

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Children are an integral part of society. The development of nation depends upon the development of children. If they are facilitated with affection, love and health, they grow in proper way and become good citizens and contribute to the nation. The creation of happy and crime free society depends on the sound environment for children. So children need to be well nurtured, educated rather than making them a bread earner. Therefore children should be protected from all forms of social and economic exploitation and discrimination whereby they can enjoy childhood and have opportunities to develop. Children should not be deprived of the basic facilities which are necessary for their survival, protection and development.

Child labor is a global issue and it is one of the main problems in many part of the world. The degree of problem in South Asia is the largest one in comparison to the other parts of the world. According to an estimation made by ILO and UNICEF, out of the estimated 250 million child labors in the world half of them inhabit in South Asia (NHDR: 1998). Nature of child labor in this region is extremely inhuman and intolerable.

The International Labor Organization, or the ILO, defines child labor as "some types of work" done by children under the age of 18. The ILO also says that child labor includes full time work done by children under 15 years of age that prevents them from going to school (getting an education), or that is dangerous to their health (ILO,1996).

The term "Child Labor" encompasses three components i.e. 'child', 'work' and 'labor'. According to Oxford Dictionary, the term 'child' refers to "newly born boys or girls" and 'labor' means "physical or mental work". Thus the

dictionary meaning of child labor is "physical or mental work done by a child" ([www.google.com/child labor](http://www.google.com/child%20labor)).

The definition of child labor constitute and act that 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).

A child, as defined by the UN Convention on the Rights of the child (CRC, 1989) means every human being below the age of 18 years. The ILO Convention No.182 also considers any person under age of 18 as child. Whereas, the Nepal Labor Act 1992 defines a child as a person below the age of 14 years but the Children's Act 1992 broadened the age limit up to 16 years. Child Labor Act of 1992 defines childhood as children who are under 16 years of age. So, a child is defined who are less than 16 years of age. The child laborer is defined as the children between the ages from 5 to under 16 years are directly or indirectly force to work at home or outside it.

Child labor is done by any working child who is under the age specified by law. The word, "work" means full time commercial work to sustain self or add to the family income. Child labor is a hazard to a Child's mental, physical, social, educational, emotional and spiritual development. Broadly any child who is employed in activities to feed self and family is being subjected to "child labor" (www.childlabor.in).

It is obligatory for all countries to set a minimum age for employment according to the rules of ILO written in Convention 138. The stipulated age for employment should not be below the age for finishing compulsory schooling, i.e. not below the age of 15. Developing countries are allowed to set the minimum age at 14 years in accordance with their socio-economic circumstances.

Not every child who works is a child laborer. In developing countries, and sometimes in developed countries as well, children work and help their parents. The child work becomes child labor when:

- a. Children below specified age (in Nepal, the minimum legal working age is 16 years for hazardous work and 14 years for other works) are doing full time work.
- b. Children do work that is harmful and dangerous to their mental, physical and social developments.
- c. Children do not go to school because of the work.
- d. Children are exploited physically, mentally, emotionally or sexually.
- e. Children are employed in wage employment.

It is estimated that, close to 1 million children in Nepal, work in urban areas as household and hotels/restaurants helpers, in factories (carpet, brick kilns, etc.), as transport helpers, as street vendors, rag pickers, etc. Most of these children have migrated from remote villages to the cities. Many more children work in agriculture sector mostly helping their parents (nepalrugmark 2011).

Child labor is not a new phenomenon in an agriculturally dominant country like Nepal. It is a part of the feudal economy system. For years, child labor has been perceived as a way of life of our country. The migration of children to urban areas has been tremendously increasing these days and this has led to the increase of child labor in the urban areas.

In many cases, the parents of a child cannot earn enough for family livelihood and are forcing their children to work. Children are more easily employed due to the fact that they can be paid less than adults and because they are more docile and perfect for work.

Some common causes of child labor are poverty, parental illiteracy, social apathy, ignorance, lack of education and exposure, exploitation of cheap and unorganized labor. The family practice to repeat traditional skills in children also pulls little ones inevitably in the trap of child labor, as they never get the opportunity to learn anything else.

Poverty and over population have been identified as the two main causes of child labor. Over population in some regions creates scarcity of resources. When there are limited means and more mouths to feed children are driven to commercial activities and not provided for their development needs. This is the case in most Asian and African countries.

1.2 Statement of Problems

Today's children are the future of the nation. If they are facilitated with the required elements, then they can grow up in proper way. Only after that they can contribute in the development of a nation. If children became labor, the country cannot hope a creative contribution from them. It is because when children become a labor, he/she suffers from various problems during the childhood which hinders physical and mental development of the children. These problems even, may lead them toward criminal activities.

Child labor is a significant component of the labor market in Nepal. There is no any sector which is free from child labor exploitation. If we study different sectors like agriculture, industry, domestic work, construction and so on, we can find children employed as child labor. Thus the issue of child labor cannot be viewed in isolation, because this is a consequence of the countries exploitative socio-economic and political reality (Pradhan,1995).

Hotel/restaurants, tea shops, momo shops, sweet shops are some of the main sectors where the job opportunities have been comparatively more than other sectors and children too prefer working in such sectors because they usually get food to eat there. Most of the children working in such sector have to serve the customers, clean the tables, and collect the plates and to obey or carry out the employer's order. Usually they have to work from early morning to late night and they cannot enjoy any leave or any holiday. And they are also far away from schooling.

The condition of child laborers engaged in hotels and restaurants is generally worse than in any other employing agencies. The employers are well aware about their weakness and problem. So the employers prefer to take child as

laborers, because they are easy to handle in the way they like. The child laborers play a supplementary role of adult labor. Children are cheaper, easily available, innocent, native willing, easy to control and exploit and more reliable than adults. These are the reasons why the employers tend to hire children rather than adult laborers. They make the children work from early morning to late hours at night. They are paid very nominal wages. They are deprived from basic human and children rights, nutrients, entertainment, sports and they have no holiday or any leave.

Several studies have been conducted about child labor in various sectors but there are few studies in connection to child labor working in hotels/restaurants and teashops.

Some simple but interesting questions inspired me to carry out the present studies which are:

-) What socio-cultural, economic background people force their children to be labor?
-) What are the reasons/causes to employ children?
-) What problems and opportunities are for the child labor?

1.3 Objectives

The overall objective of the research is to elucidate the hidden facts and realities of the child laborers employed in hotels and restaurants of Pokhara-8. The specific objectives of the research are:

-) To find out the socio-economic and cultural background of child laborer's.
-) To examine the working condition of child laborers in the study area.

1.4 Limitations and Scope

The limitations of the study are:

-) The study presents only the child laborers employed in small hotels/ restaurants and tea shops.
-) The finding cannot be generalized at national level.

1.5 Significance

Childhood is the very important stage of our life. It is one of the major problems of the National, International organization and others those who are interested to know about. Several studies have been conducted on child labor in various sectors. But there are very few studies in child labors in hotels/restaurants and tea shops, so that this study will be significance in different way such as to research the remedies of problems facing in this field and policy maker of I/NGOs and civil society. This study is expected to provide accurate information on child labors, which might to helpful for those who are interest in this field.

1.6 Operational Definition

-) **Child:** Child is those who are below sixteen years of age.
-) **Child Labour:** The children below the age of sixteen who are working in hotels/restaurants and tea shops.
-) **Hotel:** Hotel means a building where rooms and usually meals are provided for people in return for payment to stay for a short time.
-) **Restaurant:** A place where meals are prepared served and eaten.
-) **Tea shop:** A small café in which tea, coffee, cakes, sandwiches, sweets etc. are served.

1.7 Organization

This study is divided into 6 chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction with the general background, statement of problem objective of the study, limitation of the study, as well as significance of the study, operational definition and organization of the study of child labour in hotels/restaurants and tea shops. The second chapter deals on the literature-review relating on child labour. The third chapter deals the research methodology of the study. The fourth chapter deals with household and background characteristics of hotels/ restaurants and tea shops child labourers. The fifth chapter analysis the working conditions of child labourers in hotel/ restaurant and tea shops. The sixth and last chapters deals with summary and the major findings as well as conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

Socialization is the primary means by which infants begin to acquire the skills necessary to perform as functioning member of their society, and is the most powerful learning processes. According to Ogburn, “Socialization is the process by which the individual learns to conform the norms of the group” (Ogburn, 1975:12) through the process of socialization the individual becomes a social person and attains personality.

According to the dictionary of sociology by Vidya Bhusan (1999) socialization is: ‘the shaping of human behavior both mental and physical throughout experience in social situations. Socialization subsumes all the process enculturation, communication and learning throughout which the individual human organism develops a social nature and is able to participate in social life. Some of these processes operate continuously throughout life to shape and reshape, for example the media and informations services, which others operate at specific stages in the life cycle, for example the processes by which society communicates to elderly or the sick what behavior is expected of them, that is to say what their roles consist of.

Child labor is universally recognized as phenomena of any nation. The society should offer them to opportunities for their education, growth and development and survival protection. Child labor is a consequence of social injustice, economic exploitation and poverty. But most of the developing countries face the problem of child labor.

Children are engaged in wide variety of work. The condition and nature of their work vary from occupations where children are able to develop responsibility and skills, and combine work with schooling, to conditions of

extreme hazard and exploitation. The extent to which work is harmful or beneficial to children depends on number of factors. A distinction is therefore necessary to be made between child labor and child work. The former is defined as ‘work for wage’ and carries the implication of being detrimental to the growth and development of children; whereas the latter is thought to be as ‘work in the context of the household’ and is positively evaluated (Timsena, 1986).

Child labor exploitation is a reflection of the socio economic reality of the country and a consequence of the feudal land holding system. Thus, it is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio economic and political structure of the world. The rural communities in Nepal are going through a painful period created by increasing and backwardness. The growing marginalization among the rural population, rural migration and urbanization has also contribute to an increase in the magnitude of child labor exploitation (Pradhan, 2001).

2.2 Review of the Previous Studies

Child labour is a stain on the image of modern society. Unfortunately, the problem of child labour is increasing in Nepal. This is mainly due to abject poverty coupled with political and a social problems has forced the children to migrate from villages to cities in search of better life. This has made the problem of child labour more complex and complicated in cities.

According to National Child Labour Survey report, there are 11,550,000 children below the age of 18. Of these 2,600,000 children are working in the worst form of child labour, which puts the children at risk for their survival, health and development.

It is difficult to estimate the exact number of children labourers in Pokhara Valley, however in 2001 UNICEF estimated 900 child labourers in Pokhara valley.

Since its establishment in 1954 AD, Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), made representative from business and industry. So it has been playing a vital role in the development of Pokhara. This role has spread

beyond the commercial and economical field to other aspects such as tourism, health care and social development.

Migratin of children to urban areas from both rural and small urban areas is considerable in Nepal. Rural poverty has led to more exploitation of child labourers in recent years and trend if child migration from rural to urban has increasing alarmingly (ILO,1995).

UNICEF has outlined the interrelationship between child labour and education as follows:

-) It frequently absorbs so much time that school attendance is impossible.
-) It often leaves children so exhausted that they lack the energy to attend school or cannot study effectively when in class.
-) Some occupations, especially seasonal agricultural work, cause children to miss too many days of class even though they are enrolled on school.
-) The social environment of work sometimes undermines the value of children place in education, something to which street children are particularly vulnerable.
-) Children mistreated in the work place may be so traumatized that they cannot concentrate on school work or rejected by teachers as disruptive. (UNICEF,1997).

2.3 Causes of Child Labor

In the context of child labor, it has many causes and consequences closed link with a range of social, culture and economic factors. We can easily say that child labor is product of low level of income, illiteracy and lack of provision on basic needs (food, shelter and clothes).

Several studies from Nepal and other countries indicate that the main reasons for child labor are poverty, discrimination of gender and caste ethnicity, dysfunctional families, parent's illiteracy and unawareness towards children's education.

Poverty is both the cause and consequence of child labor. Extreme poverty and landlessness on rural areas are fuelling child labor not only in urban areas but also in rural areas as well (CWIN, 1989; INSEC, 1996). The obvious causes of poverty include structural inequality in access to assets education and health services and the absence of social security system in many developing countries. Lower the family per capita income is the larger the proportion of children are in work in lower the school participation rate .Child labor is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world.

2.4 Child Labor

"Child labor exploitation is an alarming problem in Nepal. This is caused by the existing exploitative socio-economic and cultural structure and political reality of the country. The magnitude of the problem is very high and more transparent in South Asia Exploitation of child labor in this part of the world is so inhuman and intolerable. No sector of labor is completely free of child labor exploitation" (CWIN, 1998 P: 19).

The issue of child labor has been neglected for long time. Since the beginning of the 1990's the problem of child labor is still emerging. Every child has an inherent right to basic human needs such as education, health care, protection, love and respect, the societal commitment, physical and emotional development as well as promotion and protection of the coming new generation.

Child labor is economically unsound, psychologically disastrous and physically as well as morally dangerous and harmful. It involves the use of labor as its point of lowest productivity and is therefore an inefficient utilization of labor force. Child labor 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, illiterate 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, 1983).

There is no national level survey study on child labor; therefore, it is a difficult task to present the accurate statistics on, child labor in Nepal. However, it is estimated that over 5 million children are involved directly or indirectly in different forms of work, Among them, largest number of working children are found in the agricultural sectors, followed by the service sector, industry, plantation, construction and other information sectors. In industry, the carpet and brick kilns are the biggest employers of child labor in Nepal. Thousands of children are also found working in domestic service, restaurants, shops and bars. According to the statistics, there are nearly 500,000 children in Nepal who have migrated from rural areas to urban areas. Among them, there are approximately 300,000 children labors in different kinds of jobs 5,000 street children are working in sex industry, including children trafficked into India and elsewhere for this purpose (CWIN, 1995).

Child labor is a worldwide problem. And it is a burning problem to our society also. Timsena assumes that this problem has great economic implication. Industrialization on large scale leads to maladjustments and one such maladjustment is the employment of the children. Cheap labor and poverty compels children to work for wages. On the one hand, the demand for cheap labor is growing rapidly, on the other, poverty of mass is becoming more acute in such a situation tendency to exploit child labor has become automatic. As a result of this has exerted a negative effect over the health of the child labor and has discouraged their growth and development. Poverty has forced them to work and they are abandoned to go to school to which education is free. Child labor deprives educational opportunities and

minimizes their chances for vocational training. Poverty is responsible for child labor and it adversely affects adult labor since it reduces wage and increase unemployment (Timsena, 1986).

2.5 Situation of Child Labor in Nepal

Child labor in the context of Nepal should not be defined in terms of paid and unpaid job. Rather, it should be defined in terms of the nature of work whether it is beneficial or harmful or intolerable.

In cottage and small-scale industries, such as candle making, rug weaving, wood polishing and carrying, child labor has been noticed but no authentic data are available. However, carpet industry has got the national and international attention so far as the child labor is concerned. And it is believed that there are about 2010 carpet industries in Nepal of which 1600 (80%) are in Kathmandu valley. Out of estimated 300,000 workers 150,000 are children (Pradhan, 1993:2).

In Nepal some major factors which contribute being the child labour has been identified as:

-) Social norms, values and attitudes.
 -) Illiteracy of parents.
 -) Inequitable land distribution.
 -) Lack of people centered and sustainable development programs.
 -) Poor access to education for the children.
 -) Agrarian relations.
 -) Migration from rural to urban areas.
 -) Family disharmony and diminishing family support.
 -) Trafficking of girls within the country and across the border.
 -) Inadequate enforcement of labour and criminal laws.
- (ILO/IPECL,1999).

A study of child labor in Nepal by Sattaur (1993 P: 41) presents on overall situation of child workers in different sectors. According to this study children

always have had to work to help their families in Nepal but in recent year urban migration, fuelled by rural poverty, have lead to more sinister explanation of child labor. An informal labor industry is now operating which supplies city business with a cheap work force. All too often this is made up of children, separated from their parents and sold or tricked in to bondage. It discusses major causes and roots of child labor and the efforts put by different governmental and non-governmental organization including the children's Act introduced in 1992. While identifying major sectors of child labors, it describes the magnitude and extent of the labor problem. The study estimated that there are 5.7 million children working in one or another form in Nepal. The study describes unequal land distribution systems, feudal practices, illiteracy, cultural traditions and poverty as the major causes to create problems of the child labor in Nepal.

2.6 Child Labor in Hotel and Restaurants

In Nepal the most popular field among the child labour to be engaged in hotels/restaurants and tea shops industry. There are more than 20,000 registered and non registered hotels/restaurants and tea shops in Nepal employing more than 71,000 child workers throughout the country. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable conditions, suffering unhygienic working environments and long working hours at low pay (CONCERN,2003).

Child labor (Hotel/Restaurant) is one of the major field of employment for children in Nepal. Children are found working in teashops/hotels and restaurants in both urban and rural areas. Hotel/restaurant work is easily found and widely available in major cities like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Biratnagar, Butwal, Nepalgunj. When children migrate from a rural village the first option is often work in a restaurant where at least two meals a day is fixed.

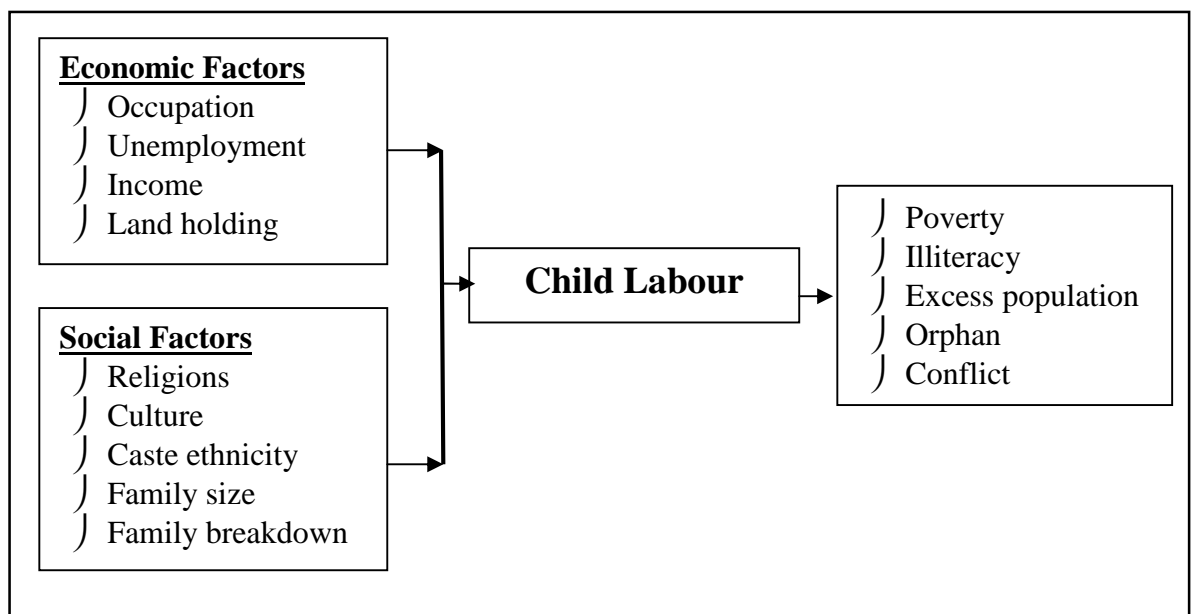
With the main objectives as to find the actual scenario of hotel boys, CWIN (1988) conducted a study that was based on field observations and direct interviews with child workers, usually called Kanchha in hotels, restaurants and teashops of Kathmandu. According to the findings of this study, the

average age of children who came mainly from the countryside ranges between 7 and 14 years. In Kathmandu, the adult to child ratio in the hotels, restaurants and teashops is 1:4. Each restaurant in an average employs 5.21 child workers.

2.7 Conceptual Framework of Study

The study is about the child labor and the push and pull factors that creates child labor in the society. Here are the different factors that push a child to be a labor. In our society all parents are not literate so due to the lack of education and poverty they send their child to work. Not only this even because of the family breakdown, either being an orphan or because of the arrival of step father/mother in their life too they can't tolerate it and they run away with influence of their friends for a better life. Because of the poverty they can't get enough education which results them unemployment. More often the child of this age aims to live a better life because of urbanization. In our society there are many more reasons for a child to be a labor and to show it here is the conceptual framework.

Fig1.1 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a major part of the study which provides the way of research .It is the pre-plan of the study like when to do, what to do, how much to do and others. In this chapter research design, rational for selection, universal and sampling, source of data, data collection tools and techniques and analytical techniques have been mentioned briefly.

3.1 Research Design

This study has been based on the basis of exploratory, descriptive and case study types of research design because attempts are made to investigate the cause and consequence of hotels/restaurants child labor, to explore the hidden facts and realities about child labour and to describe the socio-economic condition of child labor.

3.2 The Study Area and Rational for Selection

This study has been based on child labors in Hotel and Restaurant of pokhara sub-metropolitan city ward No. 8 (Newroad, Jalparoad and Srijna Chowk) The main reasons for the selection of the study areas were the availability of hotels and restaurants in these areas where child labor are found. For the research work these areas has been selected and visited with an interview schedule.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

This study aims to dig out the causes and consequences of hotels/restaurants child labour. Different types of quantitative data and information has been collected and analyzed in this study. Both primary and secondary data has been used in this study. Primary data has been collected from field study with the help of interviews with child labors. Similarly, secondary data were

obtained from different sources such as published books, unpublished books, journals, and reports of different national and international organizations.

Thus, this study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data has been used as the major sources of information.

3.4 The Universe and the Sample

Pokhara sub-metropolitan city ward no:8 is the universe of the study. Out of total 115 hotels/restaurants and 150 child laborers, 75 child's laborers has been selected because this number covers the necessary sample size which met the objective of my research study. I selected purposive and deliberate sampling method for the research purpose.

3.5 Tools of Data Collection

The following tool of data collection has been used to get proper information:

3.5.1 Observation

Observation has been one of the basic techniques of data collection to document the present condition of the respondents. Information is collected through observation of their physical appearance, working condition, clothing, behavior, activities of respondents during answering responding the questions. This method helps to explore the reality between doing, saying and hearing/existing situation of Hotel/Restaurant and tea shops child labourers.

3.5.2 Interview Schedule

In this study both quantitative and qualitative data collection technique was used. where there is a direct contact between respondents and researchers to obtain required information from them. This method collecting information about qualitative facts such as ideals, feelings and views, behaviors that is very helpful to find out the truth.

3.6 Data analysis

The information collected from both primary and secondary sources will be tabulate manually for the preparation of master tables. Different thematic tables and figures will be creating from the master for fulfilling the purpose of the study. Qualitative and quantitative technique will be use side by side for analyzing the data.

CHAPTER-IV

HOUSEHOLD AND BACKGROUND

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD LABOURERS

This chapter deals with the background features of the hotel/restaurant child laborers and their families. The analysis presented below helps to introduce socio economic and demographic characteristics of Hotels/Restaurant child laborers such as their age and sex, place of origin, family size, parental status and landholding situation and socio-economic background of the family.

4.1 Socio-Economic Characteristic

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

The analysis presented below helps to understand the socio-economic condition of child labor, which is based on sample of 75 respondents.

4.1.1 Age and Sex Composition of the Child Labor

The age “between” 10 to 16 is a critical period for development prospective of a child. They should enjoy every type of facility to develop physically and mentally. But the reality is different. Those children, who are selected for this study, where from the age of 5 to 14 but the age of sample children ranged from 6 to 16 years. Table 1 gives the distribution of laborers engaged different Hotel/Restaurant child laborers under the different age group as well as sex.

Table 4.1

Distribution of Child Labourers by Age and Sex

Age (in Years)	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
6-9	2	4.76	1	3.03	3	4.0
10-13	18	42.86	14	42.42	32	42.67
13-16	22	52.38	18	54.55	40	53.33
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field Survey-2012

Table 4.1 shows that the age of child laborers ranges from 6 to 14 years, of which 42 are male and 33 are females. The highest percent of child laborers are found in the age group 13-16 that is 52.38 percent for boys and 54.55 percent for girls. The participation of elder children is higher than younger children because they can understand their responsibilities and do not need any guidance.

4.1.2 Place of Origin

Pokhara is one of the most famous tourist area, that has resulted the attraction of child labour from different regions of the country for different jobs and opportunities. People from low economic status are compelled to leave their place of origin due to various conditions though they are not entirely interested. In the sector of child laborer's migration, most of the children are found to be departed from their village to town desiring to strengthen their family economic condition. The 2001 census included five main reasons for migration such as trading, employment, agriculture, study/training and marriage. Table 4.2 shows the distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child laborers migration status.

Table 4.2**Distribution of Child Labourers by Place of Origin**

Sex	Migration Status				Total	
	Local	(%)	Migrated	(%)	No.	%
Boys	8	57.14	34	55.73	42	56.0
Girls	6	42.85	27	44.26	33	44.0
Total	14	18.66	61	81.33	75	100.0
Age group						
6-9	0	0	3	4.91	3	4.0
10-13	6	42.85	26	42.62	32	42.62
14-16	8	57.14	32	52.45	40	53.33
Total	14	100.0	61	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field Survey-2012

Above table 4.2 shows that 61 child laborers are migrated from different part of Nepal come in Pokhara. Out of 61 child laborer are 34 are boys and 27 are girls. Only 14 person are reported that they are come from local places. 57.14 percent children age 14-16 years are come from local place but 54.45 percent age 14-16 year are come from migrated which is the highest percent. 42.85 percent child labors age 10-13 reported that they are come from local place but 42.62 percent of same age reported that they are come from other place of Nepal.

4.1.3 Religion Composition

Nepal is a multi religious country but most of the people of Nepal follow Hinduism.

Table 4.3

Distribution of child Labourers by Religion

Religion	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	%
Hindu	28	66.66	24	72.72	52	69.33
Buddhist	7	16.66	5	15.15	12	16.0
Christen	5	11.19	2	6.06	7	9.33
Muslim	2	4.76	2	6.06	4	5.33
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field Survey-2012

The data obtain more percent of Hindu (69.33%), 16.percent are Buddhist, 9.33 percent are Christen and only 5.33 percent are Muslim. Out of the 69.33 percent 66.66 males and 72.72 percent females reported that they are Hindu.

4.1.4 Caste/Ethnic Composition

Nepal has multi ethnic society. Children from different ethnic group were found during the survey. The caste/ethnic composition of hotel/Restaurant child laborers in Pokhara valley has wide diversity.

The census of 2001 has listed 103 caste/ethnic group including “unidentified group” (MOPE, 2004). The child labourers of hotel/restaurants and tea shops are coming from different caste ethnic composition.

Table 4.4

Distribution of Child Labourers by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
Brahmin and Chhetri	12	28.57	10	30.30	22	29.33
Janajati	23	54.76	16	48.48	39	52.0
Dalit	7	16.66	7	21.21	14	18.66
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field Survey-2012.

Table 4.4 Presents that majority of Child Labours during the Field Survey Were found from Janajati (Gurung, Magar, Tamang, Newar) (48.48). After Janajati children Brahmin and chhetri group found (30.30). And the rest (18.66) were from Dalit (Damai, Kami, Sarki, Chamar). For Among Caste/Ethnicity boys are Predominately higher than girls. Majority of low cast of labours are involved in hotel\restaurant than higher caste.

4.1.5 Family Occupation

Agriculture is the main occupation of the most of the respondent's parents but according to the respondents it is not sufficient to survive. So, they had to go for the work in the labor market.

Table 4.5

Distribution of Child Labourers by their Parental Occupation

Occupation	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	16	38.09	12	36.36	28	37.33
Domestic service and wage labor	12	28.57	7	21.21	19	25.33
Service	2	4.76	4	12.12	6	8.0
Business	10	23.80	8	24.24	18	24.0
Other	2	4.76	2	6.06	4	5.33
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field Survey-2012

Table 4.5 shows that 37.33 percent are in agriculture .65.63 percent are wage labor/domestic service and 24 percent do Business and 8 percent are in service.

According to respondents who are from the agro-based family background, they cannot get sufficient food from their land. Some of them have not sufficient land and some have no land but are working in other's land. As a result, the parents send their children to labor market or the children run away from home to labor market to get better life than while at home.

4.1.6 Literacy Status and Education Attainment

For every human being, education is an important thing as food, cloth and shelter. It is also a fundamental right for every human being. Education helps to develop society. Education is the basic requirement to develop the personality of every individual. Without education, nobody can achieve success.

Table 4.6**Distribution of Child Labourers According to their Education Status**

Educational status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	7	16.67	5	15.15	12	16.0
Literate	35	83.33	28	84.85	63	84.0
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Educational Attainment	No.	%
Up to primary(1-5class)	26	76.47
Up to lower secondary(6-8class)	8	27.58
Total	34	100.0

Source: Field Survey-2012

Table 4.6 shows that many children are deprived of 'Right to Education'. Out of total (75) respondents, 16 percent children are illiterate and 84 percent are literate. But all the literate children have discontinued the schooling.

Among the 84 percent literate children, 77.77 percent have attained up to primary level of education and 22.23 percent have attained up to lower secondary level of education. But during the survey period, no one was studying at school.

4.1.7 Reasons for Leaving Home

Migration of people from one place to another in search of livelihood is our social reality where children are also a part. When a family is unable to earn sufficient for survival, then a child or whole family migrate for the sake of expectation of better life or work. Migration of child labour from rural to urban areas has been increasing rapidly day by day. The main cause of the

migration is wide spread of poverty, landlessness, unemployment, hardships of life, lack of opportunities and expectation of livelihood. In such cases children also migrate with their parents but sometimes children run away themselves or their parents send them to the urban area.

Box 1: Due to Poverty

Sushila Khada 14 years old come from Mahendra Nagar, there are 7 members in her family. Due to family trouble she left the home and compelled to join hotel as a labourer she earns 1500 per month and working 7-10 hours per day.

Table 4.7

Distribution of Child Labourers by Reasons for Leaving Home

Causes	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
Poor Economic Condition	25	59.52	20	60.60	45	60.0
Advice of Friends	5	11.90	5	15.15	10	13.33
Expecting Better Life	4	9.52	5	15.15	9	12.0
Search For Job	6	14.28	2	6.06	8	10.66
Other	2	4.76	1	3.03	3	4.0
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

Table 4.7 shows that, majority of child labour (60%) left home due to the poverty. The various reasons for the children to go out of home for work is followed by advice of friends (13.33%), expecting better life (12%), search for job (10.66%) and (4%) are reported for other causes.(self will migration, family trouble and hard life in the village).

4.1.8 Reason for Discontinuing Education

Direct and indirect costs are also the disincentives to admit the child in the school for a family of lower economical class. Although the primary education is free in Nepal, other types of expenditures such as uniform, costs indirect charges. Most of the children have left the school due to the poverty of their parents.

If the parents have to send their children to school, they do not have to pay for the school costs. On the other hand they can get some support from their children in the day to day work even the children can earn some money. Hence, children have to leave the school.

Table 4.8
Distribution of Child Labourers according to Reasons for Discontinuing Education

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Household Poverty	18	42.85	14	42.42	32	42.66
Expectation of better life	10	23.80	4	12.12	14	18.66
Work load at home	6	14.28	3	9.09	9	12.0
Death of earning family members	2	4.76	2	6.06	3	4.0
Not sent by parents	6	14.28	6	18.18	13	17.33
Others	2	4.76	4	12.12	6	8.0
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 4.8 shows that the major reasons for non-schooling or dropping out of school are the household poverty 42.66 percent. Most of children reported that

they have little land to grow food for themselves around the year. Their parents have no other sources of income. They were compelled to discontinue schooling. Among the respondents, 18.66 percent left the school in expectation of better life, 17.33 percent not sent by parents, 12 percent workload at home and 4.0 percent death of earning family members. 8.0 percent of other reasons which was long distance of the school, failed in school exam and influenced by others.

4.1.9 Reasons for choosing Child labor

Children are normally under the protection of their parent. Who help to provide their basic needs such as food, clothes, shelter, education, affection etc. When the parent become unable to fulfill desire due to the various reasons then children leave home and they are more likely to be engaged in worst forms of child labours.

Table 4.9

Distribution of Child Labourers by Reasons for choosing this job

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	%
Easy to do	3	7.14	8	24.24	11	14.66
Easy to get	25	59.52	18	54.54	43	57.33
Good income	1	2.38	1	3.03	2	2.66
Food & Shelter	12	28.57	5	15.15	17	22.66
Not stated	1	2.38	1	3.03	2	2.66
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

Table 4.9 shows that the major reasons for choosing this job are easy to get 57.33 percent food and shelter 22.66 percent easy to do 14.66 percent good income 2.66 percent and 2.66 percent are not stated.

4.2 Household Characteristics

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

4.2.1 Family Size

The socio-economic reason is the main cause for the size of the family. We see that poor family normally have bigger family sizes. A poor child is compelled to work in the labor market because of the large family member. The family members record during the interviews after asking the questions about the total number of family members they have.

Box 2: Large Family Size of Samjhana Bishowkarma

Sita Bishowkarma 16 years old girl, come from Myagdi. She is working in Hotel Akriti, Pokhara since two years. There are 9 family member in her family had not sufficient land for survival. Since her family was in crisis of poverty due to the large family she came in this hotel.

Table 4.10

Distribution of Child Labourers by Their Family Size

Family Size	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 5	10	23.80	6	18.18	16	21.33
5-8	24	57.14	17	51.52	41	54.67
8 and above	18	19.04	10	30.30	18	24.0
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

Table 4.10 describes that out of the total child laborers 54.67 percent have the family size 5-8, 21.33 percent have 5 or less family size and 24 percent have 8 or above 8 family size. The table indicates that most of the children are from the bigger family members. Most of the big families have to face the problem of food cloth and basic necessities of life because of the limited economic resources and income. So, according to this table, children were unable to get proper care or guidance along with education and other facilities from their family and left the home.

4.2.2 Parental Status

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization. That's why, it is very necessary to know about their family background or parental status for the reason of their involvement in Hotel/Restaurants.

If mother or father is not alive then the life of children turns downwards. But in some cases small children are also compelled to work, to support the parents although their parents are with them.

Table 4.11**Distribution of Child Labourers by parental Status at Home**

Parental Status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Father Alive	32	79.20	25	75.75	57	76.0
Father Dead	10	23.80	8	24.25	18	24.0
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Parental Status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mother Alive	30	71.43	24	72.72	54	72.0
Mother Dead	12	28.57	9	27.28	21	28.0
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 4.11 shows that 23.80 percent boy and 24.25 percent girls are without their father. Similarly, 28.57 percent boys and 27.28 percent girls are without mother. But majority of the respondents have their parents alive (76 percent) have father alive and (72 percent) have mother alive.

Either one's or both of the parents' death leads to fulfill the vacancy by step-parents, which is one of the main reasons 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 both parents are alive. Thus, this shows that their families had not time to 'think' about them and were occupied on fulfilling daily hand to mouth problem.

4.2.3 Parental Education

Parents' literate rate is also important factor for carrier development of their children. If parents are educated they naturally become more conscious about their children's education. But illiteracy of parents is generally ignorance and is perhaps the major reason for the wide-spread use of child labourers in different sectors.

Table 4.12

Distribution of Child Labourers by Their Parental Literacy Status

Parental Literacy Status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Father Literate	10	23.80	6	18.18	16	21.33
Mother Literate	2	4.76	2	6.06	4	5.33
Both Literate	2	4.76	1	6.06	3	4.0
Both Illiterate	28	66.66	24	3.03	52	69.33
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 4.12 shows that out of the total respondents, about 21.33 percent's fathers were literate and only 5.33 percent's mothers were literate. Majority of both father's and mothers of the respondent were illiterate (69.33%). Fortunately, 4 percent of both father and mother of respondents were found literate.

4.2.4 Family Income

Most of the Nepali people are poor. It is the parent's main responsibility to fulfill the basic requirement of the family. The children of the unemployed, poor and incapable families must have to work for the family's survival because of the insufficient income and poor economy. Children are compelled to be a child labour.

Another believable fact shows that the parents earn sufficiently for their family but they cannot maintain it properly because of some bad habits or unnecessarily extravagant habits. Thus these facts show that children are compelled to work due to the insufficient income of the family.

Table 4.13

Distribution of Child Labourers by Their Family Income

Family Income	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Just sufficient	8	19.04	7	21.21	15	20.0
Insufficient	32	76.19	24	72.72	56	74.66
Do not know	2	4.76	2	6.06	4	5.33
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 4.13 shows that among total respondents, 20 percent children's family income is just sufficient (tightly sufficient but no saving for education, health etc). As reported the 74.66 percent children's their family income is not sufficient (not enough for survival) and 5.33 percent children do not know what the level of income of their families is.

People tend to migrate to the urban areas due to unemployment, lack of facilities, landlessness, and lack of opportunities, poverty and for the expectation of better life. Children also leave village and rural areas along with their parent and which ultimately creates unemployment problems to children in urban areas. Some children are compelled to work due to their own circumstances whereas some engage in work due to their own desire. Some are kept by their parents and some are brought by contractors for the employment in different areas such as domestic work, restaurant and bar,

carpet factories, brick kilns, transportation and so on. Pokhara is a place of crowd of hotels and restaurants. Therefore, the children are mainly engage in hotels restaurants and tea shops as a child labor in Pokhara.

Table 4.14

Distribution of Child Labourers by the means of their Arrival

Persons	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
Parents/ Guardians	7	16.66	5	15.15	12	16.0
Relatives/ Neighbors	7	16.66	10	30.30	17	22.27
Friends	18	42.85	14	42.42	32	42.67
Self Wanted	10	23.80	4	12.12	14	18.66
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

From the table 4.14, it is clear to see that most of the Hotel/Restaurant child laborers (42.67%) came with their friends.

Boys came with their parents (16.66%) and girls child labors (15.15%), whereas, some of them (18.66%) came with their own interest to look pokhara and (22.66%) came with relatives/neighbors.

CHAPTER-V

WORKING CONDITION OF CHILD LABOURERS

This chapter has four parts. The first part deals with the working condition of Hotel/Restaurant child laborers, the second part deals with their income profile, the third part deals with their health condition and the fourth part deals with food availability and living condition of Hotels/Restaurants child laborers.

5.1 Working Condition

There can be found no written employment agreements between employer and employee when children engage in Hotel and Restaurants. As a result, the boss or owner of the Hotel/Restaurant treats the children as per his own will. Children have to work hard from early in the morning to the late night. They prepare food, serve the customers collect and wash the plates and glasses. They are provided limited food and very cheap labor charge. They are deprived of rest and health treatment facility. They have to tolerate the abuses and mischievous of the boss. Generally, the children of this sector are from poor economic class. Some of them are either the children of homeless and landless or orphans. Sometimes, such laborers have to become victims of sexual exploitation.

5.1.1 Types of Works

During the study period, child labors involved in Hotels and Restaurants were found working for a long hour. They were assigned to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning tables/floors, washing plates and glasses, serving and often doing some other extra works in employer's house also. They had very little choice and they are always at their order. In fact, this is one of the hidden areas of child labor exploitation. The Hotel and Restaurants have been taking advantages employing the child as laborers, caring little for their working and living conditions.

Box 3: Hazardous Work, Little Money

Suraj Gurung 13 years old boy come from poor family from Dumre, Tanahun, District working in Amrit Tanduri since 1 year. He has to work form six in the morning until eleven at night, performing kitchen works such as cooking, dish washing, servicing with such a work load. But he only earning Rs. 500/- per month.

Table 5.1

Distribution of Child Labourers According to their Types of Work

Types of Work	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cooking	6	14.28	4	12.12	10	13.33
Cleaning	18	42.85	12	36.36	30	40.0
Servicing	14	33.33	15	45.45	29	38.67
Other	4	9.52	2	6.06	6	8.0
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

From the table 5.1 it is clear to see that majority of the child labor (40%) are engaged in cleaning the tables and dishes. There are 42.85 percent of boys and 36.36 percent of girls in the cleaning work.

Similarly, there are only 38.67 percent child laborers, who are engaged in servicing work i.e. to provide menu chart, food, water and other things to the clients, which is corporately easy. There are 45.45percent of girls and 33.33percent of boys in the servicing work and a little proportion (13.33 percent) of boys and girls employed for cooking.

5.1.2 Working Hours

According to children's Act (1992) of Nepal, the working hours for children should be limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week but this provision is not applied in the case of Hotel/Restaurant child labors because they cannot get their minimum livelihood if they work 6 or less than 6 hours a day.

But from the survey, it is found out that most of the laborers in this field have to work more than 10 hours per day and they have had no holiday throughout a week.

Table 5.2

Distribution of Child Labourers by Sex According to Working Hours

Working Hours	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
6 to 10	8	19.04	9	27.28	17	22.66
10 to 12	16	38.09	12	36.36	28	37.34
12 and above	18	42.85	12	36.36	30	40.0
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 5.2 shows that, 37.34 percent hotel/ Restaurants child labourers work 10 to 12 hours per day. Majority of them are those who stay at the working place. Similarly, 40 percent of them work more than 12 hours and only 22.66percent for 6 to 10 hours a day.

5.1.3 Perception towards Job

Their perception towards current job is presented in table below.

Table 5.3

Distribution of Child Labourers by their Perception towards Job

Attitude	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Satisfied	14	33.33	12	36.36	26	34.66
Not Satisfied	28	66.67	21	63.64	49	65.34
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 5.3 shows that, out of total child labourers 34.66 percent reported that they have satisfaction with their present working life. The reasons behind their satisfaction are 'Family poverty'. Most of them have to work for their livelihood, death of family members who used to earn. And 65.34 percent have not satisfaction with their present working life.

Overall, information indicates that there is high exploitation of children providing low wages and not availing low wages physical facilities and so on.

There is no common opinion of child laborers regarding their job regulation. Some want to continue their job whereas some do not like. Table 5.4 shows the categories of children about job regulation attitude.

Table 5.4
Distribution of Child Labourers Whether they Want to
Continue the Job

Intension to use	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	18	42.85	17	51.51	35	46.66
No	16	38.09	14	42.423	30	40.0
Do not Know	8	19.04	2	6.06	10	13.34
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 5.4 states, 46.66 percent of child laborers do not want to give up jobs. They are willing to continue their present job because of many reasons such as available for food facilities how much they needed, not getting other proper job, facilities of cook training. But 40 percent of the child labourers reported that they do not want to continue the present job. 13.34 percent of the child labourers do not know about their continuity of job.

5.2 Income Profile

The child laborers are extremely exploited by the employers. They are provided very few wages or salary, they don't get rest and good health treatment facility, and they even don't get good food and accommodation.

5.2.1 Monthly Income

As there is no legal agreement between employer and employee while engaging in job, the employees (Child Laborers) are compelled to accept any level of income on which the employer provides them. Some children are obliged to work only for food and accommodation with very minimum pocket money whereas others are working on the basis of salary but the salary is very low to their labor.

Table 5.5

Distribution of the Child Labourers by Their Monthly Wage/Income

Wages	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rs. 500-1000	8	19.04	8	24.24	16	21.33
Rs. 1000-1200	12	28.57	9	27.27	21	28.0
Rs. 1200-1400	18	42.86	12	36.37	30	40.0
Rs. 1500 Above	4	9.53	4	12.12	8	10.67
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 5.5 shows that most of the children are working in very low wages. Children who got facilities of including accommodation (21.33%) are getting Rs. 500 to 1000 as salary. Majority of the respondents are (40%) paid in the range of Rs. 1200 to 1400 per month. Comparatively children with more ages are getting more wages than the small children. 28 percent receive wages ranging between Rs. 1000 to 1200 per month. Only 10.67 percent of respondents reported that they are getting wages, more than Rs. 1500 per month.

5.3 Health Condition

The child laborers frequently suffer from headache, fever, typhoid and so on. They are helped by their friends and their boss while they become ill.

Lack of balance diet, lack of rest, hard working beyond the physical capacity is the common causes of their illness and their own negligence such as not bathing, not washing clothes.

5.3.1 Health Status

“Health is wealth”. So, good health is the most essential part of life in every living being. An unhealthy person can do nothing good. An unhealthy person always becomes physically as well as mentally back in society. Health is the primary concern in any study of human being. Table 5.6 presents the health condition of the Hotel/Restaurant child laborers.

Table 5.6

Distribution of the Child Labourers whether they Suffered from Illness During Work

Suffer from illness	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	15	35.71	15	45.45	30	40.0
No	27	64.29	18	54.55	45	60.0
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 5.6 explores that 60 percent of the working children seem to have good health condition. However, only 40 percent have been found to be physically weak i.e. suffered with disease such as fever, headache, chest ache, and problems of ear, throat and many others.

5.3.2 Daily Food Intake

Food is the basic need of human beings for good health proper food should be taken in proper time. Unbalanced, insufficient and untimely foods do not provide proper energy and health to body. Table 5.7 presents fooding facilities of child laborers.

Table 5.7**Distribution of Child Labourers according to their Food Facility**

Times Per Day	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Two times	9	21.42	12	36.36	21	28.0
Three times	26	61.92	17	51.51	43	57.34
More than three times	7	16.66	4	12.12	11	14.66
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 5.7 shows that, majority of the child labourers (57%) take three times per day and 28 percent of them take two times. 14.66 percent of the total Hotel/Restaurant child labours eat food more than three times per day. In my observation, after asking the child labourers, it is found that they take rice, curry and deal as their daily meal.

5.3.3 Living Condition

Living/Sleeping condition refers to whether there is a separate living or sleeping room for the hotel/restaurant child labourers or not. The details are shown in table 5.8.

Table 5.8**Distribution of Child Labourers by their Living Condition**

Separate Living/Sleeping Room	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	12	28.57	12	6.36	24	32.0
No	30	71.42	21	3.67	51	68.0
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 5.8 shows that, it is clear that majority of the respondents (68%) has not separate sleeping room, whereas, 32 percent separate. Among females only 36.36 percent have their separate room for living/sleeping to stay for night. The labourers, who do not have separate living room, stay either in common living room or inside the hotel's dining hall.

5.3.4 Future Ambition

Children are called the future of the nations. But most of the respondent found unanswered about their future during the study. Since, they have made no future plan in their mind. They depend on fate and move by their fate and never find their plan come true. So, they are unanswered.

Box4: Join Alternate Work

Krishan Paudel 15 years old is from Palpa District. His mother has already died and only father is alive. He has been working in Khaja Ghar since 2 years. He works cooking, dish washing, servicing still morning to until in the evening but he got a low salary Rs. 1000/- per month that's why he was thinking that to do another work.

Table 5.9

Distribution of Child Labourers by their Future Ambition

Ambition	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Go back to home	6	14.28	7	21.21	13	17.33
Hotels Owners	6	14.28	6	18.18	12	16.0
Self/Good Cook	26	61.90	16	48.49	42	56.0
Don't Know	4	9.53	4	12.12	8	10.67
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 5.9 shows that 17.33 percent of children wants to go back to home . Another 16 percent want to continue this work. Among them majority (56%) want to join the alternate work where they can earn some more money and can work with more facilities. Another 10.67 percent do not know that they will be in the future.

Almost all the child labours carry at least one vision what he/she should like to be in future. Ambition depends on the environment where they are staying. Therefore, neither can they give actual and concrete vision nor they can isolate themselves. This is why; they never carry any great ambition. This vision given by the small and less developed mind of child labour having no education shows that they are not getting proper environment.

5.3.5 Knowledge of Child Rights

Nowadays Nepal also concerns the right of child. It is the main issue in present days. Many NGOs/INGOs give more concern about child right. Many law and plan have been made about child rights.

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

Table 5.10

Distribution of Child Labourers by Knowledge of Child Rights

Knowledge	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	20	47.62	16	48.48	36	48.0
No	22	52.38	17	51.52	39	52.0
Total	42	100	33	100	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 5.10 table shows that 48 percent child labourers reported that they have knowledge about child rights and 52 percent reported they did not know about child rights. The highest 52.38 boys reported that they did not know about child right and 48.48 percent girls reported that they have knowledge about the child rights 51.52 percent girls did not know about child rights.

5.3.6 NGOs/INGOs Provided Services

In Nepal, many NGOs and INGOs are working for children. But few of them are worked to provide the services for the children.

Table 5.11

Distribution of Child Labourers by Sex According to Service

Social Services	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	23	54.76	21	63.63	44	58.67
No	19	45.23	12	36.37	31	41.33
Total	42	100.0	33	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field survey-2012

Table 5.11 shows that 58.67 percent of child labourers reported that NGO/INGOs have provided service to them but 41.33 percent reported does not provide any services. 54.76 percent boys and 63.63 percent girls said NGOs/INGOs provide them services.

CHAPTER-VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

The existence of child labor is not a new phenomenon. Children are found to engage in almost all the sectors of employment. In Nepal, poverty, illiteracy, unhealthy and unemployment are the prevailing characteristics which are effecting each and every sectors of human lives including child, where children are forced to work and there is virtually no sector in which children are not employed. Child labor is thus a result of poverty, illiteracy, parent's ignorance and social injustice. Economically weak people employ children to work in order to support the family. From such kind of involvement, not only they have been deprived of basic necessities but also suffered from abuse, exploitation, neglect, humiliation and disease and as a result they miss their normal childhood. However, this study is based on child laborers employed in hotels and restaurants of Pokhara, one of the major areas of child labor but there have been few researches and studies in this field. So, this study is expected for the great importance in the context of selected study area.

This study is based on child labor engaged in hotel/restaurants and tea shops of pokhara-8. So this study has a great importance to all those who are interested in child labor engaged in hotel/restaurant and tea shop child laborers of the study area.

The study mainly describes the socio-economic condition, working condition and health condition of Hotel/Restaurant child laborers. This study is also tries to find out the causes of being child labor. Both primary and secondary data have been used and various research techniques, interview, observation and case studies are also applied to collect the required data for the study in field survey. This study based on sample interview of (75) Hotel/Restaurant child laborers up to the age of 16 on the basis of purposive sampling.

6.2 Major Finding of the Study

The major findings of this study are summarized as follows.

- J Out of (75) Hotel/Restaurant child laborers interviewed, 56 percent are boys and 44 percent are girls. Data shows Hotel/Restaurant child laborers in their respective age and sex, selected with more boys than girls.
- J Majority of child labourers were coming from migration.
- J Majority of the children are from different districts.
- J Most of the child labourers 69.33 percent are Hindu, 16 percent are Buddhist, 9.33 percent are Christen and 5.33 percent are Muslim.
- J A large number of the children are deprived of the right to education. Out of total (75) respondent 33 percent children are illiterate and rests of others 84 percent are literate. Among the literate children 77.77 percent are from up to primary and 22.22 percent were from up to lower secondary. During the survey period, no one was studying at school.
- J Out of total child laborers visited, 54.66 percent have the family size 5-8, 21.33 percent have less than 5 family sizes and 24percent have 8 or above family size.
- J Main occupation of 37.33 percent respondents is agriculture. 25.33 percent are wage labors and 8 percent are service and 24 percent do business. As stated by respondent some father or mother of child laborers do other work 5.33 percent.
- J The study explores that 20 percent respondents' family income is just sufficient. As reported by the respondents 74 percent children's family income is not sufficient and 5.33percent do not know what the level of their families is.
- J It is found that the main reason for leaving home is because of their family poverty that accounts for 60%. This is followed by the advice

of friends 13.33% expecting better life 12% search for job 10.66% and 4% others.

- J More than 37 percent Hotel/Restaurant child laborers work 10 to 12 hours per day. This is followed by 40 percent working more than 12 hours and 22.66 percent 6 to 10 hours a day.
- J Large number of the children aim to join alternate work, 17.33 percent wants to go back to home, 16 percent wants to continue the work and only 10.67 percent followed by aimless.
- J About 48.0 percent hotels restaurants child laborers reported that they know about the child rights, 52 percent reported that they don't know about it.
- J More than 58.0 percent hotels restaurants child laborers reported that I/NGOs are providing the social service.

6.3 Conclusions

The extreme household poverty is the leading cause of child labor in general and Hotel/Restaurant child laborers in particular. However, other factors like large family size, lack of schooling facility, process of modernization, migration, family disharmony, lack of proper love and care etc. contribute children to enter into labor market from their early age.

The present study shows child laborers in Hotel/Restaurant working under hazardous and exploitative condition as well as unhealthy working environment. As the study explored, a majority of children have preferred, work over education because they failed to distinguish between the two. This is where awareness has failed on the other hand; it was found that, children have to support their family due to the poor economic condition. As a result, they have to leave school or they cannot go to study.

Children have to do all kinds of work in hotels and restaurants like cooking, cleaning tables, washing pots, serving meal, washing clothes, decorating gardens etc. Most of the workers in this field have to work for more than 12 hours. Some of them have to work as “all times workers” mainly who have to get facility of accommodation. They even have to work in employers' house

for his personal works. Their salary is not fixed. They got that much money, how much the boss wished.

At last it is conducted that the child workers in hotels and restaurants are one of the worst forms of child labor. It is not only the extreme household poverty but also parents' illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, lack of employment opportunities and weak legal enforcement are also the contribution factors for children to be engaged on such labor.

One of the important task is to protect working children from exploitation, abuses, improper influence, illiteracy, ignorance and hazardous condition to develop their physical mental, social and moral development. The ultimate solution to this problem is social awareness.

6.4 Recommendations

On the basis of the analysis of this study, the following recommendations are drawn to formulate and adopt the policies by the government, non-government agencies and individuals if the situation of Hotel/Restaurant child laborers is to be improved or to be protected from hazardous condition.

-) Free vocational and skill development training programs should be lunched in rural areas specially targeting poor families.
-) Generally, children working in hotels and restaurants are working for long hours. But according to children's Act 1992 and other laws, working more than 8 hours is prohibited. So, it is necessary to strictly enforce the existing laws and follow up.
-) Exploitation of a child is crime. Any form of exploitation of child laborers should be strictly treated as mentioned by the law.
-) The present study shows majority of the child laborers come from the illiterate parents. Thus, it needs an urgent awareness program targeting to both parents and employers to protect right of child.
-) The concerned institution should be well organized to take special care and support of the child laborers.

-) Non-governmental organizations, semi-governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations should be mobilized in to safeguard the interests of child laborers.
-) The government should be responsible for the establishment of rehabilitation centers with the co-ordination with NGO/INGOs and educational institutions.

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ANNEX

Child Labors in Hotels and Restaurant of Pokhara

Questionnaire

A. Personal

Name:

Age:

Religion:.....

Home Address:.....

Sex:.....

Caste Group:.....

B. Family Background

1. What is the size and structure of your family?
 - a. Joint/Separate
 - b. No. of members
2. Do you have step father/mother?
3. Sources of Family Income
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Wage Labour
 - c. Service
 - d. Business
 - e. Other
4. Do your parents earn sufficient income for family?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
5. Do you have any family members together in Pokhara?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

If 'Yes' specify.....
6. Why did you leave your home village?
 - a. Advice of friends.

- b. Poor economic condition.
- c. Family trouble.
- d. Expecting better life.
- e. Search for job.
- f. Self will.
- g. Other.

C. Education Status

1. What is your educational status?
 - a. Literate b. Illiterate
 If 'yes' specify the classes.....
2. Why did you leave your school?
 - a. Work at home
 - b. Personal will
 - c. Not send by parents
 - d. Other (specify)
3. How did you feel when your friends were going to school?
 - a. Want to go to school
 - b. Jealous
 - c. Nothing
 - d. Other
4. If you are given opportunity to study, do you want to continue?
 - a. Yes b. No

D. Working condition

1. What type of work do you perform?
 - a. Cooking
 - b. Cleaning
 - c. Servicing
 - d. Other
2. Who brought you here in Pokhara?
 - a. Parents
 - b. Relatives
 - c. Friends
 - d. Self will

3. What are the reasons to work?
 - a. Poverty
 - b. Death of earning member
 - c. Other
4. How many hours do you have to work in a day?
5. Do you get holiday (off time)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 If 'No' specify
7. What is your wages/salary per month?
8. Do you send money to your parents?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
9. How is about your living condition?

10. Do you live either with company or alone?

11. What is about toilet and bathing?

12. Do you get salary yourself or other takes it?

E. Health, Food and Shelter

1. Have you ever been sick since working here?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 If 'Yes' specify the nature.....
2. How did you get better?
 - a. Natural treatment
 - b. Hospitalized
 - c. Consulted with doctor
 - d. As it is
3. How do you arrange your shelter?

5. Is your shelter well ventilated?

6. How do you manage food?
.....
7. How many times do you can eat?
 - a. One time in a day
 - b. Two times in a day
 - c. Three times in a day
8. What are the commonly eaten foods?
.....

F. Social Relation

1. Do you face any problem while staying here?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
2. Does your master/mistress treat you badly?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 If 'Yes' specify
3. Does your boss allow you to go home?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
4. How often do you visit your home village in a year?
 - a. One time
 - b. Two times
 - c. Other
5. How often your parents come to see you?
.....

G. Attitude towards Job

1. Are you happy that you work here?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
2. Would you like to leave your work?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 If 'Yes' what do you want to do?
 - a. Go back to home
 - b. Join alternate
 - c. Study
 - d. Other

3. What is your future ambition?
-----.
4. Where do you use your income?
 - a. Food
 - b. Cloth
 - c. Entertainment
 - d. Save
 - e. Other
5. Do you know any organization about work for the betterment of child labor?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No