

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Early child has "The right to be protected from economic exploitation and performing any work that is likely to be hazardous, or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental spiritual or social development" (Convention on the Rights of the child Article 32).

The UN Convention on the rights (CRC-1989) defines a child as being under the age of 18 unless national law recognized the age of majority earlier (Article 1). The Nepal labor Act (1992) defines a child as a person below the age of 14 and children's Act (1992) definition is below the age of 16 (ILO, 1995)

The definition of Child Labor constitute and act what children between the age of 5 and 14 years are directly or indirectly force to work at home or outside it. As a consequence children are not only deprived of their dignity but also freedom to play and their scope to develop physically mentally and emotionally lost. (Bhargava, 2003).

In different parts of the world, at different stages of history the laboring child had been a part of economic life. In particular, children have worked in large numbers in factory from the time of industrial revolution in Europe and from and mid 19th century in America-In contemporary times, the incidence of child labor is very high in third world country and it has been that way for several decades now (Kaushik, 1998)

Most of the children are engaged in several hotels and restaurant as a labor, day by day. Because of the poor economy of their family, they are forced to go at that job. Illiteracy makes

poverty; children must be engaged as a slave. The far western region is not a part of this problem. Child labor has to be found in many of the town areas.

Besides, few of them are due to migration from different part of the country mostly from hill and mountain for their survival.

Mahendranagar municipality is one of such area where many of the children are engaged in labor work in hotel and restaurant. They have to found ill health and have not any security of their life. The proprietor have not care about the health of child those who work their, only they want to earn much by selling the labor of child.

Mahendranagar municipality lies in the Mahakali Zone of the Nepal which is established in 2034 B.S. and area is 171.24 Sq.km. The density of that area is 472 people per Sq. km. and growth rate (1991-2001) is 2.56%. There are 19 wards in Mahendranagar municipality and the number of household are 13738. The total population is 80839 where male (41,232) and female (39,607), according to 2001 census. Population by economic active is 61.52% and inactive is 34.48% and literacy rate is 64.79% where male (71.18) and female (51.93). There are 51 Primary school, 22 lower secondary, 15 secondary and 3 Campus.

About 89% of the people have Nepali language and 8% have Tharu language where 33% are Chhetri and 25% are Braman as a caste group.

According to the children act 1997 (first Amendment), those who are under the age of 14 yrs are strictly prohibited to work as and labors but the children of the age 14-16 yrs can work only when they get the facilities like; less working hours i.e. 6 hrs a day and not more than 36 hrs per week if they 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 practice or implementation.

Poverty is the main cause of child labor around developing countries. Where a family is poor, everyone has to work, even extra contribution help, but many children work because of the lack of their opportunities, school might be unavailable, independent or just for expensive (UNDP 1993).

Since there is no national level survey study on child labor, so it is very difficult to give accurate statistics on child or indirectly involved in different forms of child labor and child work in Nepal. (UNICEF/CWIN, 1998)

After the restoration of democracy in 1990, efforts have been made at different levels (national & international) to eradicate child labor. However, the policies and programs are not directed towards the rest cause of child labor problems nor has there effective implementation of these plans of action in reality.

Many things regarding the protection of child labor are mentioned in the laws and national policy. However it fails to address the problems of economic equality and correct the mistake and constraints in the development process.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Child labor remains one of the most neglected human rights issues of our time. The primarily adopted United Nations Conventions on the Rights of The Child (1989) affirms the right of the children to education, self express and freedom from exploitative work.

It is estimated that in Nepal, 1, 27,000 children are trapped in what referred to as the "worst forms of children" or forms of child

labor whose conditions are intolerable and inhumane. The definition of what constitutes a worst form of child labor is contained in the ILO's Worst forms of child labor identified in the Time Bound Programs for the Elimination of Elimination of the Worst forms of child labor, were selected during the 2001 National Stakeholders consultation. These forms include trafficked children, bonded labors, porters, mine and carpet factory worker, domestic workers, ad rag pickers (Gillian, 2002)

Besides these worst forms, child labor of hotel and restaurant shop is also worst. The most popular field among the children workers in Mahendranagar, hotel boy which popularly known as hotel kanchha (CWIN, 1987). The word hotel Kanchha is a popularly used from those working children of hotel restaurant, bar and tea shop. Over there they serve the customers, collect and wash the dishes, clean the tables, cook in the kitchen. Besides, they should work wherever their masters order to do. According to the survey the average age of these working children range between 7-14 years (CWIN 1987:12)

Child labor is a serious and wide spread problem especially is South Asia and the situation is not different in Nepal. Children are the formative stage of human life. The development of country depends upon the development of children of the children are facilitated with food, care affection love and education them they will grow in a proper way and they will become a good citizen of the country and as a result they will be able to contribute to the country. Cause of increasing child labor problems of child labor as revealed by a study carried out by CWIN, the pioneer movement for the light of the child working children in Nepal comes across the following problems (Pradhan, 1995)

- Too young to work/in appropriate work for children
- Health hazardous working conditions.
- Low wage and Long working hours
- Work at night
- Economic exploitation by adults
- Lack of basic education opportunities
- Separation from parents
- Abuse and neglect
- Physical, mental and economical exploitation
- No rest and entertainment
- Not having their basis need met.
- Inappropriate child requiring atmosphere
- Lack of adequate parental love, care and understanding
- Lack of social security
- Violations of child's right laws

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The present study aim to analyze some of the pertinent issues connected with the child labor practice as well as health and security impact due to their work in hotel and restaurant as a focus on this research. The fundamental objectives set for this study is as follows:

-) To examine and assess socio-economic conditions leading to the widespread practice of child workers in the hotel and restaurants of Mahendranagar municipality.
-) To describe the health and security conditions of children who are working in hotel and restaurant.
-) To investigate children's attitudes and future aspiration as well as modality of work for rehabilitation.
-) To study on push and pull factor that contributes in raising child labor.

1.4 Justification of the study

Child labouring has been recognized as normal practice by society in many

Parts of our country. In our society, the condition of child labors is worst which

Obstacles in their health as well as physical, mental, spiritual and moral development. But there is also lack of information on what condition child labors are working. However, an analysis and conclusion made here may be compatible the health and security condition of child labor and their socio-economic condition.

Many of the researchers studied about child labor but many of the research were centered in the socio-economic condition only. But this study may help to know about the health and security condition of those children who engaged in hotel and restaurant. This study is also centered the child attitude, aspiration and pull/push factor of child labor.

In the study area this study will provide information about the recent condition of child labors hotel and restaurant of Mahendranagar municipality. Regarding this, it will also help further researchers, policy makers and programme planners, NGO/INGOs, GOs, and civil society who show keen interest in this field and want to contribute something for the child labours.

1.5. Limitation of the Study

The study is an out come of the assignment carried out to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in rural development. Because of time and research constraints, this work has been confined to short time and small segment of the society. Moreover this study covers only a limited number of labours

working within hotel and restaurant of Mahendranagar municipality. Therefore, this study can not be generalized at national level. However, the analysis and conclusion made here may be compatible to the society with similar socio-economic condition. But research study is based on health and security impact of the children, working in hotel and restaurant. So, it will determine that of those children who are engaged in the labor work of hotel and restaurant may generalize overall.

1.6. Organization of the study

This study is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter is concerned with introduction of study dealing with the objectives, statement of the problem, limitation and justification of the study. The second chapter deals with the review of the relevant literature. The third chapter contains the methodology used in this study. In the fourth chapter, background profile of child labor and their families is presented dealing with demographic and socio economic characteristics and social, environmental children's original place. Chapter fifth contains the working condition of child labor and impact on health and security. It further elaborates present condition of their residence, daily food intake, nutrition and their family relation. The sixth chapter deals with the children attitude, perception and future aspiration of their jobs. The last chapter, seventh chapter, concludes with the conclusion and recommendation drawn from the study.

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 International Scenario of Child Labour

Child labour is a universal phenomenon. No country has been out of this problem which is a consequence of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the country. Even through receiving a worldwide attention in recent years. The problems have been still critical. Child labour is the most common phenomena which is a consequence of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the country. The pattern of child labour in Nepal is also similar to other developing countries. Where children work in occupations unattractive to adults, wages are low, workers rights are not recognized and where there are no labour organizations.

The child work may or may not be productive, or it may release others for productive activity. By understanding domestic chores and childcare in the home, for example, children free adult waged labour. Child labour can facilitate adult migration to the areas of high employment. Child work may be on a full or part time basis. Finally, a high percentage of child workers also attend school and therefore appear in official statistics as pupils rather than labours (Bequele and Boyden, 1988).

Child labour is economically unsound, psychologically disastrous and physically as well as morally dangerous and harmful. It involves the use of labour as its point of lowest productivity and is therefore an inefficient utilization of labour power. Child labour precludes the full enfoldment of child's potentialities. It deprives him of education, training and skills which are the necessary

prerequisites of earning power and economic development. Children are the most vulnerable group in any population and in the need of the greatest social care on account of their vulnerability and dependence, they can be exploited, ill treated and directed into undesirable channels by unscrupulous elements in the community. The state has the duty of according proper care and protection to children at all times, as it is on their physical and mental well being that the future of the nation depends (ILO, 1993).

To determine the origin of child labour precisely is not only a difficult work but it transcends the human knowledge or skill far behind. We can only guess that it might have been a product of human interpersonal relationships in ancient periods. More to say, we find a child working in the field, whether he/she has been focused to or on their own choice for enterprises playing by, that can be analyzed in the outset. But it is until industrial revolution, child labour appeared in industrial work. If we look at the historical facts on the emergence of child labour, we find that, historically, the problem of child labour first appeared in the 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms and areas in the 17th century and children were further exposed to high risk areas in the 18th and 19th centuries. In Germany, France and UK, the problem of child labour was obvious in factories; cotton mills, glass and match-making and brick kilns, whereas in Norway and Sweden, the problem existed in farming, herding and fishing. In France, a welfare act for child labour was introduced in 1841 and in 1853. The Government of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and safety of children and trade unions in Europe began to raise the issue of child labour as part and parcel of their movement. However, the implementations of the laws were very poor. The developed

countries not only Germany, UK, Norway, Sweden, France but also Japan, Portugal, Cyprus, Belgium and Malta had a serious child labour problem until less than fifty years ago. It has been observed that some countries are not yet free of the child labour problem because of different social problems, economic exploitation and family break down (Pradhan, 1995).

Earlier estimates based on very limited statistical information obtained from about 100 countries indicated that there were 73 million working children 10 to 14 years of age in these countries in 1995. However recent experimental surveys carried out by the ILO's Bureau of statistics in a number of countries indicate that figure is gross underestimation. They further indicate in substantial numbers. The Bureau now estimates that, in developing countries alone, there are at least 120 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 who are fully at work, and more than twice as many (or about 250 million) if those for whom work is a secondary activity are included (ILO,1996).

Child labour is widespread throughout the countries of South Asia. Millions of children in the region spend their formative years toiling long hours for little remuneration at occupations which endanger their health and wellbeing. These children generally do not attend school and thus do not acquire advanced skills which could increase the life opportunities available to them.

Although not a new phenomenon, child labour is one of the most pressing issues currently confronting South Asia. Despite growing international awareness of the problem, trends indicate that the number of children involved in child labour in certain sectors geographical areas is increasing. Economic pressures of inflation and effects of structural adjustment programmes have placed more

families in difficult situations. Export-oriented products such as hand-woven carpets and garments rely on cheap child labour and have boomed in recent years.

The children in many countries in Asia share a common pain and problems of child labour in their every day life, statistics have revealed that almost half of the worlds' child labour problems exist in South Asia. Because of growing poverty, famine, unfair economic relations and social justice, the children of this region are forced to take on a major burden for survival. Despite many national, regional and international commitments to combat child labour, the situation of children in the SAARC region is far from satisfactory (Pradhan 1995).

The child labor is the major cause of child abuse and exploitation in many parts of the world. But it is very uncertain to spell out that how many parts of the world. Also it is very uncertain to find out the exact data for how many children are working. As well as how many are aware about that child labor is illegal, and there is often an attempt to conceal it. Africa has highest proportion in the world of working children (nearly one third) whilst Latin America, with its high levels of urbanization, has the largest population of "Street children". And in many Asian countries children comprise over 10% of the work force. (ILO/IPEC, 1997)

The latest statistics show that about 250 million child workers exist all over the world, a recent survey conducted by the international Labor Organization (ILO) stated that out of these 61% are Asia, 32% in Africa and 7% in Latin America (Bhargava, 2003)

According to Crawford, (1995) two major philosophical stances exist regarding child labor.

1. It must be completely eliminated and

2. It exists and thus policies and programmes should be directed at ameliorating the impacts on the child worker. As agreed upon by SAARCE in the Colombo Resolution of 1992, the progressive reduction and eventual elimination of child labor in south Asia region is the end towards which policies and programmes must be directed. Blind acceptance of the existence of child labor in South Asia and the ensuring design of merely protective policies and programmes will not suffice. However, programmes and policies must recognize that child labor problem will not vanish overnight and allow for transitional steps to protect children. (Crawford, 1955:pp 21)

A child first setting foot in an urban area is most likely to gain easy employment in roadside restaurants, tea or sweet shop. Cheap labor demands are high and skills are not required. At times the children get involved with the help of parents, relatives or friends. These children do not have any option other than working whatever job they can lay their hands on (CONCERN, 2003).

The child labor market is defined as the intersection of the supply of and demand for child labor. To the extent that child labor and adult labor substitute for each other they are in the same market (I.L.O., 2001: pp 12)

2.2 Child Labour in Nepal

Authoritative information with regard to the magnitude and nature of child labour in Nepal is relatively scarce. Moreover, estimates of the number and incidence of child labours in Nepal differ widely mainly because of lack of reliable information about the overall distribution of economically active population by age, and the concentration of child workers in the informal sector.

Furthermore, there is a general tendency to conceal the existence of child labour in both rural and urban areas because work by a child under 14 is legally prohibited in Nepal. Therefore, it is not quite possible to present a reliable estimate of child labour nationally (Gurung 1992). Similarly, working place have been concentrates towards the area from rural places.

Since there is no national level survey study on child labour. Therefore, is difficult task to present the accurate statistics on child in Nepal? However, it is estimated that over 5 million children are involved directly or indirectly in different forms of work. Among of them largest number of working children are found in the agricultural sectors, followed by the service sector, industry, plantations, construction and other informal sectors. Similarly, working place has been concentrating toward the urban area from rural places.

Girl's prostitution and trafficking is another forms of child labour. According to ABC/N in 1994 has concluded that, extreme poverty, illiteracy and lack of awareness, low social status, administrative lack ness, lack of employment opportunities an rapid decline of moral values are the major factors for girls trafficking. "The Times of India" in January 1989, referring to the Indian Health Organization, estimated about 1, 00,000 Nepalese girls and women are working in brothels in India. About 40,000 to 45,000 Nepalese women and girls are said to be working in brothels of Bombay city clone and an equal number of girls in Calcutta's Sonagachi red light area (Pradhan 1992).

According to the estimates made by CWIN (1992), there are 5.7 million child labours in different sectors in Nepal. Among them, 86 percent are engaged in agriculture and cottage industry, 6 percent

are in service sector, 3 percent are in commerce and small scale business, 2.4 percent are in industrial sector, 0.6 percent is engaged in construction work and remaining 2 percent are engaged in other sectors.

Child Labor in Nepal is not a new phenomenon. The child labor situation in Nepal is said to be worsening as development activities are getting expanded. Migration of children to urban areas for employment is aggravating the child labor situation. However, there was not much concern over the practice and use of child labor in Nepal before 1990, when world summit for children highlighted the need of elimination of child labor from respective countries for healthy development of the children (Suwal et.al.1997).

Child Labor is reality for one in every three Nepalese children with each child laborer a tangible living symbol of a vulnerable and marginalized family: a remainder of an inadequate education system, a government's inability to act and above all a society's acceptance of social wrong (Gillian, 2002).

Table 2.1

Population of Children in Nepal

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	1395715	1359498	2755213
5-9	1633087	1578355	3211442
10-14	1533806	1448126	2981932

Source: Population Census, 2001.

From the table, it can be calculated that the population of children of 5-14 age group in Nepal is 6193374 of which male and female are 3166893 and 3026418 respectively.

Certain types of social customs are responsible for child labor. The children of the sweeper community join their parents in sweeping roads; the children of the Badi community are introduced to the community profession of providing entertainment and prostitution at a very early age. (ILO 1996: pp 2)

2.3 Child Labour, NGOs and INGOs

Many NGOs have been working in attempt to eliminate the child labour appeared in the global scenario. ILO is concerned about those situations where children are compelled to work on a regular or continuous basis to earn a living for themselves or for their families and as a result are deprived educationally and socially. ILO is against of all kinds of work that are exploitative and damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development; where they are separated from their families often deprived from educational and training opportunities. ILO oppose the child work as bonded labours and work, where children and forced to live prematurely adult lives, condemned to a cruel and to a black future (Assefa Bequele 1996)

Different laws have set varying the age limits for the definition of child. So the definitions of a child work and child labours are somewhat confusing. The minimum age convention of ILO 1973 (No. 138) has defined “child” as a person below the general limit of 15 years or in special circumstances 14 years.” Similarly, according to Nepalese labour Act- 1992, “child” means a person who attained the age of fourteen years but has not completed the age of eighteen years, but the Children Act (1992) defines a child to be a human being below the age of 16 years and prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age as a laborers.

Generally “Workers” means a person employed in return for payment of salary or wage in any production process or in the work of providing services for building work, working on land, or any part there of used for the purpose, or any work related on incidental thereto. Then “child worker” may be defined as a person who is below the age of 14 years employed in return of payment of salary or wage in any production process or in the work of providing services (Wagle, 2000).

Even the encyclopedia of social sciences has no clear demarcation between child work and child labour and defines as “when the business of wage earning or of participation in self or family support conflicts directly or indirectly with the business of growth and education, the result is child labour. The function of work in childhood is primarily developmental and non-economic. Children work then as a social good is the direct antithesis of child labour as a social evil.”

The Ministry of Labour is responsible for the formulation, coordination and implementation of the policy of the government. The department of Labour under the Ministry of Labour deals with the inspection of establishments for the enforcement of labour legislation concerning health and safety at work, minimum wage, bonus and minimum age for employment (ILO, 1995). The ministry of health is responsible for child health, the Ministry of Education for school education as well as vocational and non-formal education to children, and the ministry of women, children and social welfare for Child Welfare and development as well as formulating and implementing the respective policies and action programmes of each ministry.

Recently some NGOs have been working together for the

welfare of children. To co-ordinate the activities of different NGOs, a networking group CAR-NWG was formed in 1992. CAR-NWG currently has 21 member NGOs through which a variety of research and action programs are being carried out on various issues pertinent to child labour, street children, and trafficking. (The World Bank, 2000)

Time Bound Programme on Child Labour, A joint project of ILO/IPEC and FNCCI-EC is running before 3 years in Kanchanpur District. Which programme is called successes project because this program is helping the child labour as well as other domestic labour and porters

And as same like as there are many other organization which are concerning to child labor at the many place of Nepal. The Human Rights and Environment Development Centre (HURENDEC) at Udaypur Gaighat are actively working on the issues concerning child labours. The Dhaulagiri Community Resources Development Centre (DCRDC) in Baglung, and the Rural Environment and Empowerment Centre (REEC) in Beni are also working on these issues. These Organizations, HURENDEC, DCRDC and REEC are working towards non-formal education and child right for child labours (CDPS, 2001)

Different NGO's are working a particular issues concern with child labour. On the issues of girl trafficking and prostitution, NGOs such as WATCH, WOREC, ABC/Nepal, and Maiti Nepal are undertaking various preventive activities through income generation activities, protection, advocacy, repatriation and rehabilitation in high risk areas of country. Vocational and technical training for street children and rag pickers is being carried out by NGOs such as the Centre for Women, Children and Community Development

(CW/CCD) and CWS.

Among the NGOs working for the welfare of children the child workers in Nepal Concern Centre (CWIN) and the Child Welfare Society (CWS) are operating common rooms and literacy programs for working children as well as street children. The Informal sector service centre (INSEC) is involved in the issues of human rights and bounded labour. The General Federation of the Nepalese Trade Unions (GFONT) and the Nepal Trade Union Congress (NTUC) are involved in solving the problem of child in the elimination of the child labour through the preventive and reformative measures (The World Bank, 2000).

A number of INGO's are involved in activities related to child rights and welfare basically providing support, financially and technically, to various activities in the field. The include plan International, Action Aid, Save the Children Fund UK and USA, save he Children Japan, save the Children Alliance and so on. The International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nation's Children Fund (UNICEF) have also been actively involved in this sector. UNICEF has helped the government prepare a ten-year plan of action programme for Child development, and ILO is supporting the Ministry of Labour in drafting a 10 year Master Plan of Action for the elimination of Child Labour in Nepal.

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, a comprehensive methodology of research have been given to achieve the main objectives of the study and to make systematic study of the mentioned problems, certain research procedure or methods have been applied which were necessary for this study.

3.1 Research Design

This research is an exploratory and descriptive in nature. It is exploratory because attempts have been made to explore the health, security condition and socio-economic conditions of the child labour with better understand their lives. On the other hand, descriptive research design enabled the researcher to present a clear picture of the phenomenon under investigation. This design helped to analyze the present situation of Child Labour. The data obtained through this design have been mostly qualitative in nature.

3.2 Rationale of the Selection of the Study Area

This study took place in the Mahendranagar Municipality. Several groups of people from various castes/ethnicity, economy, occupation and with different educational background are living in this study area. The majority castes of the residents are followed by the occupation of the most of the residents. It is obvious that in the Nepalese society, domestic workers are recruited by the people of good economic condition. So, large numbers of domestic workers are recruited here. As well as the research study was based on the health and security impact of the child labors who are engaged at hotel and restaurant, and the many of the hotel and restaurant are at

the town area of the municipality. So, research was conducted at town area i.e. Mahendranagar town.

3.3 Sampling Method

In this study, the work, in which the children are engaged in, composed of the different form. The total number of the child labor working in different sectors is the ‘universe’ or ‘population’ of this study. 50 children, who were engaged in the labor work at hotel and restaurant, were taken as a sample according to the convenience to the researcher by the possible help from the local people and hotel proprietor. These children have engaged in different types of work. The sampled population was categorized on the basis of the age, gender, caste and ethnic composition as per the propose of the study. The unit of analysis for the present study is the individual labour the generalization have been made on the individual level the aggregate of the individual concern to the pattern of the child labour in the study area.

3.4 Nature of Data

Although, the primary data, as the source of information have been intensively used, this research depends upon both primary as well as secondary data. The primary data and information have been collected from field survey and analyzed. The secondary data were collected from different books of different author from different libraries; publications and reports published by different related National and International Organizations, journals, research reports, newspapers, magazines and other reliable source.

3.5 Techniques of Data Collection

This is mainly based on qualitative data. However, both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. So the various techniques of data collection were used for this study. The following were the techniques used in this study.

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

The set of questions was used to collect some of the basic data in terms of personal identification ethnicity/castes, sex, age, economic background of their family, educational background, interrelationship between hotel restaurant child workers and employer, major problem faced by them and about their happiness etc. The data had been obtained through types and qualities of materials collection. It was used full to provide information on working places, working condition, working time, impact to their health, security for their jobs and socio-economic condition. So the questionnaire was filed through interview with child labour at the study areas. The reason for adopting this method was to draw reliable information from the Child Labour.

3.5.2 Observation

The working conditions, behavior of the employer's physical appearance of Child Labour etc. were observed and the information used to prove during the interview and or to verify the information provided by the child labour. It was also observed that of the children's residential situation, daily food taken etc. The observation method had applied to children working condition on the spot, further it helped to see the working child group formation, accompanying with their play group, in decision making by the group.

3.5.3 Unstructured Interview

This is important, because it allows greater flexibility in form of interview. From this method, causes of involvement in such type of job, push and pull factors, health risks and hazardous condition have also been obtained.

3.5.4 Case Study

Case study was concerned to collect the information about the children's social and family background or their health condition. This study proposed that weak economic condition of the family was the one of the major factor which compiles children to engage in labor works. The case pearling to the different children were drawn from these concerned children.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The collected data have been analyzed descriptively. The collected data through various methods and techniques were put together and analyzed in a separate chapter. Higher statistical tools and method were not used to analyzed and interpret the findings. All the data collected were put on the master table and present simply in the percentage tables.

CHAPTER –IV

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COMPOSITION OF CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

4.1 Background of the Study Area

The study took place at the town area of Mahendranagar Municipality; it lies in the Mahakali zone of the far western development region which covers 171.24 sq km. hectares areas. Mahendranagar Municipality is one of the main business centers of the Far-west Nepal. And the border side of the India is about 10 km from that town area. Children here are found to be engaged in different work like cooking, washing pot, waiters, selling news papers, driving rickshaw, carting, and as a house servant of rich people etc. the centre of the town area is spread out into two wards i.e. 4 and 18. In that area, about 90 small and big hotels are present there. Many of the government and non government organization and offices are also present in that area. So, Hotel and Restaurant business is the one of the main occupation of there people. Therefore, many of the children are engaged on the laboring at hotel of that town area.

4.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristic

The analysis presented below helps to understand the child labors' socio-economic conditions. Many children were behind this work due to various reasons (poverty and maltreatment). And they ran away for better livelihood in the town. Therefore, before finding out the life style of child labours, it is necessary to know about their, demographic, ethnic, place of origin, age and educational status. The findings being discussed are on a sample of 50 respondents and they

were of age range 5 to 20 years. While defining the term a ‘child’, the age limitation goes up to 14-15 in general. Here in after this study encompasses the children of the age of 20 years also as these children who are holding different form of work have been doing their job from the early age around 12, 13 and 14. But it is unfortunate that they are not getting rid of this sitter reality even today.

4.2.1 Age and Sex Distribution

Among the sample population of child labour 80 percent are male and 20 percent female. The studied populations have also been categorized on the basis of age. (See table 4.1).

Table - 4.1

Distribution of Sample Population by Age and Sex

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of respondents.	Percentage	No. of respondents	Percentage	No. of respondents	Percentage
5-8	3	7.5	0	0	3	6
8-11	5	12.5	1	10	6	12
11-14	12	30	2	20	14	28
14-17	15	37.5	4	40	19	38
17-20	5	12.5	3	30	8	16
Total	40	100	10	100	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Out of total sample population 80% are male and 20% are female. The large number of population, i.e., 38% (including male and female) falls into age groups 14-17 which clearly show that engagement of the children in labour market. Like wise, 6% (male and female) are of the age 5-8. Data showed that 37.5% of young male i.e. age of 14-17 were engaged on the labor work where as 40%

of female from same age group. To analyze this data, it is concluded that the number of the young aged group of female engaged on the hotel and restaurant than the male. As the same way it was shown in data that the number of the age 11-14, both of male and female was slightly much than the age group 17-20.

4.2.2 Caste/Ethnic Distribution

Wide caste/ethnic groups are inhabited in Mahendranagar Municipality. From the study it has been found that most of the children are from upper caste (called) as like barman, chettri or from tharu community engaged on labour in hotel. Because many of the proprietor are interested for keeping the labour from upper caste because the local society of researched area are traditional where they follow the old rule of society i.e. only touchable castes' people is allowed for working at their hotel as well as house. Mostly working culture of hotel and house is based and linked with every sector inside the working area like as cooking, cleaning and others. For house worker, most of the owners want to keep the labour from tharu community because they are simple and obedient. The research study showed that most of the children of tharu community are engaged as a labour that makes cleaner of hotel i.e. cleaning the utensil, cleaning the floor, washing cloths, cleaning toilet and bathroom, sweeping and other works. And same way Braman and chetri are also engaged as a child labour in hotel. Braman are considered as clean and pure caste group in Nepalese society and have occupied the top most place of hierarchical composition of Hindu caste system (see table -4.2)

Table – 4.2

Caste/Ethnic Composition of the Population, 2006

Caste	Male		Female	
	No. of Respondents	No. of Respondents	No. of Respondents	No. of Respondents
Braman	8	20	2	20
Chettri	12	30	5	50
Choudhary(Tharu)	20	50	3	30
Others(Dalit)	0	0	0	0
Total	40	100	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Out of total child population, children from Brahmin constitute 20%, likewise

Chettri 30%, Choudhary (Tharu) 50%, Dalit and others 0% of the male population where as the 20% from Braman, 50% from Chettri, 30% from Choudhary (Tharu) of female population were engaged as a labor at hotel and restaurant. Data showed that there was not any person from Dalit community engaged in that work. Although the Dalit children are also poor, they have scarcity for taken meal at a time and they had not sufficient cloths for wearing and also they faced the trouble for their survivable. But they couldn't give the chance to doing any work which is based on hotel and restaurant because they were called untouchable caste. Data showed that 50% of Choudhary from male population were engaged in hotel works where as maximum i.e. 50% of Chettri female were engaged on that work.

4.2.3 Literacy Status

According to census survey 1991, among the total illiterates, number of female is very high in comparison to male. The literacy rate of Mahendranagar Municipality is 64.79% where Male is 71.18% and Female is 51.93%, according to census 2001. The researcher has found similar education status among the sampled population of the study is (See Table – 4.3).

Table - 4.3

Education Status of Children

Educational	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Literate	35	87.5	7	70	42	84
Illiterate	5	12.5	3	30	8	16
Total	40	100	10	100	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006

Among the males 87% are literate and 12.5% are illiterate. Similarly, among the females 70% literate and 30% are illiterate. The 16% children (male and female) are illiterate that they do not have been to formal education institute, schools. Among the literate, most of the children have attended below 10 classes. Some of other has dropped out from school, on their own will.

4.2.4 Reasons for Dropped out/not Joining School

The researcher observed that both the direct and indirect costs of schooling were the major disincentives to enroll at school. Although, primary level of education is free in Nepal, other types of expenditure associated with schooling such as, uniform, school supplies etc. were beyond the reach of poor families. And again, high cost of schooling discouraged the children from going to school.

The major problems of the children were not able to continue their school, besides was the financial matter follow by their parents. They had little land to produce food for themselves around the year. Their parents had no continued income sources. Hence maximum of children willingly or unwillingly had to discontinue from school because of above reasons (see table 4.4)

Table - 4.4
Reasons for Dropped out/not Joining School

Reason	Male		Female	
	No. of Respondents.	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Poverty	25	62.5	8	80
School not available	2	5	0	0
Not sent by parents	5	12.5	1	10
Failed	8	20	1	10
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	40	100	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Because of poor economic condition of the family, children had to spend most of their time to support their family at home. So, 62.5% of Male and 80 % of female children were dropped out the school because of their poverty where as 20% of Male and 10% of female children dropped their school because they failed. Only 5% of Male children had not available the school at their area but there was not any Female who had keep in such criteria. It is because Male children come into laboring work from far areas or so called remote

areas but Female children are in that work who lives near area of town. About 12.5% of Male and 10% of Female respondents were dropped school because of their parent's negligence. The large numbers of children suggested poverty as a hindering factor which doesn't make the joining school.

4.2.5 Socio-Economic Aspects of Child Labour

Economically, Nepal is known as the least developed country. The country like Nepal has also the problem of child labor as like as the world. Child labour reflects the poor socio-economic situation of the underdeveloped societies. The migration trend of child labour is increasing day by day in Nepal from rural to urban sectors. The heavy size of migration of child workers at the cities indicates a search of a better livelihood, but the children end-up getting exploited and often experiencing a life-long trauma.

In traditional urban and rural settings where patterns of life and productive activity conform to pre-industrial norms, children are typically induced by their parents in to 'work' of a kind significant to the household economy at the earliest opportunity. This was the historical experience every where until the modern era, (Black 1995).

Many children are leaving their home due to their bad economic conditions as well as family and social disturbances. When agriculture is unable to sustain many families and there is only limited alternative employment in rural areas, children enter the urban labour market.

Sometimes they come with their own parents and relatives. But some run away from the village without giving any information to their families. They are often forced to work in the village for

landlords and feudal masters as a result of family debt. Escape to the city is one way out of this oppressive burden. And when they enter the urban areas they take up hazardous works and one of the work involving children is hotel and restaurant job.

4.2.6 Child Labors by Place of Origin

From the survey in Mahendranagar Municipality, it was found that children migrated mainly from 9 districts of Far Western region and mid western area and from all over the Nepal. The main districts are Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Darchula, Banjang, Bajura, Aacham, Doti, and rural area of Kanchanpur and Kailali. As a whole there are the children working in hotel and restaurant or other domestic as well as other factories are from all over the Nepal. These places are their birth area where the parents of them are still living. The majority of children migrated from many places due to the poor economic conditions and lack of parental care. Better life-style and material facilities are the main pulling factor to these children. During the field study children were asked, 'Why did you come to this place? Majority of the respondents replied that it is the aspiration or imagination of better future which have influence them to migrate to this ward.

4.3 Push and Pull Factors of Child Labour

4.3.1 Family Size

Size of family is influenced in general by sociological reasons besides economic reasons. Poor families normally have higher fertility rates hence bigger family sizes. Thus, fulfillment of the bigger number needs more resource to few.

A bigger family size means many pressing needs, which might have pushed the children to work (see table 4.5)

Table – 4.5
Family Size of Child Labours

Family size	No.	Percent
5 and less	12	24
6-8	30	60
9 & above	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 4.5 shows that out of the 50 child labors, 24% were in 0-5 category. And similarly, 60% were in 6-8 and 16% were in above 9 categories of family size respectively. So, this indicates that most children were from big family members. This type of family cannot afford them to sufficient food, cloths and basic necessities of life, because they had very limited economic resources and alternative incomes. Therefore, children were unable to get proper care and guidance as well as education from their family and they were always prone to leave their family.

4.3.2. About Parents

Parents are the main devices to socialize their off spring. Without good parental care no child. Whether mother and father of children are both alive and dead makes a tremendous difference in the family security and well being especially regarding the children.

Table 4.6 clearly present that, out of the 50 respondents only 22 percent had their both parents alive. Though their parents were not aware of their children regarding education, food, and clothes form the study, it has been found that almost it the couples were of quarrel some nature and completely unaware of their children's care (Table 4.6 shows Parental status of the children)

Table - 4.6
About Child Labor's Parents

Particular	Number	Percent
Father deceased	15	30
Mother deceased	17	34
Step-parent	7	14
Both alive	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Above data showed that about 30% of the respondents had not their Father and so they were engaged in laboring works because they had responsibilities of every sector of his\ her families. Most of the children were eldest of their family, so they had much responsibility for caring the every part of family. Mothers play the important role for the care ness of child; personality development. About it to data shows that 34% children mother was deceased and 14% of children had steps parents in their home. According to the children interviewed, because of ill treatment of their stepmother they had seed escaped from home.

Either single or both of the parent death leads to fulfill the vacancy by step parents, which is one of main reason for driving children out of their home. But, this observation may not be true in all cases because most of the children of this study were from those families where their both parents were alive. Thus, this shows that their families had no time to think about them and were occupied in fulfilling daily 'hand to mouth' problems'.

4.3.3 Parental Education

Lack of parental education is another factor that the children are found to be engaged in work. The education of parents can play a vital roll for the carrier development of children. The educational status of parents may be linked with major reasons for the wide spread nature of child labour in general.

In developing countries like Nepal, illiteracy is a serious drawback. Uneducated parents do not know the long-term benefits of education and might face economic problems in order to enroll their children in school. Therefore, the illiteracy and general ignorance are perhaps the major reasons for the widespread use of child labour in different of the economy (see table 4.7).

Table – 4.7

Educational Status of the Child Labour’s Parents by Sex

Literacy Status	Number	Percentage
Father Literate	20	40
Mother Literate	2	4
Both Literate	1	2
Both Illiterate	27	54
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

It was found that of out of 50 the respondents parents 54% were both illiterate and 2% of their both parents were literate. About 40% of respondent’s fathers were literate where 4% mothers were illiterate. The number of literate parents is less than illiterate that indicates illiteracy of the parents of children is also the one of the main cause which helps to increase the child labor.

4.3.4 Parental Occupation

Although, agriculture is the main occupation of most of the respondent's family but, the family has alternative work to supplement their subsistence. Therefore, some of the family has engaged in other kind of work likes domestic, labour, wages and porter etc. Status of their parents by the occupation have been given in table 4.8

Table -4. 8

Status of Parental Occupation

Occupation	Parents	Percentage
Agriculture	30	60
Domestic service and wage labor	10	20
Porter	0	0
Unemployed	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

As shown by table 4.8, 60% respondent family's main occupation was agriculture. But the agriculture production is not sufficient the survive through but the year. About 20% were engaged in domestic services and wage labour and 20% of respondent's family were unemployed.

In Nepal, distribution of land is a very unequal in 1983, National Planning Commission estimated that there are 10.35% landless people and six percent of the population owns 44% of the cultivated land the rest 94% have holding on just 56% of the total cultivated land. Therefore, a large number of people cannot fulfill their daily basic needs for their livelihood and thus leave to work some where else with their children.

4.3.5 Food Sufficiency of the family of children

The rate of the food sufficiency is an indicator of the economic condition of the people. The average food sufficiency month of the respondent family is 4-9 months. For the rest of the months the family depends on borrowing from others that compels them to take debt. As a result, as the study incomes the parents to the children make their children to well so that the credit could be paid.

Data revealed that very few of the family of the respondents produced enough food for the whole year and more are partially supported by the food produced from their land.

Table- 4.9

Food Sufficiency Period of the Family of the Respondents

Food Sufficiency	Numbers	Percent
1-3 months	10	20
4-9 months	25	50
7-9 months	12	24
More than 9 months	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Table 4.9 shows status of food sufficiency period of the children family. As data shows that majority of the families of respondent can not earn enough food. The number of family who earn food for 4-9 month is 50%. Similarly 20% family of respondents to produce food for 3 months only and 24% for 7-9 months, and only 6% had enough food for a year.

Because of poor economic condition their family does not have enough land to grow food; they tend to look for other alternative sources for survival. So, at the off-farm season, most of

these poor families migrate to the cities and towns with their children in search of work for making money.

4.3.6 Migration

Majority of the children homely means of earning is the agriculture. But agriculture production is not sufficient to survive. The migration of child labor from rural to urban areas has been increasing tremendously these days due to poverty, lack of job and opportunities and for the better livelihood. Sometimes children are runaway from without giving any information to their family members.

Children are normally under the protection of their parents' family who help to provide their basic needs such as food, clothes, shelter, leisure, education, affection etc. When the guardians/family become unable to fulfill their responsibilities due to various reasons, children level home alone (see table 4.10)

Table - 4.10

Reasons for Leaving Home

Cause / Reason	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Poverty	25	50
Natural Disaster	0	0
Desire for earning money	5	10
Unwillingness to study	2	4
Family decision and consent	10	20
Family Disturbance	3	6
Security purpose	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The children used to support to their family in the Nepali society. A data presents, 50% children left their home because of

poverty. The percentage of children who have left home with the family decision and consent is about 20% of total respondents. Therefore, poor economic condition of the family, family disharmony and abuse and expectation of better life or attraction or urban life have been identified as three basic factors which drive children away from their homes. Besides the children leave their home for the security of them was about 10% and 4% of total respondents left their home because of the unwillingness to study. As the same way 10% children were left their home due to have the desire for earning much money. Only 6% of total respondents were left their home because of the family disturbances.

4.3.7 Land-holding Status of the Families of Child Labours

It is true that area of agricultural land owned by a family can't represent its exact economic situation because it depends on its productivity. However, it plays a major role for their survival. Having enough land, majority of people in hill and mountain can't grow enough food grains to feed their round and should depend on wage labour in other sectors for their survival. Then children are also forced to enter into labour market for their survival. Landless people seem to be much vulnerable than those who have land and not only parents from land less families but also their children tend to engage in wage labour fully. The land size about 1 kattha for a family is not sufficient to produce the required grains. According to the information gained through interview, the large number of respondents does not possess their own land. Those families of respondent who have possession over the land are unable to produce the sufficient food for them.

4.3.8 Shelter/housing Condition of the Child Labours

Adequate shelter/housing condition also determines the health and security of a person. When the child labour was asked about their shelter/housing condition, the result has been found as following than satisfactory (see table 4.11).

Table - 4.11

Shelter/housing Condition of Child Labour

Shelter / Housing	Number of Respondents	Percent (%)
Rented Room	15	30
Own home	25	50
Without home	5	10
Others	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Out of total respondents, most of the child labours 50% had their own home for the shelter and a significant proportion of the child labours 30% lived in rented home after work. Out of total number of children, 10% child labor neither have own home nor renew. They have to sleep on the street, linter of the any business house or governmental offices where there is a high risk of getting illness. Some children stayed with their close friends, relatives home or they sometimes went to the hotel owner's home.

In the informal discussion most of the child labours comment that even if they either own home or rented room, the standard of living condition is very poor. Their reply was that they can't sleep comfortably. They should sleep on floor, sleeping place is overcrowded and bedding materials are not sufficient. So, such living condition directly indicates that children have high risk to get by any disease.

CHAPTER-V

CHILD LABOR: WORKING CONDITION AND IMPACT ON HEALTH AND SECURITY

If we consider child labours as a social phenomenon, the forces which bring about such a phenomena are inherently found within society. This chapter tries to ascertain different cause of Child laboring it further tries to find out that what consequence the children may have to face during the time of work. The study critically presents negative as well as positive effects on children including health, education, economic condition and social environment of their work.

5.1 Cause of Child Labour

Different people or organization view child labour from different perspective. Majority of the people have scientifically studied one of the social phenomena, child labour. In common they all reach at the conclusion that the child labour is the resulted of economic problem. But there is more than a single factor responsible in emergence of child labour in a society. The children in servitude may also be viewed wider and multi dimensional perspective as pradhan sums that the child labour is phenomena which more concretely, the root caused for the growing problems of children at risk can be analyzed and properly identified. If we fail to do so now, the future will be uncertain and we will end up nowhere (Pradhan, 1995). The cause of child labour may be inherent in social milieu, lack of education, social norms and values, religion belief etc. Pradhan has identified the major causes as follows.

1. Unfair economic relations
2. Socio-cultural exploitation and family disintegration
3. Lack of political commitment and political will
4. Conventional Approach of child development

CASE 1

PROBLEM OF PAYING DEBT

Anta Ram Pant, 15 years old from Rupal, Dadeldhura, has been working as a waiter in a hotel in Mahendranagar. His family is in debt problem (but he doesn't know how much). He says, "It couldn't be paid without extra income so we joined this work". As he informed that he could hardly make 14-15 hundred rupee in a month which is very less amount. So he can not save the money.

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

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

5.2 Types of Labour

There are several types of work in which children are found to be engaged in Nepal. As Sattur (1993) have studied child labouring in Nepal. He has observed many kinds of jobs children do in Nepal which are as follows:

-) Agriculture; (Livestock, tending, planting, harvesting, ploughing, fishing)
-) Cottage industry: (Pottery, carpet and cloth weaving candle making, Thangka Painting poultry farming)
-) Manufacture: (Printing, bricks, bread, garments, matches, cigarettes, soap, shoes, plastics)
-) Domestic: (Caring for parents, servants)
-) Catering: (hotels, tea shops, restaurants, bars)
-) Selling: (street hawking petrol pump attendant, shop assistant shoe shining, newspaper vending and delivery)
-) Manual labour : (rock breaking, mechanic, sweeper, road and building site worker, carpenter)
-) Tourist and Travel industry: (Pottering circus performer, rafting and trekking guide, bus conductor, rickshaw puller)
-) Other ways children earn money : (rag picking, prostitution, begging)

The work of children can also be viewed from different angles. As Save the Children (UK), 1997 divided working children into two forms. One is visible and another is invisible. According to this publication, the forms of invisible child work are as follows:

- a) Work within own household seen as a natural part of growing up.
- b) Work in private homes (domestic work)

- c) Work in agriculture, on plantations and family farms
- d) Hidden purposively by employers (inside factories, ships, etc)
- e) Work as unpaid helpers for adults, others part of a group work contract
- f) Work in illegal trade (done very discreetly)

5.3 Working Condition and Environment of Child labours

5.3.1 Age of Entry into labouring

Despite the children's Act (1992) of Nepal lays down that a child who has not attained the age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as a laborer. During the study the researcher follow the converse situation in regard to the age of children at work. The large proportion of children was below the age of 14 years among the sample children population 9 children were below the age of 11. There were hardly 8 children of 17-20 ages. Out of those underage children 40 were male and 10 were female. In comparison to male, female child worker bore a high risk or accident because of their physical feasibility to bear hard work.

5.3.2 Time period of the Labouring

The researcher observed that the child labours involved in hotels and restaurants worked for long hour. They had to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning tables, washing plates and glasses, servicing and often doing some other extra works in employer's house. They had very little choice and they were always at their master's command. In fact this is one of the hidden areas of child labour. Few people seemed to realize the invaluable contribution children make to this sector of the economy. The hotel and

restaurants are taking advantages of the young workers, caring little for their working and living conditions.

Children who are employed in hotels and restaurants have to work for longer periods as compared to the other kinds of works done by children. The factory and Factory Workers Act 2016 and Rules 2019 provide that workers should not be forced to work more than 8 hrs a day and 48 hours a week.

But from the survey, it was found that most of the workers in this field had to work more than 16 hrs per day and they no holiday in a week. So, in practice, these laws are not enforced and there is no legal security for them and the hotel masters could fire them at any time.

Table- 5.1

Time Period of laboring of children

Time period of work	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 6 hrs.	0	0
6-8 hours	3	6
9-16 hours	12	24
More than 16 hrs.	35	70
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

From above table, it is calculated that there were no any children who worked less than 6 hours in a day. About 70% of the respondents were labored more than 16 hrs per day where as about 24% worked 9-16 hrs and only 6% worked 6-9 hrs per day. They worked from early in the morning i.e.4 A.M. to 12 P.M. or more than that. They took rest when there was absence of any works.

5.4 Daily Income

The daily income of child labours have been found inherently correlated with the availability of works. Also the level of income differs from one child to other. The level of income is found higher for children who work in town and market than those who work on rural routes and there is no fixed basis on payment system. Majority of child labours reported that their daily earnings never constant, it goes up and down and they indicated that their earning goes down at nominal level mainly during the rainy season due to the lack of jobs availability. It is found from the survey that for the survival, children accept various modes of payment (See Table- 5.2).

Table - 5.2

Daily Earnings Amount of Child Labours by Age

Age group	Rs. 20-50	Rs.50-100	Rs.100-150	Total
5-8	3	0	0	3
8-11	5	1	0	6
11-14	10	4	0	14
14-17	4	14	1	19
17-20	1	6	1	8
Total	23	25	2	50
Percentage	46	50	4	100

Source: Field survey, 2006

Table No. 5.2 shows children's earning status or ability in a day. According to the data 2 children including male and female earn hundred and more than hundred rupee per day. The number of the children whose per day income is Rs. 50-100 is 25. Similarly 23 children earn Rs. 20-50 per day. From informal discussions with child labours and key information interviews, the responses about

payment system and earnings are found as: Wage is also determined by destination up to where loads are to be carried. No fixed wages for child labour. Child labours are sometimes exploited by work providers telling them little weight than real weights.

Case 2

An example of exploitation on wage

Suman Chaudhary 14 years old from Puraina, Bailouri, Kanchanpur never attended school and has been working as a labour in restaurant Mahendranagar. He has been exploited on wage many times by work providers. He says, "I get payment less than suitable amount for his work in a day. Employers always exploit them on wage. Thus we are being cheated by getting lower amount of wages".

So, exploitation on wage is a serious problem that child labour has to face during their course of work. The respective agencies should commence a reformative step towards this work.

5.4.1 Control over Earnings and Decision of its Expenses

Even if majority of child labours control over their earnings and take decision of its expenses themselves, a significant proportion of them are supporting their families fully by the earnings. It is found from the survey that seasonal child labours are more likely to support their family than those who work regularly, and girl child labours better support their family than their boys counterparts. During survey period, child labours were asked, "who controls over your earnings and who decides of its expenses?" Their responses regarding this question are found as presented below (see table 5.3).

Table - 5.3

Decision on expenses

Decision	No of Children	Percentage
Self	30	60
Parents	9	18
Self and Parents	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The data on Table 14 reveals that 60 percent child labours control over their earnings and decide of its expenses themselves. It is observed that they spend their money basically on food and than clothes and entertainment. A significant proportion of child labours 18% fully support their family economically, whatever they earn is almost always controlled by their parents and 22 percent child labours reported that they divide their earnings between own self and parents.

5.4.2 Amount of Earning According to Types of Work

The earning of the children is determined by the work in which they are engaged. Different work type has dispersed value of earnings. As the respondent informed about those children who have engaged in a catering in hotel and restaurant have fixed amount on the monthly basis. They don't have any other means to inverse these earnings. But occasionally the child who works in hotels and restaurant are paid as tips by the guest.

5.5 Impact on Health

It is natural fact that children who work in risky places are likely to fall in accident because they are not as strong as an adult.

The surveyed children indicated that falling down with load, wounds cuts and fractures may occur at any time while carrying load but they are very careful for such events. Majority of child labours who carry load of bricks in Kiln have common experience of cuts by falling bricks. Children in town and market indicated that it is a little more dangerous for loading on vehicle. They are in the high risk of snakes and Mosquitoes.

5.5.1 Health

According to study, 80% of the working children in hotels and restaurants seemed to be good health condition. But 20% had faced some problems. Since working in this sector, about 20% became sick. The deterioration of the children's health seemed to be an alarming problem. They suffered from Malaria, Jaundice, Fever, Diarrhea, Cough and Headache etc. At that time, most of them were helped by their owners by consulting doctor or natural treatment. Some of them were also helped by their friends. The causes of their illness were such as, working hard, insufficient good food, lack of adequate rest and polluted working environment.

Table 5.4
Types of diseases (Impact on Health)

Diseases	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Malaria	5	10
Jaundice	3	6
Diarrhea	1	2
Cough	1	2
Tuberculosis	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	10	20

Source: Field Survey, 2006

5.6 Consumption Pattern of Child labours

5.6.1 Daily Food Intake

Food is the basic need of human being. The majority of children suffer from lack of food. They don't get adequate nutrient food as they require. In the informal discussion, children indicated that their daily earnings level determines the daily food intake. Children who come to work from their own home consume food prepared by their family. Most of the children staying in rented rooms prepare food in their rooms themselves. Some of them take meals in hotels which cost relatively more than those who prepared themselves or eat at their own home.

In fact, pattern of daily food in Nepalese society his "Daal", "Bhat" and "Tarkari". In the study area, some of the children are not always sure to get this pattern of food intake. Some time they have to take junk food because of lack of earning. The daily food intake have been found patterned among the studied children (See table 5.5)

Table - 5.5

Distribution of child Labours by Daily food Intake

Types of Food	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Daal, Bhat, Tarkari	25	62.5	2	20	27	54
Daal-Bhat with meat	10	25	5	50	15	30
Junk Food	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Fixed	5	12.5	3	30	8	16
Total	60	100	10	100	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Table 5.5 shows that majority of child labours including male and female 54% eat "Daal-Bhat and Tarkari" two times daily as their main meals but in some cases, they eat rice with salt when they fail

to buy "Daal" or "Tarkari" (lentil soup or vegetables). It is followed by those Children 30% who eat "Daal-Bhat with little meat" two times daily. It was eaten only if remaining. There were not any children who used the junk food and 16% of the total respondents were not fixed food. They took every thing if they meet. Accidentally, some of the children have taken food only once a day when, they don't have opportunity to earn.

5.6.2 Nutrition Habit

Lack of nutritional diet is one of the major problem of the child labour allover the world. Because of the lack of nutritional food they get sick frequently. Some the children have to bear to death. Diet with sufficient nutrition was the famous aspiration of the majority of the children in the study area. Lack of protection from disease, accidents and abuse and lack of care in terms of nutrition and nurturing are most injurious to the child. UNICEF have reported that in Nepal, food consumption patterns for children are not well known, but it is estimated that 36 percent of the total population in Nepal consume less than the minimum recommended levels (UNICEF, 1996). Poor nutrition in childhood is the predisposing factor that leads too much of the morbidity and mortality and childhood ailments diminish children's ability to utilize what nutrients are available in their diets. In this study, the number of children who consume protein or nutrients is less. Those who are even able to add nutrition to their food are not able to take on the regular basis. The nutrition stuffs such as mild, meat and fruits are expensive to buy to the children. As the children reported that some of them use to go to the feast that the people celebrate in this area. They can have nutritional diet in these feast and festivals.

Case 3

LACK OF NUTRIENT FOOD

Haribabu Joshi, 14 years old from Hat Purchoundi, Baitadi as a waiter in a restaurant. He says, "it is very difficult for my own survival from my daily earnings". So, it is hardly sufficient to take ordinary food. It is a matter of dream to take nutrient food.

Gobinda Rana 18 years old from Bahsdi, Kailali, a Labour in Mahendranagar, "I must support my mother from my earnings so I am limiting my expenses even on my food".

Table-5.6

Nutrition Habit of Children

Items	Often used	%	Sometimes used	%	Never used	%	Total no. of respondents	%
Milk	0	0	10	20	40	80	50	100
Meat	20	40	25	50	5	10	50	100
Fruits	0	0	20	40	30	60	50	100
Sweets	5	10	30	60	15	30	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 5.6 shows that most of the children never used any nutritional food. About 40% and 10% of children often took meat and sweet respectively. Where as 80% of respondents never take milk and about 10, 60 and 30 percentages of the children never used meat, fruits and sweets respectively. Most of the children who work at hotel and restaurants were far from nutritional or balance diets. They sometimes used to nutrition food.

Case 4

Lack of Nutrient food

Jagbir singh Karki, 12 yrs old from, Martadi, Bajura as a waiter in Restaurant. He says, “It is very difficult for my own survival from my daily earning.” So, it is hardly sufficient to take ordinary food. It is the matter of dream to take nutrient food like as milk, fish, meat, fruits, butter, and many of the delicious food with protein, vitamin etc. for him.

Sabitri Shahi, 15 yrs old from Khalanga, Bajang, laboring in Mahendranagar as a restaurant waiter. She says, “ I must support my mother from my earning, so I cannot achieve all the expensive and nutrients food.”

5.6.3 Habit of Smoking and Drinking Alcohol

Habit is a social phenomena which is adherent to the human beings. Habit is a process that people develops during the course of his staying or subsisting in the society. Habit is also considered as an identity of the individual. Often people categorized habit into two- good and bad habit but no human being has taken birth with good and bad habits but social environment makes him/her either good or bad. Of course, it is true that if a child lives in good social environment, he/she will learn good habits.

Habit of smoking and drinking alcohol is most injurious not only for children but adults also. However, majority of children who enter into labour market are more likely to make habit of smoking and drinking alcohol because they are out of guardians' control.

During survey period, it was found that habit of smoking is more common for child labours than drinking alcohol.

5.6.4 Incidence of Being Hungry

The children sometimes bear or have to remain hungry. The incidence of being hungry for child labours may occur at any time when they lack of jobs opportunities and if they have no saving habit. Most of the children can not earn surplus to save so that they have to remain hungry. As one child stated that once his friend was starved to death because he was ill and could not have earned and save the money. When asked to those children, did not you help him? He replied. If I helped him, I would have starved to death.

5.6.5 Sickness Occurrence and Treatment

The deterioration of the children's health seems to be an alarming problem. Child labours mainly suffer from many types of sickness like fever, chest pain, respiratory problems, back pain, fractures, wounds/cuts, digestive problems and so on because of direct relation to the type of work they do. In the course of the survey, to examine the health status of child laour they were asked whether they had fallen sick or not during working as child labor, it so, what types of sickness occurred. They were further asked whether they were provided medical care or not and if not, what were the reasons and so on.

Table-5.7

Sickness occurrences and treatments

Types of diseases	No. of respondents	Percentage
High Fever	5	10
Back Pains	20	40
Wounds	10	20
Cuts	5	10
Chest Pain	3	6
Respiratory Problem	6	12
Fractures	1	2
None of above	0	0
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The data showed above that 40% of children were faced the Back Pain where 20% were faced wounds. And 12% of the total Respondents were faced respiratory problems who were mostly engaged on Kitchen works. Because of their work condition, most of the children were faced too many types of diseases like as Chest Pain, Headache, Cuts and other transferable or non transferable diseases.

5.6.6 Incidences of Harassment/ Abuse / Cheating

Basically child labours are harassed by work providers as well as local people, drinkers and pick picketers. Majority of surveyed child labours indicated that harassment by work providers is very common for them because most of the time, work providers' behavior with them doesn't seem in a normal way. They are not only harassed with scolding and cheating but also sometimes with teasing

and beating. A substantial amount also reported that they have been penalized by work providers in some cases.

Table- 5.8

Harassment or abusing in working period

Types of felling	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Constant Headache	2	4
Irritation/ Anxiety	10	20
Anger	5	10
Unhappiness	2	4
Nervousness/ fear at works	15	30
Lethargic	8	16
Suicidal feeling	5	10
None of them	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 5.8 shows the harassment or abusing in working period of the children. Because of the high pressure of work and pressure from the customer or hotel owner, they felt harassed to many types. The above data shows, about 30% of the total respondents felt nervousness and they were fear at work. Similarly, 20% were irritated every time, 16% were felt lethargic, 10% were angry to see works and other causes where as 10% felt suicidal feeling and rest were in unhappy mood, headache feeling and others. So, from data it is calculated that no one is such type of child labor who feel satisfaction.

5.7 Present Living Condition in the aspect of Health and Security

It is the natural fact that children who work in Hotel and Restaurant have not a sufficient living condition. Most of the research showed that the living condition of children who works in such areas have not appropriate condition for sleeping, daily food take, much time for doing rest, shortage for everything which they need. Generally, they sleep with their friend in a single room, where the most of the basic facilities is absent. Due to such poor condition of facilities and Daily food intake, they felt ill and health is being hazardous.

5.7.1 Types of Accommodation

Many of the children took food at same hotel where they worked. But, they were suffering from sleeping place or rest room. Although they had very short time for taking rest, they faced the problem for staying the night time (see table 5.9)

Table - 5.9

Types of Accommodation

Types of Accommodation	No. of Respondents				Total
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Quarter	0	0	0	0	0
Rental room	5	12.5	5	50	10
Inside the hotel	10	25	0	0	10
Shared room	20	50	5	50	25
Linter with open sky	5	12.5	0	0	5
Total	40	100	10	100	50

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

From above data, It is calculated that maximum of the child labor were stayed the share room with their friends or relatives, because it was cheaper than others. About 50% of the Male children were sleep on shared room and as the same proportion female also. 25 % Male children stayed inside the hotel. They used bench and table for their bed and had not given sufficient blanket. After breaking the night time, they had finished all works like as cleaning, washing, sweeping, etc. and then they could sleep. About 12.5% of the Male children slept under open sky or they used to linter of the hotel. And only 12.5% were used to rental room. But, Female children were not slept open sky and inside the hotel because of their safety. They mostly were used to rental houses with their relatives.

5.7.2 Place of sleeping

Although some children had given the accommodation facilities even that were inside the hotel or on the linter of the hotel, they had not sufficient place for doing rest or sleeping (see table 5.10)

Table -5.10
Sleeping Condition of Children

Place of sleeping	No. of Respondents	Percentage
On the Floor	30	60
On the Bed	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

From above table 5.10, about 60% of the children were slept on the floor where as only 40% used to bed for sleeping. Those children who slept on the floor had not sufficient blanket and they were suffering from cold and most of them were felt fever with

different diseases. They had a greater chance for snake biting and others, so they had not any security for their health and must need for security.

5.7.3 Use of Materials and Blanket

The sleeping condition of the child labor had not sufficient, most of them were used to sleep on the floor and only few used bed. Even they used bed or floor; they had not given sufficient cloths, bed linen, blanket or mats. (See table 5.11)

Table -5.11
Use of Materials and Blanket

Materials	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Mat Only	5	10
With Bed linen	10	20
With Mattress	10	20
With Blanket	25	50
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Above data shows that maximum of the children (about 50%) had good management of materials used in the bed where there was given 1-1 piece of Blanket and Mattress. But in observation period, there were not sufficient materials which they had provided. And given Materials were dirty and old which one was not sufficient for them. 10% of them had given Mat only but that was too insufficient for them. Those children who had provided Mat only, they felt disease more than others .They felt Headache, Back Pain, Cold and other Problems and hence health became ill.

5.7.3 Availability of Toilet Facilities

For being sound environment, Toilet facilities must be need to human beings. As the human civilization, no one of the person can do toilet through open side. Everyone feel shame to this. Hotel and Restaurant is the crowding and busy place, so there must be facilities of Toilet and others. Every time, Toilet must be cleaned, otherwise it creates pollution and many of the diseases. Maximum of the hotel owners used to children for cleaning the Toilet. But these children were used to toilet at open side or open street side, that makes ill health and there is chance of transfer many of diseases. (See table 5.12)

Table-5.12

Availability of Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facilities	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Satisfactory	30	60
Unsatisfactory	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

From above data, 60% of the respondents had satisfactory condition of toilet facilities where as 40% had not sufficient condition. But in the period of observation, many of the toilets were not cleaned. They were dirty; there was shortage of sufficient water for cleaning pan, time to time. No one used water after doing toilet if there was insufficient water. So, It became the health hazards to children who always used that type of toilets.

5.7.4 Other Facilities

To become a good and sound health, there is need of different facilities. Hotel and Restaurant is such place where many types of

person are coming and they may have different types of diseases, may be transferable. The near people of the hotel side are hotel owner and labor of that hotel that are concerning every time to the hotel works. Hotel owners are rich person and they care themselves but labors are from poor economic condition, so they never care themselves. So that they have to given the many facilities for their good Health and Security of their lives.

But, in the observation period, those children who were engaged in Hotel and Restaurant of Mahendranagar town area were not given any satisfactory facilities by their owners. The temperature of that area is about 38 degree centigrade at summer time and 10 degree at winter time. So, in the winter season, there feel too cold and summer time too hot. There was not given the facilities like as Electric fan, cooler, mosquito net, sufficient cloths for wearing, heater, airy room. And they had not given the facilities like as Medicine, Doctor Visits, Fresh drinking water, Schooling, Entertainment, Watching television etc.

5.8 Family relation

Family is a primary group of a child. In the personality development of child members of family plays an important role. A food family in terms of economy, education, social prestige, honor and inter personal ability can provide a sound environment to grow up a healthy and good children. In this respect, the family relation of that child labour is found miserably bad in the study area (see table 5.13).

Table - 5.13

Family Relation of the Respondents

Family Visit	No of Children	Total
Regular Visit	2	4
Occasionally	30	60
Lack of address	5	10
Don't visit	13	26
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Among the 50 respondents, about 4% of the workers guardians visited to their children, regularly. But 60% make contact at their working places occasionally in Mahendranagar city. Likewise 26% of family does not make any contact at their working place. About 10% were out of touch with their family because their family does not know the proper address of their children.

The field survey in Mahendranagar Municipality showed that most of the children had good relation with their families. But few were not interested with their family because they were neglected and discarded by their parents.

Case 5

Family Environment

Madan Dharmi 16 years old from Uku, Darchula became labor after his step mother forced him to leave home. He had good family environment. He is a single child of his mother. When his mother eloped, he was only ten years old. He left his home to be free from the torture of his step mother.

Meena Khadayat 15 Years old from Silghadi Doti works as a labor in a restaurant. When she was age of 13, her own mother was deceased and she used to stay with her Stepmother who never loved her. And she was compelled to leave home then she ran away from home and arrived at this place. She works as a waiter in a restaurant.

CHAPTER-VI

PERCEPTION, ATTITUDE AND FUTUR ASPIRATION

Most children joined their jobs to active better life it present and future as well. But such expectation or imagination differs from the bitter reality that they have to face during the course of their jobs. In these chapters, children's expectation, perception and future imagination have presented.

6.1 Perception to Job, Future Ambition and Aspects of Harassment

Children might have certain expectations and aspirations when they entered into labour market but now they have formed their perception of job, future ambitions on the basis of their job experiences and exposure with the outside world.

6.1.1 Perception to Job

Child labours who have just interred into work have positive attitudes regarding job but majority of child labours who have been working since long various experiences of difficulties and hazards during working period. Those children perceive their job as the compulsion and want to stop working if they get a better opportunity. Some other children think that it is their duty to help the parents by working. Whereas some children say that the work or job is the means of livelihood. One has to work to live on this world.

6.1.2 Attitude and Future Aspirations of Children

Children might have had certain expectations and aspirations when they left home, but now they have formed their future aims and ambitions on the basis of their experience and exposure with the

outside world. A close connection was noted for children's future ambitions and dreams with their preferred types of work. (See table 6.1).

Table - 6.1
Attitude of Children towards their job

Attitude	Numbers	Percent
Easy	14	28
Difficult	6	12
Tired	4	8
Satisfied	15	30
Not satisfied	5	10
Don't know	6	12
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Among the 50 respondents, some of the children expressed their satisfaction with their present working life. Almost 30% were found to be satisfied. The reasons behind their satisfaction were such as good payment, good working condition and job security. On the other hand 10% were expressed their dissatisfaction regarding their present work and they were behind these works as they had no other alternative type of works to do. And, 12% children expressed that they don't know whether it is good or bad. Similarly 28% children said that they have easy job and 12% children responded that as difficult task. And, finally 8% children are tired of their job.

6.1.3 Future Aspirations

Majority of interviewed child labours indicated that they have either "No ambition" or "No idea" regarding their future life and job.

Hence, they are uncertain to their future. Even if a significant proportion of children who are working as porters at present, they have different perspectives regarding their life and job and they seem to be very curious and sensitive towards their future. The various types of ambition as repeatedly indicated by different child labours to "To be a driver/motor mechanic", "To do a private business", "To do government job", "To be a police" so on. Table 6.2 presents children's preferences of their jobs.

Table -6.2
Future Aspirations of Child Labours

Ambitions	Number	Percent
Hotel owner	20	40
Drive	12	24
Police/Army	15	30
Government job	2	4
Don't know	1	2
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The respondents were asked that if they were given a choice what kind of work they would mostly likely to choose. As depicted table, 40% of the respondents wanted to be hotel owners. They choose this field because they have little bit idea to handle about the hotel business, mainly because they spent lot of time at the hotel and they had learned some ideas about this business. Similarly, 24% preferred to be a driver and 30% were interested to become a police or army. Among these children 4% of the children had expressed high ambitions to hold government jobs and they also know that they cannot achieve it. 2% children replied as they do not know which work should be engaged in future.

CHAPTER-VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study based on field work conducted in Mahendranagar Municipality. The Number of child interviewed consists of different cast and ethnic group who are migrated form different part of rural as well as urban Nepal. Summary, conclusion and Recommendation made from the study have been presented in this chapter according to the finding of the study.

7.1 Summary

Whether child labor is a social problem or symptom of economic inequality and poverty, it is the fact that every country have adherent faced with this phenomena. Thus political parities, government, NGOs and INGO's and civil society should keep a critical overview in regard to this situation but it has been the rhetoric to eradicate child labour in reality. As a researcher I assume that it would futile to make any attempt without a complete exploration of the causes of the emergence of such situation in the society. In this contest, this study is directed towards this task. Child labour is considered as a social problem by mainstream government. There are several NGOs and INGO's working on the child welfare. This study concerns to explore prominently the social and economic condition and to try to find out the root cause of child labour in the study area. This study has the following specific objectives.

- a) To obtain the socio-economic conditions leading to the widespread practices. Child workers in the hotel and restaurants of Mahendranagar Municipality.
- b) To explore the Health and Security condition of Child Labour.
- c) To investigate children's attitudes, and future aspirations.

- d) To study on push and pull factors that contributes in raising child labour.

To complete this research work, the research has taken Mahendranagar Municipality (especially at town area) as a research area. The total number of children engaged in labour has been proposed to be the population of the study. Because of the resources and time constraint, the small number of children, i.e. 50 including boys and girls have been selected as sample size by using random sampling methods.

This study was conducted to examine the socio-economic condition of children who have engaged in work around the several places in Mahendranagar Municipality. In this area, the children have found to be engaged consist of different types such as Catering in hotels and restaurants, Rickshaw driving, Services in small tea shop, news paper seller, construction, etc. The working condition of children is miserably worst. They have to work hard but can not get appropriate benefits from their jobs. There are unbearable problems that the children have to face with during the time of work. Among them, the common problems are lack of balance diet, victims of exploitation by the owners, high risk of sickness, lack of good accommodation, uncertainty of job etc. Besides, they have bear unfair treatment from their owners and other people as well.

The majority of the children left home because of their poor economic condition. When they left home, they imagine that the better life can be achieved out there easily. Most children have left their home because they want to achieve the betterment of their life style. To sum up, there is several conditions in which child labour exists in the society. It is one great challenge to improve such condition for the government and respective institution on the one

hand and to protect them from exploitation on the other. So poverty is a root cause for the push and pull factor of child labour.

7.2 Conclusion

Nepal is an economically a poor country. There are not single sectors in which children have not been engaged in society and gradually this trend has been growing. Although various efforts have been made by GOs, NGOs and INGOs to eliminate the child labour by various plans and programmes, making laws and political commitment, complete abolition of child labour without finding root causes and analyzing their real situation may not be possible to the country like Nepal.

The absolute household poverty is one of the major leading cause and consequence of child labour in general. However, other factors like large family size, maltreatment in family, lack of schooling facilities, family unawareness (illiterate parents), market demand, process of modernization, peer group influence etc. also contribute children to enter into labour market from their early age. Most of the child labours are from the households which run a food deficit and can't feed their large family through out the year by their own agricultural land. Then to cope the potential unintended situation, some parents' force/advise their children to leave home for work. Some children themselves dislike their home/village life, and then leave home for work. At the same time market also demands children to be employed because they are cheap and uncomplaining. Consequently, children have to work harder and longer hours for their own survival and family support. Then it appears low chance of schooling for children.

Due to the lack of nutrient food, living condition, habit of smoking and drinking alcohol, and hard labour for longer time, majority of them have suffered from various types of sickness during work but many children have no tendency to seek medical care mainly due to high cost. Hence their health seems to be deteriorated. Risk of accidents incidence of being hungry, incidence of harassment/abuse not only made by work providers but also by local people/drinker and pick-pickers are common among them.

Although child labours seem to be very curious and sensitive towards their future and have good perspectives regarding life and job, they can't achieve it easily because of their poor present socio-economic condition.

Lastly, it is concluded from the study that child laboring is one of the worst forms of child labour. Not only household poverty but also domestic violence, lack of schooling facilities, parent's illiteracy, weak legal enforcement, lack of employment opportunities in countryside are also contributing factors for children to be engaged on such labour. The necessity of today is to protect working children from exploitation, abuses, improper influence and hazardous conditions for their physical, mental, social and moral development. The child welfare programme should be oriented to improve the poor condition of the family as well as to rise poor working condition of the children have already engaged in labour.

7.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the analysis of this study, the following recommendations made here may help formulate the policies by the government, non-government agencies and individuals to improve poor condition of child labour in general.

-) To reduce the magnitude of child labour, the concerned agencies should provide an alternative opportunities such as income generating activities, providing credit in appropriate time and rate for the poor people in the country. One of the major causes of child labour is poverty. So poverty should be reduced through such income generation programme at first.
-) Development policies should direct to the poor sector of the communities. Poor families in the rural part of the country should be privileged of free vocational and skill development training programmes.
-) "Food for education scheme" should be introduced by the government in all schools of rural and remote area as well as school uniforms, Stationery should be freely distributed for poor school children.
-) Both government and NGOs can play a vital role. Such institution should lunch campaign against the exploitation of child workers. Any forms of exploitation of children should be treated as social crime by the law. Hence the laws and government's commitment should not be limited on papers only. It should be strictly enforced.
-) Illiteracy of most parents of working children is one of the responsible reasons to create the problem of child labour. So, there should be programme to raise parents' awareness on the importance of education to themselves and schooling their children. Special provision for awareness programmes should be for so called lower castes.
-) Government should create rehabilitation programme for the domestic child labour.



Children are enjoying at the evening time. They all work as a part time labourers.



A child cooking samousa at the 38⁰c temperature of summer season. He is working out side of the restaurant.



Facilities given to passenger during the late night.



Waiters are severing at the night time in hotel. They used to sleep after the completion of all works.



Child Labourers working at kitchen. They usually work more than 10 hours. After then, they have to clean and wash the all kitchen works.



Condition of bed for child labour in the hotel. It is at the top of the hotel under the open sky.



Child labour is cleaning pots. He keeps busy more than 12 hours on his duty.



Child labour is sleeping under the open sky at the top of the floor. There is maximum probability for the mosquitoes biting. And he used dirty bedding.

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ANNEX-I

Questionnaire for field survey

Name of the child: Age:

Permanent address Sex:

Temporary address:

Ethnic Group:

- a) Tharu b) Magar c) Rai d) Tamang
e) Newar f) Chhetri g) Brahmin h) Dalit

Father's Name

- a) Dead b) Alive c) Deserted d) Don't know

Mother's Name:

- a) Dead b) Alive c) Deserted d) Don't know

If Alive: a) Together b) Living Separately

If deserted or dead: a) Step father b) Step mother

Parent's occupation

- a) Agriculture b) Porter c) Labour
d) Unemployed e) job (gov., pvt.) f) other

No of family members:

Child rank in order:

Working Condition, Security and Health Condition:

1) Did you suffer from any disease? a) Yes b) No

2) If yes, which types of diseases?

- a) Malaria b) Jaundice c) Diarrhea d) Cough
e) Influenza f) Hepatitis h) Tuberculosis I) others (specify)

3) Have you also faced following:

- a) High Fever b) Back Pains c) Wounds d) cuts
e) Chest pain f) Respiratory Problem g) Fractures h) others
(specify)

- 4) Have you ever been sick since working here?
a) Yes b) No
- 5) If yes, which type of disease? (Specify)
- 6) Have you faced any following communicable disease since working here?
a) Malaria b) Jaundice c) Cough
d) Influenza e) Hepatitis f) Tuberculosis
I) others (specify)
- 7) Did you visit doctor for the treatment?
a) Yes b) No
- 8) If yes, who took you to doctor?
(a) Own (Self) (b) Parents (c) Family members (d) Relatives
(e) Villagers (f) Employer (g) Friends (h) Workers (i) Others
- (9) Who pays for medical expenses?
(a) Own (self) (b) Parents (c) Family members (d) Relatives
(e) Villages (f) Employer (g) Friends (h) Workers (i) Others
- (10) What kinds of food do you take most of the time? (Specify)
- (11) Usually who prepare meal for you?
(a) Self (b) In hotel (c) With friends
- (12) Do you often you get to take the following items?
(a) Milk (Often, Sometimes, Never)
(b) Meat (Often, Sometimes, Never)
(c) Fruits (Often, Sometimes, Never)
(d) Sweets (Often, Sometimes, Never)
- (13) How many meal do you take a day?
(a) One times (b) Two times (There times
- (14) Do you get enough food? (a) Yes (b) No
- (15) Have you ever experienced hunter after entering into this work?
(a) Sometimes (b) Never

- (16) If yes, Where? (Specify)
- (17) Have you taken non-fresh meat? (a) Yes (b) No
- (18) If yes, is it usually? (a) Yes (b) No
- (19) Why do you take usually such type of food? (Specify)
- (20) If the customer left pieces of sweet or any other delicious food after eating, do you use that? (a) Yes (b) No
- (21) Have you given any medical facilities from your employer?
- (22) If yes, what type of facilities?
- (a) General health check up (b) In the period of sickness (c) Others
- (23) Where do you sleep?
- (a) In the room (b) Open street
- (24) Do you sleep single or with
- (a) Single (b) With family (c) With wife (d) with friends (No ...)
- (25) What type of bed do you use?
- (a) On ground without bed/with bed (b) On the cot (Keats) with bed/with out bed (c) On the benches (d) Sleeping beg (e) Others
- (26) Do you have enough cloths to wear?
- (a) Yes (b) No
- (27) Who washes your cloths?
- (a) Self (b) wife (c) friends (d) washer man (e) others
- (28) Do you have enough time for washing your dirty cloths?
- (a) Yes (b) No
- (29) Do you smoke?
- (a) Often (b) Sometimes (c) Never (d) Used to have
- (30) Do you take alcohol?
- (a) Often (b) Sometimes (c) Never (d) Used to have

(31) Do you know smoking and taking alcohol is injurious to health?

(a) Yes (b) No

(32) Do you feel secure in this job?

(a) Yes (b) No

(33) What facilities do you have in your room?

(a) Electricity (b) Toilet (c) Fresh drinking water (d) Airy room

(34) If you don't have the facilities mentioned in 33, what substitute do you use?

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(35) Do you have the secure residence?

(a) Yes (b) No

(36) If No, what type?

(a) Snake entering problem (b) Thieves problems (c) Others

(37) Do you use the mosquito net?

(a) Yes (b) No

(38) If No, how do you face that problem?

(a) Medicine used (b) Mosquito mat (c) Nothing

(39) What type of work usually you do?

(a) Cooking (b) Cleaning (c) Washing (d) Servicing (e) All of above

(40) How long do you have been working here?

(a) Before few months (b) Before few years (c) Recently joined
(d) Others

(41) How many hours do you work per day?

(a) Less than 8 hr. (b) More than 8 hr. (c) About 8 hr.
per day

(42) Did you have pervious work experience at this field?

(a) Domestic (b) Hotel (c) Agriculture
(d) Carpet (e) Brick industry (f) others (specify)

(43) Why did you leave your pervious work there?

(a) Misbehavior of the employer (b) Low payment
(c) Work load (d) Others

(44) Where do you use your income? (Specify)

(45) Are you satisfied with your present work?

(a) Yes (b) No

(46) Are you literate?

(a) No (b) Pre-primary (c) Primary (d) Lower secondary (e)
Secondary

(47) Is your parent literature?

(a) No (b) Pre-primary (c) Primary (d) Secondary (e) Higher
secondary

(48) Are you schooling now?

(a) Never been to school (b) School going (c) Dropped out

(49) How do you feel when the other children are playing? (Specify)

(50) Do you have any suggestions for betterment of your life?
(Specify)