965
Carpet labours	77,000
Bonded labours	18,000
Children sold/ trafficked abroad	10, 000-12,000
Coal mine workers	115 (Dang)
Stone quarry workers	32,000
Hotel and restaurant workers	71,700
Brick kiln labours	59,925
Technical field workers	18,000
Highway hawkers	10,000 (estimated)

Child workers experience all forms of physical, mental, psychological, economic and sexual abuses, harassment and exploitation by employers, local communities, customers and colleagues 6.5 percent of children of both sexes in restaurant/tea shop, brick kilns and stone quarries, sexual abuses harassment and violence (CONCERN, 2004).

One of the major problems related to the child labor is hazardous environment. Health and safety hazardous is the working places can be related to the nature of the work, such as hazardous process. Chemical, physical, biological and psychological hazards are often present and cause irreversible damage to children's physiological

development, often resulting in permanent disabilities that have serious consequences for their adult lives (ILO & CBS, 2012).

Hotel and restaurant can be considered having a hazardous work environment, especially for children. In Nepal's context, it is one of the most labor intensive places, which requires a great deal of manual labor. Children engaged in these restaurants have to face various Hazardous like injuries due to falls and falling objects, exposure to harmful dust and use of water extreme weather condition etc.

The proportion of children is higher than in other developing countries considering the size of total population. Hence, high proportion of children means high number of child worker and naturally more exploitation over them is growing. Child worker and its exploitation have been common through Nepal's history. Illiteracy, ignorance and confusing government policies regarding education and other socio-economic factors have served as causes of child worker. Children leave their home to avoid dredger of hard work or in apparent protest of parental neglect. Some of these children are physically abused and emotionally neglected and they let themselves loose from the society. Some of them earn money by collecting discarded polythene bags and metal scarps from street side. Other children clean cars, polish shoes, work in the small hotel/restaurants, tea shop as waiter and cleanness to earn money but children working at these places offer get free food from their owners but they are subjected to work very hard also for live (CWIN, 2001).

However the problem of child worker has not yet been solved but the problem is increasing rapidly. The hotel and restaurants employ children and paid them very little for their hard work. These children have no other alternative and they stay at the some working line for a long time, as they are experienced on that field. They have to work from early in the morning to late at night. They even do not get any holiday. So, they are deprived of right a lot and exploited by their employers. This study is a humble attempt to address this problem. It tries to find out the present status, of child worker working in the field of hotel and restaurant business in Lalitpur and discusses about their causes and consequences from their work.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Children are the pillar of the nation but in our country the problem of child worker and its quantity are increasing day by day. Child labor has emerged as a major social problem in much of the third world countries where rapid increase in population, economic stagnation, drought war and diseases have decreased the ability of family to earn a decent living. That is why many NGO & INGOs are concerned and working for children's issues. The vision of the child rights is also accepted by every nation all over the world. Child development has become vital for the development to the human resources of the country. So the nation should take good care of their health, good education with their proper rights but most of the children are deprived of the basic needs like shelter, food clothing, education and health care in our country.

Child labor is the huge problem in many parts of the world. The degree of the problem in south Asia might be the largest one in comparison according to an estimation made by ILO and UNICEF, out of the 250 million totals in the world. South Asia is the habited for the half of the child labors (HDR, 1993). Nature of the child workers in this region is extremely in human and intolerable.

Poverty has been always taken as a prime factor leading to child labor problem in Nepal. But the reality is that traditionally child labor has been common thought in Nepalese history. Different studies also revealed the fact that child labor is normally linked to poverty of the family; because financial pressure is the primary for children to be sent to work or run away from home is reach of a better future only a very small number of people are concerned why there is always poverty in Nepal. If we look at structure of Nepalese society it would became clear that poverty in Nepal is especially due to social, political and cultural discrimination and distortion (Sainju, 2008). Children mostly migrate from rural to urban areas. The industrialization in urban and the light of life and very low facilities in rural areas as well as insurgency are responsible factors for the growing number of child labor in urban areas.

Children have involved in the different sectors in major cities of Nepal such as Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Pokhara, Biratnagar, Ithari, Dhangadhi and so on.

Particularly in Lalitpur district, there are a large number of children who work mainly as street sweepers, conductors, shoes polishers, hotels and restaurants worker, tea shop workers. Some of these children have become addicts to alcohol and drug and have resorted to gambling, pick pocketing and stealing to alcohol and drug (ABCL in Nepal, 1993). Predominantly, this research has focused on presented economic circumstances must part of these children who are working in the hotel/ restaurants in Lalitpur metropolitan city. This study tries to answer the questions of small hotel/ restaurants child labor and its impacts on their daily and future life. Some of the research questions of the research studies are as follows:

- What is the present socio- economic condition of workers?
- What are the causing factors forced them to be this type of labors?
- What are the major consequences faced by child labours?
- What can be some special works and services to upgrade their socio-economic condition?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to find out the causes and consequences of hotels/ restaurants child workers and existing issues related to the subject. However, the specific objectives are as follows:

- To explore the socio- economic and educational condition of child labor working hotels/restaurants.
- To find out the basic causes of child labors.
- To identify the major consequences faced by the workers.
- To explore the possible solutions to manage and upgrade the socio-economic condition of child workers.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The number of child in Nepal has risen of with the increase in urbanization. Child worker can be viewed as a cause and consequence of poverty and social structure. The

growth of child labor in Lalitpur is not a new phenomenon, however, most of the NGOs / INGOs have been working in education, health and wellbeing of child labor. This study will be a small academic effort to sketch the real picture of child labor in hotel/ restaurants business. Nepalese government has not shown effectively any concern on the child workers participations of the hotel/ restaurants business.

The study has explored the major causes and consequence of child labor in hotel/ restaurants of Lalitpur and will provide possible suggestions for their management.

The study result has been useful for different agencies like NGO/ INGO/ GOs working for child labor to formulate plan and policies and develop appropriate program.

This study provides guidelines for further research work and literature review to pursue similar types of study in future.

The study result helps students, teacher & researchers as a supplementary material.

This study cooperates the significant for community and respondents for awareness purpose.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study attempts to evaluate the cause and consequences of child labor in hotel/ restaurants of Lalitpur valley. As every research work is accompanied by some natural limitation. This study is also inherited the following limitations:

- This study has been conducted in only hotels/ restaurants situated in Lalitpur district.
- This study has been focused only causes and consequences of child workers in hotels/restaurants below 16 years.
- One hundred respondents who were working in the hotels and restaurants are taken as the sample population.

1.6 Research Methodology

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the problem. In it the various steps that are generally adopted in achieving the objectives of the study are stated.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study is descriptive in its nature with quantitative type of research design. This research design has only focused on obtaining information about causes and consequences of the child workers in hotels/restaurants' socio-economic conditions in Lalitpur district. The questionnaire was conducted from August 15 to September 30 of 2014.

1.6.2 Nature and Sources of Data

The research study is descriptive as well as analytical in nature. The data are collected mainly through the primary sources. The data on child workers working in the selected hotels and restaurants of Lalitpur district are collected. All the child labors involved in the hotels and restaurants in Lalitpur district are considered as the major sources of data for this study.

1.6.3 Sampling Procedures

It is impossible to cover all the child labors of all the hotels and restaurants located in Lalitpur district due to the cost and time factors. So, the total 100 respondents are selected from different hotel and restaurants. Purposive sampling method is used for research. Convenience and accidental sampling method is applied in hotel/restaurants to select the required respondents.

1.6.4 Data Collection Tools

In this study, information were collected chiefly through interviews and observation. The problems relating to causes and consequences of the child labors and identify the ways to manage them. The interviews consist of structure and unstructured questionnaire. The tools were discussed and finalized incorporating the comments and suggestions provided by the supervisor.

1.6.5 Validation of the Tools

After preparing the research tools, improvement is made as per supervisor's suggestions to confirm the validity and reliability of the interview schedule. The questions for interview are finalized after pretesting in a non sample restaurant to check for their relevance and to find out any lapses. Then, it is modified according to the feedback obtained from the result of that pretest and suggestions provided by the supervisor.

1.6.6 Data Collection Procedures

In the initial phase, the researcher visited the reception of the hotels and restaurants to take the permission to conduct the research. A letter written by the Central Department of Economics requesting to grant permission carry out the research is submitted. After permission granted, 100 child workers are interviewed. The researcher noted name or symbol of the child workers individually, ask questions according to the interview schedule and collect the necessary information. It took about 10 days for data collection and every day 8-10 child labors are interviewed.

1.6.7 Classification and Data Processing

The collected data in such a way checked, edited, coded and then the data tabulated in the master chart. After that, such refine data presented in different tables, charts, and diagrams for making the report effective and meaningful. All collected data manually check to remove any anomalies. The structure data are analyzed through Ms-Excel and tabulated the results as necessary.

CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature is a crucial aspect of planning of the study. In this chapter, focus has been made on the theoretical review and empirical review. It is based on available literature in the field of research. For this purpose, one needs to review related literature in this concerned area which help to get clear ideas, opinions and other concepts, like “what other have said?”, “What other have done?” and “What other have written?”. These all and other related question are reviewed which are provided useful inputs in this research work. Every possible effort has been made to grasp the knowledge and information that is available from libraries, document collection center, published and unpublished journals and other reports.

2.1 Theoretical Review

In this section, the theoretical description of child, child labor, child rights, etc., have been described.

Definition of Child

There is no universal definition of child. In many countries a child is defined in terms of age limits which differ with various activities. United Nations Children Fund declares, “age limits are a formal reflection if societies judgment about the evolution of children’s capacities and responsibilities.”

The Nepal Labor Act 1992 and Central Bureau of Statistics define a child as a person below the age of 14 years. According to the Children’s Act 1992, definition of a child

Definition of Child Labor

There has been ambiguity in defining child work and child labour. The encyclopedia of social science defines as “when the business of wage-earning or of participation in self or family supports conflicts directly and indirectly with the business of growth and education, the result is child labor. The function of work in childhood is primarily

developmental and not economic. Children's work then, as a social good, is the direct antithesis of child labor as a social evil.

The regional working group on child labor (RWG-CL) defines child labor on the basis of UN Convention on the rights of the child and also focuses on the ILO Convention 182 on the worst form of child labor. RWG-CL makes a distinction between child labor and child work as: child work includes activities that are not harmful, which may contribute to the healthy development of child.

Article 3 of the ILO Convention on the Child Labor, 1999 (No. 182) defines the forms of child labor as:

- All forms of child labour practices are similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for armed conflict;
- the use procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- the use procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; and
- work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Definition of Child Rights

In 1989, the general Assembly of the United Nations adopt the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which makes it clear that all children have the same rights as adult and also adds distinct rights that apply to all human beings under the age of 18 years. These include:

- Provision of growth and development through health and education service.
- Protection against exploitation and abuse.

- Participation in decisions made on their behalf.

The ways these rights are interpreted depend on the age and maturity of children, but one of the most important principles is that adults should promote the ‘best interest’ of a child or a group of children before considering the concerns of adults. This means taking children’s opinion into account wherever possible.

Acts relating to Child Labor in Nepal

The Labor Act 1991 prohibits the employment of children less than 14 years of age. Requires the employment of more than 50 workers to provide supervised care and also time for mothers to breast feed their children. Provides for initial checkup and medical treatment of employees.

The Children’s Act 1992 prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14. Prohibits the employment of minors, aged 14 to 16 between the hours of 18:00 and 06:00. Prohibits the employment of children in work that is likely to be harmful to health or hazardous to life. Prohibits the employment of minors, aged 14 to 16, for more than 6 hours per day and more than 36 hours per week.

The 1990 constitution of Nepal clearly stated that trafficking of human beings, slavery, serfdom or forced labor in any form is prohibited. It has also stated that minors shall not be employed to work in any factory or mine or be engaged in any other hazardous work.

Ministry of Labour and Transport Management

The ministry of labour is the apex body for the administration of labour in Nepal. It is responsible for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and coordination of the policies and programmes of the government regarding labour. The department of labour and several labour offices in different parts of the country function under the supervision of the ministry of labour (MOL). The MOL has a child section for admission to employment.

National Legislature Provision for Children

- **Constitutional Provision**

According to Nepalese Constitution (1990), the labour act was adopted in 1992, following this, the labour rules were amended in 1993. The children act was enacted in 1991 by addressing UN-CRC 1990. The common law code of 1963, the foreign employment act of 1985 and the Human Trafficking Control Act of 1986 also restricts the use of child labour and protects the healthy development of children.

The interim constitution of Nepal has laso strictly prohibited to use of child in any industries, mine or as many hazardous work or arms, police and war.

- **Legal Provision**

After the people revolution (1989) and establishment of the multiparty system, the legislation relating to labour was reviewed and the labour act and rules were established. The labour act (1992) prohibits the employment of children (under the age of 14 years) and provides various safeguards to minor (at least age of fourteen but less than 18 years old) children and minor are prohibited from operating dangerous machinery hazardous to health, maximum weight of load to be carried by a minor as minor males (16-18 years) 25 kg. Doing night duties (between 6 pm and 6 am) and working more than 6 hours a day or 36 hours a week. It also sets a minimum wage for children (NLC, 2000).

The Child Act, 1992) was issued to safeguard the interest of the children and contains a number of provisions on child labour. The act defines a child to be a human being below the age of 16 years and states that a child who has not attained the age of 14 years shall not be engaged as a labour against his will. The act further prohibits engaging any child as a labour which is likely to be harmful to his/her health or hazardous to his/her life (NLC, 2000).

Child labour is closely linked to social economic and cultural factors which affects in every sector of economy. Low wage, bad working condition, exploitation, working load, illiteracy, no job security and maltreatment and abuse by the masters are the critical problem of the child labour (Pradhan, 1995). A significant proportion of

children are involved in labour work due to the lack of alternative economic activities for many households in Nepalese society (CWIN, 2001).

Report of Directors General: ILO, 2006 has stated those child labours are no “teenagers” working for a few hours to earn additional pocket money; do not children helping on family farms; not youngsters doing house-hold work. But children prematurely living adult lives working long hours for low wages under worse condition to their health and to their physical and mental development of meaningful education and training opportunities that could open for them a better future.

In its most extreme forms, child labour involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illness and left to find for themselves on the streets of large cities often at a very early age. Whether or not particular forms of “work” can be called child labour’s age, the type and hours of work performed the conditions under which it is performed and the objective pursued by individual countries, The answer varies from country, as well as among sector within countries (ILO, 2010).

There is a vicious cycle of child labour, since child labour, never get the opportunity to acquire human capacity, and they cannot receive skill education. In turn their earning capacity and exposure will never increase and hence their children also have to work to supplement the family income both rural and urban societies. There are many child labour working in carpet factory, domestic child labour, transportation and hotel restaurant, but there is no sufficient data that child labour in hotel and restaurant. Child labour is also a becoming endless and changeless problem day by day due to the poverty gap in our society. So there is a violent series of child labour in a various societies. Widespread use of child labour also increases the economic value and potentiality of children and hence high fertility rates. In Nepalese society, where more conservative and traditional loose ends and practices; economic inefficiencies and lack of awareness and illiterate are common problems for child rights. In this scenario, employment children is part of the culture as it comes cheap or free of cost, which leads to more profit at increasing rate for owner and capitalists. And it leads to create

vast economic gap between poor and capitalist in our society and as well as exploitation.

2.2 Empirical Review

In this section, the previous theses, article, journals, etc. have been reviewed. Youth Advocate Program International resources paper in internet titled “Child Labor in Nepal” (Varghese) noted that child workers are not the only one who need to be educated. Parents must also be aware of the danger of child labor, devastating effects working may have on their child and on the larger society, and most importantly, their feasible option. In order for real change, there needs to be societal mobilization. The elimination of child labor cannot solely rely on legislation and enforcement; the Nepalese society must attain a common understanding of the negative effects child labor has on their children, their economy, and their county. According to him, Nepal’s rigid social structure also contributes to child labor. Inequalities between groups on society often augment poverty, which in turn forces parents to send their children to become part of the workforce. Discrimination against minority groups also contributes to Nepalese children entering the workforce. A prime example of this can be seen in the number of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugee children involved in labor. Land ownership and rural migration have further contributed to child labor in Nepal. With over 80% of the population living in rural areas, much of the child labor occurs away from center of power and law enforcement. Moreover, 6% of the population owns 46% of the land. With the power and money in the hands of a privileged few, the bulk of the Nepali population remains in poverty. With such immense rural poverty, families are often caught in the common cycle of rural to urban migration in opens to find employment. Factory owners and other employers in urban areas receive a steady flow of rural labor. Children constitute a huge part of this workforce.

“Internal and external factors influencing children’s work in Nepal”, a Master’s thesis (Tjomsland, 2009) and notes “Poverty is the main reason why children work both in Balaju and Kavre. 50% work to help their family’s difficult situation, to provide food and basic needs for themselves and family members. The most common way of

entering the labor market is to follow their parents to work or it work at home or on the families on land. These two findings confirm that the family situation determines children's work and that parents serve as an active facilitator in providing work for their children. Poverty in the household is connected to parent's illiteracy depends upon children's work when parents have unstable jobs, or when the families have only one, or no adult income. When one or two parents for various reasons do not contribute to the household, the family economy becomes particularly depend upon the contribution of children. There are no insurance, backup findings or public social protections to handle such families are especially vulnerable to alcoholism, sickness, death and old age.”

International Labour Act (ILO, 2003) notes “In Nepal, 53 percent of CDWs in Kathmandu do not receive any pay, 45 percent work long hours, and 79 percent work at night.” It further states, “Child domestic labour is a serious problem worldwide involving tens of millions of children, in vast majority girls. Prevailing gender rates help to explain the prevalence of girls as CDWs. Most societies consider domestic labour women's work having little value. Girls often carry the additional burden of lower social status than boys, which can reduce their opportunities for education and access to services.

CWIN (1999) has studies in about child labour in Bidi industries in Nepal. The main objective of that study was to identify the status of child labour in Bidi Industry in the selected localities in Tarai districts mainly Rautahat, Bara and Parsa. Seven VDC were selected from the study and 2100 total house-holds consist in these areas. The study has found 354 household (15 percent) and 405 (99%) total children age group between 5 to 18 were involved in Bidi making industry in randomly furthermore the study has found that 50 percent children dropped out from school and among them 62.5 percent were girls and 37.5 percent were boys. On average, girls earned Rs. 12.30 per day while boys earned Rs. 11.70 per day. And the study concluded that a significant proportion of children were involved in such kind of work due to the lack of alternative economic activities for many households in Nepalese society (CWIN 2001).

Ghimire (2003) has aimed to analyze causes and socio- economic condition of child labor in hotel and restaurants in Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city. Researcher has concluded that child labor problem is due to the acute state of poverty of people particularly in the rural area. Most of them could not send their child to school, just because they could not afford the direct and indirect cost of education, the opportunity cost of educating their children is very high for illiterate and poor family. The child labor working in hotel for minimum incentive and salary is an adverse condition

Nasim (2008) has stated that most child labours come from poor families in South Asia like in other parts of the world. However, poverty is not the only reason for children work, not it has central as many people think. Recent studies that examine the poverty rate in child labour revealed the factors such as education being low on the parent priority list, especially in case of girls and low standard education systems contribute equally to child laborus instead of the poverty alone. Poor parent, illiteracy socio-economic scenarios poor education, infrastructure, low awareness levels, high percentage of adult employment and under employment are amongst the child generating factors. Perception of an early adulthood in South Asia also influences increased child labour. Agriculture, child domestic labour (CDL), debt bondage, hazardous and export industries child trafficking, and informal sectors are some common platforms for child labours in South Asia.

Imran and Meerza (2011) argued that child labour was mainly necessitated by economic compulsions of the parents in many case of the children. The main reason which gave rise to child labour was widespread of absolute poverty, unemployment among the workers, large families; lack of educational facilities illiteracy and ignorance of parents about the important of education as well the impact of labour on the health of their children. Most of the people in Bangladesh live under poverty line and many begun to work at very early age. They found children were working under hazardous conditions such as mining, auto repair, battery recharging saw milling, welding, rickshaw, pulling, garment manufacturing and working with dangerous machinery. It is clear from their study that child labour had higher probability to create negative impact on future life. They have concluded that tragically most of child lost life due to child labour. They recommended that government should take

actions against child labour in Bangladesh and both government and non government organization should work together to eliminate child labour.

The January 2003, Himal Magazine illustrates the issue of girl child prostitutes working in “cabin restaurants” in Kathmandu valley. The report reveals that there are 1066 officially registered “cabin restaurants” and 122 “dance restaurants” in the valley alone. In 2002, SC-UK, Commissioned a study on exploitation of girls in restaurants/bars in Kathmandu. This report is more qualitative and further explore the exploitation of girls in these types of establishment (CONCERN, 2005).

CHAPTER - III

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and presentation of data including background, features of the hotels/restaurants, child workers and their families. The analysis presented below helps to understand the background of child workers in hotels/restaurants and helps to introduce demographic characteristics of these child workers such as their age and sex structure, of parental status, land holding situation, socio-economic background of the family, culture, ethnic and educational status of the child workers.

This study covering 100 children (68 males and 12 females) working in 40 restaurants, tea shops, momo shops and hotels mainly in Lagankhel, Jawalakhel, Patan, Kupendol, Satdobato are main places for the primary data collection.

3.1 Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics

This section deals with the socio-economic background of the family of the child workers in hotels/restaurants. The distribution of sex, caste/ethnicity, place of origin, educational status, family structure, economic condition, etc is analyzed in this section.

3.1.1 Age and Sex Composition

The age below 16 years of child is considered as child and critical period of human life. Age factor affects to the whole life and influences to social adjustment. The table below shows the distribution of child worker engaged in hotel/restaurant by different age group as well as sex.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Child Workers by Age and Sex

Age group	Boys		Girls		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
< 7	3	41.00	2	6.25	5
8-10	21	30.88	8	25.00	29
11-13	30	44.12	15	46.87	45
14-16	14	20.58	7	21.88	21
Total	68/	100.00	32	100.00	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

From table 3.1, we can see that the number of boys surveyed is 68 and the number of girls surveyed is 32. It can also be seen that out of 68 boys, 44.12% fall under the age group of 11-13 years. Similarly, out of 32 girls, 44.12% of them fall under the age group of 11-13. Only 3 boys and 2 girls are under 7 age employed in these hotels/restaurants.

3.1.2 Caste/Ethnic Composition of the Respondents

Caste/ethnicity composition is one of the main determinants used to analyze the participation of caste/ethnic group of child workers in hotel/restaurants. It gives us the information about the domination of any caste of child workers in the hotel/restaurants of Kathmandu valley. The table below shows the distribution of different caste/ethnic group of child worker in hotels/restaurants of Lalitpur.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Child Workers by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Boys		Girls		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Brahmin	3	4.41	2	6.25	5
Chhetri	7	10.29	3	9.38	10
Tamang	10	14.71	8	25.00	18
Magar	30	44.12	10	31.25	40
Rai	7	10.29	3	9.38	10
Tharu	6	8.82	4	12.5	10
Dalit	5	7.36	2	6.25	7
Total	68	100.00	32	100.00	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.2 shows that child workers of hotel/restaurants come from different caste/ethnic groups. It can be seen that the highest percentage i.e. 40% of hotel/restaurant workers are Magar, followed by Tamang 18%, Chhetri 10%, Rai 10%, Tharu 10%, Dalit 7%, Brahmin 5%. A few of the child workers i.e. 5% are also Brahmin. It is found that child workers are of different ethnic community with four economic background.

3.1.3 Distribution of Child Workers by Place of Origin

Generally, rural poverty contributes to migration of children in urban areas. There are different socio-economic factors that influence and promote to leave their own village or home such as lack of work, low wage rate and lack of income from non agricultural sources and economic opportunity. A large number of workers including children are forced to migrate for earnings in urban areas. For this study the place of origin is considered as the place from where migrant children have come to city to work in hotel/restaurant. Table 3.3 shows that the child workers in hotel/restaurants of Lalitpur are found originally from different development regions and even out of from country.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Child Workers by Place of Origin

Development Region	Boys		Girls		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Eastern region	10	14.71	5	15.62	15
Central region	22	32.35	8	25.00	30
Western region	17	25.00	8	25.00	25
Mid western region	11	16.17	9	28.12	20
Far western region	8	11.77	2	6.25	10
Total	68	100.00	32	100.00	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of child workers by place of origin. It shows that the highest number of child workers was originally from central region which consisted of 30% of the total child workers taken for the study followed by western region 25% and the far western region 10%.

The highest number of child workers working in the hotel/restaurant of Lalitpur can be seen from central development region as Laltipur itself fall in this development region followed by the neighbouring district of Lalitpur.

3.2 Educational Status of Child Workers

Education is the basic foundation for human development with the pace of social changes in modern society, the door of opportunities can only be opened with the development of education. Now the world is changing to the global village. Thus, the education is more important day by day. But many people from the underdeveloped country like Nepal and are deprived of getting the opportunity of education. Thus, they are illiterate, less skilled and poor. In Nepal, there are many uneducated people and therefore the country could not develop smoothly.

Table 3.4: Distribution of Child Workers by Educational Status

Educational Status	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	30	30
Literate	15	15
Drop out	28	28
Running	27	27
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.4 shows that a large number of the children are deprived of the rights to education out of total 100 respondents, 30 percent children are illiterate and rests of others 15% are literate and dropout child 28%, running children were 27%, in hotels/restaurants.

3.3 Working Condition and Environment

This part deals with the working conditions and environment of child workers in Hotel and restaurant in Lalitpur. The analysis mainly focused on age starting work, average working hours, types of work, during of employment and earning status.

3.3.1 Working Hours

According to Child Worker Act 2000 of Nepal, the working hours for children are limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week, but their provision is not applicable for children in hotel/restaurant. From the survey, it is found that most of the workers in this field have to work more than 12 hours per day and they have no holiday in a week. Only in a few more advanced restaurants give a holiday for the workers occasionally.

Table 3.5: Working Hours Per Day

Working Hours	Frequency	Percentage
4-8 hours	23	23
8-12 hours	50	50
Above 12 hours	27	27
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

A large percentage of children (50%) work more than 12 hours. Majority of them stay at the working place. Similarly, 27% work above 12 hours and only few workers (23%) work for 4-8 hours.

During the study it is found that workers who sleep at the hotels and restaurants at the night, “they have to work as all time worker” so in practice, there is no legal security for them in the sense that the hotel owner can fire them at any time.

3.3.2 Distribution of Child Workers by Age of Starting Work

The law in the country states that one can work for no more than six hours, it prohibits to work during 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. hours, a break of 30 minutes after 3 hours of work is mandatory and nobody should force the child to work. But because of the poor family conditions, the children at hotel/restaurant start working at early ages along with their parents and sometimes on their own. They are made to work for long hours and sometimes also during the high time which is illegal. So in the most of cases hotel owners are culprits but no one to punish them.

Table 3.6: Distribution of Child Workers by age of Starting Work

Years	Frequency	Percent
>7	5	5
8-10	30	30
11-13	44	44
14-16	21	21
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

As we can see, table 3.6 shows that 5 children i.e. 5% started working at very early ages of less than 7 years in surveyed hotel/restaurant of Lalitpur. About 44% of the children started working in hotel/restaurant at the ages between 11-13 years and 30 children i.e.30% started working in hotel between 8-10 years and 21% started working 14-16 years of age. Most of the younger children were brought to work by their parents by doing this the parents could get extra income through their children.

3.3.3 Nature of Work

During the study, child workers involved in hotel/restaurants were bound working for a long hour. They had to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning tables/floors, washing plates and glasses, serving and often doing some other extra works in employers house also. They had very little choice and they are always at their order. In fact this is one of the hidden areas of child worker exploitation. The hotel and restaurants have been taking advantages employing the child as workers without caring for their proper working and living conditions.

Table 3.7: Distribution of Child Workers by Nature of Works

Nature of work	Frequency	Percentage
Cooking	18	18
Cleaning and Washing	36	36
Servicing	21	21
All in all	25	25
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.7 shows more than one third of the total child workers are engaged in cleaning and washing i.e.36%. Similarly, there are 25% child workers who are engaged in multiple works at the hotels and restaurants from cooking to cleaning. In this way, some child workers (i.e. 21%) are engaged in servicing the customers. They menu chart, bottle, water and other things to the clients. This is quite easy task compared comparatively to others and also secure experience for the future profession to survive.

3.3.4 Average Income Status

Children working in the restaurants have no alternatives. So they compel to accept any level of income in which the employer provides them. Some children are working for food and accommodation plus some minimum pocket money in lump-sum basis. Most of the children are working in the basis of salary. But the salary is of the majority children is very low.

Table 3.8: Distribution of Child Workers by average Earning per Month

Income Amount (per-month)	Frequency	Percentage
1000-2000	48	48
2000-3000	27	27
3000-4000	14	14
4000<	11	11
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.8 shows the average earning status of the child workers per month. The study reports that 48% earn Rs. 1000-2000 per month, 27% (Rs. 2000-3000), 14% (Rs. 3000-4000) whereas (Rs. >4000) earn (11%) respectively.

The study shows that the employer exploits the children who come from the backward economic status. It is difficult to say that their financial condition will be strong and they fulfill the wishes of their parents.

3.4 Causes of Being Child Workers

3.4.1 Family Size

Family size shows the total member of the child worker's family observed in the research area. Socio-cultural and economic condition influence it. Normally, poor families have higher fertility rates and hence become large family size. Then, due to the lack of food and shelter might have pushed the child to work into the worker market.

The given table below presents the size of family to which the respondents are concerned.

Table 3.9 presents the size of family of the respondents.

Table 3.9: Distribution of Family Size

Family Size	Frequency	Percent
Less than 4	20	20
5-6	33	33
7 above	47	47
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.9 shows that, out of total child worker 47% have the family size of over 7. 33% have 5-6 and 20% have less than 4. The table indicates that most of the children are from the bigger family members. Most of the big family has to face the problem of food, cloth and other basic needs of life because of the limited economic resources and income. So, according to this table children are unable to get proper care or guidance as well as education and other facilities from their family and compel to leave their home.

3.4.2 Land Holding Situation

This study also focus on the land holding situation of the respondent's family. Therefore question is asked and most of the children have reported that they have not sufficient land. Table 3.10 shows the land holding condition of the respondent's families.

Table 3.10: Land Holding Situation of the Family of the Respondents

S.N.	Land Owned	No.	Percent
1	Sufficient land	15	15
2	Insufficient land	55	55
3	Landless	30	30
Total		100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

In table 3.10, almost of the respondents (i.e. 55%) family has insufficient land. Out of the total respondents, only 15% children's family have sufficient land to support the

family and conversely condition is 30% of the children's families are in landless condition. It shows that most of the people are living in the country with few land and no land which is causing the social problems such as poverty, illiteracy and unemployment etc. These people do not have good income and are facing unemployment problem. All these have made many children victims in our society.

3.4.3 Parental Status of the Respondents

Well being and security of children depends mainly on their parents. If mother or father is not alive or not with them, in such cases small children are compel to work. In other cases, they have to work to support the parents although their parents are with them. For instance, if the parents cannot work or earn and they have any alternative sources of income, children have to work and support their family.

Table 3.11: Parental Status of the Respondents

Parents Status	Frequency	Percentage
Father and mother alive	60	60
Father died	10	10
Mother died	22	22
Orphan	8	8
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.11 shows the parental status (father and mother) in the family of respondents which shows 60 percent of children have both parents alive whereas 22 percent children's mother and only 10 percent of them father died and 8 percent were orphan.

This survey also shows that mother's status is very deprive. Mother plays a vital role in the life of the children. Children deprived of mother's live automatically divert the personality of them. The children at the hotels and restaurants do not have love, affection and protection as they wish. Thus, family case has become the major push factors of children go to working at the hotels and restaurants in cities.

3.4.4 Job Satisfaction

Most of the child workers belong to poor families who cannot offered even the basic amenities. So they are in hotels lower paid jobs. So they are not fully satisfied with their work or job. But most of the children seem to be deprived of their basic rights. They are bound to engage in the hazardous work like Hotel/restaurant. In this study work satisfaction of the child workers towards their current work is shown in table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Distribution of Job Satisfaction

Satisfied	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	20
No	80	80
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

As observed during the study, most of the child workers i.e. 80% have been found not satisfied with their job. Some portion i.e. 20% are satisfied with their job. The child workers who are happy with their job are asked the reason about happiness which is presented below.

Table 3.13: Distribution Reason of Job Satisfaction

Reason	Frequency	Percentage
Easy Job	4	20
Enough Wage	6	30
Available of Facility	10	50
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 3.13 we have 50% child worker are satisfied with their job due to the easiness of job 30% are happy with their job because of an enough wage earning and availability of more facilities is the cause of satisfaction with their job (20%).

Similarly, the majority of the children are not happy with their job. The reasons are given below:

Table 3.14: Distribution of Reasons for not Job Satisfaction

Reason	Frequency	Percentage
Low wages	41	51.25
Hard Work	24	30
Dislike of the job	5	6.25
Lack of Facilities	20	25
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.14 shows 51.25% (among 80 total) child workers are not happy with their present job due to the low wage rates. It shows that there is more exploitation from their employees. Some are not satisfied because of they have over load of work in hotel/restaurants. While another 25% are unhappy because of unavailable of other facilities and remaining 6.25% are unhappy due to the hated and dislike nature of the job.

3.5 Consequences

3.5.1 Behaviour of Employers

Employers' behavior is also a dominant factor for about child worker status. In this regard it is necessary to know about the behavior of their owners towards the hotel/restaurant child workers. So, the researcher tried to know about the behavior of their matters, whether good or not, which is presented below.

Table 3.15: Behaviour of the Employer of the Respondents

Behaviour of Employer	No.	Percent
Good	43	43
Okay	35	35
Poor	22	22
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.15 shows 43 % of total child workers have good behavior from their master, 35% said their owner's behavior is neither good nor bad, they are getting okay behavior from their employer and 22% are getting poor behaviour.

3.5.2 Bad Habits

In the course of study it was found that some of the hotel/restaurant child workers have bad habits. Which are presented below in the table.

Table 16: Distribution of the Child Worker by their Bad Habits

S.N.		No.	Percentage
1	Yes	33	33
2	No	67	67
Total		100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

By the table 3.16 we have know that 67 percent child workers have not any bad habits and only 33% have bad habits. The following table presents the bad habits of the child labors.

Table 3.17: Distribution of the Child Workers by Their Bad Habits

S.N.	Bad Habits	No.	Percentage
1	Smoking/Tobacco	16	48.49
2	Alcohol Drinking	11	33.33
3	Playing Card	6	18.18
Total		33	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to the table 3.17, 48.49 percent (in total 33) child workers are fallen in bad habit of smoking and chewing tobacco, 33.33 percent have fallen in bad habit of drinking alcohol and 23.88 percent playing cards. It means; they have to necessity of proper guidance from parents and owner, other than their future is dark.

3.5.3 Physical Appearance of Child Workers

Physical appearance of the child workers provides the general information on how healthy the children may be. Assessment of the build, height, weight, personal hygiene and growing skin, hairs, nails, eyes, etc are taken into account for this study.

Table 3.18: Physical Appearance of Child Workers

Physical Appearance	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Normal	38	55.88	21	65.12	69	69.00
Thin and Weak	30	44.12	10	31.25	40	30.0
Very Think and Sickly	0	0.00	1	3.13	1	1.00
Total	68	100.00	32	100.00	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.18 shows the physical appearance of the child workers working in hotel/restaurant of the Lalitpur. It shows that 69% of the children appears normal health while one child out of the 100 children taken for study appears to be very thin and sick. Moreover, bout 40 percent in total, 5.88 percent boys and 31.25 percent girls appears thin and weak due toy stressful work, unhealthy lifestyle and or food

undertaken by the child workers. It was found that almost all the child workers were covered with dirt over their bodies. They did not have proper knowledge on keeping themselves clean and how it would affect their health. Even if they did may be they did not have the adequate resources to do so.

3.5.4 Number of Meals Taken by Child Workers Per Day

Food is the basic need for human being. Almost half the children in Nepal are still suffering from chronic malnutrition and 13% from acute malnutrition (wasting). Nutrition-related diseases such as diabetes, hypertension and heart diseases are particularly high in the urban areas.

Table 3.19: Number of Meals taken by Child Workers Per Day

Meals	No.	Percent
Two	18	18
Three	63.33	63.33
More	18.67	18.67
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.19 shows that all the child of the hotel/restaurant of Lalitpur district taken for this study took meals at least two times per day. Most of the child workers i.e. 63.33 percent had success to three meals per day of the 150 children surveyed, 18 percent children could afford to have only two meals per day where as 18.67 percent children had more than three meals per day. But this study does not concentrate on the nutritional values, amount of food, or type of meals they take. Therefore, even though they may be taking larger number of meals per day, it may not represent a healthy feeding habit.

3.6 Perception of Child Workers

3.6.1 Continuity of the Same Job and Other Skills

In the respective to continue to the same job, we found that most of the children want to leave this job in their future.

Table 3.20: Distribution of Child Workers by Their Continuity of the Job and Other Skills

Continuity of the same job	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	24	35.30	9	28.13	33	33.00
No	44	64.70	23	71.87	77	71.00
Total	68	100.00	31	100.00	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.21: Distribution of the Child Workers by Their Skills

Other Skills	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	23	33.83	7	21.87	30	30.00
No	34	50.00	13	40.63	47	47.00
No response	11	16.18	12	37.50	23	23.00
	68	100.00	32	100.00	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.21 shows that majority children 77(77%) do not want to continue the same job while 33(33%) are interested in continuing the same job. The reason is reported as because they don't have any alternative and support from the family. Comparatively girls 23 are discontinuing the job with respect to boys 44. Regarding the possession of the other skills only 30(30%) out of total respondents have other skills to do while majority of the child workers 47(47%) do not have other skills and 23(23%) do not response. This might be one of the reasons why child workers compel to do the same job.

3.6.2 Living Conditions

The separate and own rooms have with child worker or not were questioned to hotel/restaurant child worker in the course of study and finding is presented below table.

Table 3.22: Distribution of the Child Workers by Their Living Condition

S.N.	Own/Separate room	No.	Percent
1	Yes	45	45.00
2	No	55	55.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 3.22 shows the majority of the children have not separate or own living and sleeping room i.e. 55%, whereas 45 % have separate or own room. It is painful case for maximum hotel/restaurant child worker and they are compelled to expand poorly life.

3.6.3 Future Ambition or Aim of Life

Everyone has their own aim and dreams future plan. The child workers future ambition has been mentioned in the given table below though they are working in different condition at hotel and restaurants.

Table 3.23: Distribution of Child Workers by Their Aims

S.N.	Aim to be	No.	Percent (%)
1	Business man	13	13
2	Police/Army	20	20
3	No idea/Can't say	28	28
4	Go to foreign country	39	39
	Total	100	100

The table 3.23 shows the aim to the hotel/restaurant child worker of the total number of observed children. The majority of them (39 percent) have aim to go foreign employment in their future and 20 percent of them to be a police man or army, 13

percent have aim to be a business man. Similarly 28 percent of them are not decided at all. It shows that they have burning desire of great opportunity to get secure future life.

CHAPTER – IV

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Summary of Findings

There are approximately 126 million children aged 5-17 who are believed to be engaged in hazardous work, excluding child domestic worker worldwide. Child worker occurs throughout Nepal. 40% of child aged 5 to 17 years are working and half of these (1.6 million children) fall into the category of child workers, which can be defined as work that is hazardous or which is likely to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful for the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. While child worker in the formal sector has decreased over the past years, there is a rapid increase in the invisible and informal sector. Many children are informally employed as domestic servants, porters, rag pickers, carpet factory workers in restaurants and hotels, in construction and in the transportation sector. Depending on the specific sector children work long hours, carry heavy loads and are at risk of sexual exploitation. Around 12% of children in employment are migrant workers mainly from rural to urban areas. Approximately 620,000 children between 5 to 17 years are engaged in what is considered as hazardous work, in particular children in urban areas, of these children, 43% are not attending school (UNICEF, 1998).

Child worker is interlinked with poverty, illiteracy and unemployment. It is an increasing socio-economic problem in Nepal. Child worker involved in most of the occupations possess occupational hazards, which could be detrimental to children's physical, moral and social development. Many children are forced to work even in abusive and exploitative conditions for their own and family survival. In this situation, they are not only deprived of their basic child rights but also suffered from abuse, exploitation, neglect and humiliation.

"Causes and consequences of child worker in hotels and restaurants and their management in Lalitpur district" was based on the sample interviews of 100 children of 40 hotels and restaurants, Lalitpur districts. Child workers, both male and female of

age under 16 years were selected using accidental and convenience method for this study. This study utilizing quantitative data attempted to analyze the situation of child workers in hotel and restaurants, of Lalitpur district.

In this study, an attempt was made to explore the socio-economic characteristics, to identify the work environment and living condition of child workers, to identify the health problems and exploitations faced by the child workers and to explore the possible solutions to manage the problems of child workers working in hotel and restaurants of Lalitpur district, which were based on primary data collection. The primary information were collected from the Field survey, 2014 and field operation with the help of structured questionnaire to get information about socio-economic, working condition and environment, living condition and health status of child workers. To collect quantitative information from child workers in hotel and restaurant interview method was mainly used. Secondary information was collected from previously made studies by various organizations, from published and unpublished materials, and from various websites.

The major findings of the research study are as follows:

Among the selected respondents, the number of child worker was 68 and the number of girl child worker was 32. It could also be seen that out of 68 boys 20.58 fall under the age group 14-16. Similarly, out of 32 girls, 21.88 of them fall under the age group 14-16 years.

- It was found that 40 percent of hotel and restaurant child workers were Magar, followed by Tamang 18%, Chhetri 10%, Rai 10%, Tharu 10%, Dalit 7 % and Brahmin 5% only.
- The highest number of child workers was originally from central region which consisted 61 (30%) of the total child workers taken for the study followed by western region which consisted of 25%. There were 10% child workers from far western region and only 20% from mid-western region about 15% of the child workers were of eastern regions.

- It was found that 30% of hotel and restaurant child workers were illiterate, out of the total 28% boys and girls were drop out and 15% of child workers were literate. Of the surveyed 27% child workers were still attending school.
- It was found that 50% of the child workers among 100 children surveyed worked 8 to 12 hours per day and 27% of them were reported to work more than 12 hours per day. Only 23 percent of the child workers revealed that they worked 4 to 8 hours per day.
- Among the 100 respondents, 5% of children started working at very early age of less than 7 years. About 44% of the children started working in hotel and restaurant at the ages between 11 and 13 years and 30% of the children started working in hotel and restaurant between 8 and 10 years of age 21% children started working between 14 and 16 years of age.
- Child workers involved in hotel and restaurants were found working for a long hour. They had to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning labels/floors washing plates and glasses, servicing and often during some other extra works in employer's house also.
- Out of the 100 child workers, only 11% of them had earning of more than Rs. 4000 and 48 children earned between Rs. 1000 to 20000 per months. About 27% of the children earned between Rs. 2000-3000 and 14% of the children earned between Rs. 3000 to 4000 per month.
- Out of total children, 47% were the family size 7 above, 33% were between 54 to 6 family size and 20% were less than 4 family size.
- It was found that most of the children's family have not sufficient land for the food i.e. 55% and 30% are from landless families, only 15% have sufficient land.
- It was found that 60% of hotel and restaurant child workers were father and mother alive. Out of the total children workers, 22% were mother died and 10% child workers were father died, of the surveyed 8% child workers were orphan.

- It was found that out of the total respondent children 51.25% have low wages. And 30% children's have had work so the majority of them 80% are not satisfied with their job.
- From this study, it is also found that 33% child workers have found bad habits. Among them, 48.49% have smoking tobacco, 33.33 percent drinking alcohol and 18.18% playing cards.
- It was found 69% of the children appeared normal while are child out of the 100 taken for study appeared to be very thin and sickly. About 40% in total 44.12% boys and 31.25% girls appeared thin and weak.
- All of the observed child workers have food facilities and among them, 63% have three times daily food and 18% have more than three times food facilities and 18% two times food available by their nature of work.
- It was found that out of 100 children workers 67% do not wanted to continue the same work because they don't have satisfied that work.
- Among the engaged in hotel/restaurant child worker 45 percent have own separate room in rent and 55 percent have provided by their owner at hotel/restaurant.
- Most of these children, 39 percent expressed as their aim to go to foreign employment in future, and police/army 20% businessman 13% and 28% did not decide at all.

4.2 Conclusion

Despite the legal provision lays down not to employ children under 14 years of age and working hours for minor workers nor more than 6 hours a day. It does not seem to be applicable in hotel and restaurants of Lalitpur district.

Child workers of hotel and restaurant came from different cast/ethnic groups. Different socio-economic factors have influenced the children to leave their own village or home and migrate to work as child workers in hotel/restaurant of Lalitpur district. The child workers working in hotel/restaurant of Lalitpur district had different place of origin. Most of the Nepalese child workers are involved in hazardous sector and deprived of education or are dropped out of schooling due to various reasons.

The sample size was 100 respondents and the range of age was 7 to 16 years children found from all the development region of the country. Majority of them were from central region. Among them, most of the children were found from Janajati. Majority of the children were illiterate.

Although the law states that the working hours for children are limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week, they have to work more than 6 hours to sustain their livelihood as they are paid low wage rate. Some child workers involved in cooking, cleaning stated that they woke up as early as 3 or 4 o'clock. Some children worked at very night.

At the research area, majority of child workers are specially come from the families having 5 to 7 members in average. It shows that the growth of population is also a major factor of the child workers problem. The family occupation of the child worker has been found maximum worker and farmer than other who is mostly landless and even of those who have land, do not get sufficient food for livelihood.

The parental status of the respondents is that 60 percent of them have parents alive yet, they are careless to their children. It seems a painful factor of the backwardness of Nepalese society. The child workers are very much backward in various aspects of life that even the do not have any modern expect and about future as normal school going

children. They have to be compelled to face many problems in such little age of their family so are cooking in adverse condition though they are very much exploited.

It is found that of the course of study, long working hours, low wage rate, hard work, lack of facilities are the problems and the reason of their dissatisfaction of the child workers. However, they are working in hotel/restaurant to support economically for their family. Because of improper influence some of them fall in bad habits such as smoking, and drinking alcohol etc.

Some of the child workers even not interested with their family because they were neglected by their parents (mainly by the step parents). Some of them still want to go back home study and do same job in the future.

4.3 Recommendations

On the basis of findings of this research carried out at Lalitpur district, many factors are responsible to the growing issue of child workers problem in Nepalese society. The following recommendations are made in order to solve the great problem of child workers:

- As it is clear from the findings that the child workers from poor family especially at the backward hilly region of the country. The government should well plan and implement poverty alleviation program, income generation and skill development programs at such disadvantaged area making easy access to credit schemes through the different channels where people are living in very adverse conditions.
- We have child act, but it is limited with paper only. The children acts should not be limited to papers only. There should be strong law enforcements mechanism.
- Child create better education opportunities for those children who are prove to migrant child worker. Though primary education is free in Nepal but there still exists indirect cost of schooling such as charging admission fees, school uniforms and other stationeries. So, children of poor families should be motivated for schooling by providing these facilities. There should be

meaningful, quality and child friendly education system which sustain their regular schooling vocational training program, non-formal and job-oriented education and training should be implementation for rehabilitative purpose.

- Create awareness to parents about education and rights of their children. The advocacy against the use of child workers in hotel/restaurant should focus on the danger cause and nature of work in hotel/restaurant.
- Enforce child worker laws strictly and introduce the system of regular inspection to result in elimination of child worker from industries. Necessary rehabilitation program for the existing child workers should be implemented.
- The education system of the state should be more practical, so that the learners could apply their knowledge in income generating activities by self-attempt.
- Lots of children who left their home and orphan children are facing problems of survival. There should be rehabilitation center for orphan and street children by government.
- A specify program training to employers and children in hotel/restaurant should be provided concerning the rights of child such as schooling, entertainment, rest time and socialization declaring the fixed working hours.
- Children are working for long hours and getting very low wages and are not secure in their jobs. So, job security, adequate wages, shelter accommodation and provision for working breaks for rest etc. should be ensured.

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CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Restaurants/Hotels name:

S.N. of Respondents:

INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION

1. Name of respondents:
2. District:..... VDC..... Ward No.....
3. Age:
4. Sex: male/female
5. Ethnic group (caste):
6. What is your mother tongue? _____
7. If you migrated, where are originally from?
District _____ VDC _____ Ward No. _____
8. If you migrated, why did you leave home?
a. Poverty b. Abusive behavior c. Other (specify) _____
9. with whom, did you come here?
a. parents b. Running away
c. Broker d. Other (specify) _____

EDUCATION STATUS

11. Are you literate?
a. Yes b. No
12. If yes, in which class do you study? _____
13. If no, why didn't you go to school?
a. Economic b. Parental
c. Busy time d. Other (specify) _____
14. If dropout, in which class did you drop? _____
15. If not in school, do you want to go?
a. Yes b. No
16. If in school, who pays for books/clothes/ tuition? _____

WORKING CONDITION

17. How many hours in a day's do you work?
a. 4-8 hrs b. 8-12 hrs c. above 12 hrs
18. What time do you start?
a. Morning time b. Evening time c. Morning to night
19. How many have you been working in this restaurant?
a. less than 6 month b. 6 month - 1 year
c. 1-2 yrs d. more than 2 yrs
20. In which age did you start to work as labor?
a. Less than 10 yrs b. 10-16 yrs c. 15-16 yrs
21. What is your work in this restaurant?
a. Cooking b. Cleaning and washing
c. Servicing d. All in all
22. How did you get your wage payment?
a. Daily wage b. Monthly c. Other (specify) _____
23. How much do you earn monthly?
a. >2000 b. 2000<3000
c. 3000<4000 d. 4000<_____
24. How much do you save your earnings monthly?
a. None b. One third
c. One fourth d. Other (specify) _____
25. Do you find your earnings sufficient?
a. Yes b. No

CAUSES

26. What is your family size in your home?
a. less than 4 b. 4-5
c. 6-7 d. more than 7
27. Is your father alive?
a. Yes b. No
28. Is your mother alive?
a. Yes b. No

