

**Child Labour's Condition in Restaurant, Hotel
and
Tea Shops**

**Case Study of Khandbari municipality,
Sankhuwasava, Nepal**

**A Thesis Submitted to:
The Central Department of Rural Development,
Tribhuvan University,
in Partial fulfillment of the requirement for the
Degree of the Master of Arts (M.A.)
in
Rural Development**

By

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Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled '**Child Labour's Condition in Restaurant, Hotel and Tea Shops a Case Study of Khandbari municipality, Sankhuwasava District, Nepal**' submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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Recommendation Letter

The Thesis entitled '**Child Labour's Condition in Restaurant, Hotel and Tea Shops a Case Study of Khandbari municipality, Sankhuwasava District, Nepal**' has prepared by **Mrs. Yangdu Sherpa** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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Approval Letter

The Thesis entitled **Child Labour's Condition in Restaurant, Hotel and Tea Shops a Case Study of Khandbari municipality, Sankhuwasava District, Nepal'** Submitted by **Mrs. Yangdu Sherpa** for the Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for the Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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Acknowledgements

I am highly grateful to Prof. Prem Sharma Ph D. a for his supervision, guidance and encouragement for the preparation of this report.

I would like to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to Prof. Prem Sharma Ph.D Head of the Department, who encouraged and supported the research work.

I would also like to express my due appreciation to the District Development Committees, Sankhuwasabha, Khandbari Municipality, Sankhuwasabha and other related NGO/INGOs officials for providing me the materials and valuable co-operation for the research work. I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the respondents of the interview, for their support and co-operation.

My special thanks go to Mr. Dawa Sherpa, Mr. Amar Karki, Ms. Menuka Shrestha, Mrs. Uma Shrestha and Mrs. Shusila Thapaliya DDCs and Khandbari Municipality Staffs in Sankhuwasabha District and to all my colleagues who directly or indirectly helped me to complete this report. I am also grateful to Mrs. Saraswati Bhattarai for her inputs.

Finally, a note of gratitude to my Husband Mr. Kushang Sherpa for his co-operation, encouragement and thanks from the bottom of my heart to my dear daughters Dijen Sherpa, Lucky Sherpa and Mingma sherpa for her patience, understanding during my study and report writing. This report would have never been completed without their support.

Mrs. Yangdu Sherpa

**Khandbari,
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Abstract

The research reflects the Child Labour's Condition in Restaurant, Hotel and Tea Shops a Case Study of Khandbari municipality, Sankhuwasava District, Nepal'. In Nepal Children are facing various problems due to the backwardness. 'Poverty' and 'illiteracy' are the main causes of 'child labor' in Nepal. Generally, Child laborers are those who are below 14 years of age, engaged in different physical activities without desired level of facilities, working long hours, getting low wages and losing opportunity of their physical and mental development.

This study is basically in descriptive and analytical form. For the completion of this study both primary and secondary data have been used. The primary data were collected from scheduled interview, observation and key informant interview from 30 respondents selected from simple random sampling under the probability sampling. The secondary data were collected from different books, reports, articles, study reports of individuals and from web sites of different offices. The collected data were edited, coded, and tabulated and these were analyzed by using computer application soft-wares.

A child who is first setting foot in an urban area is most likely to gain easy employment in roadside restaurants, hotel and tea shops. 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. Child labor is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country..

Poverty is obviously one of the push factors of child exploitation but there are many other pull factors, which contribute for the continuity of poverty, hunger and starvation. Because of the unaware society people give birth to many children then they can take care or the parent break which lead the children to drop out to live on their own, which ultimately push children to work on their early age for their food.

The poverty is the leading cause of child labor in general. However, other factors like inequality to resources, large family size, illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, dysfunctional families also contribute children to enter into labors market at their early

age. Also 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 school.

At last, it is concluded that the child workers in hotels and restaurants are one of the worst forms of child labor. It is not only the poverty but also parent illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, lack of employment opportunities and weak legal enforcement are also the contributing factors for children to be engaged on such labor. The necessity of today is, to protect working children from exploitation abuses, improper influence, illiteracy, ignorance and hazardous condition to develop their physical mental, social and moral development.

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Abbreviation/Acronyms

ILO	-	International Labour Organization
CRC	-	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CWIN	-	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre
UN	-	United Nation
NGO	-	Non - Governmental Organization
INGO	-	International Non - Governmental Organization
UNICEF	-	United Nation International Children's Emergency
Fund		
CBS	-	Center Bureau of Statistic
CDPS	-	Central Department of Population Studies
WHO	-	World Health Organization
DDC	-	District Development Committee
GoN	-	Government of Nepal
HH	-	Households
HRD	-	Human Resource Development
LDO	-	Local Development Officer
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
UNDP	-	United Nations Development programme
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
HDI	-	Human Development Index
NPC	-	National Planning Commition

CHAPTER-ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Today's Children are the future of the nation. So, they should get ample opportunity to develop themselves physically as well as mentally. Childhood is the most important age to human development. In this age, they will be able to develop themselves physically and mentally. So, in this context if the children become laborers without sufficient facilities, then they cannot develop themselves properly that is they cannot develop mentally and physically. Children are innocent, faultless and symbol of creativity. But in our society, the proper environment for them is not available in which they could grow happily rather they are illiterate and exploited by bourgeois people. In Nepal Children are facing various problems due to the backwardness. 'Poverty' and 'illiteracy' are the main causes of 'child labor' in Nepal. Generally, Child laborers are those who are below 14 years of age, engaged in different physical activities without desired level of facilities, working long hours, getting low wages and losing opportunity of their physical and mental development.

The task of defining child labor is not that simple. It is because; it encompasses three components, 'child', 'work' and 'labor'. According to Oxford Dictionary of English language the word 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".

The definition of child labor constitute and act what children between the age of 5 and below 14 years are directly or indirectly force to work at home or out side 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 United Nations 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.

A child who is first setting foot in an urban area is most likely to gain easy employment in roadside restaurants, hotels and tea shops. 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. Child labor is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country. This is also regarded as a consequence of the feudal land holding system, which is still a bitter reality of the third world countries. Thus the child labor is the cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world.



Poverty is obviously one of the push factors of child exploitation but there are many other pull factors, which contribute to the continuity of poverty, hunger and starvation. Because of the unaware society people give birth to many children then they can take care or the parent breaks which lead the children to drop out to live on their own, which ultimately push children to work on their early age for their food. Nepal is in the initial stage of development, which has not been decentralized, but it is centralized in the main cities. Most of the job opportunities are in the cities mainly at the capital. So, migration of unemployed people, children as well as adults, is increasing towards cities day by day for the sake of employment opportunities. According to the research conducted by CWIN in 2000 a large number of children between the ages of 5-17 years are migrating to Dharan, Itahari, Biratnagar, Kathmandu and other cities. The majority is aged between 13-14 followed by those between 15-16 and 10-12 years. The majority of child migrants are born in surrounding districts, which is followed by Terai, irrespective of development regions, then by hills far from Kathmandu Valley. Almost 90.4 percent of the migrant child workers are born in rural areas whereas 9.6 percent in the urban areas. (CWIN, 2000)

UN had declared the year 1979 as International Children Year. Following this declaration, many NGOs have started to work in the field of child labor. The growing numbers of NGOs, working in this field indicate the seriousness of this problem. But unfortunately only a little has been done up to now. It is because there is always a large

gap between the plan and planning of the institutions. Even though many institutions and individuals have tried to reduce the problem of child labor but the problem, at least in the developing countries is increasing rapidly.

Most of the children, who are deprived of their fundamental right to survival and protection are abused and exploited in the daily life. Many NGOs, INGOs and social organizations are working in the field of child labor. International labor organization (ILO) from the very beginning of its establishment has been working in the field against child labor in collaboration with other INGOs and NGOs. The ILO is not against all kinds of child works but it is against on those types of works which deprives the children from education and social rights and which are harmful to their physical development. The ILO is against all kinds of works that can affect children's morality, such as prostitution or their dignity, forced labor and debt bondage, which is still very recurrent, is southern Asia (ILO, 1993).

The INGOs and NGOs working in the child sector are some time not very honest in them; they make unrealistic programs, reports or implement programs not very realistic and reached to the real target group. Policy makers, especially those from the ministries of labor, education, culture and social welfare and health have on several occasions expressed their serious concern about the situation of children in general and the problem of child labor in particular.

Every year hundreds of children leave their homes and migrate to urban areas, because of curiosity and unfavorable economic conditions at home. They often work at Hotel/Restaurant, industries, repairing shoes in the street, as household servant, bus/tempo conductor and so on. The Hotel and Restaurant employed children have no other alternatives, and they stay there as long as the owner wishes. They always have to work from early morning to late night. They do not have chance to enjoy or even get holiday. Child labor is not only the problem of Nepal, but it is universal and one of the serious problems of the world and it is increasing day by day. This study attempts to find out the present condition of child labor and trace out the socio-economic conditions of the child laborers in hotels and restaurants.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labor is a controversial and emotional issue. It is also a complex and challenging one. The thoughtful and comprehensive approaches require that solutions must be guided in the best interest of the child and by a commitment to children's human rights, as enshrined in the convention on the rights of the child. 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 expression and freedom from exploitative work. The most popular field among the child workers in Kathmandu is hotel boy which is popularly known as hotel "Kanchha" (CWIN 1987). The word hotel Kanchha is a popularly used for those working children of hotel, restaurant, bar and tea shops. According to the survey the average age of these working children ranges between 7-14 years (CWIN 1987:12). Generally they are from the poor economic background. They are the children either of homeless and landless people.

In Nepal, there is an increasing trend of shifting child labor from rural to urban areas and from agriculture to non-agriculture sector. Generally child labor in hotels and restaurants can be viewed as a normal phenomenon in Nepal, but a serious social problem it is because the child laborers working in the hotels and restaurants are at the top of facing problems. Some of the problems they face frequently are as follows:

- ❖ Devoid of gaining fundamental requirements
- ❖ job insecurity
- ❖ long and uncertain working hours
- ❖ low wages
- ❖ no holiday
- ❖ uncertain future

Hotels/restaurants, teashops, mom shops and sweet shops are some of the main sectors where the job opportunities have been comparatively more than other sectors and children prefer to work in such sectors because they usually get food to eat there. Most of the children working in such sectors have to serve the customers, cutting vegetables with dangerous tools, cooking smoky kitchen, cleaning tables, collect the plates and soon.

They are paid very minimum wages labor works more than 12 hours without any rest exhausting, them physically, mentally, with minimum levels of nutrients and deprived of education and other facilities.

Several Studies have been conducted about child laborers in various sectors, but there are only a few studies in connection to child laborers working in hotels and restaurants. So, it is now time to understand the present situation and clearly recognize the problem of child laborers working in hotels and restaurants.

The present case study in hotel/restaurants is guided by following research questions:

- ❖ From which socio-economic background do the child workers come from?
- ❖ What is the root cause of child laborers?
- ❖ What are the problems faced by the child laborers?
- ❖ What is the existing situation of child labor working in hotel /restaurants?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The overall objective of the study is to find out the hidden facts and realities of the child laborers employed in hotels, teashops and restaurants of Khandbari Municipality. The specific objectives of this study are:

- I. To assess the socio-economic condition of child laborers who are engaged in hotel, restaurant and Tea shops;
- II. To identify the root causes of child labor;
- III. To study the present working condition of child laborers;
- IV. To analyze the disparities in the child labor between boys and girls;

1.4 Significance of the Study

Child labor in hotels, restaurants and teashops is one of the major fields of employment for children in Nepal. Children are found working in teashops, restaurants and hotels in both urban and rural areas. As Khandbari is one of the small city but child laborers are found to be more. The magnitude and incidence of child labor is quite large in Nepal and is increasing rapidly owing to a lack of authentic and comprehensive research studies, due to which are several contradictory information or flown. But there are very few

studies on child labor in hotels, teashops and restaurants. Therefore, this study will be significant in different ways such as to develop meaningful action program and to implement for the awareness of child rights and elimination of hazardous forms of child labor by Governmental, Non-Governmental organizations and civil society.

Thus, the study is expected to help to manage the existing situation, to draw the root causes of child labor as well as to reduce the size of child labor in this sector. It might be helpful to the national international organization and others who are interested to know about this field. This study is except to provide accurate information on child labor.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

It is the study of a specific selected area. Since the study was carried out of 30 Child laborers of Khandbari municipality of Sankhuwasabha district, the output of the study may not cover the national figure. This study has been centralized on economic activities as well on gender balance done under child labor in the Khandbari Municipality. There are some limitations of the study such as:

- a) This study is confined only to Child labor of Khandbari municipality.
- b) The findings of the study may not be generalized to other such organization.
- c) The study has been conducted within given time frame and financial limitations.
- d) Different types of statistical tools make the research study more accurate and reliable but limited statistical tools are used for the purpose of the study.
- e) Economic impact carries the different aspects of life of the child labor but limited economic aspects are tried to explore incorporating Socio-economic impacts of Child labor.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into seven chapters. The introductory part incorporates background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study.

The Chapter second incorporates review of literature within that theoretical review and review on previous study is mentioned. The third chapter consist research methods where research design, rationale for the selection of study area, data collection methods and tools, universe and sampling, and analysis of data have been mentioned.

The fourth chapter presents the profile of study area and its people, which are followed by the socio economic profile of the respondents in the fifth chapter. The systematic presentation and analysis of data collected by the vigorous research work through primary and secondary sources is done in the chapter six.

The summary and conclusion of the study is presented along with the recommendations and suggestions in the final or seventh chapter of this study.

CHAPTER -TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 General Review

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

The issues of child labor are quite critical and are gaining new dimensions in recent days. Despite this fact, there are a few empirical and comprehensive studies conducted on this issue. Some of them have been reviewed below. This review has been divided into four parts.

A child is defined who are less than 16 years of age. The child laborer is defined as the children between the ages of 5 to under 16 years are directly or indirectly force to work at home or outside it.

2.2 Review on Previous Studies

Chemical, Physical, Biological and Psychological hazards are often found in the workplaces causing irreversible damage to children's psychological development for their adult lives (ILO, 1998). In practice socio-economic conditions of the large majority of the children of today's developing countries are very target. They have been the victim of the prevailing social economic and political systems that exploit and suppress them in many instances, children are seem as a source of cheap labor force, ILO's children between the ages of 5-14 are working in developing countries (Suwal, 2002).

Child labor is the most common phenomena which is a consequence of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the country. The position of child labor in Nepal is also similar to other developing countries, where children work in occupations unattractive to adults, wages are low and workers rights are not recognized.

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 unfoldment 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, 1993).

Statistics on child labors are elusive not only because of the special and practical difficulties involved in the design and implementation of child surveys but also because of differences in perception about what constitutes a child, or child work, or child labor. Even so, the evidence reveals a problem found throughout the world, and especially in Africa, Asia and Latin American. Asia has the largest number of child workers. Africa has the highest incidence between 5 and 14 years, child labor also exists in many developing countries, industrialized countries and is emerging in many East European and Asian countries which are in transition to a market economy (ILO, 1996).

According to ILO (1996) the main factors contributing to child labor have been identified to be:

- ❖ poverty
- ❖ social customs, values and attitude
- ❖ illiteracy of parents
- ❖ lack of access to education for children
- ❖ agrarian relations
- ❖ migration from rural areas to urban areas
- ❖ Family disharmony and diminishing family support

Trafficking of girls within the country and across the border and inadequate enforcement of labor and criminal law

ILO Regional Department for Asia and Pacific discusses an effect of globalization and structural change. Research shows that globalization and economic liberalization have led

to increased emphasis on efficiency. Modernization and market integration have negative consequences also; rural poverty, migration, liberalization, regional inequalities consumerism and diminishing family and support and community cohesion. These have modified the overall pattern of child employment (ILO, 1997).

Child labor is a political as well as a social problem. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country. The adoption of new laws and policies only cannot present the child labor problem unless society as a whole is mobilized is an important device for building awareness and brining about positive change. Child laborers; parents; students; teachers; trade unionists; employer social workers and people of all walks of life should be influence and protection of working children in society. There is an increasing awareness in society about the exploitation of working children and causes of exploitation are being exposed. However, the government mechanism to regulate the prevention of child labor exploitation is not effective (CWIN, 2003).

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 whom 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).

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 education which tends to run away for their home and enter into the market and become hotel/restaurant laborers, rag-pickers

etc. because they have not any other alternatives and work for their family livelihood (CWIN, 2001).

2.2.1 Situation of child labor in Nepal

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

Situation analysis of child labor in Nepal conducted by UNICEF (ROSA) discussed that child labor is a wide spread phenomenon in Nepal. In fact due to economic stagnation such as drought and disease, internal conflict and wars, as well as structural adjustment policy implication, child labor has much of the third world countries. More and more children are being pushed into the labor market as a part of family survival strategy. Indeed in terms of the size of the population involved, child labors is probably the issue that involves the largest numbers of children worldwide (UNICEF, 1997).

Pradhan and Sainju conducted a research on "Urban child labor in Nepal: Realities and Challenges". In this work they have compiled situation of child laborers in various fields. They have studied on children working as rag-pickers, hotel Kanchha, street children, shoes shining boys of Kathmandu, child workers of Kathmandu valley. They maintain that Nepal's children are the most deprived victims of social, economic, cultural and political system that exploit them. Their most basic needs food shelter, clothing, education security are denied to them. They again argue that the condition of children, particularly who work as "Gothalo" at a land lord's house and "Kanchha" in urban restaurants, is extremely oppressed and exploited (CWIN, 1988).

Child labor in Nepal contends the exploitative form of child labor in Nepal. The report argues the child labor is consequence of the feudal land holding system, which is still a bitter reality of many third world countries (ILO/IPEC, 1996).

Chiranjibi Nepal conducted a survey on child labor in Nepal: The objectives of carrying out the study on existence of child labor understanding employment structure and working condition of child laborers and examining employers attitudes towards child labor to deduce viable areas of intervention along with suitable recommendation, a study

was carried out on the child labor situation in Nepal taking one enterprise each from all development regions of Nepal (Nepal, 1998). The study has concluded that:

- ❖ A majority of child laborers are employed on daily wage basis.
- ❖ Majority of the family members generating child laborers are illiterate and have a very low income.
- ❖ The child laborers work for exceptionally long hours at a very low wage rate and under adverse working condition.

Sattar enlisted different types of working children in Nepal under 10 main headings: Agriculture, cottage industries, manufacture, plantation, domestic, catering selling, manual labor, sexual exploitation and street children. It is recognized that no labor market is completely free from child labor exploitation in Nepal. The major portion of child labor in Nepal is involved in the agriculture sector (Sattar, 1993).

According to various different researches undertaken by Central Bureau of Statistic (CBS), Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) and International Labor Organization (ILO), the total number of working children between 5 to 14 years is 2.6 million (254,96,000) of which the economically active children number 278,000 are revealed by the rapid assessment of the worst forms of child labor. This assessment showed that the worse seven areas defined by the ILO such as trafficking in children in commercial sexual exploitation, rag-picking, child porter, child labor in carpet factories, domestic child labor, bonded child labor, children in mines and porter children, the number is 127,000. Out of these children, 37 percentages are illiterate and 63 percentages of these children come from landless families (CWIN, 2002).

2.2.2 Child Labor in Hotel and Restaurant

Child labor (Hotel/Restaurant) is one of the major fields 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, when children migrate from a rural village the first option is often work in a restaurant where at least two meals a day can be secured if little else.

The restaurant and teashop work is one of the most visible and hazardous forms of child labor. According to the report, there are more than 20,000 registered and non-registered teashops and restaurants in Nepal employing more than 71,000 child workers through out the country. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable condition suffering, unhygienic working environments and long working hours at low pay (CONCERN, 2003).

CWIN, researchers estimated that there were 7,615 restaurants, bars, hotels and lodges in Kathmandu at the beginning of 1989 of 9,540 workers in these places, 7665 were children. Hotel and restaurant owners take advantage of this cheap source of labor carrying little for the wellbeing of their young workers. They frequently maltreat the Kanchha and often force them to serve in their households as well as in their business (CWIN, 2002).

A child first setting foot in an urban area is most likely to gain easy employment in a 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 often other than working whatever job they can lay their hands on (CONCERN, 2003).

2.2.3 Nepali legislation on child labor

Many laws regarding child labor have been formulated in Nepal. Most leading are:

The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 1990: Article 11 of the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal (1990) not only guarantees equality to all citizens and equal protection of the law to all persons, but it also requires that the state make advancement of children.

The labor Act 1992:

- ❖ Prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age.
- ❖ Essentially prohibits night and early morning shifts for minor (from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.).
- ❖ Provides for initial checkup and medical treatment of employees.

The children's Act 1992:

- ❖ This Act institutes legal provisions in order to protect the rights and interest of children and also allows for this physical, mental and intellectual development.
- ❖ Prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14.
- ❖ Prohibits the employment of minors aged 14 and 16 for more than six hours per day and more than 36 hours per week.
- ❖ Prohibits the employment of children in work that is likely to be harmful to health or hazardous to life.

World summit for children (1990) was held at the UN Head Quarters in New York in 1990. The world summit for children adopted a declaration on the survival, protection and development of children, Nepal, ratified the declaration and resolved to "Work" of the special protection of working children and of the abolition of child labor.

In these context the study attempts to highlight the root cause and socio-economic condition of child laborers .

CHAPTER –THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter deals with the procedures adopted for the present study. This chapter describes research design; Selection of the study area; nature and source of data sample size; tools of data collection (interview, observation and case study) and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive and analytical design of research has been used in the research. The analysis of the study area is presented descriptively. In this design, socio-economic profile, working conditions and environment, income status, health and nutrition status of the respondents are explored, analyzed and described. So the initiation has been taken to include both qualitative and quantitative data and statistics in the research.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

Both qualitative and quantitative, and primary and secondary data have been collected for the study. The primary data have been collected by observation and interview with the selected household members. Secondary data have been gathered from various published and unpublished relevant books and references, journals from relevant institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations and related web sites from internet.

3.3 Universe/Population of the study

It is not possible to cover all children working in hotels, restaurants and tea shops of Khandbari Municipality. There are almost 286 hotels, restaurants and tea shops are registered in the district. So, In this study data were collected by using lottery system of random sampling techniques among child labor working in Hotel, Restaurant and Tea shops of Khandbari Municipality. 30 child (15 boys and 15 girls) laborers have been involved for the research with equal ratio of the sankhuwasabha district.

3.4 Data Collection Methods and Tools

Both primary and secondary data have been collected for the study. The primary data have been collected by interviewing with the selected child laborers. Secondary data have been gathered from various published and unpublished relevant books and references, journals from relevant institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations and related web sites from Internet. The Following methods were used to collect data:

3.4.1 Survey Design

Survey was used to get detail information about child labor employed in hotel/restaurants. It has been keep in mind that the target of the Interview schedule was to obtain the personal identification and family characteristics, caste, sex, age, nature and hardship at work, experience, saving, expenditure, health attitude towards work and future aspirations.

3.4.2 Observation

This is also an essential instrument to recognize the situation clearly and deeply. In this method the researcher has observed his/her working condition, physical appearance, clothing, behavior of the employers and even the food as well. Observation method helped to find reality between doing, saying and working situation of Hotel/Restaurant child labours.

3.4.3 Key Informant Interview

Six Hotels owners (3 from Khandbari bazaar and other places from sankhuwasava district) were interviewed using checklist. The checklist consisted of information on socio-economic Status of Child labours.

3.5 Data Processing Methods

The collected data were edited, coded and tabulated in the spread sheet by using excel program of computer. After doing this, the qualitative data were presented in paragraphs and quantitative data were presented in tables.

3.6 Methods of Analysis

Besides data collection, success of research study depends on the effective analysis of data and its presentation. Hence the collected data have been presented in tabulated form. Data obtained in numeric form have been presented with number and its percentage forming a table which gives the comparative picture of the reality and data which were not obtained in numeric form have been presented in descriptive way.

CHAPTER-FOUR

THE PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

In this chapter an attempt has been made to describe the geographical, socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the child labour covered by this study. As mentioned above, Khandbari municipality of Sankhuwasava district has been selected as a case for the present study. In view of this, a brief introduction of the study area and the description of the sample characteristics have been presented.

4.1 Profile of Sankhuwasabha District.

Sankhuwasabha district lies in the North and Eastern part of Nepal which is located in between the latitude 27°06' to 27°55' north and longitude 86°57' to 87°40' east and elevation ranges from 300 meters (Piluwa-Arun Dovan) to 8463 meters (Mt. Makalu) and total area of the district is 3468.17 Square kilometers. The study area Khandbari Municipality situated in the central part of Sankhuwasabha district. Sankhuwasabha District has 2 Election Area, 3 Municipality, 11 Ilaka, 25 VDCs and Total No. of Wards 270. The total no. of Population of the Sankhuwasava District is 158742. According to the DDC profile 2072, The Khandbari municipality is an administrative and commercial center and khandbari Municipality is divided in to thirteen wards. Sankhuwasabha district has been Biodiversity. Its remote and mountain district.



There are many hotel/restaurant and tea shops. So, the study focuses to find out the child labours condition where most of the child labours are working. The selection of the study area is child labours who are working in hotel/restaurant and tea shops in Khandbari Municipality. Lots of child laborers are working in Hotels/Restaurants and tea shops of khandbari municipality but till date nobody has made it a research area to carry out a study on Child labourer's condition. Sankhuwasabha district has been selected as the study area to find out the socio-economic condition and root cause of child laborer's.

This chapter deals with the finding of the socio-economic condition and root cause of (15 boys and 15 girls) 30 child laborers working in Hotels, Restaurants and Tea Shops of Khandbari municipality.

4.1.1 Population Status of DDC

There are total no. of family 34624, in the DDC. The total Population of the DDC is 158742 comprising of 83517 female population and 75225 male population. Population increase rate is -0.03 percent, average family size is 4.58, gender ratio is 90.07 and population density is 45.62 in the DDC. The population status of the Sankhuwasabha District is illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.1: Population Status of Sankhuwasabha District

Desc- ription	Total No. of Family	Total No. of Population	Male	Female	Average No. of Family	Gen- der Ratio	Popul- ation Density	Annual Increa- se rate
2058	30766	159203	77853	81350	5.17	95.70	45.45	1.15
2068	34624	158742	75225	83517	4.58	90.07	45.62	-0.03
2068 Nepal	54,27,3 02	2,64,94,50 4	1,28,49 ,041	1,36,45 ,463	4.88	94.2	180	1.35

Source: *District Profile of Sankhuwasabha, 2072*

4.1.2 Special Indicators of DDC

The literacy status of Sankhuwasabha District is 69.38 percent (male 77.47 percent female 62.20 Percent). The poverty status is 21 percent in DDC. The special Indicators of the Sankhuwasabha District is illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.2: Special Indicators of Sankhuwasabha District

Descriptions	Percent	Source of Statistics
Poverty Status	21	CBS, 2068
Population having access to managed toilet facilities.	80.27	District Drinking Water and Sanitation Office, Sankhuwasabha.
Population having access to drinking water.	84.27	District Drinking Water and Sanitation Office, Sankhuwasabha.
Agriculture Land	94.71	District Agriculture Development Office, Sankhuwasabha.
Electricity access	46	District electricity office, Sankhuwasabha.
Total literacy	69.38	CBS, 2068
Male literacy	77.47	CBS, 2068
Female literacy	62.20	CBS, 2068

Source: *District Profile of Sankhuwasabha, 2072.*

4.1.3 Status of Per Capita Gross National Income

The Per Capital Gross National Income is illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.3: Per Capita Gross National Income.

S. N.	Area	Per Capita Gross National Income Rs. in '000		
		Nepal	Est. Dev. Region	Sankhuwasabha
1	Agriculture and Forestry	473,270	126,040	4,569
2	Fishing	4,879	1,592	0
3	Mining and Quarrying	6,956	1,108	29

4	Manufacturing	80,531	15,399	134
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	16,001	3,029	25
6	Construction	89,356	17,291	494
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade	179,306	36,438	659
8	Hotels and Restaurants	21,057	3,935	78
9	Transport, Storage and Communications	105,834	16,086	403
10	Financial Intermediation	50,111	6,600	141
11	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	106,236	19,427	936
12	Public Administration and Defense	24,830	4,019	158
13	Education	67,739	7,637	155
14	Health and Social Work	16,992	3,333	80
15	Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities	46947	2267	95
	Total Economy Including Financial Intermediation Service Indirectly Measured (Total Value Added)	1,290,047	264,200	7,955
1	Total Economy at Basic Price (Total Value Added)	1248482	256605	7688
2	GDP at Market Price	1366953	280955	8417
3	Factor Income	7549	1831	54
4	GNI	1374503	282785	8471
5	Population	26494504	5811555	158742
6	Per Capita Income Rs. At market price	51879	48659	53364
7	Per Capita Income, \$	718	673	738
8	Per Capita Income, PPP\$	1160	1088	1193

Source: *Human Development Report 2014*

National Planning Commission.

4.1.4 Status of Labour Productivity

The Labour Productivity is illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.4: Status of Labour Productivity

S.N.	Area	Nepal	Est. Dev. Region	Sankhuwasabha
1	Economically active population	10,570,708	2,406,027.8	89,077
2	GDP (Value Added) Rs. in million	1,248,482	256,604.8	7,688
3	Labour Productivity (in Rs.)	118,108	1,631,012.5	86,305
4	Labour Productivity Relative to National Average	100	1381.1	73.1
5	Labour Productivity Relative to Kathmandu	-	509.6	27

Source: *Human Development Report 2014*

National Planning Commission.

4.1.5 Values of the Human Development Index (HDI) and Related Indexes

Values of the Human Development Index (HDI) and Related Indexes in the following table.

Table 4.5: Values of the Human Development Index (HDI) and Related Indexes

Area		Nepal		Est. Dev. Region	Sankhuwasabha
Population		Female	13645463	3021072	83517
		Male	12849041	2790483	75225
		Total	26494504	5811555	158742
Health	Life Expectancy	Value	68.8	69.02	68.42
		Index	0.73	0.734	0.724
Education	Adult Literacy	Value	59.57	60.72	63.16
		Index	0.596	0.607	0.632
	Mean Years of Schooling	Value	3.9	3.99	3.6
		Index	0.26	0.266	0.24
Income	Per Capita Income (PPP\$)	Value	1160	1088	1193
		Index	0.409	0.398	0.414

HDI	Arithmetic Mean (Old Methodology)	0.541	0.542	0.546
	Geometric mean (New Methodology)	0.490	0.490	0.488

Source: *Human Development Report 2014*

National Planning Commission.

4.2 Caste/ Ethnic Group

Population in the district is 158742. Out of 158742 population, the no. of Chhetri population is 29125, Rai population is 16928, Tamang population is 16574, Brahman-Pahadi population is 8479, Gurung population is 8623, Limbu population is 8682, Kulung population is 9755 and Sherpa population is 9257 which are 18.35 Percent, 10.66 percent, 10.44 percent, 5.34 percent, 5.43 percent, 5.47 percent, 6.15 percent & 5.83 percent of the total populations. In the same way the populations many no. of other which is also shown in table 4.5

Table 4.6: Caste/Ethnic Group in Sankhuwasabha District.

S.N.	Caste/Ethnic	Census Year					
		2058		2068			
		Total Pop.	Percent	Total	Percent	Female	Male
1	Chhetri	30858	19.38	29125	18.35	15414	13711
2	Rai	35708	22.43	16928	10.66	8815	8113
3	Tamang	15030	9.44	16574	10.44	8691	7883
4	Kulung	-	-	9755	6.15	5013	4742
5	Sherpa	8263	5.19	9257	5.83	4793	4464
6	Limbu	7574	4.76	8682	5.47	4593	4089
7	Gurung	9194	5.78	8623	5.43	4620	4003
8	Brahman-pahadi	10451	6.56	8479	5.34	4515	3964
9	Newar	8028	5.04	7537	4.75	3938	3599
10	Kami	6999	4.40	7521	4.74	4059	3462
11	Yakkha	7001	4.40	7189	4.53	3878	3311
12	Magar	5006	3.14	5298	3.34	2793	2505

13	Yamfu	-	-	4262	2.68	2185	2077
14	Bhote	4562	2.87	3488	2.20	1805	1683
15	Damai Dholi	3341	2.10	3479	2.19	1898	1581
16	Mewhang	-	-	2261	1.42	1170	1091
17	Sarki	1761	1.11	2018	1.27	1106	912
18	Sanyasi-Dashnami	1209	0.76	1051	0.66	557	494
19	Loharung	-	-	958	0.60	482	476
20	Kumal	870	0.55	896	0.56	495	401
21	Lhomi	-	-	869	0.55	457	412
22	Gharti Bhujel	858	0.54	850	0.54	461	389
23	Thulung	-	-	658	0.41	322	336
24	Khaling	-	-	463	0.29	247	216
25	Chamling	-	-	332	0.21	177	155
26	Kayastha	11	0.01	206	0.13	95	111
27	Nachhiring	-	-	176	0.11	94	82
28	Majhi	41	0.03	163	0.10	86	77
29	Thakuri	5	0.00	107	0.07	52	55
30	Tharu	118	0.07	104	0.07	23	81
31	Marwadi	6	0.00	83	0.05	45	38
32	Sangpang	-	-	78	0.05	35	43
33	Yadav	39	0.02	76	0.05	22	54
34	Topkegola	-	-	69	0.04	32	37
35	Badi	-	-	64	0.04	39	25
36	Bantawa	-	-	61	0.04	28	33
37	Ghale	-	-	56	0.04	24	32
38	Sunuwar	110	0.07	55	0.03	29	26
39	Bahing	-	-	51	0.03	27	24
40	Hajam Thakur	12	0.01	51	0.03	27	24
41	Musalman	21	0.01	41	0.03	16	25
42	Patarkatta kushbadiya	-	-	35	0.02	19	16
43	Teli	17	0.01	33	0.02	8	25
44	Bote	-	-	32	0.02	16	16

45	Kathbaniya	-	-	27	0.02	15	12
46	Brahman-Tarai	50	0.03	23	0.01	9	14
47	Mali	-	-	21	0.01	11	10
48	Khawas	-	-	21	0.01	10	11
49	Dhandi	-	-	20	0.01	12	8
50	Rajbamshi	7	0.00	15	0.01	5	10
51	Dhanuk	-	-	14	0.01	5	9
52	Chamar Harijan Ram	-	-	13	0.01	9	4
53	Dushadh Paswan Pasi	-	-	13	0.01	4	9
54	Koeri Kushbaha	10	0.01	12	0.01	7	5
55	Kalwar	-	-	12	0.01	3	9
56	Danuwar	-	-	11	0.01	5	6
57	Other dalit	227	0.14	52	0.03	22	30
58	Other tarai	-	-	63	0.04	30	33
59	Others	1816	1.14	331	0.21	177	154
Total		159203	100	158742	100	83517	75225

Source: *District Profile of Sankhuwasabha, 2072.*

4.3 Profile of Study Area

The study area is centralized in Khandbari Municipality of Sankhuwasabha district of Koshi Zone of north-eastern Nepal. Khandbari Municipality has many hotel/restaurant and tea shops where most of the child labours are working. It lies in the northwest part of Matchyapokhari, Diding and Sittalpati VDC. The Khandbari Municipality in west south by Bhojpur District and Arun Nadi and Dhupu VDC and Sava khola in the East south and elevation ranges from 1040 meters. Total area of Khandbari Municipality is 89.25 km². Khandbari Municipality is divided in to thirteen (13) wards. Although there are 13 wards in VDC only ward No. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 & 12 are selected as study area. The location has Many hotel/restaurant and tea shops. So Child Labour are working in this Area.

The Khandbari municipality is an administrative and commercial center. The total households of Khandbari municipality is 6290. Total population of khandbari municipality is 29478. Literacy rate of Khandbari municipality is 74.30 percent. Khandbari municipality has been selected as the study area to find out the socio-economic condition and root cause of child laborer's.

4.3.1 Population Composition

There are 6290 households in Khandbari municipality. The total population of khandbari municipality is 29478. Population increase rate is 1.88 percent in khandbari municipality. Average family no. is 4.5, gender ratio is 94.5, and population density is 188 in Khandbari municipality. The population composition of the municipality is illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.7: Ward-wise Population Distribution of Khandbari municipality.

Ward No.	HH. No.	Total Population
1	1187	4621
2	405	4621
3	671	1731
4	321	2921
5	372	1300
6	161	1642
7	174	684
8	175	745
9	304	829
10	804	3205
11	630	2730
12	420	1685
13	666	2764
Total	6290	29478

Source: *District Profile of Sankhuwasabha, 2072*

CHAPTER-FIVE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE RESPONDENTS

The Khandbari municipality is an administrative and commercial center. The total households of Khandbari municipality is 6290. Total population of khandbari municipality is 29478. Literacy rate of Khandbari municipality is 74.30 percent. Khandbari municipality has been selected as the study area to find out the socio-economic condition and root cause of child laborer's.

5.1 Distribution of the respondents by Age and Sex

The age between 10 to 15 is a critical period for the development of children. They should enjoy every type of facility to develop physically and mentally. But the reality is different. Table 5.1 gives the distribution of child laborers engaged in different Hotels, Restaurants and Teashops under the different age group as well as sex.

Table 5.1: Distribution of the respondents by age and sex

Age (in year)	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
7-9	1	3.33	2	6.67	3	10.00
9-11	1	3.33	3	10.00	4	13.33
11-13	4	13.34	3	10.00	7	23.33
13-15	9	30.00	7	23.33	16	53.34
Total	15	50.00	15	50.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 5.1 shows that the age of child laborers ranges from 7 to 15 years of which 50 percent are boys and 50 percent are Girls. The highest percent of child laborers are found in the age group 13-15 that is 53.34 percent, 30 percent among boys and 23.33 percent among girls. 23.33 percent of the child laborers were aged 11-13 years, 13.33 percent were aged 9-11 years and 10 percent were aged 7-9 years.

The participation of elder children is higher than younger children because they can understand their responsibilities and do not need any guidance.

5.2 Distribution of the respondents by their family Size

Family size is one of the determinants of socio-economic condition and socio-economic condition is the main causes for the size of the family. Families with low economic status normally have higher fertility rates and hence, have big family size. Large family size means more economic burden to the parents which might lead to drive the children to work into the labor market. The family size of child laborer was recorded during the interviews asking them about the total number of family members they have in home. Table 5.2 presents family size of child laborers.

Table 5.2: Distribution of the respondents by their family size

Family Size	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 7	4	13.33	3	10	7	23.33
7-8	7	23.33	5	16.67	12	40
9 -12	4	13.34	7	23.33	11	36.67
Total	15	50.00	15	50.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of the total child laborers, 40 percent have the family size of 7-8, 23.33 percent have less than 7, and 36.67 percent have 9-12 in family size. The table indicates that most of the children are from the bigger family members. Most of the big families have to face 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 of guidance along with education and other facilities from their family and left the home.

5.3 Distribution of the respondents by Family status at home

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization. It is necessary to know about their family background or parental status of them who are involving as a child laborer in hotels, restaurants and tea shops. If mother or father is not

alive or not with them, then the life of children turns downwards. Table - 5.3 presents the parental status of child laborers.

Table 5.3: Distribution of the respondents by Family status at home

Parental Status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Alive	5	33.33	2	13.33	7	23.33
Both Dead	3	20	5	33.33	8	26.67
Father Death	4	26.67	3	20	7	23.33
Mother Death	3	20	5	33.34	8	26.67
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 5.3 shows that majority of them (23.33%) have their both parents alive. 26.67 percent children are from the family whose both parents are dead. 23.33 percent children are without father and 26.67 percent children are without their mother.

Death of parents (Father dead or mother dead) creates domestic violence in the family in which is one of the reasons for driving children out of their home. But this may not be true in all cases as most of the children in this study were from those families which are suffering the problem of feeding and do not have alternative except making their children work as child laborers.

5.4 Occupation of the parents of the Respondents

The carrier development of children also depends upon the occupation of their parents. The occupation determines their personality and carrier. Therefore, the development of the child in every factor is determined by the occupation of parents. Table 5.4 presents the sources of income of parents of the sampled child laborers.

Table 5.4: Occupation of the parents of the Respondents

Source of income	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	6	40	7	46.67	13	43.33
Domestic service and wage labor	3	20	2	13.33	5	16.67
Services	1	6.67	2	13.33	3	10
Others	5	33.33	4	26.67	9	30
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 5.4 shows that the major occupation of the parents of 43.33 percent respondent is agriculture. About 16.67 percent are Domestic service and wages labor, 10 percent do the service, and 30 percent do the other.

Due to agro-based family background with insufficient food and low income occupation, their parents are compelled to send their children to the labor markets or children run away themselves from home to labor market to get better life than at home. After analyzing the parental occupation, it is found that they are involved basically in low income occupation.

5.5 Distribution of the respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Children from different ethnic group were found during the survey. It has a wide diversity of caste/ethnic composition of population. Those children laborers were from 9 different caste/ethnic groups. The caste and ethnic composition of respondent child laborer is presented in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Distribution of the respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tamang	2	13.33	3	20	5	16.66
Chhetri	1	6.67	2	13.33	3	10.00
Brahmin	1	6.67	1	6.67	2	6.67
Sherpa	2	13.33	1	6.67	3	10.00
Magar	3	20	2	13.33	5	16.66
Kami	1	6.67	1	6.67	2	6.67
Gurung	1	6.67	1	6.67	2	6.67
Newar	1	6.67	2	13.33	3	10.00
Rai	3	13.33	2	6.67	5	16.66
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From the survey it is clear that Tamang, Magar and Rai are in majority i.e. 16.66 percent among the total respondent child laborers. 10 percent child laborers are from Chhetri, Sherpa, and Newar community, 6.67 percent are from Brahmin, Kami and Gurung community.

The major caste/ethnic groups are Tamang, Magar, Rai, Chhetri, Sherpa, Newar, Kami, Gurung and Brahmins although some child laborers are found from many other different caste/ethnic groups also.

CHAPTER – SIX

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

6.1 Impact on Literacy Status of the Respondents

Education is the light of children and it is one of the most important fundamental needs of human being. Education is the basic requirement to develop the personality of every individual. Without education nobody can achieve success. So, this study has tried to find out the educational status of respondent child laborers.

Table 6.1 Impact on Literacy Status of the Respondents

Literacy Status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	5	33.33	6	40	11	36.67
Literate	10	66.67	9	60	19	63.33
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00
Up to primary (1-5 class)	6	60	6	66.67	12	63.16
Up to lower secondary class (6-8 class)	4	40	3	33.33	7	36.84
Total	10	100.00	9	100.00	19	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 6.1 shows that majority of the respondent child laborers i.e 63.33 percent are literate and 36.67 percent are illiterate. But all the literate children have discontinued the schooling.

Among the 63.33 percent literate children, 63.16 percent have attained up to primary level of education 36.84 percent have attained up to lower secondary level of education. On the other, 36.67 percent child laborers are illiterate, relatively higher proportions of boys are found in every level of education compared to girls. During the survey period, no one was studying at school.

6.2 Landholding situation of the Respondents

This study was also focused on to find out the land holding situation of the respondent family. Rural poverty and insufficient land holdings for survival are major leading factors for driving children to child laborers.

Table 6.2: Landholding situation of the Respondents

Landholding situation	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sufficient	1	6.67	-	-	1	3.33
Insufficient	14	93.33	15	100.00	29	96.67
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00
If insufficient						
1-3 month sufficient	3	23.08	5	33.33	8	28.57
4-6 month sufficient	6	46.15	7	46.67	13	46.43
7-9 month sufficient	4	30.77	3	20	7	25
9 -12 month sufficient	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	100.00	15	100.00	28	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Majority of the respondent child laborers ei. 96.67 percent reported insufficient land for survival and 3.33 percent are sufficient land for survival. The majority of the respondent child labors have food sufficient only for 4-6 months 46.43 percent whereas 28.57 percent have sufficient up to 3 months also 25 percent have sufficient for 7-9 months. So, it can be concluded that household poverty and starvation drive the children to search for job.

6.3 Distribution of the Respondents by their 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 have to work for the family's survival. Because of the insufficient income and poor economy, children are compelled to be a child labor.

Table 6.3: Distribution of the Respondents by their family income

Family income	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Just sufficient	1	6.67	-	-	1	3.33
Insufficient	12	80	14	93.33	26	86.67
Do not know	2	13.33	1	6.67	3	10
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 6.3 shows that not only respondents family income is sufficient (enough to certain level and style). Among total respondent 3.33 percent children's family income is just sufficient (tightly sufficient but no saving for education, health etc). 86.67 percent children's their family income is not sufficient (not enough for survival) and 10 percent children do not know the level of income of their families

6.4 Distribution of the Respondents by their reasons for leaving home

Migration of child labor from rural to urban areas has been increasing rapidly due to several reasons. Some of the main reasons are poverty; unemployment, hard life in origin, limited economic opportunities security improved livelihood, etc. are pull factors to migrate from rural to urban areas. In such cases children also migrate with their parents but sometimes children run away themselves or their parents send them to the urban area. Table 6.4 presents the child laborer's reasons for leaving home.

Table 6.4: Distribution of the Respondents by their reasons for leaving home

Causes	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Poor Economic condition	11	73.33	13	86.66	24	80
Advice of Friends	3	20	1	6.67	4	13.33
Expecting better life	1	6.67	1	6.67	2	6.67
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 6.4 shows that, majority of child labor (80%) left home due to the poverty. The various reasons of the children to go of home for work is followed by advice of friends (13.33%) expecting better life (6.67%).

6.5 Distribution of the Respondents by source of their arrival

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 the village and rural areas along with their parents and which ultimately creates unemployment problems to children in urban in urban areas. Some children are compelled to work due to their own circumstances where as some engage in work due to their own desire. Some are kept there by parents and some are brought by contractors for the employment in different areas.

Table 6.5: Distribution of the Respondents by source of their arrival

Persons	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parents	2	13.34	3	20	5	16.67
Relatives	5	33.33	6	40	11	36.66
Middle man	5	20	4	13.33	9	30
Self Interest	3	33.33	2	26.67	5	16.67
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 6.5 clearly shows that most of the respondent child laborers (36.66%) came to this area with their relatives, 30% percent came to this area with middleman. 16.67% percent came themselves running away from home with their own interest to look the city.

6.6 Distribution of the Respondents by duration of leaving home.

Child labor are away from their home and are working in Hotel, Restaurants and tea shops of the Khandbari. They are from different parts of country. (like Khotang, Bhojpur, Dhankuta, Sunsari and Terhathum District etc.) Due to the extensive load of work, they

are deprived from going home in time. Their boss does not provide leave and rest facilities in time to time which they should get as their working rules.

Table 6.6: Distribution of the Respondents by duration of leaving home.

Months	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1-6	2	13.33	1	6.67	3	10.0
6-12	6	40	7	46.67	13	43.33
12-18	4	26.67	3	20	7	23.33
18-24	1	6.67	2	13.33	3	10.0
above 24	2	13.33	2	13.33	4	13.34
Total	15	100.0	15	100.0	30	100.

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 6.6 shows that, most of the child laborers were out of home for 6 to 12 months i.e. 43.33 percent of total Hotel/Restaurant child laborers. Similarly, 23.33 percent were out of home for 12 to 18 months, 13.34 percent for above 24 months, 10 percent for 1 to 6 months and 18 to 24 months.

6.7 Distribution of the Respondents by Reasons for Joining Work

Children are normally under the protection of their parents/families who provide their basic needs such as food; cloths; shelter; education; recreation; affection; etc .When the family become unable to fulfill their responsibilities due to various reasons, such as small plot of lands, which is insufficient for survival, no fixed job, low wages etc. So children tend to leave home or even their own parents took them at other's home or place for employment for economic support and they are more likely to engage in the worst forms of child labor. Here an attempt has been made to find out the major reasons of children joining works at hotel restaurant. The result is presented in Table 6.7

Table 6.7: Distribution of the Respondents by Reasons for Joining Work

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Easy to do	8	53.33	7	46.67	15	50
Easy to find	5	33.33	7	46.67	12	40
Security of food and shelter	2	13.34	1	6.66	3	10
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From the above table we can conclude that 50 percent respondents are joining in that hotel, restaurants and teashop because it is easy to work there. Among them 40 percent respondents join there because the job where they work is easy to find. The lowest 10 percent respondent said that they join in restaurant because of the security of food and shelter.

6.8 Distribution of the Respondents by Types of Works

During the study, child laborers involved in hotels, restaurants and teashops were found working for a long hour. They have to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning tables/floors, washing plates and glasses, servicing and often doing some other extra works in employer's house also. They had very little choice and they are always at their order. Table 6.8 shows the types of work done in hotels, restaurants and teashop.

Table 6.8: Distribution of the Respondents by types of work

Types of work	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cooking	1	6.67	-	-	1	3.33
Cleaning	2	13.33	5	33.33	7	23.33
Serving	2	13.33	3	20	5	16.67
Cooking and cleaning	2	13.33	1	6.67	3	10
Cooking and serving	3	20	3	20	6	20
Cooking, cleaning and serving	5	33.34	3	20	8	26.67
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From the table 6.8, it is clear to see that majority of the child laborer (26.67%) are engaged cooking, cleaning and servicing in their work place. There are 23.33 percent cleaning plates, glass, table and floors in their work place. Similarly, there are 16.67 percent child laborers, who are engaged in servicing a little proportion (3.33%) child laborers employed for cooking.

6.9 Working Hours per Day.

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 to the case of hotel/restaurant child laborers because they have to work more than 12 hours per day and they have no holidays in a week.

In the survey, respondents were asked about the length of time on an average, they spend working in hotels, restaurant and teashop all the day. Table 6.9 presents the total numbers of hours worked by respondent child laborers per day.

Table 6.9: Distribution of the Respondents by their Working Hours per Day.

Working hours	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
2-6	1	6.67	1	6.67	2	6.67
6-9	1	6.67	1	6.67	2	6.67
9-12	6	40	5	33.33	11	36.66
12 -18	7	46.66	8	53.33	15	50
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 6.9 shows that, 40 percent hotel/restaurants child laborers work 12 to 18 hours per day. 36.66 percent working 9 to 12 hours. Majority of them are those who stay at the working place. Only 6.67 percent working 2 to 6 and 6 to 9 hours a day.

During the study period, it is also found out the workers who sleeps at the hotel/restaurant in the night have to work as "all time workers". So, in practice, these laws are not enforced and there are not enforced and there is not legal security for them and the hotel/restaurants masters can fire at any time.

6.10 Use of Off Time or Holiday

According to field survey, the range of the hotel, restaurants and teashop child laborers is working from 7 to 12, and above hours per day.

Table 6.10: Distribution of the Respondents according to whether they get off time/holiday.

Off time/holiday	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	4	26.67	2	13.33	6	20
No	11	73.33	13	86.67	24	80
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 6.10 shows that the majority of the hotel/restaurants child laborers (80%) do not get off time or holiday and rest of them (20%) replied that they get little off time/holiday.

6.11 Perception towards their Job

Perception towards their current job was also asked to respondent child laborers and their perception is presented in table 6.11.

Table 6.11: Perception towards their current job

Attitude	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Satisfied	4	26.67	5	33.33	9	30.0
Not satisfied	11	73.33	10	66.67	21	70.0
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00
Reason for dissatisfaction						
No chance to study	3	27.27	5	50	8	38.09
Low wage	1	9.09	2	20	3	14.29
Dislike the job	7	63.64	3	30	10	47.62
Total	11	100.00	10	100.00	21	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

In the survey, most of the respondents (70%) expressed their no satisfaction with their present work. And 30 percent have satisfaction with their present work.

Among the dissatisfy children, majority of children (47.62%) are dissatisfied with dislike the job. 38.09 percent are complains that they wanted to study and 14.29 percent complained that they are dissatisfied with wages.

6.12 Job Regulation Attitude

During the survey, the respondents were also asked about their interest for continuing the present job. Table 6.12 shows that child laborer's opinion about whether they continue their work or not.

Table 6.12: Distribution of the Respondents by attitude towards job regulation

Particular	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	6	40	7	46.67	13	43.33
No	7	46.67	5	33.33	12	40
Do not know	2	13.33	3	20	5	16.67
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

During the survey period, respondents were asked about the attitude towards job regulation and it is found that most of them (43.33%) want to continue the current job. The reasons behind food availability, not sure about other job if they leave, but 40 percent child laborers reported not wanting to continue the present job because of limited facilities and 16.67 percent have no idea about whether they continue the job or not.

6.13 Level of Income from the Work

As there is no legal agreement between employer and employee while engaged in job, the child laborers are compelled to accept any level of income in 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 salary but the salary is very low to their laborers.

Table 6.13: Distribution of the Respondents by their Monthly Wages/Income

Wages (Monthly)	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	11	78.26	10	71.43	21	76.67
No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do not know	4	21.74	5	28.57	9	23.33
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00
If 'yes',						
Rs. 1000-1500	1	9.09	2	20	3	14.29
Rs. 1500-2000	1	9.09	1	10	2	9.52
Rs. 2000-2500	4	36.36	2	20	6	28.57
Rs. above 2500	5	45.46	5	50	10	47.62
Total	11	100.00	10	100.00	21	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table shows that 76.67 percent child labor gets wages and 23.33 percent child labor do not know about the wages. But their parents get their wages. Most of the children are working in very low wages. Children who got facilities of including accommodation (14.29%) are getting Rs.1000 to 1500 as salary per months. Majority of the respondents are (9.52%) paid in the range of Rs. 1500 to 2000 per month. 28.57 percent are receiving Rs. 2000 to 2500 as monthly wages. Also 47.62 percent are receiving Rs. above 2500 per month.

The above data indicates economic exploitation of children with very low wages. Children have to work more than they can and in return their monthly payment is very low and there is very low chance of getting other facilities.

6.14 Health and Nutrition Status of the Respondents

The child laborers frequently suffer from headache, fever, cough, and so on. They are helped by their friends and their boss while they become ill. Lacks of balance diet, lack of rest, hard working beyond the physical capacity are the common causes of their illness and their own negligence's such as not bathing, not washing clothes.

6.14.1 Health Status

The world health organization (WHO) has defined health as "a state of physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". "Health is wealth". So, good health is the most essential parts 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 any study of human being. Table 6.14 presents the health condition of the respondent child laborers.

Table 6.14: Distribution of the Respondents by whether they suffered from Illness during Work

Suffered Disease	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	11	73.33	12	80	23	76.67
No	4	26.67	3	20	7	23.33
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00
If 'yes', types of Disease						
Cough	3	27.27	2	16.66	5	21.74
Fever	6	54.55	5	41.67	11	47.83
Headache	2	18.18	5	41.67	7	30.43
Total	11	100.00	12	100.00	23	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 6.14 shows that 76.67 percent child laborers have been found to be physically weak i.e. suffered with disease such as fever, headache, cough etc. 23.33 percent of the working children seem to good health condition.

Whereas 76.67 percent illness during work, time 47.83 percent of them reported suffering from fever 21.74 percent from cough and 30.43 percent from headache. In the case of boys, 54.55 percent suffering from Fever.

6.14.2 Daily Food Intake

Food is a basic need of all human beings. Food intake is one of the important factors which indicate the health situation of child laborers. The child laborers who live in the city have to work hard for their survival. Table 6.15 represents the distribution of the respondents by fooding facilities.

Table 6.15: Distribution of the Respondents by time of food taken

Per day	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
2 times	6	40	7	46.67	13	43.33
3 times	7	46.67	5	33.33	12	40
4 times	2	13.33	3	20	5	16.67
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 6.15 shows that majority of the respondent child laborers 43.33% take food two times per day, and 40 percent take food three times whereas 16.67 percent reported taking food more than three times per day. In the observation, after asking the child laborers, it is found that they take rice, curry and dal as their daily meal and the boss also takes the same food as the laborers take.

6.15 Place of Sleeping

The majority 50 percent of the respondent child laborers are sleeping on the Khat, 43.33 percent sleeping on the bench and 6.67 percent sleeping on the floor which is shown in Table 6.16

Table 6.16: Distribution of the Respondents by their Sleeping Place

Place of Sleeping	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
On Khat	7	46.67	8	53.33	15	50
On bench	7	46.67	6	40	13	43.33
On floor	1	6.66	1	6.66	2	6.67
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 6.16 shows that majority (50%) of the respondent are sleeping on the Khat, 43.33 percent sleeping on the bench and 6.67 percent is sleeping on the floor.

6.16 Employer's View

This study dealt mainly with 30 child laborers and also the 10 employers. Depending upon the related area, while asking different questionnaires to the employers and found various answers of the different employers. Even then, have tried to report their view in this way below:

While asking about the child laborer's education 8 employers told that some of the children had left their education earlier and it was quite difficult for them to rejoining. However some employers told that they didn't commit to the child laborers education while joining them. Similarly, the household work and its time wouldn't be fixed. So sending them to school is difficult. Still some of them told that they themselves had not interested to read. Similarly, they said that work to be done was more and they had other problems that they couldn't send for school.

While asking about the source of the child laborers they put forward their view in this way; some of the child laborers were from orphan family. Some of them were from low socio-economic status and rural areas. The employers also said that some of the child laborers they had got were also from illiterate family and the parent's or the mediator themselves brought there.

While eliciting the information about facilities and wages they said that they were given lodging and fooding. But, they didn't do their medical check-up instead they had provided medicine when they were sick.

CHAPTER - SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary

This research study was carried out to reflect Child Laborer's Condition in Restaurant/Hotel and Tea Shops of Khandbari Municipality. This study is focused on child laborers in Hotel/Restaurant and Tea shops of Khandbari Municipality mainly ward no: 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Sankhuwasava district. Lots of child laborers are working in Hotel/Restaurant and Tea shops of those wards but till date nobody has made it a research area to carry out a study on Child laborer's condition. Hence ward no 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Khandbari municipality in Sankhuwasava district has been selected as the study area.

Both descriptive and analytical research design has been used in this research. The analysis of the study is presented descriptively. Hence the initiative has been taken to include both qualitative and quantitative data and statistics in the research. In this study, data were collected by using lottery system of random sampling method of child labor worked in Hotels and Restaurants of Khandbari Municipality. 30 child laborers have been involved for the research.

Both primary and secondary data have been collected for the study. The collected data have been presented in tabulated form. Data obtained in numeric form have been presented with number and its percentage forming a table and data which are not obtained in numeric form have been presented in descriptive way.

7.1.1 Major Findings

- ❖ Out of 30 respondent 50 percent are boys and 50 percent are girls.
- ❖ Out of the total child laborers, 40 percent have the family size of 7-8, and 36.67 percent have 9-12 in family size.

- ❖ Looking at the Family status of the respondents the majority of them (23.33%) have their both parents alive whereas the minority of them (26.67%) is from the family whose both parents are dead.
- ❖ Regarding the ethnic composition of the respondents, the majority is Tamang, magar and Rai which is 16.66% of total respondents and only 6.67% of the respondents are Brahmin, Gurung and Kami.
- ❖ In Literacy status, 36.67 percent children are illiterate and 63.33 percent are literate. Among the literature children 63.16 percent have attended primary level of education and 36.84 percent have lower secondary level. During the survey period, no one was studying at school.
- ❖ It was found that only 3.33 percent respondent's family income is sufficient and 96.67 percent children family income is not sufficient.
- ❖ Majority of the child laborers, 86.67 percent insufficient land to feed their family and only 3.33 percent child laborers have just sufficient food for survival.
- ❖ Majority of child laborers (80%) left home due to family poverty and 6.67% left home expecting better life.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents (36.66%) came to this area with their relatives whereas 16.67 percent came themselves running away from home with their own interest to look the city.
- ❖ Out of the total respondents 50% of the total respondents are working for 12 to 18 hours and 6.67 % of the total respondents are working for 2-6 hours.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents (80%) do not get off time or holiday and rest of them (20%) get little off time/holiday.
- ❖ Most of the respondents (30%) expressed their satisfaction with their present work and 70 percent have no satisfaction with their present work.

- ❖ 76.67 percent child labor get wages and 23.33 percent child labor do not know about the wages.
- ❖ Out of 30 respondents 76.67 percent of the total respondents have been found to be physically weak i.e. suffered with disease such as fever, headache, cough etc. and 23.33 percent of the working children seem to have good health condition.
- ❖ Looking at the food taken by the respondents, majority of the respondents (43.33%) take food two times a day and 16.67% of the total respondents take food four times a day.
- ❖ 50% of the total respondents are sleeping on the khat whereas 6.67 percent are sleeping on the floor.

7.2 Conclusions

The present study shows that hotel, teashop and restaurant work is one of the most visible, hazardous and exploitative condition as well as unhealthy working environment. Accurate information is lacking, but scattered information and educated estimates indicate that the incidence of child labor has been rising mainly on account of migration from rural areas.

The poverty is the leading cause of child labor in general. However, other factors like inequality to resources, large family size, illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, dysfunctional families also contribute children to enter into labors market at their early age. Also 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 can not go to school.

Most of the families of the child laborers are dependent on the agriculture even through majority of them are unable to survive upon it on the other hand; they have not sufficient land to cultivate. Poverty is both the cause and consequence of child labor. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country. Some children are compelled to work due to their own circumstances where as some engage in work due to their own desire. Some are kept there by parents and some are brought by contractors for

the employment in different areas. Children have to do all kinds of work in hotels and restaurant like cooking, cleaning tables, washing pots, serving meal, washing clothes etc. Most of the workers in this field have to work for more than 12 hours.

At last, it is concluded that the child workers in hotels and restaurants are one of the worst forms of child labor. It is not only the poverty but also parent illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, lack of employment opportunities and weak legal enforcement are also the contributing factors for children to be engaged on such labor. The necessity of today is, to protect working children from exploitation abuses, improper influence, illiteracy, ignorance and hazardous condition to develop their physical mental, social and moral development.

7.3 Recommendations

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

Recommendation to employers:

- ❖ The working hours of child labor should be reduced.
- ❖ Wages of child labor should be provided on the basis of their working hours.
- ❖ The health of the children should be checked regularly.
- ❖ The children should be provided with their right to education during free hours.

Recommendation to parents:

- ❖ Parents are encouraged to send their children at school, not for child labor.
- ❖ Not with standing their compulsion to send their children for work, they should maintain healthy relation with the employers so that the children would be secured from excessive labor.

Recommendation to NGOs/INGOs:

- ❖ Poverty is the key reason that parents send their children to work. In other words, poverty and child laborers are highly correlated with each other. The government as well as NGOs, INGOs should formulate and implement poverty alleviation, income-generating system, skill developments program in rural areas specially targeting to poor families.
- ❖ Free vocational and skill development training program should be launched in rural areas specially targeting poor families.
- ❖ 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 the right of child.
- ❖ Public awareness should be created about the exploitative nature and hazardous condition of child labor. The concerned institution should be well organized to take special care and support of the child laborers.
- ❖ All child and human rights activities should seek support from national and international media to combat the issue.

Recommendation to government:

- ❖ There is a trend of migration to cities from the villages. So, employment opportunities should be created in the rural areas, which discourage the migration.
- ❖ Strict laws, policies and social mobilization should be directed for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor.

Recommendation to Future Researcher:

For the future researcher, it is recommended to carry out the research on “Child Laborer’s condition in Hotel, Restaurant and Tea Shops”, “The condition of Child Laborers in Hotels, Restaurants and Tea Shops on the basis of Gender” etc.

Four principal areas suggested for action are as follows:

- a. Formulation and Implementation of appropriate policies and program by governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- b. Review of legislation and enforcement machinery.
- c. Program for direct intervention with child workers.
- d. Awareness raising and community mobilization.

ANNEX - I

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Central Department of Rural Development

Child Labor's Condition in Restaurant, Hotel and Tea Shops.

Interview Schedule

Caste/Ethnic:

Age:

No. of family members:

Sex: Male

Female

Home/Address:

Place of work:

1) Have you ever been to school?

Yes No

If Yes, Grade.....

If No, Causes of not Joining School:

a. Poverty b. Death of parents

c. Negligence of parents d. Own apathy

e. State.....

2) Are you still Studying?

Yes No

If not, then why did you leave your school?

a. Due to backwardness of economic condition

b. Due to working load

c. Self not interest

d. As school was so far

e. Other (state).....

3) Do you want to go to school again?

Yes No

4) How did you come here?

a. Myself b. Parents

c. Relatives d. Middleman

e. Other (state).....

- 5) What are the main reasons for leaving home?
 a. Family b. Village life hard
 c. Influenced by friends d. Other (state).....

6) Why did you come here?

7) For how long have you left your home?
 Year.....

- 8) Are your parents alive?
 Father : a. Alive b. Dead c. Don't know
 Mother: a. Alive b. Dead c. Don't know

- 9) What is your family's (parent's) main occupation?
 1. Agriculture 2. Domestic Servant and labour
 3. Business 4. Services
 5. Don't know 6. Other (state).....

- 10) Do your family earn sufficient income for family's survival?
 a. Sufficient b. Insufficient
 c. Just sufficient d. Don't know

- 11) What type of work do you do at this Hotel?
 a. Cooking b. Cleaning
 c. Cooking and Cleaning d. Servicing
 e. Other (state).....

- 12) Why did you choose this work?
 a. Easy to do d. Easy to find
 c. Security of food and Shelter d. Other (state).....

- 13) How many hours you have to work in a day?
 a. 2-6 hours b. 7-9 hours
 c. 10-12 hours d. above 12 hours

- 14) Do you get off time or holiday in the weak?
 Yes No

15) Do you get wage?

Yes

No

16) How much per in a month?

Rs...

17) Have you ever been sick since working here?

Yes

No

If yes, what was the disease?

a. Cough and Cold

b. Fever

c. Headache

d. Other (state).....

18) Do you get enough food?

Yes

No

19) How much meal do you have per day?

a. One meal

b. Two meals

c. More than three

20) Where do you sleep?

Place: Hotel

home

a. on khat

b. on bench

c. on floor

d. Other (state).....

21) Are you satisfied with your present work?

Yes

No

If not, why?

a. No chance to study

b. Low salary

c. Too much work

d. Other (state).....

Thank You

ANNEX - II
Name List of Respondents

S.N.	Name of Respondent	Address
1.	Ghamansing Tamang	Sangpang, Bhojpur.
2.	Dik Bahadur Tamang	Matsyapokhari, Sankhuwasabha
3.	Gyanu Tamang	Khandbari, sankhuwasabha
4.	Chetana Tamang	Dhupu, Sankhuwasabha
5.	Nir Maya Tamang	Bhojpur
6.	Tulasha Thapa	Syabun, Sankhuwasabha
7.	Maiya Karki	Harelo, Sankhuwasabha
8.	Dipendra Basnet	Chungkhurung, Sankhuwasabha
9.	Manika Adhikari	Chainpur, Sankhuwasabha
10.	Rameswor Gautam	Mamling, Sankhuwasabha
11.	Pasang Sherpa	Hedangna, Sankhuwasabha
12.	Rinji Sherpa	Makalu, Sankhuwasabha
13.	Kusang Sherpa	Chitre, Sankhuwasabha
14.	Gyanu Thapa magar	Khandbari, sankhuwasabha
15.	Debiswari Lungeli Magar	Pakhribas, Hile
16.	Jitendra Ale Magar	Khandbari, Sankhuwasabha
17.	Dhan bahadur Rana Magar	Sibuwa, Sankhuwasabha
18.	Samir Rana Magar	Dobhantar, Sankhuwasabha
19.	Kabita B.K.	Bhojpur
20.	Santaraj B.K.	Chewa, Sankhuwasabha
21.	Binod Gurung	Matsyapokhari, Sankhuwasabha
22.	Abina Gurung	Sabhapokhari, Sankhuwasabha
23.	Sunita Shrestha	Baneswor, Sankhuwasabha
24.	Sabin Shrestha	Wana, Sankhuwasabha
25.	Kisan Shrestha	Khandbari, sankhuwasava
26.	Shova Rai	Diktel, khotang
27.	Kan6i Rai	Bhojpur
28.	Prem Bahadur Rai	Mangtewa, sankhuwasabha

29.	Mohan Rai	Diding, Sankhuwasabha
30.	Shyam bahadur Rai	Bhojpur