

**IMPACT ON HEALTH AND SECURITY OF CHILD  
LABOUR IN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT:  
A Case Study of Mahendranagar Municipality**

**A  
Project Report  
Submitted to  
The Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, in  
Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Arts in Rural Development**

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August, 2006**

## **RECOMMENDATION LETTER**

This Project Report entitled Impact on Health and Security of the Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurant: **A case Study of Mahendranagar Municipality** prepared by **Deepak Chandra Bhatt** for the partial fulfillment of the requirements of Master of Arts in Rural Development, under my supervision is recommended for the final evaluation. As far as my knowledge is concerned this is his own innovative work conducted under my supervision.

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## **LETTER OF PROJECT REPORT APPROVAL**

This Project Report on **Impact on Health and Security of Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurant: A case Study of Mahendranagar Municipality** has been completed by **Mr. Deepak Chandra Bhatt**. It has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for Masters Degree of arts in Rural Development.

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“Impact on Health and Security of Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurant : a case study of Mahendranagar Municipality” is a project report prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree in Rural Development (RD) , Tribhuvan University (TU) , Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

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## **Executive Summary**

Child Labour is a serious and widespread problem in world. Nepal is not out of that problem also. Hotel and Restaurant work is one of the most visible and hazardous forms of Child labour, where it is common in the urban areas of Nepal. It robs them of their health, their education and their prospects for the future. They are among the most neglected, abused and exploited segments of the population. The present study concerns with the child labour, employed in Hotel and Restaurant in Mahendranagar Town area of the Municipality of the Kanchanpur District.

The study gathered the information about the socioeconomic condition, Impact on health and security with their working condition, push and pull factor of child labour and future aspiration of children who are engaged on labour work at hotel and restaurant. Both primary and secondary data have been used and various research techniques were applied to collect the required data for the study. The child labours come from almost all district of Far-Western regions and maximum child labour are from Tharu community. The workers in hotel and restaurant are from upper caste (called) or can say from touchable caste (choiea ma chito halnu napanne).the maximum of children have age group 14-17, are engaged at hotel and restaurant. About 87.5% of male child labour and about 70% of female child labour are literate. Because of their poverty, they left the school in the present condition.

In general, extreme household poverty is the leading cause of being child labour. However, other factors like social injustice,

unequal access to resources, large family size, illiteracy etc contribute to enter into labour market. Although maximum of the child labours' parent engaged in agriculture occupation but they have faced the deficiency of food sufficiency.

According to children act 1997(first amendment), those who are under the age of 14 years are strictly prohibited to work as and labours but the children of the age 14-16 years can work only when they get the facilities like; less working hours i.e.6 hrs. a day and not more than 36 hrs. in a week. If they do work for 3 hrs continuously, they must be given the rest of half an hour. But still threw laws, rules and regulations are only in paper but not in practices. Mostly, the child labours of Mahendranagar are engaged about more than 16 hours per day. They used to sleep on floor with no satisfactory materials of blanket and used to share room. They had not given the minimum facilities which helped to their health. They were not seen any serious diseases but they seem like as ill health. They had not sufficient cloths for wearing and had not given other facilities like medicine, doctor visit, walking, rest time, vacations, electric fan or cooler, mosquito nets, schooling etc.

In conclusion, it must be said that the situation of child labour is really gloomy, darkness and melancholy. So, it must be improved.

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## ACRONYMS

ILO	=	International Labour Organization
UK	=	United Kingdom
NGO	=	Non-Governmental Organization
INGO	=	International Non-Governmental Organization
CWIN	=	Child Workers in Nepal Concern Center
CONCERN	=	Nepal Concern for Child and Environment
GFONT	=	General Federation of the Nepalese Trade Unions
INSEC	=	Informal Sector Service Center
NTUC	=	Nepal Trade Union Congress
CWS	=	Child Welfare Society

