

**A STATUS OF
CHILD LABOUR IN SMALL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT IN
WARD NO 14 OF KATHMANDU METROPOLITAN CITY**

**A Thesis Submitted to
Master's Programme in Labour Studies,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University,
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Arts in Labour Studies**

**By:
SUNIL MALLA
Roll number (4Th Semester): - MLS 28-44-22-00000
T.U. Redg No.71715-88
Master's Program in Labour Studies
Faculty of Humanities and Social Science
Tribhuvan University,
Kirtipur Nepal
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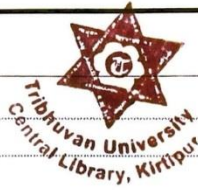
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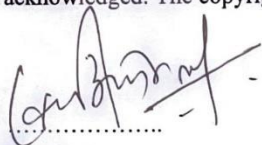
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A STATUS OF CHILD LABOUR IN SMALL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT IN WARD NO 14 OF KATHMANDU METROPOLITAN CITY A Thesis Submitted by In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master's program in Labour Studies By: SUNIL MALLA Roll number (4Th Semester): - MLS 28-44-22-00000 T.U. Redg No.71715-88 Submitted to: Master's Degree Program in Labour Studies Faculty of Humanities and Social Science Tribhuvan university, Kirtipur Nepal 2080 B.S. Abstract The study is done on the topic ' A STATUS OF CHILD LABOUR IN SMALL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT IN WARD NO 14 OF KATHMANDU METROPOLITAN CITY ' The KMC-14 regions of Kuleshwor and Kalanki were the sites of this research. These locations were chosen mostly because these areas are highly inhabited districts with a number of modest hotels and eateries. This study documented the issue of child labor in hotels and restaurants, so it is descriptive. The exploratory approach has been used to investigate some fresh information about economic values, pull and push variables, and the current situation of child labor in restaurants and tea shops. The number of child laborers is unknown for tea shops and small restaurants. The universe of the study included all of these tea shops and restaurants. The researcher purposefully chose each of these 50 child labor tea shops and restaurants for the in-depth analysis. A sample is a representative version of the entire sample. All hotels and restaurants provided a sample of at least one child laborer on purpose. Primary data are required for a clear understanding of the circumstances affecting the child labor research area. In addition, the extent that the current investigation was relevant, various published and unpublished material equity were studied. The researchers organized an interview schedule with set questions about the children's situations. Interview schedule, observation and caste study are the main research tools has

Declaration

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.....
Sunil Malla

30 December, 2023



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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
श्रम अध्ययन स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रम
MASTER'S PROGRAMME IN LABOUR STUDIES (MLS)
कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं (KIRTI PUR, KATHMANDU)

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled "A STATUS OF CHILD LABOUR IN SMALL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT IN WARD NO 14 OF KATHMANDU METROPOLITAN CITY" has been prepared by Mr. Sunil Malla (Admission Batch 2020-2022) under my supervision for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Labour Studies. Hence, I recommend the thesis to the Evaluation Committee for final evaluation and approval.


.....

Prof. Dr. Keshab Prasad Adhikari
(Supervisor)

20 November 2023




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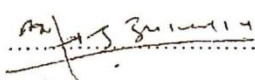
LETTER OF APPROVAL


The thesis entitled "A STATUS OF CHILD LABOUR IN SMALL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT IN WARD NO 14 OF KATHMANDU METROPOLITAN CITY" prepared and presented in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Labour Studies by Mr. Sunil Malla (Admission Batch 2020-2022) has been evaluated and approved.


Evaluation Committee

Prof. Dr. Keshab Prasad Adhikari 

Supervisor

Mr. Umesh Chandra Upadhyaya 
 External Examiner

Dr. Kamala Devi Lamichhane 
 Coordinator

Prof. Dr. Tara Prasad Bhusal 
 Assistant Dean, FOHSS, TU

30 November 2023 AD

Abstract

The study is done on the topic ' A STATUS OF CHILD LABOUR IN SMALL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT IN WARD NO 14 OF KATHMANDU METROPOLITAN CITY ' The KMC-14 regions of Kuleshwor and Kalanki were the sites of this research. These locations were chosen mostly because these areas are highly inhabited districts with a number of modest hotels and eateries. This study documented the issue of child labor in hotels and restaurants, so it is descriptive. The exploratory approach has been used to investigate some fresh information about economic values, pull and push variables, and the current situation of child labor in restaurants and tea shops. The number of child laborers is unknown for tea shops and small restaurants. The universe of the study included all of these tea shops and restaurants. The researcher purposefully chose each of these 50 child labor tea shops and restaurants for the in-depth analysis. A sample is a representative version of the entire sample. All hotels and restaurants provided a sample of at least one child laborer on purpose. Primary data are required for a clear understanding of the circumstances affecting the child labor research area. In addition, the extent that the current investigation was relevant, various published and unpublished material equity were studied. The researchers organized an interview schedule with set questions about the children's situations. Interview schedule, observation and caste study are the main research tools has been used for this study.

It has been found that a large family could not support all members of the family for the long term livings. This is one of the major clue that encourages children to become child labor. About 20% and 8%, respectively, of the 50 child laborers were fatherless, while 70% of the respondents had both parents. Furthermore, the primary contributing element to make child labour was the parents' passing. The research's findings regarding the child labor market indicate that just 28% of the children were without parents. Agriculture is the primary occupation of the majority of people. About 68% of the child laborers' families were employed, according to a study done on over 50 respondents at hotels and restaurants. The remaining respondent families made up of 8% and 24% wage labor and other workers, respectively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis is submitted to the Master's Degree Program in Labour Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Tribhuvan University for the partial fulfillment of Masters' Degree in labour Studies. This study is carried out under the supervision of Dr. Keshav Prasad Adhikari. This study would have been incomplete without his continuous inspiration and guidance.

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Finally, I am grateful to all the respondents who sincerely co-operated and provided their valuable opinion during interview.

Sunil Malla

December, 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Declaration	i
Letter of Recommendation	ii
Letter of Approval	iii
Abstract	iv
Acknowledgements	v
Table of Contents	vi
Chapter I: Introduction	
Background of the study	1
Statement of the Problem	2
Research Questions	4
Objectives of the Study	5
Rationale of the Study	5
Structure of the Study	5
Chapter II : Literature Review	
Theoretical Review	6
Empirical Review	8
Policy Review	12
Conceptual Framework	14
Chapter III: Research Methodology	
Rationale of the Selection of the Study Area	18
Research Design	18
Sampling Procedure	18
Nature and Source of Data	19
Techniques of Data Collection	19
Interview schedule	19
Observation	19
Case Study	19
Data Analysis and Presentation	20
Limitations of the Study	20

Chapter IV : Result and Analysis	
Personal Attributes of Respondents	21
Age of Respondents	21
Sex of Respondents	22
Education status of respondents	22
Caste/Ethnic composition of the Child Labour	23
Family Background of the Child Labourers	29
Child Labor status	27
Family Size	27
Parenthood influence of Child Labour	28
Main Occupation of Family	29
Instruction	31
Causes of Child Labour	32
Child Labour by District of Origin	33
Causes of Child Labour	34
Push and Pull Factors	34
Children Entering in to the Labour Market	36
Working Hours of child labour	39
Going Home	39
Previous Experience	41
Different types of Wages	42
Amount of Collection of salary	42
Saving from the Salary	44
Monthly Saving Amount	44
Facilities Provided in the Working Place	45
Peaceful Environment for sleeping	46
Problem Faced by Child Labourers	47
Extra Involvement at Master's House	48
Leisure Time for Child Labourers	48
Attitude on Job	49
Future Aims of Life	49
Problems in the New City	50
Health Status	51
Awareness about Legislation/Labour Acts regarding Child Labour	52

Discussion	52
The Worst forms of child labour	54

Chapter V: Discussion Conclusions

Discussion	55
Conclusion	57

References

Appendix

Chapter I: Introduction

Background of the Study

When a youngster first enters an urban region, they are most likely to find simple work at a roadside tea shop, restaurant, or candy store. There is a great demand for cheap labor and no need for skills. Occasionally, the kids participate with the assistance of their parents, relatives, or acquaintances. These kids are forced to work any job they can find since they have no other choice (CWIN,2018).

Everyone is aware of the turmoil, fear, and complaints that permeate today's environment. Despite the fact that we live in the twenty-first century, our difficulties with clothing, food, and shelter have either not changed or have become more complicated. In addition to the millions and millions of people who suffer from hunger, illnesses, and malnutrition, there are an equal number of people who survive these conditions without a place to live or a plot of land. It indicates that while a small number of people are becoming increasingly wealthy, they are leading the lowest lives below the poverty line. It indicates that there is not a growing difference between those who have and those who do not (ILO/IPEG,. 2018).

Within this particular context, "child worker" or "child labor" refers to any individual within the age range of 5 to 14 who works full-time for pay or reward. This includes children who are self-employed and children who assist their parents in their line of work. Not only is child labor. Children are those people who can accomplish everything, both mentally and physically. Different societies have different definitions of what constitutes a child, though. According to this report, workers under the age of 14 are considered to be engaged in child labor.

It was stated that political, religious, and educational variables are subordinated to economic forces and structures (super structures). Therefore, it appears that child labor is exploited as a tentative cause of poverty (an economic factor of base structure). Within this framework, the issue pertains to the employment of minors in small eateries and tea shops located in the KMC-14 municipality area of Kuleshor and Kalanki.

In this regard, Mishra (2068) found that Nepal's production system and economic structure are predominantly capitalist in his book "Punjibadra Nepal." Furthermore, the type of the labor system or labor structure and its trend serve as the primary indicators of how capitalism differs from feudalism in the present. In this particular situation, it has been seen that Kamaiya generational ploughmen, servants and then much more, landless, the untouchable people are reach in such type of hotels and restaurants and vehicles maintain. It will make sense.

Hence, The researcher's interest in learning the socioeconomic background of child labor in this particular environment, as well as the push and pull variables that contribute to child labor.

Statement of the Problems

Because child laborers are bringing forth gloomy times, child labor is a challenge for society. No bright future for them. Furthermore, the state and society will not find such a situation to be attractive. One of the most disregarded human rights concerns of our day is child labor. Children's rights to education, self-expression and freedom.

Majority of the ILO agreements have been integrated into national laws, and they have had a substantial impact both domestically and globally. However, there is a risk that the difference between theory and reality will widen. Currently, millions of children suffer as a result of laws pertaining to minimum age and universal education. Around the world, a large number of youngsters labor in cruel, exploitative, and extremely dangerous conditions. The kinds of risks that kids encounter vary depending on the job and particular working environment. The type, degree, and forms of child labor, as well as the intensity of its exploitation, differ from one country to the next (Pradhan, 2019).

Child exploitation is a reflection of the nation's socioeconomic situation and a fallout from the feudal land owning system, which is still a harsh reality in many developing nations (Pradhan, 1998). Nepal's rural people, like those in other developing nations, are going through a difficult time brought on by a rise in social inequality, economic exploitation, and backwardness. The amount of child labor exploitation has also increased as a result of urbanization, rural migration, and the

expanding rural population. In a nation like Nepal, where agriculture is the primary industry, child labor is not a recent development; rather, it is a feature of many of the for years, In this nation, child labor has been accepted as the norm. Children have contributed significantly to the family's livelihood in the rural economy. The most typical tasks that kids in rural places complete include things like getting water, gathering firewood, tending to the kids, and helping their parents in the fields. Furthermore, a large number of impoverished children work as domestic workers in the homes of local merchants to supplement their family's income. Due to this reality, children are being forced to relocate to cities in quest of a happy existence, which has increased the amount of child labor in these places (Suwal, 2017).

Child labor in restaurants and tea shops is far worse than these worst kinds. Hotel boy, sometimes referred to as hotel Kanchha/Kanchee, is the most common employment type for child laborers in Kathmandu (CWIN, 2018). The working children of hotels, restaurants, bars, and tea shops are commonly referred to as hotel Kanchha or Kanchee. Serving customers, gathering and cleaning dishes, clearing tables, and cooking are all done over there. In addition, they ought to labor wherever their superiors assign them. These children who labor typically range in age from 7 to 14 years old, according to the survey (CWIN 2018:12). They typically come from underprivileged backgrounds. They are either orphans or the children of landless and homeless people.

The number of child laborers employed in Nepal's 20,505 teashops and restaurants is estimated to be 71,767, based on a survey carried out by CONCERN in nineteen districts throughout five development regions. According to the survey, there are one to fourteen working children for every shop. With the exception of eateries catering to visitors, the Kathmandu district alone has 4,225 restaurants and tea shops. In the districts of Kathmandu alone, 14,787 youngsters labor.

Children labor because their families are impoverished, primarily due to limited access to productive resources including land, credit, employment opportunities, and skills. They labor because they believe that the benefits of their labor outweigh the benefits of their education or that the level of education is insufficient. In general, child labor is a poor replacement for unskilled adult labor in the manufacturing sector. The majority of businesses simply consider the true cost of

labor, and they will only give preference to youngsters if and when they are truly less expensive. There is seen in every country for control child labor, specially, there is gap form policy and programmatic efforts and also evaluate outcomes to reduce child labour (ILO,2020).

Children who participate in illegal activities are frequently exposed to violence, which can have a negative impact on their physical and mental growth. Additionally, they could not acquire strong social skills and are far more prone to experience identity issues, depression, and alcohol and drug addictions in addition to becoming juvenile offenders. Children should not engage in many sorts of labor, especially if they are to be employed for extended periods of time. Children could have to crawl through tight places or sit hunched over in one position, for instance, which can result in spinal injuries, deformities, and trouble walking straight. This could include tasks like producing matchsticks, sewing footballs or clothing, smashing rocks and bricks to build roads, digging through a mine, or making bricks. Alternatively, they may be hunched over from too-heavy burdens all the time. Additionally, child laborers engage in dangerous employment when they are exposed to all kinds of weather, including intense heat and rain, and they might not have proper footwear or clothing. They are more susceptible to catching pneumonia or other infections and getting coughs. As a result, there is a lack of coordination amongst the various parties involved in the protection and advancement of children's rights. Creating comprehensive and integrated legal and policy frameworks is the best way to overcome the contradictions in the current laws and regulations. Prevent efficacy and duplication of resources. For example, the "Mid-Day Meal Programme" or "Scholarship Programmes" intended to assist children's education may also have a knock-on effect on reducing child labour (Sainju, 2015).

Research Questions

Here are taken some research questions which are as follows:

1. What are the process and context of children becoming child labour?
2. How children working in small hotels and restaurants are in worst/hazardous forms of child labour?
3. Why years long efforts to eliminate child labour is still insufficient situation?

Objective of the study

This study's main goal is to examine child labor from the standpoint of the riskiest and worst types of it, specifically in small hotels and restaurants in the KMC-14 districts of Kuleshor and Kalanki.

- a. To find out the push and pull factors for increasing child labour.
- b. To find out the presentation of the child labour in the sector from the framework of worst/hazardous perspective.
- c. To find out the need for work and income of children in the family.

Rational of the Study

Students and scholars interested in this topic will benefit from this research by gaining knowledge or insight into it. This study's contribution will be to investigate the state of child labor in the Kalanki and Kuleshor regions. However, research on child laborers in restaurants and hotels is not entirely new; in fact, relatively few studies have focused on this topic. Child labor in restaurants and hotels has not been classified as the worst kind of child labor by the ILO or IPEC. However, the state of child labor in this region is far worse. There are relatively few groups that have addressed the issue of child labor in this area, despite the fact that the youngsters entering the restaurant's hotel have been subjected to mental and physical torture and exploitation.

Structure of the Study

This study is organized five different chapter. Chapter first deals with introduction. Background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research question, significance of the study and organization of the study. Similarly, second chapter deals literature review. In which theoretical review, empirical review, policy review and conceptual review. Chapter third deals with research methodology. In chapter four analyzes with data presentation and analysis and lastly in chapter five with summary and conclusion.

Chapter II: Literature Review

Theoretical review

Several Studies on child labor have been carried out. UNICEF's 1995 book, *Child Labour in South Asia: Towards a UNICEF Strategy*, defines childhood as the biological and psychological needs of children across age groups. The reading highlights the need for a discussion that provides scientific justification for determining factors that child's physical, social, and emotional development. Families and communities (Sataur, 2019).

child labor. ILO report VI (I), "Targeting the Intolerable," was published in 1996 and calls on the international community to establish an international treaty as a way of demonstrating its commitment to acting in unison. This outlaws child labor in any extreme form. An integrated and time-bound approach to ending the worst types of child labor is reviewed in the most recent publication. It concentrated on the origins and effects of the issues. The Time Bound initiative aims to implement I.L.O. Convention No. 1982, which addresses and discuss a number of topics, including "The Child Labour Market" and how economic expansion affects child labor. Its failure to attempt to raise knowledge of the Child Labor Law or Act among child laborers and their employers is one of its weaknesses (Mishra, 2021).

According to CRC Article 32. A critical component of every social science study is the review of pertinent literature. It gives the researchers some information and directions to help them accomplish their objective. In many regions of the world, child labor is the primary cause of child maltreatment and exploitation. Nobody is aware of the number of children (Pradhan, 2019).

According to the ILO's 2017 globalizing economy essentially means two things for developing countries, which account for over 95% of the world's working-age population: More direct foreign investment. The workshop presents a case for the connection between child labor and globalization by highlighting the necessity of child labor for developing nations to remain competitive in global trade markets. The carpet industry is one example. Developing nations benefit economically from child labor in global trade. Despite the fact that foreign investors do not directly fund child labor, they do subcontract (Goode, 2018).

The ILO Regional Department for Asia and the Pacific conducted a study in 2020 called Gillian, which addresses the impact of structural change and globalization. According to research, the emphasis on efficiency and competitiveness has increased as a result of economic liberalization and globalization. Negative effects of modernization and market integration include consumerism, migration, liberalization, regional injustices, rural poverty, and a decline in family and community solidarity. These have altered the general trend of child labor.

The theme of urbanization has led to significant structural changes in the child labor industry. Agriculture is giving way to industry and services, and people are choosing to work for pay in industry rather than performing unpaid household labor. The situation of child laborers can be getting worse due to changes. As a result of the quick transition from a planned to a market economy, new issues have surfaced. There used to be almost no child labor in the organized sector, and children's welfare was taken care of by a strong social infrastructure. Reforms have increased the cost of education, while new labor-intensive industries have increased the need for inexpensive labor. Taken together, these factors have reduced the appeal of education and may have increased the prevalence of child labor. This article, however, does not attempt to provide an analytical component to lessen the predicament that has been thusly generated by globalization. Implications of Child Labor Crawford contends that there are serious repercussions from child labor for kids, families, employers, communities, and the nations in which they reside. However, some forms of child labor, including working in a specialized craft or helping with light housework, can be advantageous to a kid's development. Child labor is generally very harmful to youngsters in South Asia. Because children are weak and unable to organize for their rights as workers, wage employment is especially exploitative of them. Young laborers perform unskilled labor and many do not go to school: thus, in violation of CRC Articles 28 and 29; also, a large number of South Asian youngsters were directly involved in prostitution, which is against CRC Article 34. Crawford describes the predicament of working-age children in the glass, carpet, and brick-kiln industries and notes how they are afflicted with a variety of illnesses, including tuberculosis and chest infections. Certain jobs that don't seem very hazardous can yet be extremely harmful to kids' health. Children who work in the unofficial sector for hotels and stores are frequently required to put in extremely long hours under challenging

circumstances (UNDP, 2021).

Therefore, this is against Articles 28 and 29 of the CRC. Similarly, many South Asian adolescents are directly in breach of Article 34 of the CRC by engaging in prostitution. Crawford describes the conditions of youngsters employed in the carpet, glass, and brick kiln industries as well as how they are afflicted with a number of illnesses like tuberculosis and chest infections. It is possible for children's health to suffer greatly from even seemingly less harmful jobs. Children employed by hotels and stores in the unofficial sector are frequently required to work long hours under challenging circumstances (Dhital, 2020).

Empirical Review

The section covers child labor as an operator's assistant in small hotels and restaurants. The primary cause of the child labor issue in Nepal is the extreme poverty of the populace, particularly in the rural areas where the majority has been subsisting on farming. How many people in Nepal still rely on agriculture for their daily needs? The issue is made worse by the village's exploitative social relationships. The severe weather and regular natural disasters cause families to migrate either seasonally or permanently, and in certain circumstances (ILO,2020).

Nepalese child labor has two main aspects. One has to do with how quickly industry and cities are expanding. Children work in a variety of jobs, including making carpens, building and constructing roads, mining, and quarrying. They often work as domestic helpers in locations far from their homes. Approaches to child labor have changed as a result of disagreements between two philosophical groups. The "Abolitionist approach" is founded on the Western conception of childhood and, at its most extreme, holds that all child labor is intolerable. The opposing school of thought holds that efforts should instead focus on enhancing the working circumstances and socioeconomic status of children, as child labor and work can never be completely eradicated (ILO,2020:p.19).

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Carpet, clothing, handicrafts, printing presses, confections, bread, loaves, matches, ceramics, and brick kilns are examples of factories or industries. mines; (magnetite, stone quarry). Plantation; (rice, maize millet, tobacco, tea, and sugarcane). Domestic assistance includes tasks like carrying water, gathering fuel and feed, watching over younger siblings, cooking, cleaning, and housekeeping. Shop keeping and entrepreneurship; confections/sweets, tea shops, eateries, and bars. Transportation is provided by (ticket collector, assistant). Porter: (street porter/loader, businessmen's porters, porters on hikes, and visitors). Street; (carrying newspapers, rickshaw pullers, beggars, shoe shiners, shoemakers, rag/garbage pickers, street vendors). Construction projects include creating roads, houses, bridges, and sewer systems. Sex work; this includes child trafficking, massage parlors, middlemen, contractors, and child prostitutes. Restricted labor; (labor bonded by debt, kamaiya custom). Children of refugees: children of Bhutanese refugees, children of Tibetan refugees in carpet factories refugees in Nepal's east. Child labor by migrants: (child labor by migrants from India, child labor by immigrants from Nepal in India, children of rural migrants). Circus/music; (young people in a commercial musical program, young people in a puppet performance or magic show). commercial; (young people in print media, young people in radio, young people in TV commercials). According to Sattur (2019), there are ten main areas in Nepal where children are involved. The agricultural industry is a significant contributor to child labor. The majority of what they do is tend to animals, plant, harvest, plug, and fish. One of the main industries where child labor occurs is the cottage industry. Their main activities include ceramics, weaving carpets and clothes, creating candles, drawing thank you cards, and raising chickens. Production: printing, bricks, bread, clothes, matches, soap for cigarettes, shoes, and plastics. Selling (such as street vending, gas station attendant, retail assistant). Nonetheless, there are two categories of working children according to "CWA Save the Children (UK), 1997". The following are two types of child work—one visible and the other invisible: Working at their own home is viewed as a normal aspect of

maturing. Work (domestic work) in individual households. employment in agriculture, including family farms and plantations. Employers deliberately hide people (inside ships, factories, etc.). They engage in highly covert unlawful trade and labor as unpaid caregivers for adults or as part of a "group-work" contract.

We are aware that poverty and ignorance are the primary causes of child labor, and that these factors are prevalent throughout South Asia. A significant number of persons in this region are victims of child labor, according to the material that is currently available. There has been debate on the causal link between child labor and poverty. As was previously said, there is a claim that child labor both contributes to and causes poverty. The widely held belief that poverty leads to child labor, regardless of the precise cause and effect relationship, begs the question of whether impoverished children should work while middle-class and upper-class children should go to school. The belief that it is appropriate for impoverished children to work rather than attend school is pervasive, and poverty is used as an excuse for the continuation of child labor. Since poverty is the root cause of child work, a lot of child labor laws have been written under the implicit assumption that child labor is an economic reality in the nation (UNICEF,2020).

In a similar vein, ignorance and illiteracy can contribute to child labor. Many parents do not perceive the necessity for their children to receive these kinds of opportunities since they themselves have not had formal education or training. Some parents view child labor as a valuable apprenticeship that will help their kids gain experience and knowledge that will be useful to them as adults. Particularly when school is not perceived as a clear investment for future returns, some parents prefer their child working to other options (UNICEF,2020).

The increasing number of children in slavery should also be seen in the larger context of social inequality that is still in place, ineffective legal and policy enforcement, and inadequate development initiatives. More specifically, children's growing issues are not adequately handled or critically examined. Failure to act now will leave us with no direction in the future (Ibid, 1996). According to him, unethical and exploitative economic relationships are among the main drivers of this issue. They are the breakdown of families and socio-cultural exploitation. People are not socially conscious. There is a traditional method for studying child growth.

The main industries in Nepal where child labor occurs are hotels and restaurants. Concern Nepal: One of the most obvious and dangerous types of child labor is in restaurants and tea shops. Over 71,000 child laborers are employed by more than 20,000 tea shops and restaurants in Nepal, both registered and unregistered, according to the research. These children who labor have all been subjected to filthy job conditions, long hours, and meager remuneration, along with miserable living conditions overall (Pradhan, 2019).

"Voice of the Child Workers"; they relocate to cities from these locations. Orphans, the source of child labor, homelessness, poverty, and lawlessness are all factors. In general, child labor originates primarily from rural areas. The paper makes the case that, similar to other sectors where child labor occurs, Hotel Kanchha is a significant player in this field. They mostly come from lower castes and poor economic backgrounds. These are either orphans or the offspring of landless and homeless people (Sainju, 2015).

It's a significant time when many are looking to relocate permanently. Migration is, broadly speaking, the movement of people from one location to another for the purposes of settlement, recreation, job hunting, and resource searching in possible locations. To put it simply, migration is the act of an individual or group moving to a new place. Nepali laborers used to travel to Asham, Burma, and Nagaland in the past in order to find work and cultivable land. Now, there is a movement in tendencies from rural to urban areas. Sattaur's 1993 research report on "child labour in Nepal" outlines the tendency of rural-to-urban migration. In his study, the author states rather clearly. Migration turns into more of a method of life for rural residents has led to the emergence of an unofficial labor sector that provides laborers to metropolitan businesses. Manufacturers and brokers take advantage of rural immigrants' ignorance to lure them into taking out high-interest loans, enslaving their children to debt, and introducing slavery into the contemporary marketplace. (Make this sentence clear).

Policy Review

Child labor is a fundamental aspect of our society and the result of a socioeconomic and political system that is exploitative. In South Asia, the scope of the issue is more apparent. Of the estimated 250 million child laborers worldwide, half reside in South Asia, according to estimates from the ILO and UNICEF. In actuality, it is very challenging to give accurate statistics regarding the amount of children who work. Since so many working children labor in agriculture, as domestic helpers, or in the information sector, where precise quantification is impossible, many of the data are just unavailable. Many often, children who labor in the formal industrial sectors do so illegally (CWIN2021).

Child labor is becoming more common and widespread in South Asia. Million-plus numbers are concerning. The UN convention on the rights of the child has been ratified by every nation in South Asia, but the ILO convention No. 138 of 1973, which establishes the minimum age of employment, has not been ratified by any nation. Most nations have some kind of regulatory or prohibitive legislation prohibiting child labor, however it is rarely enforced. The convention's fundamental rights are denied to children who work as minors. Those in dangerous jobs and abusive situations that involved sexually abusing minors are among the impacted workers. There is an increase in the trafficking of females for sex work both inside and across nations. Poverty is a major contributing factor to child labor (UNICEF,2020).

Though the enforcing agencies have access to several laws, the system of underage employment persists. For instance, the India Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 made it legal for children to work in a variety of industries, including dangerous jobs carried out by family businesses. In India, concerning increases in child development about 4% annually-have been noted as a result of the appalling failure of child labor regulations to be implemented. Strangely, since its passage, the current child labor law, which imposes fines of up to Rs. 20,000 and jail terms of three months to two years, has not resulted in the conviction of a single perpetrator (UN, 2020). In a similar vein, legislation against forced labor has been passed in Bangladesh and Pakistan. Bangladesh, for instance, has about 25 unique laws and ordinance to safeguard and enhance children's status. Children under the age

of 14 are not allowed to work, according to the Employment of Children Act of 1983 and the Factory Act of 1965. Additionally, the rule prohibits young people from working more than five hours every day. Child labor and bondage are closely related in Pakistan, particularly in the industries of carpet weaving, agriculture, bricklaying, medical equipment, sporting goods, leather, and beedi production. Unexpectedly, this nation adopted the ILO agreement on forced labor (UNICEF, 2020).

The rights of children are explicitly stated in Article 9 of the United Nations, which states that "The child shall be protected against all forms of neglect, abuse, and exploitation" and "The child shall not be allowed to employment before an adequate minimum age; he shall in no case be caused to *or allowed to pursue any career or activity that might jeopardize his education or health, or impede his growth on the physical, mental, or moral levels.*"

Following the adoption of the first ILO convention on the protection of children in 1979, efforts to establish standards have persisted. Even with the aforementioned child laws, nations are not taking the same steps to end child labor. This also applies to Nepal. The newspaper argues that government representatives and private sector participants gathered to discuss the ILO proposed convention on the worst forms of child labor expressed doubts about the administration's commitment to excuse both national laws, thereby expressing the government of Nepal's ignorance in implementing the norms of human rights treaties on child labor (Dhital, 2020).

A paper published by the HMG Nepal Ministry of Labour, ILO/IPEC (2018), titled "Child Labour Protection and Promotion of Their Rights in Nepal," evaluates the legislative approach and contends that it is insufficient to stop child labor. The majority of children labor in agriculture and the unorganized sector, which is frequently excluded by national rules. The paper underlines that enforcement is still a major issue in even industrialized economies. Legislation is also to blame for inadvertently exacerbating the problem by pushing child labor underground into the burgeoning unregulated sector, where it is more challenging to detect and, consequently, provide protection. The research highlights the need to make sure that complementary and reinforcing measures are in place in addition to legislation. Government, labor, employer, and non-governmental organization officials gathered to engage in dialogue (Suwal, 2017).

Child labor is prohibited by law in Nepal. In compliance with section 53 of the Children's Act 1992, an individual who violates sections 13, 17, and 18 or assists others in committing such an offense or attempts to do so faces a maximum fine of Rs. 3000, a maximum term of imprisonment that may extend to three months, or both. In accordance with the aforementioned provisions (13, 17, and 18), children under the age of 14 are not permitted to be forced to work against their choice, nor may they be hired as laborers between the hours of five in the evening and six in the morning (Sainju, 2015).

Article 38 of Nepal's new constitution declares children's rights. Those are known as the fundamental rights. This demonstrates that there is no discrimination against children under the age of sixteen and that they all have the right to an education, food, lodging, and enjoyment. The individual needs to reside with their parents.

Conceptual Framework

If a youngster engages in economic activity, they are considered laborers. The age at which a person may engage in economic activity under normal conditions is 15 years old, according to ILO convention number 138.

Push Factors

These are the things that force kids to leave their families and communities and work in a variety of settings. The demise of one's parents, insufficient food, shelter, education, and literacy, as well as ignorance, may be some of these issues. People in rural places die young for a variety of reasons, including illness, natural disasters, and a lack of access to healthcare and wholesome food. The children are left with no other means of life when the adult family members pass away. As a result, in search of employment and food, they flee their house and venture into the city. Nowadays, the issue manifests itself as child labor.

Another factor that leads to child labor is the dearth of educational alternatives for kids, particularly in rural areas. When children attend school for a significant portion of the day and have access to options, they are less likely to be exploited and will not be worked full-time. Many people believe that the most powerful tool the government has to combat child labor is education. Compared to other Indian states where the percentage of literacy is lower, Kerala's (a state in India) achievement in

education is notable since almost everyone there is literate and there is very little evidence of child labor(Goode,2018:8).

Pull Factors

Pull factors are those that entice young people to work in metropolitan areas. Numerous employment opportunities, if not for survival, are what entice kids to work as children. Additionally, there are far more employment opportunities in urban places, particularly for those from rural areas, due to the free labor market that capitalism has created.

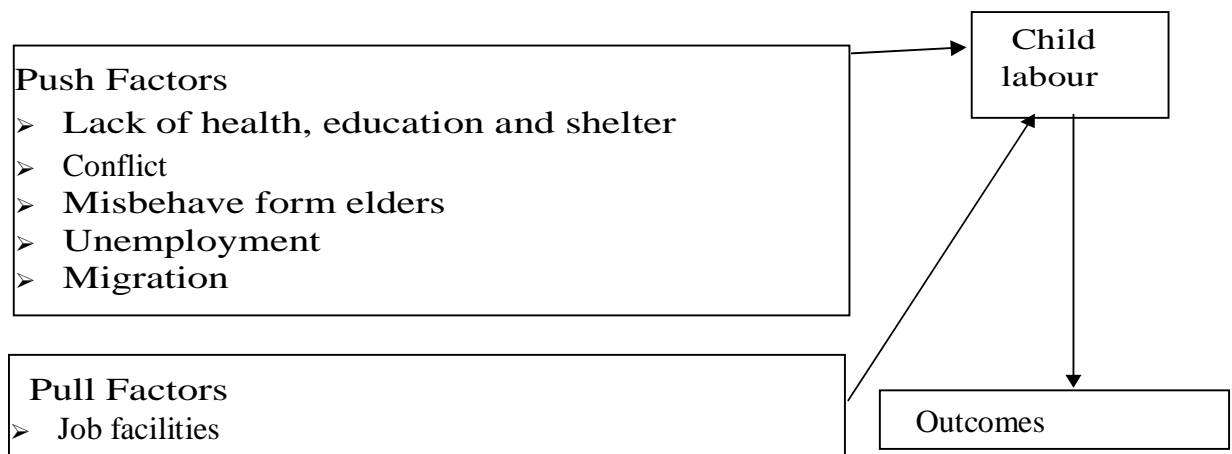
Consequences in Families

Nepal is mostly an agricultural nation. According to CBS (2021), almost 78% of Nepalese population are dependent on agriculture. In the agricultural sector, the majority of people grow land only for their own needs. The productivity of farming is declining due to a lack of updated technology. In the end, this production is what leads to the acute food shortage in many parts of the nation. Another element that controls the production of child labor is this one.

Migration

Global migration is a trend. Worldwide, migration, both domestic and international, has existed since the beginning of time. The start of the mission to eradicate malaria in Nepal triggers an internal movement from the mountains to the Terai. These days, moving from a rural to an urban location is not unusual. People are forced by a vicious cycle of poverty to migrate from their rural areas to metropolitan areas, where there are more options for the kids to work in a variety of settings.

Conceptual Framework



The majority of the kid labor force in the nation's capital city comes from rural

areas, or more than 90% of them are likely immigrants from other parts of the nation. That is why it is important to determine what may be the reason behind their relocation to the city after studying their current socioeconomic situation, their issues, and potential solutions. We should be aware of the push and pull factors associated with migration since they may be the main contributors to child labor.

Their migration to the city may have been influenced by the modernization, urbanization, and capitalist method of production. The process of industrialization and urbanization has resulted in the concentration of economic resources, development factors including communication and transportation, entertainment options, educational institutions, and job prospects solely in metropolitan areas. The city attracts people from rural areas due to its diverse opportunities, and youngsters might not be immune to this phenomenon. The advancement of transportation and communication technologies has drawn rural residents to happier cities, accelerating the rate of migration there. This has led to a concentration of the labor force in the cities, producing an exploitative socioeconomic environment. Perhaps industrialization is to blame for this state of affairs. The capitalistic manner of production in the commercial and industrial sectors is another draw for visitors to the city. Karl Marx asserts that the goal of these production methods is always to minimize costs in order to maximize profit. Due to their low cost, the bourgeoisie never think twice about hiring women, children, and the elderly. Cheap labor is constantly in demand, and those in poverty must work at all costs to survive. According to him, the nature of the capitalist economy is one of exploitation and never involves any social work. The capitalist economy may have contributed to child labor, and it may have also resulted in the harassment of women and children. It is generalizable using the theory of world systems.

For this reason, individuals from rural areas are forced to move to cities, and children are not exempt from this reality. Therefore, in addition to the above three facts, there may be another pull factor that draws children to cities outside the hope for a better life. One factor contributing to poverty may be the unequal distribution of land and other natural resources, which forces children to labor against their will from their parents. Familial breakdown may be another cause or push factor for village dwellers to go to the city in search of employment. Child labor may result from family disintegration or it may be the source of child labor. Domestic violence resulting from

family collapse may force children to leave the home.

According to a survey of the literature, child laborers may experience the various issues listed in the framework above, as well as harassment from the police, the funny guys, the master, the driver, senior citizens, friends, and other people. It might not be accurate in every way, though. Their current socioeconomic situation is determined by the interaction between child labor and other social factors, which is demonstrated by this process. This study's primary goal is to determine their current socioeconomic status.

Chapter -III: Research Methodology

Rationale of the Selection of the Study area

The KMC-14 regions of Kuleshor and Kalanki were the sites of this research. These locations were chosen mostly because they are highly inhabited districts with a number of modest hotels and eateries. Due to the increased number of restaurants and tea shops, there was a significant demand for labor. In this sense, this field is appropriate for the researcher to investigate the causes and consequences of child labor. Additionally, this field is appropriate for researchers to investigate the current state of child labor and the economic significance of these workers to their families.

Because they frequently went there for tea, the researchers were curious about their condition. The moment when the tiny children were serving tea and washing glasses was the most serious one for me because of how wretched they looked. I therefore made the decision right then and there to conduct some research (study) on them in order to fully understand their reality. I have researched them, including their current state, push and pull factors, and economic worth. The primary rationale behind choosing this location is that, despite the presence of a few luxurious cabins and upscale restaurants, child labor is only employed by the highly concentrated tiny restaurants and hotels in this area.

Research Design

The most crucial element in every social research project is research design. According to P.V. Young (1949), research design is the methodical and logical preparation that guides the investigation. Two research designs are developed for this case study in light of the fact that no single research strategy can fully capture the scope of a particular investigation. This study documented the issue of child labor in hotels and restaurants, thus in that sense it was descriptive. The exploratory approach has been used to investigate some fresh information about economic values, pull and push variables, and the current state of child labor in restaurants and tea shops.

Sampling Procedure

Due to a dearth of government records in the Kuleshor and Kalanki areas of KMC-14, the number of child laborers is unknown for tea shops and restaurants. The universe of the study included all of these tea shops and eateries. Nonetheless, the

researcher purposefully chose each of these 50 child labor tea shops and restaurants for the in-depth analysis. A sample is a condensed version of the entire. Every hotel and restaurant provides a sample of at least one child laborer on purpose.

Nature and Source of Data

For this investigation, both primary and secondary data were gathered. Primary data are required for a clear understanding of the circumstances surrounding the child labor research region. In addition, to the extent that the current investigation was relevant, various published and unpublished material equity were consulted.

Techniques of Data Collection

The researchers created an interview schedule with pertinent questions about the children's circumstances. Over several days, their condition was studied, and an attempt was made to determine their way of life.

Interview schedule

Semi-structured interviews were used by the researcher, with some questions predetermined and some not. In a similar vein, these instruments have been used to gather both qualitative and quantitative data. Additionally, this tool helped to comprehend the economic nature of children, their current circumstances, and the push and pull factors surrounding child labor.

Observation

Some basic demographic information, such as family size, age, sex, primary occupation of the family, prior experiences, and outlook for the future, was gathered using the schedule with the set of questions. Obtaining information about the respondent's working environment, schedule, and socioeconomic status was also helpful. It has helped me establish a rapport with responders.

Caste Study

In order to learn more about child labor and to gather comprehensive and trustworthy information about their past and present circumstances, a few case studies have been carried out in this regard. These five case studies provide valuable insights into the facts of the situation that led the children to seek employment in the study area. To learn about the backgrounds and behaviors of different respondents, I completed a case study on each of them. (See annex) In addition, I have examined them in my tables that depict the circumstances surrounding the other child laborers in

the KMC-14 districts of Kuleshor and Kalanki.

Data Analysis and Presentation

The most essential component of any research project is data analysis. Unless and until the researcher classifies, manipulates, and arranges the data in a precise sequence to make them easily understandable, the data cannot speak for themselves. The quantitative data gathered using a variety of approaches and strategies were tabulated and subjected to analysis in light of the information gathered. Similarly, to make the argument seem more scientific, qualitative data was logically presented under numerous headings and subheadings.

Limitation of the Study

There are certain limitations to this study. It is only for the purpose of partially fulfilling the M.A. thesis requirements. Thus, the restrictions are as follows:

1. Only child laborers under the age of fifteen are included in this study.
2. Due to its narrow scope and coverage of the Kuleshor and Kalanki areas of KMC-14, this study is not universal.
3. The research study lists the minors who work as laborers in tiny lodging establishments and eateries. Large hotels, restaurants, and other industries where child labor is common are not included in this study.

Chapter IV: Result and Analysis

Personal Attributes of respondents

Caste/ethnic makeup, age group, family history, education, and family occupation are socioeconomic factors that are closely associated with child labor. As a result, an analysis of the causes and effects of child labor, the current state of affairs, and the financial worth of the kid in the family are required.

Age of Respondents

According to a child development perspective, a kid's socialization, identity creation, and self-esteem building are all greatly influenced by their early years. There is a strong correlation between child labor and age structure. In general, hotel owners always desire to use underage labor. Consequently, everyone is greatly stacking in this scenario. The age distribution of the child laborers employed in the study area's restaurants and tea shops is the following table.

Table 4.1

Age based respondents

Years	Number	percentage
10	5	10
11	3	6
12	18	36
13	24	48
Total	50	100

The Table 4.1 shows that the largest portion, accounting for 48%, consisted of individuals who were employed as minors below the age of 13, particularly in tea shops and restaurants. Thirteen-year-olds constitute 36% of child laborers, with twelve-year-olds and eleven-year-olds contributing 6% and 10% to the overall figure, respectively. The maximum age limit for child labor is set at fourteen, as children are perceived as efficient and effortless workers, making it customary for employers to enlist them for labor.

Sex of Respondents

The relationship between child labor and sex structure is very close. The hotel owner usually wants the lads to work as children. Consequently, everyone is greatly stacking in this scenario. The sex structure of the child laborers employed in the research area's restaurants and tea shops is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Categories of Respondents by sex

Sex of respondents	No.	Percentage (%)
Male respondents	35	70
Female respondents	15	30
Total	50	100

Table 4.2 illustrates that the predominant group, comprising 70%, consists of males who are employed as minors in tea shops and restaurants. The female representation in this category is only 30%. The higher prevalence of male child laborers is attributed to their perceived efficiency as workers in this domain. It is customary for employers to naturally assign them labor tasks.

Respondents' Educational Background

The respondents hold diverse views on education. They acknowledge their financial inability to pursue literacy and express disinterest in acquiring reading and writing skills. Despite being cognizant of this reality, some inexperienced children express a desire to attend school if provided with the opportunity. Even among those working as child laborers, there are aspirations to pursue education. On the other hand, there are individuals who lack any inclination to attend school, and there are also young laborers who have never experienced formal schooling.

Table 4.3*The impact of child labor on education is perceived*

Items	Number	%
Desire to Enroll in School	22	44
Reluctant to Attend School	17	34
Never attend classes	11	22
Total	50	100

According to the data in Table 4.3, 44% of the young individuals who discontinued their education express a desire to return to school if given the chance. The majority among them opt to return home and complete their education after accumulating sufficient funds. About 11% of the respondents acknowledge not knowing how to resume their education, leading them to resort to working in hotels and restaurants as an alternative. Many of these youngsters emphasize the importance of education for securing employment, and those aspiring to enroll and continue their education do so driven by ambition, eventually becoming self-reliant. Despite facing enrollment restrictions, some have ceased reading entirely, motivated solely by the pursuit of wealth.

In Section 4.2, titled "Social Attributes of Respondents," factors such as caste/ethnicity, age, parenting, family size, and education contribute to the social profile of child labor. Similar correlations exist between the economic profile of child labor, primary occupation, and food sufficiency. However, the socioeconomic aspect of child labor is a crucial focus of our investigation, and further elaboration on this will be provided in the upcoming chapter, "Situation of Child Labor in Hotels and Restaurants."

Content of the Respondents' Caste

The results of the field study reveal that the 50 respondents are from a variety of caste and ethnic backgrounds, including Magar, Rai, Tamang, Brahman, Chhetry, among others. The ethnic and caste distribution is outlined in Table No. 1, indicating that while Magar, Tamang, Newar, Chhatri, and Thankuri are more prevalent, Chepang, Bania, and Paswan are relatively scarce. Raw, Brehman, and Kumal are even less in number, likely influenced by social status or population size. Their

representation in Kuleshor and Kalanki, KMC-14, reflects their social standing in Nepali culture, with Magars holding a lower position and Brahmins being in a higher social rank.

Table 4.4

Child labor distribution by caste or ethnicity

Caste or ethnic group	Number	Percent
Tamang	7	14.00
Chhetry/Thakuri	6	12.00
Newar	7	14.00
Magar	20	40.00
Kumal	3	6.00
Brahman	-	-.00
Rai	1	2.00
Paswan	2	4.00
Bania	2	4.00
Chepang	2	4.00
Total	50	100.00

The Table 4.4, 40% are young individuals who discontinued their education express a desire to return to school if given the chance. The majority among them opt to return home and complete their education after accumulating sufficient funds. About 14% of the respondents acknowledge not knowing how to resume their education, leading them to resort to working in hotels and restaurants as an alternative. Many of these youngsters emphasize the importance of education for securing employment, and those aspiring to enroll and continue their education do so driven by ambition, eventually becoming self-reliant. Despite facing enrollment restrictions, some have ceased reading entirely, motivated solely by the pursuit of wealth.

In Section 4.2, titled "Social Attributes of Respondents," factors such as caste/ethnicity, age, parenting, family size, and education contribute to the social profile of child labor. Similar correlations exist between the economic profile of child labor, primary occupation, and food sufficiency. However, the socioeconomic aspect of child labor is a crucial focus of our investigation, and further elaboration on this

will be provided in the upcoming chapter, "Situation of Child Labor in Hotels and Restaurants."

In 4.2.1, "Caste Composition of the Respondents," the field study discloses that the 50 respondents belong to diverse ethnic and caste groups, including Magar, Rai, Tamang, Brahman, Chhetry, among others. The ethnic and caste distribution is outlined in Table No. 1, indicating that while Magar, Tamang, Newar, Chhatri, and Thankuri are more prevalent, Chepang, Bania, and Paswan are relatively scarce. Raw, Brehman, and Kumal are even less in number, likely influenced by social status or population size. Their representation in Kuleshor and Kalanki, KMC-14, reflects their social standing in Nepali culture, with Magars holding a lower position and Brahmins being in a higher social rank.

Paraphrase it As can be seen in Table 4.4, 10% of the population is Tamang, 22% are Tamang, and 4% are Brahmin. The remainder are from various castes and ethnic groups, including the Baniya, Kumal, Paswan, Rai, Magar, Newar, and Chepang. According to the table, which does not correspond with the preceding paragraph, Tamang people make up the majority of respondents (22%). Tamang children migrate to Kathmandu and other cities in pursuit of better lives and jobs as a result of poverty and illiteracy. The main driving forces behind these ethnic groups leaving their ancestral homes and joining hotels and restaurants in order to survive are a lack of economic opportunities, low agricultural productivity, a lack of alternative income sources, a hard life, illiteracy, parent deaths, and socioeconomic political conflict brought on by insurgencies at the village level. Even the privileged caste group has been marginalized and driven out of the hamlet, as demonstrated by Brahman, Chhetri, and Thakuri, who account for 14% of the total. They are forced to leave their village due to poverty and school dropout rates. In this regard, I have spoken with a young person named Dinesh Tamang who claims that his poverty has forced him into child labor. If he had more money, he would be attending school.

As indicated in Table 4.4, 10% of the population belongs to the Tamang group, while 22% are identified as Tamang, and 4% as Brahmin. The remaining portion represents a diverse range of castes and ethnicities, including Baniya, Kumal, Paswan, Rai, Magar, Newar, and Chepang. Contrary to the previous paragraph, the table highlights Tamang individuals as the majority among respondents, constituting

22%. Tamang children often migrate to Kathmandu and other urban areas in search of improved living conditions and employment opportunities, driven by factors such as poverty and lack of education.

The primary reasons behind the migration of these ethnic groups from their native regions to work in hotels and restaurants for survival include a dearth of economic prospects, low agricultural productivity, limited alternative sources of income, challenging living conditions, illiteracy, parental loss, and socio-economic and political conflicts stemming from insurgencies at the village level. Even the traditionally privileged caste groups, exemplified by Brahman, Chhetri, and Thakuri, comprising 14% of the total, have faced marginalization and displacement from their villages due to poverty and high school dropout rates. A case in point is Dinesh Tamang, a young individual who shared that poverty compelled him to engage in child labor, expressing a desire to attend school if financial constraints were alleviated.

A Case Study on Umesh Lama

Umesh Lama, residing in Daxankali, Kathmandu, made a trip to the city two months ago. Throughout my two-month research period, I delved into his family dynamics, who was part of a pair, has been missing for 1.5 years after leaving home without parental consent in pursuit of employment and a better life in Kathmandu City. Although he secured a job at the Mo. Mo restaurant in Kuleshor and Kalanki, KMC-14, he is yet to receive his earnings. The family relies on agriculture and a meager income from crops, struggling to provide for their basic needs.

With the intention of assisting his parents, the missing brother plans to return home after two or three months. Despite the winter season, he presents himself unkempt and lacking warm clothing, displaying signs of persistent depression. The prevalence of child labor in the community contributes to a similar demeanor among other children. It is evident that the culture of child labor is adversely affecting his personality, with poverty identified as the underlying cause. Umesh attributes his engagement in child labor to economic constraints and familial obligations. In my interactions with young children, I have routinely inquired about their age to gain insights into their backgrounds and current situations

Child Labor Status

The family emerges as the primary and influential institution in the upbringing of children. Consequently, gaining insights into the family background and parental circumstances of minors employed in small eateries or tea shops (hotels) is pivotal. Understanding the family context is essential for comprehending their socio-economic history, given that the family serves as the foundational social unit.

Size of Families

A family, which is a fundamental institution in society, consists of one or more women living together with one or more men and their offspring. Socially acceptable gender relationships define the family, which also includes a number of privileges and obligations. As the first institution to which a person is born, the family is usually linked to shared housing and economic cooperation. The study's child workers' family sizes are shown in Table 3, which highlights the significant influence that family size has in determining the prevalence of child labor.

Table 4.5

Family Size of the Child Labourers

Size of family	No.	%
<6 Ropani	4	8
7-9 Ropani	20	40
10above	26	52
Total	50	100

The Table 4.5, shows that the children do not originate from small families. This table illustrates the rarity of nuclear families in rural areas with an agricultural economy. A direct correlation is observed between family size and child labor, indicating that impoverished families with larger households struggle to afford essential needs such as food, clothing, education, healthcare, entertainment, and other necessities for their children's well-being.

The absence of financial resources and alternative sources of income further compounds the challenges. It is evident that working children are integral members of their families, lacking access to basic education, care, and guidance. Consequently,

these circumstances force children to leave their homes and seek employment in urban areas.

Parental Influence on Child Labor

Within the family unit, the father typically provides for the material needs of children, while the mother assumes the role of caregiver. The absence of a mother may deprive children of the necessary love, care, and affection. Similarly, the absence of a father may pose challenges in obtaining sufficient financial support. Therefore, this study endeavors to identify participating children and assess their current parental situations. Given the crucial role of the family as the primary institution in child socialization, understanding the family history and parental circumstances of minors working in small tea shops and restaurants (hotels) is imperative.

Table 4.6

Parenthood status of Child Labours'

Parent	No.	%
Father's Death	12	24
Mother's Death	2	4
Both are expire	2	4
Both alive	34	38
Total	50	100

Source: Fieldsurvey, 2023

Table 4.6 illustrates the widely held belief that children with deceased parents are more prone to leaving their homes due to insufficient care, pathological deprivations, and a lack of parental control. However, my research reveals that a significant proportion of children still have both parents alive. In this context, various factors contribute to the increase in child labor in urban areas, with parent mortality not necessarily being the primary cause. Nonetheless, the death of parents remains one of the significant contributors to child labor, as children from their hometown relocate to Kuleshor and Kalanki, KMC-14, following the death of their parents when they were still young.

Case Study 2: Parental Death Compels Child to Engage in Labor Within the scope of this study, Shankar Bhandari is examined, who relocated due to the death of his parents and a lack of food sufficiency. He asserts that he is able to access food in

his current location, making it a compelling factor for him to stay and work, as he can earn more in this environment

Shankar Bhandari, a 14-year-old boy and the son of Somendra Bhandari, hails from Hanha R.M. -4 in Bardiya District. His family comprises four members: a father, an elder brother, and a younger brother. While his father and elder brother engage in agricultural work, they lack sufficient land to sustain the family for more than six months. Shankar was studying in a village school in Class 5, but following the sudden passing of his mother, his father faced financial constraints and had to discontinue his education. Consequently, his father sent him to Kathmandu with the hope that he could resume his schooling.

Initially, Shankar began working as a domestic worker in a household in Kuleshor and Kalanki, KMC-14. However, due to frequent physical abuse by his employer, he left that position and joined a tea shop in Kuleshor and Kalanki, KMC-14, Nayabazar. Although he feels more secure in terms of food and shelter, he grapples with the dominance of the tea shop owner and senior workers. Despite these challenges, Shankar expresses a desire to continue his education if given the opportunity, with plans to collect money and return to school.

Following my meeting with him, my curiosity was piqued about his family's occupation. I wanted to understand whether they were in a state of poverty and what socio-economic background the child laborers represented. Additionally, I sought information about the food sufficiency of the respondents' families.

Main occupation of Families

A family, which is a fundamental institution in society, consists of one or more women living together with one or more men and their offspring. Socially acceptable gender relationships define the family, which also includes a number of privileges and obligations. As the first institution to which a person is born, the family is usually linked to shared housing and economic cooperation. The study's child workers' family sizes are shown in Table 3, which highlights the significant influence that family size has in determining the prevalence of child labor.

Table 4.7*Distribution of Occupation in the Families of Child Laborers*

Profession	No.	%
Agriculture and animal farming	33	66
Salary based Labor	7	14
Others	10	24
Total	50	100

Table 4.7 indicates that the primary occupation for the majority of child laborers' families is agriculture; however, it is insufficient to sustain them throughout the entire year. The table reveals that 66% are engaged in agriculture, 14% in wage labor, and 24% in other occupations. The "others" category in the study encompasses roles such as domestic worker, carpenter, small business owner, general laborer, brick kiln worker, porter, house painter, and artisan. Motivated by their orphan status, they believe they can earn higher income in this area, driving their desire to increase their economic value. This serves as a push factor for child laborers in the Kuleshor and Kalanki area of KMC-14.

The research findings indicate that a significant number of child laborers originate from agricultural backgrounds, yet they face food shortages in their families. Consequently, they migrate to Kalanki with the expectation of earning more income, believing it will enhance their economic standing. It is noteworthy that all the child laborers surveyed come from economically disadvantaged families, lacking sufficient land and food resources.

Table 4.8*Food Sufficiency of the Respondents*

Food Sufficiency in month	Number	Percentage
<4	10	20
4-6	21	42
7-9	13	26
10-12	6	12
Total	50	100

Table 4.8 illustrates that merely 20% of the households represented by the participants own property that can yield food for nearly the whole year. Of them, 14% of responders did not reveal the true state of land ownership and food security. Less than one month's worth of food production is supported by the land owned by 4% of families, 1-3 months' worth by 16%, 4-6 months' worth by 42%, and 7-9 months' worth by 26% of families.

According to the research, most families don't have enough land, so in order to survive, they have to look for other kinds of income and resources. A large proportion of poor families move their kids to livable cities and towns during the off-farm seasons in search of employment prospects. Notably, 42% of families experience food sufficiency for only 4-6 months, contributing to the prevalence of child labor. This highlights poverty as a root cause, as inadequate food sufficiency is a consequence of economic hardship. Consequently, families are striving for better opportunities and are even willing to relocate from their homes. To gain insights into their education or educational background, I posed educational questions, discovering that a majority of them were not literate. Understanding their current educational situation is crucial.

Instruction

Unquestionably, education is essential to the prosperity of a country. A nation cannot progress if education is not widely available. Numerous socioeconomic issues, such as marginalization, social discrimination, unemployment, and the exploitation of a sizable population, are caused by illiteracy in society. One of the things that contributes to the high rate of child labor is illiteracy. Based on the parents' literacy levels, Table No. 9 presents an accurate picture of child laborers.

Table 4.9

The parents and child laborers' educational status

Status of education	Parents				Children labours	
	Father		Mother		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Educated	18	36	16	32	34	68
Uneducated	6	12	8	16	14	28
Total	24	48	24	48	48	96

Table 4.9 indicates that the literacy rate among working children in restaurants and hotels is notably high at 80%. Many of these children initially attended school up to the primary level but were compelled to discontinue their education due to poverty and their parents' inability to provide essential resources for schooling. Additionally, the parents exhibit a minimal preference for their children's education, discouraging them from attending school on the belief that education does not yield immediate returns. Consequently, these children are compelled to engage in labor in various urban areas.

Causes of child labor

Particularly the migration to Kathmandu. The chapter explores factors such as poverty, natural calamities, and various other reasons that prompt children to migrate to Kathmandu, where they subsequently enter the workforce across different sectors. Some children arrive in the city accompanied by their parents, friends, or relatives, The following table is expressed as follows:

Table 4.10

Respondents' Distribution according to Arrival KTM

Come in	No.	%
Relatives	20	40
Self	16	32
Friends	4	8
Employee leaders	4	8
Out of Ktm	5	10
Total	49	98

Table 4.10 illustrates the migration patterns of children relocating from their hometowns to the capital city. In this table, which clarifies whether it is a replication from another thesis or an original composition, it is evident that a significant portion of child laborers (40%) migrated to Kathmandu accompanied by their family members, driven by the pursuit of a better life. Another noteworthy finding is that a considerable number (32%) arrived with friends, with or without parental/guardian consent. Additionally, 10% of child laborers ventured to Kuleshor and Kalanki, KMC-14 municipality, independently. The majority of child laborers arrived with

their families, while a minimal number came under the guidance of a teacher or employer.

Child Labour by District of Origin

The focus shifts to the geographical origins of child laborers. The researcher aimed to understand their hometowns, revealing that a majority of these children originated from areas outside the valley. The unrestricted labor market allows for the movement of labor without geographical constraints, as individuals seek opportunities for a better life. Typically, people are reluctant to leave their place of origin without a compelling reason, and if they do migrate, it is usually within a short distance. However, in the context of child migration, parents tend to restrict their children from moving too far. Consequently, the mobility of child labor is not confined to a specific locality. Table 11 provides a breakdown of child labor distribution of origin.

Table 4.11

Child Labor by Origin District

Districts	Number	Percent
Kavre planchowk	8	16
Sindhupalchok	6	12
Jhapa	3	6
Baglung	3	6
Parbat	3	6
Nuwakot	2	4
Dhading	1	2
Bara	1	2
Humla	3	6
Kalikot	3	6
Puthan	4	8
Palpa	2	4
Chitwan	3	6
Rautahat	1	2
Dhanusha	3	6
Baitadi	2	4
Jumla	2	4
Total	50	100%

Table 4.11 reveals that a significant majority (86%) of the children originate from areas beyond the valley, primarily from neighboring districts such as Kavreplanchowk, Sindhupalchowk, and Dhadhing. Notably, the highest percentages are attributed to Kavrepalanchowk (20%) and Sindhupatchowk (14%). In contrast, only 14% come from within the valley (Lalitpur and Bhaktapur), while the representation from Terai and inner Terai is merely 10%. The majority of child laborers hail from surrounding districts, with a predominant 76% originating from rural hill areas. The study underscores that these children migrate from the hill areas, driven by a quest for improved opportunities and a better life, compounded by the challenges posed by underdeveloped infrastructure and hardships.

Causes of Child Labour

the causes of child labor are explored. Child labor, rooted in human history, is often a consequence of unmet basic needs and the pursuit of a better life and opportunities in the labor market. In the specific context of Kuleshor and Kalanki, the decision to migrate is influenced by a multitude of factors, including poverty, access to Kathmandu's urban centers, large family sizes, parental death, illiteracy, and economic prospects. Conversely, children leave their homes due to poverty, limited work opportunities in their villages, conflict arising from insurgency, parental death, and a lack of support from relatives.

Push and Pull Factors

Push factors, compelling children to leave their homes, are often diverse and simultaneous. Through detailed interviews with 50 respondents, the study identifies poverty, harsh living conditions, maltreatment, and parental death as prominent push factors. Both push and pull factors significantly shape the entry of children into the labor market, as detailed in Table 12, which outlines the primary push factors based on frequency.

Table 4.12*Push factor causes juvenile worker*

Push factors			Pull factors		
Responses	No.	%	Factors	No.	%
Low income	16	32	Value of money	25	50
Difficulty life of village	12	24	Sufficient	13	26
Poor health situation	3	6	Good shelter	10	20
Expire of parents	11	22	Hope of education	2	4
Natural difficulties	5	10	-	-	-
Dissator	3	6	-	-	-
Total	50	100	Better Life	50	100

Table 4.12 demonstrates the significant influence of monetary considerations in prompting children to migrate to the Kuleshor and Kalanki areas. Among the total population under study, 56% cited better monetary prospects as the primary reason for their migration. The second notable cause was related to access to sufficient food, accounting for 20% of the respondents. These children, lacking consistent access to food throughout the year, migrate to this area, and this trend is exacerbated by decreasing productivity. Additionally, good shelter was identified as the third major reason, encompassing 22% of the total respondents, while only 2% mentioned the hope of education. The push factors include:

- a. **Poverty:** In the study area, 56% of children migrate to Kalanki due to poverty. The case study of Shudama Singh, a friend of Dinesh, illustrates this point. Hailing from Sanothimi, Shudama Singh, with two mothers and seven siblings, including himself, experienced financial decline due to his father's gambling and alcoholism. Working as a child laborer for three years since the age of 11, his situation mirrors that of Chandra Shekhar.
- b. **Hard Life:** In the study area, 18% of children head to Kuleshor due to the challenges of a difficult life. The case study of Bhagirath Tamang from Bara exemplifies this scenario. With no fertile land and a need to break stones with a hammer, Bhagirath found the work too strenuous in his hometown. Consequently, he has been working in Kuleshor for six months since the age of 12.

c. Maltreatment: Maltreatment, accounting for 2%, is illustrated by the case study of MadhusudhanThapa Magar, a friend of Shankhar. Facing mistreatment from his stepmother and the death of his first mother, Madhusudhan fled from home and has been working in Kuleshor for three months, highlighting maltreatment and parental death as significant push factors.

Pull Factors:

a. Monetary Value: In the study area, 56% of children migrate to Kalanki and Kuleshor due to monetary considerations. The case study of Dinesh Tamang's friend, Depesh Acharya, a poor Brahman, exemplifies this point. His parents compelled him to work in a hotel in Kalanki, and he sends his salary back to his parents, lacking alternative earning opportunities in his native Okhaldhunga.

b. A Lot of Food: A significant 90% of children migrate to Kalanki due to the availability of abundant food. Bhoj Bahadur Baniya, a friend of Dinesh Tamang from Hetauda, serves as an example. Despite having food sufficiency for 4-6 months, Bhoj's family works for others for 6-8 months, including the 12-year-old Bhoj. Failing twice in his class 4 examinations, he finds abundant food in Kalanki with no viable alternatives.

c. Good Shelter: In the study area, 24% of children migrate to Kuleshor and Kalanki due to the availability of good shelter. The case study of Ram Sharan Rai, a 14-year-old from a simple family, highlights how his house was swept away by the Bagmati river flood. Provided refuge by a relative, he acknowledges the need to adapt and find contentment in his current situation.

Children Entering into the Labour Market

the pull and push factors that play a vital role in children entering the labor market.

Table 4.13*Children Entering into the labour Market*

Responses	No.	%
By Self	7	14
By Relatives	30	60
By Parents	7	14
By supportor	4	8
By job promoter	2	4
Total	50	100

Table 4.13 provides insight into the migration patterns of children to Kathmandu, revealing that approximately 14% arrive independently, either alone or with fellow villagers. When parents fail to fulfill basic necessities and reject their children, the youngsters opt to migrate in search of better opportunities. Notably, this study highlights the active role of children's relatives in bridging connections with hotel owners, constituting 60% of the cases. Furthermore, parents themselves contribute to this trend, accounting for 14% of the total respondents. Middlemen and employers play minor roles at 4% and 8%, respectively. The pull factor drawing children to Kalanki is the promise of a better life, with a majority having relatives as their access to the city.

Pull factors include the lack of poverty, an abundance of food, and good shelter, as evidenced in the case studies of Dinesh Tamang and Shankar Bhandari. Conversely, push factors encompass poverty, hard life in the village, maltreatment within the family, and the death of parents. Notably, 41% of child laborers in the Kalanki area save and send their salaries home, illustrating the pull factor of supporting their families in Kuleshor.

Upon arriving in Kalanki, the consequences for child laborers include excessive work for minimal wages, limited savings, poor facilities, and compromised health. Despite earning money, their lives are marked by exploitation. The study emphasizes that their choices are often driven by obligations like poverty, food insufficiency, and the death of parents. The consequences of child labor are explored through case studies, with only a few children expressing contentment, while many cite obligation or necessity in their responses.

Moving to Section 4.4, the situation of child labor in hotels and restaurants is examined, beginning with Case Study 3 featuring Manish Tamang. A 13-year-old from Dolakha, Manish works in a hotel in Kuleshor and Kalanki, KMC-14. The working conditions for child laborers in hotel restaurants are portrayed as dismal, characterized by severe chilly conditions, lack of warm clothing, and inadequate healthcare. Manish, observed as rough-dressed with a sad face, endures harsh conditions such as washing dishes in cold water, leading to skin issues and wounds. His work involves early morning shopping, chopping vegetables, cooking, and serving customers, sometimes until late at night. The case study paints a grim picture of the challenges faced by child laborers in hotels and restaurants, illustrating the need for further examination.

Working Hours of Child Labourer

The working hours of child laborers in hotels and restaurants are addressed. Children in this sector endure long working hours, surpassing those in other areas like child employment in buses and vehicles. The work begins before sunrise and often extends until nearly midnight, contingent on the arrival of customers seeking food. The specific working hours of child labor in hotel and restaurant settings are detailed in Table no. 14 within the study area.

Table 4.14

Working Hours of Child Labourer per day

Hours	Child labourers	
	No.	Percent
Less than 10	3	6
11-12	17	34
Above 12	30	60
Total	50	100

Table 4.14 illustrates that the study discloses a mere 6% of children engaged in labor work for approximately less than 10 hours a day, while a significant 34% work for around 12 hours. The majority, comprising 60% of the children, are found to toil for more than 12 hours daily. This starkly highlights the prevalence of overwork in most hotel and restaurant establishments. Consequently, children are subjected to extended

hours of labor in an improper working environment, leading to mental and physical exhaustion. Their working hours surpass the International Labour Organization (ILO) standard of 8 hours, constituting exploitation based on the duration of work.

Working period of child labor in hotels and restaurants

It is further explored. The perpetuity of their work is not solely due to mistreatment by their employers; it is also a fundamental characteristic of capitalist production. The mobility of child laborers in urban areas allows them to shift from one occupation to another, seeking better opportunities and facilities. The specific details of the working period of child laborers in the study are presented in the accompanying table.

Table 4.15

Duration of working as small hotel-restaurant child labour

Period	No	Percentage
Less than one month	14	28
Less than two months	12	24
Less than six month	15	30
Less than one year	7	14
Above than one year	4	8
Total	50	100

Table 4.15 illustrates the diverse durations of work experienced by children, ranging from one to six months, one year, and beyond, depending on individual circumstances and the nature of their work. A significant portion, 30%, has worked for one month or less, while only 8% have endured employment for over a year. Additionally, 14% of children have engaged in labor for one year or less, and the table further details that 24% have worked for two months or less, while 28% have worked for six months or less. The findings underscore the high job mobility among these children, driven by the increasing demand for their services. They express a preference for shorter durations, particularly six months or less.

Going Home

The researcher explores the phenomenon of children returning home. The inquiry about their inclination to go home sheds light on the influence of love and affection

from parents. Surprisingly, the responses reveal a nearly equal split, with 58% expressing a desire to return home. This suggests that a substantial majority of the children in the study area may not be experiencing the desired level of love and support from their parents. The distribution of respondents indicating a willingness to go home is presented in Table 16.

Table 4.16

Distribution of Respondents Going Home

Go to home	Number	Percentage
Daily	3	6
Weekly	3	6
Monthly	3	6
Half Yearly	4	8
Yearly	7	14
Sometimes	8	16
Do not go home	22	44
Total	50	100

Table 4.16 provides insights into the home visits of child laborers, revealing that among the 50 surveyed, 6% regularly go back to their homes to connect with their families. On the other hand, 44% of the boys surveyed do not visit their homes. Some cited reasons such as lacking either a mother or father, others mentioned harsh treatment by step-parents as the deterrent, while a few expressed intentions to return home after five or six years when they believe they will have become better individuals.

Furthermore, the table details the frequency of home visits among child laborers residing in the Kalanki area. Only 8% of child laborers living with their families in Kalanki go home on a daily basis, while 4% who have family in the Kathmandu valley go home weekly. Another 8% visit home monthly, and 6% make half-yearly trips. The percentage of child laborers going home yearly stands at 12%, often coinciding with the Dashain Festival. Additionally, 20% of child laborers make occasional visits, roughly 3-4 times a year, though many grapple with homesickness. Despite facing economic hardships in their households, a significant number of child

laborers choose not to return home due to a desire to earn more. However, this raises the critical question of whether they are genuinely earning more in their current situations.

The subsequent case study, Case Study 4 featuring Chandra Shekhar Rai, aims to understand the economic progression of child laborers between their previous and current jobs. Additionally, the researcher seeks to explore the job mobility of these children, considering that their prior experiences contribute to increased opportunities in the hotel and restaurant sector

Previous Experience

Table 4.17

Previous Experience of the Child Laborers

Particular	No.	Percent
Domestic servant	3	6
Hotel and Restaurants	17	34
Others	4	8
No previous work	26	52
Total	50	100

This Table 4.17 shows that only 52 % of the working children have gained previous experience in many working fields. Out of which 34% of the working children have gained previous experience by working in restaurant and tea shops while so 6% of the children worked as domestic servants and some 8% of the children worked in many 'other fields'. These 'other fields' include grill industry, agro works, brick kiln, cloth shop. This reveals that the rest of 38 % of the children gained no working experience previously. The finding is that the mobility of children in hotels/ restaurants is high. They shift from one place to another. This is because they are misbehaved or paid low or not given the basic facilities of food and clothing. Here, because of free labour market they are struggling to get better places like big hotels.

Different types of Wages

Most of the children are found to have informed that what number of wages they will be paid and most of them are paid whenever they ask. Nevertheless, some of the children working in hotel/ restaurants are found to be unknown about their amount of salary. The table shows

Table4.18

Salary Received by Child Labours

Salary Per Month	No.	Percentage
Less than100	2	4
100-300	17	34
300-500	2	4
500-700	5	10
More	14	28
Total	50	100

Table 4.18 shows about 34% children are paid between Rs. 100-300. Similarly 4% children are paid less than Rs. 100 20% are paid between Rs.300-500, 10% are paid between Rs.500-700 and 28% of the respondent are found to be paid more than Rs.700, 34% of the respondents are found to be unknown about the amount of their salary. This shows the variation in wage payment. Even 4% are getting less than100. It is because of the nature of the work and the nature of the children regarding their capacity to bargaining with their masters. The study shows that they are weak in bargaining it is because they see no alternatives to get employed. Unknown about the amount of money they are paid means either they are going to be unpaid or the owners do not want to reveal the field amount so that they could deceive them easily. Some say that they themselves are getting the salary, others say that they themselves are not getting it.

Amount of Collection of salary

What is see is that salary collection is done by the child labours themselves in the maximum. However relatives excluding the parents are also collecting their salary.

Table 4.19*Salary Collection of the Child Labour*

Particular	Numbers	Percentage
Self	21	42
Parent	8	16
Employer	15	30
Relatives	6	12
Total	50	100

The Table 4.19 reveals that only 42% of the children keep their salaries themselves. They spend their money for their family in the maximum, they say. Similarly, parents of the children and relatives keep 16% and 12% of the children's salary respectively. The table also shows 30% of the children's salary was kept by employers and they were given whenever they asked with their masters. About 34 % did not know anything about their salary. Whoever kept their salary except few, most of the children replied that they had to send salary to their family. The table no shows the distribution of children who sent salary of their family.

The Table 4.19 shows the contributing of children salary towards their family. As they have come to Kalanki, it being the pull factor for them. But have they contributed or are they contributing for their family? What I have found in my study is yes in the majority.

Table 4.20*Distribution of children according to sending salary of family*

Contribution	No.	Percentage
Yes	41	82
No	9	18
Total	50	100

Factors such as poverty, low productivity, and children being absent from school compel parents to send their children to labor markets in various urban areas, both as a means of survival and to contribute to the family's income. Simultaneously, children

themselves take initiatives to enter this job market, collectively contributing to the increase in child labor. Despite the meager salaries received by child workers, families grappling with extreme poverty perceive even this minimal income as a means to alleviate their difficulties. As depicted in Table 19, approximately 82% of the respondents are obligated to send money back to their families, while only around 18% of children are exempt from this responsibility. This indicates a substantial economic contribution from working children to their families. The remaining children, who do not feel compelled to financially support their families, deviate from the typical family behavior and independently migrate to urban areas, joining the labor market. This implies that certain children are not accountable for their families and assert that they cannot earn a comparable income in their native areas. Consequently, Kuleshor serves as an attractive destination by providing them with opportunities, acting as a pull factor in their decision-making process.

Saving amount from the Salary

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

Table4.21

Distribution of Respondents by their Saving

Saving	Number	Percentage
Yes	41	82
No	9	18
Total	50	100

The Table 4.21 shows that the majority of child labourers cannot have money from their actual remuneration because of different reasons. Like low income, spending their money in other activities like cloths and entertainment. However, 82 % responded that they can save a little bit.

Monthly Saving Amount

The respondent who can save money form their salary is asked about their saving level is given below:

Table 4.22*Distribution of Respondents by Their Saving amount*

Saving in Rs. per month	Number	Percentage
Rs.100-Rs.200	16	32
Rs.300-Rs.400	20	40
Rs.400-Rs.500	14	28
Total	50	100

Table 4.22 reveals that 40% of child laborers can set aside Rs. 300-400 per month, while 32% save Rs. 100-200, and only 28% manage to save Rs. 400-500 monthly among the surveyed respondents. This economic disparity underscores a notable difference in their financial situations compared to their places of origin, where they did not have access to such earnings. The monetary value or economic value of child labor serves as a pull factor for them, motivating them to remain in their current situation.

Recognizing that these child laborers are human beings with inherent rights, the researcher has been deeply moved by their conditions, particularly regarding the available facilities and challenges.

Different types of Facilities Provided in the Working Place

the focus shifts to the facilities provided in the working places for child laborers. Almost all of the working children receive facilities like food, lodging, and basic healthcare, although the types of facilities vary. Hotels and restaurants, in particular, offer lodging and food to some extent. However, upon closer observation, the researcher notes that lodging conditions are not uniform. Child workers in restaurants and hotels may receive bedding, while others sleep on straw mattresses or even on tables without mattresses. Those who receive beds consider it a positive aspect, as they are provided with quilts sufficient to ward off cold, and the sleeping space is somewhat comfortable. Table 22 enumerates the specific facilities available for child laborers in the study area.

Table4.23*Distribution of Respondents by the Facilities at Work*

Getting facility for	Respondents	Percentage
Food	34	68
Clothes	5	10
Resident	6	12
Medical	5	10
Total	50	100

According to the respondents 68% and 10% of 50 child labourers are getting the facilities of food and clothes respectively except their salary. Similarly, the child labourers who feel the major facilities, which they are getting now from their owner, shelter and medical are 12% and 10% respectively.

Peaceful Environment for sleeping

The table 23 shows that the place to go for sleeping at night of child labourers. They are living in their own family, who are from Kathmandu Valley. The maximum child labours are sleeping on their common bed. Maximum child labours are sleeping in the rented house of poor standard. The reason is that they cannot afford the high room because of lack of money.

Table24*Distribution of Respondents by Their Sleeping Place*

Staying	Number	Percentage
Family/relatives	10	20
Owner's house	6	12
Rented house	28	56
Friends	6	12
Total	50	100

As mentioned by child labourers, majority of them (56%) sleep on rented houses. According to above data, percentage of child labourers (20%) are staying in their family/relatives. 4% of them are sleeping in their rented house managed by their master.(12%) of the mare staying with their friends. Only 12% of them are getting lodging facilities by their owner. It is because they don't have much money.

Problem Faced by Child Labourers

While questioned about problems about their work place most of the children's workers do not express openly about problems such as physical and mental faced by them by their owners. However, when the researcher observed the treatment of the owner towards the child labourers, it was found that most of the child labourers were suffering from them is behaviour of hotel owners. The table no.24 show torture faced by child labourers in the Study.

Table 4.25

Torture faced by Child Labour

Torture	No.of Child labour	Percentage
Physical	10	33
Mental	8	27
Both mental and torture	12	40
Total	30	100

The provided Table 4.25 indicates that a significant majority of child laborers are grappling with various challenges, primarily physical and mental abuse. Specifically, the table reveals that 33% of the children endure physical torture, while another 27% face mental abuse. Physical abuses include instances of age-based beatings, overwork, and insufficient food, while mental torments involve scolding, receiving minimal salary, and a lack of love.

Drawing on Karl Marx's perspective that "exploitation is the root cause of conflict between the two classes of society" (Communist Manifesto), the dichotomy here is between the master and the slave. The existence of exploitation begets conflict, yet for the laborers to effectively confront their masters, they must organize collectively. Hence, both society and governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations should direct attention toward their plight. Otherwise, the alternative could be conflict manifesting in different forms. The child laborers, deprived of love and affection that align with their rights, continue to face exploitation. This situation requires urgent resolution for the betterment of society. The lack of self-advocacy among these children is attributed to their limited awareness of the issues at hand.

Extra Involvement at Master's House

The study delves into the extra involvement of child laborers in the master's house during their free time, adding an additional burden to their workload. Table 25 presents the distribution of respondents based on their involvement in domestic work at the master's house in the study area

Table 4.26

Distribution of Respondents by Work at the Master's House

S.N	Do you have to work?	Number	Percentage
1.	Yes	40	80
2.	No	10	20
	Total	50	100

According to the above Table 4.26, minority of child labourers (20%) don't have to work at their owner's house. The child labours have to do much more things like cleaning house, washing clothes, washing dishes, care of children, shopping vegetable and others. Maximum children must work at their masters. So, they are being exploited in such away.

Leisure Time for Child Labourers

During field work, it is found that the child labourers are working 13/14hours a day, The table no. 26 has presented leisure time for children in the study area.

Table 4.27

Distribution of Respondents by Their Leisure Time

Having leisure time	Number	Percentage
Yes	10	20
No	40	80
Total	50	100

The Table 4.27 cleared that majority of the child labourers (20%) got leisure time and rest of them (80%) replied that they did not. As noted during the field work that the child labourers working on monthly basiswere given leave one day or generally half day ones a week. It is also noted that the owner did not allow holiday for them. They go to the watch field to play different games like cards, Khopi, to meet family also in

their leisure time.

Nature of Job

There is a discordant mindset toward the work. Many of them have lofty goals for their lives that are nearly impossible for them to accomplish. Only a small percentage of them are happy with their current jobs. Are the people who work there truly happy with what they do? My curiosity stemmed from the observation. As a close acquaintance, I observed their behavior and conducted an interview.

Table 4.28

Nature of Job

Responses	Number	Percentage
Agreed	28	56
Disagreed	22	44
Total	50	100

According to this report, the majority of children are not very happy with their jobs. Two factors provide credence to this opinion: first, they are given some amenities, such as food and housing, rather than having their own home. Second, they don't see any other way to live. They would forfeit their chance to reside there if they quit their current employment. In response, 44% of the kids say they're not happy. They receive inadequate pay, endure physical or mental abuse, and have poor sleeping conditions. Given that they have no other options except to work as children, they appear content.

Aim of life

Everyone has a life goal since a guy cannot succeed in life without a goal. There is no uniform goal in the lives of the children in the population under study; rather, each child has a distinct life goal. The following table is also expressed as follows.

Table 4.29
Respondents aim of life

Aim to be a	Number	Percentage
Nepalese Army	18	36
Indian Army	4	8
Foreign employment	3	6
Job holder	10	20
Teacher	10	20
Banker	5	10
Total	50	100

TheTable4. 29 shows that 36 percent of respondents are agreed in Nepalese army, 20 percent of respondent are views on job holder and teacher. Similarly, 8 percent of respondents are in Indian army, 10 percent of respondents are in bankers and only 6 percent of respondents are in foreign employment.

Facing problems of town

There are different types of problems are facing in this study area. some of respondents are agreed and some are not agreed. The following table is expressed as follows:

Table 4.30
Facing problems of in the study area

Problem	Number	Percentage
Yes	24	80
No	6	20
Total	50	100

According to Table 4.30, the majority of child laborers (80%) reported having numerous issues, while only 20% reported having no issues at all. In addition to being loved by their masters, they were living with family. Humans are not without troubles, and they will encounter a variety of issues during their lifetime. Children are still subject to this restriction. Since the young laborers in this capital city are typically left

alone, the researcher considered how they might handle a situation if they were unwell or in trouble.

Table 4.31

Distribution of Respondents by the Way for Solving Their Problems

Responses	Number	Percentage
By supervisor	14	28
Family guardians	6	12
By relatives	2	4
By friends	4	8
By the help of police	2	4
By the help of return to home	2	4
Total	30	100.00

The majority of them (47%) said in the study believed they owed their owner assistance. It implies that they are reliant on their boss. However, 20% and 10% of respondents, respectively, stated that they owed family members and guardians assistance if they were in difficulties or ill. The kids who live with their parents, siblings, uncles, aunts, and other family members beg alongside their guardians. In a similar vein, 7 percent of them indicated that if they are ill, they should go home.

Situation of Health condition

The health situation is the great. The following tables is also describe as follows:

Table4.32

Respondent's views on health situation

Any Disease	Is agreed	No.	%	Since	No.	%
Agreed	Backbone	8	16	before (his job	20	40
Disagreed	Headache	10	20	After this job	14	28
	Stomatchache	12	24	-	-	-
Total		30	60	-	34	68

These observations underscore the extremely challenging life that child laborers endure. A minority (40%) of them have been identified as physically frail and experiencing issues related to their eyes, chest, bones, head, and stomach. However, a

significant majority (16%) of child laborers in this study are free from diseases. The table above indicates that 28% of the 10 respondents suffered from gastrointestinal problems like dysentery or diarrhea. Similarly, 20% of the respondents reported eye and/or chest pain in addition to their medical conditions. When asked about the duration of their illnesses, respondents revealed that 60% had experienced these health issues before engaging in child labor, while 40% developed these problems either during or after working as child laborers.

Awareness about Legislation/Labour Acts regarding Child Labour

The study delves into the awareness of child laborers regarding legislation and labor acts related to child labor. Unfortunately, a disheartening 98% of child workers in restaurants/hotels are not aware of their child rights, with only 2% having some knowledge, albeit not in a helpful or detailed manner. Similarly, a mere 8% of owners possess limited knowledge about child labor laws, while 82% are entirely unaware. This highlights a stark absence of enforcement of child labor regulations, attributed to the lack of awareness programs conducted by the government and the ineffectiveness of control mechanisms within the same department. This deficiency plays a significant role in pushing children into the labor market.

Discussion

It interprets the data, revealing a connection between the economic value of juvenile laborers and their migration to Kuleshor and Kalanki, KMC-14. The majority of respondents claim to contribute to their family's income (82%), with 48.78% saving between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400. The economic value of child labor is emphasized, as they can provide financial support to their families, a contribution that is unavailable in their native areas. The use of their salary can either create economic value if invested productively or diminish economic value if used unproductively, such as in cases of excessive spending on drinking or gambling by parents.

In small-scale hotels and restaurants, the most perilous and appalling form of child labor is prevalent, falling under the categories outlined in Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182, representing the worst types of child labor. These include practices resembling slavery, such as kidnapping and selling children, debt bondage, serfdom, forced or compulsory labor (including recruiting children for armed conflicts), using, obtaining, or offering children for prostitution, pornography production, or

pornographic performances, using, obtaining, or offering children for illicit activities, especially drug production and trafficking as specified by relevant international treaties, and work that, by its nature or circumstances, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.

Hazardous work refers to jobs that pose risks to children's health, safety, or morals due to their inherent nature or circumstances. Nations, upon ratifying ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, agree to create their own list of hazardous jobs. The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190), supplements ILO Convention No. 182, urging consideration of work exposing children to physical, emotional, or sexual abuse; work in dangerous environments such as underground, underwater, at great heights, or in confined spaces with machinery; work involving manual handling or transport of heavy loads; exposure to harmful chemicals, agents, or processes; working in unhealthy temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations; and laboring in exceptionally challenging circumstances. For statistical purposes in this report, hazardous work is defined as work in hazardous industries, hazardous vocations, or work requiring 43 hours or more per week.

Children engaged in hazardous work are often considered a proxy category for the worst forms of child labor due to challenges in obtaining reliable national data on other forms, such as bonded and forced labor or commercial sexual exploitation. Children involved in hazardous work constitute the majority of those in the worst forms of child labor.

Children performing unpaid household services or duties for their own households are known as such. These activities include caring for family members, light housekeeping, food preparation and serving, laundry, ironing, and accompanying family members to and from work or school. Despite being classified as "non-economic" activities, unpaid domestic services that pose risks involve working long hours in unhygienic conditions, handling large objects or equipment, and working in hazardous areas.

Various types of child labor pose dangers regardless of the setting. Family farming, both smallholder and commercial, involves risks such as using dangerous cutting tools, exposure to extreme temperatures, physically demanding tasks, and exposure to

farm vehicles and heavy machinery. Children working in catch fisheries may be away from their families for extended periods at sea. Legislation, while powerful, is deemed ineffective in practice, and efforts are insufficient, particularly in addressing the impoverished in urban areas.

The Worst/bad kind of child labour

The discussion focuses on issues, acknowledging the detrimental impact on families, children, and society as a whole. The need for international action becomes apparent, with an understanding of the challenges faced by less developed nations. The importance of finding a common ground for international action is emphasized amid the growing significance of child labor in trade negotiations and its prominence on the human rights agenda.

Chapter V: Discussion and Conclusion

Discussion

The results of a field survey carried out in the Kathmandu district's Kuleshor and Kalanki areas provide the basis for this study on child labor in small hotels, eateries, and tea shops. Working in restaurants and tea shops is one of the most obvious and dangerous types of child labor. It is discovered that every working youngster has endured filthy labor conditions, inadequate pay, and miserable living circumstances.

For the detailed investigation, 50 respondents were chosen. The age groups of 13–14 and 11–12, which do not match your chart, accounted for 74% and 26%, respectively, of child laborers, indicating that younger children are not capable of entering the child labor market. Children from many castes and ethnic backgrounds can often be encountered. Thakuri, Chhetry, and Brahman were present in great numbers. This accounted for 14% of all responders. The total percentage of other ethnic groups, exceeded that of the previous group, which was 50%. The bulk of children (i.e., 86%) came from outside the Kathmandu valley in terms of their district of origin. The majority of them came from the valley's neighboring districts, including Dhading, Sindhupalchowk, and Kavreplanchowk. The respondents' family sizes fell into four categories: up to three (4%), 4-6 (52%), more than six (44%) and 4-6, which was determined to be the biggest family size.

The conclusion was that a large family could not support every member of the family for the long term. This is one of the things that encourages child labor.

About 20% and 8%, respectively, of the 50 child laborers were fatherless, while 70% of the respondents had both parents. However, the primary contributing element to make entry was the parents' passing. The research's findings regarding the child labor market indicate that just 28% of the children were without parents. Agriculture is the primary occupation of the majority of people. About 68% of the child laborers' families were employed, according to a study done on over 50 respondents at hotels and restaurants. The remaining respondent families made up of 8% and 24% wag labor and other workers, respectively.

Of the 50 responders, just roughly 12% of the families of child laborers had enough

land to support them, while 80% lacked enough hind to grow enough food for the entire year. Children who work have a high degree of mobility. The results showed that 62% of working youngsters had prior work experience, whereas 38% had no prior work experience before working in hotels or restaurants. Only 47 % of respondents' fathers and 13 04% of respondents' mothers were literate, according to the findings. About the literacy rate of children who work, it was discovered that 50% of the kids who worked in hotels and restaurants could read and write.

The study discovered that there were several explanations for not enrolling in school or for dropping out. The findings of the type of job performed by child laborers indicate that the working conditions were appalling. The majority of kids don't get warm clothes, shoes, or appropriate medical attention when they have coughs and runny noses throughout the winter. After working long hours, it was discovered that they slept on the floor on benches or straw mattresses. It was discovered that 8% of the children worked ten hours.

The kids who work in hotels and restaurants don't stay in one spot for very long. Researchers discovered that they changed jobs more frequently. Merely 6% of the participants were identified. The pay or salary for children who worked was extremely low. Merely 28% of the adolescents who were employed had a monthly income exceeding Rs 700. Similarly, of the total respondents, 34% received between Rs 100 and Rs 300, 24% received between Rs 300 and Rs 500, and 10% received between Rs 500 and Rs 7000. One of the main effects of child labor is that children who work contribute significantly financially to their families. Of these, 82% said they had to provide for their family, while only 18% said they didn't. The amenities offered by hotels and restaurants were uniform. These benefits meals and lodging were discovered to be relatively comparable.

Discussion

The majority of youngsters from ethnic groups who work in this field do so because their families' earnings from mid-level agricultural production do not allow them to support them during the entire year. Merely 12% of people are able to sustain themselves for ten to twelve months. Since the beginning of time, they have struggled with the issues associated with poverty. As a result, their children are more likely to become involved in child labor. Entering this sector, the second largest group Brahman, Chhetry, and Thakuri (44%)—reveals the realities that these people face due to the turmoil caused by insurgency, which has forced them to leave rural areas and endure hardships there. This circumstance is acting as a catalyst for the use of child labor. The majority of the kids who work are from the Kathmandu Valley's surrounding districts. Because to its convenient access to Kathmandu's cities. In this study, parental abuse had no effect on the production of child laborers. For this reason, no response was discovered. The size of the family and the parents' deaths are other factors that push youngsters into the child labor market. It is clear that agriculture is the primary industry in Nepal. Low output ultimately results from natural disasters, droughts, and conventional farming methods because of extreme poverty, which also serves as a catalyst for the use of child labor.

Children are encouraged or forced "into child laboring" by parents, relatives, employers, and middlemen. Youngsters themselves look for ways to escape and relocate in pursuit of employment. Because to its convenient access to Kathmandu's cities. In this study, parental abuse had no effect on the production of child laborers. For this reason, no response was discovered. The size of the family and the parents' deaths are other factors that push youngsters into the child labor market. It is clear that agriculture is the primary industry in Nepal. Low output ultimately results from natural disasters, droughts, and conventional farming methods because of extreme poverty, which also serves as a catalyst for the use of child labor.

Children are encouraged or forced "into child laboring" by parents, relatives, employers, and middlemen. Youngsters themselves look for ways to escape and relocate in pursuit of employment. for underage labor, which is another driving force. Given the nature of child labor, the majority of children perform long shifts that last more than twelve hours. Thus, the primary characteristic of working children in hotels

and restaurants is overworking. Not staying in one spot over an extended period of time is another trait. It is shown that only 18% of the respondents stay in one location for more than a year. There is no connection between government policy and child labor. Regarding child labor in hotels and restaurants, there are differences between theory and practice.

For a small income because they cannot find better alternatives, or at the at least, they are given enough food and housing. They are unable to consider their family's existence on this pitiful pay. Then there is the financial impact of the kid labor within the household. Through their labor, they are providing for their family.

According to the report, children who work must provide for their families. In other words, child laborers make significant contributions to their families. In terms of the amenities offered at employment. They receive hotel amenities regardless of quality (there are comparatively few high-class accommodations and more low- and moderate-grade ones). It is shown that 68% of children who work eat enough meals. These are a few effects this industry has had on them since they joined. The additional source of cash for their family comes from urban child labor. Regarding the issue they are facing. Some of them suffer from emotional abuse, but the majority are subjected to physical torment. This suggests that the youngsters who work are not in a comfortable situation or are not feeling any better other than when they have access to housing and food. A portion of them are not in good health. This is the result of their lifelong child labor.

Economic Value of Child Labor: Because they can make more money here, the children are employed in Kuleshor and Kalanki. However, there isn't a market like that in the hamlet where they can find a job like that. Because of this, child labor is mobile in Kuleshor and Kalanki, KMC-14, and the longer they stay there, the more the sooner they get to the place.

Current Conditions Regarding Child Labor: Their circumstances are dire. There are neither laws nor their application. Therefore, their circumstances are synonymous with poverty in every way. Their income, health, education, facilities, savings, and ability to acquire love are all low. The UN convention on the rights of the child (1989) prohibits employment of children under the age of 12, and the international

convention on minimum age (1973) ratified by the ILO prohibits employment of children under 14. The Nepalese youngsters's Act (1992) and the Labour Act (1992) prohibit hiring youngsters. The study discovered that there is widespread child labor across the country, there is a severe lack of awareness regarding the laws and conventions that HMG/Nepal has adopted, and the enforcement mechanism is quite inadequate. Various INGOs and NGOs are at work within the realm of child labor. However, their application is ineffective. The researcher found that the only thing that has been successful in reducing the issue of child labor in Kathmandu's restaurants and hotels is the work of Rugmark and CWIN, an NGO that advocates for children's rights.

1. Children need to be given educational help and remittances to school, given the high rate of literacy and school dropouts.
2. The primary cause of school abandonment is financial hardship, which leads to child labor. In order to eradicate child labor, it is imperative to ensure economic viability for the kid's family, as stakeholders tend to overlook child labor incidents that occur in metropolitan regions.
3. The social structure is the cause of child labor. The conclusion is that the situation is mostly caused by the socioeconomic component.
4. While INGOs and NGOs working on child labor need to coordinate with the Nepali government, INGOs' and NGOs' awareness campaigns have been proven to be successful.
5. The government has a mechanism in place to enforce the laws and agreements on child labor and rights that are now in place on a national and international level. As a result, while the policy level is strong, the real action implementation elements are ineffective.

Therefore, future research should concentrate on issues related to the application of rules. It should also follow government commitments made at the national and international levels and how they are carried out to ensure.

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ANNEX-1 : PERSONAL SCHEDULE

1. Background

Name.....Sex:.....Caste..... Religion.....

Age:.....Address.....

Permanent Address.....Birth place.....

Urban/Rural..... District.....

Literate 1) If literate, which class have you read to?

When and whom do you come to Kathmandu first?.....

2. Family Background

i) Number of family.....

ii) Father Yes No alive Dead Divorced

iii) Mother Yes No alive Dead Divorced

iv) Step father Yes No

v) Step mother Yes No

vi) Income source of family

i) Agriculture, Labour Service Business Others

3. Have you left the house? Yes No

4. Why have you left the house?

5. Because of step father/mother's suffering

i. Not getting the chance to read

ii. because of the poverty of the house

iii. Because of the death of the guardian

iv. Just to see the town vii) To work and earn

viii) Not providing food at home ix) Seeing others earning money and work

x) Because of friends xi) Nothing else xii) Others

6. Do you have contact with your friend Yes No

i) If yes, how many times do you go to your house? Once Twice

ii) Thrice four times more than four times

7. Whom do you live before leaving the house? Parents Father Father and step

mother Mother and step father Grand parents

Sisters and brother-in-laws Brother and sister-in-laws Brothers Friends Others

8. Economic Work:

a) What did you do at home?

Household work

b). To look after the cattle c). To bring the wood and the grass c. labour d. Others

a) Are you happy with the present work?

a. Yes b. No c. A littlec, If yes, why?.....

d) If not, Why?.....

i) A little money

ii) Difficult to work

iii) Trouble given by others

iv) Other reasons

- b) If you have got the chance to live, how will it be?
 i) Mattress ii) Bed iii) Table iv) Bank
13. About health and personal sanitation
- a) Have you ever been sick since you worked here?
 i) Yes ii) No
- b) If yes, what types of diseases have you got?
 i) Cold ii) Fever iii) Diarrhea iv) wound
 v) Others
- c) How did you get recovered?
 i) From hospital ii) Using medicines
 iii) From rest
- d) Are you been provided with sufficient food?
 i) Yes ii) No
14. About the future?
- a) What is you wish?
 i) Going back to the house ii) Continuing the work
 iii) Searching other work iv) Others
- b) Do you know about child labour Act?
 i) Yes ii) No
- c) Do you know about child rights?
 i) Yes ii) No
- d) Do you have reaction to b) and c) If any ...