

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Children should be cherished. Children of today are the future of society and leader of country and drivers of coming generation who need special attention and care. This helps to enhance their potentialities that can contribute for the prosperity of nation. The word child is defined variously. There is no any universal consensus regarding the definition of child because it is determined by various factors i.e. social, economic, cultural, political etc.

According to the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Children (UNCRC, 1989), a child means every human being below the age of 18, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier (article 1). The Nepal Labour Act (1992) defines a child as a person's below the age of 14 years. The Children's Act (1992) defines a child as a person below the age of 16 years. In many countries, a child tends to be defined in terms of age limits which vary with different activities. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) states age limits are formal reflections of society judgment about the evolution of children's capabilities and responsibilities (UNICEF, 1997).

In the context of child labour, different international laws have set varying age limits for the definition. However, The Minimum Age Convention (ILO, 1973) has defined "children those who are below the general limit of 15 years or in special circumstances in 14 year.

Similarly, according to Children's Act (First amendment, 1997) and Labour Act (first amendment, 1997) of Nepal, the groups of person who are under the age of 16 years are children. According to these laws, the person below the age of 14 years are strictly prohibited to work as labour but the children of the age between 14-16 year can work only when they get facilities like less working hour (6 hours per day) not more than 36 hours per week. In this way if they work 3 hours continuously they must get rest for a half an hour.

The definition of child labour constitutes any act where children between the age of 5 & 14 years are directly or indirectly forced to work at home or outside it. As a consequences, children are not only deprived of their dignity but also their freedom to play and their scope to develop physically, mentality and emotionally. These children are also demand education which is a fundamental right and should be available to them under any circumstances. It is unfortunate that even today the problem of child labour is greatly prevalent in Nepal and in the world. The latest statistics show that about 250 million child workers exist all over the world , a recent survey conducted by the ILO states that out of these 60 percent are in Asia, 32 percent in Africa and 7 percent in Latin America (Bhargava, 2003).

According to NHRC, (2003) forms of child labour in Nepal include:

-) Children working with or under the immediate supervision of their families in agriculture and domestic jobs with parents
-) Children without family, who provide service as workers
-) Children with family but working domestic helpers outside their home
-) Vagrant children who have been bonded, orphaned, neglected, thrown out or lost or have run away from their families and will do any works stay alive.

The problem of child labour has become an emerging issue in Nepal. There is gradual increase in social awareness among different segments of society and this has helped to empower the movements for the rights of working children. Child labour in Nepal has two dimensions; one is connected with rapid urbanization and increasing number of industries. Children are engaged in various occupations such as the manufactures of carpet, the constructions of road building, quarrying and mining as well as working in domestic services in towns away from their homes. The other dimension is in the traditional areas of work such as agriculture, porters, grocery shops, others family operated business, domestic works, works in business and hotel and restaurants.

Child labour in Nepal is being considered very seriously. It is deeply rooted in most part of the country but child labour are largely increasing in Kathmandu alone (CWIN, 2001).

Every year hundreds of children leave their homes and migrate to urban areas because of consisting and unfavorable economic conditions at home. They often works at

hotel/restaurant and teashop, pottering, carpet industry, stone mining, rag packing, domestic work and so on.

The extent of exploitation is very high everywhere, one of the major fields of employment preferred by children is work in hotel/restaurant. These children always have to work from early morning to late night. They do not have chance to enjoy or even get holiday. So they are exploited by their masters. The main right of children's education is disregarded by them. This study is undertaken to find out the present condition of child labour and trace out the socio economic condition of the child labourers in hotel, restaurants and teashops of Kathmandu City.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problems of child labour have become emerging issues in the world. Most of the developing countries are facing the child labour problem. In South Asian countries the magnitude of child labour is very high. This can be attributed to demographic structures of high poverty levels, weak education system and entrenched social attitude. The increasing cost of education and more job opportunities to a higher incidence of child labour problem is in these countries (ILO, 1998).

Children are the formative stage of human life. The development of the country depends upon the development of children. Child labour is the mark of disgrace for society. The world of tomorrow will be happy and comfortable place for man to live in only if the child population of today is endowed with good health both mentally and physically.

Instead of improvement in the situation the present condition of Nepali children is far from satisfactory. Many children are forced to works in different and hazardous conditions simply to sustain their own lives and that of their family. The root cause of child labour is serving by acute poverty. However, a number of other factors also contribute; lack of access to education for children, employer-worker relationship in rural areas, rural urban migration, family problems such as violence or significant change in the family structured caused by death or remarriage of a parents, lack of education of parents.

Nepal is one of the poorest countries with GNI PPP per capita income \$1180 (PRB, 2011). According to International Poverty Measures; 38 percent of Nepalese people earn less than US \$1 per day, resulting in increasing hunger, disease, illiterate, unemployment (World Bank, 2001). The growing of children workers in hotel restaurant in urban areas of Nepal is gradually increasing day by day. According to survey conducted in 19 districts of five development regions of Nepal. It is estimated that there are 71,767 child workers working in 20,505 teashops/ restaurants in Nepal.

However, according to the district figures, the Kathmandu district alone has 4,225 restaurants/teashops except tourist standard restaurants. The number of working children in Kathmandu district alone is 14,787 (Sainju, 2003).

Child labour is a serious problem in Nepal. Although the interim constitution of Nepal (2007) guarantees the right of protection against exploitation as a fundamental right and prohibits the practice of trafficking of human being, slavery, serfdom or forced labour in any form and its violation as punishable by law. But it is only in paper but not in practices.

The most popular field among the child labour to be engaged in Kathmandu is in hotel and restaurant as hotel Kanchha. The numbers of working children are estimated to be about million, whereas this number is about 30,000 Kathmandu only (CWIN, 1987).

The condition of child laborers engaged in hotels restaurant is generally worse than in other employing agencies. The employers are well aware about their weakness and problem, so they prefer to employ child labour because they are easy to handle in whatever they like. The child labour plays a supplementary role of adult labours. Children are 'cheaper' than adults, so the employers tend to hire children rather than adult labours. They have to work from morning to late night. They are paid very minimum wages. They are deprived from education, minimum levels of nutrients and they have no holiday or any leave. However, this problem is not yet stopped. The hotels and restaurant employ children paying minimum wages; 1.4 million, out of 1.7 million, economically active children are unpaid which is 83 percent of total (World Bank, 1999).

The use of child labour as a problem is recognized by concerned sectors. Several studies have been conducted about child labours in various sectors but there are only a

few studies in connection to child labourers working in hotel, restaurant and teashops. Family structure, parent's education and economic condition are the major responsible factors for child labourers family status. Most of the Nepali people are poor. In the context of our country, parent should fulfill the basic need of their family. The children from unemployed, poor and incapable families most have to work for their family survival. Due to agro based family background, with insufficient food and low income occupation, their parents are compelled to send their children to the labours market or children runaway or migrated themselves from home to labour market to get better life than at home.

Children fully depend on their parents/families. When parents' families become unable to fulfill their children needs due to the various reasons such as poverty, landlessness, unemployment, children tend to leave/home or migrant urban areas to work in hotel restaurant and teashop and they are more likely to be engaged in worst forms of child labour.

Children engaged in hotel restaurants are casual workers with no written employment agreement between employer and employees. As a result, the employee of the hotel, restaurant and teashop treats the children as per his servant. So, children have to work very hard from early in the morning to the late night. They prepare food, serve the customers, collect and wash the dishes. They are deprived of rest and health treatment facility. They have to tolerate the abuses and misbehave of the boss. Sometimes, such labourers have to become victims of sexual exploitation by the boss or clients.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of this study are to examine the characteristics and assess the situation of children (5 to 17 years) employed in hotel, restaurants and teashops in the Kathmandu Metropolitan City. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

-) To examine socio-economic characteristics of the child labours working in hotel, restaurant and teashops.
-) To examine the prime cause of child labour working in hotel, restaurant and teashops labourer.
-) To examine the aspects of violence against child labourers.

1.4 Importance of the Study

Child labour in hotel/restaurants and teashop is one of the major fields of employment for child labour in Nepal. But there are very few studies on child labour in hotels/restaurants. Therefore, this study will be significant in different ways such as to develop meaningful action program and to implement for the awareness of child rights and elimination of hazardous form of child labours by government, non-governmental organization and civil society. It will also help to the international organization and others that are interested to know about this field. It will also be significant in drawing the root cause of child labour and partial eliminating the consequences of child labour. Therefore this study is typical in present situation. Moreover, this study will provide accurate information on child labour, which might be helpful, those who are interested to conduct in this field in future.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

-) This study is based on the primary data collection in Kathmandu Metropolitan City, so it may not be generalized at the national level.
-) The study focuses on child labours aged 5 to 17 years.
-) This study presents only the child labours employed in small hotels restaurants and teashop. So it does not cover, the number of children who are engaged in big hotel like five star.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study is divided into seven chapters. Chapter first is the introductory including statement of the problem, objectives, importance and limitation of the study. Chapter two deals with the review of the literate relating child labour. The third chapter contains the methodology used in this study. The fourth chapter describes the socio-economic characteristics and family background of hotel restaurants child labourers. The fifth chapter analyzes working condition, health condition and source of entertainments. The sixth chapter analyzes performance and future ambition and knowledge of child right. The seventh chapter summarizes the major findings as well as conclusion and recommendation for future.

1.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter describes the background of the study which focuses the different aspects of child labour at national as well as international level. In the statement of the problem, it is mentioned that why the children are forced to work in bleak and deplorable condition. The objectives of the study are to examine the socio-economic characteristics of the child labourers working in hotel, restaurant and tea shops, examine the prime cause of child labour working in hotel, restaurant and teashops labourer and examine the aspects of violence against child labourers. Rational of the study focuses the significance of the study. This study is based on the primary data collection in Kathmandu Metropolitan City, so it may not be generalized at the national level. The organization of the study focuses the as a whole format of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Historically the problem of child labour first appeared in the 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms which were further exposed to high risk area in the 18th century. A lot of studies on child labour issue have been carried out both in the international level and in the context of Nepal. Various institutions agencies and scholars have defined, interpreted and some into conclusion regarding child labour and its cross cutting issue.

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

2.1.1 Definition of Child Labour

There is no universally acceptable definition of child labour. There is also no universal definition of a 'child' in many countries a child is defined in terms of age limits which differs with various activities. However, all agree that child labour harms and exploits children physically, mentally, morality or by blocking access to education.

Basically, there are three perspectives called Abolitionist, Regulationists, Emancipationists / Human rights to define child labour

1. Abolitionists: Related to the ILO Convention 138 (1973) on Minimum Age for admit in to employment. A child labour (Under 15 years) should not be allowed to be engaged in the any kind of work or children must not work.
2. Protectionist: A child should be allowed to be engaged in any work where they should not be harm for their physically and mentally hazardous.
- 3) Emancipationists/Human Rights: A child should not be out from rights to have food, right to get education, right to have playing entertainment, right to have participation etc.

There is difference between child work and child labour.

Child do labour for the sake of economic benefits for own or familial survival. It is two types: non- hazardous and hazardous works, hazardous is harmful for their healthy up-brings from the aspects of life like physically, mentally and socially.

Child work has the process of socialization as proving helping hand in family activities without compromising schooling.

UNICEF (1997), defines child labour as full time works at early an age, two- many hours spend working, work and life on the street in bad condition, inadequate pay, too much responsibility, work that hampers access to education, work that undermines children's dignity and slavery, bonded labour and sexual exploitation, work that is detrimental to full social and psychological development.

ILO Convention on the Worst form of Labour (Convention No 182), 1992 defines child labour as:

-) All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict.
-) The use procuring or offering of a child for prostitution for the production of pornographic or for pornographic performances;
-) The use, procurement or offering of child for illicit activity in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties.
-) Work which, by its nature or by the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health safety and morals of children (ILO/IPEC, 2004).

Information on child labour is relatively scarce because of general tendency to conceal it since child work is illegal. Therefore, presenting comprehensive picture as child labour is complex task. On the contrary, there is a serious all cry against child labour exploitation and a demand for speedy action to prohibit it (Bequele and Boyden, 1998).

2.2 Review of Empirical Literatures

2.2.1 Child Labour in Nepal

It is estimated that there are 5 to 6 million child labours in Bangladesh, up to 5 million in Brazil, 1.4 million in Egypt, 1 million in Guatemala up to 40 million in India. And over 2 million in Indonesia up to 8 million in Mexico , 2 million in Nepal, 12 million in Nigeria, over 2 million in Pakistan, 5 million in the Philippines and 4 million in Thailand. The UN estimated states that by 2000, there were 3.75 million child labours world-wide (Problem, 1998).

Child labour in the context of Nepal shouldn't be defined in terms of paid and unpaid jobs. Rather it should be defined in term of the nature of work whether it is beneficial, harmful or intolerable.

A few decades ago, Nepal was a food exporting country. But now it has transferred its self into an importer. Where the majority of people are engaged, in other hand there is not providing adequate livelihood in the industrial service and infrastructure development is in incipient stage. In such stage of economic transition the high rate of population growth is contributing to a weakening of the economic base of the country. In such an economic context, the lives of the poor and marginalized families and their children are indeed grim. This forces them to leave their homes to go to the cities search of work. The work that is available to them is mainly manual but many of the children are working either in household as domestic servants, or in the hotel and restaurants.

In different forms of work, among them largest number of working children are found in the agricultural sectors followed by the service sectors, industry, plantation, construction and other informal sectors. In industry, the carpet garments and brick kilns are the biggest employers of child labour in Nepal. Ten of thousands children are also found working in domestic service, restaurants, shops and bars. According to the statistics, there are nearly 5000000 children. In Nepal who have migrated from rural to urban. Among them there are approximately 300000 child labours in different kinds of jobs, 5000 street children are working in sex industry, including children trafficked into India and elsewhere for this purpose (CWIN, 1995).

In Nepal very little research has been done in the field of child labour and insufficient data make it more difficult to assess the magnitude of the problem. A study by UNICEF, (1996) has estimated that out of total population more than 66 percent of total child populations are engaged in some form of labour (MOPE/HMG, 2000).

CWIN estimated there were 7615 restaurants, bars, hotel and lodges in Kathmandu at the beginning of 1989 of the 9540 workers, 7665 were children. A report published in 1979 by the underprivileged children's education project estimated that there were about 24000 working children, most of them worked as servants in hotels, bars, lodges, restaurant and teashop. The number may growth to over 30000 in Kathmandu alone. These servants are known as hotel Kancha for boys or Kanchi for girls in Nepal. They are usually come from poor economic background and of a lower caste. They are the children of homeless and landless people, orphans or are children that have been abandoned. Sometimes parents themselves are no longer able to feed their children and they sell them into servitude at such establishment hotel, restaurant and teashops. Owners take advantage of this cheap source of labour. They frequently misbehave the Kanchha and often force them to serve in their households as well as in their business (Sattur, 1993).

However, the notion of child labour is intended to cover child labour under the age of 15 engaged in hotel and restaurant. Therefore, the presents study mainly concerned with these children under 18 year of age, who are engaged in hotels and restaurants in work for employment with the aim of earning a livelihood for themselves or for their families.

2.2.2 Education and Child Labour

Education is the main indicator of human resource development. The average literacy rate is 40 percent. The male population is literate with 50 percent and the female population is only with 25 percent which are the lowest literacy rate in south Asia. Nepal has invested very little percent of its budget on education. Among the total children of Nepal 62 percent are enrolled in school but only 27 percent of their complete the first five years primary education. The school dropout rate is 45 percent. There has been constant effort trying to reduce the dropout rate by different agencies at various levels (CPC, 1997).

Education is the cornerstone of social and economic development of a country. Primary education serves as a foundation of the whole process of development. School education is accepted to bring about change in the attitude of people and they become more responsible to new changes (Khaniya, 1995).

The study conducted by KC et al., (1998) shows that in most developing countries root of child labour has been attributed to over whelming poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. It is obvious that lack of access to educational facilities and schooling is often connected with the incidence of child labour. In Nepal, a substantial number of children population is out of school or in the labour market mainly because of the following reasons:-

-) Poverty, parent's inability to afford the educational cost of children.
-) Unequal distribution of school or education institution.
-) Content of education and parent faith in it and lack of provision of compulsory education and its prerequisites.

The study conducted by Suwal et al., (1997) revealed that for Nepal about 68 percent child aged 5- 14 is illiterate, 75 percent males and 60 percent are females, about 81 percent of total children are reported to have completed 0-5 grade of education and only 17.2 percent completed 6-9 grade of education. A very small proportion (0.5%) of children is reported to have completed 10 and above grade of education.

2.2.3 Major Area of Child Labour

It is fact that no area of labour market is completely free of child labour exploitation. It exist one way or another. According to Sattur (1993), the jobs children do in Nepal are a following:

-) Agriculture: (livestock, tending, planting, harvesting, plugging, fishing)
-) Cottage industry: pottery, carpet and cloth wearing, candle making, thanka, painting, poultry, farming.
-) Manufacturing: painting, bricks, bread, garments, matches, cigarettes, shoes, shop plastics.
-) Plantation: tea, sugarcane, tobacco.
-) Domestic: caring for parents and children, servant.

-) Selling: street hawking, petrol pump attendant, shop assistant, shoes shining, newspaper, vending and delivery.
-) Manual labour: rock breaking, machine, sweeper road and building site worker, carpenter.
-) Tourist and travel industry: pottering, circus performers, rafting and trekking guide, bus conductor, rickshaw puller.
-) Street children: rag picking, prostitution and beginning.

2.2.4 Cause and Consequences of Child Labour

Several studies from Nepal and other countries indicate that main reasons for child labour are poverty discrimination of gender, cast/ethnicity, dysfunctions families, parents, illiteracy and unawareness towards children's education.

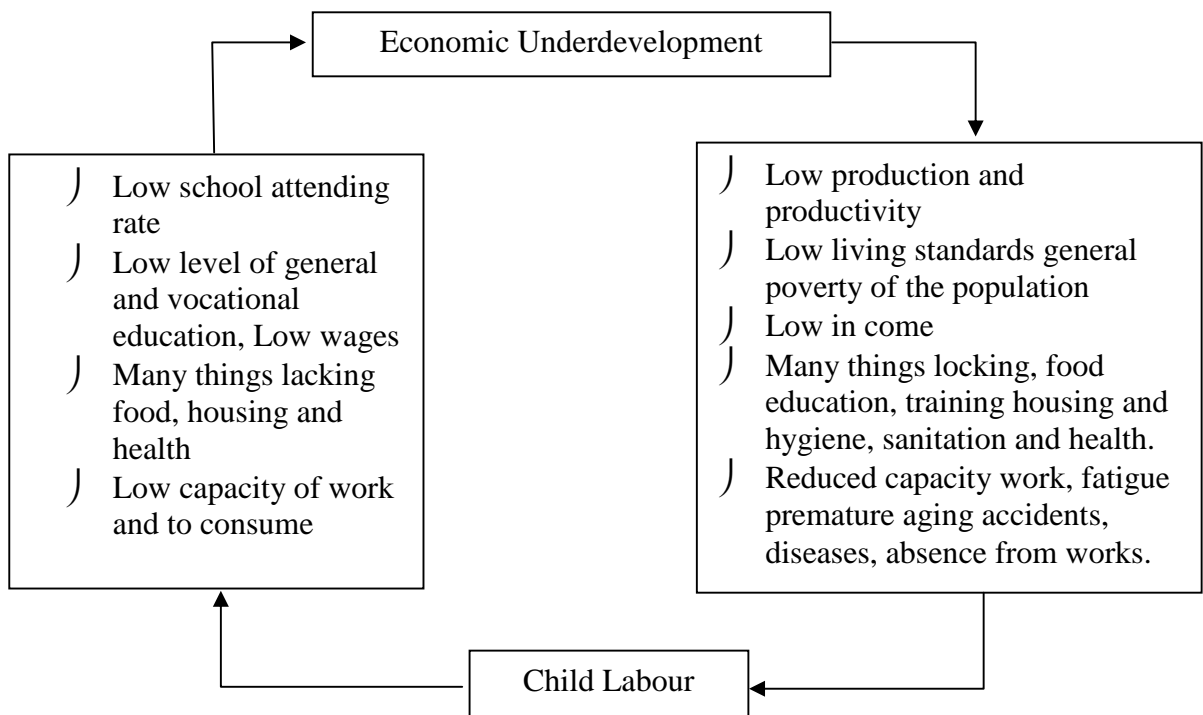
Most people reach the conclusion that the problem of children at risk caused by poverty. Which is true and obvious; the growing trend of children in servitude should also be viewed in the broader perspective of the prevailing social injustice, irrational political decisions and inappropriate development programs. More concretely, the root cause for the growing problem of children at risk can be analyzed and properly identified. If we fail to do so now, the future will be uncertain and we will end up nowhere (Pradhan, 1995). According to him, some of the major cause behind this problem is as unfair economic relations, socio- cultural exploitation and family disintegration, lack of political commitment and political will development, conventional approach of child development.

UNICEF (1996), revealed that, in Nepal child labour is often directly linked to the poverty of family. It has been also mentioned that the necessity of having food, shelter and factors such as unemployment of adult family members or the death of bread winner compel children to work from to early age. Many children have migrated to cities in search of better living condition and have few choices regarding the types, conditions or quality of their employment.

Child labor can be considered as one of the phenomenon caused by under development and poverty. In this sense, child labor is not a problem. It is the symptom of the problem of poverty and inequality (ILO, 1994).

Child labour is a consequence of social justice economic exploitation and anti-people development programmers. Child labour exploitation is a symbol of backwardness and human rights violations. Slavery like bonded labour, forced labour, inconsistent or non- existent wage and long working hours exit in the child labour system. It takes the form of a succession of situation and events perception of child labour as dignity from which it is impossible to escape. A vicious circle persists between underdevelopment and child labour.

Figure 1: Vicious Circle of Underdevelopment and Child Labour



(Source: ILO, 1994)

Low living standards, production and productivity are a result of economic underdevelopment. Lacking food, education and training, hygiene and health, low income helps to enhance economic underdevelopment also resulting that people become poor and won't be able to fulfill their family needs even their children's food, shelter, education, health and hygiene and nutrition. After that the children leave their home to seek job for their survival or for their family. As a result the child may become a child labour. As the increasing number of child labour involves in labour market, the rate of illiteracy will increase. Child labour is a consequence of low capacity of work, low school attending rate and economic exploitation. Child labour exploitation is a symbol of backwardness and violence of their rights. When children

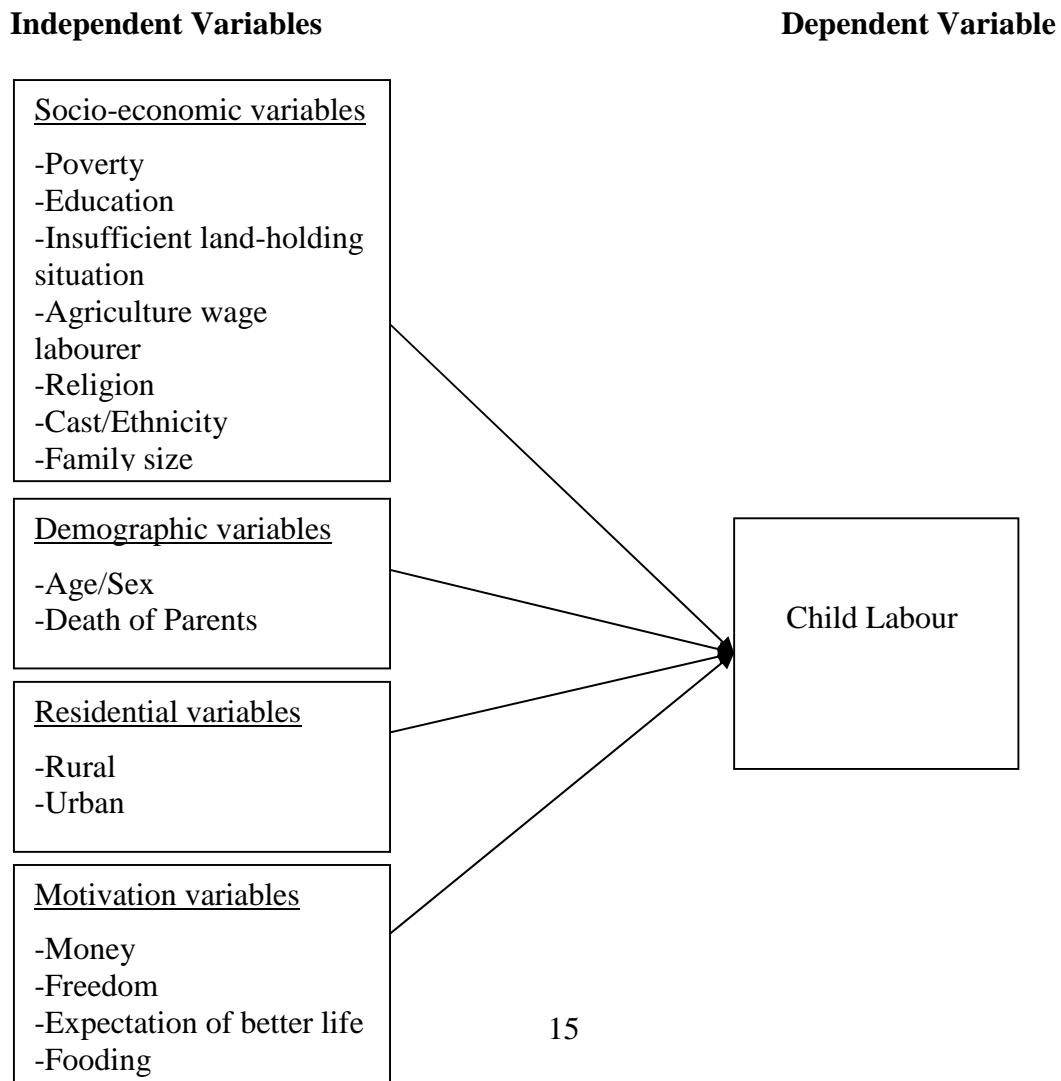
start working at in early age they remain illiterate, untrained and unable to demand their rights for equal wages and better condition of works. If it seems in same condition, it will contribute to enhance economic underdevelopment.

From the above, it is clear that child labour is serious problem, it occurs due to various reasons such as poverty, illiterate parents, low income, friends, failure in exam and misbehave of step-parents.

2.3 Conceptual Framework of the Present Study

The literature reviewed on the related issues provides the basis of study. The present study is conceptualized with socio-economic, demographic, residential and motivation factors of child. These are related push factors which are responsible for child to be labourer in hotel/restaurants teashops. The conceptual framework of this study can be summarized as:

Figure: 2 Conceptual Framework of Study



Children are very innocent. They have no idea about life but sometimes various factors affect their life. Here the present study shows a framework that how a child become child labours. There are various factors playing important role on it. Mainly socio-economic variables like large family size, household poverty, illiterate parents, insufficient landholding situation, no schooling facility or never attending to school, discrimination of cast/ethnicity, religion etc. affect them. When these factors combine, children compel to leave/drop out of their place of origin. Then they may become a hotel, restaurants and teashops' labourer. The modernization, easy access to get job and expectation of better life has motivated to migrate towards urban sector and hence, the children are likely to become child laborers.

Finally, socio-economic, demographic, residential variables influence child to become a child labourers whereas motivation factors cause to children into labourers for better income and freedom.

2.4 Chapter Summary

This chapter focuses the review of the different national and international literature regarding status of child labourers. In the international literature, it has been included the different research reports done by UN, UNFPA, CWIN, ILO and other international organizations. In the review of the national literature, it has been consisted the different research reports done by, different bodies of government, NGOs and university thesis.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study is based on both exploratory and descriptive research design. It is exploratory because attempts have been made to investigate the minimum acquaintance about hotel/restaurants child labourers as well as to explore the hidden facts and realities. On the other hand, descriptive research design is made to describe the socio economic condition of child labour and to find out the causes of child labourers.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

The capital city of Kathmandu is selected for this study where many large and small scale hotel, restaurant and teashops are located. Kathmandu Metropolitan City consists of 35 wards. The population of Kathmandu Metropolitan City is 17, 40,977 (2011). The population of Kathmandu city is made to heterogeneous ethnic and caste groups and they are involved in many sectors for their livelihood. The hotel, restaurant, and teashops of New Bus Park of Kathmandu is chosen because in this area many small and big hotel and restaurants are situated and can easily find many child labourers.

3.3 Sources of Data

This study is based on primary as well as secondary data. The main source of primary data is field survey; however, secondary data are also analyzed whenever it is needed. This secondary data are obtained from both published and unpublished research reports, books, articles and other documents.

3.4 Sample Size

The primary data are generated by using non probability sampling technique i.e convenience sampling method. The sample size of this study is 127. So, 127 child labourer aged 5-17 years working in hotel, restaurant and teashops of Kathmandu City are selected for the interview.

3.5 Method of Data Collection

The questionnaire approach has been applied to collect data. Semi-structured questionnaire was used to record detail information about child labourers employed in hotels/ restaurants such as personal identification and family characteristics caste, sex, age, work experience, health, future aspirations, working hours, wage, off time, entertainment etc. Besides home case studies have also been developed and presented.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure

In this study collected information/data are analyzed from both qualitative and quantitative method. The quantitative data obtained from semi-structured questionnaire was first processed through validations, editing and coding secondary, the processed data are presented in tabular form of percentages.

3.7 Operational Definition

Some terms used in this study are defined as below:

Child Labour: In this study, the terms child labour refers the children below the age of 18 years who are working in hotel/restaurant and teashop as labourer.

Hotel: According to oxford dictionary, hotel means a building where people stay usually for a short time paying for their rooms and meals.

Restaurants: A place where the people can buy and eat a meal. There is not significant different between hotel and restaurant in terms of serving in the study area.

Teashops: The terms local teashop is defined as the place where the breakfast and tea are available.

3.8 Chapter Summary

This chapter mentions the methodology used in this study. Here is mentioned that the study is exploratory and descriptive in nature. The sample size of the study is 127. Non probability sampling technique i.e. convenience sampling method has been used. Different terms like child labour, hotel, restaurant and teashops have been clarified.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERSTICS AND FAMILY BACKGROUND

This chapter deals with the background characteristics of child labourers and their families. The analysis covers socio-economic characteristics of child labourers such as their age and sex structures, religion, caste/ethnic composition, literacy and family status of the respondents.

4.1 Socio-Economic Characters

Many children's are leaving their home due to the poor economic condition as well as family and social disturbances. When agriculture is unable to sustain families, there are only limited alternative employments in rural areas. So, children enter in the urban labour market. Some go with their own parents and relatives but most of them runaway from the village without giving any information to their families. When they enter the urban areas, they take up hazardous work. Most of them, the major involves in restaurant, which is a bit easier than going to industries or somewhere else.

4.1.1 Age – Sex Composition

From the child development perspective age under 18 is a very important period of child in terms of socialization, economic under development, formation of self-identity and self-esteem, table 4.1 gives the distribution of child labours under the age group by sex.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondent by Age and Sex

Age	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
7 to 14 Years	68	61.8	10	58.8	78	61.4
15 to 17 Years	42	38.2	7	41.2	49	38.6
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0
	(86.1)		(13.9)			

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The survey result shows that the age of child labourers range from 7 to 17 years. Out of total respondent, 86.1 percent are males and 13.39 percent are females. According

to age group, the highest percentage of the respondent is in the age group 7 to 14 years (61.4%). According to sex approximately two third (58.8%) girl respondents are 7 to 14 years whereas more than 63 percent respondent boys are 7 to 14 years.

4.1.2 Religion

Nepal is constitutionally with legal provision of no discrimination against other religions. In this study only 3 religions are found, among them almost all (90.6 %) of the respondents are Hindu, (7.9 %) Buddhist and (1.6 %) are Muslim. Religious composition of the respondents is show in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondent by Religion

Religions	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hindu	100	90.9	15	88.2	115	90.5
Buddhist	8	7.3	2	11.8	10	7.9
Muslim	2	1.8			2	1.6
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Among Hindu (90.5 %) boys and (88.2 %) girls, which show the number of boys are higher than girls. Among Buddhist about (7.3 %) and (1.8 %) are girls. Among Muslim (1.8%) are boys only and no girls are selected.

4.1.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition

Nepal is a multi-ethnic society. Hotel, restaurants and teashop child labourers in Kathmandu Valley have a wide diversity in term of caste/ethnicity. These child labourers were from different caste/ethnic group. The caste/ethnic composition of respondent child labourers is presented in table 4.3

All major ethnic groups were represented among the respondents to the survey. Majority of child labourers are from indigenous group (40.2%). The other major castes and ethnic group are Brahmin (26.00%), Thakuri/Chhetri (22.8%) and Dalit (8.7%). Only (2.3%) of children come from the other community (Muslim and Yadav) (Table 4.3). According to sex of respondent, the highest percentage of boy and girls are from Janajaties group (42.7%) and (23.5%) respectively. No girl children

are found from Musalman and Yadav. Majorities of low caste of labourers are involved in hotel/restaurant and teashop than higher caste (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondent by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/ethnic Group	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Brahmin	27	24.6	6	35.3	33	26.0
Chhetri/Thakuri	23	20.9	6	35.3	29	22.8
Janajaties	47	42.7	4	23.5	51	40.2
Dalit	10	9.1	1	5.9	11	8.7
Others	3	2.7			3	2.3
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The main reason for the children to work in hotel/ restaurant and teashop may be the 'poverty'. Even though, the child labourers in hotel restaurants and teashops are from almost all caste or ethnic group.

4.1.4 Literacy Status and Education Attainment of the Respondents

In common interpretation, literacy is knowledge of reading and writing those who can read and write are called literate. The following tabular data has tried to find out the literacy status and educational attainments of the respondents child labourers.

Table 4.4: Literacy Status and Educational Attainment of Respondents by Sex

Literate Status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Literate	109	99.1	15	88.2	124	97.6
Illiterate	1	0.9	2	11.8	3	2.4
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0
Educational Attainment						
Primary	64	58.7	8	53.4	72	58.1
Lower Secondary	27	24.8	2	13.3	29	23.4
Secondary	6	5.5	5	33.3	11	8.8
S.L.C and Above	12	11.0			12	9.7
Total	109	100.0	15	100.0	124	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Almost all the respondents (97.6%) are literate with variation between the girls (88.2%) and the boys (99.1%). Only 3 (2.4%) children are found to be illiterate,

(0.9%) among boys and (11.8%) among girls. It shows that the large proportion of the girl is deprived of right to education (Table 4.4).

Among the literate children, more than half (58.1%) of the respondent have attended up to primary level of education, more than one quarter (23.4%) of the respondent have lower secondary, (8.8%) respondent have secondary level of education and only (9.7%) respondents have SLC and above level of education.

Gender variation in educational attainment shows that the share of the boys is comparatively higher (58.7%) than that of girls (53.4%) in up to primary level. But only (11%) boys are in SLC and above (Table 4.4).

During the survey periods, only 10 children labourers were currently going to school, among them 8 boys' children and 2 girls' children (data not shown).

4.1.5 Reason for Dropping or Never Attending to School

Primary education is free in Nepal, except other types of expenditure such as uniform, cost, indirect charges. Most of the children have left the school due to the poverty of their parents. If the parents have to send their children to school, they do not have to pay for the school cost. On the other hand, they can get some support from their children in day to day work even the children can earn some money. Hence, children have to leave the school.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondent According to Reasons for Dropping or Never Attending to School

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Poverty	58	57.4	4	30.8	62	54.4
Because of work	15	14.9	3	23.1	18	15.8
Parents did not send	8	7.9	5	38.5	13	11.4
School too far	1	1.0			1	9
Death parents	5	5.0			5	4.4
Due to friends	6	5.9			6	5.3
Others*	8	100.0	1	7.7	9	7.9
Total	101	100.0	13	100.0	114	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

* Because of fail, no interest to study.

Poverty is cited (by approximately half 54.4% of the respondents) as main reason for drop out or never attending to school. Among the respondent, (15.8%) left the school because of work. But (11.4%) of hotel, restaurant and teashops child labourers dropping out because of their parent did not send with (7.9%) for boys and (38.5%) for girls. It is followed by death of parents and due to friends (5.0%) and (5.9%) respectively. Only 1 boy child reported that the reason for dropping out school is too far. A small proportion (7.9) of respondents mentioned other reason such as fail to exam and no interest to study (Table 4.5).

4.2 Family Background

Family structure parents' educational level and economic condition are the major responsible factors for child labourers family status. Our society has a different complicated system. Parents get second marriages if the parents will die or leave the family (especially mother's death). And that is the reason why in most of the cases, the children should be victimized of the step mother/father and less case, interest and protection would be there by parents. This section tries to deals over the family background of the child labourers.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondent by Their Family Size

Family Size	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3-6	54	49.1	9	52.9	63	49.6
7-10	50	45.5	8	47.1	58	45.6
11+	6	5.4			6	4.8
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Slightly less than half (49.6%) of the respondents reported that their family size have 3-6, more than two fifth (45.6%) of the respondents have 7-10 and 4.8 percent have the family size having over 11. So, this table indicates that most of the child laborers are form the large family size. The large family cannot afford sufficient food and other basic needs. Hence, children are compelled to leave their place of origin for their survival or family economic support (Table 4.6).

4.2.1 Family Situation

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of children socialization, so it is very necessary to know about family background or family

situation of them who are involving as child labour in hotel restaurants and teashop. If mother or father is not alive or not with them, the life of children turn downward. But in some cases small children are also compelled to work to support the parents or for themselves.

Box4.1: His mother and father died

Ram (name chang) is a 11 years old form Gorkha district has been working in Gandaki Guest House for 2 months. There are 5 members in his family. The family had small plot of land, which was insufficient for their family survival. Since his family was in crisis of poverty, His grandmother took him in this hotel. He earns Rs.2200 per months with lodging and fooding. He is working 7-10 hours per day with some rest. When i asked about his future ambition he said, "I do not know about my future".

The majority (77.2%) of the child labourers reported that both of their parents are still alive. According to sex of respondents 78.2 percent boys reported that they had both their own fathers and mother while the comparable figure for girls was 70.6 percent (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Distribution of Respondent by Their Family Situation at Home

Family Size	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both mother and father	86	78.2	12	70.6	98	77.2
Mother only	6	5.5	2	11.8	8	6.3
Father only	5	4.5			5	3.9
Father and Step mother	6	5.5	2	11.8	8	6.3
None	7	6.4	1	5.9	8	6.3
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

There were also respondents from single parent's families with mothers only (6.3%) and with fathers only (3.9%). About 6 percent girls and boys reported that they have father and stepmother and about 6 percent reported they don't have mother and father. Therefore, step parents and parents not alive is one of the roots cause for driving children out of them home (Table 4.7)

4.2.2 Sufficient Income for Family Survival

Most of the Nepalese people are poor. It is the parent's main responsibility to fulfill

the basis requirement of the family. The children of the unemployed, poor and incapable families have to work for the family's survival. Due to agro-based family background with insufficient food and low income occupation, their parents are compelled to send them children to the labour market or children run away themselves from home to labour market to get better life than home.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Respondents Sufficient Income for Family Survival

Sufficient Income for Family Survival	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sufficient	2	1.9	2	12.5	4	3.4
Insufficient	57	55.3	4	25	61	51.3
Just Sufficient	31	30.1	10	62.5	41	34.5
Don't Know	13	12.6			13	10.9
Total	103	100.0	16	100.0	119	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The survey found that (3.4%) of respondent family's income is sufficient for their survival whereas more than half (51.3%) of the respondent's family income is not sufficient for their family survival. More than one third (34.5%) children reported that their income is just sufficient and 10.9 percents child labour said do not know on the level of income of their parents. So, it can be concluded that the children's household poverty drives the children to seek job in hotel, restaurant and teashops (Table 4.8).

4.2.3 Housing Condition

Housing is one of the basic rights of people and when looked at from international perspectives. The inescapable conclusion is that a very large number of Nepalese people are deprived of this right.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Respondents by Their Family Own House

Own House	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	108	98.2	16	94.1	124	97.6
No	2	1.8	1	5.9	3	2.4
	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Out of the total respondents, almost all (97.6%) have their own family house and 2.4 percent of them do not have their own family house. By gender, there is some variation between boys and girls having their own family house that is about 98 percent boys and 94 percent girls reported to have own house. This indicates that the girl's child labourers in hotel restaurant and teashop come from the extremely poor family compared to boys (Table 4.9).

4.2.4 Reasons for Leaving Home

The numbers of children labourers in the urban areas of Nepal is increasing day by day. The migration of children from rural area to urban area is a reflection of the poor socio economic condition of their livelihood in rural areas. There are several factors that are pushing them toward cities such as poverty, family background, hard life in village, seeking better job and better life in the city. In such cases children also migrate with their parents but sometimes children run away themselves or their parents send them to the urban area.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Respondent by Their Reasons for Leaving Home

Reason	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Abuse by step parents	3	2.7	1	5.9	4	3.1
Ran way	13	11.8	1	5.9	14	11.0
Family Migration	7	6.4	1	5.9	8	6.3
Lured by masters/employers	5	4.5	3	17.6	8	6.3
Poverty	62	56.4	8	47.1	70	55.1
Lack of education	4	14.5			4	3.1
Other*	16	14.5	5	11.6	11	8.6
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

*Expectation of better life in city, seeking job, to go foreign country, family migration, hard life in village.

Out of total respondent, majority of child labourer (55.1%) left home due to poverty or lack of food. This is followed by runaway (11.0%), lured by master/employers and family migration (6.3%) and abuse by step parents and lack of education (3.1%) respectively (Table 4.10).

By gender also both boys and girls reported that the most important reason is poverty or lack of food. This indicates that child labour is the cause of poverty. If poverty has to be eradicated there has to be a front attack on child labour.

4.3 Chapter Summary

In this chapter, data have been analyzed and interpreted using tables which gives the simple information about socio-economic characteristics of the child labourers and their families like age –sex, religion, cast/ethnic composition, education attainment, leaving home, and family income.

CHAPTER FIVE

WORKING CONDITION AT WORK PLACE

This chapter presents the working and health status of hotel, restaurant and teashops child labourers.

5.1 Working Condition

5.1.1 Types of Work

In general, child labourers in hotel, restaurant and teashops have to do all kinds of work such as working cleaning; washing plates and glass, servicing etc. Table 5.1 shows the types of work done in hotel restaurant teashop.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Respondent by Types of Work Performance

Types of Work	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dish Washer	52	47.3	7	41.2	59	46.5
Waiter/waitress	25	22.7	6	35.3	31	24.4
Cooking	14	12.7			14	11.0
All of the above	19	17.3	4	23.5	23	18.1
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Nearly half (46.5%) of the respondents are engaged in dish wash. The proportion is higher (47.3%) among boys than girls (41.2%) child labourers. Similarly, (11%) child labourers employed in cooking. There are (35.3%) girls child labourers employed for waitress whereas the boy child labourers reported only 22.7 percent (Table 5.1).

5.1.2 Way to Join into Work

Thousands of children leave their village for better opportunities in the city which ultimately creates unemployment problem of children in urban areas. Some of them come because of their own desire while some are kept there by their parents and some are brought by contractors to work in different field/areas such as domestic work, restaurants and bar, carpet factories, transportation and so on. Table 5.2 shows the persons bring them to work.

In the study the children are joined in hotel, restaurant and teashop as labourer in various ways. 7-14 age group of hotel restaurant and teashop child labourers, (47.7%) joined this work themselves whereas it is only (53.6%) among 15-17 years age group child labourers. Through friends is another important cause of joining this work to children. It is approximately one quarter (20.5%) among the age of 15-17 years and nearly less than one third (29%) among the age of (15-17) years. About 17 percent among the age of 7-14 years children joined this work through parents and 11.5 percent among (7 to 14) years children joined hotel, restaurant child labourers through relatives, whereas 8.2 and 4.1 percent among (15-17) year's children joined this work through parent and relatives respectively (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Way to Join This Work

	Through Friends		Through parents		Through Relatives		Self		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age												
7-14	16	20.5	13	16.07	9	11.5	37	47.4	3	3.9	78	100.0
15-17	14	28.6	4	8.2	2	4.1	26	53.1	3	6.1	49	100.0
Total	30	23.6	17	13.4	11	8.7	63	49.6	6	4.7	127	100.0
Sex												
Male	26	23.6	15	13.6	8	7.3	57	51.8	4	3.6	110	100.0
Female	4	23.5	2	11.8	3	17.6	6	35.3	2	11	17	100.0
Total	30	23.6	17	13.4	11	8.7	63	49.6	6	4.7	127	100.0
Caste Groups												
Brahmin	14	42.4	3	9.1	-	-	16	48.5	-	-	33	100.0
Chhetri	7	24.1	4	13.8	3	10.3	14	48.3	1	3.4	29	100.0
Janajatis	8	15.7	7	11.7	5	9.8	30	58.8	1	2.0	51	100.0
Dalit	1	9.1	3	27.3	3	27.3	3	27.3	1	9.1	11	100.0
Others	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	66.6	-	-	3	100.0
Total	30	23.6	17	13	13.4	11	8.7	51.9	3	2.3	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Here, No. = Number, % = Percent

By sex more than one quarter (24%) male child labourers are joined in hotel restaurant and teashops through their friends and about 52 percent were joined this work through their own. Among the female labourer, more than one quarter (23.5%)

were joined this work through their own. There is higher proportion of girls to join this work than boys.

By caste/ethnic more than two fifth (42.4%) of the respondents were joined this work through friends; whereas Dalit 9.1 percent were joined this work through friends. 59 percent Janajatis children were joined this work through their own (Table 5.2).

It indicates that higher proportion of Jangaties is joined in hotel restaurant and teashops as child labourers through their own.

5.1.3 Reason for Choosing in Hotel/Restaurants and Teashop Work

Children are normally under the protection of their parents/families that help to provide them basic needs such as food, clothes, shelter, education affection etc. When the guardian become unable to fulfill their children's requirement due to the various reasons such as poverty, landlessness, unemployment, children tend to leave home and they are more likely to engage in worst forms of child labour. Here an attempt has been done to find out the major reasons of children choice to work at hotel restaurant and teashop.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondent by Reasons for Choosing the Hotel Restaurants and Teashops Work

Reasons for choosing this work	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Easy to earn	29	26.4	4	23.5	33	26.0
Easy to find	45	40.9	3	17.6	48	37.8
Good income	6	5.5	2	11.8	8	6.3
Security of food and shelter	25	22.7	6	35.3	31	24.4
Other*	5	4.5	2	11.8	7	5.5
total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

*To hope to get chance of study, wanted to enjoy city, to foreign labourers.

Nearly less than two fifth (37.5%) of the respondents chose the hotel restaurant and teashops work because of easy to find, followed by easy to earn (26%) and (24.4%) chose this work because of security of food and shelter. But only (6.3%) child labourers chose the hotel restaurants and teashops work because of good income (Table 5.3).

5.1.4 Duration of Work

The duration of work varies from one to six month, one to two years and more than two years depending on the children and nature of work.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondent by Duration of Work

Duration of Work	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-6 Months	37	33.6	5	29.5	42	33.1
7-12 Months	60	54.6	11	64.6	71	55.9
13+ months	13	11.8	1	5.9	14	11.0
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

More than half (55.9%) of the respondents reported 7-12 months in their current place of employment which means the majority of them keep changing work places. This followed by 0-6 months (33.1%) only; eleven percent has been working at the same place for more than one year (Table 5.4).

So it can be concluded that hotel/restaurant and teashop child labourers job mobility is very high due to employers misbehave, delayed payment and low salary etc.

5.1.5 Daily Working Hours

While engaging a child as labourers he/she shall not be engaged more than 6 hours a day nor more than 36 hours a week (children's act 1992). But this provision is not applied in the case of hotel restaurant and teashop child labourers. From the survey, it is found that most of the child labourers in field have to work more than 10 hours per day and they have had no holiday throughout a week.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents by Their working Hours per Day

Working Hours	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
4-6 Hours	4	3.6	1	5.9	5	3.9
7-9 Hours	20	18.2	7	41.2	27	21.3
10-12 Hours	70	63.6	8	47.1	78	61.4
12 & Above Hours	16	14.5	1	5.9	17	13.4
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Slightly more than two third (61.4%) of the child labourers work 10-12 hours per day. This is followed by approximately one quarter (21.3%) of the respondent works 7-9 hours per day and 13.4 percent reported that they work more than 12 hours per day and only 3.9 percent work for 4-6 hours a day (Table 5.5).

Hence it can be concluded that most of the child labourers are in worst forms and the burning issue is to imply the provision of existing laws on child labours.

5.1.6 Off Time or Holiday

According to field survey, the range of the hotel, restaurant and teashops child labourers are working from 4 to 12 and above hours a day. Table 5.6 provides a glimpse whether they get free time or not.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondent by Their Off Time or Holiday

Off time/Holiday	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	35	31.8	7	41.2	42	33.1
No	75	68.2	10	58.8	85	66.9
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

According to the field survey shows that higher the proportion (66.9%) of the child labourers who do not get off time/holiday. By gender nearly less than three quarter (68.2%) boys child labourers do not get off time/holiday where as 58.8 percent girls child labourers do not get off time. It can be concluded that higher the proportion of children are deprived from their right (Table 5.6).

5.1.7 Level of Income from the Work

There is no legal agreement between employer and employee while engaging in job. The employees (child labourers) are compelled to accept any level of income in which accommodation with very minimum pocket money only the employer provides to them. Some children are working only for food and whereas other are working on the basis of salary but salary is very low. Income is the significant factor of status of children. Out of total child labourers more than two fifth (43.8%) of the respondents are receive monthly wages of NRs 1000-2000 only. Likewise more than one third

(33.9%) of the respondents receive wages rankings from NRs.2000-3000 per months.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents by their Monthly Wage/Income

Earn amount per months	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rs.1000-2000	43	44.3	6	40.0	49	43.8
Rs.2000-3000	32	32.9	6	40.0	38	33.9
Rs.3000-4000	13	13.5	1	6.7	14	12.5
Rs.4000+ 6000+	9	9.3	2	13.3	11	9.8
Total	97	100.0	15	100.0	112	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

A relatively small proportion (12.5%) is receiving monthly wages NRs3000-4000. Approximately 10 percent is reported that their monthly wages are more than NRs4000. The survey results clearly indicate that more girls receive higher wages than boys. The above data reveals the economic exploitation of children with very low wages (Table 5.7).

5.1.8 Other Facilities except Salary/Wages

In addition to salary, respondents also receiving other benefits as presented in table 5.8, the great majority of respondent about (60%) reported receiving lodging and fooding from their employers.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Respondent by Addition Facilities

Other facilities except salary	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No other facilities	20	18.2	6	35.3	26	20.6
Loading	1	09	-	-	1	0.8
Fooding	17	15.5	5	29.4	22	17.3
Lodging & Fooding	70	15.5	5	35.3	76	59.6
All the above	2	1.8	-	-	2	1.6
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Similarly, 17.3 percent reported receiving fooding and only 1.6 percent reported receiving lodging, fooding and many other facilities, but 0.8 percent children are

receiving lodging only. It can be concluded that more child laborers receiving neither receiving any other facility nor salary/wages (Table 5.8).

5.1.9 Controllers of Earnings

Generally all the money earned by the children is taken by the head of family. Table 5.9 shows the facts on children's earned money controllers.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Respondent by Controllers of Earnings

Controllers of wage/ earnings	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Self	89	91.8	12	-	101	90.2
Both Parents	4	4.1	1	6.7	5	4.5
Fathers	2	2.1	-	-	2	1.8
Other*	2	2.1	2	13.3	4	3.5
Total	97	100.0	15	100.0	112	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

*Bother/ sisters, grandfather and mother, relatives.

Out of total respondents, the highest percentage of child labourers reported that control over their earnings is in themselves (90.2%), about 5 percent child labourers reported that control over their earnings was under their parents (both), followed by earning controlled by their father (1.8%) only (Table 5.9).

5.1.10 Daily Food Intake

Access to adequate food is essential for existence of human beings. Thus food is interconnected to the life. For good health, proper food should be taken in proper time. Unbalanced, insufficient and untimely foods do not provide proper energy and healthy body.

The majority of the respondents (61.5%) take food 3 times a day, 22.0 percent take 4 times whereas 3.9 percent reported taking food only one times a day (Table 5.10)

Table 5.10: Distribution of Respondent by Time of Food Taken

Food Taken Per day	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 Times	4	3.6	1	5.9	5	3.9
2 Times	11	10.0	5	29.4	16	12.6
3 Times	70	63.6	8	47.1	78	61.5
4 Times	25	22.7	3	17.6	28	22.0
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

In my observation, it is found that the hotel/restaurant and teashop child labours take same food as customers whereas sometimes they take stale food as well.

5.1.11 Place of Sleep

The survey show that the majority of respondent (24.4%) are sleeping in the kitchen, use benches or a straw materials to sleep on the floor. More than one quarter (23.6%) child labourers sleep in bed room.

Table 5.11: Distribution of Respondent by Place of Sleep/Condition of Sleep

Enough mattress and Blanket	Frequency	Percent
Yes	111	87.4
No	16	22.6
Total	127	100.0
Place of Sleep		
Staff Room	23	18.1
Store Room	25	19.7
Kitchen	31	24.4
Bed Room	30	23.6
Other*	18	14.2
Total	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

*Dining room, relative's

Approximately one quarter (19.7%) child labourers use store room as a bed room. In my observation I found that the sleeping condition of child labourers was not good. Majority of respondent (87.4%) are reported that they have enough mattress and blankets but it is not in reality, they are suffered from sleeping (Table 5.11).

5.1.12 Treating by Owners/Clients

One of the questions asked to them was have your employers ever mistreated or abused you? Table 5.12 presented mistreated by owners.

Table 5.12: Distribution of Respondent by Mistreated or Abused by Owners

Employers ever mistreated or abused?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	113	89.0
No	14	11.0
Total	127	100.0
If yes types of abused		
Mental	84	74.3
Scolding	33	29.2
physical	44	38.9
Sexual	10	8.8
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The survey results show that the majority of respondent (89.0%) are mistreated or abused by employers. Among them the total child laborers, more than three quarter (74.3%) reported that mentally mistreated or abused by employers. This is followed by physical abused (38.9%), scolding abused (29.2%) and sexual abused 8.8 percent (Table 5.12).

Table 5.13: Distributions of Respondent Reasons for Treated or Abused by Clients

Customers mistreated or abused	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	31	28.2	9	52.9	40	31.5
No	79	71.8	8	47.1	87	68.5
Total	110	100	17	100	127	100
Reason for abused						
Late service	14	45.2	1	11.1	15	37.5
Dish wash	6	19.4	2	22.2	8	20.0
Sexual	5	16.1	4	44.4	9	22.5
Quality of Food	6	19.4	2	22.2	8	20.0
Total	31	100.0	9	100.0	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The child labourers reported the various reasons for mistreated or abused by clients. The highest percentage of child labourers reported that the reasons for mistreated or abused by client are late service (37.5%). This is followed by sexual reasons (22.5%), reason of dish wash and quality of food (20.0%) (Table 5.13).

Box 2: Sexual Harassment:

Sarita Pun (name chang) age, 17 was from Nuwakot district. She is working in a restaurant for 2 months. There are five members in her family with father. She works for 10 to 12 hours per day and did get salary very low but she also get Boxes by her clients. She has been sexual harassment by the clients come here, the owners calls me to serve them.

While comparing by gender, a high proportion of girls reported that main reasons abused by clients is sexual harassment (44.4%) whereas a majority of boys reported that the main cause of abused by clients is sexual harassment (16.1%) (Table 5.13).

5.1.13 Previous Work and Reasons to Leave Previous Work

Some hotel/restaurant and teashop's child labourers have working experience in different sector as child workers before coming in hotel restaurants.

Table 5.14: Distribution of Respondent by Their Work Experience and Reason to Leave Pervious Work

Previous work if any specify	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hotel	12	10.9	2	11.8	14	11.0
Agriculture	2	1.8	-	-	2	1.6
Domestic	4	3.6	-	-	4	3.1
Carpet Sectors	2	1.8	1	5.9	3	2.4
Other*	17	15.5	5	19.4	22	17.3
Non	73	66.4	9	52.9	82	64.6
Reason to leave previous job						
Low Payment	10	27.0	2	25	12	26.7
Master misbehave	8	21.6	-	-	8	17.8
Other**	13	35.1	2	25.0	15	33.3
Not Response	6	16.2	4	50.0	10	22.2
Total	37	100.0	8	100.0	45	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

* Potter, road building, house made

** Work load, sleeping problem, health problem

According to the survey 35.4 percent hotel restaurants and teashop child labourer reported that they had worked previously in different sectors. Of all the number of respondents, majority of the child labourers (11%) are come from same working background, about 3 percent from domestic labourers before working here and about 2 percent were engaged in carpet factories before this job. More than two third (64.6%) child labourers have not been working any kind of work before engaged here. Similarly, the majority of child labourers left their previous job because of low payment (26.7%), followed by master misbehave (17.8%) (Table 5.14).

5.2 Health Condition

5.2.1 Health Status

Good health is an important condition for once well- being and for the ability to contribute to their personal development and to the society as a whole. "Health is Wealth". An unhealthy person can do nothing good. An unhealthy person always becomes physically as well as mentally back in society. Health is the primary concern in any study of human being.

Table 5.15: Distribution of Respondent Suffered from Illness during Work

Ever been sick or injured during work	Frequency	Percent
Yes	84	66.1
No	43	39.9
Total	127	100.0
If yes, types of sick or injured		
Cough	12	14.3
Fever	21	25.0
Dysentery	27	32.1
Respiratory Problem	7	8.3
Skin disease	11	13.1
Back Pain	4	4.8
Injury	9	10.7
Other*	5	6.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

* Gastric lever problem, headache, kidney problem.

Out of total child laborers, more than two third (66.1%) reported that they became sick or get injured while at work. Major forms of illness reported by children include dysentery (32.1%), fever (25%), skin disease (13.1%), cough (14.3%), and injury (10.7%) and back pain (4.8%). It can be concluded that higher the proportion of hotel, restaurant and teashop child labourers became unhealthy because of unsystematic work; they do not have rest time, and eating steal food etc. (Table 5.1).

5.2.2 Personal Hygiene

Personal hygiene, which is necessary to stay healthy for the sake of workers, is lacking in the child workers as they bathe only once or twice a week. Usually children in restaurants are found dirty and working in filthy conditions with bare feet. Working children are often found scratching their head and bodies and it is observed to be due to lice, ticks, fleas and others parasites probably form contact with their unclean bedding.

Table 5.16: Distribution of Respondent by their Bathing Habit

Particular	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Once	82	74.5	12	70.6	94	74.0
Twice	11	10.0	5	29.4	16	12.6
Monthly	4	3.6	-	-	4	3.1
Once in 15 days	13	11.8	-	-	13	10.2
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The survey results show that the majority of the child labourers (74.0%) reported that they bathe once a week, 12.6 percent reported that they bathe twice a week and 10.2 percent reported that they bathe monthly and only 3.1 percent claimed that they take bath in every fortnight (Table 5.16).

5.3 Job Satisfaction

Out of total respondent (127) more than half (N=68) were satisfied. But (N=59) were not satisfied with their current job.

Table 5.17: Distribution of Respondent by Satisfaction with Current Jobs

Description	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bad	51	46.4	8	47.1	59	46.5
Satisfied	59	53.6	9	52.9	68	53.5
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The proportion of children willing to satisfied with current job was higher among boys (53.6%) compared to girls (52.9%) (Table 5.17).

5.4 Source of Entertainment

Restaurant employers are not keen on providing entertainment or recreational activities for child workers. Listening to the radio, watching television and going out for movies are the form of entertainment they can enjoy at their own expense.

Table 5.18: Distribution of Respondent by Their Source of Entertainment

Sources	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TV	103	93.6	16	94.1	119	93.7
Video	19	17.3	4	23.5	23	18.1
Cinema	31	6	35.3	35.3	37	29.1
Newspapers	28	25.5	5	29.4	33	26.0
Other	17	15.5	3	17.6	20	15.7
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

According to survey almost all (93.7%) of the child labourers prefer watching television. The child labourers prefer to go out for cinema (29.1%). More than one quarter (26.0%) of the respondents are reading newspaper. And slightly less than one quarter (18.1%) of the respondents is watching the video while working (Table 5.18).

5.5 Chapter Summary

In this chapter, data have been analyzed and interpreted using tables. Data have been analyzed making four headings which are working conditions, health conditions, job satisfaction and source of entertainment in hotel, restaurant and teashops. Type of

work, way to join into work, reasons for choose these work, working hours, holiday, income, daily food intake, threat by employers/clients have been studied under working condition. Health status, personal hygiene has been studied under the health condition of the hotel, restaurant and teashops of the child labourers.

CHAPTER SIX

PERCEPTION TOWARDS WORK AND CHILD RIGHTS

This chapter deals with the future ambition of child labourers. This chapter also helps to examine the knowledge on child right of hotel restaurant and teashops child labourers.

6.1 Perception about Continuity of Work

The survey show that nearly less than one quarter (18.1%) of the respondents would like to continue their hotel restaurant and teashop work. Slightly less than one third (29.1%) of the respondents would like to return to their home if financial support was available whereas majority of total respondents (52.8%) reported would like to find alternative work if possible.

Table 6.1: Distribution of Respondent by Interesting in Returning

Particular	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Go Back to home	33	30.0	4	23.5	37	29.1
Continue the work	22	20.0	1	5.9	23	18.1
Join Alternate job	55	50.0	12	70.6	67	52.8
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Among the total child labourers half (50.0%) of the boy and three quarter (70.6%) of the girl child labourers went to join alternative job because they feel very bored and frustration own self. There is higher proportion of girls, which is (70.6%) (Table 6.1).

6.2 Knowledge on Child Rights

Child right is part of basic human rights especially on children lives. Emancipationist approach considers children as an active agent of social change not a passive victim. Children are the things what we make today would be that we will find tomorrow. Children contribution in the social change is as much equally as of others. Therefore, they should be treated equally as to other agents in the society. And they must have the right in all respects as equal to others. In other words, they should not be discriminated in any respects.

The UNCRC (1989), declares that children (below the age of 18) have the right to adequate food, clean water, health care and education that children should be under the care of their family or those who will take best care of them. And that they are to be protected from all form all forms of exploitation, including physical, mental and sexual abuse.

Table 6.2: Distribution of Respondent by Knowledge about Child Rights

Particular	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	48	43.6	13	76.5	61	48.0
No	62	56.4	4	23.5	66	52.0
Total	110	100.0	27	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

It is saddening to know that more than half (52%) of the hotel restaurants and teashop child labourers are not aware of their own child right and 48 percent know of it but not meaning full detail. Child labourers who know the rights of child, they say right to food, right to cloth, right shelter, health and right to education (Table 6.2).

6.3 Intention of Study in Future

Survey found that most children are positive towards education. They want to go to school and have education to make better life. Through they are compelled to drop out their schooling due to various reasons. The following table 6.3 shows that whether they thought about joining school, if the opportunities were available.

Table 6.3: Distribution of Respondent by their Go to School (again) If Arranged

Interest go to school (if arranged)	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	75	68.2	14	82.4	89	70.1
No	35	31.8	3	17.6	38	29.9
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Among the 124 literate child labourers 10 were currently going to school whereas 114 child laboureres were currently not going to school. Among those child laborers, approximately three quarter (70.1%) of the respondents reported that they are interested to join school if given opportunity.

The proportion of children willing to go to school was higher among girls (82.4%) compared to boys (68.2%) (Table 6.3).

6.4 Future Ambition

Children are called the future of the nation found the future of nation. But most of the respondents found unanswered about their future during the study. They depend on fate and more by their fate and they never find their plan come true. So, they are unanswered.

Table 6.4: Distribution of Respondent by their Future Ambition

Particular	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Teacher	11	10.0	3	17.6	14	11.0
Don't Know	40	36.4	3	17.6	43	33.9
Foreign Employment	17	15.5	3	17.6	20	15.7
Government Jobs	9	8.2	-	-	9	7.1
Business in same line	5	4.5	2	11.8	7	5.5
Driver/ conductor	8	7.3	-	-	8	6.3
Social Service	2	1.8	2	11.8	4	3.1
Others	7	6.4	3	17.6	10	7.9
Total	110	100.0	17	100.0	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Less than one quarter (15.7%) of the respondents want to go to foreign country as labourer where they can earn more money. Another 11 percent want to be a teacher. 6.3 percent, 7.1 percent and 5.5 percent wants to be driver/conductor/army/police and government job respectively. Similarly, 9.4 percent wanted to work in the same line but in advanced place where they can earn more money and can work with more facilities. A large number of respondents (33.9%) do not know what they will be in the future (Table 6.4).

6.5 Chapter summary

This chapter gives the simple information about the perception towards work and child rights by using available data. This chapter deals with the future ambition, knowledge of child rights and intention of the study in future of the child labourers working in hotel, restaurant and teashops.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary

The existence of child labour is not a new phenomenon. Children are found to be engaged in almost all the sectors of employments. Poverty, illiteracy, unwanted and unemployment are prevailing characteristics, which are affecting each and every sector of human lives including child. From such kind of involvement, they have been deprived of their rights. Hotel, restaurant and teashop work is one of the most visible and hazardous forms of child labour. All of the hotel/restaurant and teashops child labourers have been living in bleak and deplorable conditions suffering unhygienic working environment and long working hours at low pay.

This study is based on child labourers employed in hotel, restaurant and teashops of Kathmandu city. This study is oriented to elicit the socio-economic condition and present working condition to find out the root causes and problems faced by the hotel/restaurant and teashop child labourers. Both primary and secondary data have been used. Both quantitative and qualitative information has been collected from the field. In the field survey, 127 hotel/restaurant and teashop child labourers the aged of 5 to 17 years old were on interview based on convenience sampling technique.

In total respondents, there were 110(86.1%) boys and 17(13.4%) are girls. The respondent found high in 15-17 years age group (38.6%). Out of the total child labourer, almost all (90.6%) of the respondents are Hindu and about 8 and 2 percent are Buddhist and Muslim respectively. The high number are comes from Janajaties family (40.2%) whereas only 8.7 percent of child labourer are come from the Dalit community. Out of total respondent, almost all (97.6%) of the respondents are literate. Among the literate respondent, the highest proportion (58.1%) of child labourers found completed their primary level of education. More than half (54.4%) of the respondent are dropping or never attending school because of poverty. Majority of child labourers (77.2%) have their both parents. Only (3.4%) respondents family's income is sufficient for their family survival, whereas slightly more than half (51.3%) of the respondents family's income is not sufficient for their family survival. Out of

total respondents, more than half (55.1%) of the child labourers left home due to poverty. Among them 55.9 percent and 33.1 have been working since 7-12 month and 0-6 month respectively. Among them 61.4 percent child labourers are working at least 10-12 hours a day and 66.9 percent child labourers do not have off time or holiday. Out of total respondent, more than two fifth (43.8%) of the respondents are receive monthly wage NRs.1000-2000) only and (9.8%) receive monthly wage NRs. (4000-6000+). This data reveals the economic exploitation of child labourer with very low wage. Out of total respondent, slightly less than two third (59.6%) of the respondents are receiving lodging and fooding as salary and 20.6 percent have not get any facilities. More than two third (65%) of the child labourers reported that who have not been working any kind of work before engaged this job and 2.4 percent were engaged in carpet factories before this job. The majority of child labourers were left their previous work because of low payment (26.7%), followed by misbehave (17.8%) and (11%) had come from the same working background. Among 127 respondent, almost all (89.7) of the respondents have been mistreated by employers and high proportion of girls sexually abused by clients is (44.4%) whereas a boys reported that (16.1%). Out of the total respondent, More than two third (65%) of the child labourers reported that they became sick or injured while at work. Many communicable diseases attack them. More than 50 percent expressed satisfactions with their current work and about 46 percent were dissatisfied. Out of total respondent, approximately three quarter (70.1%) of the respondents was interested to join school again if they get opportunities. The proportion of children willing to go to school was over whelming among girls (82.4%) compared to boys (68.2%). Among the total respondent, a large number of children (33.9%) do not know what they will be in future but 15.7 percent want to go to foreign country as a labourer. Out of total respondent, 52 percent are not aware of their own rights and 48 percent know about it but not meaning full details.

7.2 Conclusions

The survey findings, as enumerated above have revealed a number of critical areas for serious concern in any approach for elimination of the exploitative phenomenon of child labour in Nepal. The present study shows that small hotels, restaurants and teashops work is one of the most visible, hazardous and exploitative forms of child labour. Overall discussions lead to conclusion that poverty and illiteracy are the

dominant reasons for child labour in the study area. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable condition, suffering unhygienic working environments and long working hours at low pay and there is virtually no sector in which children are not employed compromising their educational and socialization rights.

The extreme household poverty is the leading cause of child labour in general. However, other factors like social injustice unequal access to resource, large family size, illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, dysfunctional families, discrimination of gender and caste/ethnicity, market demand, peer group influence, process of modernization, etc. also contribute children to enter into labour market at their early age. Consequently, children have to work harder and long hours for their livelihood and family support having less chance of schooling.

At last, it is concluded from the study that child labourers in small hotels, restaurants and teashops are one of the visible, exploitative and hazardous forms of child labour. Poverty is one of the cause and consequence of child labour. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the county. The adoption of new laws and policies only cannot prevent the child labour problem unless society as a whole is aware on child right issue.

7.3 Recommendations for Future Research

This study has attempted to find out the socio-economic characteristics and aspects of violence against child labour working in hotel, restaurant teashops at Kathmandu city. Here its aspects such as poverty, level of education, working hours, level of income, types of work, daily food intake, health condition, challenges etc. were taken to know how they are related to child labour of Kathmandu city.

Along with the above mentioned aspects, anybody may take other aspects like sex preference, social interaction, trafficking, slavery and so on. This study has examined child labours who are working in hotel, restaurant and teashops only by socio-economic and family background but other psychological, caste/ethnic, and social discrimination can be taken for future research issue of same group in same or other industry. Therefore, based on this thesis future study of child labour of hotel, restaurant and teashops in Kathmandu city can be easily carried out.

REFERENCES CITED

- Bhargova, P.H. (2003). *The Elimination of child labour who Responsibility ? A Practical Work Book* (2003). New Delhi: ILO.
- Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) (2011). *Population Census 2011*. Preliminary Report. Kathmandu: CBS.
- (2003). *Population Monograph of Nepal*, Volume I, Kathmandu: CBS.
- Child Welfare Society (1996). *Situation Analysis of Street Children in Nepal*. Kathmandu: CWS.
- CWIN (1987). *Hotel Kanchha in Kathmandu*. A Survey Report of Kathmandu, Voice of Child Workers, First Issue Kathmandu: CWIN, 11-17.
- (2001). *The State of the Right of the Child in Nepal 2001. A country Report* Kathmandu: CWIN.
- (2003). *The State of the Right of Child in Nepal 2003, Nepal Report*. Kathmandu: CWIN.
- (2007). *State of the Right of Child of Nepal, A Country Report*. Kathmandu: CWIN.
- Equele, A & J. Boyden (1998). *Combating child labourers*. Geneva: ILO.
- HMG (2007). *The Entream Constitution of the Nepal 2007*. Kathmandu: HMG.
- ILO (2005). *A Study of Girls and Women Employed in the Restaurants of Selected Cities in Nepal*. Kathmandu: International Labour Office.
- ILO (1990). *The International Convention of Worst from Child Labour Convention* 182. Geneva: Internal: International Labour Organization.
- (1996). *Child Labours Targeting the Intolerable*. Report VI (i) session, Geneva: ILO.
- (1999). *Worst Forms of Child Labours Convention*. Geneve: ILO.
- ILO/ IPCE (1995). *Child Labour in Nepal*. Vol. II: An overview and proposed plan of action, paper prepared for the national workshop on policy and programming on child labour by IPCE of ILO in collaboration with the ministry Labour HMG/N in Kathmandu from 22-25, August Kathmandu: ILO/IPCC.

- K.C, Balkumar (1999). *Child Labour Situation in Nepal*. A Paper Presented at the National Dissemination Seminar on Child Labour situation in Nepal jointly organized by CDPS and ILO Kathmandu, 28 April 1999. Kathmandu: CDPC/ILO.
- K.C., Bal Kumar, G. Subedi, Y.B. Gurung, K.P. Adhikari and D.V Shaky, (2001). *Nepal Child labour in the Nepal Carpet Sector*. A Rapid Assessment. Kathmandu: International Labour Office.
- Population Reference Bureau (2011). *World Population Data Sheet*. Washington D.C.: PRB.
- National Human Right Commission (NHRC) (2003). *Human Right in Nepal*. A Status Report. Kathmandu: NHRC.
- NHCR (1998). *Nepal Human development Report 1998*. Nepal South Asian Centre, Kathmandu, Nepal P.295.
- Pradhan, G. (1995). *An Overview of the Child Labor Problem in Nepal*. Child Labour in Nepal, Vol-1. Kathmandu: ILO.
- Standing, G & Rodgers, G. (1981). *Child Work, Poverty and Underemployment*. Geneva: ILO.
- Sattaur, Omar (1993). *Child labour in Nepal*. A Report by Anti-Slavery International and CWIN. Kathmandu: CWIN/ASI.
- UNDP (2004). *Human Development Report 2004*. Kathmandu: CBS.
- UNICEF (1996). *Situation Analysis of Child Labour in Nepal*. Kathmandu: UNICEF.
- UN (1989). *The UN Convention on the Right of the Child, 1989*. Oxford University: Press, UN.
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (1997). *State of the World's Children Report*. New York. UNICEF.
- World Bank (1998). *World Development Report*. Knowledge for Development. New York: World Bank.