

# **CHAPTER - ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Child labor is to employ children some where under the age of physical maturity i.e. less than 14 years of age. It is a social phenomenon which can't be analyzed without looking at the historical, economical, social and cultural context. Child labor is a social problem associated with the rise of industrial production and capitalism. It reflects the socio-economic reality of the society and country.

Child labor is an emerging issue in Nepal. Poverty, landlessness, unemployment, hardship of life and lack of opportunities are the main cause of child labor in developing countries like Nepal. Child labor has emerged as a shameful byproduct in most of the countries in the world. Child labor is still widely used today in many countries including Nepal. Even though country law state that no child under the age of 14 may work, this law is ignored.

In Nepal, most people depend on agriculture as a main source of livelihood. Parents used to work in the fields and the children are also encouraged to help their parents. Initially, in Nepal, the literacy rate was very low and most of the people were illiterate. So, they used depend more on nature. Though the whole family works, poverty still used to prevail in their lives. This because people used to have work only for six to eight months on field, and remain ideal for rest, which results to no money situation as a result people including children are obliged to work in industries. Children are employed on low wage basis and used to force them to do the same work as the adults do these children were humiliated by their supervisors and made work for more hours (Pradhan, 1987).

Since the emergence of the word "development" especially in 1949,by Harry Truman, there has been many theories, practices and efforts made to make the human lives better. Though human did development in almost all sectors, its consequences can also not to be overlooked of those many problems created along with development of "child labor".

By above explanations, we can easily understand that, generally a child between 5-14 years of age, who work not for his own sake, but for others, is known as child labor. We can also understand that child labor is not a teenager who works for few hours to earn additional pocket

money not the youngsters doing their own household work or in the family farms but children are pre-maturely working long hours for low wages under condition to their physical and mental development.

## **1.2 statement of the problem**

The child labor is a serious and hopeless problem and an issue in the developing countries like Nepal. The causes of the child labor can also be viewed as the indirect result of urbanization, industrialization and conflict in the country. This is a serious and wide spread problem especially in south Asia and Africa including Nepal. The exploitation of a child by means of labor is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the society/country. Child labor is a result of unjust systems and structures within a society, social systems and structure are the causative factors to push the child being as a labor.

Beside the social system and structure, other various causes play vital role to push the child to work in their early age as a child labor among them some of the major causes are follow:

- ) Self: want to earn money for their own use so that they can spend it in whatever way they choose.
- ) Family problem: Poor family, parent's conflict
- ) Outside influence: by seeing others' prosperity.
- ) Lack of interest in education: giving priority to other things more than education.
- ) Lack of awareness in education: no one to aware them about the value of education.
- ) Political conflict: loss of parent/parents, loss of parental property.

Many conventions have been held in different times in different level and many legislation have enacted which are aimed at eradicating any form of child labor.

Child labor is not only the problem of an individual or a family. It is the general problem of society, which directly or indirectly affect the country in the future because those children are the part of the development of the country and if not got their education in right time, it is not only the lost of their productive and creative childhood but also the valuable asset of the country.

Though people are aware against child labor, there are numerous laws against child labor, but the practice of child labor was not avoided on our society. The child labor is becoming a severe

problem in developing countries including Nepal. The present study is directed to surface up the picture of child labor perennially existing and its associated problems.

### **1.3 Rationale of the study**

Child, even though they constitute approximately half of the population of the nation, the rights according to them have not been at per the written on constitution of Nepal. The social and cultural rules have not provided the child an enabling environment. Many children are becoming child labor without their interest by force and some are working for their family.

Study on child worker in hotel and restaurants, though, is not totally a new area, only a very few studies have oriented on it. ILO/IPEC has not also categorized hotels and restaurants child labor as a worst form of child labor. But child labor existing in this area is much worst. The children entering into the hotel and restaurant have been exploited and tortured mentally and physically. Only a very few organizations have addressed the problem of child labor in this area. Therefore, this study will provide various type of knowledge about the problem and nature of exploitation of child labor in hotel and restaurant. Thus, this will be helpful as literature to the forthcoming researcher.

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

The general objective of the study is to explore the overall condition of child labor by understanding their real life experiences.

However the specific objectives of the study are as follows:-

- ) To find out the Demographic, Social and Economic condition of child labor, and
- ) To investigate the working condition of the child labor.

### **1.5 Limitations of the study**

Every research has its own limitation. Similarly, this study is not an exceptional. The limitations of the study are as follow:-

- ) This study intended to highlight the situation of child labors who are working in restaurants and hotels in Belbari and Biratchowk of Morang district.

- ) This study only focuses on the child laborers who are below the age of 14 years. However, the study also includes those who have currently crossed 14 and are now involved as laborers in restaurants and hotels.
- ) Main source of data about child labor were based on direct field study and only some data were taken from secondary source i.e. I/NGOs reports, government records, internet and organizations belonging to child labor.

## 1.6 Conceptual frame work

The conceptual frame work developed in the form of a flow chart is presented in the following figure.

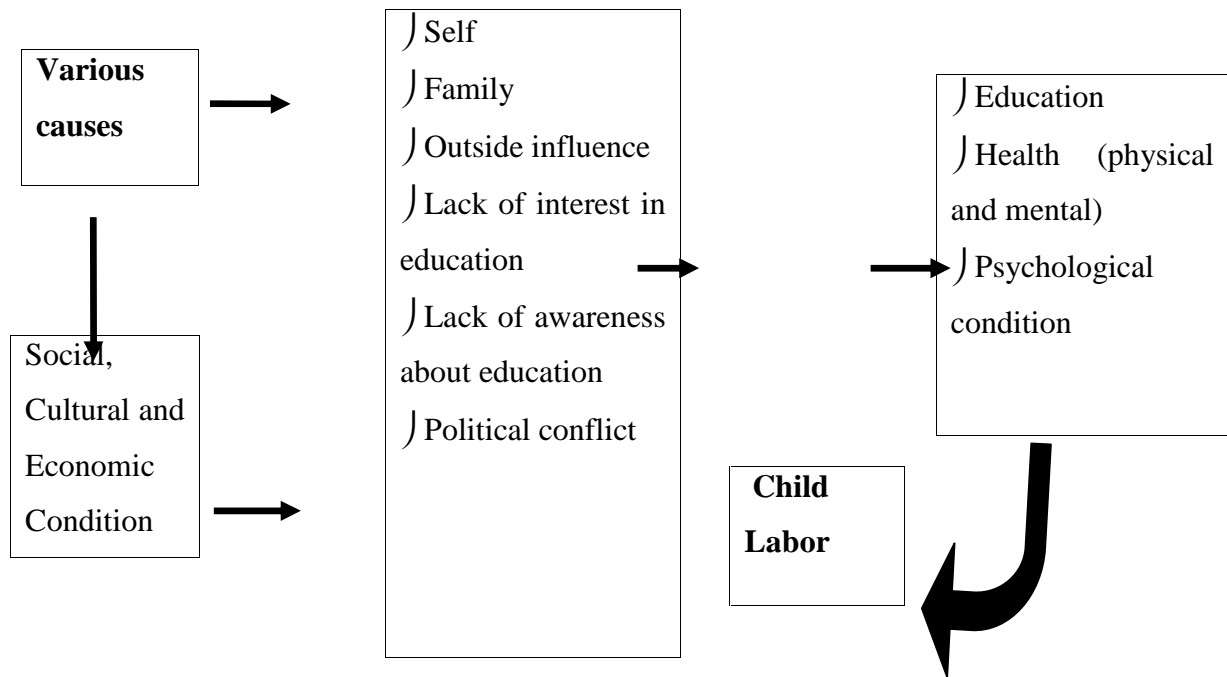


Figure no1

The frame work includes the characteristics of working children at hotel and restaurants. It shows the causes and impact of being child labor. Here exist a relationship between the socio-cultural and economic condition of children and impact on their education, health and psychological condition. Beside these, outside influences, lack of interest on education, lack of awareness about education and political conflict are other factors which lead children towards

child labor. The conceptual framework was treated as an abstract to describe the incidences of child laborers on their working conditions, education, occupation, health and living standard.

## **CHAPTER-TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Child labor is the employment of children under an age determined by law or custom. This practice is considered exploitative by many countries and international organizations. Child labor was utilized to varying extents through most of history, but entered public dispute with the beginning of universal schooling, with changes in working conditions during industrialization, and with the emergence of the concepts of workers' and children's rights (Wikipedia, 2008).

Some types of work make useful, positive contributions to a child's development. Work can help children learn about responsibility and develop particular skills that will benefit them and the rest of society. Often, work is a vital source of income that helps to sustain children and their families. However, across the world; millions of children do extremely hazardous work in harmful conditions, putting their health, education, personal and social development, and even their lives at risk. These are some of the circumstances they face: full-time work at a very early age, dangerous workplaces, excessive working hours, subjection to psychological, verbal, physical and sexual abuse, obliged to work by circumstances or individuals, limited or no pay, work and life on the streets in bad conditions, inability to escape from the poverty cycle, no access to education etc (UNICEF, 2007).

Child labor was approached from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. For example, Karl Marx called for "Abolition of children's factory labor in its present form" in his Communist Manifesto. Concern has also been raised about the buying public's moral complicity in purchasing products assembled or otherwise manufactured in developing countries with child labor. Others have raised concerns that boycotting products manufactured through child labor may force these children to turn to more dangerous or strenuous professions, such as prostitution or agriculture. For example, a UNICEF study found that 5,000 to 7,000 Nepalese children turned to prostitution after the United States banned that country's carpet exports in the 1990s. Also, after the Child Labor Deterrence Act was introduced in the US, an estimated 50,000 children were dismissed from their garment industry jobs in Bangladesh, leaving many to resort to jobs

such as "stone-crushing, street hustling, and prostitution ... all of them, according to a UNICEF study. "More hazardous and exploitative than garment production". The study says that boycotts are "blunt instruments with long-term consequences that can actually harm rather than help the children involved" (Wikipedia, 2008).

According to Milton Friedman, children's participation in economic activity was common place prior to the Industrial Revolution as children performed labor on their farms or for their families. He claimed this to be supported both by economic theory, referred to by some journalists as Market fundamentalism, and empirical evidence. Yet Friedman's theory posited that the absence of child labor is a luxury that many poor states cannot yet afford, and that to prohibit it is to prevent the overall economic growth necessary to eventually relieve a society of the need for child labor. In poor societies he claimed that children will be put to work by their families by whatever means necessary. Moreover, in addition to possibly increasing family costs on a depleted family income, in the absence of a public school program, parents may have to forego potential labor time and income, to care for their children ([www.uncommonknowledge.org](http://www.uncommonknowledge.org)).

An estimated 158 million children aged 5-14 are engaged in child labor - one in six children in the world. Millions of children are engaged in hazardous situations or conditions, such as working in mines, working with chemicals and pesticides in agriculture or working with dangerous machinery. They are everywhere but invisible, toiling as domestic servants in homes, laboring behind the walls of workshops, hidden from view in plantations. In South Asia, another 44 million are engaged in child labor (UNICEF, 2007).

Children living in the poorest households and in rural areas are most likely to be engaged in child labor. Labor often interferes with children's education. Ensuring that all children go to school and that their education is of good quality are keys to preventing child labor (UNICEF, 2007).

UNICEF defines child labour as work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, depending on the age of a child and on the type of work. Such work is considered harmful to the child and should therefore be eliminated.

Boyden et al. on their work "what works for working children" and on the title "perception of the development" argue that the best way to approach a discussion of child work is to consider it within the context of what is known about childhood and the process of child development. They discuss debate regarding the child work that has been informed largely by conception of

childhood and child development devised by developmental psychologists and educationalists Europe and America emerged a problem, especially in relation to the application of northern understandings and definitions of childhood to other cultures where very different norms prevail.

Coding the wood head's statement, they again, argue that since the 18<sup>th</sup> century northern childhood has been progressively structured as a period of "extended economic dependency and protected innocence, a period of rapid learning regulated by natural growth processes and enhanced through schooling, which is largely separated of from economic and community life". Major theorist in this approach were Jean Piaget, whose work focused on cognitive development and Eric Erikson, whose special concern was the socio-emotional development of adolescents. Coding the Bequele and Myers 4 point important dimension of child well-being and development which can be either imperiled or fostered by child work are:

- ) Physical development
- ) Cognitive development
- ) Emotional development
- ) Social and moral development.

They, however, can not explain the definition of child development and impact of work on their development in the context of developing countries.

Child labor, targeting the intolerable, a report VI(I) prepared by ILO (1996) urge the world community to manifest its commitment to act in solidarity by adopting an international convention which forbids all extreme form of child labor.

A latest publication on eliminating the worst form of child labor: an integrated and time bound approach is reviewed. It has focused on the causes and consequences of the problems, time bound programme (a programme for implementing ILO Convention no. 182 on the worst form of child labor). It has described the "the child labor market", the impact of economic growth on child labor and some other issues. The lacking part is that it doesn't try to make an effort to how to create awareness programme of child labor law or act among the child laborers and their employers.

The state of the world's children (1997) conducted by UNICEF focused on the convention on the right of child (RCC). CRC Article 32 states that every child has "the right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous, or to

interfere with the child's education or to be the child's health or physical mantle or spiritual moral or social development.

It has discussed on the four myths fund among the country and people: Child labour only happens in the poor words, child labour will never be eliminated until poverty disappears, child labour occurs in export Industries, the only way to make headway against child labor is for consumers and governments to apply pressure through sanctions and boycotts. Despite these myths on child labor it discusses that some specific actions that are urgently needed are as follows:

- ) Immediate elimination of hazardous and exploitative child labor
- ) Provision of free and compulsory education
- ) Wider legal protection
- ) Birth registration of children
- ) Data collection and monitoring
- ) Codes of conduct and procurement policies.

The conditions of work digest: the emerging response of child labor (1988) volume 7, published by ILO Geneva explained the approaches to protection designed at that time. The approaches to protection have been included as: *the comprehensive approach: the community based strategy. The urban basic service strategy, the multi pronged approach and the project approach: Education and training projects and projects providing protected work opportunities.* It also discusses the international standard and policy adopted by ILO, UN, UNICEF, European Community and Council of Europe.

Crawford (1995) in his work "child labor in south Asia: A review of the literature published by UNICEF (ROSA) explains the consequences of child labor. He argues that child labor has significant consequences for children, their families, their employers, communities and countries in which they live. Although some type of work by children, such as worked for a skilled trade or helping out with light household chores can be beneficial in term of a child's growth and development, on the whole child labor in south Asia is extremely detrimental to children. Wage employment is particularly exploitative, since children are vulnerable and do not have the power to organize for their right as workers. Child labors work at unskilled jobs and many do not attend school; thus in violation of Article 28 and 29 of CRC; similarly numerous South Asian children engaged in prostitution a direct violation of article 34of the CRC. Crawford explain the situation of working children working in brick Kiln industry, carpet industry and expresses how they are suffering from various diseases, such as chest infection, tuberculosis, etc. Even occupations



which do not appear so overtly dangerous can be very detrimental to children's health. Children working in informal sector for hotels and shops are often forced to work very long hours in difficult continuous.

He argues that families of working children generally reap positive short-run economic consequences, however slight. In many cases the family needs the income of the working child in order to survive. Present also argue in some situation that the child is learning skills early which will help them in adult employment. Although the immediate consequences of putting a child to work can appear very attractive to present, most families are not aware of the long term negative consequences of the children working.

There are also large scales economic consequences of child labour. One economic consequences arguer by some export company owner in developing countries to be competitive in the global markets and bring hard currency into their countries vie export oriented industries.

The long term economic costs of child in south Asia could be quite high. The low wages of child labour can restrict the purchasing power of the family. Cheap available child labour can prevent the payment of minimum wage and in some cases, devalues the labour market of adults. Domestic consumption is therefore limited, and national production will remain low. The country will be depended on export and will be vulnerable to international trade sanction. Finally, he argues that, by allowing children to labour long hours at unskilled jobs, the country is not building skilled and educate future work force. Children labour perpetuates poverty on large scale level as successive generation of children grow up to be adults lacking education and higher skills, who will continue to live in poverty have large families, and put there children to work.

## **2.1 child labor and legal arrangement in Nepal**

Article 9 of the UN declaration of the right of child said the following (child labor and law):-

*“The child shall be protected against all form of neglect, cruelty and exploitation”.*

*“The child shall not be admitted to employment before an appropriate minimum age, s/he shall in no case be caused or permitted to engage in any occupation or*

*employment which would prejudice his health or education or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development”.*

The first ILO convention on the protection of children was adopted in 1919 and standard setting activities have continued ever since.

Despite the above law on child the countries are not implementing the same to eradicate the child labor. This is also the case for Nepal.

Expressing the ignorance of government of Nepal in implementing the norms of human right treaties on child labour The Rising Nepal (25 may 1999) on the title of “Non compliance to HR treaties criticized’ argues –government representatives, and private sector participants gathered to discuss ILO proposed convention on the worst forms of child labor , expressed their doubt over the administration’s commitment to excuse both national laws and international convention related to the rights of child labors

Child labor protection and promotion of their rights in Nepal, a report carried by HMG\ Nepal ministry of labor/ILO IPEC (1997), evaluating on legislative approach argues that the legislative approach, though certainly necessary, is not sufficient to combat child labor. Many national laws tend to exclude the informal sector and agriculture where most children work.

The report explains that even in industrialized societies’ enforcement is very much a big problem. Legislation is also responsible which unintentionally make the situation worse by driving child labor underground into the mushrooming unregulated sector where detection, and therefore protection are more difficult. The report emphasizes on the matter to insure legislation is complemented by other reinforcing and complementary measures.

Call to strengthen child labor laws written in the Kathmandu post (1999) informed the news that representative of government, trade union, employer and the NGOs conversed to interact on IOL’s proposed convention concerning the prohibition and immediate elimination of worst form of child labor. ILO advisor Hans. J. lokollo said proposed convention and Recommendation apply to all children under 18 would be able to be helpful for child labor.

## **2.2 Situation of child labor in Nepal**

Pradhan and Sainju conducted a research on “Urban child labor in Nepal: Realities and challenges” (1988). In this work they compiled situation of child labors in various fields. They

have studied on children working as rag pickers, *hotel Kanchhi*, street children, shoe shining boys of Kathmandu, child workers of Kathmandu valley. They maintain that Nepal's children are the most deprived victims of social, economic, cultural and political system that exploit them. Their most basic needs- food shelter, clothing of children, particularly who work as "*Gothalo*" at a landlord's house and "*Kanchha*" in urban restaurant, is extremely oppressed and exploited.

A research report on "Misery behind the loom: child laborer in carpet factories in Nepal" (1993) conducted by CWIN, a child labor related NGO, and edited by Pradhan (1993) was reviewed. The reporter while drawing the conclusion argues that several problems like exploitation, prostitution and water and environmental pollution have been linked with the booming carpet industry. The reporter has pictured the very measurable condition of working children in carpet factory.

K.C. and his associates (1998) have made a research report entitled "child labour in Nepal: A rapid situation analysis" (1998) on behalf of World Bank. The reports have thrown the light on the nature and extend of child labor in Nepal. It has reviewed the existing framework of policies and programme for alleviating child labor and its limitation. According to their study, about 95 percent of the total economically active children do agriculture related jobs. They have also discussed on other major sectors in which children do jobs. They have inserted past data on migration of child labors. Accordingly, 1.1percent of the total children aged 5-17 years left their home for economic reasons-agriculture, service and search of job.

Invisible children: Child work in Asia and pacific, a research conducted by child workers in Asia and save the children (1997) is another work devoted in the field of child labor. On it, the researcher has made an overview on child work in the Asia-pacific region including Nepal. The researchers have made a research in Siraha district. The research has revealed that many children work primarily for their families, and for their on personal survival while the possibility of being exploited exists, this varies according to industry and management as well as child workers age gender and caste.

ILO/IPEC (1995) Vol 1 on "child labor in Nepal contends the exploitative form of child labor in Nepal. The report argues that child labor is consequences of feudal land holding systems, which is still a bitter reality of many third world countries.

For the elimination of child labor, Ministry of Labor and Transport management, Nepal Government, child labor elimination programme has designed a national plan on child labor

(2002). This draft explains the lack of comprehensive, well coordinated and concerted plan to address the problem of child labor which is one of the reasons why the issues have remained ever expanding. In view of these circumstances in Nepal ILO/IPEC has developed the strategic time bound programme in collaboration with govt. Despite the effort made by Nepal govt. and ILO/IPEC, the implementation of programme/policy is in vain.

Hurrey (1997) on “Burden on child hood” published by CONCERN tries to reveal the fact that pottering environment is a means of transportation, wage earning employment, a popular profession among rural children and a seasonal employment. This reading argues these children are deprived of education and other basic facilities.

While reviewing the ILO publication on “lessons learned for the time bound programme” it is found from the publication that focused on IPEC in Nepal. Nepal is one of the first three countries on the globe selected for the development and implementation of the IPEC time bound programme for the elimination of the worst form of child labor. Nepal was the eleventh country to implement on IPEC country programme. Since its inception in 1995, 73 action programmes and 52 mini programmes have been implemented through IPEC in Nepal. The programme has reached 13500 children and 6160 families as direct beneficiaries.

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

Thapa et.al. (1996) on their poverty, literacy and child labor in Nepal: A district level analysis conducts an arguments that in developing countries children have long been ignored in public policy making and development of programme strategy for improving their welfare. However, they argue governments as well as development agencies have started increasingly to focus attention on the welfare of the children. They discuss that their analysis of the data showed that child labor in Nepal exists largely due to lack of access to resources (poverty) and low level of literacy.

### **2.3. Child Labour in Hotels and Restaurants**

CONCERN NEPAL has conducted a survey on “Child labour in restaurants and tea shops in Nepal”. The report explains the situation and problems of child labour in hotel/restaurant. The report has drawn a conclusion that restaurant and teashop work is one of the most visible and hazardous forms of child labour. According to the report, there are more than 20,000 registered and non-registered tea shops restaurants in Nepal employing more than 71,000 child workers throughout the country. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable condition suffering, unhygienic working environments and long working hours at a low pay.

“Voice of child workers” (1987) is another publication edited by Pradhan (1987), in which a survey report shows the source of child labour that is from where they come? Generally the country side is the first and major source of the child labour. Since there is no good agriculture and industry as well, the children also enter to the urban area as other peoples. The report argues that as in other sectors of child labour Hotel Kanchha are also one of the major parts of this source. Generally, they are from the poor economic background and lower caste. They are the children of homeless and landless people or they are orphans.

## **CHAPTER-THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter describes about the research design, selection of the study area, sampling, nature and source of data, data collection tools and techniques, problems in data collection and data analysis and presentation

#### **3.1 Research design**

The research design of the study is descriptive in nature. Descriptive design has been adopted to describe the experiences of the child laborers living in Belbari and Biratchowk of Morang district. It has tried to describe the personal, social, demographic and economic causes and factors to be a child laborer. At the same time this study has tried to explore the impact of being child laborer and their economic strategies to cope in the changing situation.

#### **3.2 Selection of the study area**

The study was carried out in the different parts of Belbari and Biratchowk of Morang district. There is no specific area to be explained as such. Respondents were child laborers who were working in hotels and restaurants in the different parts of Belbari and Biratchowk of Morang district. Most of the respondents of the research were working in the Belbari and Biratchowk of Morang district area.

#### **3.3 Sampling**

Purposive sampling was used in this study as a sampling method. 90 samples were taken deliberately from the 50 hotels and restaurants which are located in Belbari and Biratchowk of Morang District. Most of the child laborers were from Belbari and Biratchowk of Morang district area. All these were the child laborers which was the focus of the study.

### **3.4 Nature and source of data**

To collect the information, both primary and secondary data were used in the research. Necessary and relevant Information about child labor was collected from the field study by using various data collection tools. The primary data were collected through interview schedule, observation, key informants' interview and case studies. The secondary data and information were collected through library, concerned institutions working in the field of child labor, government records, I/NGO reports, news papers, journals and published and unpublished research reports.

### **3.5 Data collection tools and techniques**

The quantitative and qualitative data were collected through discussion, in-depth interviews observation and key informants interviews.

Semi-structure interview schedule was used to get the in-depth information with the respondents. For the convenience of the research, the interview schedule was used. With the help of this interview schedule, the researcher strived to reach nears the reality as far as possible.

The interview schedule was based mainly on the general information, economic condition, child labor's experiences and perception etc. form this tools, the experiences of child labors as how their identity changes after being child labor was tried to explore. Their problems, experience and their perception were explored by this semi-structured interview schedule.

Beside the collecting data with the help of scheduled questions, the observation on unscheduled questions were became very much helpful to gather information about their living pattern, hygienic condition, struggle with problems, behavior of hotel owner etc. observation was helpful to carry out the relevant data for the study and it also validates the data collected through interview schedule, case study and key informant interview.

A part from the conversation with the respondents, just to cross check and verify the facts and collect more information, the interaction with the key informants were taken. It also helped to fill the missing parts, which were not clearly expressed by the respondents.

As much as possible, the key informants interview was taken with the activist, hotels and restaurants owner and social worker to know the reality. To have a better understanding about the situation of child labors the key informants' interview was very much helpful.

### **3.6 Problems in data collection**

While collecting the data, there were some problems raised. Child labors were very reluctant to talk about their bitter past and their current life. Thus some were not open when asked questions. Some started crying to speak about their family background, parent's behavior, behavior of hotel and restaurant owner etc. Further more, it was even difficult to talk with child labors because of the obstacle from their employer. But with the constant effort, the researcher succeeds to talk with child labor and help of the key informants made it possible to reach near the reality.

### **3.7 Data analysis and presentation**

The collected primary and secondary data were analyzed using SPSS software of the computer and before starting the tabulation of data, it was rechecked in the field. Data were tabulated under the different headings and subheadings, according to the objective of the research. Presentation of the tables was made on the basis of percentage, case count and comparing with other variables.



## CHAPTER-FOUR

### DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE CHILD LABOR

This chapter presents the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the sampled child laborers. Socio-demographic characteristics are further divided in sub-headings such as age group, ethnicity, family background, educational status, main occupation of the family, previous experiences etc. This chapter is totally based upon the field survey.

#### 4.1. Age and Sex Composition of the Child Laborers

Different age-groups of respondents were incorporated in the interview. Age means somebody's existing time and sex means biological difference of human being. Age and sex factor reveals their demographic situation. The age factor of the respondents illustrates the distribution from 5 to 15 years in this study.

The following table shows the age and sex wise distribution of the respondents.

**Table-1: Age and Sex wise Distribution of the Sampled Child-Laborers**

S.N.	Age Group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	5-8 yrs	13	30.95	11	22.92	24	26.66
2	9-12 yrs	23	54.76	29	60.42	52	56.66
3	13-15 yrs	6	14.29	8	16.67	14	16.66
<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011

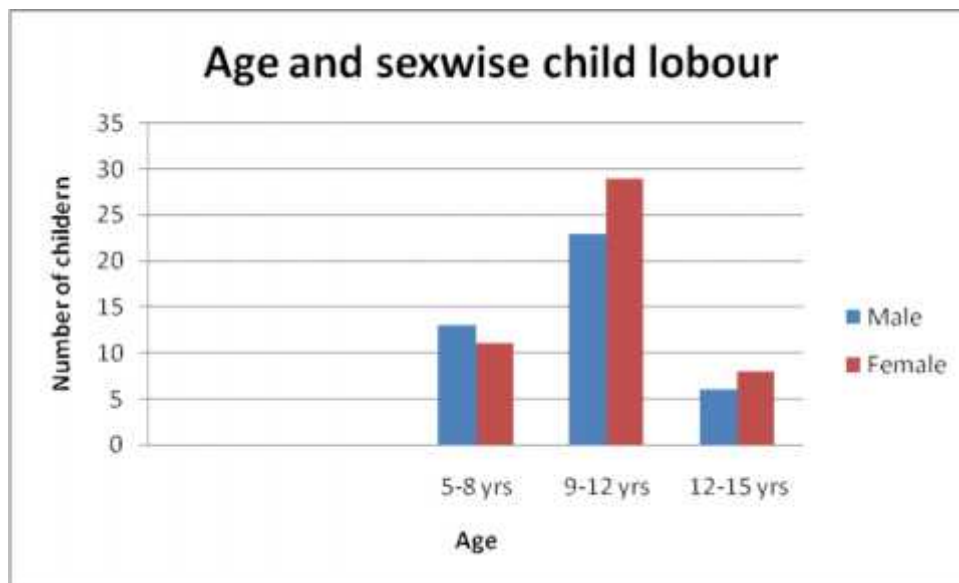


figure no:2

With regard to gender wise distribution of the respondents in this study, 46.67 percent are boys where only 53.33 percent are girls. Among the 90 respondents, the age distribution varies between the range of 5 to 15 years. Most of the children were from the age group 9-12 years. 52 children including 29 girls fall on this category. The reason behind the large number of child labors fall under the age between 9-12 may be that the children of these age can actively do the works and may be they are little more mature enough to think what they have to do and what not to do. The children under the age 9 are lowest because they are very young and innocent and also they might not do the labor as their master s want.

#### **4.2. Caste/ Ethnic Composition of the Child Laborers**

Caste group is one of the major compositions of population in the community. The word caste denotes such a group of people who is identified on the basis of common culture, language, work, and has a sense of collective identity.

**Table-2: Caste/ Ethnic Composition of the sampled Child Laborers**

S.N.	Caste/Ethnicity	Number	%
1	Dhimal	20	22.22
2	Tharu	18	20.00
3	Mushar	12	13.33
4	Kohiri	10	11.11
5	Chhetri	8	8.89
6	Rai	6	6.67
7	Brahmin	3	3.33
8	Kami	2	2.22
9	Damai	2	2.22
10	Musalman	2	2.22
11	Others	7	7.78
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

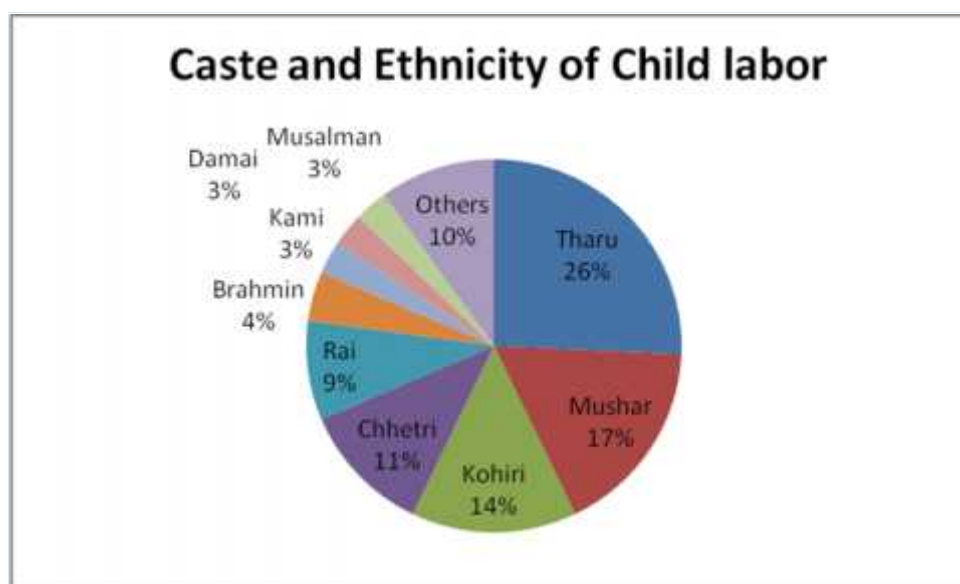


Figure:3

If we examined the above table we can find that 22.22 percent of the total respondents comprise of Dhimal, 20 percent are from Tharu community, 13.33 percent from Mushar community and rest 2 percent each from Koiri, Chhetri, Rai, Brahmin, Kami, muslim and Damai community.

The child labours from other minority community are Limbu, Magar, Banter, Teli, Bhujel, Sarki and Jhanger community.

### 4.3 Child Labor by District of Origin

Majority of the children are from Morang district. The table below has presented the district of the origin of the child labor.

**Table No-3: Distribution of the Sampled Child Labor According to District of Origin**

S.N.	District	Number	%
1	Morang	50	55.55
2	Sunsari	17	18.88
3	Jhapa	10	11.11
4	Ilam	3	3.33
5	Dhankuta	2	2.22
6	Bhojpur	2	2.22
7	Sankhwasabha	2	2.22
8	Terhathum	1	1.11
9	Panchthar	1	1.11
10	Taplejung	1	1.11
11	Khotang	1	1.11
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey,2011.

According to table 3 most of the child labor is from Morang and the adjoining district of Morang district such as Sunsari, Jhapa, Dhankuta, Panchthar etc. Among them 55.55 percent children are from Morang and 18.88 percent children are from Sunsari district.

### 4.4 Educational status of child labor

At present "Education has been taken as basic human right". It is saying that "by life chances we refer to such thing as the chance to survive the year of life to get a good education." Illiteracy in society be the causes of many social problems including social discrimination, unemployment, marginalization and exploitation over mass of the people. Illiteracy is one of the major factor to contribute in the creation of the child labor.

The table 4 presents the parents' educational status of the sampled child laborers.

**Table-4: Parents' Educational Status of the Sampled Child Labor**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Literate	27	30
2	Illiterate	54	60
3	Doesn't Know	9	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The table 4 shows that 60 percent children's parents are illiterate; similarly 30 percent parents are literate. 10 percent respondents did not know about their parents' education. Illiterate parents are large in number because of poor economic condition and lack of consciousness. So, these parents have no idea or views to survive or guide their children in education or in any other field. The few respondents who don't know their parents' education are very young and innocent and also they are not getting chance to attend school.

The following table presents the educational status of the sampled child laborers on the basis of their attendance in school.

**Table-5: Distribution of Sampled child Labor According to School Attendance**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>School Attended</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Attended	72	80
2	Not attended	18	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

On the basis of above table it can be said that most of the working children in restaurants and hotels have attended the school. Out of the 90 respondents 80 percent had attended the school and 20 percent reported that they had not attended the school. Main causes to drop out school and not joining school is the poor economic condition of the family and also illiteracy of their parents.

#### 4.4.1 Reasons for Dropping out or Not Joining School

Most of the child laborers, though wanted to get higher education, had either to drop out school or did not get any chance to admit in school due to various socio-cultural and economic obstacles. The following table presents the Reasons for Dropping Out or Not Joining School of the sampled child laborers.

**Table-6: Distribution of the Sampled Child Labor According to Their Reasons for Dropping out or Not Joining School**

S.N.	Reasons	Number	%
1	Poverty	48	53.33
2	House hold work	18	20.00
3	Parents' illiteracy	15	16.66
4	Weak in study	6	6.66
5	Others	3	3.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The study shows that poverty was the main reason for dropping out or not joining school by the respondents. 53.33 percent respondents reported that they had to leave or did not get any opportunity to join school due to poverty. Rest of the reasons found by the study and mentioned in the table are in one way or other way aided with poverty of the families. It was found that because of their parents' illiteracy and ignorance, children did not receive encouragement and supervision in their education. This reason covers the 17 percent of the total respondents. Another reason most commonly found among rural families is that there are many siblings, often neglected and only a few of them are allowed to attend school while the rest are responsible for their household work or work in agriculture field with parents. The above table shows that household work covers 20 percent of the total respondents. Other reasons and weak in study cover the 10% of the total respondents.

The following table presents the condition of their schooling or school attendance at work of the sampled child laborers.

**Table-7: distribution of child labor on the basis of school attendance at work**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Attended	9	10
3	Not Attended	72	80
4	No Response	9	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The study reveals that 10 percent of the total respondents had got chances to continue their study while working, 80 percent of them had not any chances to get education at the working place and 10 percent of the total respondents didn't give any response. According to the above tables educational condition of the working child is not satisfactory or they cannot have good education because of their poor economic condition, their master don't let them to go to school. Schools are far from their workplace, lack of interest on education and so on.

#### **4.5. Religion**

Nepal is a secular state though so Nepalese can follow any religion. Every people have their own religious beliefs. The people, who do not have belief on god, also involve directly or indirectly in religious activities. The religion gives us lots of knowledge as well as moral lessons. The respondents of the study also attached with religion but very few of them practiced religious norms, values and practices regarding religion.

**Table-8: Distribution of the Respondents According to Religion**

S.N.	Religion	Number	%
1	Hindus	70	77.78
2	Buddhists	10	11.11
3	Muslim	2	2.22
3	Others	8	8.89
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The study shows that out of the 90 respondents 50 percent were Hindus by religion, 33.33 percent were Buddhist and others 16.66 percent didn't know about religion. It is well known fact that the majority of populations in Nepal are Hindus then after Buddhists and then others. So, obviously the child labors from Hindu religions are greater than others. The respondents who do not know about their religion are very innocent and young and some are from very backward community.

#### 4.6 Economic and occupational Involvement of the Parents

Basically occupation of respondents was considered in the study as a part of socio-economic condition. Agriculture is found as the main source of subsistence in the study. In addition, parents of the respondents of the study were found engaged in daily wages labor, foreign employment, service etc.

**Table -9: Distribution of parents of respondents according to occupational involvemen**

S.N.	Occupation	Number	%
1	Agriculture	36	40
4	Labor	18	20
5	Foreign Employment	15	16.66
3	Private Service	9	10
6	Government Service	6	6.66
2	Others	6	6.66
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.



The Table 9 shows that the main occupation of 40 percent people is Agriculture, 20 percent people are involved in labor works ,32 percent are involved in foreign employment, private service and government service and approximately 7 percent people are involved in other profession like porter, tailoring, Iron worker and leather works.

Most of the parents of the respondents are dependent more or less in agriculture. According to respondent, most of the people are involved in agriculture but their production is insufficient for feeding their own family because they haven't enough land for farming, they are unable to apply new technology in their farming, there is negligence about seed and fertilizer. As the result they get less production from their land.

## **CHAPTER-FIVE**

### **WORKING CONDITION OF CHILD LABOR**

This chapter presents the child labor and their working lives of the sampled child labors. Child labor and their working lives characteristics are further divided in sub-headings such as working condition, reason for leaving home, daily working hour, salary, health condition and treatment etc. This chapter is totally based upon the field survey, observation, case study and key informants' interview.

#### **5.1 Working Condition**

The working condition of children at restaurants and hotels is terrible. During the winter season children have to work in severe cold condition due to lack of clothing, shoes, proper health care, with runny nose/cough and almost no bedding. Likewise, they wash dishes in cold water with skin freezing, peeling, cracking and bleeding and wound that are unable to heal. They have to wake up early in the morning for shopping and start to chop vegetables, cook food make tea and serve the customers. None of the respondent have first aid box for minor injuries or have knowledge of first aid practice incase of injuries, illness or accidents. If children break any dishes while washing them, either they are physically punished/verbally punished or it is deducted from the salary. Most of the restaurants and hotel owners are found behaving cruelly to their own worker.

#### **5.2 Reasons for Leaving Home**

Poverty, lack of opportunities on education and work in village, conflict due to insurgency, domestic violence etc are the working as a decisive factor to enforce the children to urban areas in search of work and better opportunities.

**Table-10: Distribution of Child Labor According to Reason for Leaving Home**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Friends' Advice	15	16.66
2	Insufficient of Food	9	10
3	Parents' Suggestion	6	6.66
4	Dislike of Village Life	15	16.66
5	Domestic Violence	6	6.66
6	Social Conflict	6	6.66
7	To Pay Loan	3	3.33
8	In Search of Work	21	23.33
9	Others	9	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

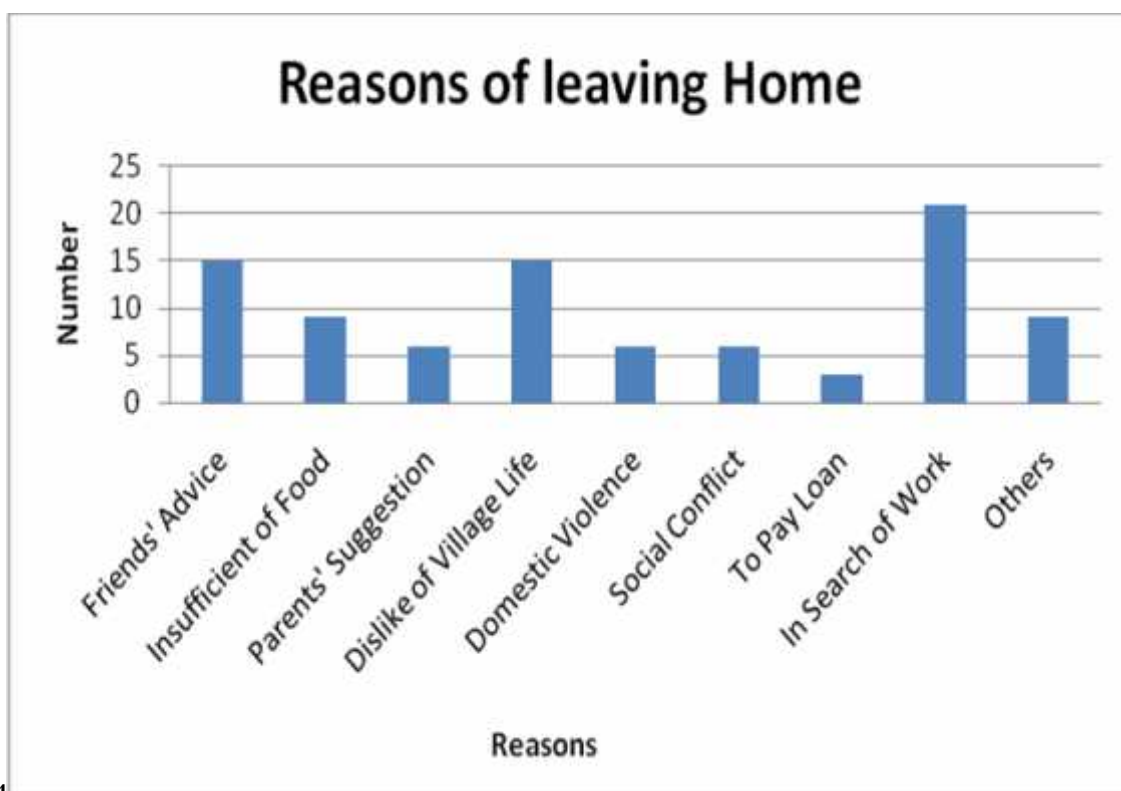


Figure:4

The study reveals that the poverty plays the important role for the leaving home toward the urban areas in search of work and better chances. Approximately 45% child labors leave their home due to the poverty (insufficient food, push by parents, domestic violence, to pay loan and in search of the work). The second cause for leaving home is friend’s advice and dislike of village life, which consist 33% of the total respondents and third cause is categorized as the social conflict and other reason, which consist 16% of the total respondents.

### 5.3 Daily Working Hours

Even though small hotels and restaurants are small-scale business they provide service to customers; therefore, owner demand non-stop work from the child worker.

**Table-11: Distribution of Child Labor According to Daily Working Hours**

S.N.	Working Hours	Number	%
1	4-9 hrs	6	6.66
2	9-11 hrs	30	33.33
3	11-12 hrs	54	60
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

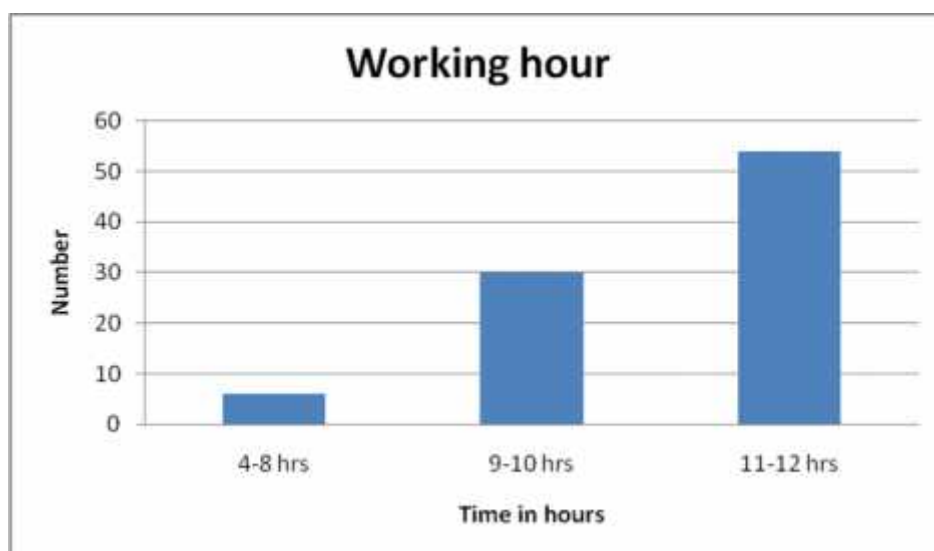


Figure:5

The above table shows that most of the child labor work more than 10 hours per day among them 60 percent children work 11-12 hour daily and 33% children work 9-10 hours daily. Similarly, only 7 percent of the total sampled child labor work 4-8 hour daily.

The children working more than 10 hours are large in number. They are doing so because of their wants to earn more money. But only few are getting money according to their working hours. Most of the masters of Hotels and Restaurants want non-stop working children for their business. So, some children who have no other chance to get another job are forced to do the work for long hours.

#### 5.4 Salary per Month

Most of the child workers were found to be paid on monthly basis. However, some were working only for food. The salary ranges from rupees300 to 1500 monthly.

**Table-12: Distribution of the Sampled Child Labors According to Their Salary per Month**

S.N.	Salary monthly	Number	%
1	Only food	3	3.33
2	Below 500	9	10.00
3	500-1000	33	36.66
4	Above 1000	45	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.



Figure:6

On the basis of the study, it was revealed that most of the respondents which consists of 50 percent of the total respondents used to receive more than 1000 rupees salary per month. Similarly, 36.66 percent used to receive between the range of 500-1000 rupees and 10 percent used to get below 500 rupees per month as their salary. Among the total respondents, 1 respondent was found working only for food. The children who are getting Rs.1,000 or above per month fall under the age 10-14. They are mature enough to think good and bad for them. Most of them are skilled, experienced and some are found very clever also. They child work for long hours to get more salary than the new comers and their salary also based on their work performance and bargaining while employed.

## 5.5. Work Pattern

Children in restaurants and hotels mostly work as waiters, dish-washers, cleaners, cook, helpers etc. Most of them had an experience of previous jobs as domestic helpers, carpet weaver, rag-pickers etc. Some children reported that they had entered in this line as new comers, who had recently left their house and schools.

### 5.5.1. Employment Duration

The duration of employment varies on 1-6 months, 6-12 months, 1-2 years and above 2 years depending on the children and the nature of work. Employment duration has been categorized in two patterns: previous employment duration and the current employment duration which helps to show the previous experience in the field of child labor in hotels and restaurants and other places as well.

**Table-13: Distribution of the Sampled Child Labors According to the Duration of Employment**

S.N.	Duration	Previous		Current	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	1-6 Months	36	40	48	53.33
2	6-12 months	18	20	21	23.33
3	1-2 yrs	9	10	12	13.33
4	above 2 yrs	9	10	9	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

According to the study, most of the respondents had a previous employment experience as child labors. 72 out of 90 respondents reported that they had worked in different places as child labors before they started working in the current places. Among them, 40 percent had worked only for 1- 6 months, where 20 percent had worked for 6-12 months. Similarly, 10 percent had worked for 1-2 years and other 10 percent had worked for above 2 years at previous places.

At their current working places, 53.33 percent of the total respondents had been working for 1-6 months and 23.33 percent were involved in child labors for 6-12 months. 13.33 percent were working for 1-2 years and 10 percent respondents reported that they had been working at current places for more than 2 years.

The study reveals that 20 percent of the total respondents were new comers as child workers.

The reason behind the short duration of employment seems more are unsatisfactory, rude employer, low paid salary etc. Some are searching for better employment than before. They are searching some better facilities. Some also left their previous job because they are seeking to get a chance to study in another job.

### **5.5.2 Reasons for Leaving Previous work**

As explained above, 20 percent of the total respondents had no previous working experience. Rest of the respondents had left previous job due to various reasons. The below table shows the reason for leaving previous works.

**Table-14: Distribution of Sampled Child Labor on the Basis of Reason for Leaving Previous Work**

S.N.	Reasons	Number	%
1	Rude employer	12	13.33
2	Rude friends/partner	6	6.66
3	Low salary	27	30
4	To much work	18	20
5	No chance to study	6	6.66
6	Other (not specified)	3	3.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>80</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The mobility of the child labor from one place to another place for searching the better chances is high. 80 percent of the total respondents have moved one place to another place in search of better opportunity. The above table shows that 30% of the total respondents leave their previous work due to low salary, 13.33% and 6.66% respondents leave their previous work due to rude employer and rude friends/partner, 20% of the total respondents leave their previous due to much work, 6.66% of the total respondents leave their previous work due to no chance to study and 3.33% of the total respondents don't specify the reason of leaving previous work.

### 5.6 Health and Hygiene

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Each individual is concerned to their health. Health is one of the most important and fundamental needs of human life.

If health is not well then good work is not possible. Health is the most important wealth. Hygiene, which is necessary to stay healthy both for shake of workers and customer, is lacking in the child worker as they bath only once or twice a week. Their dirty surroundings, dirty working place, poor drinking water and non-hygienic and stale food which are given them to eat shows that their poor hygienic condition.

**Table-15: Distribution of the sampled child labor according to their hygienic condition.**

S.N.	Hygiene Condition	Dirty	Normal	Good	Total
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1	Living Room	48	30	12	<b>90</b>
2	Working Place	27	36	27	<b>90</b>
3	Kitchen	18	45	27	<b>90</b>
4	Supply of Drinking Water	21	51	18	<b>90</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

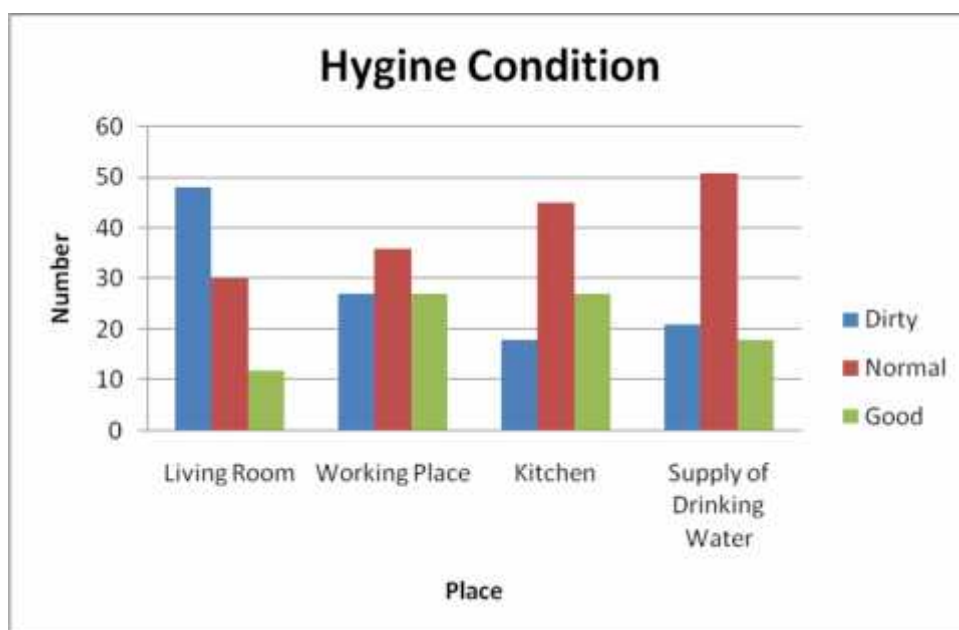


Figure:7

According to the respondents, the overall hygiene condition is not satisfactory. 16 respondents reported that their living room was dirty, where 10 respondents' room was normal and only 4 respondents said that the condition of their living room was good. 12 respondents said that their working place was normal, 9 reported that it was dirty and other 9 said that it was good. 15 respondents had a normal kitchen, where they used to work. Similarly, 9 respondents said that their kitchen condition was good and other 6 reported that it was dirty. The study reveals that 17 respondents used to get normal (drinkable) water for drinking, where 7 respondents reported that they used to drink dirty (unsafe) water. 6 respondents had the access to safe drinking water.

### 5.7 Medical Care

Medical care is the one of the basic right of the people but most of the child labor are not getting proper medical care facilities in the case of the illness and injuries.

The following table shows the occurrence of illness of the sampled child labor working in the hotel and restaurant.

**Table-16: Distribution of Sampled Child Labor According to the Occurrence of the Illness**

S.N.	Occurrence of Illness	Number	%
1	Yes	63	70
2	No	18	20
3	No response	9	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

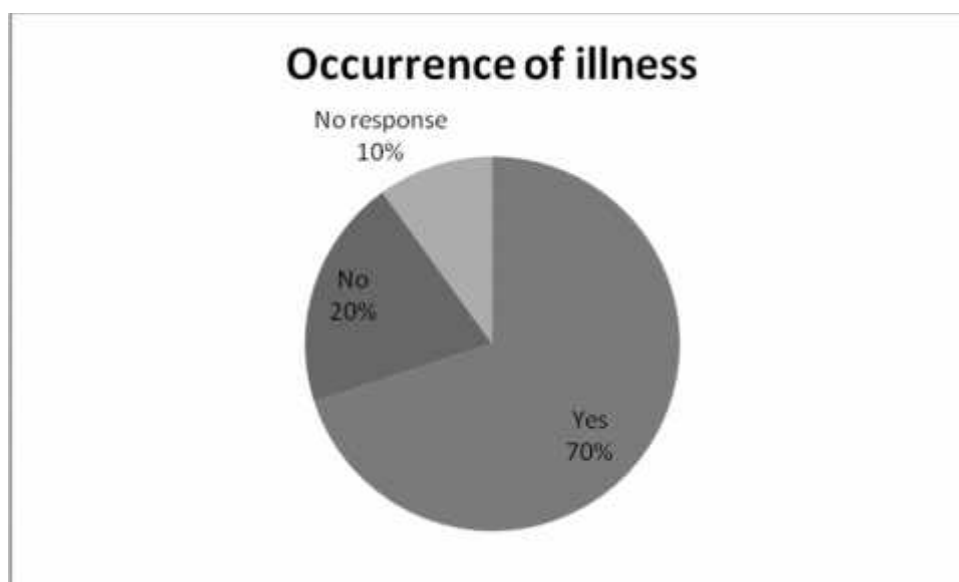


Figure:8

63 out of 90 respondents reported that they had suffered from some kinds of illness during their working period. 6 respondents had not met any kinds of problems regarding illness. Similarly, 3 respondents did not reply whether they had suffered from any kinds of diseases or not.

The large numbers of children have occurred illness during their working period. The main reasons are the surroundings where they are working is very dirty, the uncovered and stale food which they eat and poor drinking water make them unhealthy.

### 5.7.1 Types of Illness

It is common that children working in this sector suffer mostly from ailments such as fever, cough, muscle pain, abdominal pain and different types of injuries. Most of the respondents reported that they had met some kinds of illness during their work. 63 out of 90 respondents said that they had suffered from common diseases like headache, fever, muscle pain etc. However, none of the respondents reported that they had suffered from any kinds of serious diseases.

The following table shows the types of illness of the sampled respondents.

**Table-17: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Types of Illness**

S.N.	Type of Illness	Number	%
1	Cough	6	9.52
2	Headache	6	9.52
3	Fever	3	4.76
4	Muscle Pain	24	38.09
5	Abdominal Pain	9	14.28
6	Injury	10	23.80
<b>Total</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

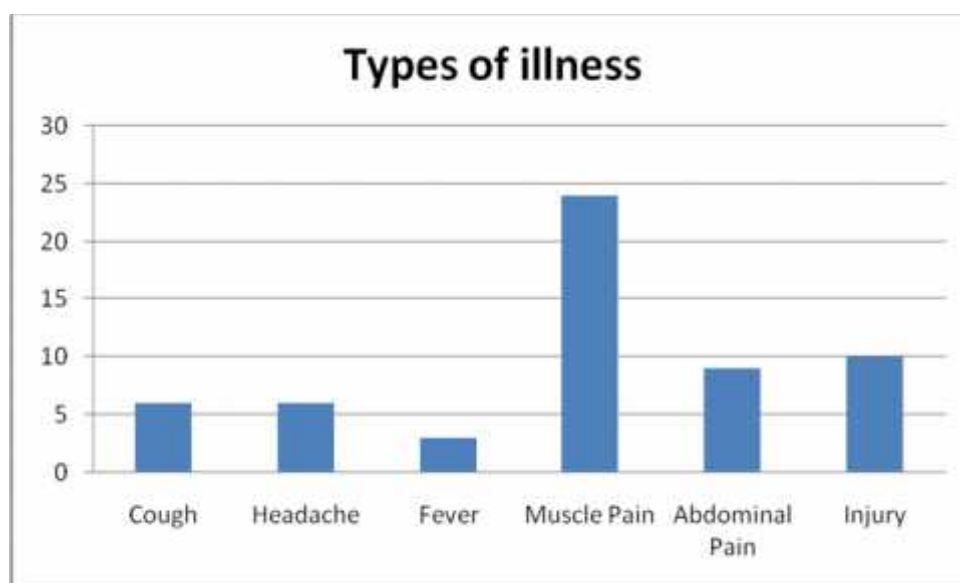


Figure:9

Due to the continuous labour, the largest number of the respondents reported that they suffered mostly from muscle pain. 23.80 % of the total respondents said that they faced different types of injuries. 14.28 % mentioned that they suffered from abdominal pain, 9.52 % from cough and other 9.52 % from headache.

### 5.7.2 Medical Attention Toward Illness or Injuries

Most of the child worker tends to cure their illness or injuries themselves and some cases their parents and employer helps them for the treatment of the illness or injuries.

The following table shows the treatment condition of the sampled child labor.

**Table-18: Distribution of the Sampled Children on the Basis of Way of Getting Treatment**

S.N.	Treatment by	Number	%
1	Self	30	47.61
2	Employer	18	28.57
3	Parents	9	14.28
4	No response	6	9.52
<b>Total</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The above table shows that, 47.61 percent of the total respondents used to cure their illness by self, where 28.57 percent reported that their employer used to pay for their treatment. No one reported that the employer himself used to visit medical centers for their treatment instead used to provide them money for the treatment. 14.28 percent used to cure their illness with the help of their parents and 9.52 percent of the total respondents did not want to give any response regarding their treatment condition.

### 5.8 Attitude of Child Labor on Job, Future Ambition and Comments.

The study reveals that relatively a small majority of the children are satisfied with their job. This view is supported by two facts: first, they are provided with some basic facilities like fooding and lodging. Second, they see no other alternatives for the survival. As far as they leave their present job, they would loss the opportunity to live in and have meal. So, these are the causes for their satisfaction over the current job. More than 60 percent of the total respondents expressed their dissatisfaction regarding their current jobs as child labors. They are not satisfied because they are humiliated and misbehaved by their master. They are low paid and physically or mentally tortured. Most of the children below the age of 12 reported that they also wanted to play like other children. Almost all the respondents had a desire to go to school and study.

Asking for any comments if they reserve, the majority of the children are declined to comment any. It can be because they were too small and immature to analyze their working pattern and future aims of their life. Some of them explained that they are facing problems of over working, misbehaves from their masters and see no other alternatives in their life.

# **CHAPTER-SIX**

## **SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION**

### **6.1 Summary**

This study on child labor in hotel and restaurants was based on the field survey in Belbari and Biratchowk of Morang district. According to ILO involvement of the child on the hotel and restaurants is the worst form of the child labor, the hotel and restaurant work is one of the most visible and hazardous form of child labor. All of the working children are found to have been living in bleak and deplorable conditions and long working hours at low pay. Both child labor and employer have lack knowledge on the provision in the national and international legislation and acts and convention on the child labor. Many conventions have been held in different times in different level and many legislation have enacted which are aimed at eradicating any form of child labor.

Child labor is not only the problem of an individual or a family. It is the general problem of society, which directly or indirectly affect the country in the future because those children are the part of the development of the country and if not got their education in right time, it is not only the lost of their productive and creative childhood but also the valuable asset of the country.

The researcher had administered some useful and reliable methods for collecting necessary data needed to the study. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected through the interview, case study, key informants' interview and FGD. 30 Childs, working at hotels and restaurants were taken as sample of the study on the basis of the purposive sampling procedure. Descriptive research design was adopted regarding to the nature of the study.

Another important part of this research is analysis and presentation of data. This part play vital role to present the causes and factors of being a child labor, explore the experience of child labor to work in their early age and investigate the impact of child labor on their life.

### **6.2 FINDINGS**

Major findings of the study are:

- ) The age distribution varies between the ranges of 5 to 15 years. Most of the children were from the age group 9-12years.

- ) Gender wise distribution of the respondents in this study, 46.66 percent is boys where only 53.34 percent are girls.
- ) Ethnic/caste composition of the study shows, 22.22 percent of the total respondents comprises of Dhimal, 20 percent are from Tharu community, 13.33 percent from Mushar community and rest are from Koiri, chhetri, Rai, Brahmin, kami, damai,community.
- ) Most of the child labor is from the Morang district and adjoining district of the Morang such as Sunsari, Jhapa, Dhankuta etc.
- ) 60 percent children's parents are illiterate; similarly 30 percent parents are literate. 10 percent respondents did not know about their parents' education.
- ) Most of the working children in restaurants and hotels have attended the school. Out of the 90 respondents 80 percent had attended the school and 20 percent reported that they had not attended the school.
- ) Poverty was the main reason for dropping out or not joining school by the respondents. 53.33 percent respondents reported that they had to leave or did not get any opportunity to join school due to poverty.
- ) 10 percent of the total respondents had got chances to continue their study while working, 80 percent of them had not any chances to get education at the working place and 10 percent of the total respondents didn't give any response.
- ) Out of the 90 respondents 77.78 percent were Hindus by religion, 11.11 percent were Buddhist, 2.22 percent were Muslim and others were 8.89 percent.
- ) Most of the parents of the respondents are dependent more or less in agriculture. According to respondent, most of the people are involved in agriculture but their production is insufficient for feeding their own family.
- ) Poverty plays the important role for the leaving home toward the urban areas in search of work and better chances. Approximately 45 percent child labor leaves their home due to the poverty (insufficient food, push by parents, domestic violence, to pay loan and in search of the work). The second cause for leaving home is friend's advice and dislike of village life, which consist 33 percent of the total respondents and third cause is categorized as the social conflict and other reason, which consist 16 percent of the total respondents.

- ) Most of the child labor work more than 10 hours per day among them 60 percent children work 11-12 hour daily and 33 percent children work 9-10 hours daily. Similarly, only 7 percent of the total sampled child labor work 4-8 hour daily.
- ) Most of the respondents which consists of 50 percent of the total respondents used to receive more than 1000 rupees salary per month. Similarly, 36.66 percent used to receive between the range of 500-1000 rupees and 10 percent used to get below 500 rupees per month as their salary. Among the total respondents, 1 respondent was found working only for food.
- ) Most of the respondents had a previous employment experience as child labors. 72 out of 90 respondents reported that they had worked in different places as child labors before they started working in the current places.
- ) Most of the child labor says that overall hygienic condition of the working place is not satisfactory.
- ) 63 out of 90 respondents reported that they had suffered from some kinds of illness during their work period and these health problems are solved by them self or by the help of the employer and their parents.
- ) The study reveals that relatively a small majority of the children are satisfied with their job. This view is supported by two facts: first, they are provided with some basic facilities like fooding and lodging. Second, they see no other alternatives for the survival.

### **6.3 CONCLUSION**

Children are the future of the nation, child working at the any sector for sustain their life and to help their parents is not good for their future and the future of the nation. So the child labour was banded on national act but not on practice. This study on child labor at hotel and restaurant focuses on the condition of the working child at hotel and restaurants.

Parents of the child labor fear that girl child directly exposed to customers may fall victim to sexual abuse. Majority of the child from ethnic group to join this sector does mean that their family's earning and agricultural production is not sufficient to feed or sustain lively hood for whole of the year.



Poverty, hard life at the village and friends suggestion was the main cause to leave the home and working at the hotel and restaurants was the need for save the life at unknown place and for earning.

Most of the child labor working at hotels and restaurants have a same problem of the long hours working at the low wages, most of them work for more than 10 hours per day at minimum salary.

Almost most of the working child at hotels and restaurants has got the facilities of fooding, lodging and light health care facilities from the employer.

To sum up the matter, though the ILO/IPEC has not categorized child labor in hotel and restaurants as worst forms of the child labor, the situation of the working child is very much miserable. Long working hours, low salary, physical and mental torture over them are some of the features of the child labor in hotels and restaurants. Virtual absence of the enforcement of the child labor legislation has further aggravated the situation. So they are deprived from getting minimum level of the facilities such as attending school, fix wages of certain work, medical check up. The condition of child labour in Hotels and Restaurant in the research area is very poor. Government and stakeholder should give interest for those child labour. Social worker and politician should be involved to protect the life of the child labour.

#### **6.4 Recommendation for the Future Research**

This is a descriptive study of child labor, who are involved in different hotels and restaurants in Belbari and Biratchowk of Morang district. This study is helpful to those people who are involved in human right and those who are doing research in the field of child labor, child right and protection of child against abuses. But this study didn't cover the every aspect of the child labor. Moreover, this study only focuses on the social and demographic condition of the child labor and their working condition and its impact on their life.

So to understand the overall condition and situation of the child labor, this study could be taken as guidelines for future researches on child labor.

The future researches on child labor should be cover the following issues regarding child labor:

- ) Implementation of child labor act and legislation
- ) Psychological condition of the child labor
- ) Reason for being child labor
- ) Relation of child labor with employer and customer etc

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## Annex-I

### HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE – 2011

Date: .....

#### 1. FAMILY COMPOSITION

S.N	Name	Relation with household head	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Occupation	
							primary	secondary
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
		01. Father 02. Mother 03. Husband 04. Wife 05. Son 06. Daughter 07. Grandson 08. Granddaughter 09. Other	01. Male 02. Female	01. Married 02. Unmarried 03. Divorced 04. Separated 05. Widow 06. Others	01. Unable to read write 02. Read only 03. Primary 04. Lower secondary 05. Secondary 06. 10+2 07. Above Bachelors	01. Agriculture 02. Teacher 03. Govt. Service 04. Private Service 05. Business 06. Labor 07. Foreign employment 08. Others		

#### 2. ABOUT PLACE OF ORIGIN

I) Where is your home?

- a) District .....
- b) VDC/ Municipality .....
- c) Village/tole/House no. ....

II) Before you moved to this place, where did you usually live?

- a) District .....
- b) VDC/ Municipality .....



- a) Run away with out permission      b) With consent of your family      c) Any others

II) When you moved out your home, who was with you?

- a) Parents/relatives                              b) Villagers/friends  
c) Alone    d) Any others

III) Why did you leave your home? List main three reasons.

S.N.	Causes	S.N.	Causes
1.	Friend's advice	6.	Social conflict
2.	Insufficient food	7.	To pay loan
3.	Parent's suggestion	8.	In search of work
4.	Dislike of village life	9.	To study
5.	Domestic violence	10	Others .....

IV) When did you leave your home?

.....Year/s      .....Month/s ago

### **6. WORKING CONDITION**

I) Since when are you working in this place?

.....Year/s      .....Month/s ago

II) Did you work elsewhere previously before you came here?

- a) Yes    b) No

III) Where did you work?

.....

IV) If yes, what type of work you used to do there?

.....

V) How long time you work there?

..... Year/s      .....Month/s

VI) Why did you leave your previous job?

- a) Rude employer      b) Rude friends/partner      c) Low salary  
d) To much work      e) No chance to study      f) Other (specify)

VII) Is this work satisfactory to you?

- a) Yes    b) No

VIII) If no, why?

.....

IX) How many hours do you work daily?

- a) 4-8 hours                      b) 9-10 hrs                      c) 11-12 hrs

X) How much did you get as salary per month?

- a) .....thousand/s      ..... Hundred/s      .....Rupees  
b) Get food and cloths                      c) Get food only

XI) Why did you need salary per months?

- a) For master pay to parents                      b) To pay loan  
c) Other (specify) .....

XII) Did you send your earned cash?

- a) Yes    b) No



