

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

A Childhood is both a biological as well as a social construct. Biologically, a child is defined in terms of age. It is also social construct as every society determines the age limit for doing and not doing something. The age limits are set differently depending upon the purpose of the activities. When can they leave school? When can they marry? When can they vote? When can be they treated as adult by the criminal justice system? When can they join the armed forces? When can they work? Age limits are a formal reflection of society's judgment about the evolution of children's capacities and responsibilities. Age limit differs from activity to activity and from country to country.

The word 'child' has been used in various legislations as a term denoting relationship as a term including capacity and as a term of special protection. The UN convention on Rights of Child (CRC), 1989 defines a child of human being below the age of 18 years, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. This means that the convention grants the discretion to individual countries to determine by law whether childhood should cease at a particular age. The ILO convention on the worst Form of Child Labour 1999 (convention no 182), defines a child of any one person below the age of 18 years.

In Nepal, the Labour Act of 1992 defines a person under the age of 14 years as a child and a 'minor' as a person in between 16 years and 18 years. The Children's Act of 1992 defines a person under the age of 16 years as a child.

Children are universally recognized as the most important aspect of any nation. They are the future citizen on whom the development of the society and country depends. Ideally, children in the formative stage should not be exposed to any physical and mental rigors that may retard their natural growth. They should be provided with proper food, shelter, care, love and education that will help in their physical, mental

and social development. If society ensures the freedom they can develop to their full potential as future adults they can constructive role in the society.

Unfortunately many children from developing countries face a lot from hunger-malnutrition and are often exploited. Therefore they are far from enjoying their basic rights. Child labour has emerged as a social problem in the developing world today. The rapid increase in population, economic, stagnation structural adjustment, drought, war and diseases have decreased the ability of families to earn a decent living. Poverty and deprivation are the key factors that have contributed to a growing number of children involvements in the exploitative labour market.

Child labour reflects the socio-economic condition of country. As the family has to face difficulties arising from economic hardship, it directly affects and has a long term implication the status of children. In such a dire economic reality the children invariably become the first casualties in that they have to contribute their share of labour is concern. We can see the children working everywhere from disorganized to organized sectors.

The ILO definition (1981) on child labour is by far the most widely accepted definition. It states 'Child labour includes children prematurely leading adult lives, working long hour for low wages, under conditions damaging to their health and their physical and mental development, sometime separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful education and training opportunities could open for them a better future.

Child labour is not a new phenomenon. It is existing in society from the beginning of human development. For evidence in Gurukul educational system student did all household works in Guru's Asram and they also involved in rearing and caring of Gurus. Like our agrarian society it had strongly applied. For centuries, a child at work has been recognized as a normal practice by society in most part of our country. Agrarian structure, low level of development and power of the people are some root causes for the existence of child labour in Nepal.

For the first time in Nepal, estimates of child labour were provided by Migration and Employment and Birth, Death and Contraceptive Survey 1995/1996. This survey

estimated that there were 6.3 million children aged 5-14 years in Nepal. Of the total child population estimated 41.7 percent (2,596,000) were working children, 26.7 percent (279,000) were wage child 'labour' (Suwal et al; 1997).

After the approval of ILO convention 182 by Nepal government, ILO/IPEC Nepal estimated that there were 2.0 percent of the total child population (or 127000) age 5-14 involved in the worst form of child labour in different sectors, seven major categories for the worst form of child labour identified by ILO/IPEC Nepal are children in bonded labour, child rag pickers, child potters, child domestic worker, children in mines, children in the carpet sector and child trafficking.

In the context of Nepal, it is common to have found children engaged in economic activities of households. Children usually help their parents in farm activities in the morning or in the evening time or during weekend. Similarly they help in family business as well. Although one fourth of total children of age 10-14 years are engaged in economic activities out of the households. There has been a growing concern among government and, national and international agencies about the plight of child labour in Nepal. Working children are deprived of their right to enjoy adults. All of the children are engaged in heavy, hazardous and repetitive jobs that impair their physical and mental growth. Hence, there is a need to enjoy childhood and attain their lack of comprehensive information helpful to fully comprehend the problem. Availability of information on the magnitude of child labour problem, factors encouraging child labour use and terms and conditions under which children work is most of comprehensive and practical policy program and activity. NLSS 2003/04 estimated that there are about 1.8 million children labourers in Nepal. At the expense of education, Children who work as family helpers as well as wage labour must taken on heavy workload for survival. This deprives them of their right to development protection and participation (ILO/IPEC, 1995). Most of child labourers are involved in agricultural sector, domestic worker, potters, carpet, rag picking, mine and stone quarries, hotels and entertainment and commercial sexual exploitation. According to the companion recommendation of the worst form of child labour convention (No 190) each member state shall under take research and collection of information on the worst form of child labour.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

With the development of town and urbanization, hotel industries are also increasing rapidly and child labour in this sector to be arising. Nepal has not longer history of urbanization and development of small town and bazaar even though it has rapid increasing number of hotel and restaurant. There are only 58 urban centers but minor cities are growing rapidly, road network expands to approximately all over the country and due to the remittance people purchasing power has also increased and large number of hotel/restaurants are established. For this region hotel/restaurant sector create new job opportunities for new commerce.

Child labour in hotel industry is an emerging issue of today world especially in developing world. Child labour is always cheapest labour. That is the attraction. Children are targeted for non skilled labour intensive work. Employers have no fear of children, docile and easily controlled, demanding rights or organizing. Not only are the numbers of working children increasing, but their working condition is worsening. Working for long hours for low or no wages under condition, damaging to their health, safety and development is common place for children (UNICEF N.D.).

The government, UN agencies and national and international non government organizations has not yet addressed the issues of child labour in hotel low class works dispute the exploitation occurrence. Hence child labour in this sector has mostly been neglected and deprive of support of any kind. Child labour in hotel and restaurant includes children working as hotel Kanchha/phucche.

Dhading is a neighbor district of capital city Kathmandu. It has two main highways for entering capital city and exit from there. Among these two, Prithivi Highway is one, the busiest highway. In the edge of the highway many local markets are growing rapidly where marketable activities occur. In these market many line hotels and restaurants, tee shops, lodges, bakeries etc are established. In this kind of work place child labour is existing and children are working as Kanchha or Phuchche. Although the condition of hotel Kanchha is generally worse than other child labourers, the volume of children in this sector has been increasing every year in highway site and newly urbanized areas. Most of the employers employ child since they are cheap sources of labour then adults. This is the least researched topic. Especially we could

not find any recent research findings about child labourers in Highway hotel and restaurants. It is the neglected area by researchers, NGO's, INGO's and other welfare agencies. It needs to conduct a research to understand the condition of child labourers in highway hotels and restaurants. So I am interested to do a research about child labour in highway site.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is the current understanding of the situation of child labour in hotel and restaurant in highway site. Specifically the study deals with following objectives.

- 1 To examine socioeconomic characteristics of the child labourers in Hotel and restaurants.
- 2 To track the reason leading to choose of work in the hotel/restaurants.
- 3 To find out the various problems faced by child labourers in this sector.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Despite the existence of child labour in hotel and restaurant sector and realization of resultant health and other hazardous, less comprehensive study had been carried out in the past. Therefore the study will be important in different ways such as to search the remedies of problem facing in government and non government organizations. It also helps to the national and international organizations. It will be useful for those who are interested to conduct further research on the same problem in future.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study has the following limitations.

- a) This study presents only the child labour in small hotel and restaurants of limited areas. So it does not cover star hotel and restaurant and other sector.
- b) This is based on child labour up to 17 years of age engaged in hotel and restaurant in Prithivi highway site only. Therefore, it does not represent national experience.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter introduces the introduction of the study, statement of the problem, **objective of the study**, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter presents the literature review which includes the theoretical review, empirical review, review of international instrument, review of national law and policies and **conceptual framework**. The third chapter presents the research design and methodology which include study site, target population, **research method**, sampling methods, sample size, questionnaire, data management, ethical consideration and operational definition. The fourth chapter presents the socio economic condition of child labour which includes socio economic characteristics like age, sex, caste and ethnicity, family size, parental status, parental occupation, **educational status of child labour**, migration; it includes origin place of child labour, reason for leaving home, person accompanied during migration, duration of migration and family visit status. The fifth chapter presents the working condition, income condition and health condition which includes nature of the first work, the first age for work, **reason for choosing hotel/restaurant work**, type of work, working hour, condition of work place, rest and holiday in the work, perception towards job, earning status, condition of family, facilities got by them personal habit, sickness, injury and treatment. Chapter six presents the food and shelter, sources of entertainment, abuse, exploitation, and bonded child labour, **future ambition**, good and bad thing of job and intention of studies if managed. Chapter seven includes the summary, conclusion and recommendation for future studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the different literature, theoretical review, Empirical review, review of international instrument regarding child labour, review of national law and policies and conceptual framework.

2.1 Theoretical Review

A child is one who is below the age of 18 years (UN, 1989). Child labor is a serious problem all over the world but neglected issues for a long time. In many countries a child is defined in terms of age limit; which differs with various activities, more organizations describe the issue and defines the term child labour. According to UNICEF (1997) age limits are a formal reflection of society's judgment about the evolution of children's capacities and responsibilities, child labour refers to the employment of children for national inform but in fact it is not a time for work or it is the time for overall development of their lives (Dital,2000).

Child labour can be considered as one of the phenomena caused by underdevelopment and poverty and it is not the problem but a symptom of problem poverty and inequality. (ILO,1994).

Lack of investment in basic services and labour saving technologies in an underdeveloped economic market a large number of children desirable even essential as sources of help in fields and homes. (UNICEF,1994).

Studies have indicated that poverty is the crux of the problem of child labour in Nepal. There is a direct link between poverty and child labour in Nepal. For example, majority of the children working as rag pickers, shoe cleaners, hotel Kanchha street children, carpet weavers in Kathmandu Municipality, reported poverty as a main region for their work. (CWIN,2008).

Child labour, an integral part of Nepalese society, is the consequence of an exploitation socio economic and political reality. The magnitude of the problem is very high and more transparent in south Asia. Exploitation of child labour in this part

of the world is so inhuman and intolerable. No sector of labour is completely free of child labour exploitation (CWIN, 1998).

UNICEF, (1994) state that not all the work is harmful to children, work experience can be meaningful exercise of acquiring the right sort of skill and responsibilities for the child to become a useful member of country, work is a valuable socialization process of personal development. According to UNICEF, child is as exploitative age its involvement usually has the following characteristics (Cunningham at al, 1996).

-) To many hours spent working.
-) Too much responsibility.
-) Working that hampers access to education.
-) In adequat pay.
-) Work and life on the street in bad condition.
-) Work that exerts under physical, social and psychological development. Work that underlins children under dignity and self esteem such as slavery or bondage child labour and sexual exploitation.

Low school attendance and low level of general and vocational education produce low level of manpower in community and low quality of goods and services are produced. Market provides low wages for unskilled labour. Because of low income many things lacking food, housing, health and capacity to work and consume are diminishing getting low standerd of living.

A child labour means " a person in the age group of 5-14 employed for hire of reward an fulltime basis and includes a self employed child assisting his/her parents in their occupation for two or more hours a day. In other words, it is a situation when a child is forced to work for his own survival or to support his/ her family (CWIN, 1989).

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

There are two terms 'child work' and 'child labour' with each other even the Encyclopedia of Social Science (1979) has no clear demarcation between child work and child labour(cited in CW/CCW 1997). It states when the business of wage earning or of participation in self or family supports conflicts directly or indirectly with the business of and education the result is child labour. The function of work in childhood is primarily developmental, not economic children's work then as a social good, and it is the direct antithesis or child labour as a social evil.

For the sake of economic benefits either own or familial survival, it is of two types, non hazardous and hazardous work. Hazardous is harmful for their healthy upbringings from the aspect of life like physical, mental, psychological and social.

Various international convention have set minimum age for work in specific sectors of the economic. The Minimum Age Convention, No 138 adopted in 1973 applied in all economic activity and is particularly significant. The convention stipulates that the Minimum Age for employment or work should not be less than 15 years or at the end of compulsory schooling, which, or higher. Light work may be performed from the age of 13 years. Work is to be considered light if it is unlikely to harm the Childs health and development and if it does not prejudice school or vocational education. Hazardous work is prohibited below the age of 18 years or 16 years if safety and moral, are fully supervised and protected. The convention is flexible and adopted to the situation of developing countries, allowing the basic minimum age to be temporarily set at 14 years for light work (ILO 1995).

Child labour is not teenagers working for few hours to learn, additional pocket money, not children helping for family farm, not young star doing household works, but children prematurely living adult lives, working long hours for low wage under condition, to their health and to their physical and mental development, some time they are separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful education and training opportunities that could open for them a future (ILO, 1983).

Child labour is the humanitarian issue, which has achived a worldwide attention in recent year and the concept is still emerging. As a human being every child has an inherent right to justice, peace and freedom and to all kind of necessity for life such as education, health care, protection, love and respect.

According to ILO, most children work but all the works by children cannot be considered "Child Labour" . It is something different then when young people are being exploitative, overworked, or deprived of the right of health or education or just childhood. The UN (1990) also defines a : Child Labour" in similar fashon.In some instance " Child Labour / worker" is define as a person in the age group 5-14 employed for hire or rewarded on a full time basis and includes a self employed child and child assisting his/her parents in their occupation for two or more hours a day. In other words it is a situation when a child is forced to work for their own survival or to support his/her families (CWIN, 1989).

Child labour is not the generation problem of an individual or family but it is the general problem of society. Child labour may be regarded broadly as any work of children under recreation that children require. It is the working of children at unfit ages for unreasonable hours or under unhealthy condition (Patterson, 1943).

Child labour is a source of cheap labour. It is the due to the poverty that compels parents to make the children work for wage and the employer never hesitates of educational opportunities, that chances for vocational training, stunts their physical growth, hampers their intellectual development by facing them in to unskilled labour (pant, 1970).

Most of the working children are engaged in activities permitted by national and international standards but many more are working in violation of these standards, bonded children, children working in the underground mines, children in street trades, children working at junkyards and rag picker's, children employed as seasonal and cheap labour in practice so a bad fields etc, are young people in difficult situation of this modern age (ILO, 1986).

ILO Convention No 182 defines hazardous works as:

1. All form 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 the force recruitment of children for use in armed conflict).

2. The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic purpose.
3. The use procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties.
4. The work which by its varying nature or the circumstance in which it is carried out is likely to harm the health safety morals of children.

The ILO (1995) refers to child work as potential learning experience for the child and therefore not harmful and child labour as exploitative by nature and detrimental to the child growing process, depriving the right child to survive, development protection and participation.

There is difference between child labour and child work as follows.

Child work	Child labour
Tolerable	Intolerable
Optional	Compulsory
Legal	Illegal
Neutral	Forced
On exploitative	Economic exploitation
Household	Economic benefit
Outside	

Child labour has been one of the critical but neglected issues for a long time. It is a universal phenomenon that no country has been out of this problem. However, receiving the world wide attention in recent year is much greater the problem has been still critical. It is due to the poverty that compels parents to take children work for wages and employer never hesitates to take advantage of it because of cheap labour.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

According to the national population census of 2001, about 39 percent of (8948587) the total population in composed of child population aged 0-14 years in Nepal.

Among them 28.8 percent are economically active children (CBS, 2003). There are evidence that children below 10 years also work. Therefore the actual number of working children is much higher. The activity rate seems to be higher for this age group in 2001 than 1991. It is mainly due to additional job seekers and extended economic activity category in 2001 census which was not included in previous census. The majority of active children in the age group 10-14 are engaged in agriculture. The dependence on agriculture occupation is going down over the years. This rate was 88.8 in 1991 and 61.5 in 2001. This shows that child labour increase in non agriculture sector has to be seen in the context of a large migration to urban areas from rural areas.

A national representative survey estimated that of the total children of Nepal, 43 percent are in rural areas and 23 percent are working in urban areas (Suwal, et al, 1997).

The national estimate for working children is 41.7 percent. It is also estimated that each year about 16 thousand children migrated for economic reasons (K C, 1997).

Child labour exist on large scale in low skill and low wage jobs in the service sector. Children are employed as domestic servant hotel and restaurant boys, shop assistance, bus and tempo conductors, circus performers, porters, rafting and trekking guides, streets venders, shoe shine boys and attendants in petrol pumps. Many of these working children are self employed (ILO, 1996).

Child labour remains a major economic and social phenomenon in Nepal. According to CDPS/1996/97, 2.66 percentage out of total 6.225 million children aged between 5-14 years in the country are economically active (CDPS,1996/97).

It is estimated that there are 5 to 6 million child labourers 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 80 million in Mexico, 2 million in Nepal, 12 million in Nigeria, over 2 million in Pakistan, 5 millions in Philippines and 4 million in Thailand. The UN estimate states that by 2000, there were 3.75 million child labours in the worldwide context. (Pradhan, 1998).

Information with regard to the magnitude and nature of child labours in Nepal is different widely, mainly because of lack of uniformity in methodology and definition of child labour. Furthermore, there is general tendency to conceal the existence of child labour in both rural and urban areas because work by a child under age 14 is legally prohibited in Nepal. Therefore, it is not quite possible to present a reliable estimate of child labour nationally.

In the context of Nepal child labour is passive problem. According to NLFS (1998/99) some of the 36000 children aged 5 to 14 working in the manufacturing and construction industries may be working in such “at risk” situation. Similarly, about 60,000 children aged 10 to 14 (but hardly the children aged 5 to 9) were reported as paid employees about 50,000 of these children are doing activities, which are classified as elementary occupation, most of these being agricultural labours.

It is estimated about 2111 thousand children aged 5-14 years are classified as economically active out of a total estimated population of 6229 thousand children. Among them, 398 thousand were aged 5 to 9 years and 1713 thousand were aged 10 - 14. The labour force participation rate is higher for girl then boys in both urban and rural areas (NLFS, 2008).

Many have faced the poverty of the rural areas and they are usually come from poor economic background and of the lower caste. They are the children of homeless and the landless people, orphan or are children that have been abandoned (uncontrolled). Sometimes parents themselves are no longer able to feed their children and sell them into servitude at such establishment. Hotel and restaurants owner take advantage of these cheap sources of labour, caring little for well being their young workers. They frequently misbehave the kancha and often force them to serve in their household as well as their business (Sattaur and Omar, 1993).

Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurants

The most popular field among the child labours being engaged in Kathmandu is in hotel and restaurants. The number of working children in this sector is estimated to about a million, where as the number of working children in Kathmandu are about 30,000 (CWIN, 1987).

Most of the children escape from the home from the rural areas with their friends for enjoying life by eating delicious meals, roaming and seeing new things of urban areas. As a result they are compelled to work in hotel, restaurant, tea shops, garment factories, brick kilns factories and other fields in urban cities (CWIN, 2000).

Hotel and restaurant in Kathmandu also employ sizeable number of child workers with age ranking from 7 – 14 years. Children are also employed as domestic servant in households although there are no reliable statistics. An estimated number of some 30,000 bonded child labours are engaged in domestic service in Nepal (ILO, 1999).

Children usually work for local teashop and restaurant rather than tourist standard establishment, children generally learn basic washing and cleaning skill at a very young age in the home and there are pre dominating initial skill required by tea shop. Restaurant work is easily found and widely available in major cities like Kathmandu. When children migrate from rural village, the first option is often work in a restaurant where at least two meals a day is secured. However, once children become aware that they are exploited or cheated by their employer they either switch to another similar shop with better offer or run away, often lure street children and become rag pickers which is preferable 'independent' type of job. It is observed that 71767 child labourers are estimated to be in hotel/restaurant in Nepal (CONCERN Nepal 2003).

The survey depicts that the number of working children in each shop ranges from one to fourteen. Average number of child labourers in hotel/restaurant is estimated to be 3.5. However, country to the districts along has 4225 restaurant and tea shops expecting tourist standard restaurant. The number of working children in Kathmandu district alone is 14,787.

The average age of the children working in hotel/restaurant who come from countryside ranges between 7 to 18 years. In Kathmandu the adult child workers ratio in the hotels/restaurants and teashops is 1:4 (CWIN, 1987).

Road side restaurants, hotels, teashop or sweets shop are common site of working children. Poverty profoundly affects family's compelling these children to move out of their village nearby town or cities, in search of work to sustain them and their families back home.

Education and Child Labour

The Child Act 2048 mentions the child's right to education. Child is a voiceless section unaware of his/her rights. The convention of child right has put force or the concept of compulsory primary education and free education to all. The human right declaration mentions the right of each person to education (Bohora, 2005).

In spite of great efforts, the formal education in Nepal is still not effectively targeting the most vulnerable and disadvantage groups. Forty-sixth percentage of Nepal's population is illiterate, but literacy is unevenly distributed. Thirty out of the sixty social group in Nepal have literacy rate below 30 percent and some communities have literacy rate below 5 percent, only 6 percent social group have a literacy rate above 60 percent (ILO, 2001:16).

Education is one of the most powerful indicators of human development. The average literacy rate is 54.1 percent. The male literacy rate is 65.5 percent and female literacy rate is only 42.8percent, which is the lowest literacy in south Asia. According to census 2001, the literacy rate of child population 6-14 years stands at 67.7 percent (72% for male and 63% for female), about 80.3 percentage of the child age 6-14 , who are calcified as literate have attend primary school level and 15.7 percent secondary level and the rest manly including thus not including not attaining formal schooling. The gross enrolment ratio in primary level is 124.7, in lower secondary level is 63.3 percentage and in secondary level it is a 43.8 percent (CBS, 2001).

K C, et. al. (1998), showed that in the most developing countries the root cause of child labour has been attributed to over whelming poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. It is obvious that lack of access to education and schooling is often connected with incidence of child labour. In Nepal, substantial number of child population is out of school or in the labour market mainly because of poverty and parents have inability to afford the educational cost of children, unequal distribution of school or educational institution, content of education and parents faith on it, lack of provision of compulsory education and it prerequisites, dating back to the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Right, the international community has consistently articulated and reiterated the right to free primary education. Other notable international instrument, which advocate primary education as a basic human right, including the

international convention on the right of the child, which establish education is universal legal right for all children. As early as 1921, ILO convention highlighted the 10 inextricable links between child labour and education. Children under the 14 years may not be employed in the hours fixed for school attendance. A holistic approach to education is necessary, quality education should be provided for children from early childhood onwards and should continue up to at least 14 years or the end of compulsory schooling in keeping with ILO's Minimum Age Convention (No 138, 1973) (ILO, 2001:52).

Child labour are not only over worked but are socially and economically exploited. They are easy targeted for exploitation because most of them are illiterate, uneducated and unaware of danger inherent of their labour (ILO, 1999.5).

Most of the children get enrolled in school for their education but most of them from poor families discontinue their schooling. However, these children like to continue their study but there seem to be little opportunity for them. To make these children habitual to preschool education can play an important role to increase enrolment no inspire of parent involvement in labor market of open economy (HMG, 2002:12).

Migration and Child Labour

In Nepal migration is not only an important social issue, but it is also has significant correlation that 120,000 migrant children are economically active in Nepal. In many instance, as migrant workers, they are subjected to under exploitative and hazardous conditions. Children often migrate along and support to their families. The child labour problem in urban areas of Nepal is aggravated by the influence of children to these areas as migratory workers in fact the migratory child labourers in urban Nepal are migrant (K C et al; 1998).

INSEC (1996) found that the search for work (12.6 %) and insufficiency of food (7%) are the most important reasons for leaving home. They desire to be the educated but the lack of adequate opportunity at home is also an important cause for leaving home and starting to work. The principal reason why children leave home are found mainly from lack of love and parental guidance and violence in the family (CWS, 1996).

2.3 Review of International Instrument Regarding Child Labour

The ILO was established in 1919 A.D, which is a tri- partite organization of workers, employers and the government this organization is, perhaps the first organization for voicing the world wide concern of workers including child labour.

The Child Labour Convention 1919 (No 5),

It is the first landmark international law adopted by ILO, which applied only for the industrial work. It established 14 years at the minimum age for children to be employed in industry.

ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No 29)

This convention suppresses the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms.

Forced or compulsory labour meant all work or service exacted from any people under the threat of penalty and for which they have not offered themselves voluntarily.

(UN) International Convention on Civil and Political Rights 1966,

Article 8 of this convention states that no one should be kept in slavery or servitude or be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

(UN) International Convention or Economic Social and Cultural Right 1966,

The conventions article no 10 argued that state parties protect young people from economic exploitation and form employment in which harmful to their moral, their health or their lives or likely to hamper their normal development. It also set age limit below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law.

ILO Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138)

This convention supersedes prior instruments applicable to limited economic services. It gives emphasis to design a national policy to ensure effective abolition of child

labour. It argued no child can be employed in any economic sector below the age designated for the completion of compulsory schooling.

Minimum Age Recommendation (No. 146)

This recommendation calls on states to raise the minimum age of employment to 16 years but it is not binding.

UN Convention on the Right of the Child 1989

This convention guarantees the full range of the civil, political, economic, social and cultural right of all children. It introduces four major areas. Survival, development, protection and participation of child. The children's based interests should be taken fully into account.

ILO Convention on Worst Form of Child Labour 1999

ILO adopted the worst form of child labour convention no 182 in 1999 to address a growing international consensus that certain forms of child labour are so fundamentally at odds with children's basic human right that they must be eliminated as a priority.

UN The Right of Child

In 1959, United Nations Assembly adopted the declaration of right and specified that “the child shall not be admitted to employment before the appropriate minimum age and he shall in no case, be cause or permitted to education or interface with his physical, mental or moral development (United General Assembly, 1959).

Universal Declaration on Human Right (10 December, 1948)

As a member of United Nation Nepal is obligate to respect and implement the provision of the universal declaration of Human Right. The declaration states that no one shall be held in slavery of servitude, slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

World Summit for Children

The world summit for children was held at the United Nations in the New York on 29th and 30th September 1999 where Government of Nepal endorsed the declaration on the survival, protection and development of children and under took to “work for special protection of the working child and for abolition of illegal child labour”.

Colombo Resolution on Children (18 September, 1992)

As the member of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) Nepal has signed the Colombo Resolution. In accordance with this resolution, the Government of Nepal obligates the basic education access to and enrolment in primary education by at least 50 percent of girls as well as boys by 1995 and eliminates the worst form of child labour.

2.4 Review of National Law and Policy

Legal provision regarding the protection of children can be found as back as interim constitution of 1950 of Nepal. It stated that human trafficking and forced labour were prohibited with the exception of compulsory service required by the state for public benefit and it also prohibited that employment of a child below the age of 14 years in industries, mines or in hazardous work. The 1990 constitution seeks to protect the interest of children by conferring on them certain fundamental rights and imposing certain duties on the state in the form of the 'directive principles and policies of the state'. It is the Interim constitution of Nepal, 2007 that guarantees rights of child more explicitly. The article 22 states that:

- ❖ Every child has right to name and identity.
- ❖ Every child has right to proper care and brought up, basic health and social security.
- ❖ Every child has right against physical, mental or any other form of exploitation. Such act of exploitation is punishable by law and the exploited child or children shall be compensated as per the arrangement made by the law.

- ❖ Needy, physically challenged, orphans, mentally retired, victims of conflict, displaced and vulnerable street children shall have the special right from the state for their secure future.
- ❖ No children shall be employed in factories/industries at the risk of their life or shall not be made to work in any places mining industries, or risky work sites. In addition, no children shall be recruited in the security services or used in war and conflict.

The children act 2048 (1991):after the evolution of multiparty democracy government of Nepal introduced Children Act 2048. It try to address many child related issues including prohibition and regulation of child labour and prohibition of child labour under age 14.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 2056

In 2056 government of Nepal introduced a new act to prohibit and regulate child labour. It strongly prohibited involving the child labour below the age of 14 in any enterprises. It also fixed the time boundary and determined other limitations in case of miners. It is the cornerstone to eliminate child labour from country.

Citizen Act 1955, Beginning Act 1963. The common law code 1963, Foreign Employment (Regulation Act 2007, Trafficking and transportation, (control) Act, 2007 have also addressed the child labour.

Non Governmental Organization

The role of NGO is advocacy on the right of the child, information collection and dissemination is indispensable. In Nepal, NGO side, CWIN first raised the issue of child right and child labour exploitation. The Child Welfare Society (CSW) is also supporting children by operating common room as well as literacy program for working and street children. The Informal Service Sector (INSCES) is involved in the issue of human right and bonded labour. At the local level, the Integrated Community Development Campaign (ICDC), the Prayas Nepal and other community base organization are helping to protect the right of children at risk.

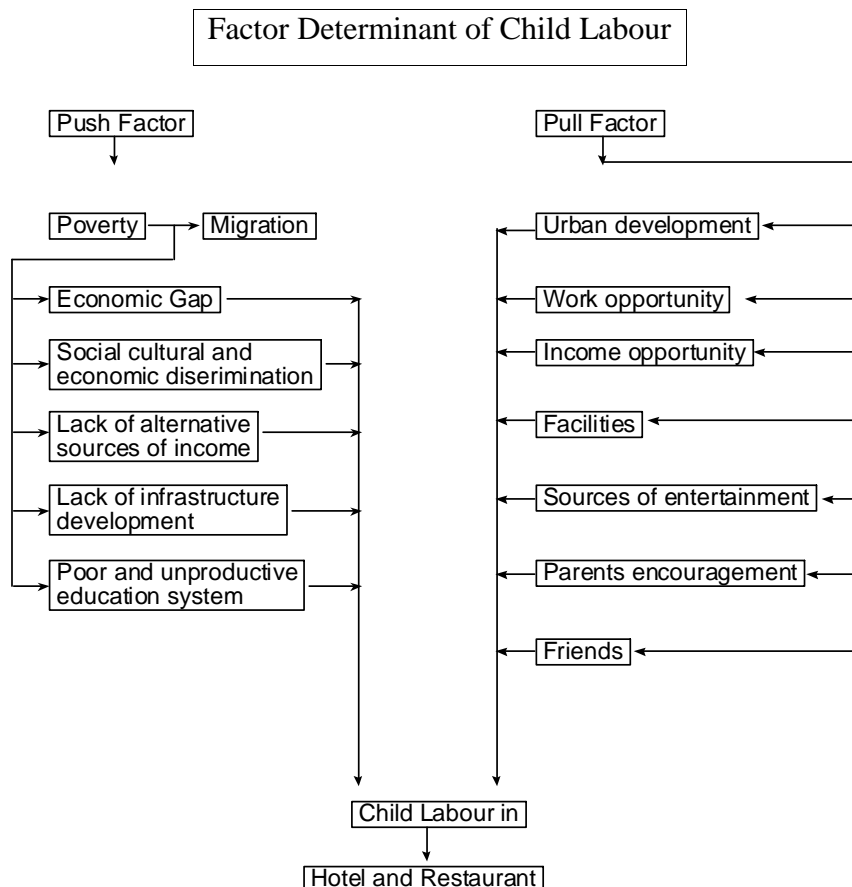
International Non-Governmental Organization,

There is number of INGO's involved in the field of child right and welfare by providing financial and technical support for various activities in the field. They include action aid, save the children fund UK, USA, Japan and Norway, Plan International and DANIDA, UNICEF and ILO/IPEC have also been actively involved in this sector in Nepal. UNICEF has helped the government prepare the ten year plan of action program for child development and ILO is supporting the Ministry of labour for drafting a ten year master plan for the elimination of child labour from Nepal.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The proposed conceptual framework is presented, which provides the basis of available literature where selected variables are used in designing the framework for the purpose of analysis of the socio-economic condition of child labour in hotel and restaurant.

The conceptual framework of this study is as follows.



A child is very innocent. He has no idea about life but sometimes various factors affect in his life. Here the research shows a framework that how a child becomes child labours then Kanchh. There are two variables which play important role. One is push factor and another is pull factor.

That frame shows that poverty is the main cause of child labour. Poverty is push factor of child labour. When a family as poor, all the family members have to be engaged in labour wages. There is interrelationship between child labour and socio-economic condition. Higher the number of children lowers the socio-economic condition.

After reviewing above existing literature, the main cause of push factor of child labour are poverty, migration, economic gap between poor and rich, social cultural and economic discrimination, lack of alternative sources of income, lack of infrastructure development, poor and unskilled education system and unfamiliar behavior by parents (step mother and step father) and teachers. This factor will be reached into the worst form of child labour. Modernization, urban development, work opportunity, income opportunity, facilities, sources of entertainment, parents encouragement and influenced by friends are pull factors.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the different research design and methodologies. Such as study site and justification, targeted population, research method, sampling method sample size, questionnaire, data management, limitation of data collection, ethical consideration and operational definition.

3.1 Study Site and Justification

The Prithivi Highway was selected for the study. Many child labourers in hotel and restaurant are available in this area. This study concentrated in the small hotel and restaurant located in Naubise, Darke, Gajuri, Malekhu, Salanghat, Bishaltar and Mauwakhola.

3.2 Target Population

The target population of this study is the child labour of small hotel and restaurant under the age of 18 years, who are working in small hotel, line hotel, tee shop, sweet house, guest house, restaurant and bars located in Prithivi Highway.

3.3 Research Method

The research adopted quantitative research tools primarily sample survey of child labourers.

3.4 Sources of Data

Quantitative data was collected and used in the present study. The data was collected using both primary sources and secondary sources.

Primary Sources

This is the main component of the study. Primary data collected through interviews and observation of the working children in the highway site. The data needed for this

study has been derived mainly from primary sources during the field survey with the help of structured questionnaire.

Secondary sources

The secondary data is collected from different sources. The main sources of the secondary data are newspaper, NGO/INGO's research reports, books, journals, magazines, other relevant books in the library along with different cities visited in different dates.

3.5 Population and Sampling Method of Data Collection

The targeted population of this study is the child labour of small hotel and restaurant under the age of 18 years, who are working in small hotel, tea shop, guest house, restaurant and bars located in highway site. There are found 641 child labourers working in 417 hotel and restaurants. The systematic random sampling method is used to collect the raw data. A name of hotel and restaurant collected from the field visit by the researcher before filling the questionnaire and a list was prepared from Naubishe to Mauwakhola. Out of the total child labourers working in hotel and restaurant of highway site only 126 sample are collected.

3.6 Sample Size

This study covered minimum 126 sample children aged 10-17 worked in hotel, restaurant and tea shop in the highway site.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

The following method of data collection is used to get adequate information.

Interview

Interview method is one of the ubiquitous method of instrument used in structured interview obtaining information from respondents. In this method there is a direct contact between respondent and researcher to obtain information from them. This method also aims at collecting information about qualitative facts such as ideas,

feelings and views, behaviors that is helpful to find out truth. It took about ½ month to complicit the interview of the child labourers.

Observation

Observation is also one of the techniques of data collection of the respondents. While interviewing the researcher observed his/her physical appearance, working condition, clothing, behavior, other affected person and activities of respondents during responding the questions. This method helps to find out the realities between along saying and working existing situation of hotel and restaurant child labourers.

3.8 Questionnaire

A set of questionnaire was prepared for interviewing working children. Questionnaire was divided into main sections personal and family background, work history and working condition, health condition, food and shelter, entertainment, abuse exploitation and bonded and future ambition.

3.9 Tools of Data Analysis

After collecting the required information pre coded responses were manually corrected if there are existed any error then coding was done for open ended questionnaire. Data was managed and tabulation wad done by using computer as SPSS, Microsoft word, Microsoft Excel, by using the software. Frequency table cross tabulation, main tables and figure etc obtained to describe the basic characteristic and table needes for analysis is made both in number and percentage.

3.10 Limitation of Data Collection

Attempt was made to interview children in isolation. However, employers of the working children are reluctant to have child workers interviewed and children also felt to have been afraid of giving answer to the questions asked about their place of work. It is also important to acknowledge that it might have been difficult for children to voice their real feelings in the presence of their employers (because the interview was carried out on the premise of the workplace). Children exploitation response might vary depending upon time availability of the enumerators.

3.11 Ethical Consideration

The respondents are not ready to answer some critical questions if he/she is not confident that their secrecy is safe. If they do not believe their researcher and didn't feel safe because of issues they hid their critical complication. So the researcher must be responsible to guarantee person's secrecy. Child labour may not talk in front of their boss and other staff and they also may hide their actual situation that's why the interviewer created friendly environment at the time of questions answer and prior consent of children and owner was received before interview.

3.12 Operational Definition

Hotel: Hotel may be generally define as place overnight, furnished and serviced accommodation in return for payment.

Hotel provides accommodation meal and refreshment for those who reserve such facilities.

Hotel as "a place which supplies board and lodging" or " place for the entertainment of the travels".

A hotel is an establishment which supplies board and lodging to intention to earn profit, where all persons are prepared to pay a stipulated price for their accommodation, that is furnished or a place to sleep or occupy. They occupy with or without contract as to duration but it should not be permanent. The hotel may furnish of quarters and facilities for assemblage, conference, provide supporting.

According to World Tourism Organization (WTO) tourist accommodation is used to denote the facilities operated for short term accommodation of guest either with or without service against payment and according to fixed rates.

Motel: Motel or Motel hotel made for local motorist or foreign tourist traveling by road. They are mostly along the highway and preferable at the important road junction. They are designed to serve the need of motorist with parking, garage facilities, accommodation, restaurant, filling stations, repairs service etc.

Restaurant: it is a place where meals are served. The word restaurant comes from rest, so it should provide food and feeling of rest. There are different standards of restaurants; a specially and fine define restaurant serve varieties of food and beverage. They are known by the type food, the client or the serve or decor, design, etc. other are local restaurant where they serve local people.

Hotel Organization: hotel is the business organization. Business is an activities performed with the objective of earning income, making profit, accumulate wealth or purchasing power. It may be industry or commerce. Among different type of industries hotel belongs to service industry. It provides and sells accommodation and catering service to earn profit.

There are various kinds of hotel and restaurant in Nepal. This study only tries to cover the child labour situation in highway line hotel and restaurants. These hotel organizations provide the hot and cold drinks, fast foods, breakfast, meal, and other kind of food varieties.

Child Labour and Child Work

Child labour can be considered as one of the phenomenon caused by underdevelopment, poverty and inequality. It takes a form of a succession of situation and events when a succession of situation and events are interrelated through a type of vicious circle. This circle represents perception of child labourers a design from which it is impossible to escape (ILO, 1994).

A child labour means " a person in the age group of 5-14 employed for hire or reward on a fulltime basis and includes a self employed child assisting his/her parents in their occupation for two or more hours a day. In other words, it is a situation when a child is force to work for his own survival or to support his/ her family, (CWIN, 1989).

There are two terms 'child work' and 'child labour' with each other even the Encyclopedia of Social Science (1979) (cited in CW/CCW 1997) has no clear demarcation between child work and child labour. It states when the business of wage earning or of participation in self or family supports conflicts directly or indirectly

with the business of and education the result is child labour. The function of work in childhood is primarily developmental, not economic children's work then as a social good, and it is the direct antithesis or child labour as a social evil.

According to ILO, most children work but all the works by children cannot be considered "Child Labour". It is something different then when young people are being exploitative or overworked or deprived of the right of health or education or just childhood. The UN (1990) also defines "Child Labour" in similar fashion.

The ILO (1995) refers to child work as potential learning experience for the child and therefore not harmful and child labour as exploitative by nature and detrimental to the child growing process, depriving the right of child to survive, development protection and participation.

Child Labour: For the sack of economic benefits either for own or familial survival.

It is two types: Non hazardous and hazardous work. Hazardous is harmful for their healthy upbringings form the aspect of life like physical, mental/psychological and social.

Child work: Process of socialization as providing helping hands in the family activities without compromising schooling.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD LABOURERS

This chapter depicts the different socio economic characteristics, personal and family background of child labour, food and shelter, abuse exploitation and bounded and future ambition. The analysis presented below helps to understand socio economic condition of child labour which is based on 126 respondents.

4.1 Age/Sex Composition

From the child development perspective age under 18 is a very important period of child to develop physically and mentally. The age of child is also important for the formation of self identity and self esteem. So, this situation is much striking for all in this regard. Table 2 presents the distribution of child labourers by age and sex.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Child Labourers by Age and Sex

Age of the respondent	Sex of respondent					
	Male		Female		Total	
Age group	Numb	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	percent
10-14	51	63	36	80	87	69
15-17	30	37	9	20	39	31
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

SourceFieldSurvey2011,

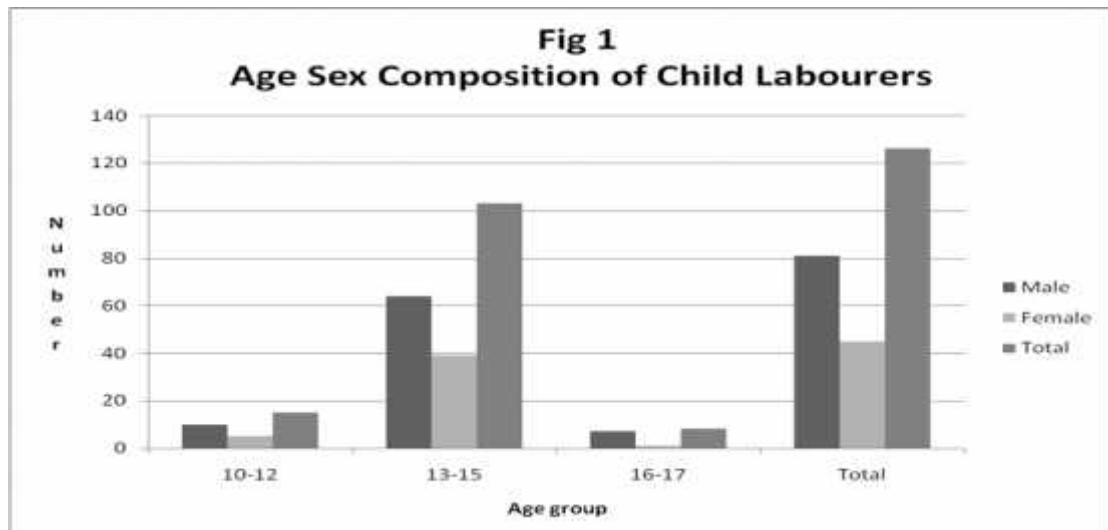


Table 4.1 shows that 69 percent child labourers are under 15 years age and remaining 31 percent are more the 15 years age. Here majority of child labourers who worked in highway hotel/restaurant have preliminary teen age. Which is very important age for to determine future line of life. It is the fundamental period of life so child needs education and training in this period for better future.

4.2 Caste and Ethnicity

The phenomenon of child labour in Hotel and Restaurant sector has crossed over various caste/ethnic group of Nepal. These studies indicated that there is no single caste or ethnic group that is prone to send their children into child labour. However, in the caste of child labour in the Carpet sector, the Tamang castes dominate (K C et al; 2002).

Nepal is multi ethnic society. The Census of 2001 has listed 103 caste/ethnic groups (MOPE, 2003). The caste/ethnic composition of Hotel/Restaurant child labour in Prithivi Highway has wide diversity. Those child labourers were from different caste/ethnic groups. The caste and ethnic composition of hotel and restaurant child labour is presented in Table 4.2. The Janajati group constituted 77.8 percent of total children's, followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (7.1%) and Dalit (6.4%) and Muslim constitute the least 8.8 percent of the total child labourers.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Child Labourers by Caste/Ethnic Group

Caste/ethnic group	Number	Percent
Hill ethnic group	98	77.8
Brahman/Chhetri	9	7.1
Dalit	8	6.4
Madheshi Group	11	8.8
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

4.3 Family Size

The average family size of the Nepalese people is 5.4 (CBS 2003). In this study average family size of child labourers is found to be 7.8 (Table 4.3) which is extremely high then national level. Out of total child labourers, the majority (46%)

belongs to family with 8-10 members. Which is followed by (34%) of child labourers who belongs to family with 5-7 members. It implies that child labours come from very large family size.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Child Labourers by Family Size, Highway

Family size	Number	Family member	Average family size	Percent
Up to 4	11	37	3.4	8.7
5-7	43	281	6.5	34.1
8-10	58	499	8.6	46.0
10or more	14	170	12.1	11.1
Total	126	987	7.8	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2011.

4.4 Parental Status of Child Labours in Hotel/Restaurant

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization that is why it is very necessary to know about their family background or parental status who are involving as a child labour in the Hotel and Restaurant.

Parents are most important for child for their rear and care in early childhood and for guiding them in childhood, adolescent and adulthood life and forever life. Parentless child are deprived from parental love, affection and guidelines. The child labourers are asked about their parental status. Table 4.4 shows the parental status of child labourers in Hotel/Restaurant in High way site. Out of total child labourers 5 were fatherless, 13 were motherless and 14 were step mother. It implies mothers have more important role to restrict child labour.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Child Labour by Parental Status

Parental status	Number	Percent
Father alive	121	96
Father less	5	4
Mother alive	113	89.7
Mother less	13	10.3
Step mother	14	11

Source: Field Survey 2011.

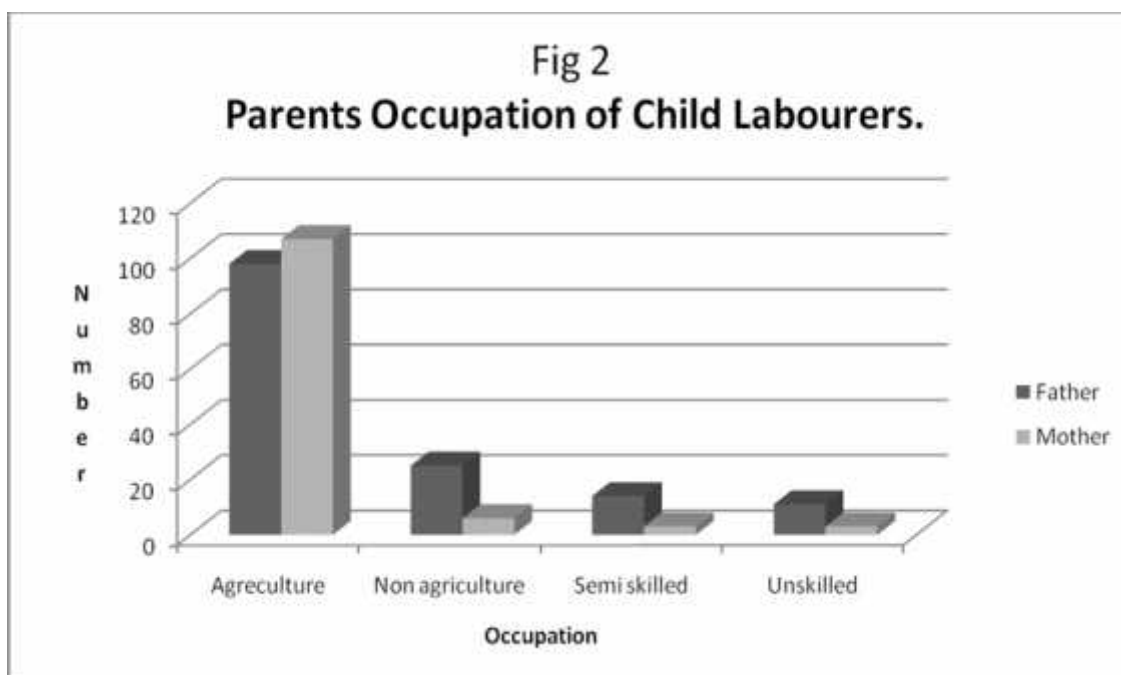
4.5 Parental Occupation

The occupation of parent is also responsible for the career development of their children. The occupation determines the economic status and economic status determines their personality and career. Therefore the income/occupation is most important factor to determine the development of child in every sector. The main economic activities of respondents parents shows in Table 4.5. There were 121 respondent who have their own father and 113 have their own mother. Although agriculture still dominates as a major economic activities of the respondents parents; a substantial proportion of respondent father are reported to be involved in the non agriculture economic activities such as Masson, Pottering, Tailoring, Driver and Bamboos basket weaving. In the case of the respondents who reported their mothers main non agriculture economic activities, only 5.3 percent.

Table 4.5: Respondents Parents' Occupation

Occupation	Father's occupation		Mother's occupation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	98	79.3	107	94.7
Non agriculture	25	20.7	6	5.3
Semi skilled	14	11.6	3	2.7
Unskilled	11	9	3	2.7

Source: Field Survey 2011.



★Note: Semiskilled include the Masson, Bamboos basket weavings, Tailoring and Driver. Unskilled includes the Pottering, Hotel worker and Servant.

4.6 Origin Place of Child Labourers

People from low economic status are compelled to leave their place of origin due to various conditions though they are not entirely interested. In this sector of child labours migration, mostly they are found to be migrated from rural to urban areas desiring to raise the economic status of their families. They are no merely from the home district Dhading (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Distribution of Child Labourers by Place of Origin

District/region	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Same District	51	63	33	73	84	66.7
Neighbor	20	24.7	6	13.3	26	20.6
Other District	4	4.9	4	8.9	8	6.3
India	6	7	2		8	6.3
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

From table 4.6 reveals that in Prithivi Highway's hotel and restaurant children are migrated from different part of the country and neighboring country India. Among

them 66.7 percent child labourers are constituted by the same districts highway peripheral areas and it is followed by neighboring district's 26 percent and 8 percent children come from neighboring country, India. The Indian children come with their parents and relatives.

4.7 Educational Status of Child Labour

Education is the sign of civilization for every human being. Education is important thing to have their life in a better way. It is also the fundamental right for every individual. It helps to develop society and it is the basic requirement to develop the personality of every individual. It helps to develop society and it is the basic requirement to develop the personality of individual. Table 4.7 shows an overwhelming majority of child labours interviewed reported that they have attended school and 90.9 percent of the child respondents were found to be the literate (Table 4.7). Which is 27.9 percent point higher than that of the national average (65%) of the boy in Nepal, (CBS 2003).

Table 4.7: Distribution of Child Labour by Educational Status

Educational status	Number	Percent
Illiterate	9	7.1
Literate	107	92.9
Total	126	100
Among literate		
Primary	102	79.4
Above primary	15	11.9
Currently attending	7	6.1

Source: Filed Survey2011.

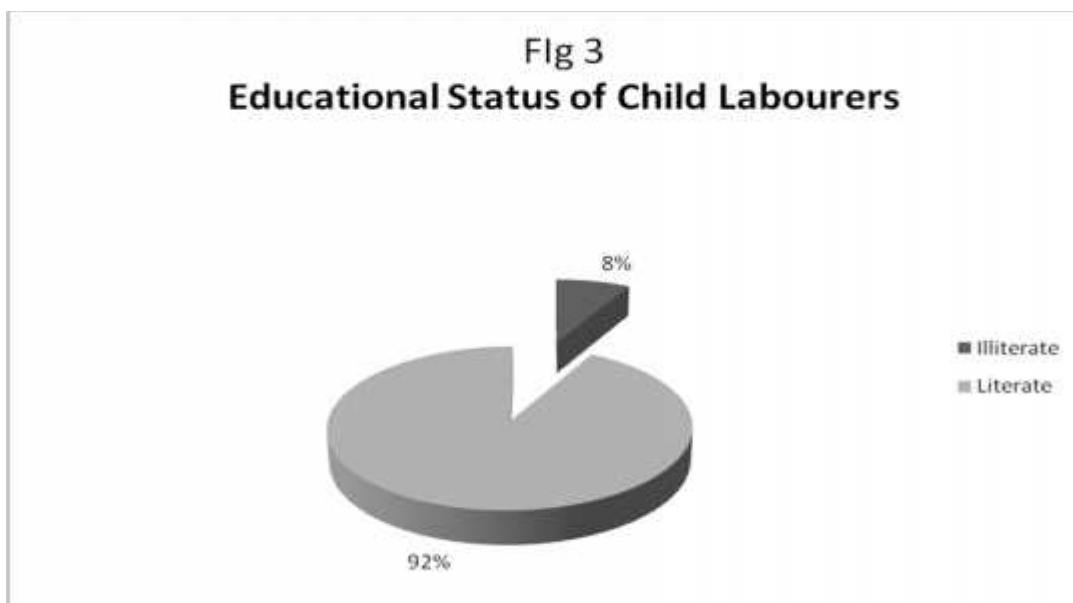


Table 4.7 shows that 7 percent children are totally deprived from educational rights. Most of the child labourers have attended primary level of education (79%). It implies that the drop out trend in primary level is still high and uncontrolled. Only 7 respondents are currently attending school.

4.8 Reasons for Dropping Out School

Most of the children have left the school due to the poverty of their parents (Table 4.8). Direct and indirect costs are also the disincentive to admit the child in the school for the family of lower economic class. Although the primary education is free in Nepal, parents inabilities to afford other type of expenditure such as uniform, stationeries, 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 school cost. On the other hand they can get some support from their children to earn money. Hence children have to leave the school. The major reason behind dropping out or never attending school reported by hotel and restaurant child labourers is presented in table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Child Labour According to Reason for Dropping out or Never Attending School

Reason	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Could not afford	29	38.2	19	46.3	48	41.0
Parent did not send	14	18.4	12	29.3	26	22.2
Long distance of school	11	14.5	6	14.6	17	14.5
Class failure	8	10.5	3	7.3	11	9.4
Teachers punishment	5	6.6	0	0	5	4.3
Parent's migration	4	5.3	0	0	4	3.4
Others	5	6.5	1	2.4	6	5.1
Total	76	100	41	100	117	100

Source: Field Survey 2011,

Table 4.8 shows that major reason for dropping out or non attending is the poverty (41%). It is followed by parent did not send to school is (22%). Among the respondent 14.5 percent left the school because of long distance of school and 9.4 percent are due to the class failure. From the gender perspective view 38 percent boy and 46 percent girl respondents did not attend school because they could not afford. Among them 18 percent boys and 29 percent girls are absent from school due to their parents. Nearly 15 percent boy and girl are not attending school because of long distance. It is seen that more proportion of girl child are deprived from formal education then boy.

MIGRATION

4.9 Reason for Leaving Home

Migration of people from one place to another in search of livelihood is our social reality along with the children which a family is unable to earn sufficient for survival, then a child or whole family migrates for the sake of expectation of better life or work. Migration of child labourers from rural to urban areas has been increasing rapidly day by day. The main cause of migration is wide spread of poverty, landlessness, unemployment, hardship of live, lack of opportunities and expectation of livelihood. In such case children also migration with their parents but some time children run away themselves or their parents send them to the urban areas.

Many children are leaving their home due to their poor economic condition as well as families and societal disturbances. When agriculture is unable to sustain families, there is only limited alternative employment in rural areas. One of them is children entering the urban market, some go with their parents and relatives, some go with their friends and broker and some run away from the village without giving any information to their families. When they enter in the urban areas, they take up hazardous work among them the major work involves in Hotel/Restaurant. This is a bit easier than going to industrial or somewhere else.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Child Labours by their Reason for Leaving Home

Reason for leaving home	Number	Percent
Poverty	85	67.5
Step father/mother	10	8.0
Parent sent	21	16.7
Others	10	8.0
Total	126	100

Source: Filed Survey 2011.

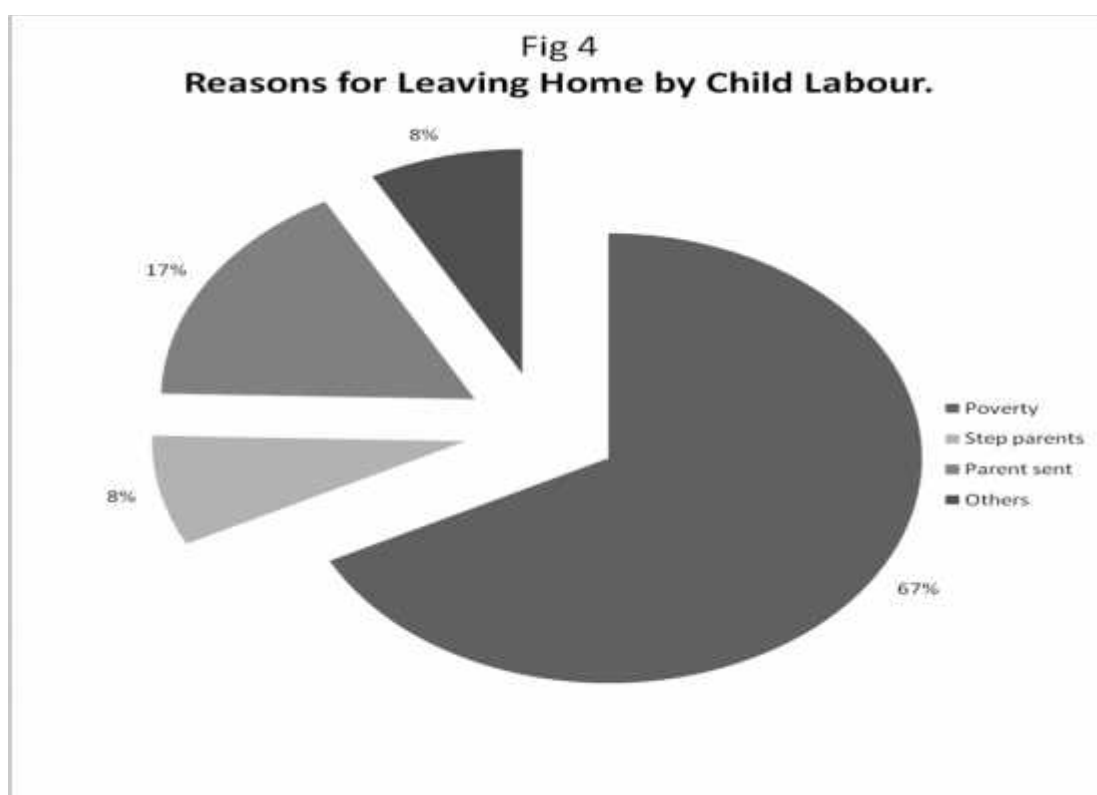


Table 4.9 shows that majority of child labours (67.5%) left home due to the poor economic condition. This is followed by parent sent them to do work (16.7%) and step parents (8%).

4.10: Person Accompanied During Migration

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of the child labourers by person accompanied during migration. The finding of the study shows that the relatives (43.7%) of the child labourers are the main person who accompanies them during migration. This is followed by (34%) of child labourers are accompanied by parents, (7%) are by broker and (4%) are by siblings.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Child Labour by Person Accompanied for Migration

Person accompanying	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Parents	22	27.2	21	46.7	43	34.1
Siblings	5	6.2	0	0	5	4
Other relatives	34	42.0	21	46.7	55	43.7
Broker	9	11.1	0	0	9	7.1
Run away alon	8	9.9	3	6.7	11	8.7
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

4.11: Duration of Migration

Table 4.11 shows the distribution of child labours by duration of stay in the work place. The data reveal that the majority (48%) have been staying in the highway site 7-12 months. This is followed by 23 percent of the child labourers who have been in the highway area for more than 18 months and 28 percent are for less than 7 months.

Table 4.11: Distribution of child labourers by duration of migration

Duration of migration	Number	Percent
1-6 months	28	22.2
7-12 months	61	48.4
13-18 months	8	6.3
19 months and above	29	23.0
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

4.12: Family Visit

The child labour were asked whether they visit the family or not. Table 4.12 shows the distribution of child labourers interviewed about the family visit. Out of total child labourers, 70.6 percent visit their home and rest do not visit.

Table 4.12: Distribution of Child Labour by Family Visit

Family visit	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	53	65.4	36	80.0	89	70.6
No	28	34.6	9	20.0	37	29.4
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

4.13: Reason for not Visiting Home

In this research question about causes of not visiting home was also asked. Table 4.13 shows the various reasons leading child labourers not visiting home.

Table 4.13: Distribution of Child Labourers by Reason for not Visiting Home

Reason	Number	Percent
Long distance	14	37.8
Own self not interested	11	29.7
Economic hardship	4	10.8
Short time to leave home	4	10.8
Parents less	3	8.1
Family not interested	1	2.7
Total	37	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

Among 37 respondents who do not visit their family at whole from starting to work majority (37.8%) are unable to go due to long distance and it is followed by own self not interested (29.7%) which is caused by their step mothers misbehavior, 10 percents do want to visit but no money for this task with them.

CHAPTER FIVE

WORK, INCOME AND HEALTH CONDITION OF CHILD LABOURERS

This chapter primarily focused on the working condition, income condition and health condition of the hotel/restaurant child labourers. Working condition denotes the situation and type of work performing in the hotel/restaurant. It also denotes whether the working place is clean or not, hazardous or not, what type of work they perform etc.

There can't be found any written employment agreements between employers and employee, when children engage in hotel/restaurant. As the result, the boss or hotel owner treats the children as per his own will. Children have to work hard from early in the morning to the late at night. They prepare food, serve the customer, collect and wash the plate and glasses etc. Regarding the health conditions, the physical appearance of the child labourers does not sound good apart from exception, most of them were dressed in dirty clothes which will ultimately affect their health. Master does not seem serious regarding the health condition of the child when the child felt sick the master even does not look at them. They only bring simple medicine or take to the health institute in serious illness.

5.1 Nature of First Work other than Current Work

In this research work we asked the respondents about involving another work previously. Among them 38 respondents were involved in another work previously.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Child Labourers by Type of First Work Other Than Current Work

Nature of work	Number	Percent
Hotel	16	42.1
Mechanical	6	15.8
Construction	4	10.5
Garment	1	2.6
Bread factory	2	5.3
Domestic worker	9	23.7
Total	38	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of respondents according to the nature of first work and their age. Hotel boy/girl, mechanics, construction worker, domestic child worker, stand out of the major economic activities as first work. It was found that 42 percent involved in hotel, 24 percent were involved as domestic helper, 16 percent were involved in mechanical sectors.

5.2 Reason for Leaving Previous Work

Why did children leave their first work? The answers of this question are presented in table 16. The highest number (28.9%) of children left their first work due to the heavy workload. It is followed by no reason and low salary respectively 21 percent and leave less 15.8 percent and eye problem 13.2 percents.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Child Labourers for Leaving First Work

Reason for leaving first work.	Number	Percent
Heavy workload	11	28.9
Leave less	6	15.8
Eye problem	5	13.2
No reason	8	21.0
Low salary	8	21.0
Total	38	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

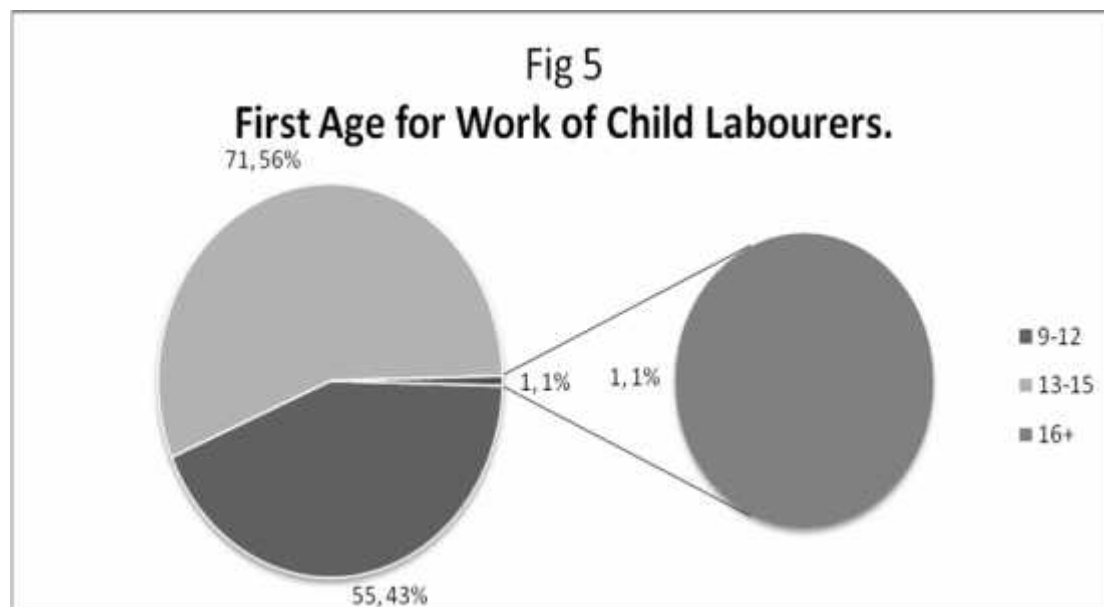
5.3 First Age for Work

In this research question about first age of work also asked for respondents. Table 5.3 shows the distribution of child labourers according to first age of work. The highest number of child labourers entering in the labour market is 13 to 15 years; 55.6 percent and it is followed by 9-12 years age; 43.7 percent. It implies that minor age has still in high constitution in high proportion in entering labour market.

Table 5.3 Distribution of Child Labour According to First Age to Interring to Work

First age for work	Number	Percent
9-12	55	43.7
13-15	70	55.6
16 and above	1	0.7
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.



5.4 Reason for Choosing Work

Children are normally under the protection of their parents who help to provide their basic needs such as food, shelter, cloths, education, affection etc. when the guardian become unable to fulfill their responsibility due to the various reasons, such as poverty, landlessness, unemployment etc. so children tend to leave and they are more likely to be engaged in the worst form of child labours. Here an attempt has been made to find out the major reason of child choosing work. Table 5.4 shows that majority (48%) child labours reported that they choose to work for earning money and it is followed by (15%) to support family and 9percent compel to work due to extreme poverty.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents by Reason for Choosing Work

Reason	Number	Percent
To earn money	60	47.6
To support family	19	15.1
Poverty	11	8.7
Parents will	24	19
To survive	4	3.2
Because of step mother	3	2.4
Other	5	4.0
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

5.5 Reason for Choosing Hotel and Restaurant Work

In this research respondents were asked why did you choose hotel and restaurant work? The answer of this question is presented in table 5.5. Among all the respondents majority (39.7%) choosed due to easiness to find and it is followed by (27%) for food and shelter, 19.8 percent are reported that it is easy to do.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Child Labour According to Reason for Choosing Hotel and Restaurant Work

Reason	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Easy to do	19	23.5	6	13.3	25	19.8
Easy to find	31	38.3	19	42.2	50	39.7
Good income	3	3.7	4	8.9	7	5.6
Food and	23	28.4	11	24.4	34	27.0
Parents will	5	6.2	4	8.9	9	7.1
To learn	0	0	1	2.2	1	0.8
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

In the gender perspective boy child labourers in this sector is slightly double then girl child labourers. Hotel restaurant work is easy to do and find then other sector for new comers. So among total respondents 62 percent boys and 56 percent girls came to hotel/restaurant work due to easiness to find and do. Hotel sector conducts the business of food and beverage. It is almost sent percent guarantee of food that's why 28 percent boy and 24 percent girl choosed hotel work for sufficient food intake.

5.6 Type of Work

The research is done in the hotel and restaurant so the work like cleaning, cooking, and serving is done there, during the study period child labourers involved in hotel/restaurant found working for long hour. They are assigned to do all kind of work which is to be performed in hotel like cooking, cleaning tables and floors, washing utensil, serving etc.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Child Labourers by their Type of Work

Type of work	Number	Percent
Coking	2	1.6
Cleaning	124	99.2
Serving	56	44.8
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

As per the table 20 though here the number of respondent exceeds is because some individual child labour of hotel and restaurant is performing the two works at the same time like serving and cleaning. The table shows only (1.6%) is involved in cooking, (99.2%) or almost all are involved in cleaning and (44.8%) are engaged in serving.

5.7 Working Hour

The Children Right Act (1992) clearly prescribed about the working hour for children, accordingly if prescribed the working hour for children should be limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours per week but this provision is not applied in the case of small hotels.

But from the survey, it was found out most of the labourers in this field have to work more than 6 hours per day and they have no holiday throughout the week. As per the table 5.7 most of the child labours work 6 hour and more per day. Only 13.5 percent child labour works in 6 or less hours.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Child Labour by Their Working Hour per Day

Working hour	Number	Percent
Less than 6	17	13.5
6 hour or more	109	86.5
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

5.8 Condition of Work Place

Information on condition of work place of child labourers was sought. The data revealed that for majority of the child labourers (85%), condition of place of working is normal. About 12 percent of them claimed that their place of working is worst. Only 5.6 percent of them said good working place. This implies that a significant proportion of child labourers are working in the place which is not attractive to them. Table 5.8 shows distribution of child labourers by condition of working place.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Child Labourers by Condition of Work Place

Condition of work place	Number	Percent
Good	7	5.6
Normal	107	84.9
Bad	12	9.5
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

5.9 Rest and Leave Facilities

A question was asked in the field survey, that did you get some time for rest or leave facilities? The question was targeted to find out whether the child labourers get rest time in per day and leave for visiting their family. Table 5.9 shows the figure about rest of child labourers. Among child labourers 86 percent said they have got some rest time and leave for visiting home, remaining have get some rest time but not leave. Among them who have got rest time, they have not fixed time table. They have rest while customers are not there.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Child Labourers According to Rest

Rest and leave	Number	Percent
Getting rest and leave	108	85.7
Getting rest but not leave	18	14.3
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

5.10 Perception towards Their Job

The question was asked to seek the voice of child labourers towards their work, 48 percent of the respondents said that they are continuous with their job. The reason was the compulsion, no other good job, love and affection by owner, bonded condition etc. about 54 percent was unsatisfied with their job. The reason of dissatisfaction was hard work, scolding and misbehavior by owner, co worker and customer etc. The Table 5.10 clearly shows that higher proportion of boy child labourers (59%) have dissatisfaction from their current job then girl child labourers (44%).

Table 5.10: Distribution of child labourers by perception towards their current job by sex

Perception towards job	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Satisfied	33	40.7	25	55.6	58	46.0
Dissatisfied	48	59.3	20	44.4	68	54.0
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

5.11 Future Job Plan

One in five child labours who are working in the highway hotel/restaurant are reported that they do not want to quit their job with their interest. The remaining (81%) have interested to quit their current job if they found better opportunity then there. Out of total child labourers who reported they don't want to leave the work, 31 percent due to the love and affection by owner, 41 percent because of bonded, and 12.5 percent reported because of easiness to perform and 12.5 percent reported fear of being jobless.

Among all the child labourers who are working in hotel/restaurant, 69 percent reported that they want to change their current job and rest 31 percent has no any clarity about other job.

This research also includes the question about interest to bring friends or siblings in this field. Among them 14 percent reported that they are interested to bring friends and siblings in this sector and rest 86 percent have not.

Table 5.11: Distribution of Child Labourers by Future Job Plan

Categories	Number	Percent
Do you want to quite current job?		
Yes	102	81.0
No	24	19.0
Total	126	100
If not why?		
Love and affection	8	33.3
Easy to do	3	12.5
Debt bonded	3	12.5
Mother dependent	3	12.5
Food and shelter	4	16.6
Fear of jobless	3	12.5
Total	24	100
Do you want to change this job?		
Yes	87	69.0
No	39	31.0
Do you want to bring your friends or siblings to work like		
Yes	18	14.3
No	108	85.7
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

5.12 Earning Status

An enquiry was held to find whether the child labourers are getting salary or not. Table 5.12 shows the distribution of the child labours by the provision of salary. The data reveals that cent percent of the respondents are currently getting salary for the service they have been offering in hotel and restaurant where they work.

Table 5.12: Distribution of Child Labourers by Earning Status.

Payment (monthly salary in Rs)	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 500	6	7.4	1	2.2	7	5.6
500-1000	9	11.1	7	15.6	16	12.7
1000-1500	52	64.2	26	57.8	78	64.9
1500 and more	14	17.3	11	24.4	25	19.8
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

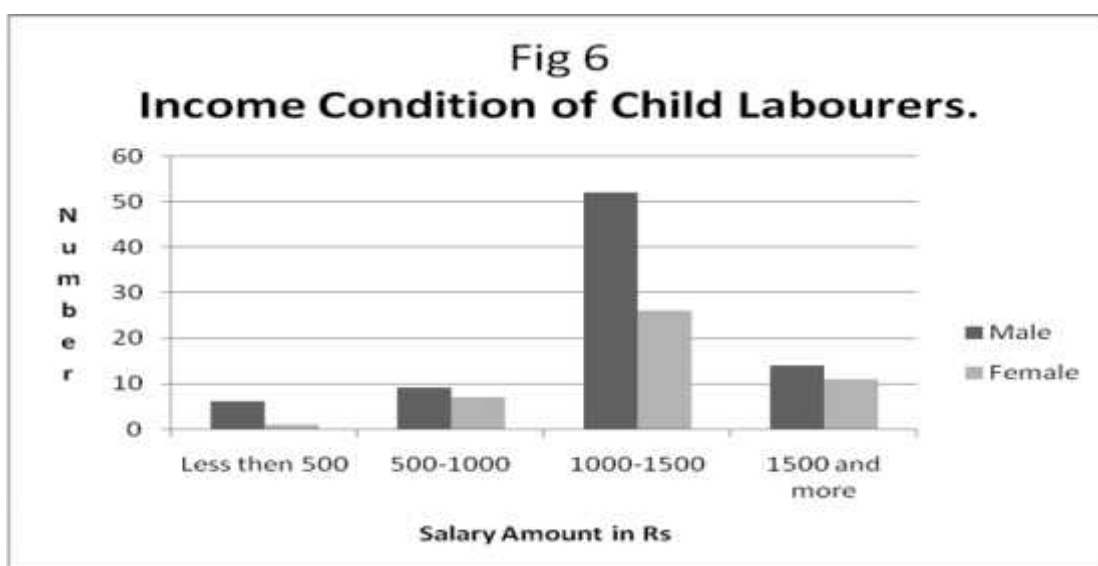


Table 5.12 already shows that majority (65%) of child labourers working in the hotel/restaurant are get Rs 1000 to Rs 1500 per month. It is followed by Rs 1500 and more salary which have (19.8%). It clearly shows that the child labourers of highway hotel and restaurant are economically exploited. By the gender base perspective higher proportion of girl child labours (24%) get high salary rank they boy child labour (17%). It implies that the owner want to sustain the girl child labour in the hotel due to their high faithfulness, responsible, politeness and other good characteristics. It is also notable that only one girl child labour works less then Rs 500 per month but 6 boy child labour found doing work in less than Rs 500 per month.

This research has question about salary satisfaction. Among all respondents only (35.7%) agreed to be satisfied with their salary realizing real wage is high then salary and majority (64%) do not agree with their real wage and they have dissatisfaction with their monthly income.

5.13 Way of Getting Salary

We also asked the respondents how you get the salary. The answer is presented in table 5.13. In which majority (68.3%) said they get in monthly basis and it is followed by demand basis (26%), 3.2 percent child salary has taken by their parents through master.

Table 5.13: Distribution of Child Labour Way of Getting Salary.

Way of getting salary	Number	Percent
Monthly	86	68.3
Demand base	31	24.6
When go to home	7	5.6
Parents took	4	3.2
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

5.14 Child's Contribution to Their Family

Despite the low payment system that prevails in the hotel and restaurant sector among child labourers, 89 percent reported that they give support to their families from their income. Table 5.14 shows the distribution of child labour according to contribution status by sex.

Table 5.14: Contribution Status in Family Support

Contribute status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Contribute	71	87.7	41	91.1	112	88.9
Do not contribute	10	12.3	4	8.9	14	11.1
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

Where 91 percent girl child sent money in their home but only 88 percent boy child labour gave their income to their home. 11 percent child labour didn't send money in their home. Among them 64 percent collect and save money for future investment, 36 percent spent for their own purpose. Higher percent child labour spent their own income for their self purpose implies that either they get low salary or they use their income for drinking alcohol, smoking and taking drugs.

5.15 Personal Habit

Three questions are asked to the respondents in order to identify their personal habits of taking alcohol, tobacco and drugs. Table 5.15 shows the distribution of child labourers by their personal habit.

Table 5.15: Distribution of Child Labour by their Personal Habit

Taking alcohol, tobacco and drugs,	Number	Percent
Taking alcohol		
Yes	21	16.7
No	105	83.3
Total	126	100
Frequency of taking alcohol		
Quite often	5	23.8
Some time	14	66.7
Rear	2	9.5
Total	21	100
Taking tobacco		
Yes	17	13.5
No	109	86.5
Total	126	100
Taking drug		
Yes	5	4.0
No	121	96.0
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

Among the all respondent 17 percent were reported that they take alcohol; among them one in four drinks quite often, 67 percent use sometime and one in ten use rare. We also found that 14 percent respondents are reported that they take tobacco (ie. Smoking and chewing) in our sample there five respondent take drugs.

5.16 Sickness, Injuries and Care

There is no doubt "health is wealth". Good health is the most essential part of the lives in every living being. An unhealthy person can't do anything to his family and country as well. So in the case of study of human beings it is necessary to know about their health condition. Table 5.16 shows the health condition of the hotel and restaurant child labourers.

Table 5.16: Distribution of Child Labourers Suffered from Illness and Injuries During Work

Suffered diseases	Number	Percent
Yes	59	46.8
No	67	53.2
Total	126	100.0
If yes type of diseases		
Fever	49	83.1
Diarrhea	31	52.5
Headache	15	25.4
Jaundice	27	45.8
Stomachache	8	13.6
Injuries		
Yes	14	11.1
No	112	88.9
Total	126	100.0
Type of injuries		
Cut	11	78.6
Brunt	3	21.4
Total	14	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

According to this study about half of the respondents reported that they have become sick during their working period. Among them 83 percent have suffered from fever, 52.5 percent from Diarrhea, 25 percent are from headache, 46 percents from jaundice and 14 percent from stomachache. It also includes injuries situation. In which 14 respondents are reported that they have been injured during their work and among them 79 percent injure from cut by knife and other cutting materials, rest have suffered from brunt by fire and steam.

The child labourers are also asked whether they have received help at sickness or injuries. The majorities of child labourers who fell sick or ill have get help and rest 38 percent labourers who were sick/ill were helpless at that condition. Table 5.17 shows the detailed information about care taking by child labourers while they are sick/ill.

Table 5.17: Distribution of Child Labourers by Care Taking in Sick/Ill

Category	Number	Percent
Care taking situation at sick/injuries		
Yes	37	61.7
No	23	38.3
Total	60	100.0
Care by		
Employer	14	37.8
Parents	5	13.5
Friends	18	48.6
Total	37	100.0
Medical care		
Yes	47	78.3
No	13	21.7
Total	60	100.0
Reason for not going to hospital		
Normal problem	8	61.5
Owner didn't send	3	23.0
Medicine available at work place	1	7.7
No money at that time	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0
Who paid, medical expense		
Employer	37	78.7
Parents	4	8.5
Friends	6	12.8
Total	47	100.0
If employer paid deduction from their salary		
Yes	7	14.9
No	40	85.1
Total	47	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2011.

According to the table 5.17, (60%) faced sickness. Among them 62 percent care from other and 38 percent did not get care. Employer, parent, and friends are care giver of them who got care by other. The majorities (49%) of them got care from friends at the condition of sick/injuries. It is followed by 38 percent which is given by employer.

It is found that three fourth of them who reported their health problem should get medical care. The rest 22 percent did not get medical care.

In this research we also asked them whether they are forced when they were sick/ill. Among those respondents who fall sick/ill reported that 13 percent were forced to work while they were unable to work.

CHAPTER SIX

FOOD AND SHELTER

6.1 Provision of Food

Food is the basic need of the human beings. No one can live without food. For good health proper food should be taken in proper time. Unbalanced food, insufficient and untimely food doesn't provide proper energy and health in the body. The child labourers who have live along in the bazaar area have to work hard for their survival. But the important thing is to manage of their food.

An enquiry was held to obtain information on type of food the child labourers get at work place. Table 6.1 shows distribution on the child labour by the type of food they get.

Table 6.1: Type of Food Get by Child Labourers in Highway Hotel/Restaurants

Type of food	Number	Percent
Same as master	73	57.9
Different but sufficient	53	42.1
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

The data revealed that out of the total child labourers all of them get sufficient food at their work place. Among the child labourers 58 percent get the same food as their employer/master and 42 percent eat different but adequate food. It is to be noted that the child labourers working in the highway hotel and restaurant faced high discrimination yet.

6.2 Provision of Shelter

Another basic need of human being is the appropriate provision of shelter. Table 34 shows the provisiono of shelter.

Table 6.2: Provision of Shelter

Categories	Number	Percent
Sleeping place		
On the bed	87	69.0
On the bench	32	25.4
On the floor	7	5.6
Total	126	100
People sleep together in the same room		
Single	76	60.3
2-4	48	38.1
More than four	2	1.3
Total	126	100
Sleeping materials		
Mat	67	53.6
Mattes	105	84.6
Pillow	57	45.6
Blanket	119	95.2
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

Among total child labourers all have got sleeping place with some sleeping materials. Among them 69 percent respondents reported that they sleep on the bed. One in four child labour reported that they sleep on the bench and rest 5.6 percent respondent reported that they sleep on the floor.

An enquiry was held to obtain information on number of people sleeping together in the same room. The research found 60 percent child labourers are sleeping single. It is followed by 38 percent child labourers reported that they sleep 2-4 persons together in the same room. The Table 6.2 also shows the status of sleeping materials. 53.6 percent have mat, 85 percent have mattes, 46 percent have pillow and 95 percent have blanket. It indicate thats more child labours have not sufficient sleeping materials yet. They have not mosquito nets and other cloths in their bed room. The inadequacy of sleeping materials creates sleeping disorder and it is hazardous for their health.

6.3 Sources of Entertainment

Appropriate rest and recreation time for children is very important for both physical and mental development. In this study recreation method and materials are considered as playing, watching TV/cinema and indoor games etc.

Table 6.3: Type of Recreation

Categories	Number	percent
Time for play		
Yes	49	38.9
No	77	61.1
Total	126	100
Want to watch TV		
Yes	101	80.2
No	25	19.8
Total	126	100
Get time for watch TV		
Yes	98	97.0
No	3	3.0
Total	101	100
Time to watch TV		
1 hour	9	9.2
2-4 hour	69	70.4
3 hour and more	20	20.4
Sources of alternative recreation		
Cinema	22	27.2
Radio	51	63.0
Indoor game	4	4.9
No recreation	1	1.2
Other	3	3.7
Total	81	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

According to the Table 6.3 majority (61%) of respondent's respondent reported they do not find any time to play. Among the all respondents 80 percent reported that they want to watch TV as means of recreation. The majority of respondents who reported that they want to watch TV as the sources of entertainment watch around one to three hours per day. Among them 9 percent reported that they have average one hour time to watch TV, 69 percent reported that they have two hours time for this and rest 20 percent have time for three hours for watching TV. This research also tries to find out the alternative sources of entertainment. This is presented in table 6.3. This tables 6.3 shows that majority 67 percent of respondent reported that they listen Radio as the

alternative sources of entertainment. It is followed by 25 percent reported that they watch cinema in DVD player as other sources of entertainment. One boy respondent reported that he didn't get any recreation time and facilities and 3 percent reported that the indoor games are their alternative sources of entertainment. from the gender prospective more (27%) boy child labour watch cinema then girl child labour (22%), but more (73%) girl child labourers use radio as alternative sources of entertainment then boy child labourers (63%). It is found girl child labour do not use indoor games as the alternative sources of recreation, while 5 percent boy child labour adopt it.

6.4 Abuse Exploitation and Bonded Child Labour

The survey found that most of the children working in the hotel and restaurants faced several problems. They might face both physical and psychological abuse while they are at work. The survey found that most of the children working in hotel and restaurants faced beating, scolding, not getting food and shelter and fired from job etc, but they do not want to expose what type of problems they faced because of threat of their master. Table 6.4 shows status and frequency of the abuse and harassment.

Table 6.4: Status and Frequency of Harassment

Category	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
Have you ever harassed?						
Yes	37	45.7	7	15.6	44	34.9
No	44	44.3	38	84.4	82	65.1
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100
Harassed by						
Owner	23	62.2	5	71.4	28	63.6
Co worker	11	29.7	2	28.6	13	29.5
Guest	3	8.1	0	0.0	3	6.8
Total	37	100	7	100	44	100
Frequency						
Quite often	6	16.2	0	0.0	6	13.6
Some time	28	75.7	6	85.7	34	77.3
Rare	3	8.1	1	14.2	4	9.1
Total	37	46.25	7	46.25	44	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

Table 6.4 revealed the data that majority of child labour in highway hotel and restaurant sector reported that they had not faced any type of abuse but significant proportion (35%) of child labourers still faced various kind of harassment at their work place from different people. Among them 16 percent are girls and 46 percent are boys. According to the table majority (64%) child labourers were reported they had faced abuse by their own owner and it is followed by 30 percent by co worker. 14 percent child labourers reported that they are quite often abused by owner, co worker and guest. Three in four children reported that they are abused some time and rests are rare.

6.5 Bonded Labour

The bonded labour market is completely different from the normal labour market. In the normal labour market one works to earn money in order to buy the commodities required for living, while in the bonded labour market, one works to pay off debt, and buy commodities by taking out debt at a high interest rate. Unless strong measure are taken against the bonded labour regime, it will be difficult for a child to within the bonded regime in Nepal to except it.

Because of this reason we are interested to understand whether there exists any element of bonded labour in the hotel/restaurant sector. For this we asked two questions to the children's a) are you bonded to the owner? And b) what type of bonded?

Five out of 126 respondents' reported that they are working as bonded labourers. They are bonded due to loans taken by their parents in past.

Table 6.5: Bonded Status

Bonded status	Number	Percent
Yes	5	7.9
No	121	92.1
Total	126	100
Type of bonded		
Debt bonded	5	50.0

Source: Field Survey 2011.

6.6 Future Ambition of the Child Labour

Child is called the future of nation. But one in ten respondents found unanswered about their future during this survey. They depend on fate and more make by their fate and they never find plan to come true. So they are unanswered. Table 6.6 present the future ambition of respondent child labourers.

Table 6.6: Distribution of Child Labourers by their Future Ambition

Ambition	Number	Percent
Driver	41	32.5
Hotel owner	16	12.7
Cook	14	11.1
Work in same line but advanced place	12	9.5
Self employed	9	7.1
Beautician	4	3.2
Teacher	4	3.2
Security	4	3.2
Artist	4	3.2
Mechanics	2	1.6
Don't know	12	9.5
Other	4	3.2
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey2011.

The Table 6.6 shows that one in three respondent reported that they want to be driver, another 13 percent want to be hotel owner, 11 percent are want to be cook where they can earn some more money, another 10 percent want to work in the same line but advanced place where more income possible. Among them rest 10 percent have not any clear vision about their future plan.

6.7 Good and Bad Thing of the Job

In this section we discuss the good thing and bad thing of their job. Table 6.7 shows the information about this. Among the all respondents majority 60 percent express as a good thing of their job is easy to perform their work. It is followed by 24 percent reported that food and shelter is the good thing. Only 4 respondents reported that working place is the bad thing in their job and it is followed by 10 percent various kind of guest/customer are bad thing in their job.

Table 6.7: Distribution of child labourers by good and bad thing of their job

Category	Number	Percent
Good thing		
Easy to do	76	60.3
Food and shelter	30	23.8
Love and affection by	13	10.3
All facilities	4	3.2
Urban Facilities	3	2.4
Total	126	100
Bad thing		
Working place	99	78.6
Various type of guest	13	10.3
Nothing	10	7.9
Other	4	3.2
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey2011.

6.8 Intention to Study in Future

This survey shows that most of the children are positive towards education. They want to go to school and have education to make better life. Though they were compelled to dropout their schooling due to various reasons. The Table 6.8 shows that whether they thought about joining school if the opportunity were available. Among them 72 percent want to continue their study but 28 percent are reported they have no interest to study because of class repetition, aging, irritation to study etc.

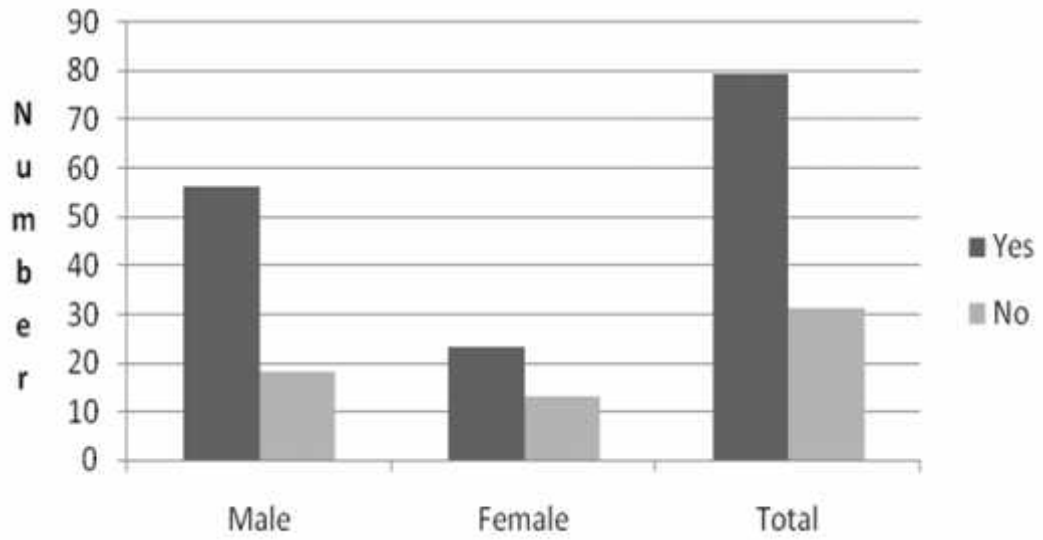
Table 6.8: Distribution of Respondent by Intention to Study in Future

Interest go to school (if arranged)	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	56	75.7	23	63.9	79	71.8
No	18	24.3	13	36.1	31	28.2
Total	74	100	36	100	110	100

Source: Field Survey2011.

Fig 7

Interest of Future Study if Arrenged



CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary

Nepal is one of the poorest country in the world. Here unhealthy, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy are the prevailing characteristics which are affecting each and every sector of human life including children, where practice of child labourers is widespread phenomenon. Studies have shown that, among other things poverty is the main reason for the practice of child labourers in Nepal. There was no much concern about over the issue of child labourers in Nepal before 1990. Most of the studies about child labourers in Nepal have been conducted as localized studies, to focus on the study of child labour situation on urban areas. Up to this point, virtually no studies devoted to find out the situation of child labour in Highway site.

This study is based on child labour employed in hotel/restaurant of Prithivi Highway. This study is oriented to elicit the socio-economic condition. Present working condition, to find out the root causes of problem faced by child labourers in highway hotel/restaurant. The first hand information used and quantitative data have been collected from field. In the field survey 126 hotel/restaurant child labourers under the age of 18 were interviewed on the basis of systematic random sampling technique. Major findings of the survey have been summarized as follows.

-) Out of the total 126 respondents 15 are under the age of 12.
-) Out of total 126 respondents 81 are boys and 45 are girls.
-) The majority of respondent were Janajati (80.16%), followed by Brahman/Chhetri (7.14%), Dalit (6.35%), and Muslim (6.35%).
-) Among the respondents 13 had biological mother less, 5 had biological father less and 14 have step mother.
-) Agriculture is still dominant as major economic activities of the respondent's parents. 79 percent respondent's father and 95 percent mother involve in agriculture sector. A substantial proportion of respondents father involve in non agriculture sector such as Mason, Pottering, Tailoring, Driver and Bamboos basket waving.

-) The sample child labourers are found from different part of the country as well as neighboring country India.
-) Almost 67 percent child labourers come from home district, 21 percent from neighboring district, 6.3 percent are from other district and rest 6.3 percent are from India.
-) Only 7.1 percent child labourers are illiterate.
-) The major reason for dropping or never attending school is found as poverty (could not afford) 41 percent.
-) Main reason for leaving home was family poverty that accounts for 68 percent.
-) Majority of child labourers (44%) accompanied with their relatives during migration.
-) Almost 48 percent child labourers have been staying in the highway site for 7-12 months.
-) Almost 71 percent respondents reported that they visited their home.
-) Only 38 percent reported they had involved in other work previously.
-) Majority of child labourers (56%) aged 13-15 while entering labour market.
-) Most of the child labourers (48%) choose the work to earn money.
-) Most of the respondents (40%) choose the hotel/restaurant work because of easiness to find and it is followed by food and shelter (27%) and easy to do (20%).
-) Almost 86 percent respondent work at least 7-9 hours per day.
-) Only one respondent works more than 10 hour per day.
-) Almost 85 percent respondents have normal work place.
-) Most of the respondents (86%) have got some time for rest.
-) Only 46 percent respondents are satisfied from their current job.
-) Majority (65%) child labourers get Rs 1000-Rs1500 per month as salary.
-) 5.6 percent children are getting less than Rs 500 as monthly salary.
-) Among the all child labourers 68 percent get the salary on month basis and it is followed by 20.6 percent on demand base.
-) Almost 89 percent respondents support their families from their income.
-) Sent percent respondent are reported that they have both lodging and fooding facilities.

-) Only 17 percent respondents have experience of drinking alcohol.
-) Only 14 percent respondents reported that they take tobacco and smoking.
-) Only 4 percent child labour have the experience of taking drug.
-) Almost 47 percent respondents have suffered from diseases.
-) Only 11 percent child labourers faced with injuries.
-) Only 62 percent child labourers found care taking service while they were sick/injured.
-) Among sick/injuries 38 percent were cared by employer, 49 percent care by friends and 13 percent cared by parents.
-) Among the sick/injured person almost 78 percent have found medical care.
-) Almost all respondent have got sufficient food in their work place; among them 58 percent have eaten the same as master.
-) Almost all respondent have arranged sleeping place but only 69 percent have bed, 25 percent sleep on bench and rest on floor.
-) Only 60 percent respondents are sleeping single and it is followed by 38 percent 2-4 person in the same room.
-) Only 39 percent child labourers get some time for play.
-) Almost 97 percent child labour wants to watch TV manage time for watching TV when there is no customer.
-) Majority (67%) of respondent select Radio as the alternative sources of entertainment.
-) 35 percent child labourers faced harassment during their working time by their own owner, co-worker and some time by guest.
-) Among 126 respondents 10 are found as bonded child about, 5 are due to debt taken by their parents and rest 5 are because of mother dependent.
-) Among the respondent who are currently non attending school, 72 percent are still interested to join formal educational institutions if arranged and rest 28 percent are not interested.

7.2 Conclusion

In recent year or especially after the restoration of democracy, the issue of child labour is becoming one of the hot news both in mass media and burning issue in an

academic circle. Some efforts have been made by the government, NGO'S and INGO'S to eliminate the child labour by making different laws and political commitment. But complete abolition of child labour may not be possible in country like Nepal by this type of effort.

The extreme household poverty is the leading cause of child labour in general and hotel/restaurant. However, other factors like large family size, illiterate parents, lack of schooling facilities, process of modernization, migration, family disharmony, unproductive educational system, teacher's punishment etc contribute children to enter in to the labour market from early age. It was found that children have to support their family due to the poor economic condition. As a result they have to leave the school or they cannot go to study.

The study shows that children have to do all kind of work in the hotel/restaurant like cooking, cleaning tables, wash plates, serving meals etc. most of the workers in this field have to work for more than 8 hours per day and 56 hours per week. More of them have to work from early morning to late night.

Practice of child labour is widespread phenomenon in Nepal from ancient agrarian period to post modern period, and gradually this trend has been growing. The present study shows child labours in hotel/restaurant are working under hazardous condition, exploitative condition as well as unhealthy working environment. Despite legal provision of employ it more than 6 hours per day, access work load and set a minimum wage Rs 300-500 per month. It is not workable condition in practical life because majority of child labourers are working in an unfavorable condition, compromising their education and socialization rights. The studies show that hotel/restaurant work is one of the most hazardous and exploitative form of child labour. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable condition suffering unhygienic working environment and long working hour at low pay.

Generally in most of the studies illiterate child worker is found more than literate child labour. In this study it is found that literate child workers are more than illiterate child workers.

In Nepal some legal provision on child labour such as the labour act 2048 BS and labour rules 2050 BS and other international convention on the right of the child ratified by government are not implemented effectively which are directly or indirectly making a favorable environment for this problem.

Most of the hotel/restaurant child labourers are household, which run for food deficit and can't feed their large family through the year by their own agricultural land. Then to cope the potential uninterested situation, some parents send/force their children to leave home for work. Some children themselves dislike their home/village life, and then leave home for works. At the same time market also demands children to be employed because they are cheaper, pliable than adults. Consequently children have to work harder and longer hour for their own survival and family support. Then it appears low chances of schooling for children.

At last it is concluded that the survey shows that child labourers in hotel and restaurant is one of the worst form of the child labour. It is not only the extreme household poverty but also parents illiteracy, lack of schooling facility, lack of employment opportunities, weak legal enforcement, are also contributing factors for children to be engaged in such labour. The necessity of today is to protect working children from exploitation, abuse, improper influences and hazardous condition to develop their mental, physical, and social and moral development.

7.3 Recommendation for Further Research

This research covers a small sample size of 126 child labourers working in the hotel/restaurants in the Highway site. A similar study can be carried out with the larger sample size and in more in depth using powerful statistical tools such as regression, correlation, chi-square test etc.

This study is based on child labourers in hotel/restaurant in prithivi highway. A similar study can be conduct covering the other field of child labour.

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3. APPENDIX

4. Tribhuvan University

5. Center Department of Population Studies (CDPS)

6. Title: Child Labour Situation in Hotel and Restaurants

7. Questionnaire

8.

1. Personal and family background.

9. Q	10. Questions	11. Coding specification	12. S
13. 1	14. Name and sex of child	16. Male.....	18.
0	15	1	
19. 1	20. How old are you? (completed year)	21.	22.
23. 1	24. Your caste/ethnic group	25.	26.
27. 1	28. How many family members do you	29.	30.
31. 1	32. How many brother and sister do you	33. Brothers.....	35.
0	have?		
36. 1	37. Does your parents alive?	38. Yes No	41.
0		39. Father 1 2	
6		40. Mother 1 2	
42. 1	43. Do you have step father/mother?	44. Yes.....	46.
0		..1	
47. 1	48. What is your parent's occupation?	49. Father.....	51.
0		..	
52. 1	53. Where is your home?	54. District.....	56.
0		...	
57. 1	58. Have you ever attended School?	59. Yes.....	61.
1		...1	
62. 1	63. What class you have passed?	64. Illiterate.....	66.
1		98	
67. 1	68. Are you currently attending school?	69. Yes.....	71. 1
1		.1	1
73. 1	74. Can you give the reason for dropping	75. Could not	82.
1	out/non attending the school?	afford.....1	
3		76. Because of	
		work.....2	
		77. Parents did not	
		sent.....3	
		78. School too	
		far.....4	

83.1 1 4	84. Why did you leave your home?	85. Poverty/hunger..... 1 86. Because of stepfather/mother2 87. No one to look.....3 Parent	90.
91.1 1 5	92. With whom did you migrate here?	93. Parents..... .1 94. Siblings..... ..2 95. Other	99.
100.1 1	101. When did you leave home?	102.....years ago	104.
105.1 1	106. Did you visit your family?	107. Yes..... ..1	109. 0
110.1 1 8	111. If not why?	112. Family are not interested...1 113. Myself not interested.....2 114. Very	116.

2. Work history and working condition

117.0	118. Questions	119. Coding specification	12
121.2 0	122. Were you involved in any other work previously?	123. Yes..... 1	12 12
127.2 0 2	128. If yes list the nature of work.	129. Nature of work 130.1..... 131.2.....	133. Reason for leaving 134.1.....
138.2 0	139. What was your age when you first started working?	140. Age in completed year.....	14
142.2	143. Why did you chose to work?	144.	14
146.2 0 5	147. Why did you choose hotel and restaurant work?	148. Easy to do.....1 149. Easy to find.....2	15

154.2 0 6	155. What type of work usually you do here?	156. Cooking.....1 157. Cleaning.....2	16
161.2 0 7	162. How many hours do you usually work here?	163. 2-6 hours.....1 164. 7-9 hours.....2	16
168.2 0 8	169. How is your working place?	170. Good.....1 171. Normal.....	17
174. 2	175. Do you get some time for rest or holyday?	176. Yes.....1	17
179.2 1	180. Do you want to continue this work?	181. Yes.....1	18
184.2 1 1	185. How much do you earn in a month?	186. Rs 100- 300.....1 187. Rs 300- 500.....2 188. Rs 500-	19
192.2 1	193. Are you happy with the salary you get?	194. Yes.....1	19
197.2 1 3	198. How you get the salary?	199. Dally.....1 200. Monthly.....2	20
204.2 1	205. Do you give/ send money to your family?	206. Yes.....1	20
209.2 1 5	210. If no then what do you do with money?	211. Education.....1 212. Spent for own purpose.....2	21
216.2 1 6	217. What type of other facilities are you getting (then salary)?	218. Lodging.....1 Fooding.....2 219. Dress	22

222.

3. Health condition

223. Personal habit

224.0	225. Question	226. Specification code	227.
228.3 0	229. Do you drink alcohol?	230. Yes.....1	23
234.3 0 2	235. If yes how often?	236. Daily.....1 237. Quite often.....2	24

241.3 0	242. Do you smoking (including khaini)?	243. Yes.....1	24
246.3 0	247. Do you take drudges or smacks?(Gaza and others)	248. Yes.....1	25

251. Injuries, accident and sickness

252.3 0	253. Have you ever been sick since working?	254. Yes.....1	25 25
258.3	259. If yes what type of disease?	260. Specify.....	26
262.3 0	263. Have you ever been accident/injuries since working?	264. Yes.....1	26 26
268.3	269. If yes what type of injuries/accident?	270. Specify.....	27
272.3 0 9	273. Who help at that condition?	274. Employer.....1 275. Parents.....2 276. Friends.....	27
280.3 1	281. Did you go to see the doctor for the treatment of your sickness/injuries?	282. Yes.....1	28 28
286.3 1 1	287. Who pay for the medical expenses?	288. Employer.....1 289. Parents.....2 290. Self.....	29
294.3 1	295. If employer paid was it deductive from your salaries?	296. Yes.....1	29
300.3 1	301. Why did you not go to see a doctor or hospital for treatment?	302.	30
304.3 1 4	305. Who take care of you when you are not feeling well?	306. Employer.....1 307. Parents.....2 308. Friends.....	31
312.3 1	313. Have you been forced to work while you are sick?	314. Yes.....1	31

4. Food and shelter

317.4 0	318. Do you get enough food daily?	319. Yes.....1	32
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322.4 0 2	323. What type of food do you eat?	324. Same as master.....1 325. Different but sufficient.....2	32
329.4 0 3	330. Where do you sleep?	331. On the bed.....1 332. On the bench.....2	33
336.4 0	337. How many people sleep in the room?	338. Single.....1 339. 2-	34
342.4 0 5	343. Do you have enough bedding materials?	344. Mat.....1 345. Matters.....2	34
349.4 0	350. Do you have enough cloths?	351. Yes.....1	35

354.

355. **5. Entertainment**

356.501	357. Do you get time to play?	358. Yes.....1 359. No.....2	360. Sk
361.502	362. Do you want to watch TV?	363. Yes.....1 364. No.....2	365. 366. 50
367.503	368. Do you get time to watch T V?	369. Yes.....1 370. No.....2	371.
372.504	373. What time you get watch TV?	374. Specify.....	375.
376.505	377. What are the other sources of entertainment?	378. Cinema.....1 379. Radio/TV.....2 380. Others.....3	381.

382.

383. **6. Abuse exploitation and bounded**

384.0	385. Questions	386. Specification code	38
388.6 0	389. Have you ever faced arrestment?	390. Yes.....1	39 39
394.6 0 2	395. From who have you harassed?	396. By owner.....1 397. By co	40
401.6 0 3	402. How often you have been harassed by the owner/guest?	403. Quit often.....1 404. Sometime.....2	40

408.6 0 4	409. What type of abuse or harassed faced?	410. Beating.....1 411. Scolding.....2 412. Cutting of salary.....3	41
417.6 0	418. Does your owner make to do other work (other than related to hotel work)?	419. Yes.....1	42
422.6 0	423. Are you bounded to the owner?	424. Yes.....1	42 42
428.6	429. If yes what type and nature of bounded?	430.	43
432.6 0	433. Can you quit job if you want?	434. Yes.....1	43
437.6	438. If not why?	439.	44

441.

442. 7. Future Ambition

443.6	444. Questions	445. Coding specification	44
447.7 0	448. Do you like this job?	449. Yes.....1	45 45
453.7 0	454. Do you want to change this work/occupation?	455. Yes.....1	45
458.7 0	459. Do you want other your friends and siblings to bring to work like you?	460. Yes.....1	46
463.7	464. What would you like to be in future?	465.	46
467.7	468. What are the good things in your work?	469.	47
471.7	472. What are the bad things in your work?	473.	47
475.7 0	476. Would you like to go to school if arranged?	477. Yes.....1	47

480.