

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

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

The word 'child' has been used in various legislations as a term of doing relationship, as a term including capacity and as a term of special protection. The UN Convention on Rights of Child (CRC), 1989 defines a child of human being below the age of 18 years, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. This means that the convention grants the discretion to individual country to determine by law whether childhood should cease at a particular age. The ILO convention (Nos. 182), 1995 defines a child of any one person below the age of 18 years.

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

Act of 1992 defines a person under the age of 16 years as a child. Children universally recognized as the most important aspect of any nation. They are the future citizen on whom the development of the society and country depends. Ideally, children in the formative stage should not be exposed to any physical and mental rigors that may retard their natural growth. They should be provided with proper food, shelter, care, love and education that will help in their physical, mental and social development. If society ensures the freedom, they can develop to their full potential as future adults. They can play a constructive role in the society.

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

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

Child labour is not a new phenomenon. It is existing in society from the beginning of human development. For evidence, in Gurukul educational system students did

all household works in Gurus' Asram and they also involved in rearing and caring of Gurus. From our agrarian society, it had been strongly applied. For centuries, a child at work has been recognized as a normal practice by society in most part of our country. Agrarian structure, low level of development and power of the people are some root causes for the existence of child labour in Nepal.

For the first time in Nepal, it was estimated that child labourers were provided by Migration and Employment and Birth, Death and Contraceptive survey 1995/1996. This survey estimated that there were 6.25 million children aged 5-14 years in Nepal. Of the total child population, it was estimated 41.7 percent (2,596,000) were working children, 26.7 percent (279,000) were wage child 'labour' (K. C. Et al, 1997)

After the approval of ILO convention 182 by Nepal government, ILO/IPEC (1995) Nepal estimated that there were 2.0 percent of the total child population age 5-14 involved in the worst form of child labour in different sector. Seven major categories for the worst form of child labour identified by ILO/IPEC Nepal are Children in bonded labour, Child rag pickers, Child potters, Child domestic worker, Children in mines, Children in the carpet sector and Child trafficking.

Child labour use is common in Nepal. Almost one-fourth of total children of ages 10-14 years are economically active. There has been a growing concern among government and, national and international agencies about the flight of child labour in Nepal. Working children are deprived of their rights to enjoy adults. All of the children engaged in heavy, hazardous and repetitive jobs impair their physical and mental growth. Hence, there is a need to enjoy childhood and attain their lack of

comprehensive information helpful to fully comprehend the problem. Availability of information on the magnitude of child labour problem, factors encouraging child labour use and terms and conditions under which children work is most of comprehensive and practical policy program and activity. NLSS (2006) estimated that there are about 1.83 million children labourers in Nepal. Most of child labourers are held in agricultural sector, domestic work, pottery, carpetry, rag picking, mine and stone quarries, hotels and entertainment and commercial sexual exploitation.

1.2 The Statement of the Problem

With the development of town and increasing urbanization, hotel industries are also increasing rapidly and child labour in this sector is felt to be arising. Nepal does not have its longer history of urbanization and development of small town and bazaar even though the rapid increasing no. of hotel and restaurant is taking place. There are only 99 urban centers (recently 41 declared) but minor cities are growing rapidly. Road network approximately expands to all over the country leading to the growth of cities. Due to the remittance, peoples' purchasing power also increases and large no. of hotels/restaurants is established. For this reason, hotel/restaurant sector creates new job opportunities for new comers.

Child labour in hotel industry is emerging issues of today's world especially in developing world. Child labour is always the cheapest labour. That is the attraction. Children are targeted for non skilled labour intensive work. Employers have no fear of children, docile and easily controlled, demanding rights or organizing. Not only the numbers of working children increasing, but also their

working conditions are worsening. Working for long hours for low or no wages under condition, damaging to their health, safety and development is common for children (UNICEF, 1997).

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

Chitwan district is a newly modern developed district of Nepal. It has two main highways for entering capital city. East-west highway of Nepal passes through this district. It is also known as the Mahendra highway which is one of the busiest highways of Nepal. In the edge of the highway, many local markets and cities are growing rapidly where marketable activities occur. In these markets many line hotel and restaurant, tea shop, lodge, bakeries, etc are established. In this kind of work place, child labour is existing and children are working as '*Kanchha*' or '*Phuchche*'. Although the condition of hotel *Kanchha* is generally worse than other child labourers, the volume of child labour in this sector has been increasing every year in the highway site and in newly urbanized areas. Most of the employers employ child since they are cheap sources of labour than adults. This is the least researched topic. Especially we could not find any recent research findings about child labourers in Highway hotels and restaurants. It is the neglected area by researchers, NGO's, I/NGO's, and other welfare society. It needs to conduct a research to understand the condition of child labourers in highway hotels and

restaurants. So I am interested to do a research about child labour in highway site of Chitwan district.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study is to access the current understanding of the situation of child labour in hotels & restaurants of highway site. The specific objectives of the study are:

-) To find out the socio-economic characteristics of the child labourers in Hotels and restaurants.
-) To explore the reason leading to choose of work in the hotels/restaurants.
-) To analyze the various problem faced by child labourers in this sector.

1.4 Significance of the Study

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

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study has the following limitations:

-) This study is presented only the child labourers in small hotels and restaurants. So it does not cover star hotel and restaurant and other sector.
-) This study is based on child labour less than 17 years of age engaged in hotel and restaurant in highway site only. Therefore, it does not represent the national experience.
-) This study was prepared to achieve for academic purpose of master degree in sociology.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study is divided in to six chapters. The first chapter contains introduction of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study and limitation of the study. The second chapter presents the literature Review which includes the theoretical review, empirical review, review of international instrument, review of national law and policies and conceptual framework. The third chapter presents the research design and methodology.

The fourth chapter presents the socio-economic condition of child labour which includes socio-economic characteristics of the respondents like age, sex, caste and ethnicity, family size, parental status, parental occupation, educational status of child labour, origin place of child labour, reason for leaving home, etc. The fifth chapter presents the overall situation of working condition, income condition and health condition of child labourers.

Finally, the last chapter presents the whole study findings of the study and conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is an important element of the research design. It is the description about the related topics, which is published by scholars, researchers and professionals. This section of literature review is discussed in three parts i.e. theoretical review, empirical review and conceptual framework.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Child labour is a serious problem all over the world but neglected issues for a long time. In many countries, a child is defined in terms of age limit; which differs with various activities. Many organizations describe these issues and define the term of child labour. According to UNICEF (1997) age limits are formal reflection of society's judgment about the evolution of children's capacities and responsibilities child labour refers to the employment of children for national inform but in fact it is not a time for work or it is the time for overall development of their lives (Dital, 2000). Child labour can be considered as one of the phenomena caused by underdevelopment and poverty and it is not the problem but a symptom of the problem of poverty and inequality (ILO, 1995).

Child labour, an integral part of Nepalese society, is the consequence of an exploitative socio-economic and political reality. The magnitude of the problem is very high and more transparent in south Asia. Exploitation of child labour in this part of the world is so inhuman and intolerable. No sector of labour is completely free from child labour exploitation. Studies have indicated that poverty is the crux

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

UNICEF (1996) states that not all the works are harmful to children, work experience can be meaningful exercise of acquiring the right sort of skill and a responsibility for the child to become a useful member of country, work is a valuable socialization process of personal development.

According to ILO (2001), child labour can be considered as one of the phenomenon caused by underdevelopment, poverty and inequality. It takes a form of a succession of situation and events when a succession of situation and events are interrelated thought a type of vicious circle. This circle represents the perception of child labourers, a design from which it is impossible to escape.

A child (labour) workers means " a person in the age group of 5-14 employed for hire of reward in a full-time basis and includes a self employed child assisting his/her parents in their occupation for two or more hours a day. In other words, it is a situation when a child is forced to work for his own survival or to support his/ her family (CWIN, 2001).

Information on child labour is relatively scarce because of general tendency to conceal in since child labour work is illegal. Therefore presenting comprehensive picture of child labour is complex task. On the contrary there is a serious outcry

against the child labour exploitation and a demanded for speedy action to prohibit it (Beguile and Boyden 1998).

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

For the sake of economic benefits either own or familial survival, it is of two types, non hazardous and hazardous work. Hazardous is harmful for their healthy upbringings from the aspect of life like physical mental psychological and social. Various international conventions have set minimum age for work in specific sectors of the economic. The Minimum Age Convention, No 138 adopted in 1973 applied in all economic activity and is particularly significant. The convention stipulates that the Minimum Age for employment or work should not be less than 15 years or at the end of compulsory schooling. Light work may be performed from the age of 13 years. Works is to be considered light if it unlikely to harm the Childs health and development. Hazardous work is prohibited below the age of 18 years or 16 years if safety and moral are fully supervised and protected. The convention is flexible and adopted to the situation of developing countries, allowing the basic minimum age to be temporarily set at 14 years for to light work (ILO 2001).

According to ILO (2002) most children work but all the works by children cannot be considered "Child Labour". It is something different then when young people are being exploitative, overworked, or deprived of the right of health or education or just childhood. The UN (2006) also defines a "Child Labour" in similar fashion. In some instance "Child Labour / worker" is defined as a person in the age group 5-14 employed for hire or rewarded on a full time basis and includes a self employed child and child assisting his/her parents in their occupation for two or more hours a day. In other words, it is a situation when a child is forced to work for their own survival or to support his/her families (CWIN, 2001)

The ILO (2002) refers to child work as potential learning experience for the child and therefore not harmful and child labour as exploitative by nature and detrimental to the child growing process, depriving the right of child to survive, development protection and participation.

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

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

According to the national population census of 2001, about 39.3 percent of (8948000) the total population is composed of child population aged 10-14 years in Nepal. Among them 28.8 percent are economically active children (CBS, 2003). There is evidence that children below 10 years also work. Therefore the actual number of working children is much higher. The activity rate seems to be higher for this age group in 2001 than in 1991. It is mainly due to the additional job seekers and extended economic activity category in 2001 census which was not included in previous census. The majority of active children in the age group 10-14 are engaged in agriculture. The dependence on agricultural occupation is going down over the years. This rate was 88.8 in 1991 and 61.5 in 2001. This shows that child labour increase in non agriculture sector has to be seen in the context of a large migration to urban areas from rural areas.

A national representative survey estimated that out of the total children of the Nepal, 43 percent are in rural areas and 23 percent are working in urban areas. The national estimate for working children is 41.7 percent. It is also estimated that each year about 16 thousand children migrated for economic reasons (K C, 1997). Child labour exists on large scale in low skill and low wage jobs in the service sector. Children are employed as domestic servant hotel and restaurant boys, shop assistance, bus and tempo conducts, circus performers, porters, rafting and trekking guides, streets venders, shoe shine boys and attendants in petrol pumps. Many of these working children are self employed (ILO, 2001)

2.2.1 Child Labour in Hotels and Restaurants

The most popular field among the child labours to be engaged in Kathmandu is in hotel and restaurants. The numbers of working children's in this sector estimated to about a million, where as the number of working children in Kathmandu are about 50,000. Most of the children are escaped from the home from the rural areas with their friends for enjoying the life by eating delicious meals, roaming and seeing new things of urban areas. As a result they are compelled to work in hotel, restaurant, tea shops, garment factories; brick kilns factories and other fields in urban cities (CWIN, 2002)

Hotels and restaurants in Kathmandu also employ sizeable number of child workers with age ranking from 7 – 14 years. Children are also employed as domestic servant in households although there are no reliable statistics. An estimated number of some 30,000 bonded child labourers are engaged in domestic service in Nepal (ILO, 2001).

The average age of the children worked in hotel/restaurant who come from countryside ranges between 7 to 18 years. In Kathmandu the adult child workers ratio in the hotels/restaurants and teashops is 1:4 (CWIN, 2002)

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

2.2.2 Education and Child Labour

The Child Act 2048 mentions the child's right to education. Child is a voiceless section is unaware of their rights. The convention of child right has put force the concept of compulsory primary education and free education to all. The human right declarations mention the right of each person to education (Bohora, 2005). In spite of great efforts, the formal education in Nepal is still not effectively targeting the most vulnerable and disadvantage groups. Forty-sixth percentage of Nepal's population is illiterate, but literacy is unevenly distributed. Thirty out of the sixty social group in Nepal have literacy rate below 30 percent and some communities have literacy rate below 5 percent, only 6 percent social group have a literacy rate above 60 percent (ILO, 2001:16)

K. C. ET, al (1998), showed that in most developing countries the root cause of child labour has been attributed to overwhelming poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. It is obvious that lack of access to education and schooling is often connected with incidence of child labour. In Nepal, substantial number of child population is out of school or in the labour market mainly because of poverty and parents have inability to afford the educational cost of children, unequal distribution of school or educational institution, content of education and parents faith on it, lack of provision of compulsory education and it prerequisites, dating back to the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Right, the international community has consistently articulated and reiterated the right to free primary education. Other notable international instrument, which advocate primary education as a basic human right, including the international convention on the right of the child, which establish education is universal legal right for all children. As early as 1921, ILO

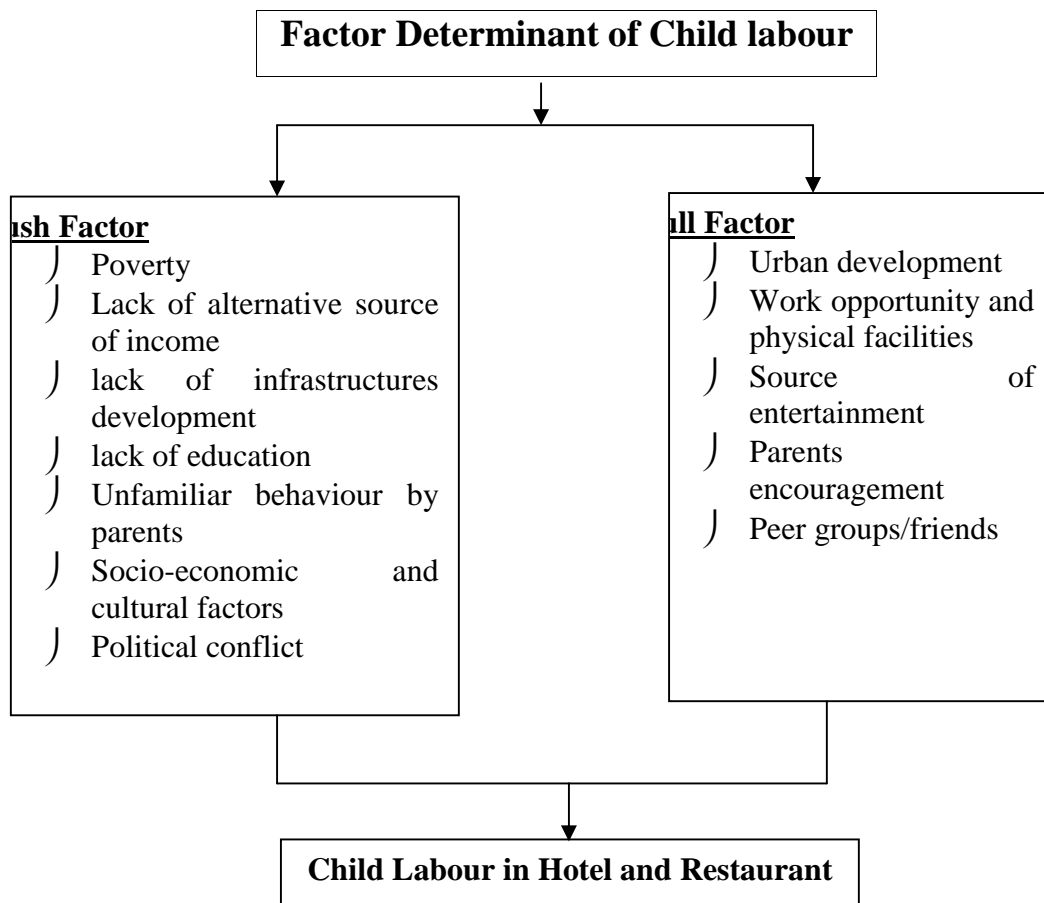
convention highlighted the 10 inextricable links between child labour and education. Children under the 14 years may not be employed in the hours fixed for school attendance. A holistic approach to education is necessary; quality education should be provided for children from early childhood onwards and should continue up to at least 14 years or the end of compulsory schooling in keeping with ILO's Minimum Age Convention.

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

Nepal government introduces a new act to prohibit and regulate child labour. It strongly prohibited involving the child labour below the age of 14 in any enterprises. It also fixed the time boundary and determines other limitations in case of miners. It is the cornerstone to eliminate child labour from country (The Child Labour Act, 2056).

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Fig. 1 shows that the proposed conceptual framework, which provides the basis of available literature where selected variables are used in designing the framework for the purpose of analysis of the socio-economic condition of child labour in hotel and restaurants. The conceptual framework of this study is as follows.



A child is very innocent. He has no idea about life but sometimes various factors affect in his life. Here the research shows a framework that how a child becomes child labourers than Kanchha. There are two variables playing important role. One is push factors and another is pull factors. That frame shows that poverty is the main cause of child labour. Poverty is the push factor of child labour. When family is poor, all of family members have to engage in labour wages. There is interrelation between child labour and socio-economic condition. Higher the number of children lowers the socio-economic condition.

After reviewing above existing literature, the main cause of push factor of child labour are poverty, migration, economic gap between poor and rich, social cultural

and economic discrimination, lack of alternative sources of income, lack of infrastructure development, poor and unskilled education system, unfamiliar behavior by parents (step mother and step father) and teachers and political conflict. This factor will be reached into the worst from of child labour. As well as pull factor existing in literature, they are modernization, urban development, work opportunity, income opportunity, facilities, sources of entertainment, parent's encouragement and inflamed by friends.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODS

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problems. This chapter deals with the methods employed while constructing the research study in order to achieve the research objectives.

3.1 Study Site and Justification

The Mahendra Highway was selected for the study. The Mahendra highway is located in Tarai region and spread overall east-west of Nepal. It is also called east-west highway of Nepal. The number of child labourers available in the highway site market area is maximum. This study was concentrated in the main small hotel and restaurant area such as Bharatpur and Ratnanagar municipalities of Chitwan district. The Bharatpur and Ratnanagar are the major cities of Chitwan district in the inner Tarai. For this study purpose, I have chosen this area to find out the situation of child labour in hotel and restaurants respectively.

3.2 Research Design

The research design was descriptive type of study. The study was design to access and analyze the family background, socio-economic status, working condition, health and sanitation status, and cause of being child labour in hotel and restaurant and its consequences on child from that hazardous type of work in that particular major areas of Mahendra highway of Chitwan district. The study was also adopted quantitative research tools primarily sample survey of child labourers.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The target population of this study is the child labour of small hotel and restaurant under age of 14 years, who are working in small hotel, line hotel, tea shop, sweet house, guest house, restaurant and bars located in major areas of Mahendra highway in Chitwan district. The sampling has been taken from 21 hotels and restaurants, selecting 6 child labourers from each hotel and restaurant.

The systematic random sampling under probability sampling method was used to collect the quantitative information for the study. The list of hotel and restaurant was collected from small and cottage industries branch office of Chitwan and Hotel Association of Chitwan, and non-registered small hotel/restaurant, teashops through field visit. The sample size is one third of the out of total hotel and restaurant. The systematic sampling method was applied through sampling fraction. This sample size was covered minimum 126 sample children aged 10-17 worked in hotel, restaurant, tea shop, line hotels, etc.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

This study depends mainly upon primary data. Primary data is obtained from the field study from small hotel's and restaurant's survey. Secondary data is also collected from various published and unpublished literature such as books, journals, article, etc. and wherever necessary.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

In order to conduct the study on working children on hotel and restaurant, a detailed structured and unstructured interview schedule for interview for working children was prepared. The questionnaire was designed to capture more quantitative information using the above-mentioned methods. The structured interview schedule deals with the purpose of getting information on socio-economic background of child labourers and their current situation. Unstructured questions were designed for their opinion/view related with their dual work, burden behavioral pattern within the hotel/restaurants and family affair, employment of children, etc.

3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

After collecting the required information pre-coded responses were manually corrected if there existed any error. Then coding was done for open indeed questionnaire. The information of this study has been summarized by using computer as SPSS, Microsoft word, by using the software frequency table, cross tabulation etc. Table needs for analysis was made both in number and percentage.

CHAPTER - IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF CHILD LABOUR WORKING

IN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT

This chapter depicts the different socio economic characteristics, personal and family background of child labour, food and shelter, abuse, exploitation and bonded and future ambition.

4.1 Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

The analysis presented below helps to understand socio economic condition of child labourers which is based on 126 respondents.

4.1.1 Age/Sex Composition

From the child development perspective, age under 18 is a very important period of child to develop physically and mentally. The age of child is also important for the formation of self identity and self esteem. So, this situation is much striking for all this regard. Table 4.1 presents the distribution of child labourers by age and sex.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Child Labourers by Age and Sex

Age of the respondent	Sex of respondent					
	Male		Female		Total	
Age group	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10-12	10	12.3	5	11.1	15	11.9
13- 15	64	79.0	39	86.7	103	81.7
16-17	7	8.7	1	2.2	8	6.4
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 4.1 shows that 11.9 percent late childhood age child are found that they are working in highway hotel/restaurant as labourers. 81.7 percent children are found age between the 13-15 and 6.4 percent child labour are reported that their age is 16-17 year. Here majority of child labourers who worked in highway hotel/restaurant have preliminary teenage which is very important age to determine future line of life. It is the fundamental period of life so children need to education and training in this period for better future.

4.1.2 Caste and Ethnicity

The phenomenon of child labour in Hotel and Restaurant sector has crossed over various caste/ethnic group of Nepal. The caste/ethnic composition of hotel and restaurant child labour in Mahendra highway has wide diversity. Those child labourers were from different caste/ethnic groups. The caste and ethnic composition of hotel and restaurant child labour is presented in Table 4.2. In this study, different caste/ethnic groups working as child labourer in Highway Hotel/Restaurant sector are listed.

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

Caste/ethnic group	Number	Percentage
Janajatis	98	77.8
Brahman/Chhetri	9	7.1
Dalit	8	6.3
Muslim	11	8.8
Total	126	100

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 4.2 shows, considering the broader categorization as a caste/ethnic group. The Janajati group like Newar, Gurung, Tamang, Magar, Rai, Limbu etc. constituted 77.8 percent of total workers, followed by Brahmin/Chhetri 7.1 percent and Dalit 6.3 whereas Muslim constitute by 8.8 percent.

4.1.3 Family Size

The average family size of Nepalese people is 5.4 (CBS 2001). In this study, average family size of child labour is 7.8 (Table 4.3) which is extremely high than national level.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Child Labourers by Family Size

Family size	Number	Percent
Upto 4	11	8.8
5-7	43	34.1
8-10	58	46.0
10 or more	14	11.1
Total	126	100.0

Source: Field survey 2013

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of the child labourers interviewed by the family size. Out of total child labourers, the majority (46.0%) belong to family with 8-10 members. This is followed by (34.1%) of child labourers who belong to family with 5-7 members. It implies that child labourers come from very large family size.

4.1.4 Parental Status of Child Labourers in Hotel/Restaurant

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

Parents are most important for child for their rear and care in early childhood and for guiding them in childhood, adolescent and adulthood life and forever life. Parentless child are deprived from parental love, affection and guidelines. The child labourers are asked about their parental status.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Child Labourers by Parental Status

Parental status	Number	Percent
Father alive	121 (96.1)	126 (100.0)
Father less	5 (3.9)	126 (100.0)
Mother alive	102 (80.9)	126 (100.0)
Mother less	24 (19.1)	126 (100.0)
Step mother	14 (11.1)	126 (100.0)

Source: Field survey 2013,

Table 4.4 shows the parental status of child labourers in Hotel/Restaurant in High way site. Out of total child labourers 5 are fatherless, 24 are motherless and 14 have step mother. It implies mother have more important role to restrict child labour.

4.1.5 Parental Occupation

The occupation of parent is also responsible for the carrier development of their children. The occupation determines the economic status and economic status determines their personality and carrier. Therefore the income/occupation is most important factor to determine the development of child in every sector. The main economic activities of respondent's parents are shown in table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Respondents Parents' Occupation

Occupation	Father occupation		Mother occupation	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture	98	81	97	95.1
Non agriculture	23	19	5	4.9
Semi skilled	14	56	3	50
Unskilled	11	44	3	50

Source: Field survey 2013

Although agriculture still dominates as a major economic activities of the respondents parents; a substantial proportion of respondent father are reported to be involved in the non agriculture economic activities such as Mistiri, Pottering, Tailoring, Driver and Bamboos basket weaving. In the case of the respondents who reported their mother's main work is in non agriculture economic activities which are only 4.9 percent.

4.1.6 Origin Place of Child Labourers

People from low economic status are compelled to leave their place of origin due to various conditions though they are not entirely interested. In this sector of child labours migration, mostly they are found to be migrated from rural to urban areas desiring to raise the economic status of their families. The research shows that the children working in the Hotel and Restaurant as labourers are not merely from the home district Chitwan. They are from different part of country, and neighboring country, India. This is shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Child Labourers by Place of Origin

District/region	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Same District	51	63	33	73.3	84	66.7
Neighbouring Districts	20	24.7	6	13.3	26	20.6
Other Districts	4	4.9	4	8.9	8	6.3
India	6	7.4	2	4.5	8	6.3
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field survey 2013

From Table 4.6, it reveals that children who migrated from different parts of the country and neighbouring country India are working in different hotels and restaurants along the Mahendra Highway in Chitwan district. Among them 66.7 percent child labourers are constituted by same district's highway peripheral areas and it is followed by neighbouring district 20.6 percent and 6.3 percent children come from neighbouring country, India.

4.1.7 Educational Status of Child Labourers

Education is the sign of civilization for every human being; education is important thing to have in their life to live in a better way. It is also the fundamental right for every individual. It helps to develop society and it is the basic requirement to develop the personality of every individual. In our sample an overwhelming majority of child labourers interviewed reported that they have attended school and 92.9 percent of the child respondents were found to be the literate (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Educational Status of the Respondents

Educational status	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	9	7.1
Literate	117	92.9
Total	126	100
Primary	102	79.4
Above primary	15	11.9
Currently attending	7	6.1

Source: Filed survey 2013

Table 4.7 clearly shows that 7.1 percent children are totally deprived from educational rights. Highest percentage of child labourers has attended primary level (79.4%). It implies that the drop out trend in primary level is still high and uncontrolled. In our sample only 7 (6.1%) respondents are currently attending school whereas rest have already disconnected from school.

4.1.8 Reasons for Dropping Out School

Most of the children have left the school due to the poverty of their parents. Direct and indirect costs are also the disincentive to admit the child in the school for the family of lower economic class. Although the primary education is free in Nepal, parents' inabilities to afford other type of expenditure such as uniform, stationeries, cost, indirect charges. Most of the children have left the school due to the poverty of their parents.

If the parents have to send their children to school, they do not have to pay for school cost. On the other hand they can get some support from their children to earn money. Hence children have to leave the school. The major reason behind dropout or never attending to school has reported by hotel and restaurant child labourers is presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Reason for Dropping out or Never Attending School

Reason	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Can not afford	29	38.2	19	46.4	48	41.0
Parent did not send	14	18.4	12	29.3	26	22.2
Long distance of school	11	14.4	6	14.6	17	14.5
Class failure	8	10.5	3	7.3	11	9.4
Teachers' punishment	5	6.6	0	0	5	4.3
Parent's migration	4	5.3	0	0	4	3.4
Others	5	6.5	1	2.4	6	5.2

Total	76	100	41	100	117	100
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Source: Field survey 2013

Table 4.8 shows that major reason for dropping out or non attending school is the poverty (41.0%). It is followed by parent did not send to school is (22.2%). Among the respondents, 14.5 percent left the school because of long distance of school and 9.4 percent left school due to their class failure.

4.2 Reason for Leaving Home

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

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

Reason for leaving home	Number	Percentage
Poverty	85	67.5
Step father/mother	10	7.9
Parent sent	21	16.7
Others	10	7.9

Total	126	100.0
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Source: Filed survey 2013

Table 4.9 shows that majority of child labourers 67.5 percent left home due to the poor economic condition. This is followed by parent sent them to do work 16.7 percent, and step parents 7.9 percent.

4.3 Person Accompanied During Leaving Home

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of the child labourers by person accompanied during migration to high site.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Child Labourers by Person Accompanied for Leaving Home

Person accompanying	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Parents	22	27.2	21	46.7	43	34.1
Siblings	5	6.2	0	0	5	4.0
Other relatives	34	42.0	21	46.7	55	43.7
Broker	9	11.1	0	0	9	7.1
Run away alone	11	13.5	3	6.7	14	11.1
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field survey 2013

The finding of the study shows that the relatives (43.7 percent) of the child labourers are the main person who accompanies them during migration. This is followed by 34.1 percent of child labourers are accompany by parents, 7.1 percent are by broker and 4.0 percent are by siblings.

4.4 Duration of Leaving Home

Table 4.11 shows the distribution of child labourers by duration of stay in the work place. The data reveals that the majority (48.4%) have been staying in the highway site for 7-12 months. This is followed by 23.1 percent of the child labourers who have been in the highway area for more than 18 months and 22.2 percent are for less than 6 months.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Child Labourers by Duration of Leaving Home

Duration	Number	Percentage
1-6 months	28	22.2
7-12 months	61	48.4
13-18 months	8	6.3
19 months and above	29	23.1
Total	126	100.0

Source: Field survey 2013

4.5 Family Visit

The child labourers were asked whether they visit their family or not. Table 4.12 shows the distribution of child labourers interviewed by the family visit. Out of total child labourers, 70.6 percents visit their home and rests do not visit.

Table 4.12: Distribution of Child Labourers by Family Visit

Family visit	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	53	65.4	36	80	89	70.6
No	28	34.6	9	20	37	29.4
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field survey 2013

4.6 Reason for Not Visiting Home

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

Table 4.13: Reason for Not Visiting Home

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

Source: Field survey 2013

Among 37 respondents who do not visit their family from starting of work, majority (37.8%) are unable to go due to long distance and it is followed by own

self not interested (29.7%), 10.8 percent want to visit but no money for this task with them.

CHAPTER - V

THE OVERALL SITUATION OF CHILD LABOURERS

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

5.1 Nature of Current Work

In this research work, the respondents were asked about previous work they do or not. Among them 38 respondents are involved in another work previously. Why do children leave their first work? The answers of this question are as due to the heavy workload, no reason and low salary respectively.

Table 5.1: Work Type of First Work According to Child labourers

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

Source: Field survey 2013

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of respondents according to the nature of the respondent's first work and their age, hotel boy/girl, mechanics, construction worker, domestic child worker, stand. Out of the major economic activities as first works, there is 16 respondents involved in hotel, 9 respondents involved as domestic servant, 6 involved in mechanical sectors.

5.2 First Age for Work

In this research question about first age of work also asked to the respondents. Table 5.2 shows the distribution of child labourers according to first age of work. The highest number of child labourers entering in the labour market is in 13 to 15 years (55.6 percent) and it is followed by 9-12 years age (43.7 percent). It implies that minor age has still in high constitution in high proportion in entering labour market.

Table 5.2: First Age to entering to Work

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

Source: Field survey 2013

5.3 Reason for Choosing Hotel and Restaurant Work

In this research respondents were asked why did they choose hotel and restaurant work? The answer of this question is presented in Table 5.3. Among all the respondents, majority (39.7%) had chosen due to easiness to find and it is followed by (27%) for food and shelter, 19.8 percent reported that it is easy to perform.

Table 5.3: Reason for Choosing Hotel and Restaurant Work

Reason	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Easy to do	19	23.4	6	13.3	25	19.8
Easy to find	31	38.3	19	42.2	50	39.7
Good income	3	3.7	4	8.9	7	5.6
Food and shelter	23	28.4	11	24.5	34	27.0
Parents will	5	6.2	4	8.9	9	7.1
To learn	-	-	1	2.2	1	0.8
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field survey 2013

In the gender perspective, boy child labour in hotel and restaurant sector is slightly double than girl child labour. Hotel restaurant work is easy to do and find than other sector for new comers. So among total respondents 61.8 percent boy and 55.5 percent girls came to hotel/restaurant work due to easiness to find and do. In hotel sector, they conduct the business of preparing food and beverage. It is almost cent

percent guarantee of food that's why 28.4 percent boy and 24.4 percent girls chose hotel work for sufficient food intake.

5.4 Type of Work

The research is done in the hotel and restaurant so the work like cleaning, cooking, and serving is done there. During the study period, child labourers involved in hotel/restaurant are found working for long hours. They are assigned to do all kind of work which is to be performed in hotel like cooking, cleaning tables and floors, washing utensil, serving etc. They generally work continuously for 7-9 hours and also some time more than that which is against to the law.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Type of Work they perform there

Type of work	Number	Percentage
Cooking	22	17.5
Cleaning	48	38.1
Serving	56	44.4
Total	126	100

Source: Field survey 2013

As per the table, 17.5 percent are involved in cooking, 38.1 are involved in cleaning and 44.4 percent are engaged in serving. During the survey, it is also found that some individual child labourer of hotel and restaurant is performing the two works at the same time like cleaning and serving.

5.5 Working Hour

The Child Right Act (1992) clearly prescribed about the working hour for children. Accordingly it also mentions the working hour for children should be limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours per week but this provision is not applied in the case of hotel and restaurant child labourers. But from the survey, it was found out most of the labourers in this field have to work more than 8 hours per day and they have no holiday throughout the week.

Table 5.5: Working Hour in Per Day of Child Labourers

Working hour	Number	Percentage
2-6	17	13.5
7-9	108	85.7
10 and above	1	0.8
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

As per the table 5.5, most of the child labourers work in between 7-9 hours. About 85.7 percent child labourers in hotel and restaurant work in between 7-9 hours per day and 13.5 percent child labourers work in 6 or less hours. Only one child was found to be working very long hour which is more than 10 hours.

5.6 Condition of Working Place

Information on condition of working place of child labourers was sought in the research. The data revealed that for majority of the child labourer's (84.9 percent) condition of place of working is normal. About 9.5 percent of them claimed that their place of working is worst. Only 5.6 percent of them said that they had good working place. This implies that a significant proportion of child labourers are working in the place which is not attractive to them. Table 5.6 shows distribution of child labourers by condition of working place.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Child Labourers by Condition of Working Place

Condition of work place	Number	Percentage
Good	7	5.6
Normal	107	84.9
Bad	12	9.5
Total	126	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

5.7 Rest and Holiday in the Work

A question was asked in the field survey if they got some time for rest or holiday. The question was targeted to find out whether the child labourers get rest in time in per day and holiday for visiting their family. The range of the hotel and restaurant child labourers is working from 6 to 10 and above hours per day. Table 5.7 shows the figure about rest of child labourers. Among the child labourers 85.7 percent said that they have got some rest time and rest have not. Among them who have

got rest time, they have not fixed time table. They get rest while customers are not there.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Child Labourers According to Rest

Time for getting rest	Number	Percentage
Some time for rest	108	85.7
No time for rest	18	14.3
Total	126	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

5.8 Perception towards their Job

The question was asked to seek the voice of child labourers towards their work. 46.0 percent of the respondents that they are in continue with their job. The reason was the compulsion, no other good job, love and affection by owner, bonded etc. about 54 percent was unsatisfied with their job. The reason of dissatisfaction was hard work, scolding and misbehavior by owner, co worker and customer. The Table 5.8 clearly shows that higher proportion of boy child labourers (59.3%) are in dissatisfaction from their current job than girl child labourers (44.4%).

Table 5.8: Perception towards their Current Job by Sex

Perception towards job	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Satisfied	33	40.7	25	55.6	58	46.0
Dissatisfied	48	59.3	20	44.4	68	54.0

Total	81	100.0	45	100.0	126	100.0
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Source: Field Survey, 2013

The child labourers working in the highway hotel/restaurant reported that they do not want to quit their job with their interest. They have interested to quit their current job if they find better opportunity than there. The child labourers do not like to leave the work due to the love and affection by owner, because of bonded. This research also includes the question about interest to bring friends or siblings in this field. Among them 14.0 percent reported that they are interested to bring friends and siblings in this sector and rest 86.0 percent are not interested to do so.

5.9 Income Condition of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers

5.9.1 Earning Status

As an inquiry was held to find out whether the child labourers were getting salary or not. Table 5.9 shows the distribution of the child labourers by the provision of salary. The data reveals that cent percent of the respondents are currently getting salary from the service they have been offering by hotel and restaurant where they work.

Table 5.9 : Distribution of Child Labourers by Earning Status

Payment (monthly salary in Rs)	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%

Less than 500	6	7.4	1	2.2	7	5.6
500-1000	9	11.1	7	15.6	16	12.7
1000-1500	52	64.2	26	57.8	78	61.9
1500 and more	14	17.3	11	24.4	25	19.8
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 5.9 already shows that majority (61.9%) of child labourers work in the hotel/restaurant get Rs 1000 to Rs 1500 per month. It is followed by Rs 1500 and more salary which have 19.8 percent. It clearly shows that the child labourers of highway hotel and restaurant are economically exploited. By the gender base perspective higher proportion of girl child labourers (24.4%) are getting high salary rank than boy child labourers (17.3%). It implies that the owner want to sustain the girl child labourers in the hotel due to their high faithfulness, responsiveness, politeness and other good characteristics. It is also notable that only one girl child labourers gets salary less than Rs 500 per month but 6 boys child labourers are found doing work in less than Rs 500 per month.

This research has question about salary satisfaction or not. Among all respondents only 35.7 percent agree to satisfy with their salary realizing real wage is high than work and majority (64.3%) do not agree with their real wage and they are in dissatisfaction with their monthly income.

5.9.2 Way of Getting Salary

We also asked the respondents how they get the salary. The answer is presented in table 5.10. In which majority (68.3%) said that they find their salary in monthly basis and it is followed by demand basis (20.6%), 3.2 percent child salary has taken by their parents through master.

Table 5.10: Distribution of Child Labourers' Way of Getting Salary

Way of getting salary	Number	Percentage
Daily	3	2.4
Monthly	86	68.3
Demand base	26	20.6
When go to home	7	5.5
Parents took	4	3.2
Total	126	100

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.9.3 Child Contribution to their Family

Despite the low payment system that prevails in the hotel and restaurant sector among child labourers, 88.9 percent reported that they give support to their families from their income. Table 5.11 shows the distribution of child labour according to contribution status by sex.

Table 5.11: Contribution Status in Family Support

Contribution status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Contribution	71	87.7	41	91.1	112	88.9
Do not contribution	10	12.3	4	8.9	14	11.1
Total	81	100.0	45	100.0	126	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

According to the table 5.11, 91.1 percent girl child sent money to their home but only 87.7 percent boy child gave their income to their home. 14 child labourers didn't send money to their home. Among them, 64 percent collect and save money for future investment, 36 percent spent for their own purpose. Higher percent child labourers spent their own income for their self purpose implies that either they get low salary or they use their income for drink alcohol, smoke and drugs.

5.9.4 Facilities Getting by Child Labourers

In this research, the question about facilities got by child was also included and the answers were found according to Table 5.12. Cent percent child labourers get lodging and fooding facilities in their work place and 23.0 percent and 22.2 percent child labourers get additional facilities like dress and health care respectively from their owner.

Table 5.12: Distribution of Child Labourers According to Facilities they get

Facilities	Number	Percentage
Lodging	126	100
Fooding	126	100
Dress	29	23.0
Health care	28	22.2

Source: Field Survey, 2013

5.10 Personal Habit

Three questions are asked to the respondents in order to identify their personal habits of taking alcohol, tobacco and drugs. Table 5.13 shows the distribution of child labourers by their personal habit.

Table 5.13: Distribution of Child Labourers by their Personal Habit

Taking alcohol, tobacco and drugs	Number	Percentage
Taking alcohol		
Yes	21	16.7
No	105	83.3
Total	126	100.0
Frequency of taking alcohol		
Quite often	5	23.8
Some time	14	66.7
Rare	2	9.5
Total	21	100.0
Taking tobacco/ Smoking		
Yes	17	13.5
No	109	86.5
Total	126	100.0
Taking drug		
Yes	5	4.0
No	121	96.0
Total	126	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Among the all respondents, 16.7 percent reported that they take alcohol; among them 23.8% drinks quite often, 66.7 percent use sometime and 9.5% use rarely. It is also found that 13.5 percent take tobacco (ie. Smoking and chewing) in the sample. There are 4% respondents taking drugs.

5.11 Sickness, Injuries and Care

Good health is the most essential part of the lives in every living being. An unhealthy person can't do anything to his family and country as well. So in the case of study of human beings it is necessary to know about their health condition. Table 5.14 shows the description of present health condition of the hotel and restaurant child labourers.

Table 5.14: Child Labourers Suffered from Illness & Injuries during Work

Suffered by diseases	Number	Percentage
Yes	59	46.8
No	67	53.2
Total	126	100.0
If yes, type of diseases (N=59)		
Fever	19	32.2
Diarrhoea	13	22.0
Headache	12	20.3
Jaundice	7	11.9
Stomachache	8	13.6
Injuries		
Yes	14	11.1
No	112	88.9
Total	126	100.0
Type of injuries		
Cut	11	78.6
Bruise	3	21.4
Total	14	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

According to this study 46.8% respondents reported that they have sick during their working period (Table 5.14). Among them 32.2 percent have suffered from fever, 22 percent from Diarrhoea, 20.3 percent are from headache, 11.9 percent are suffered from jaundice and 13.6 percent are suffered from stomachache. It also includes injuries situation. In which 14 respondents reported that they have injured during their work and among them 78.6 percent have injured from cut with knife and other cutting materials, rest have suffered from burnt by fire and steam. Among the labourers who suffered from illness and injuries, 62% of them are getting treatment facilities whereas 38% get recovery without medicines.

5.12 Food and Shelter

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

An inquiry was held to obtain information about the type of food which the child labourers get at work place. Table 5.15 shows the distribution of the child labourers by the type of food they get.

Table 5.15: Type of Food Child Labourers getting in Highway

Hotel/restaurants

Type of food	Number	Percentage
Same as master	73	57.9
Different but sufficient	53	42.1
Total	126	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The data reveals that out of the total child labourers, all of them get sufficient food in their work place. Among the child labourers 57.9 percent get the same food as their employer/master and 42.1 percent eat different but adequate food. It is to be noted that the child labourers working in the highway hotel and restaurant faced high discrimination yet.

Another basic need of human being in the appropriate provision of shelter is shown in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16: Provision of Shelter

Categories	Number	Percentage
Sleeping place		
On the bed	87	69.0
On the bench	32	25.4
On the floor	7	5.6
Total	126	100.0
How many people sleep together in the same room		
Single	76	60.3
2-4	48	38.1
More than four	2	1.6
Total	126	100.0
Sleeping materials		
Mat	67(126)	53.2
Mattress	105(126)	83.3
Pillow	57(126)	45.2
Blanket	119(126)	94.4

Do you have enough clothes		
Yes	68	54.0
No	58	46.0
Total	126	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Among total child labourers, all have got sleeping place with some sleeping materials. Among them 69.0 percent respondents reported that they sleep on the bed. 25.4% child labourers reported that they sleep on the bench and rest 5.6 percent respondent reported that they sleep on the floor.

An inquiry was held to obtain information on number of people sleeping together in the same room. The research found 60.3 percent child labourers are sleeping single. It is followed by 38.1 percent child labourers reported that they have to sleep 2-4 persons together in the same room. The table 5.16 also shows the status of sleeping materials. 53.2 percent have mat, 83.3 percent have mattress, 45.2 percent have pillow and 94.4 percent have blanket. It indicates that more child labourers have not sufficient sleeping materials yet. They have not mosquito nets and other clothes in their bed room. The inadequacy of sleeping materials creates sleeping disorder and hazardous for their health.

Clothes are also another basic need for human being. It helps to protect the body from adverse hot and cold weather and it is essential for human for their civilization. This study also tries to find out the situation of clothing among the child labourers in highway hotels and restaurants. Among the child labourers

working in hotel and restaurant majority (54.0%) reported that they have sufficient clothes and rest 46.0 percent have not.

5.13 Sources of Entertainment

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

Table 5.17: Type of Entertainment

Categories	Number	Percentage
Time for play		
Yes	49	38.9
No	77	61.1
Total	126	100
Get time for watching TV		
Yes	98	77.8
No	28	22.2
Total	126	100
Time to watch TV		
1 hour	9	9.2
2 hours	69	70.4
3 hours and more	20	20.4
Total	98	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

According to the Table 5.17 majority (61.1%) of respondents reported that they have not found any time to play. The majority of respondents who reported that

they would want to watch TV as the sources of entertainment around one to three hours per day. Among them 9.2 percent reported that they have average one hour time to watch TV, 70.4 percent reported that they have two hours time for this and rest 20.4 percent have time for three hours for watching TV.

Table 5.18: Alternative Sources of Entertainment

Sources of recreation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cinema	22	27.2	10	22.2	32	25.4
Radio	51	63.0	33	73.3	84	66.7
Indoor game	4	4.9	-	-	4	3.2
No recreation	1	1.2	-	-	1	0.8
Other	3	3.7	2	4.5	5	3.9
Total	81	100.0	45	100.0	126	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2013

This research also tries to find out the alternative sources of entertainment. This is presented in Table 5.18. The majority 66.7 percent of respondent reported that they have radio to listen as the alternative sources of entertainment. It is followed by 25.4 percent watching cinema in DVD player as other sources of entertainment. It is found that girl child labourers do not use indoor games as the alternative sources of recreation, while 4.9 percent boy child labourers adopt it.

5.14 Abuse, Exploitation and Bonded Child Labour

The survey found that most of the children working in the hotels and restaurants faced several problems. Child labourers might be faced both physical and psychologically abused or harassed while they are at work. The survey found that most of the children working in hotel and restaurants faced several problems but they do not want to expose what type of problems they faced. This may be because of threat of their master. Table 5.19 shows status and frequency of the abuse and harassment.

Table 5.19: Status and Frequency of Harassment

Category	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Have you ever harassed?						
Yes	37	45.7	7	15.6	44	34.9
No	44	44.3	38	84.4	82	65.1
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100.0
Harassed by						
Owner	23	62.2	5	71.4	28	63.6
Co worker	11	29.7	2	28.6	13	29.6
Guest	3	8.1	-	-	3	6.8
Total	37	100	7	100	44	100.0
Frequency						
Quite often	6	16.2	-	-	6	13.6
Some time	28	75.7	6	85.7	34	77.3

Rare	3	8.1	1	14.3	4	9.1
Total	37	100	7	100	44	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 5.19 reveals the data that majority of child labourers in highway hotel and restaurant sector reported that they had not faced any type of abuse but significant proportion (34.9%) of child labourers were still faced various kind of harassment in their work place from different people. Out of total child labourers who reported that they faced various kind of harassment, 7 are girls child and 37 are boy child. According to the table majority (63.6%) child labourers reported that they had faced abused by their own owner and it is followed by 29.6 percent by co worker. 14 percent child labourers reported that they are quite often abused, 77.3% are abused sometime and 9.1% are rarely abused and harassed by owner, co worker and guest.

5.15 Future Ambition of the Child Labourers

Children are called the future of nation. But one in ten respondents is found unanswerd about their future during this survey. They depend on fate and more make by their fate and they never find plan to come true. So they are unanswerd. Table 5.20 presents the future ambition of respondent child labourers.

Table 5.20: Distribution of Child Labourers by their Future Ambition

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

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 5.20 shows that 32.5% respondents want to be driver, 12.7% want to be hotel owner, 11.1% want to be cook where they can earn some more money, and 9.5% want to work in same line but advanced place where more income is possible. Among them, rest 9.5% has not any clear vision about their future plan.

This survey shows that most of the children are positive towards education. They want to go to school and have education to make their life better though they were compelled to dropout their schooling due to various reasons. The Table 5.21 shows that whether they thought about joining school if the opportunity was available.

Table 5.21: Distribution of Respondent by Intention to Study in Future

Interest go to school (if arranged)	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	63	77.8	33	73.3	96	76.2
No	18	22.2	12	26.7	30	23.8
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 5.21 shows that majority of child respondents have positive intention to study in future. 76.2% have desire to go to school for study and 23.8% have no desire for education. The percentage of boys having desire for study in future is higher than the percentage of girls.

CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

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

Out of the total 126 respondents 15 are under the age of 12 where 81 are boys and 45 are girls. The majority of respondent were from Janajati (77.8%), followed by Brahman/Chhetri (7.1%), Dalit (6.3%), and Muslim (8.8%). It is found that the children having large family size are working mostly as child labourers. Among the respondents, 24 had biologically mother less, 5 had biologically father less and 14 have step mother. It shows that the children who have no mother are working in child labour market most.

Agriculture is still dominant as major economic activities of the respondent's parents. 81% respondent's father and 95.1% mother are involved in agricultural sector. Only a few portion of respondent's father are involved in non agricultural

sector such as Mistiri (8), Pottering (5), Tailoring (4), Driver (5) and Bamboos basket waving (1).

The sample child labourers are found from different part of the country as well as neighbouring country India. Almost 66.7% child labourers come from home district, 20.6% child labourers come from neighbouring districts, and 6.3% are from other districts and rest 6.3% come from India.

Only 7.1% child labourers are illiterate and 92.9% child labourers are literate. Among them 79.4% have the education of primary level and 11.9% have the education above primary level. Only 6.1% are currently attending school. The major reason for dropping or never attending school is found to be poverty (41.0%). The main reason for leaving home was family poverty that accounts for 67.5% where 43.7% accompanied with their relatives during migration. 48.4% child labourers have been staying with the highway site for 7-12 months. 70.6% respondents reported that they visited their own home. 29.4% didn't visit their home due to long distance (37.8) and 29.7% didn't visit their home because of their own unwillingness.

Only 38 respondents reported they had involved in other work previously. Out of them 42.1% worked in hotel followed by 23.7% as domestic workers, 15.8% worked as mechanics and 10.5% worked in construction. Majority of child labourers (55.6%) aged 13-15 are entering in labour market and choose the work to earn money. Similarly, most of the respondents (39.7%) chose the hotel/restaurant work because of easiness to find and it is followed by the availability of food and shelter (27%) and easy to do (19.8%).

85.7% respondents work at least for 7-9 hours per day. Only 46.0 percent respondents have satisfied from their current job and 61.9% get Rs 1000-Rs 1500 per month as salary where 5.6 percent children get less than Rs 500 as monthly salary. They take salary in different ways. Mostly 68.3% child labourers take their salary monthly, 20.6% take when they need, 5.5% take when they go home and so on. 88.9% respondents support their families from their income. Cent percent respondents reported that they have both lodging and fooding facilities.

Out of total, only 16.7% respondents have experience of drinking alcohol, 13.5% have tobacco and smoking, and only 4% child labourers have the experience of taking drugs. 46.8% respondents have suffered from diseases where as only 11.1% child labourers faced with injuries. Most of them who suffered from injuries are caused by cut and bruise. Most of them get recovery with minor treatment or no treatment.

Almost all respondents have got sufficient food in their work place; among them 57.9% have taken food as same as master. Almost all respondents have arranged sleeping place but only 69% have bed, 25.4% sleep on bench and rest 5.4% in floor. Only 60.3% respondents are sleeping single and it is followed by 38.1% sleep 2-4 persons in the same room.

Only 38.9% child labourers get some time for play and almost 77.8% child labourers watch TV while there is no customer. Likewise, majority (66.7%) of respondents select Radio as the alternative sources of entertainment.

34.9% child labourers faced harassment during their working time by their own owner, co-worker and some time by guest. Among the respondents who are currently not attending school, 76.2% are still interested to join formal education institutions if arranged and rest 23.8% are not interested for education.

6.2 Conclusion

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

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

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

Most of the hotel/restaurant child labourers are household, which run for food deficit and can't feed their large family throughout the year by their own agricultural land. Then to cope the potential uninterested situation, some parents send/force their children to leave home for work. Some children themselves dislike their home/village life, and then leave home for works. At the same time market also demands children to be employed because they are cheaper, pliable than adults. Consequently children have to work harder and longer hours for their own survival and family support. Then it appears low chances of schooling for children. At last it is concluded by the survey that child labourers in hotel and restaurant is one of the worst form of the child labour. It is not only the extreme household poverty but also parents illiteracy, lack of schooling facility, lack of employment opportunities, weak legal enforcement, are also contributing factors for children to be engaged on such labour. The necessity of today is to protect working children from exploitation, abuse, improper influences and hazardous condition to develop their mental, physical, social and moral development.

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