

CHAPTER–ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background

Today's Children are the future of the nation. So, they should get ample opportunity to develop themselves physically as well as mentally. Childhood is the most important age to human development. In this age, they will be able to develop themselves physically and mentally. So, in this context if the children become laborers without sufficient facilities, then they cannot develop themselves properly that is they cannot develop mentally and physically. Children are innocent, faultless and symbol of creativity. But in our society, the proper environment for them is not available in which they could grow happily rather they are illiterate and exploited by bourgeois people. In Nepal Children are facing various problems due to the backwardness 'poverty' and 'illiteracy' are the main causes of 'child labor' in Nepal. Generally, Child laborers are those who are below 16 years of age, engaged in different physical activities without desired level of facilities, working long hours, getting low wages and losing opportunity of their physical and mental development (Suwal, 2002).

The economics of human development suggests that human factor is the main instrument of the development and investment in children as a principal means of breaking out poverty syndrome (UNICEF, 2000). The idea is that healthy upbringing of children can safeguard the healthy development of the nation. Therefore, children should be protected from all forms of social and economic exploitation, and discrimination whereby they can enjoy childhood and have opportunities to develop. Children should not be deprived of basic facilities which are necessary for their survival, protection and development.

Much child work is illegal and there is often that children should be the first priority in social development process. Unless children are properly protected in their childhood development, no society can claim itself to be a civilized society. Thus ensuring a protective and caring environment for children to live and grow freely is considered a basic tenant of a civilized society. The task of defining child

labor is not as simple and straight forward as it may appear because it encompasses three difficult to define concepts, 'Child' 'Work' and 'Labor'. According to Oxford Dictionary of English Language the word child refers to 'newly born boys or girls 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'. According to 'Children Act and Labor Act of Nepal 2048 B.S.' a group of boys or girls under the age of 16 years considered children, because below 14 years children are strictly prohibited to work as a labor. But the children can work 6 hours per day. If they work 3 hours continuously, they should get a rest for a minimum of ½ hours.

The definition of child labor constitute and act what children between the age of 5 and 14 years are directly or indirectly force to work at home or out side it. As a consequence children are not only deprived of their dignity but also freedom to play and their scope to develop physically mentally and emotionally lost (Bhargava, 2003). A child as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1989) means every human being below the age of 18 years. The ILO Convention No 182 also considers any person under age of 18 as child. Whereas, the Nepal 'defines a child as a person below the age of 14 years but the Children's Act 1992 broadened the age limit up to 16 years. Child Labor Act of 1992, defines childhood as children who are under 16 years of age. (Labor Act of Nepal 1992)

Approach to the issue of child labor has evolved, based upon the discussion between two schools of thought. The 'abolitionist approach' which it's extreme takes the view that all child works is intolerable and based upon the western concept of childhood. The other school takes the view that child labor can never be abolished and instead approaches should concentrate on improving their working conditions and socio-economic situation. (I.L.O., 1995, P.P.19)

A child who is first setting foot in an urban area is most likely to gain easy employment in a roadside restaurants, tea or sweet shop. Cheap labor demands are high and skills are not required. At times the children get involved with the help of parents, relatives or friends. These children do not have any option other than working whatever job they can lay their hands on. Child labor is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country. This is also regarded as a consequence of the

feudal land holding system, which is still bitter reality of the third world countries. Thus the child labor is the cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world.

According to UNICEF-2000, there are estimated 218 million children aged 5 to 17 in child labors worldwide, excluding child domestic labor. The most controversial forms of work include the military use of children as well as child prostitution. Less controversial and often legal with some restriction, are work as child actors and child singers as well as agricultural work outside of the school year.

Globally, the trend of child labor is found to be 61% in Asia, 32% in Africa, and 7% in Latin America, 1% in US, Canada, Europe and other wealthy nations. In Asia, 22% of the workforce is children. (www.google.com)

Poverty is obviously one of the push factors of child exploitation but there are many other pull factors, which contribute for the continuity of poverty, hunger and starvation. Because of the unaware society people give birth to many children then they can take care or the parent break which lead the children to drop out to live on their own, which ultimately push children to work on their early age for their food. Nepal is in the initial stage of development, which has not been decentralized, but it is centralized in the main cities. Most of the job opportunities are in the cities mainly at the capital. So, migration of unemployed people, children as well as adults, is increasing towards cities day by day for the sake of employment opportunities. According to the research conducted by CWIN in 2000 a large number of children between the ages of 5-17 years are migrating to Kathmandu. The majority is aged between 13-14 followed by those between 15-16 and 10-12 years. The majority of child migrants are born in surrounding districts, which is followed by Terai, irrespective of development regions, then by hills far from Kathmandu Valley. Almost 90.4 percent of the migrant child workers are born in rural area whereas 9.6 percent in the urban areas. (CWIN, 2000)

UN had declared the year 1979 as International Children Year. Following this declaration, many NGOs have started to work in the field of child labor. The growing numbers of NGOs, working in this field indicate seriousness of this

problem. But unfortunately only a little has been done up to now. It is because there is always a large gap between the plan and planning of the institutions. Even though many institutions and individuals have tried to reduce the problem of child labor but the problem, at least in the developing countries is increasing rapidly.

Most of the children, who are deprived of their fundamental right to survival and protection are abused and exploited in the daily life. Many NGOs, INGOs and social organizations are working in the field of child labor. International labor organization (ILO) from the very beginning of its establishment has been working in the field against child labor in collaboration with other NGOs and INGOs. The ILO is not against all kinds of child works but it is against on those types of works which deprives the children from education and social rights and which are harmful to their physical development. The ILO is against all kinds of works that can affect children's morality, such as prostitution or their dignity, forced labor and debt bondage, which is still very recurrent, is southern Asia (ILO, 1993).

Every year hundreds of children leave their homes and migrate to urban areas, because of curiosity and unfavorable economic conditions at home. They often work at Restaurant, industries, repairing shoes in the street, as household servant, bus/tempo conductor and so on. The Restaurant employed children have no other alternatives, and they stay there as long as the owner wishes. They always have to work from early morning to late night. They do not have chance to enjoy or even get holiday. Child labor is not only the problem of Nepal, but it is universal and one of the serious problems of the world and it is increasing day by day. This study attempts to find out the present condition of child labor and trace out the socio-economic conditions of the child laborers in restaurants and tea shop of Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City (Maharjan, 2003).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labor is a controversial and emotional issue. It is also a complex and challenging one. The thoughtful and comprehensive approaches require that solutions must be guided in the best interest of the child and by a commitment to children's human rights, as enshrined in the convention on the rights of the child.

Child labor remains one of the most neglected human rights issues of our time. The primarily adopted United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child (1989) affirms the right of the children to education, self expression and freedom from exploitative work. The most popular field among the child workers in Kathmandu is hotel boy which is popularly known as hotel "Kanchha" (CWIN 1987). The word hotel Kanchha is a popularly used for those working children of hotel, restaurant and tea shop. According to the survey, the average age of these working children ranges between 7-14 years (CWIN 1987). Generally they are from the poor economic background. They are the children either of homeless and landless people.

In Nepal, there is an increasing trend of shifting child labor from rural to urban areas and from agriculture to non-agriculture sector. Generally child labor in restaurants and Tea shops can be viewed as a normal phenomenon in Nepal, but a serious social problem it is because the child laborers working in the restaurants and teashops are at the top of facing problems. Some of the problems children are frequently facing in the job areas such as devoid of gaining fundamental requirements, job insecurity, low wages, no time for holiday, uncertain future, physical, mental and emotional exploitation and hazardous working condition etc. Restaurants, teashops, momo shops and sweet shops are some of the main sectors where the job opportunities have been comparatively more than other sectors and children prefer to work in such sectors because they usually get food to eat there. Most of the children working in such sectors have to serve the customers, cutting vegetables with dangerous tools, cooking smoky kitchen, and cleaning tables, collect the plates and cleaning soon. They are paid very minimum wages labor works more than 12 hours without any rest exhausting, them physically, mentally, with minimum levels of nutrients and deprived of education and other facilities (CWIN, 2002 cited in Maharjan, 2003). The study focuses on the following research questions:

-) From what socio-economic background they have come (Restaurants and Teashops)?
-) What is the existing situation of child labor working in restaurants and teashops?

-) What is the root cause of child laborers?
-) What are the push or pull factors that the children to the child labor?
-) What are the element and exploitation i.e. working atmosphere, health condition, mode of entertainment, compensation of work, etc?

In Nepal, child labor exist as an integral part market is completely free of child labor exploitation from agriculture to industry, domestic service, plantation, construction and transport service, restaurants and tea shops. One can find children employed as labors in virtually every sector. Thus, the issue of child labor can not be viewed in isolation, because this is a consequence of the country's exploitative socio-economic and political reality.

1.3 Objective of the study

The overall objective of the study is to find out hidden facts and realities of child laborers employed in restaurants and teashops in Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City.

The specific objectives are:

1. to assess the socio-economic condition of child laborers in restaurants and teashops;
2. to identify the root causes of child labor;
3. to examine the present working condition of child laborers;

1.4 Justification of the Study

Child labor is one of the major fields of employment for children in Nepal. Children are found working in restaurants and teashops in both urban and rural areas. As Lalitpur is one of the top emerging cities, child laborers are found to be more in Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan city.

This study has focused on child workers in restaurants and teashop in Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City. Child labor in restaurants and teashops is one of the major fields of employment for children. In the field area, various Children are found working in restaurants and teashops. Lalitpur is one of the famous cities so child laborers are found to be more. Several studies have been conducted on child labor but there are very few studies on restaurants and teashop's children. Therefore, this study is

typical and used the scientific sociological research method to show the present situation more over this study is except to provide accurate information on child labor, which might be helpful those who are interested to conduct in this field future. Many more social organizations are working in this field but the problem of child labor are still existing in the bad condition in Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City therefore this study reveal the actual condition of child labor and it is helpful to those social organizations, are working in the same field.

Thus, the study is expected to help to manage the existing situation, to draw the root causes of child labor as well as to reduce the size of child labor in this sector. It might be helpful to the national international organization and others who are interested to know about this field. This study is except to provide accurate information on child labor.

1.5 Operational Definition

The meaningful and clear information about child labor restaurants and teashops are described here:

<i>Child Labor</i>	The term child labor refers the children below the age of 16 who are working in Restaurant and teashop as laborers.
Restaurants	Public place where meals can be brought and eaten.
Teashops	Public place where Tea and Snacks can be brought.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The thesis is divided into six chapters. The first chapter includes ***Introduction*** background, statement of problem, objectives of study, Justification of study and limitation of study. In second chapter ***review of literature*** is included. The third chapter describes the ***Research methodology*** adopted for the study. Chapter four presents ***the setting*** which represents an introduction of the general profile of the study area. ***Data analysis and Presentation*** is presented in chapter five while the ***Summary and conclusion*** are dealt in chapter six.

CHAPTER - TWO

Literature Review

Child labor is universally recognized as phenomena of any nation. The society should offer them to opportunities for their education, growth, and development and survival protection. But most of the developing countries face the problem of child labor.

Children are engaged in wide variety of work. The condition and nature of their work vary from occupations where children are able to develop responsibility and skills, and combine work with schooling, to conditions of extreme hazard and exploitation. The extent to which work is harmful or beneficial to children depends on number of factors. A distinction is therefore necessary to be made between child labor and child work. The former is defined as 'work for wage' and carries the implication of being detrimental to the growth and development of children; where as the latter is though to be as 'work in the context of the household' and is positively evaluated (Poudyal, 1995).

The issues of child labor are quite critical and are gaining new dimensions in recent days. Despite this fact, there are a few empirical and comprehensive studies conducted on this issue. Some of them have been reviewed below. This review has been divided into four parts.

A child, as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1989) means every human being below the age of 18 years. The ILO Convention No 182 also considers any person under age of 18 as child. Whereas, the Nepal 'Labor Act 1992' defines a child as a person below the age of 14 years but the Children's Act 1992 broadened the age limit up to 16 years. Child Labor Act of 1992 defines childhood as children who are under 16 years of age. So, a child is defined who are less than 16 years of age. The child laborer is defined as the children between the ages of 5 to fewer than 16 years are directly or indirectly force to work at home or out side it (ILO, 1992).

2.1 Child labor

Chemical, Physical, Biological and Psychological hazards are often found in the workplaces causing irreversible damage to children's psychological development for their adult lives (ILO, 1998). In practice socio-economic conditions of the large majority of the children of today's developing countries are very target. They have been the victim of the prevailing social economic and political systems that exploit and suppress them in many instances, children are seem as a source of cheap labor force, ILO's children between the ages of 5-14 are working in developing countries (Suwal, 2002).

According to ILO (1996) the main factors contributing to child labor have been identified such as poverty, social customs, values and attitude, lack of access to education for children, agrarian relations, migration from rural areas to urban areas, family disharmony and diminishing family support, trafficking of girls with the country and across the border and inadequate enforcement of labor and criminal law.

CWIN (2002) has analyzed that in other countries drugs are strictly illegal in Nepal but they have found their way into the market place via various channels. The easy access and availability of drugs has created an extremely conducted social environment for people to start taking such substances, especially among young people and children. For most street children taking drugs is inevitable while living on the streets. As regards to glue sniffing, it has been viewed as one of the major coping strategies for street children all over the world. However, the easy accessibility and availability remain temptations for children to take up the habit of sniffing. Glue sniffing among street children in Nepal can be taken as an initiation to the use of other hard drugs. Peer pressure and easy availability of glue 'dendrite' are two of prominent reasons for addiction to sniffing. Addiction to glue sniffing is making street children more dependent on substances. This dependency is resulting in an increase in street children carrying out petty thefts. This trend, in the course of the time will lead children to ever more violent and unsocial activities.

Child labor is the most common phenomena which is a consequence of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the country. The position of child labor in Nepal is also similar to other developing countries, where children work in occupations unattractive to adults, wages are low and workers rights are not recognized.

Child labor is economically unsound, psychologically disastrous and physically as well as morally dangerous and harmful. It involves the use of labor as its point of lowest productivity and is therefore an inefficient utilization of labor force. Child labor precludes the full enfoldment of child's potentialities. It deprives him of education, training and skills which are the necessary prerequisites of earning power and economic development. Children are the most vulnerable group in any population and in the need of the greatest social care on account of their vulnerability and dependence; they can be exploited, illiterate and directed into undesirable channels by unscrupulous elements in the community. The state has the duty of according proper care and protection to children at all times, as it is on their physical and mental well being that the future of the nation depends (ILO, 1993).

Statistics on child labors are elusive not only because of the special and practical difficulties involved in the design and implementation of child surveys but also because of differences in perception about what constitutes a child, or child work, or child labor. Even so, the evidence reveals a problem found throughout the world, and especially in Africa, Asia and Latin American. Asia has the largest number of child workers. Africa has the highest incidence between 5 and 14 years, child labor also exists in many developing countries, industrialized countries and is emerging in many East European and Asian countries which are in transition to a market economy (ILO, 1996).

ILO Regional Department for Asia and Pacific discusses effects of globalization and structural change. Research shows that globalization and economic liberalization have led to increased emphasis on efficiency. Modernization and market integration have negative consequences also; rural poverty, migration, liberalization, regional inequalities consumerism and diminishing family and

support and community cohesion. These have modified the overall pattern of child employment (ILO, 1997).

Child labor is a political as well as a social problem. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country. The adoption of new laws and policies only can not present the child labor problem unless society as a whole is mobilized is an important device for building awareness and bringing about positive change. Child laborers; parents; students; teachers; trade unionists; employer social workers and people of all walks of life should be influence and protection of working children in society. There is an increasing awareness in society about the exploitation of working children and causes of exploitation are being exposed. However, the government mechanism to regulate the prevention of child labor exploitation is not effective (CWIN, 2003).

Child labor is a worldwide problem. And it is a burning problem to our society also. Timsena assumes that this problem has great economic implication. Industrialization on large scale leads to maladjustments and one such maladjustment is the employment of the children. Cheap labor and poverty compels children to work for wages. On the one hand, the demand for cheap labor is growing rapidly, on the other, poverty of mass is becoming more acute in such a situation tendency to exploit child labor has become automatic. As a result of this has exerted a negative effect over the health of the child labor and has discouraged their growth and development. Poverty has forced them to work and they are abandoned to go to school to which education is free. Child labor deprives educational opportunities and minimizes their chances for vocational training. Poverty is responsible for child labor and it adversely affects adult labor since it reduces wage and increase unemployment (Timsena, 1986).

Several studies from Nepal and other countries indicate that the main reasons for child labor are poverty, discrimination of gender and caste/ethnicity, dysfunctional families, parent's illiteracy and unawareness towards children education which tends to run away for their home and enter into the market and become hotel/restaurant laborers, rag-pickers etc. because they have not any other alternatives and work for their family livelihood (CWIN, 2001).

Table 2.1

Child Distinction between the Child Work and Child Labor

Child Work	Child Labor
I. Work is appropriate to child's age, physical and mental capabilities	■ Work burden the child; too heavy for child's age and capabilities.
II. Supervised by responsible and caring adults	■ <i>Child works unsupervised or supervised by abusive adults</i>
III. Limited hours of work, does not hinder the child from going to school, playing or resting	■ <i>Very long hours of work, child has limited or no time for school, play or rest.</i>
IV. Workplace is kept safe and child friendly, does not pose hazards to health and life of the child.	■ <i>Workplace poses hazards to child's health and a life.</i>
V. Child's physical, emotional and mental well-being nourished even in work environment.	■ <i>Child is subjected to psychological, verbal, of physical/sexual abuse.</i>
VI. Child work voluntary it participate in the family responsibility of maintaining the household, developing the family enterprise, augments family income.	■ <i>Child is forced by circumstances or by coercive individual to work.</i>
VII. Child is justly compensated materially and psychologically.	■ <i>Limited or no positive rewards for the child.</i>
VIII. Child's work is regulated by law or governed by family/community norms and values	■ <i>Child's work is excluded from legislation, social security and benefits.</i>
IX. Child's work as vehicle for social advancement and improvement in child's quality of life.	■ <i>Binds the child to poverty and misery</i>
X. Child's work is utilized for purposes that are human and legal.	■ <i>Child's work is utilized for exploitation, subversive or clandestine operations, or disguised illegal activities.</i>

Source: (Save the Children UK, 1997).

2.2 Situation of child labor in Nepal

Child labor in the context of Nepal should not be defined in terms of paid and unpaid jobs. Rather, it should define in terms of the nature of work whether it is beneficial or harmful or intolerable.

Situation analysis of child labor in Nepal conducted by UNICEF discussed that child labor is a wide spread phenomenon in Nepal. In fact due to economic stagnation such as drought and disease, internal conflict and wars, as well as structural adjustment policy implication, child labor has much of the third world countries. More and more children are being pushed into the labor market as a part of family survival strategy. Indeed in terms of the size of the population involved, child labors is probably the issue that involves he largest numbers of children worldwide (UNICEF, 1997).

Pradhan and Sainju (1996) conducted a research on "Urban child labor in Nepal: Realities and Challenges". In this work they have compiled situation of child laborers in various fields. They have studied on children working as rag pickers, hotel Kanchha, street children, shoes shining boys of Kathmandu, child workers of Kathmandu valley. They maintain that Nepal's children are the most deprived victims of social, economic, cultural and political system that exploit them. Their most basic needs food shelter, clothing, education security are denied to them. They again argue that the condition of children, particularly who work as "Gothalo" at a land lord's house and "Kanchha" in urban restaurants, is extremely oppressed and exploited (CWIN, 1988).

Child labor in Nepal contends the exploitative form of child labor in Nepal. The report argues the child labor is consequence of the feudal land holding system, which is still a bitter reality of many third world countries (ILO/IPEC, 1996).

Chiranjibi Nepal (1998) conducted a survey on child labor in Nepal: the objectives of carrying out the study on existence of child labor understanding employment structure and working condition of child laborers and examining employers attitudes towards child labor to deduce viable areas of intervention along with suitable recommendation, a study was carried out on the child labor situation in

Nepal taking one enterprise each from all development regions of Nepal. The study has concluded that:

- A majority of child labors are employed on daily wage basis.
- Majority of the family members generating child labors are illiterate and have a very low income.
- The child laborers work for exceptionally long hours at a very low wage rate and under adverse working condition.

Sattar enlisted different types of working children in Nepal under 10 main headings: Agriculture, cottage industries, manufacture, plantation, domestic, catering selling, manual labor, sexual exploitation and street children. It is recognized that no labor market is completely free from child labor exploitation in Nepal. The major portion of child labor in Nepal is involved in the agriculture sector (Sattar, 1993).

Agriculture	Livestock, tending, planting harvesting, ploughing and fishing.
Cottage industry	Pottery, carpet and cloth wearing, candle making, thank painting, poultry farming.
Manufacture	Printing, bricks, bread, garments, matches, cigarettes, soap, shoes, plastic.
Plantation	Tea, Sugar, tobacco.
Domestic	Carrying for parents servants
Catering	Hotels, Restaurants, Bars, Teashops
Selling	Stress hawking, petrol pump attendant, shop assistance, shoe shining, newspaper, vending and delivery.
Manual Labor	Rock breaking mechanic sweeper, road and building site worker, carpenter.
Tourist and Travel industry	Pottering circus performer, rafting and trekking guide, bus conductor, Rick saw puller.
Other ways children earn money	Rag picking, prostitution, begging.

According to various different researches undertaken by Central Bureau of Statistic (CBS), Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) and International Labor

Organization (ILO), the total number of working children between 5 to 14 years is 2.6 million (254,96,000) of which the economically active children number 278, 000 are revealed by the rapid assessment of the worst forms of child labor. This assessment showed that the worse seven areas defined by the ILO such as trafficking in children in commercial sexual exploitation, rag picking, child porter, child labor in carpet factories, domestic child labor, bonded child labor, children in mines and porter children, the number is 127, 000. Out of these children, 37 percentages are illiterate and 63 percentages of these children come from landless families (CWIN, 2002 cited in Maharjan, 2003).

2.3 Child Labor in Restaurant and Tea shop

Child labor (Restaurant and tea shop) is one of the major fields of employment for children in Nepal. Children are found working in restaurants and Tea shops in both urban and rural areas. Restaurant and Tea shop's work is easily found and widely available in major cities like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Biratnagar, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Illam, Chitwan, Dhankuta, Itahari, Butwal, Nepalgunj etc. When children migrate from a rural village the first option is often work in a restaurant and tea shop where at least two meals a day can be secured if little else.

CONCERN NEPAL (2003) has conducted a survey on "Child labor in restaurant and teashops in Nepal ". The report explains the situation and problems of child labor in restaurant and tea shop. The report has drawn a conclusion that restaurant and teashop work is one of the most visible and hazardous forms of child labor. According to the report, there are more than 20,000 registered and non-registered restaurants and teashops in Nepal employing more than 71,000 child workers through out the Country. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable condition suffering, unhygienic working environments and long working hours at low pay.

CWIN, researchers estimated that there were 7,615 restaurants, bars, hotels and lodges in Kathmandu at the beginning of 1989 of 9,540 workers in these places, 7665 were children. Hotel and restaurant owners take advantage of this cheap source of labor carrying little for the wellbeing of their young workers. They

frequently maltreat the Kanchha and often force them to serve in their households as well as in their business (CWIN, 2002).

A child first setting foot in an urban area is most likely to gain easy employment in a roadside restaurants, tea or sweet shop. Cheap labor demands are high and skills are not required. At times the children get involved with the help of parents, relatives or friends. These children do not have any option often other than working whatever job they can lay their hands on (CONCERN, 2003).

2.4 Nepali legislation on child labor

Many laws regarding child labor have been formulated in Nepal. Most leading are: The interim constitution of Nepal, 2063 article (13) has not only guarantees equality to all citizens and equal protection of the law to all persons, but it also requires that the state make advancement of children.

The children's Act 1992: (National Master Plan on Child Labor 2004, p-13-16)

- Prohibits the employment of children less than 14 years of age.
- Essentially prohibits night and early morning shifts for minor (from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.).
- Provides for initial check up and medical treatment of employees.
- The Act institutes legal provisions in order to protect the rights and interest of children and also allows for this physical, mental and intellectual development.
- Prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14.
- Prohibits the employment of minors aged 14 and 16 for more than six hours per day and more than 36 hours per week.
- Prohibits the employment of children in work that is likely to be harmful to health or hazardous to life.

World summit for children (1990) was held at the UN Head Quarters in New York in 1990. The World Summit for Children adopted a declaration on the survival, protection and development of children, Nepal, ratified the declaration and resolved to "Work" of the special protection of working children and of the abolition of child labor.

CHAPTER –THREE

Research Methodology

This chapter deals about the procedures adopted for the present study. It describes rationale of the study area, research design and nature of data, universe and sampling, techniques of data collection, operational definition and method of data analysis.

3.1 Rationale of the Study Area

Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan city is selected for this study because the city is one of the developed and big cities of Nepal. Naturally the number of migrant workers and also local workers are very high in the city. Child labor is the burning issues for developing countries because the government could not control it. It is growing in all parts of the country. Like other district, Lalitpur district is also facing the same problem of child labor. The socio economic condition of the child labor is very poor. They always depend upon the other people for their livelihood. As researcher stayed some years in Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City, the researcher has been more or less familiar with the people in the community so that, I have selected the Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City for the purpose of research. This research is feasible to conduct and easy to do in the limited source, time and budget.

3.2 Research Design

The present research design is both descriptive and exploratory. The purpose of this study is to describe the characteristics of child labor working in restaurants and teashops. There are few studies in this type of research. The present study has to adopt exploratory research design. It has attempted to explore the socio-economic condition of child laborers who are working in the different restaurants and teashops in Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City and analyzed their present situation.

3.3. Nature of Data

Mainly, the study is based in the primary sources of information collected from the study area. Primary data were collected to analyze the working condition of

children, present living environment and the opinions. Secondary sources of information such as previous studies, relevant literature and data obtained from other organization are also used in the study. The primary data source were filled questionnaire, interview, observation and secondary data source were taken from the different sources like as published books, journals, newspaper, magazine, publication, websites etc.

3.4. Universe and Sampling

It is not possible to cover all children working in restaurants and teashops of Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City. The actual number of child laborer is unknown. In this condition to determine the size of respondents from the study area was very difficult task. The universe of this study included all child laborers below ages 16 years of residing in Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City. The study data was taken by using random sampling techniques among child labor working in restaurants and teashops in Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City. The sample size 60 was included in the study purpose among them 35 boys and 25 girls of Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City. I saw more boys working in restaurants and teashops in my study area therefore less girls were involved than boys in the sample.

3.5. Techniques of Data Collection

This research has been conducted by employing various methods for data collection. Both primary as well as secondary data has been collected. The researcher himself collects the primary data from the respondents by conducting research with the help of interview.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

Structured questionnaire was used to get detail information about child labor employed in restaurants and tea shops. It has been kept in mind that the target of the questionnaire schedule was to obtain the personal identification and family characteristics, caste, sex, age, nature and hardship at work, experience, saving, expenditure, health attitude towards work and future aspirations.

3.5.2 Interview

Interview method is one of the ubiquitous methods of obtaining information from respondents. In this method, there is a direct contact between respondents and researchers to obtain required information from them. This method also aims at collecting information about qualitative facts such as ideas, feelings, and views, behaviors that is very helpful to find out the truth. It took one month to complete the interview of the child laborers. It takes 40-50 minutes depending upon the response of the child laborers all information i.e. to fill up one questionnaire and other case studies. I collected most of the information through face to face interview.

3.5.3 Direct Observation

This is also an essential instrument to recognize the situation clearly and deeply. In this method the researcher has been observed his/her working condition, physical appearance, clothing, behavior of the employers and even the food as well. Observation method helps to find reality between doing, saying and working situation of child labor who are working restaurant and teashops field.

3.5.4. Case Study

One case study was collected to supplement information on the past and present situation of the child labors to find out their feeling about the past and present situation and their future plans. The case studies prepared by interviewing including their experiences, feeling and aspirations. Pseudo name have been used to preserve their identity at least by name.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The collected data has been analyzed using simple statistical tools. Primary data has been analyzed according to its nature. Quantitative data has been analyzed using simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage distribution. Qualitative data has been analyzed descriptively and to extend possible with the use of tables and frequency distribution. Higher statistical tools and methods weren't used to analyze the data. Based on the finding of analysis, careful interpretations of the finding are made.

3.7 Limitations of this Study

The limitations of this study are as follows:

- The study was limited in Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City. The study reflects the situation of child workers in restaurants and teashops environment only.
- Questionnaire was distributed to child laborer less than 16 years of age working in restaurants and teashops in Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City by using random sampling.
- There was limited budget and time schedule in the study.

CHAPTER -FOUR

The Setting

4.1 Study Area

Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City is not only Town market of Lalitpur district but also central market of Nepal. The district is located in the Bagmati zone of Central part of Nepal. Lalitpur is big market of all over the country. It is located in between the latitude 27°39' to 27°41' north and longitude 85°18' to 85°21' east and elevation ranges from 1280m to 1330m above sea level and total area of the district is 15.46 sq. km. The study area Lalitpur is situated in central part of Country. The total population of Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City is 1, 62,991. Male is 84,502 and female is 78,489. The total households are 34,996. Its temperature is minimum 2⁰C and maximum 32⁰C. The boundary of the Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City in the side of east is Imadol VDC and Harisiddhi VDC. In the west side is Kritipur Municipality and Kathmandu metropolitan City and North side has even touched with Kathmandu metropolitan city and Sainbu, Sunakothe and Dhapakhel VDC is in South part of Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan.

Land Use

The total area of Lalitpur sub-metropolitan City has covered 15.46 sq. km. among them cultivated land is 7.13 sq. km. Occupational/Residential area has covered 0.60 sq. km. but industrial area slightly less than this is around 0.46 sq. km. Moreover, educational institutions have covered 1.66 sq. km. and Road, Forest, Residential are 0.34, 0.3 and 5.18 similarly.

Political Sub-division:

Initially in 1918 A.D. the “Patan Sawal” was issued and “Chhemdol” (Sanitation management office) was established to maintain sanitation and other aspect of city management in this historical city of splendid arts and culture. The same office became Lalitpur Municipality in 1953 and finally Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City in 1996. Hence, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City was the first municipality in Nepal. There are three boundary rivers in the Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan such as Bagmati

which one is 8.8 km long, another one is Nakkhu is 4.6 km expanded and last one is Karmanasa which has length only 4.8 km.

Road: (including ring road)

There are two types of roads available Blacked topped and Graveled road in Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan city. Black topped has covered 34.54 km. including ring road and Graveled road has been expended even 17.40 km around the Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan city.

Educational Status:

According to Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan prospects 2008, overall literacy rate of Lalitpur sub-metropolitan is 66.38%, among them male literacy rate is 77.69% and female literacy rate is 54.75% respectively. Female have low literacy rate than male in the field area.

Major Religion:

Major Religion of Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City	
Hindu	69.70%
Buddhist	27.84%
Muslim	0.46%
Others:	2.00%

Source: Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan prospect 2008

Major Ethnic Groups

A wide diversity of caste/ethnic composition was observed in the field. The researchers found data of ethnic group of Lalitpur sub-metropolitan City during the field study that upper caste group and so called lower caste group of people living there harmoniously and sharing all the benefits equally.

Major Ethnic Group	
Newar	59.28%
Brahmin	8.74%
Chhetri	12.59%
Tamang	4.45%
Others	14.94%

Source: Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan city prospects 2008

According to the Lalitpur sub-metropolitan City data, Newars holds the highest majority of 59.28%, Bharamin 8.75%, Chettri 12.59%, Tamang 4.45% and others 14.94% in a row respectively.

Main Languages:

According to Lalitpur Sub- metropolitan prospects, there are different caste group habitant and speaks their own native language Newari (56.39%) which is the highest rate than other language and Nepali (33.78%), Maithili (0.74%), Rai/Kirat (1.00%), Gurung (1.00%), Tamang (3.34%) and others caste groups (3.75%) respectively (Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan Prospects 2008).

UNESCO World Heritage Sites:

There are some great artistic and religious values of monument of Nepal which are listed by UNESCO as the heritage of the world and following are the name of listed sites which are Patan Durbar Square, Kumbheshwor and Hiranyabarna Mahavihar.

Though the following temples and shrines are not in the list of UNESCO world heritage but they hold the significant artistic and religious value for the people. They are in a traditional pagoda style in a Nepali blend of artistic style which is breathtaking to the visitors. Such as Krishna Temple, Taleju Temple, Bhimsen Temple, Kumbheshwor Mahadev Temple, Bangalamukhi Temple, Balkumari Temple, Mahalaxmi Sthan, Batuk Bhairav, Red Machhindranath Temple, Minnath Temple, Pumachandi Temple, Jaganath Temple, Mahabouddha etc. are most to visit by the visitor to know much about Nepali culture and architecture.

Main Festivals: There are many festivals which are observed by the people. Some festivals have the great value while some have not. Here, the following festival have the significant importance in our daily life and are observe with full energy and vigor. They are Red Macchindranath and Minnath chariot festival, Budda jayanti, Ghode Jatra (Balkumari), Kartik dance, Bhimsenjatra, Matya, Krishna Janmasthan, Kumbheswor festivals etc.

Main Religious and Tourist Sites: There are some major site which is most to visit by religious pilgrimage and tourist. They are Patan Durbar Square Kumbheshwor, Chyasal, Mahaboudha, Hirayabarna mahavihar, National Zoo, Patan Museum etc.

Educational Institutions:

Educational institute is the most important part of producing knowledge, skill and creative of new technology within the country or out of the country. Educational institution play vital role to make the people more intelligent and help to reduce the crime as well.

Educational Institutions		
Govt. Campuses:	2 (Institute of Engineering and Patan multiple)	
Schools	Government	Private
Secondary School	16	87
Lower Secondary	5	12
Primary School	10	40
Pre-Primary	-	21

Source: Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan brochures 2008

In the Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City, there are 2 Governmental colleges such as institute of engineering campus in Kupandol and other one is Patan Multiple Campus in Patandhoka Lalitpur. There are 16 secondary schools conducting from the side of government however, private sector are conducting 87 in Secondary level. In other hand, there are 5 governmental lower secondary schools and 12 private schools, similarly 10 governmental primary schools and 40 private schools. There is no governmental pre-primary school. There are 21 pre-primary schools conducting by private sector.

CHAPTER –FIVE

Child Labor Condition in Restaurant and Teashop

For the interpretation of data, different heading and sub-headings have been designed on the basis of the objectives of the study. Seven types of heading are included in the topic one is Demographic characteristics discussion about respondent's age, sex, place, , parent and parent's occupation and other one is Socio-economic characteristics explanation of caste/ethnicity, education, respondent's parents landholding situation, reason for leaving home, cause of join in Restaurant and harassment etc. in another working condition of employment are included such as types of work, working hours, duration of away etc. another one is income status and other health and Nutrition has sub topic such as place of sleeping and last but not list there is the massage for other children who don't have experience about Restaurant labor.

5.1. Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics such as age and sex structure, place of origin, family size and parental status are presented and analyzed below.

5.1.1 Distribution by Age and Sex

The age between 10 to 16 is a critical period for the development of children. They should enjoy every types of facility to develop physically and mentally. But the reality is different. Table-5.1 gives the distribution of child laborers engaged different Restaurants and Teashops child laborers under the different age group as well as sex.

Table-5.1, Distribution of child laborers by age and sex

Age (in year)	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
7-9	3	8.57	5	20	8	13.33
9-11	6	17.14	7	28	13	21.66
11-13	12	34.28	9	36	21	35.00
13-15	14	40.00	4	16	18	30.00
Total	35	100	25	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure: 1

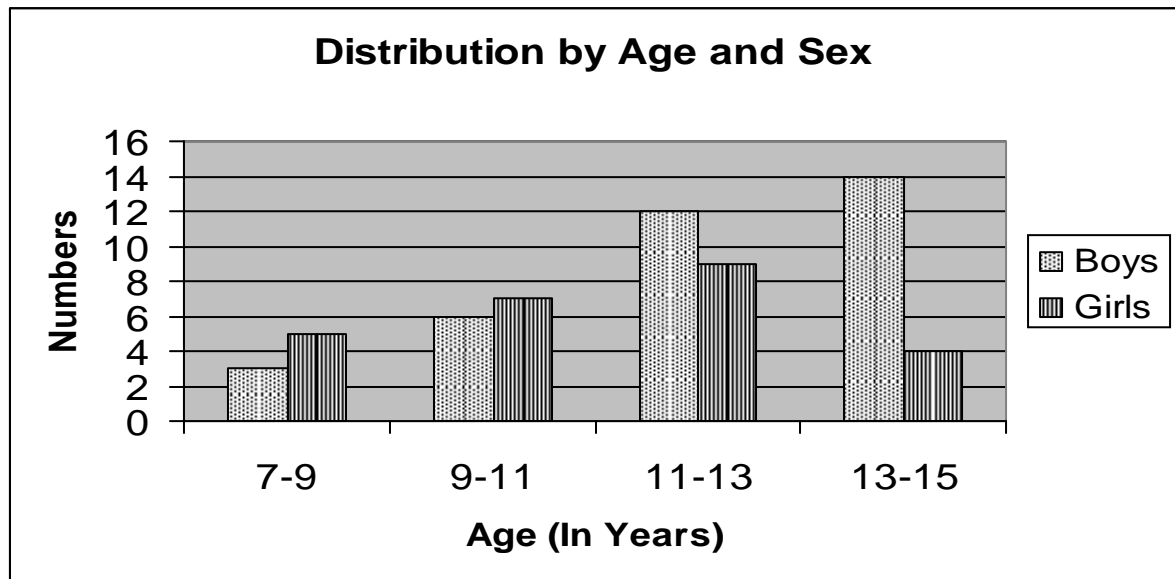


Table 5.1 shows that the age of child laborers ranges from 7 to 15 years of which 58.33 percent are boys and 41.67 percent are Girls. The highest percent of child laborers are found in the age group of 11-13, that is 35 percent, (34.28 percent among boys and 36 percent among girls). 30 percent of the child laborers were aged 13-15 years, 21.66 percent were aged 9-11 years and 13.33 percent were aged 7-9 years. The participation of medium age 11-13 children are higher than younger children because they are chief labor of market and they can't take action owners threaten, bitten as well abuse.

5.1.2. Place of Origin

People from disadvantages group and low economic status are compelled to leave their place origin due to various conditions such as poverty, hungry in search of jobs, expectation of high wages in destination. In case of migration child laborers, mostly they are found to be migrated from rural to urban area desiring to raise the economic status of their family. The attraction of child labor from different regions of country towards this center is increasing due to high employment opportunities, high wages and other facilities. Table-5.2 shows that the region wise distribution of restaurants and tea shops child laborers on the basis of their place of origin.

Table-5.2 Distribution of child laborers by place of origin

Development Region	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Eastern Development Region						
Shankhuwasava	2	5.71	1	4.00	3	5.00
Jhapa	2	5.71	-	-	2	3.33
Morang	1	2.86	2	8.00	3	5.00
Sunsari	2	5.72	-	-	2	3.33
Sub Total	7	20	3	16.00	10	16.66
Central Development Region						
Kathmandu	1	2.86	-	-	1	1.66
Sindhuli	3	8.57	3	12.00	6	10.00
Bara	2	5.71	2	8.00	4	6.67
Nuwakot	4	11.42	3	12.00	7	11.67
Chitwan	7	20	5	20.00	12	20.00
Makwanpur	3	8.57	2	8.00	5	8.33
Dhading	2	5.72	3	12.00	5	8.33
Sub-total	22	62.85	18	72.00	40	66.67
Western Development Region						
Nawalparasi	2	5.71	2	8.00	4	6.67
Lamjung	2	5.72	-	-	2	3.33
Shanja	1	2.86	1	4.00	3	5.00
Gorkha	1	2.86	-	-	1	1.66
Sub-total	6	17.15	3	12	10	16.66
Grand Total	35	100	25	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

From the survey, it is found that in Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City, children were migrated from 15 districts representing from three development regions of Nepal. The majority of the child laborers are from the Central Development Region (66.67%). This extreme percent is very high in comparison to other development regions. The study reports 16.66 percent, where as from the Western Development Regions and Eastern Development Regions and from Mid-western Development Region and Far Western Development Regions; no child laborer is found. Out of total girls child laborers, 18 (72.00%) were found from Central Development Region, 4 (16.00%) from Eastern Development Region. 3 (12.00%) from Western Development region. Among the children found from three development regions, Central Development Region covers 66.66 percent, which is the highest rate. The child labor from Eastern Development region and Western Development region cover 16.66 percent, which is the lowest. The overall information indicates that the

children laborers in Restaurants and Tea shops come not only from far away in terms of their origin.

In the district wise analysis, it is found that the 12 child laborer from Chitwan (7 boys and 5 girls) which is highest and child labor from Gorkha 1 (girl only) and Kathmandu 1(boy only), which is lowest.

5.1.3 Family Size

Family structure, parent's educational level and economic condition are the major responsible factors for child labor's family status. Our society has a different complicated system. Parent of child marriages with other, if the parent of a child will die or leave the family (especially mother's death) and that is the reason why in most of the cases, the children should be victimized of the stepmother/father and less case, interest and protection would be there-by-there parents.

Family size is one of the determinants of socio-economic condition and socio-economic condition is the main causes for the size of the family. Families with low economic status normally have higher fertility rates and hence, have big family size. Large family size means more economic burden to the parents which might lead to drive the children to work into the labor market. The family size of child laborer was recorded during the interviews asking them about the total number of family members they have in home. Out of the total child laborers 43.33 percent have the family size 7-8, (33.33%) have less than 7, and 23.34 percent have 9 and above in family size. According to research data, most of the children are from the big family members. Most of the big families have to face problem of food, cloth, and basic necessities of life because of the limited economic resources and income. So, according to this table, children were unable to get proper care of guidance along with education and other facilities from their family and left the home.

5.1.4 Parents of Child Labor

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization. It is necessary to know about their family background or parental status of them who are involving as a child laborer in restaurants and tea shops. If mother or father is not alive or is not with them, then the life of children turns

downwards. But in some cases small children are also compelled to work, to support the parents although their parents are with them. Table - 5.3 presents the parental status of child laborers.

Table-5.3, Parent Status of Child Labor

Family Size	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Alive	16	45.71	10	40	26	43.33
Both Dead	5	14.29	5	20	10	16.67
Father Death	8	22.86	3	12	11	18.33
Mother Death	6	17.14	7	28	13	21.67
Total	35	100	25	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table 5.3 shows that majority of them (43.33%) have their both parents alive. 16.67 percent children are from the family whose both parents are dead. 18.33 percent children are without father and 21.67 percent children are without their mother.

Death of parents (Father or mother) creates domestic violence in the family in which is one of the reasons for driving children out of their home. But this may not be true in all cases as most of the children in this study were from those families which are suffering the problem of feeding and do not have alternative except making their children work as child laborers.

5.1.5 Parent's Occupation of Child Labor

The carrier development of children also depends upon the occupation of their parents. The occupation determines their personality and carrier. Therefore, the development of the child in every factor is determined by the occupation of parents. Table 5.4 presents the sources of income of parents of the sampled child laborers.

Table 5.4 Parent's Occupation of Child Laborers

Source of income	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	24	68.57	15	60	39	65
Domestic service and wage labor	9	25.71	6	24	15	25
Services	2	5.72	4	16	6	10
Total	35	100	25	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure: 2

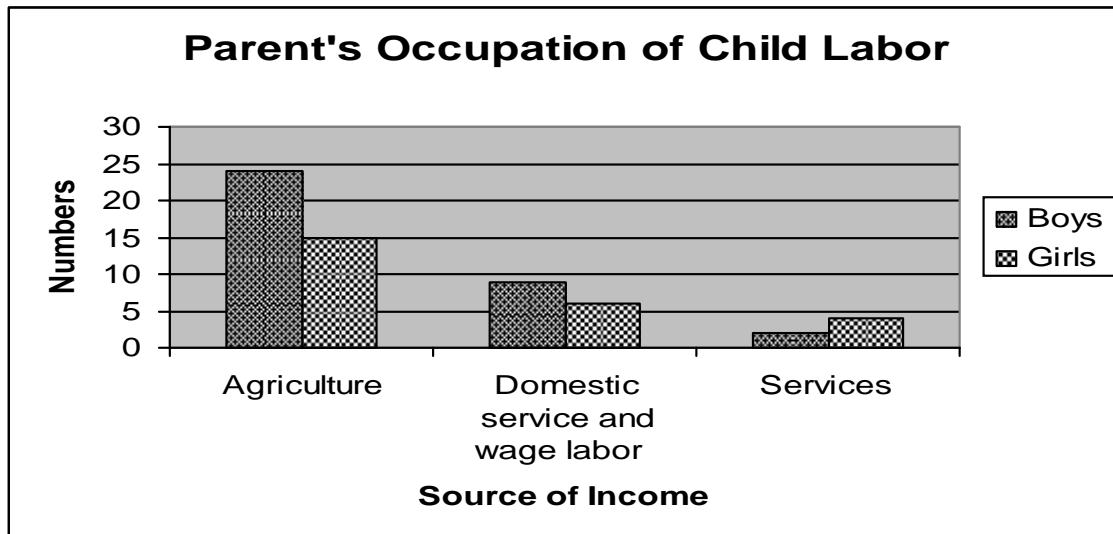


Table 5.4 shows that the major occupation of the parents of 65 percent respondent is agriculture. About 25 percent are Domestic service and wages labor, 10 percent do the service. Due to agro-based family background with insufficient food and low income occupation, their parents are compelled to send their children to the labor markets or children run away themselves from home to labor market to get better life than at home. After analyzing the parental occupation, it is found that they are involved basically in low income occupation.

5.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics

Many children are leaving their home due to the poor economic condition as well as familial and societal disturbances when agriculture is insufficient to sustain family there are only limited alternative employments in rural areas. One of them is children entering the urban labor market. The analysis presented below helps to understand the socio-economic condition of the child-labor, which is based on sample of 60 respondents.

5.2.1 Caste/Ethnic Composition of the Child Laborers

Children from different ethnic group were found during the survey. It has a wide diversity of caste/ethnic composition of population. Those children laborers were from 11 different caste/ethnic groups. The caste and ethnic composition of respondent child laborer is presented in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Caste/Ethnic composition of child laborers

Caste/Ethnicity	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brahmins	7	20	5	20	12	20
Chhetri	6	17.14	4	16	10	16.67
Tharu	3	8.57	2	8	5	8.33
Magar	4	11.43	2	8	6	10
Gurung	3	8.57	3	12	6	10
Tamang	2	5.71	2	8	4	6.67
Newar	2	5.71	-	-	2	3.33
Rai	1	1.67	-	-	1	1.67
Kumal	2	5.71	3	12	5	8.33
Bhote	1	1.67	1	4	2	3.33
Kami/Damai	3	8.57	2	8	5	8.33
Muslim	1	1.67	1	4	2	3.33
Total	35	100	25	100	60	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

From the survey it is clear that Brahmins are in majority, 20 percent among total respondent child laborers, 16.67 percent child laborer are from Chhetri community, 10 percent are from Gurung and Magar community, 8.33 percent are from Tharu, Kumal and Kami/Damai community. And rest is Tamang (6.67%), Newar, Bhote, and Muslim are (3.33%), respectively. Among them the position of indigenous group Rai was relatively the lowest (1.67%). For many caste/ethnicity boys are predominantly higher than girls and no girl's child are found from Newar and Rai caste.

5.2.2 Educational Status of Children

Education is the light of children's life and it is one of the most important fundamental needs of human being. Education is the basic requirement to develop the personality of every individual. Without education nobody can achieve success. So, this study has tried to find out the educational status of respondent child laborers.

Table -5.6 Distributions of child laborers by Sex with Education Status

Education Status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	15	42.86	7	28	22	36.67
Literate	20	57.14	18	72	38	63.33
Total	35	100	25	100	60	100
Educational Attainment						
Up to primary (1-5 class)	14	70	13	72.22	27	71.05
Up to lower secondary class (6-8 class)	6	30	5	27.78	11	28.95
Total	20	100	18	100	38	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

Table-5.6 shows that majority of the respondent child labors 63.33 percent are literate and 36.67 percent are illiterate. But all the literate children have discontinued the schooling. Among the 63.33 percent literate children, 71.05 percent have attained up to primary level of education 28.95 percent have attained up to lower secondary level of education. On the other, 36.67 percent child laborers are illiterate, 42.86 percent among boys and 28 percent among girls are totally deprived from education right. Relatively higher proportions of boys are found in every level of education compared to girls. Children left their study for the sake of work, which are categorized in the row of 1 to 5 and 6 to 8 grades. During the survey period, no one was studying at school.

5.2.3 Parents Landholding Situation

The landholding situation of the employee parents were classified on the basis of sufficient and insufficient.

Table-5.7, Landholding situation of child laborers

Landholding situation	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sufficient	10	28.57	4	16	14	23.33
Insufficient	25	71.43	21	84	46	76.67
Total	35	100	25	100	60	100
If insufficient						
1-3 month sufficient	10	40	9	28.86	19	41.30
4-6 month sufficient	8	32	6	28.57	14	31.11
7-9 month sufficient	6	24	5	23.81	11	23.91
More than 9	1	4	1	4.76	2	4.35
Total	25	100.00	21	100.00	46	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2008

This study was also focused on to find out the land holding situation of the respondent family. Majority of the respondent child laborers, 76.67 percent reported insufficient land for survival and 23.33 percent are sufficient land for survival. So, it can be concluded that rural poverty and insufficient land holdings for survival are major leading factors for driving children to child laborers. The majority of the respondent child labors have food sufficient only for 1-3 months 41.30 percent whereas 31.11 percent have sufficient up to 4-6 months also 23.91 percent have sufficient for 7-9 months, 4.35 percent of them have food sufficient more than 9 months. So, it can be concluded that household poverty and starvation drive the children to search for job.

5.2.4 Family Income

Most of the Nepali people are poor. It is the parent's main responsibility to fulfill the basic requirement of the family. The children of the unemployed, poor and incapable families have to work for the family's survival. Because of the insufficient income and poor economy, Children are compelled to be a child labor. Another believable fact shows that the parents earn sufficiently for their family but they cannot maintain the income properly because of some bad habits or

unnecessarily extravagant habits. Thus these fact shows that children are compelled to work due to the insufficient income of the family.

Form the field visit of researcher find out that only 6.67 percent respondent’s family income is sufficient (enough to certain level and style). Among total respondent 35 percent children’s family income is just sufficient (tightly sufficient but no saving for education, health etc.) and 58.33 percent children’s their family income is not sufficient (not enough for survival) the level of income of their families.

5.2.5 Reasons for Leaving Home

Migration of child labor from rural to urban areas has been increasing rapidly due to several reasons. Some of the main reasons are poverty; unemployment, hard life in origin, limited economic opportunities security improved livelihood, etc. are pull factors to migrate from rural to urban areas. In such cases children also migrate with their parents but sometimes children run away themselves or their parents send them to the urban area. Table-5.8 presents the child laborer’s reasons for leaving home.

Figure: 3

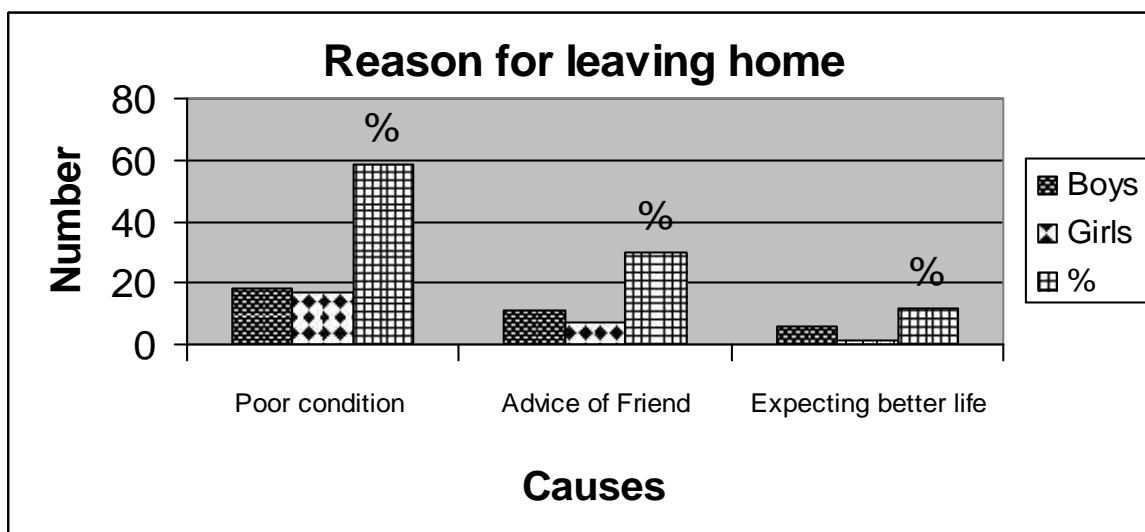


Table 5.8 shows that, majority of child labor 58.33% left home due to the poverty. The various reasons of the children to go of home for work are followed by advice of friend’s 30% expecting better life 11.67%.

5.2.6 Arrival in Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City

People tend to migrate to the urban areas due to unemployment, lack of facilities, landlessness and lack of opportunities. Poverty and for the expectation of better life, children also leave the village and rural areas along with their parents. They think that unemployment problems are solved in urban areas. Some children are compelled to work due to their own circumstances where as some engage in work due to their own desire. Some are kept there by parents and some are brought by contractors for the employment in different areas.

Table-5.8 Mediums of arrival

Persons	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parents	6	17.14	3	12	9	15
Relatives	12	34.28	15	60	27	45
Middle man	9	25.71	5	20	14	33.33
Self wanted	8	22.85	2	8	10	13.34
Total	35	100	25	100	60	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

Table 5.9 clearly shows that most of the respondent child laborers (45%) came to this area with their relatives, 33.33 percent came to this area with middleman. 15 percent came to this area with their parents and 13.34 percent came themselves running away from home with their own interest to look the city.

5.2.7 Reasons for Joining Work at Restaurant and Teashops

Children are normally under the protection of their parents/ families who provide their basic needs such as food; cloths; shelter; education;, recreation; affection; etc .When the family become unable to fulfill their responsibilities due to various reasons, such as small plot of lands, which is insufficient for survival, no fixed job, low wages etc. So children tend to leave home or even their own parents took them at other's home or place for employment for economic support and they are more likely to engage in the worst forms of child labor. Here an attempt has been made to find out the major reasons of children joining works at restaurant.

From field observation find out that 53.33 percent respondents are joining in that restaurants and teashop because it is easy to find there. Among them 30 percent

respondents join there because the job where they work is easy to do. The lowest 16.67 percent respondent said that they join in restaurants and teashops because of the security of food and shelter.

5.2.8 Harassment

We every body says that children are the future stars of the nation but our sight is not going there where they are exploited. Children have to keep themselves busy on work to sustain their life. They are getting no opportunities to study and think about their future life. Not only by doing work they can satisfy their owners. They are harassed by them in various ways. Children are given physical problems; they have to do work more than they can. Sometimes, they are beaten and sometimes they are abused.

Table-5.9, Harassment during Work Period

Are you Harassed?	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Yes	19	54.29	15	60	34	56.67
No	16	45.71	10	40	26	43.33
Total	32	100	25	100	60	100

Source: Field survey 2008

Basically, work providers as well as local people, drinkers and pick-pockets, Harass Restaurant and Tea shop child laborers. About 56.67 percent of surveyed child laborers revealed that harassment by work providers is common for them. They are not only harassed with scolding and shouting but also sometimes with teasing and beating. Table 5.10 shows that large number of Restaurants and Tea shops child laborers are unhappy because they are harassed in different ways in different persons. It is found 56.67 percent of them harassed and abused by different persons.

CASE STUDY

Ram kumari Tamang age 15 was from neighboring district *Nuwakot*. She is working in a Restaurant for 9 months before. She has 2 brothers, 5 sister and parent's at home. She came there with the neighbor district. In a question she says, "There is not sufficient food in our home. Thus I have come here to work." *Ramkumari* works for more than 12 hours per day and get 1000 per month. She gets not any holiday. She has been went only once to her parents' home in *Dashain* after employment there. There are number of boys employed in Restaurant. Since *Ramkumari* is only a girl worker in that Restaurant. She has been harassed by boys, police and others clients. In a question she says "I have a great fear to protect my chastity here. When a new client comes here, the owner calls me to serve them, when *Ramkumari* is spoken." I have to be presented in front of owner and whatever suggests should be done. She further says there gathers many boys and tease me speaking the vulgar words.

5.3 Working Condition/Environment

There was no written employment agreement between employer and employee when children engage in Restaurants and Tea shops. Children have to work hard from early in the morning to the late at night. They are provided limited food and very cheap labor charge. They are deprived of rest and health treatment facility. Generally, the children of this sector are from poor economic class. Some of them are either the children of homeless and landless too.

5.3.1 Types of Works

During the study, child laborers involved in restaurants and teashops were found working for a long hour. They have to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning tables/floors, washing plates and glasses, servicing and often doing some other extra works in employer's house also. They had very little choice and they are always at their order. Table 5.11 shows the types of work done in restaurants and teashops.

Table-5.10, Distribution of Child laborers by types of work

Types of work	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cooking	6	17.14	4	16	10	16.67
Cleaning	9	25.71	7	28	16	26.67
Servicing	5	14.28	2	8	7	11.67
Cooking and cleaning	12	34.29	10	40	22	36.67
Cooking, cleaning and servicing	3	8.57	2	8	5	8.33
Total	35	100	25	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

From the table 5.11, it is clear to see that majority of the child laborer (36.67%) are engaged cooking and cleaning plates, glass, table and floors in their work place. There are 40 percent of girls in the cooking and cleaning work. Similarly, there are 16.67 percent child laborers, who are engaged in cooking. There are 11.67 percent child laborers, who are engaged in servicing only. A little proportion 8.33% child laborers employed for cooking, cleaning and servicing.

5.3.2 Working Hours

According to Children’s Act (1992) of Nepal, the working hours for children should be limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week, but this provision is not applied to the case of restaurants and teashops child laborers because they have to work more than 10 hours per day and they have no holidays in a week. In the survey, respondents were asked about the length of time on an average, they spend working in restaurant and teashop all the day. Table-5.12 presents the total numbers of hours worked by respondent child laborers per day.

Table - 5.11, Distribution of Child Laborers Working Hours per Day

Working hours	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
2-6 hours	4	11.42	2	8	6	10
6-9 hours	5	14.28	4	16	9	15
9-12 hours	16	45.71	14	56	30	50
Above 12 hours	10	28.57	5	20	15	25
Total	35	100	25	100	60	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

Table-5.12 shows that, 50 percent restaurants and tea shops child laborers work 9 to 12 hours per day. 25 percent child laborers are working more than 12 hours. Majority of them are those who stay at the working place. Similarly, 15 percent child laborers are working 6 to 9 hours and 10 percent child laborers are 2-6 hours a day. During the study period, it is also found out the workers who sleep at the restaurants and teashops in the night have to work as “all time workers”. So, in practice, these laws are not enforced and there are not enforced and there is not legal security for them and the restaurants and teashops masters can fire at any time.

5.3.3 Perception towards their Job

Perception towards their current job was also asked to respondent child laborers and their perception. In the survey, most of the respondents 40% expressed their satisfaction with their present work. And 60 percent have no satisfaction with their present work. Among the dissatisfy children, majority of children 50% are dissatisfied with low wage, no off time and holiday in their work. 36.11% are dissatisfied with no chance to study. 13.89 percent are complains that they dissatisfied with the job.

5.3.4 Job Regulation Attitude

During the survey, the respondents were also asked about their interest for continuing the present job. The below table show that child laborer's opinion about, whether they continue their work or not.

During the field survey period, respondents were asked about the attitude towards job regulation and it is found that most of them 45% want to continue the current job. The reasons behind food availability, not sure about other job if they leave, but 33.33 percent child laborers reported not wanting to continue the present job because of limited facilities and 21.67 percent have no idea about whether they continue the job or not.

5.3.5 Duration of Away from Home

Child labors are away from their home and are working in Restaurants and tea shops of the Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City. They are from different parts of country. Due to the extensive load of work, they are deprived from going home in time. Their boss does not provide leave and rest facilities in time to time which they should get as their working rules.

Table-5.12, Duration not visiting home

Months	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-6	3	8.57	3	12	6	10
6-12	8	22.86	9	36	19	31.67
12-18	12	34.29	8	32	20	33.33
18-24	10	28.57	3	12	13	21.67
above 24 months	2	5.71	2	8	4	6.67
Total	35	100	25	100	60	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

Table 5.13 shows that, most of the child labors were out of home for 12 to 18 months 33.33 percent of total Restaurants and Tea shops child laborers. Similarly, 31.67 percent were out of home for 6 to 12 months, 21.67 percent for 18 to 24 months, 10 percent for 0-6 months and very few (6.67%) are found to be in 24 or above month's regularly. Some children were found to have left home just a few days before.

5.4 Income Status

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

5.4.1 Level of Income from the Work

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

Table-5.14, Distribution of Child Labors by their Monthly Wages/Income

Wages (Monthly)	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	31	88.57	20	80	51	85
No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do not know	4	11.43	5	20	9	15
Total	35	100	25	100	60	100
If 'yes',						
Rs. 100-500	4	12.90	3	15	7	13.73
Rs. 500-1000	18	58.06	8	40	26	50.98
Rs. 1000-1500	6	19.36	5	25	11	21.57
Rs. above 1500	3	9.68	4	20	7	13.72
Total	31	100	20	100	51	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

Above table shows that, 85 percent child labor get wages and 15 percent child labor do not know about the wages. But their parents get their wages. Most of the children are working is very low wages children who got facilities of including accommodation 13.73% are getting Rs 100 to 500 as salary per months. Majority of the respondents are 50.98% paid in the range of Rs. 500 to 1000 per month. 21.57 percent receiving Rs. 1000 to 1500 as monthly wages and 13.72 percent employee receive above Rs. 1500 per month. The above data indicates economic exploitation of children with very low wages. Children have to work more than they can and in return their monthly payment is very low and there is very low chance of getting other facilities.

5.5 Health and Nutrition

The child laborers frequently suffer from headache, fever, cough, and so on. They are helped by their friends and their boss while they become ill. Lacks of balance diet, lack of rest, hard working beyond the physical capacity are the common causes of their illness and their own negligence's such as not bathing, not washing cloths.

5.5.1 Health Status

The world health organization (WHO) has defined health as “a state of physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”. “Health is wealth”. So, good health is the most essential parts of life in every living being. An unhealthy person can do nothing good. An unhealthy person always becomes physically as well as mentally back in any study of human being. This research represents the health condition of the child laborers that 73.33 percent child laborers have been found to be physically weak i.e. suffered with disease such as fever, headache, cough etc. 26.67 percent of the working children seem to good health condition. Whereas 73.33 percent illness during working time, 54.55 percent of them reported suffering from fever, 25 percent from headache and 20.45 percent from cough. In the case of girls, 61.11 percent suffering from fever.

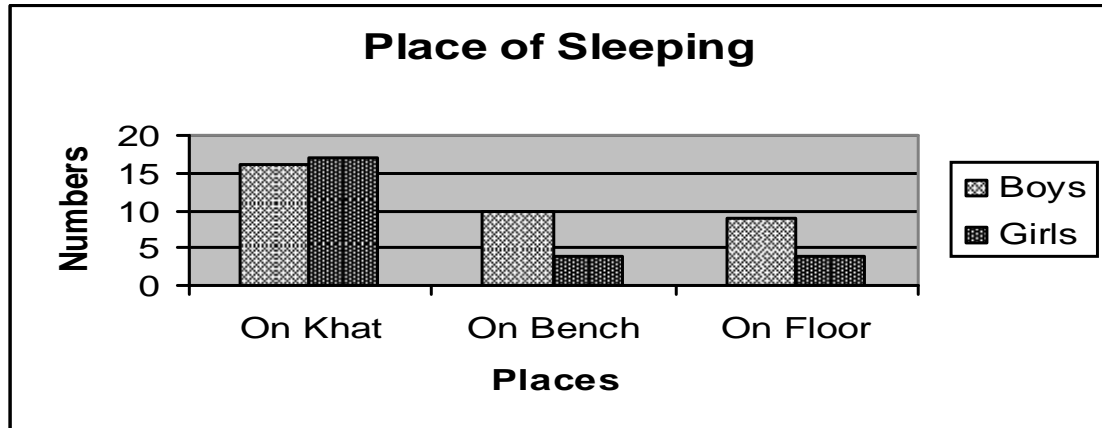
5.5.2 Daily Food Intake

Food is a basic need of all human beings. Food intake is one of the important factors, which indicate the health situation of child laborers. The child laborers who live in the city have to work hard for their survival. Researcher observation represents the distribution of respondent child laborers food facilities and majority of the respondent child laborers 51.67% take food two times per day, and 36.67 percent take food three times whereas 11.66 percent reported taking food more than three times per day. In the observation, after asking the child laborers, it is found that they take rice, curry and dal as their daily meal and the boss also takes the same food as the laborers take.

5.5.3 Place of Sleeping

The sleeping condition of the child labor employed in restaurants and teashops are describes in the following figure.

Figure: 4



The above figure shows that majority 55% of the respondent child laborers sleeping on the khat, 23.33 percent sleeping on the bench and 21.67 percent sleeping on the floor.

CHAPTER-SIX

Summary and Conclusions

5.1 SUMMARY

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. In Nepal, poverty, illiteracy, unhealthy and unemployment are the prevailing characteristics which is effecting each and every sectors of human lives including child, where children are forced to work and there is virtually no sector in which children are not employed. From kinds of involvement not only they been deprived of basic necessities but also suffered from abuse, exploitation, neglect, humiliations and disease and they are missing their normal childhood. However, this study is based on child laborers employed in Restaurants and Tea shops of Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, one of the major areas of child labor but there have been few researches and study in this field. So this study is expected to great importance in the context of study area selected.

This information gathered mainly to study the Restaurants and tea shops child laborers of socio-economic condition, to examine the present working condition, to observe of root cause and find out the problems faced by child laborers. The present study is based on exploratory cum descriptive research design. Both primary and secondary data have been used and various research techniques, interview, observation and case studies were applied to collect the required data for the study. In field survey, 60 child laborers of restaurants and tea shops under the age of 16 were interviewed on the basis of random sampling technique.

The major findings of this study are summarized as follows: the highest percent of child laborers are found in the age group of 11-13 that is 35 percent. The sample child laborers are found from different 15 districts. Majority of Restaurants and Tea shops child laborers (66%) are from central region. It is followed by those who are from eastern region and western region (16.66%) respectively. Most of the child labors are from big family size and 47% have their both parent alive even though they are compelled to leave their home due to cause of financial inadequate. But least of them (16.67%) left by their parent. 65% child parents are involved in

agriculture whereas they can't make sufficient food from agriculture. Out of 60 respondent child laborers interviewed 35 (58.33%) are boys and 25 (41.67%) are girls.

The highest rate of respondent are from Brahmins 20% and 16.67% are followed by chettri. In education status, 63.33 percent children are literate and 36.67 percent are illiterate. Among the literate children 71.05 percent have attended primary level of education and 28.95 percent have lower secondary level. During the survey period, no one was studying at school. The major reason for not joining or dropping out from school is found because of poverty. Most of the respondents reported that they are interested to study in future, if somebody helps them. There are majority of respondent's parent holding 76.67% reported insufficient land for survival. It is found that only 6.67 percent respondent's family income is sufficient, 35 percent children's family income is just sufficient and 58.33 percent children family income is not sufficient. 53.33% respondents are involved in the restaurants and teashops because of easy access of job. About 56.67 percent of surveyed child laborers revealed that harassment by work providers is common for them. They are not only harassed with scolding and shouting but also sometimes with teasing and beating.

Majority of the child labor 36.67% are engaged in Cooking and Cleaning plates, glass, table and floor in their work area. 50% child laborers work in more than 9 to 12 hours in the restaurant and teashop per day. Most of them 45% want to continue this current job because of food availability, not sure about other if they leave it. Majority of the child laborers, 76.67 percent insufficient land to feed their family and only 23.33 percent child laborers have sufficient food for survival.

30 percent left home advice of friend and 11.67 percent left home to expect better life. Majority of restaurants and Teashops child laborers 75% do not get off time. 40 percent of children expressed their satisfaction with their present working life. Majority of child laborers 45% expressed their job regulation and 3.33 percent are not satisfied with current job. They get free food and lodging facilities in the restaurants and teashops. 26.67 percent of child laborers were not suffering from any kind of disease. 73.33 percent children suffered from headache, fever and cough. Majority of the child laborers 51.67% use to take food two times a day. All

of the child laborers want to convey the message “Don’t work like us and every child should study continue up to SLC.”

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

The present study shows that teashop and restaurant work is one of the most visible, hazardous and exploitative condition as well as unhealthy working environment. Accurate information is lacking, but scattered information and educated estimates indicate that the incidence of child labor has been rising mainly on account of migration from rural areas.

The poverty is the leading cause of child labor in general. However, other factors like inequality to resources, large family size, illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, dysfunctional families also contribute children to enter into labors market at their early age. Also it was found that, children have to support their family due to the poor economic condition. As a result, they have to leave school or they can not go to school.

Most of the families of the child laborers are dependent on the agriculture even through majority of them are unable to survive upon it on the other hand; they have not sufficient land to cultivate. Poverty is both the cause and consequence of child labor. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country. Also, children have to do all kinds of work in hotels and restaurant like cooking, cleaning tables, washing pots, serving meal, washing clothes etc. Most of the workers in this field have to work for more than 12 hours. Some of them have to work as "All times workers" mainly who have got facility of accommodation.

At last, it is concluded that the child workers in restaurants and teashops are one of the worst forms of child labor. It is not only the poverty but also parent illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, lack of employment opportunities and weak legal enforcement are also the contributing factors for children to be engaged on such labor. The necessity of today is, to protect working children from exploitation abuses, improper influence, illiteracy, ignorance and hazardous condition to develop their physical mental, social and moral development.s

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Anex-1

Questionnaire

Name:
Caste/Ethnic:
Sex: Male: or Female:
Home/Address:

Age:
No. of family members:
Place of work:

Group 'A' Educational Background

- 1) **Have you ever been to school?**
Yes No If Yes, Grade.....
If No, Causes of not Joining School:
a. Poverty b. Death of parent's
c. Negligence of parent's d. Other (state).....
- 2) **Do you go to school now?**
Yes No
If not, then why did you leave your school?
a. Due to backwardness of economic condition b. Due to working load
 c. Self not interest d. As school was so far
 e. Other (state).....
- 3) **Do you want to go school?**
Yes No
- 4) **How do you feel when you see your friends going to school?**
.....

Group 'B' Migration

- 5) **How did you come here?**
a. Myself b. Parents c. Relatives d. Middleman
 e. Other (state).....
- 6) **What are the main reasons for leaving home?**
a. Family b. Village life hard
c. Influenced by friends d. Other (state).....
- 7) **Why did you come here?**
.....
- 8) **Where did you live before this place?**
a. House b. Other place
- 9) **For how long have you left your home?**
Year..... Month.....
- 10) **Do you go to home?**
Yes No
If yes, a. Daily b. Weekly c. Monthly
d. Yearly e. Sometime

Group 'C' Family background

- 11) **Do you have your own home in your village?**

- Yes No
- 12) **Do you have sufficient land to feed your family?**
 a. Yes b. No
 If no, how many months it is sufficient?
 a. 1-3 month b. 4-6 month c. 7-9 month d. more
- 13) **Are your parents alive?**
 Father: a. alive b. Dead c. don't know
 Mother: a. alive b. Dead c. don't know
- 14) **What is your family's (parent's) occupation?**
 a. Agriculture b. Domestic Servant and labour c. Business
 d. Services e. Don't know f. Other (state).....
- 15) **Does your family earn sufficient income for family's survival?**
 a. Sufficient b. Insufficient c. Just sufficient d. Don't know
- 16) **Number of children**
 Number of brother..... Number of sister.....
- 17) **What type of work have you done when you were staying with in your own family?**
 a. Farming b. study c. Domestic work
 d. Take care of sibling e. Other (state).....
- 18) **What type of work do you do at this Restaurant/Teashop?**
 a. Cooking b. Cleaning c. Cooking and Cleaning
 d. Servicing e. Other (state).....
- 19) **Why did you choose this work?**
 a. Easy to do d. Easy to find
 c. Security of food and Shelter d. Other (state).....
- 20) **How many hours you have to work in a day?**
 a. 2-6 hours b. 7-9 hours c. 10-12 hours d. above 12 hours
- 21) **Do you get off time or holiday?**
 Yes No

Group 'D' Wages and Expenditure

- 22) **Do you get wage?**
 Yes No
- 23) **How much do you earn in a month?**
 Rs...
- 24) **What are other facilities you get including wages?**

- 25) **Where do you use your income?**
 a. Clothing b. Fooding c. Entertainment d. Smoking
 e. Other (state).....
- 26) **Do you support your family?**
 Yes No
 If yes, how much Rs. per month/year.
- 27) **Who keeps your earning?**
 a. Parents b. Brothers c. Sisters d. Myself
 e. Other (state).....

Group 'E' Health

28) **Have you ever been sick since working here?**

Yes No

If yes, what was the disease?

- a. Cough and Cold b. Fever c. Headache
c. Joint pain d. Other (state).....

29) **How did you get better?**

- a. Hospitalized b. Medicine c. Rest d. Other (state).....

30) **Who helped you at that time?**

- a. Parents b. Friends c. Self d. Employer
e. Other (state).....

Group 'F' Food and Shelter

31). **Do you get enough food?**

Yes No

32) **How much meal do you have per day?**

- a. One meal b. Two meal c. More than three

33) **Commonly eaten food**

- a. Dal-bhat b. Dal, Bhat, Tarkari c. Bread achar d. Other (state)

....

34) **Where do you sleep?**

Place: Hotel home

- a. on khat b. on bench c. on floor d. Other (state).....

35) **No of persons sleeping in a room?**

- a. 1-2 b. 2-4 c. more than five

36) **Do you have sufficient cloth to wear?**

Yes No

Group 'G' Attitude towards the Job

37). **Are you satisfied with your present work?**

Yes No

If not, why?

- a. No chance to study b. Low salary c. Too much work d. Other (state).....

38) **Would you like to leave it?**

Yes No

39) **What kind of work do you like to do?**

.....
40) **What do you prefer?**

- a. Go back home b. Continue the work
c. Join alternative job d. Other (state).....

41). **Do you know child labor act?**

Yes No

42) **Do you face problem while staying here?**

Yes No

If yes, what type of problems have you faced since working here?

- a. Economic problems b. Sleeping
c. Sexual harassment d. Over work

e. Health

f. Other (state).....

Group 'H' Relation with Family

43) How often you visit your home in a year?

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. More

e. Never

44) How often your parents come to see you?

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. More

e. Never

45) Do you face any kind of harassment since working here?

a. Yes

b. No