

**CHILD LABOUR IN HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND TEA SHOP  
OF PYUTHAN MUNICIPALITY, PYUTHAN DISTRICT**

**A Thesis Submitted to  
Central Department of Rural Development  
Tribhuvan University  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements For the  
Degree of the Master of Arts (MA)  
In  
Rural Development**

**Submitted By  
DHAN LAXMI SHRESTHA  
Central Department of Rural Development  
Roll No: 280977  
TU Regd. 6-2-709-27-2007  
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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled Child Labour in Small Hotel, Restaurant and Teashop of Pyuthan Municipality Pyuthan District Nepal submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor Bishnu Bahadur Khatri. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

Date: March 07, 2017

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2073/11/24

Dhan Laxmi Shrestha

Central Department of Rural Development

Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu

## **RECOMMENDATION LETTER**

The thesis entitled **Child Labour in Hotel, Restaurant and Teashop of Pyuthan Municipality Pyuthan District** has been prepared by **DhanLaxmi Shrestha** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

.....

**BishnuBahadur Khatri**

Thesis Supervisor

Date: March 07, 2017

2073/11/24



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY  
त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय  
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
ग्रामीण विकास केन्द्रीय विभाग

विभागीय प्रमुखको कार्यालय  
कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं, नेपाल ।  
Office of the Head of Department  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Date मिति.....

## APPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled **Child Labour in Small Hotel, Restaurant and Teashop of Pyuthan Municipality Pyuthan District** submitted by **DhanLaxmi Shresthain** partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

### Evaluation Committee:

.....  
Prof. Dr. Prem Sharma  
External Examiner and  
Head of the Department  
Central Department of Rural Development

.....  
BishnuBahadur Khatri  
Supervisor

Date: March 16, 2017

2073/12/03

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## ABSTRACT

A thesis conducted in **Child Labour in Small Hotel, Restaurant and Teashop of Pyuthan Municipality Pyuthan District**. The main objectives of the study to find out the socio economic condition of the child labours in small hotels , restaurant and tea shop This study on child labours in small hotel restaurant and tea shops is the outcome of field survey conducted in words of Pyuthan municipality of Pyuthan district. The present study covers 35 child labours of hotel and restaurant & tea shops. The small hotel, restaurant & tea shop work is one of the most visible and hazardous forms of child labour. Both qualitative and quantitative data have been used in this study taking 35 respondents (child labour) by purposive sampling procedure.

About 40% belonged to age group between below 12 years and 60 percent of the total children belong to below 13 to 15 only. So, the maximum number of child labours was from age group 13 to 15 years. 14.28% female child labours working in sampled hotel and restaurants and 85.71 percent were boys. 35 respondents come from various ethnic/ caste group. Among these are Thapa, Magar, Gurung, Pun Magar, Bista, Kshetri, Bishwokarma, Nepali, Gharti Magar, Kumal, Sunar, etc. They were bound to work because of poverty. Out of the total respondents 20 percent of them left their house due to hard life in the village. In percent of the children migrate from their house due to ill treatment by their parents. 20 percent of child labours family income were sufficient for survival, 28.57 percent child labour's family income just sufficient for survival.

Lack of economic opportunities, low agriculture productivity, lack of alternative income sources, hard life, illiteracy, death of parents and poverty were the major push factors for these ethnic groups to leave their ancestral place and join in the hotels and restaurants for their survival.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDE	:	Central Department of Economics
CONCERN	:	Concern for Children and Environment
CRC	:	Child Rights Convention
CWA	:	Child workers in Asia
CWIN	:	Child workers Concerned Centre in Nepal
GOs	:	Government Organizations
DDC	:	District Development Committee
HMG	:	His Majesty's Government
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
INGO	:	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPEC	:	International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour
ITUC	:	International Trade Union Confederation
NHDR	:	Nepal Human Development Report
SAARC	:	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SACCS	:	South Asia Coalition on Child Servitude
SC	:	Save the Children
UK	:	United Kingdom
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	:	United National Children's Fund
USA	:	United States of America
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WDR	:	World Development Report
WFCL	:	Worst Forms of Child Labour

# CHAPTER - ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Child Workers in Nepal is a non-governmental organization working as an advocate for children's rights, and supporting child labourers, street children, children being exploited sexually, and child victims of violence. Its objective is to protect the rights of children in Nepal. It was established in 1987, when an informal group of students at Tribhuvan University, taking a lead from Child Workers in Asia (CWA), investigated the conditions of street children in Kathmandu. As a watchdog in the field of child rights in Nepal, CWIN acts as a voice for disadvantaged and exploited children, through lobbying, campaigning and pressuring the government to protect and promote children's rights, and to end exploitation, abuse and discrimination against children (<http://www.cwin.org.np/about/introduction.htm>).

The incidence of child labour in Nepal is relatively high compared with other countries in South Asia. According to data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and other national surveys, Nepal has 34% of its children between the age of 5 and 14 who are involved in child labour, compared with 12% in the South Asia region as a whole. There are more female than male child labourers, and the situation is worse in rural than urban areas. In 2010, 44% of children age 5 to 14 were involved in child labour activities in the mid- and far-western regions of Nepal. According to the Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS) in 2008, 86.2% of children who were working were also studying and 13.8% of the children work only. Most children (60.5%) work up to 19 hours in 2008, while 32.2% worked 20 to 40 hours a week and 7.3% worked for more than 40 hours in a week. This trend is consistent in both rural and urban areas. In the 2003/2004 Nepal Living Standards Survey Statistical Report Volume II, it was found that children from the poorest consumption quintile has the highest percentage (18.7%) of children who worked for more than 40 hours a week as compared with the rest of the consumption quintile.

According to Ray (2004), child schooling and child labour force participation rates are negatively correlated as there is a trade-off between the two variables. Thus, an increase in labour hours would mean lesser time for schooling, and lesser work hours equals to an increase in time spent for schoolin.

In the context of child labor, a working definition of a 'child' may be a person below the general limit of 15 years or in special circumstances 14 years set by the minimum, Age convention. Child labor means a person in the age groups 5-14 employed for hire rewards on a full time basis and includes a self-employed child and a child assisting his/her parent in their occupation for two or more hours a day ( CWIN, 2012).

Child labor in Nepal is not a new phenomenon. The child labor situation in Nepal is said to be worsening as development activities are being expanded. Migration of children to urban areas for employment is aggravating the child labor situation. However, there was not much concern over the practice and use of child labor in Nepal before 1990, when world summit for children highlighted the need of elimination of child labor from respective countries for healthy development of the childrenCurrent condition of Nepal declared the federal Democratic state of Nepal with seven states. Nepal is further divided in to 75 administrative districts Nepal currently has 217 municipalities (including 1 metropolis, 12 sub metropolis) and 3157 village development committees (VDC) are considered as rural and municipalities are considered as urban area of the country.

According to National populations census 2011, the annual growth rate of populates is 1.35 percent and total population has recorded about 26.5 million with say ration 94.2. According to National populations concuss 2011, the annual growth role of populations s 1.35 percent as total population has recorded about 26.5 million with say ration 94.2

According to population census 2011, there are 2, 64.94,504 people on Nepal and the population of 0 to 14 years age are 92,43248 which is 34.88 percent of total population. The total population of o-14 years of Age comprises 50.95 percent for male are 49.05 percent for female children. And the populating of under 16 are 39.8 percentage.

Today's children are the future of the nation. So, they should get ample opportunity to develop themselves physically as well as mentally. On the other hand education is the most important components for the development of a child but in Nepal percentage of the total children do not go to School (UNDP-2001) another important component for the development of child is nutrition. To assure a healthy mother should get sufficient hygienic food during pregnancy period. But in Nepal due to malnutrition the maternal mortality rate is 15 per 1000 live birth and 47 percentage of the children age less than 5 years are under weighted (UNDP, 1998).

According to the UN convention on the right of the child a child means 'Every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child majority is attained earlier (UN1989) The ILO Convention 182 defined the child on article 2 as the term 'child' shall apply total persons under the age of 18 (ILO1999). In this way in Nepal according to the constitution of 18 years are known as adult and they have voting Right. It means people under 18 years are known as children and according to children's Act (first amend must 1997) and labour Act (first amendment 1997) of Nepal the group of under the age of 16 years old person are known as children. According to this law, the person below the age of 14 years are strictly prohibited to work as labour but the children the age between 14-16 years can work only when they get facilities like less working hour, 6 hour per day not more than 36 hour per week. In this way if they work 3 hour continuously they must get rest for half an hour But still this law is only in paper or not in practice.

Nowadays child labour in Nepal is being considered very seriously. It was deeply rooted in most part of the country. Traditionally children in Nepal are involved in agriculture, domestication, of animals, handicraft, and other employment's. Many children are compelled to migrate in town to search of employment following the tragic calamity in their life corrupted social relationship; children work in small towns & large cities are increasing continually. These working children are largely increasing in Kathmandu alone (CWIN, 2011).

According to ILO, 1996 the main factors contributing of child labour have been identified be:

1. Poverty
2. Social customs, values and attitude
3. Illiterate of parents
4. lack of access to education for children
5. Agrain relation
6. Migration from rural to urban areas
7. Family disharmony and diminishing family support
8. Trafficking of girls with the country and across the border and inadequate enforcement of labor and criminal law.

UN had declared the year 1979 as an international children year following this declaration may NGOS and INGOS have started to work in the field of child labour. The growing numbers of NGOS/INGOS, working in this field, indicate seriousness of this problem. But unfortunately, only a little has been done up to now. It is because there is always a large gap between the plain ad planning institutions Even though money institution and individuals have tried to reduce this problem but the problems in the developing countries like Nepal is increasing rapidly.

So this study has attempted to find out the percent condition of child labour works in small hotel and teashop of Pyuthan municipality, Pyuthan and to highlight their socioeconomic condition. This study also attempts to overcome the shortcomings other studies and identify the option to manage child labour and expect ted to help to mage the excising situation as well as to reduce, the size of child labour.

## **1.1 Statement of the Problem**

Child labour in hotel industry is emerging issues of today's world especially in developing world. Child labour is always the cheapest labour. That is the attraction. Children are targeted for non-skilled labour intensive work. Employers have no fear of children, docile and easily

controlled, demanding rights or organizing. Not only the numbers of working children increasing, but also their working conditions are worsening. Working for long hours for low or no wages under condition, damaging to their health, safety and development is common for children

Child labor is a serious problem in many developing countries. Even though the incidence of child labor is decreasing, many children are still losing both their childhood (due to their early start in the labor market) and their future (due to their lack of education) (Hindman, 2009). Many nongovernmental organizations (NGOS) and other institutions are working in the field of child labor, trying to reduce and eventually eliminate the phenomenon. It might appear that rich countries are pointing their fingers at the developing world by trying to tell them how inhumane their practice is, but we do not have to go far back in history before we find child labor more or less everywhere in, what is now, the developed world.

Children are an integral part of society. Without children we cannot imagine the existence of the world nor can we think of any new creation. The development of nation depends upon the development of children. If they are facilitated with affection, love and health, they grow in proper way and become good citizens and contribute to the nation. The creation of happy and crime free society depends on the sound environment for children. So children need to be well nurtured, educated rather than making them a bread earner.

Today children are the future of the nation. If they are facilitated with required elements then they can group in proper way. Only after that they can contribute in the development of a nation. If the children become labourers, then country cannot hope a creative contribution for them because when child become a labourer, he/she suffers for various problem during the childhood which hinders the physical and mental development of the children. These problems even may lead them to wards criminal activities.

In Nepal there is an increasing trend of migration of child labour form rural to urban areas i.e. from agriculture to non agriculture sector generally child labour in hotel and teashop can be viewed as a normal phenomenon in Nepal, but is a serious socio problem. Nationally and internationally; the child labour is becoming a server problem in developing countries

including Nepal. The present study is directed to surface the picture of child labour parentally existing and its associated problems. The preset case study in shall hotels restaurants and tea shops is guided by following research.

- i. What is the socio economic background of child labour working at small hotels, restaurant and teashop?
- ii. What is the educational status of child workers?
- iii. How did they become labour?
- iv. What suggestions could be recommenced for the improvement of the workers?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The following are the main objectives of the study

- i. To find out the socio economic condition of the child labours in small hotels , restaurant and tea shop
- ii. To examine the educational status of the child labours.
- iii. To trace out the existing situation of child labour working in hotels and restaurants.
- iv. To find out the factors affected them to leave home.

### **1.4 Signification of the Study**

Child Rights including right of protection and right of development are exploited by the existing child labour in the country the right of protection describes that every child deserves protection against discrimination, exploitation, misbehave and insulting behaviors, hazards works on separation from the parents. According to right of development every child has a right to attended education entertainment, supporting activities, and health care facilities etc which are essential to maintain reasonable quality of life.

The magnitude and incidence of child labour is quite large in Nepal and is increasing and rapidly owing to lack of authentic and comprehensive research, however there are feudal studies among them the majority of which have focused on quantification of number of child workers exploitation. This study has focused one abdicating the child labour without



considering the development of viable options and the economic consequences of eradication of child labour.

So, this study has helped to find out the conditions of child labour in Nepal. The study has been significant in different ways, such as to search the remedies of problem faced by hotel child labours for planners and policy makers of NGOS, INGOS, GOS, researchers and civil society. It has also helped to manage the existing situations as well as to reduce the number of child labour in this sectors.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

For any study it is necessary to specify its Limitations. The most important parts of such study are the time factor and financial consideration. And these factors constitute the limitation of each study. So the study is limited only in Pyuthan municipality of Pyuthan district where a large number of child labour are working in small hotels, restaurants and tea shops. This study only includes the child labours less than 15 years of age. And this study is not a Universal study because it covers very small area of Pyuthan district. The research study presents the child labours employed in small hotels, restaurants and tea shops. So this study does not cover big hotels, big restaurants and other sectors where child labour is prevalent as well.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The present study has been organized into six main chapters. The first chapter is concerned with introduction of the study, dealing with the background, objectives, research problems and the significance of the study.

The second chapter is devoted to literature review. This chapter deals with the review of the available literatures. Studies on child labours in Nepal and outside Nepal have been reviewed in this chapter.

Likewise third chapter deals with research methodology applied to collect the necessary data required for the study along with the brief glimpse of approach to the study. And chapter four deals with the location of study area.

The fifth chapter is the analysis and presentation of the data obtained in field survey. It is also the main part of the research.

Finally, chapter six summarizes the major findings with conclusion and recommendations. Appendices and bibliography are also presented at the end of this thesis.

## **CHAPTER - TWO**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The review of the literature is a vital and obligatory part of any research which helps to gain useful and background information about the problem over the study for the proposed research work the literature review was done through conceptual reveal in which different books, journals , previous research works, reports, arts, articles, plan and policies and published and unpublished written documents related to the subject were reviewed ad review of empirical study was done while contacting the research work.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Review**

##### **2.1.1 Definition of Child Labour**

The definition of child labor, as based on purely economic indicators given by the ILO, is somewhat problematic. It takes into account activities where production is aimed for the market, rather than considering all activities where the output is for the worker's own consumption. Likewise, this definition only considers work that is paid. This means that children working as paid domestic servants are considered as child laborers, whereas children working in their own household doing household chores (which could be the same type of work as domestic servants), are not considered to be child laborers (Bhukuth, 2008).

Within a household, there are several factors that determine whether the decision is made to make the child work or not. An indisputable fact is that poverty is one of the main reasons why children work (Basu and Tzannatos, 2003). Other household characteristics that are important for this decision are the balance of power within the household (Basu and Ray, 2002) and time preference (the extent to which the household prefers present consumption to future consumption). In addition, a household's decision may be influenced by educational opportunities in its area or by the social protection available in its country (Gilligan, 2003).

##### **2.1.2 Child Labour in the World**

In South Asia, reliable and nationwide data is available for very few forms of violence against children. All dimension of violence in different setting have not been studied comprehensively. Certain area have been better covered than others, albeit assessments as to what areas are more researched than others is essentially a subjective view; each actor believes that their focus area is less researched. Available information tends to be limited in scope in terms of geographical areas covered and sample size. Estimation of changing trends is difficult because the studies are either occasional or provide anecdotal information. Crime related data being compiled in all countries although limited to reported cases provides some information on violence against children but the level of desegregation is uneven. Increased crime statistics signify higher awareness level with lower threshold for reporting rather than increased prevalence. Nonetheless, there is statistical evidence about female feticide and infanticide, largely derived from abnormal demographics on female-male sex ratios in certain countries and districts in South Asia. Mandatory reporting is not common in the region. (UNICEF, 2005).

The issue of child labour is globe has been quite critical and gaining new dimension in recent times, despite this fact there are only a few empirical and comprehensive studies conducted on this issue.

Labour in South Asia: Towards a UNICEF strategy a publication by UNICEF ROSA defines child hood and it should be based on biological and psychological requirement of children by different age group the reading considers a need of discussion which will after scientific reasons to determine the ages at which certain types of work cannot be performed without hindering the physical social & emotional growth of eh child. It explains the three major interventions poverty alleviation, primary education and improvement of coping skills-can play every important and deceive role in strengthening the community and family capacity to manage their own resource in the based interest of eh children eventually stimulating significant shift of children from work to learning Despite these revealing facts the reading evaluations is unable to direct and suggest eh sole of state in fulfilling these needs.

A report (Report of Amsterdam conference in motherland on 26 and 27 February, 1997) entitled on combating the most inalienable form of child labour a global challenge put the view that the exploitation of children is a violation of their human right and gross waste of human potential child labour is one of the main sources of child exploitation and abuse in the world today. The programme developed by the conference was to focus on key areas such as education, enactment and enforcement of child labour, legislation as well as poverty alleviation.

ILO (1996) referred to adopt appropriate legislature and administrative measures for restricting the world of children and young person less than 18 years of age ILO has categorized work into general light & dangerous. It has categorized countries into: developed and developing for developing countries age limit was 14 years or more 12 years or more and 18 years or more for general, light and dangerous work respectively. The limit for developed countries was 15 years or more, 13 years or more and 18 years or more for general, light and dangerous work respectively.

Given the lack of systematically collected data, any comment on the situation and trends on violence against children in South Asia need to be made with great caution. Nonetheless, available researches, assessments and survey suggest that children in South Asia are at risk of many forms of violence in different context and setting. There is also lack of comprehensive knowledge about interventions that work well in south Asian context. The following matrix summarizes some general observation about violence in different settings.

A study has done by CWIN on the Domestic Child Workers. The report shows that 55655 domestic child labour in various urban areas of Nepal. Study presents five strategies for solving the problems of domestic child labour “Far away from home CWIN, 2000” survey study in child migrant workers in the Kathmandu valley. Why children leave home, exploitation at work, case studies state that working children could earn a reasonable income and even attend school if they could work for shorter hours in caring family setting and properly implementing national standards and legislation to guarantee their rights would greatly advance their cause. But in reality, child domestic constitute and invisible workplace

that almost totally lacks legal protection. Exploited children are not aware or empowered enough to insist on their human right- only responsible adults can make a difference. (CWIN, 2000).

### **2.1.3 Child Labour in Nepal**

In Nepal mass of the people are still uneducated, unemployed and wanting in other basic animate of life like in any others poor Asian countries. The report of director general of the Seventh Asian Regional Conference says:

Asian people are suffering from Malnutrition and food supplied available to the bulk of people are insufficient for their physical well being and their diets are monotonous, mineral and fats. General health condition is extremely bad. Effort should be made to increase the number of children going to school. Primary level education has been increasing rapidly in relation to population growth. Even then half of the children of primary school age do not attend school. In Asia the rural people are not conscious to teach their children than the urban people.

This clearly shows that the people in rural areas are very poor. This could be one of the reasons of migration to urban areas. In Nepal this has been identified as one of the important reasons of excessive migration of child labour Okada and Rana observed:

Most of the child beggars or originated in the rural areas of the valley of Kathmandu although the hill areas, especially the eastern Hills Representing is low from western hills and the Terai. The factors suggest that the presence of beggars in Kathmandu urban, where most are found, is not only a reflection of economic condition in the places of origin but also accessibility to the urban areas. In other words, the low representation in Kathmandu of child beggars from Terai, but also possibly due to the fact that urban areas exist in the Terai.

When the children find it unable to get enough food in homes due to poor economic condition, they leave their homes search of jobs. Some children leave their homes to fulfill their personal needs and some to help their family economically. Therefore, every year

hundred of children leave their homes for Kathmandu. The family when it is unable to maintain itself above the starvation level makes its children work for wages outside the house. The fundamental problem in this connection, therefore, seems to be the problem of increasing the family income. This sort of economic causes has made very bad impact upon the literacy. Because a family which does not have enough income cannot afford to give education which will otherwise make two fold impact.

An artisan cannot afford to educate these words though education is free. For him an uneducated child is an asset, desire to be educated becomes a double liability because a) loss of earning if the child did not work, b) expenditure on education. Pant has observed that the farmers usually don't send their children in School because a) they have no consciousness to educate their children, b) the children can be used as substitute labour in the farm, c) it costs a lot to educate the children, and d) they do not want to send if the school is far from their residence. The children have to work hard irrespective of their age. Thus, it is said that the problem can be best solved by solving the poverty instead of looking at child labour as a mentioned reason. So, the problem of elimination of child labour is a problem of elimination of mass poverty. Parents are forced to make their children to work because they cannot support the family with their earnings and children supplement family earnings and the burden of the large family reduced. In this context, National Commission of Labour of India states: The employment of children is indeed more of an economic problem than anything else.

Nevertheless, we consider denial opportunities to children for their proper physical development and education to be an issue of a serious nature keeping in view the large interests of the society, while the economic difficulties are real, a way has to be found to give the child the necessary education in his more respective years. We feel this can be insured by fixing the employment hours of children, so as to enable them to attend to schooling. Where the number of children is adequate the employers, with the assistance of the state governments to combine work with the education.

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

Timsena (1986) has concluded that child labour is a worldwide problem. And it is a burning problem of our society also. The study found that there were two factors which compelled children to work poverty on the supply side was pushing factor where cheap labour was pulling factor on demand side.

Sanju (2003) has conducted study on child labour in restaurant tea shop in Nepal which was the outcome of field survey conducted in 19 districts of Nepal representing all geographical data, involving direct contact with 548 child workers and observation of more than 300 children at work. The study has concluded that the majority of children fall within the 14 to 16 years age group, the average of all is 13.5 years about 95% of them were boys where highest number come from Chhetri families (28%) 32% were from back work communities and 7% from Dalit community is only 5% were attending school while working. More than 42% children were school drop outs for restaurant work due to poverty. Most of child labour was illiterate (70%) Among (80%) both parents were alive but most of them were 71% illiterate, where 51% of their primary family occupation was agriculture but without energy low for survival. Majority of child labours (94%) were working on a monthly wage parent basic while rest receives no wages apart from meals two times a day. The average monthly earning per child was RS. 519 while RS 330 was the average expenditure more than 55% of child labours were managing their income themselves. Though their income was very low, 65% of them had saving habits, research report Finally concluded that 95% of child labour didn't have any idea about child right ILO/IPEC.(1995) Vol. I on "child labour in Nepal" Contains the exploitative form of child labour in Nepal the report argues the child labour is a consequence of the feudal and holding system which is still a bitter reality of many third world countries, for the elimination of child labour ministry of labour and transport management HMG child labour elimination programme has designed a national plan on child labour(2002). This draft explains the lack to address the problem of child labour which is one of the reasons why the issues have reminded ever expanding. In view of these circumstances in Nepal ILO/ IPEC has developed the strategy time bound program in collaboration with government Despite the effect made by HMG and ILO/IPEG the implementation of the programs/ policies is in vain.



Nakate (2011) if the child labor facts and statistics are taken into consideration, the period prior to and during the Industrial Revolution was one of the darkest in the history of mankind. Some of the child exploitation practices of this period continue even in today's world. During the period of Industrial Revolution, child laborers were paid only 10-20 per cent wages as that of adult workers. Abandoned children and orphans were sold as 'popular apprentice' : these children worked without any payment. Those who tried to escape/run away used to be whipped. In worst cases, the practice of riveting irons on the ankles was used.

Upadhaya (2013) in her thesis entitled "Sociological Study of Child Labours in Hotel Industries in Kathmandu". The main objectives of the study are to find out the causes of child migration from rural areas to Kathmandu and its socio economic consequences them. She used is based on systemic random sampling technique by using lottery method. She adopt a reliable technique, the present study considered 100 number of child laborers working in restaurant in city Mitranagar and New Bus park area and the 16 percentage of the total number of restaurant have been considered for study.

This is found out that the encouragement for child laborers is also the contribution of immigrated hill farmers. The poor economic conditions, lack of initiative to educate the children, family trouble in the source areas are the basic responsible factors to encourage the child migration and child laborers. Lack of educational opportunity does not seem to be a major factor in encouraging children to leave their villages. Majority of the children's villages have schools. But in spite of this fact, they tend to leave their villages. Most of the children belonged to the family of farmers where there is high dependency ratio. This resulted in economic pressure. Thus the poor economic condition is the basic reason for migration of a child in his early ages. Though poor economic condition has played primary role in forcing them to seek for jobs in urban areas, but one of the peculiar reason is the encouragement of their friends who return from cities for holidays. Though they experience poor economic situation, but they are allured by the glitters of the city, when the friends communicates about this and migrate from the village in the pursuit of better life.

The working condition of the restaurants is very poor and unhealthy. They work for sixteen hours a day without any standard rest. The salary is also insignificant and rarely can they save money to send their homes. The sanitation and clothes is also very poor. The master's treatment is very bad as they have no fear if the children leave their restaurants. Because the number of children who are in search of jobs are obviously more. Besides, elder workers also exploit these children in terms of performance of works. This has led to high rate of turnover. The average earning increases with the age of a particular child. It is also found out that an increase in working hour causes a decrease in remuneration of the child labour.

Tiwari (2013) in his thesis "Situation of Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurant: A Case Study of Mahendra Highway in Chitwan District". The general objective of this study is to assess the current understanding of the situation of child labour in hotels & restaurants of highway site. The study shows that children have to do all kind of work in the hotel/restaurant like cooking, cleaning tables, washing plates, serving meals etc. Most of the workers in this field have to work for more than 8 hours per day and 56 hours per week. Practice of child labour is widespread phenomenon in Nepal from ancient agrarian period to post modern period, and gradually this trend has been growing. The present study shows child labourers in hotel/restaurant are working under hazardous condition, exploitative condition as well as in unhealthy working environment.

Bhatta (2014) has conducted a thesis on Situation analysis of domestic child workers in Siddharthanagar municipality of Rupendehi district. The objective of the present study was to analyze the situation of domestic child workers in Siddharthanagar Municipality of Rupendehi district. The specific objectives of the study were to describe the socio-personal and family background of the children working as domestic workers, to analyze the living conditions of the child workers and to analyze the employment and working conditions of the child workers. The study was designed to describe the situations of the domestic child workers. Keeping in a view the objectives of the study, the design of the study was chosen as a descriptive design. The study presents the socio-personal characteristics, family background, working conditions, living conditions and social relations of the child workers in

descriptive terms. This study was conducted in a small town with a sample of 50 children working as domestic workers.

The study concluded the children working as domestic servants live in poor condition in the employers' house. The children are provided with the facility of free shelter. Majority have to adjust in different places, such as kitchen, drawing room, employer's son's room or employers daughter's room while larger number of them are fortunate to get a separate place for sleeping. Most of them used to sleep on wooden bed, some others on the mat on the floor and sofa set in drawing room. Scolding, beating, harassing is common types of punishment frequently faced by workers. This implies that the working children are not in comfortable position, or they are not feeling better except on getting the facilities of food and lodging. Health condition of some of them is not good. This is a consequence of child labor to their life. Somehow, their economic condition is better in urban area than in their original area. With regards to the incidence of injuries, it was observed during the field survey, usually children doing relatively hard work, such as carrying fire woods, gardening, kitchen gardening or rearing cattle used to get injured during the work.

Regmi (2016) has conducted a study on "Status of Child Workers in Hotel and Restaurant in Rupendahi District" The main objective of this study is to identify the socio-economic status of the Child labours in hotel/restaurants of Siddhartha municipality 12, Rupandehi, district. The specific objectives of the study were to find out the socio-economic status of employed children in hotel/restaurant, to examine the causes of leaving their home and To describe the present status and future hopes of child labour. Siddharthanagar municipality of Rupandehi district was selected as the study area. Descriptive research design was adopted to analyze the issues covered by the study. The study is based mainly on the primary sources of data collected from the study area by conducting a fieldwork. Universe of the study comprises all the children working as domestic servants in Siddharthanagar municipality area. Size of the universe is not known. Purposive and convenience sampling procedure were used for drawing a sample of 30 boys and 20 girls, making a total sample of 60 children.

Child worker has been facing various problems in their life. They have been working in unhygienic environment and uncertain long working hours at very low cost. There is not provided proper hygienic food and health check up facility by their employers. Due to the unhygienic food and water, they are in high risk of diseases. There is not found rest time and holiday. Physically and mentally the working children are being exploited by employer and abused by customers.

## **CHAPTER-THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

To achieve the main objectives of this study and to make a systematic study of the above mentioned problem certain research procedure or methods have been applied, which are mentioned below.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research Design is the most important component of any Social research the basic objective of this study is to identify situation of child labour employed in small hotel, restaurant and tea shops in Pyuthan municipality. So mainly descriptive in nature, is used to attain the objectives of this study. This research design is descriptive research design.

#### **3.2 Site Selection**

This study has been conducted in Pyuthan municipality of Pyuthan district. The primary reason for selecting this area is that these places are densely populated with several small hotels, restaurant & tea shops. Pyuthan municipality ward no 2, ward no 3 ward no 4 ward No. 5 ward no 7. Ward no 8 ward 14, 15, 16 & 17 are selected as research area because this area covers main market area, bus stands, and trading areas where many small hotels, restaurants & tea shops are situated.

#### **3.3 Nature of Data**

Primary and secondary data were collected for the present study primary data are inevitable because of comprehensible analysis of situation of the study area that would accomplish its prime and for most objectives.

Besides, the various published on unpublished materials were equally consulted to the extent that the present study is related to.

### **3.4 Sample Size**

In the absence of the information of the total number of the child workers working in hotels, it was decided to interview the number of child workers and their employers that fulfill at least the minimum criteria of large sample. 35 child workers were selected by random sampling procedure using the fishbowl draw technique. Childrens' names were written on the slips of paper separately and those slips were kept in a box. They were drawn one by one until there were thirty five slips. In this way, 35 child workers from each hotel, restaurant and tea shop were selected. Hence in this study a total of 35 randomly selected child workers out of the 150 restaurant and tea shop .

### **3.5 Sampling Procedure**

For the purpose of present study, the term hotel has been used in the sense as general people here take in. These restaurants, tea shops, Mo: Mo: shops, coffee shops etc are grouped in hotel in this study.

The undertaken study has used simple random sampling for the purpose of selection of samples 15 respondents from small hotels, 15 small restaurants as 5 tea shops were selected randomly. And one child labour from each hotel was selected randomly. Whenever there were one or more child labours in the sampled hotels then the sampled unit was selected by lottery method by putting the name of the child labours in a cup . And each selected was interviewed with the help of structured questionnaire Hence, it was been assumed that the distribution of child workers is homogenous in different type of hotels. In total 35 child labours owners were interviewed with the help of structured questionnaire.

### **3.6 Techniques of Data Collection**

The following two approaches have been applied to collect data.

#### **3.6.1 Questionnaire Method**

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

#### **3.6.2 Non Participant Observation**

To know more detail about their attitude, behavior, physical, working & living condition, the non participate observation approach has been applied.

### **3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Data analysis is the most crucial constituent of any research work Data do not speak themselves unless and until the researcher categorizes manipulates and laces them in certain order so as to make them easily comprehensible the data collected through various methods and techniques was put together and analyzed in a separate chapter interpretation and analysis of data.

# **CHAPTER – FOUR**

## **STUDY SITE DESCRIPTION**

### **4.1 Pyuthan District in General**

Among the five development Region of Nepal, Pyuthan district belongs to the mid west development region according to feudalism this district is 5 No. Pradesh of the Rapti Zone. This zone comprises of five districts among which four falls in mountainous belt and falls in Terai belt. Pyuthan district is 250km west of Kathmandu in province No 5 Pyuthan covers an area of 4309 km with of 212484 in 2001 and 226796 in 2011 Pyuthan Khalanga is the district's administrative center | 28° No 82 50E/28.083° N 82.833° E/28.083 at about 800 m elevation, the Jhumrik Valley approaches the upper limit for Mingocs, however MadiKholra is lower citrus Asian

Pyuthan at an altitude & 28 degree to 28.083 degree North and a longitude of 82.50 degree to 82.833 degree east Sworgadwari lies in this district one of the most seen destination for Hindu pilgrims, whenever we talk about Sworgadwari Temple, we tell about the Guru Maharaj and his disciples of Sworgadawari. Sworgadwari Guru Maharaj was an incarnation of God, he spent his life mostly in Sworgadwari with his disciples, and there were also thousand of milking cows in Sworgadwari at that time which Guru Maharaj himself used shepherd during the day. There is a account of some of his followers trying to follow Guru Maharaj to check where he took all his cows and himself but they never could find him or his cows they referred to the tea as just too fast to catch-up so no one ever knew where Guru Maharaj used to go during the day with his cows. Before he left physical body, he gave some of his divine power to a few of his disciples on the day. Pyuthan was one of 24 small kingdoms in the ChaubiseyRajya, kingdoms in the ChaubiseyRajya confederation before Prithivi Narayan shah united modern Nepal in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century since Dang Deukhuri district to the south Salyan District to the west belonged to another confederation called BaiseRayja. Pyuthan was a western outpost of the Chaubisey and probably a defense perimeter defended by forts.



Pyuthan district today has two election Constituencies and is dividing into eleven 'Ilakas'. It is composed of 42 VDC 1 municipality the administration headquarter is situated in Khalanga that various instating including commercial institutions number to 30 registered NGO number to 290. It is surrounded by Dang district in the south and Salyan&Rolpa west Argakhanchi in east. According to district profile of Pyuthan, 2011.

## **CHAPTER-FIVE**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

This chapter presents the findings of the study, deals with the background characteristics, family status, education status and economic characteristics of child labor. All the necessary data have been collected from small hotel/ restaurants and tea shops in Pyuthan municipality. The data have been arranged in a systematic way to make up with the real situation of child labours employed in hotels and restaurants.

#### **5.1 Socio-Economic Status**

Child labour reflects the poor economic situation of the child developed societies. Many children leave their home due to economic reason as well as family and social constraints. Usually problems of the child labours start when agriculture income is not sufficient to sustain the whole families in the rural areas. It is because; there are only limited alternative employment opportunities in rural areas. In such a situation one of the viable opportunities is to send children in the urban level market. Some time they come with their own parents and relatives but some run away from the village without their parents consent. So, the migrations of child workers to the cities indicate that they are in search of a better livelihood, but the children end up with gently exploited and often experience a lifelong trauma. In this chapter an attempt has been made to analyze the data on social and demographic aspects of the child labours in the restaurants and hotels. The analysis covers socio-economic characteristics, family background, causes of migration, working conditions and attitude and future aspirations of the children.

##### **5.1.1 Age and Sex Composition of Child Labour**

During the field survey it was found that there were no any child respondents below the age of 7. This survey also revealed that most of the lower age group children belong to very poor families. Almost the lower age children said that they had bread and butter problem while they were with their family and hence they were bound to work due to malnourishment.

Almost all the children's physical growth was lot less than the normal growth of Nepalese children. So, they had seen to be younger than their actual age. Table 1 shows the distribution of sample children by their age group 5-8, 9-12, and 13-15 categories.

**Table 5.1 Age Composition of Child Labour**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Number of Child</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Below 12	14	40
2.	13 to 15	21	60
Total		35	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 5.1 shows that most of the children 40 percent belong to age group below 12 years and 60 percent of the children belong to age group below 13 to 15. So, the maximum number of child labours were from age group 13 to 15 years. It is because they acquire important occupational skills easily. Beside this, the older children get employment opportunities more than younger because they can work more than younger. Other reason may be that relatively older children can better serve the interest of the employers. Hence, the employers prefer to hire older children in comparison to younger once.

**Table 5.2 Sex Composition of Child Labour**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Boys	30	85.71
2.	Girls	5	14.28
Total		35	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows, that the 14.28% female child labours working in sampled hotel and restaurants and 85.71 percent were boys. This lower percentage of female child in sampled hotel and restaurants may be because boys were preferred by owners, then the girls. But female child labours are easily found as domestic servants street children, carpet weavers etc. considering this, it looks like the owners of the hotels and restaurants prefer boys to girls.

### 5.1.2 Ethnic/ Caste Composition of Child Labour

The field study shows that the 35 respondents come from various ethnic/ caste group. Among these are Thapa, Magar, Gurung, Pun Magar, Bista, Kshetri, Bishwokarma, Nepali, GhartiMagar, Kumal, Sunar, etc. The table below presents the ethnic/ caste composition of respondents.

**Table 5.3 Ethnic/ Caste Composition**

S.N.	Ethnic/ Caste Group	Number	Percentage
1.	ThapaMagar	7	20
2.	Gurung	5	14.28
3.	Bista	4	11.42
4.	Poudel	4	8.57
5.	GhartiMagar	3	8.57
6.	K.C.	3	5.71
7.	Rokka	2	5.71
8.	Kumal	2	5.71
9.	Pun Magar	2	2.85
10.	Sunar	2	2.85
11.	Bishwokarma	1	2.85
12.	Nepali	1	2.85
Total		35	100

*Source: Filed Survey, 2016*

The above table shows that the majority of child labours in the field survey were ThapaMagar (20%). After ThapaMagar, children from B.K., Nepali, Sunar were dominant which comprised of (8.57%) of total respondents. Gurung comprises (14.28%) of total respondents followed by Poudel (11.42%), Bista (11.42%), KC (8.57%), Gharti (8.57%), Rokka (5.7%), Kumal (5.71%), Pun Magar (5.71%).

Lack of economic opportunities, low agriculture productivity, lack of alternative income sources, hard life, illiteracy, death of parents and poverty are the major push factors for these ethnic groups to leave their ancestral place and join in the hotels and restaurants for their survival. The number of respondents was highly dominated by the low caste and ethnic group whereas the number of high caste and advantaged group was very dominant.

### 5.1.3 Family Size

The level of education, culture, tradition, customs and religion are some of the factors that play a significant role to determine the size of family. Besides, economic condition also plays a vital role to determine family size. Uneducated and this study were from big families.

**Table 5.4 Family Size**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Family Size</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Up to 3	8	22.85
2.	4 to 6	10	28.57
3.	7 to 9	10	28.57
4.	10 to 12	7	20
		35	100.00

*Field Survey, 2016*

The collected information shows that only 22.85 percent are in up to 3 members, family size category. Similarly, 28.57 percent are in family size of 4 to 6, 28.57 percent are in family size of 7 to 9 and 20 percent are in 10 to 12 family size categories respectively. This shows that the most of the children are not from the small family. They are from big and moderate sized family. This shows nuclear family structure is not prevalent in the rural areas where the economy is based upon agriculture. The poverty ridden family with relatively large size family cannot afford significant food, clothing and other basic necessities of life. The condition is further aggravated by the lack of economic resources and alternative income. This situation leads the children to leave the home and seek work in urban areas.

### 5.1.4 Parents Alive or Dead

Children are forced to work to support their parents. For instance, if the parents cannot work or earn and if they do not have any alternative sources of income in that situation children are bound to work and support their parents. One or both of the parents death leads to fulfill the vacancy by step parents, which is one of the main reasons for driving children out of their homes. This observation may not be true in all cases because most of the respondents of the study had their both parents alive. But, it is almost definite that death of any one of the parents brings stress and strain beyond the management of the child and if finally invites family dissolution.

**Table 5.5 Parents Alive or Dead**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Father alive	25	71.42
2.	Father dead	10	28.57
Total		35	100.00
1.	Mother alive	30	85.71
2.	Mother dead	5	14.28
Total		35	100.00

*Field survey, 2016*

This study shows that 28.57 percent of the child labours have no father and 14.28 percent of the child labour has no mother. It signifies that the loss of mother is more likely to drive the children away from their home for work. But the hard fact is that though the percents are alive, still a significant number of children are running out of their home for labour works.

### **5.1.5 Parent's Occupation**

The findings reveal that the main occupation of child labour family was agriculture. The table below presents the family occupation of the respondents.

**Table 5.6 Parent's Occupation**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Farming	15	42.85

2.	Wage labour	12	34.28
3.	Domestic servant	5	14.28
4.	Service	2	5.71
5.	Business	1	2.85
Total		35	100.00

This study shows that 42.85 percent of the parents were found doing farming work, 34.28 percent were found engaged in wage labour, 14.28 percent in domestic servant, 5.71 percent were in service and 2.85 percent was found to be in business respectively.

## 5.2 Educational Status

### 5.2.1 Parent's Education

Ignorance is the night of mind and night without moon and stars and there is no cure for it rather than the education, so there could be no clue against the education. Education at the same time is a guiding factor to push other towards education and more especially in case of parents and children. Unless the majority of the people are educated the development of the nation is impossible. Illiteracy in society causes many social problems. It is also one of the factors to contribute in the creation of child labour. The table presented below gives the child labour's parent's literacy percentage:

**Table 5.7 Educational Status of Parents**

Level of Education	Number	Percent
Illiterate	15	42.85
Under SLC	12	33.6
SLC pass	5	14
Above 10+2	3	8.4
Total	35	100%

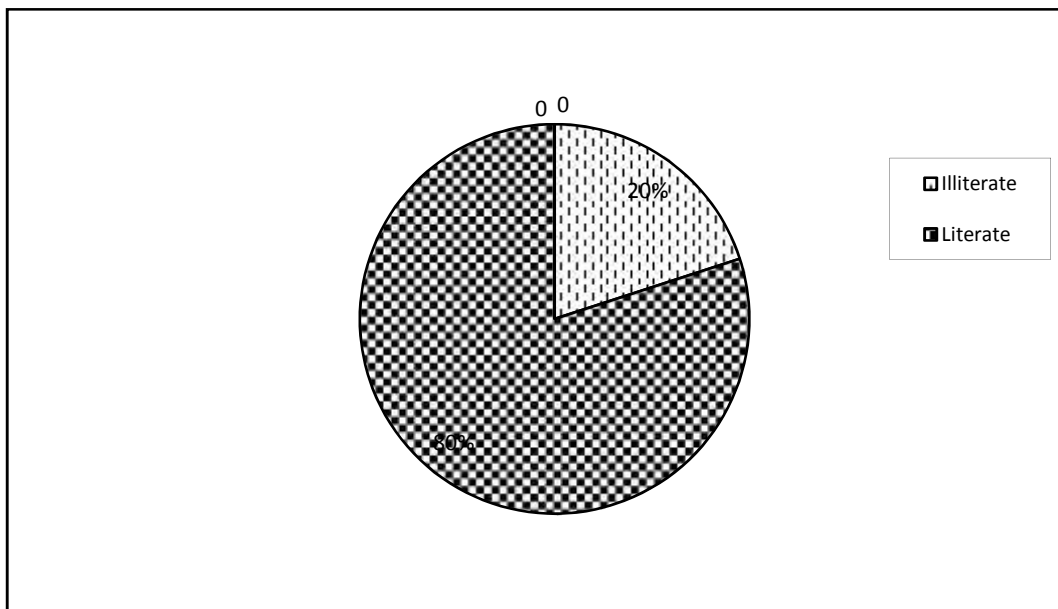
*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

The above table shows that, 42.85 parents were illiterate, 33.6 are under SLC, 8.4 are Intermediate level. From the table the literacy rate is 58.15 percent. It is more than national literacy rate of Nepal.

### 5.2.2 Educational Status of Child Labours

Education is essential in order to be liberating from all sorts of exploitation and oppressions. Education is the most important component for the development of child. Children are categorized in the following chart.

**Figure No. 1 Educational Status of Child Labour**



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



### 5.2.3 Views of Child Labours Towards Education

The study reveals that 52.85 percent of the dropped out children want to continue or rejoin the school if any chances is offered. Most of them have an intention to collect money and go back to home and rejoin their study which is real is quite unlikely. 38 percent of child labours they are currently doing and do not have any thoughts of rejoining school. Rests of the 20 percent have never been admitted to school and they have no idea of schooling and about education so there can't be any question regarding their willingness about studying.

### 5.2.4 Cases of Drop-out/ Not Joining School

This study shows that the poverty and financial constraints faced by the family are the primary reasons experienced by the children for not joining or dropping out of their children from school. It was found that most of the respondents blame the poverty for their hindrance for education. Similarly, negligence of the parent was another vital factor for the drop outs. Most of the children were affected by their parent's death and some of them left out due to their own willingness.

**Table 5.8: Causes of Drop Out**

<b>Causes</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Poverty	21	60
Parent's Death	7	20
Negligence of parents	3	8.57
Personal unwell	2	5.71
Others	2	5.71
Total	35	100.00

Field survey, 2016

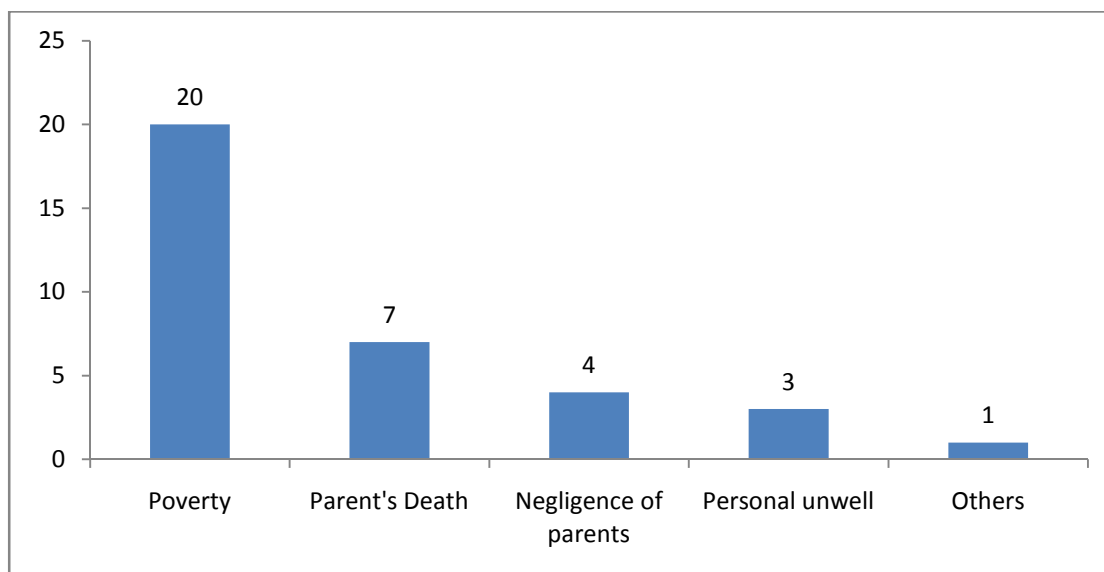
The above table shows that, 60 percent of the children were unable to drop out school due to poverty, 20 percent due to parent's death, 8.57 percent due to parents negligence, 5.71 percent due to personal un will and 5.71 were due to others causes.

### **5.3 Existing Situation of Child Labour**

#### **5.3.1 Reason Behind Leaving Home**

Poverty, home conflict, hard work at home etc are working as the decisive factors to enforce the children to migrate to urban areas in search of work and better opportunities. When agricultural income, which is the main source of income of most of the villagers, is not sufficient to sustain large families, villagers migrate to urban areas. Rural families migrate to urban areas because there is hardly any employment opportunity in the village. It is often said that some of the children come in the urban areas along with their family members. Sometimes rural children runaway from their home.

#### **Figure No. 5 Reason Behind Leaving Home**



The above figure above shows that 57 percent of child labours left home due to the unfavorable economic condition or insufficient basic necessities fulfillment of their family. They were bound to work because of poverty. Out of the total respondents 20 percent of them left their house due to hard life in the village. In percent of the children migrate from their house due to ill treatment by their parents.

### **5.3.2 Income Distribution of Child Labour's Family**

This study supports to the general assumption that child labours are directly related to the poverty of the family. Fulfillment of basic requirements of the children has been the obligation of their parents. The children of the under employed or unemployed parents and poor families must have to work for the family survival. Income less than sufficient to survive is one of the factors that forces children to work.

**Table 5.9 Income Distribution of Child Labour's Family**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Family Income</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Sufficient	7	20
2.	Just sufficient	10	28.57
3.	Insufficient	12	34.28
4.	Don't know	6	17.14
Total		35	100.00

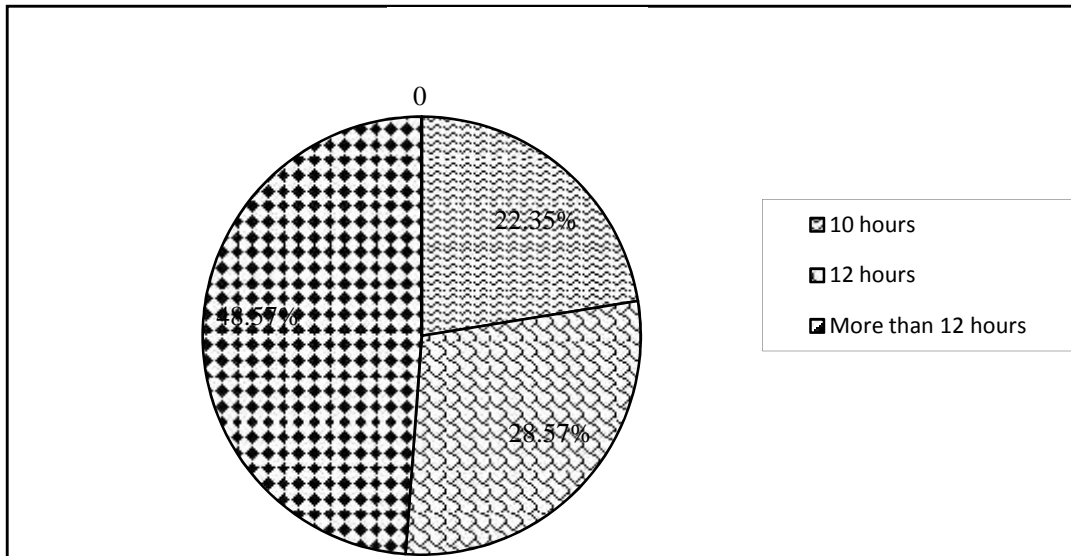
Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 5.13 shows that only the 20 percent of child labours family income is sufficient for survival, 28.57 percent child labour's family income just sufficient for survival. Data reveals that about 34.28 percent of the respondent's family have not sufficient for survival for whole year. 17.14 percent respondents reply that they don't know the income distribution situation of their family.

### **5.3.3 Nature of Work**

The working condition of child labour at hotel, restaurant is very miserable children had to work hard from early in the morning to late night. They serve the customers, collect and do not do the dishes clean. The children are assigned different type of work in hotel such as waiters, cleaners, books, dish washers etc. This researcher carried out the field survey during the monsoon season of Ashad. While observing the situation of child labour is most of hotels it is witnessed that during this season children home to work in severe chilly condition due to the lack of various necessities (warm clothing, shoes, etc). They look rough dressed, wearing damp clothes sad and wrinkled faces can be seen obviously with cramping frequently.

**Figure No. 3 Nature of Work**

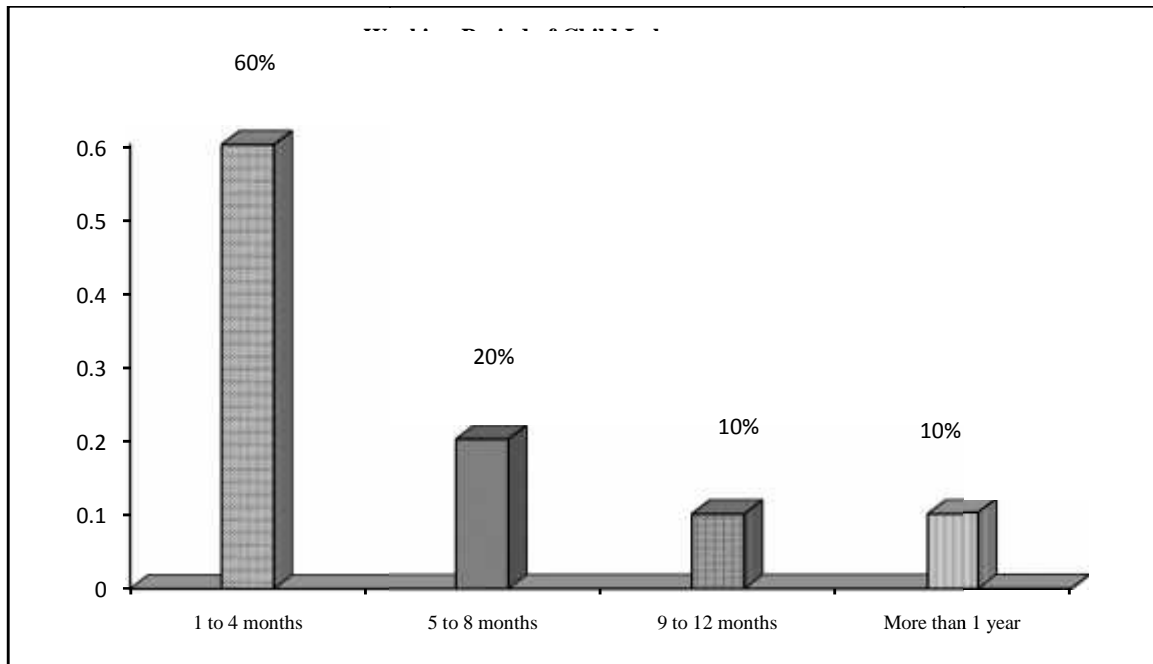


According to the above figure the study reveals that only 22 percent of the children are working for about 10 hours a day whereas 28.57 percent of the children were found to be working 12 hours a day whereas 48.57 percent children were found working more than 12 hours a day. The study reveals overwork is prevailing fact in most of the hotel, restaurants.

### **5.3.4 Working Period**

According to the table 5.15 it shows that the duration of work varies from one to four month, five to eight months, nine to twelve months and over one year depending on the children and nature of work.

**Figure No. 4 Working Period of Child Labours**

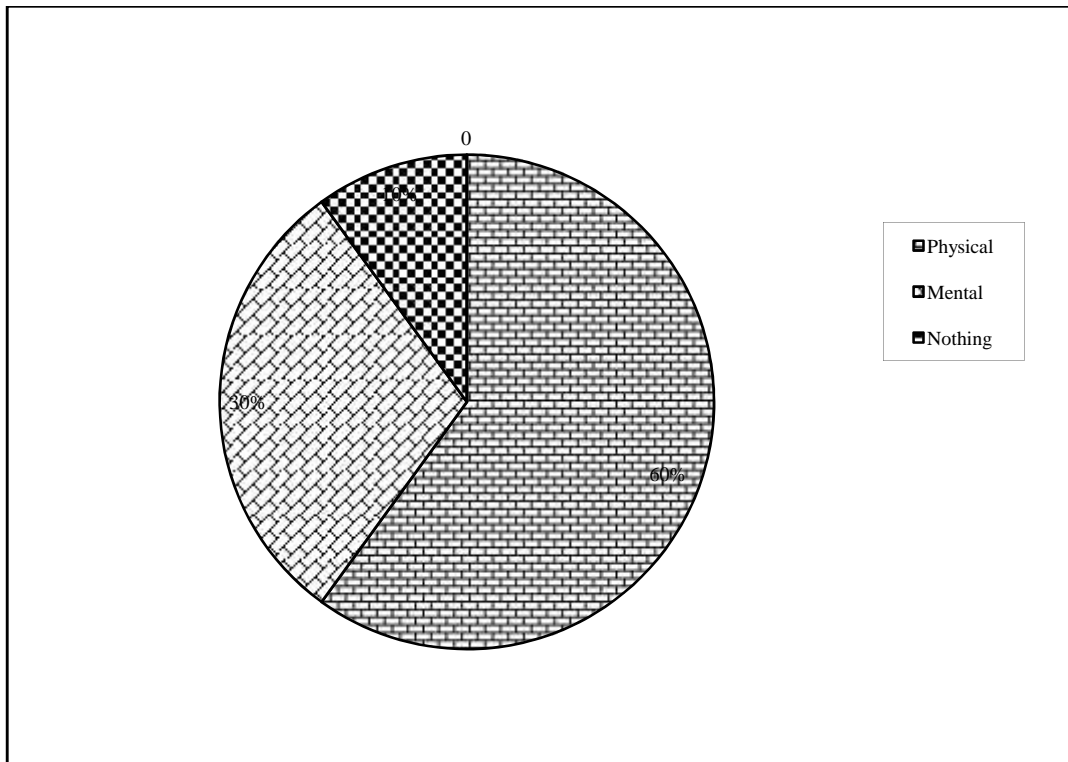


The study reveals that 60 percent of the children have been working for one month to four months; only 10 percent have experience of working for more than 1 year whereas 20 percent child had for 5-8 months. The figure shows that 10 percent children have worked in hotel for 9-12 months. This signifies that child labour job mobility is very high.

#### **5.4 Problems Faced by Child Labours**

Most of the working children in hotel and restaurants seemed to be facing various problems while questioned about problems at their work place, most of the children expressed no intention of disclosing any information that might be perceived as negative for their employment. From the study it is found that a lot of the workers are facing the problem of over work. They wake up early in the morning at 5 am and go to bed at around 10 pm. Only a few of the respondents answered that they have no any problem.

**Figure No. 5 Problems Faced by Child Labours**



The above figure shows that 5.16 show that 60 percent of the children are physically tortured whereas the 30 percent of the respondents are mentally abused. The rest of the 10 percent children experience no abuse. The observation shows that working children are not in comfortable position that means they are not feeling better way out in getting the facilities of fooding and lodging.

## CHAPTER-SIX

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study on child labours in small hotels, restaurants and tea shops is the outcome of field survey conducted in wards of Pyuthan municipality of Pyuthan district. The study covers 35 child labours of hotels and restaurants & tea shops. The small hotels, restaurants & tea shops work is one of the most visible and hazardous forms of child labour. All of the working children are found to have been living in bleak and deplorable conditions suffering from unhygienic working environment and long working hours at low pay. Both children and owners lack knowledge on the provision in national legislation, the children Act, UN convention on the right of the child and other ILO related conventions. This lacking of knowledge on legislation found to be the most vital causes for reinforcing child labour situation.

Both qualitative and quantitative data have been used in this study taking 35 respondents (child labour) by purposive sampling procedure. Descriptive and explorative research design was formulated regarding the nature of the study. observation was employed in collecting the qualitative data including few case studies the objective of this study are to examine the socio-economic condition of child labour in small hotels, restaurants and tea shops, to find out the education of child labour, to trace out the existing situation of child labours working in hotels and restaurants, to suggest relevant way outs for the betterment recommend measures for the improvement of their situation and to solve their problem. The summary of the finding is as follows.

- i. 40% belong to age group between below 12 years and 60 percent of the total children belong to below 13 to 15 only. So, the maximum number of child labours was from age group 13 to 15 years.
- ii. 14.28% female child labours working in sampled hotel and restaurants and 85.71 percent were boys.



- iii. 35 respondents come from various ethnic/ caste group. Among these are Thapa, Magar, Gurung, Pun Magar, Bista, Kshetri, Bishwokarma, Nepali, GhartiMagar, Kumal, Sunar, etc.
- iv. Majority of child labour in the field survey were ThapaMagar (20%). After ThapaMagar, children from B.K., Nepali, Sunar were dominant which comprised of (8.57%) of total respondents. There after Gurung comprised (14.28%) of total respondents followed by Poudel (11.42%), Bista (11.42%), KC (8.57%), Gharti (8.57%), Rokka (5.7%), Kumal (5.71%), Punmagar (5.71%).
- v. Only 22.85 percent are in up to 3 members, family size category. Similarly 28.57 percent, 28.57 percent, 20 percent are in 7 to 9 and 10 to 12 family size categories respectively.
- vi. 28.57 percent of the child labours are further less and 14.28 percent of the child labour is motherless
- vii. 42.85 parents were illiterate, 33.6 are under SLC, 8.4 are Intermediate level. From the table the literacy rate is 58.15 percent.
- viii. 52.85 percent of the dropped out children want to continue or rejoin the school if any chances is offered. 38 percent of child labours they are currently doing and do not have any thoughts of rejoining school.
- ix. 57 percent of child labours left home due to the unfavorable economic condition or insufficient basic necessities fulfillment of their family. They were bound to work because of poverty.
- x. Out of the total respondents 20 percent of them left their house due to hard life in the village. In percent of the children migrate from their house due to ill treatment by their parents.
- xi. 20 percent of child labours family income is sufficient for survival, 28.57 percent child labour's family income just sufficient for survival. Data reveals that about 34.28 percent of the respondent's family have not sufficient for survival for whole year. 17.14 percent respondents reply that they don't know the income distribution situation of their family.

- xii. 60 percent of the children have been working for one month to four months; only 10 percent have experience of working for more than 1 year whereas 20 percent child hard for 5-8 months.

## 6.2 Conclusions

Children are the determining stage of human life the development of country depends upon the development of children. Children are an important part of the nature without children, we cannot imagine the existence of the world nor can we think of any new creation s children are the rays of hope. So health, education, residence and healthy environment are the basic needs of every child. In spite of assuring these amenities', thousands of children in Nepal are struggling only for stomach. It is said that the problem of child labour, in Nepal, is principally due to the acute state of poverty of the people particularly in the rural areas. So most of the people of rural areas can not send their children to school, just because they can't afford the direct and indirect case of education for illiterate and financially weak people, the opportunity cost of educating their children is very high.

The problem of child labour is not conducive to build up a civil society and attain prosperity in future. The welfare of the children has been hindered by not implementing proper policies in this issue.

- ) Usually problems of child labour start when agriculture income is not sufficient to sustain the whole families in the rural areas. It is because; there are only limited alternative employment opportunities in rural areas. In such a situation one of the viable opportunities is to send children in the urban labour market.
- ) Female child labours are easily found as domestic servants street children, carpet weavers etc. considering this, it looks like the owners of the hotels and restaurants prefer boys to girls.
- ) Lack of economic opportunities, low agriculture productivity, lack of alternative income sources, hard life, illiteracy, death of parents and poverty are the major push factors for these ethnic groups to leave their ancestral place and join in the hotels and

restaurants for their survival. The number of respondents was highly dominated by the low caste and ethnic group whereas the number of high caste and advantaged group was very dominant.

- ) The poverty ridden family with relatively large size family cannot afford significant food, clothing and other basic necessities of life. The condition is further aggravated by the lack of economic resources and alternative income. This situation leads the children to leave the home and seek work in urban areas.
- ) It signifies that the loss of mother is more likely case to drive the children away from their home for work. But the hard fact is that though the parents are alive, still a significant number of children are running out of their home for labour works.
- ) In percent of the children migrate from their house due to ill treatment by their parents. Other causes were found to be the influence by the friends (6 percent) and some other reasons being 5 percent.
- ) The observation shows that working children are not in comfortable position that means they are not feeling better way out in getting the facilities of feeding and lodging.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

On the basis of the analysis and personal observation of the researcher of this study the following strategies are recommended to be undertaken to solve the problem of child labour.

- ) Poverty alleviation child labour is highly associated to poverty so government and non government organization should make efforts to poverty alleviation as soon as possible.

- ) Education support children are needed to be provided with educational support for school expenses, especially younger working children. A compulsory school attending system is required to minimize school dropouts.
- ) Avoid parental Negligence: significant number of children have left and not joined school due to parental negligence. To raise awareness, NGO, INGOS, and government policy. Rural and underdeveloped ethnic groups prone to supply child labor. On one hand they are poor so they could not afford school expensive.
- ) On the other hand, after completing school education they won't get job to tackle these problem first of all government should provide complete free education within breakfast fro back ward ethnic group. Secondary, if any of ethnic group has passed SLC should provide either scholarship for future education or job.
- ) Government family programme should cover poor and ethnic Group not only to control population growth but to minimize child labour problem as well.

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## APPENDIX

### HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES

Date:

#### A. General Information

1. Name of the Respondent:

2. Age:

3. Sex:

4. Home Address:

5. Caste/Ethnicity

#### B. Family Background

1. Total no. of family members:

a. Male:

b. Female:

2. Are Your parents live?

Father : a) Alive

b) Dead

c) Don't Know

Mother : a) Alive

b) Dead

c) Don't Know

3. Parents Education

Father : a) Literature

b) illiterate

c) Don't Know

d) Other

Mother : a) Literature

b) illiterate

c) Don't Know

d) Other

4. Do you have step parents?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

5. What is your monthly saving?

a. No saving

b. Around Rs. ....

6. What is the alternative source of family income?

- a. Farming
- b. Wage labour
- c. Share crops
- d. Parma
- e. others

**C. Problems**

1. Do you face any problems while staying here?

- a. Yes
- b. No

2. If yes, what type of?

- a. Overload of work
- b. Hitting/scolding by others
- c. Food & health problem
- d. Money not in time
- e. others,.....

3. Have you faced any harassment from anybody since working here?

- a. Yes
- b. No

4. If yes, who harasses you most?

- a. Owner
- b. Customer
- c. Senior workers
- d. Others

5. Do you have any family relation with your owner?

- a. Yes
- b. No

6. If yes, what relation? .....

7. Does your owner allow you to go home?

- a. Yes
- b. No

8. Are you happy with your work here?

- a. Yes
- b. No

**D. Migration**

1. What is the reason for leaving your home?

- a. Poverty
- b. Hard life in the village



- c. Domestic violence
- d. Migration of family
- e. For job opportunity
- f. For education opportunity
- g. Others.....

2. What was your previous job?

- a. Hotel
- b. Agro
- c. Domestic work
- d. Rag picking
- e. Others

3. Why did you leave your previous job?

- a. Difficult job
- b. Low wages
- c. No holiday
- d. Misbehaved by employer
- e. Others

**E. Work Profile**

1. What do you have to do here?

- a. Cooking
- b. Washing/cleaning dish
- c. Servicing
- d. All
- e. others

2. What is your working hour?

- a. Below 4
- b. 4-8
- c. 8-12
- d. Above 12

3. How long have you been working here?

- a. Below 6 months
- b. 6-12 months
- c. 1-1.5 years
- d. 1.5-2 years
- e. Above 2 years

4. Do you get your off time?

- a. Yes
- b. No

5. If yes, when?

- a. Weekly                      b. Fortnightly                      c. Monthly

**F. Wages/Salary and Expenditure**

1. Do you get wages?

- a. Yes                      b. No

2. How much Rs. do you earn in a month?

- a. 0-1000                      b.1000-2000                      c.2000-3000

3. Who keeps your earning?

- a. Myself                      b. Father                      c. Mother                      d. Others, .....

4. What are the other facilities including wages? .....

5. What are your expenses on?

- a. Food                      b. Clothes                      c. Entertainment                      d.Others

.....

**G. Education Status**

1. What is your educational status?

- a. Literate                      b. Illiterate

If 'yes' specify the class .....

2. Why did you leave your school?

- a. Work at home                      b. Personal was

c. Not sent by parentsd. other.....

3. If you are given opportunity to study, do you want to continue?

- a. Yes                      b. No

## **H. Health and Personal Hygiene**

1. Do you have any health problem?

- a. Yes                      b. No

If yes .....

2. Where do you sleep on?

- a. Bench    b. Bed                      c. Floor

3. What do you use for sleeping?

- a. Mattress?                      b. Blankets                      c. Others, specify.....

4. How do you feel to sleep?

- a. Easy/comfortable                      b. Difficult

## **I. Family Relation**

1. How many times do you go home in a year?

- a. Once    b. Twice    c. Thrice    d. More

2. How often do your guardians come to meet you?

- a. Sometimes                      b. Rarely    c. Never

## **J. Future Ambition**

1. What do you prefer to do?

- a. Go back home    b. Continue to work    b. Join alternative work

2. What do you want to be in future?

- a) Cook    b) Establishment of hotel and restaurant

c) Foreign employment

d) Policeman