

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Child labour is an emerging issue not only in urban areas but also in rural setting of Nepal. There are a substantial proportion of children in several sector of economy and their contribution to livelihood of households are substantial. Children are the earners of the family and their contribution remains critical. However, in a subsistence economy like Nepal, childrens' monetary contribution may be much lower as against their value of work in unpaid work sectors.

Oxford Dictionary defines a child means a newly born boy or girl, and labour means physical or mental work. Thus, the meaning of child labour suggests “bodily or mental work done by a child.”

In the context of child labour, different international laws have been set up varying age limits for the definition. However, the Minimum Age Convention (120, 1973) has defined ”Children as those who are below the general limit of 15 years or in special circumstances 14 years.”

Poverty is the main cause of child labour around developing countries. (Poudel, 2004) When a family is poor, every one has to work, even extra contribution help. But, many children work because of the lack of schooling opportunities. School might be unavailable, or just too expensive (UNDP, 1993).

Child labour has emerged as a major social problem in most of the third world countries with higher population increment rate. Economic stangtanation, structural adjustment policy implication, drought, war and disease have decreased the ability of families to earn a decent living

(ILO, 2003). As part of family survival strategy child labour is used to cope with financial pressures, and therefore, more and more children are being pushed into the labour market.

In term of the size of the population involved child Labour is probably the issue that involves the largest number of children engaged in work worldwide. The ILO puts the number of working children, aged 5 to 14, at 250 million. Nearly half of them are in hazardous and exploitative jobs. Notably in agriculture, mining and quarrying brick making, carpet weaving, construction, work in hotel and restaurant, match and firework production, domestic services, prostitution and pornography and armed conflicts(ILO, 2003).

According to Children Act (first Amendment) 1997 and Labour Act 1997 of Nepal, the group of people under the age of 16 years is known as children. According to this law, persons below 14 years of age are strictly prohibited to work as labour but the children of age between 14 to 16 years can work only when they get facilities like less working hour, (6 hours per day not more than 36 hours per week). In this way, if they work 3 hours continuously, they must get rest for a half an hour.

Generally, child labours are those who are below 14 years of age and engaged in different labour sectors. They are deprived of the minimum level of facilities but work for long hours and get very low wages damaging their physical and mental development. Children, who are deprived of educational and training opportunities that could help to make their bright future are the general but serious forms of child labour: So, if work is not harmful for their growth process, then it is known as child work, not child labour. Child labour and the child work are different to each others.

Child labour exploitation is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the feudal land holding system which is still a bitter reality of many third world countries (Pradhan, 1995). Thus, child labour is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world like other developing countries. The rural communities in Nepal are going through a painful period created by increasing social injustice, economic exploitation, and backwardness. The growing marginalization among the rural population, rural migration and urbanization has also contributed to the increase in the magnitude of child labour exploitation. (Pradhan, 1995:40)

The economic of human development suggests that human factor is the main instrument of the development and breaking out the poverty syndrome (UNICEF, 1988). The idea is that healthy upbringing of children can safeguard the healthy development of the nation. Therefore, children should be protected from all forms of social and economic exploitation whereby they can enjoy childhood and have opportunities to develop. Children should not be deprived of basic facilities, which are necessary for their survival, protection and development (UNICEF, 1988).

In the context of the agro-based economy of Nepal, landlessness and land fragmentation has pushed the once peasant farmers into wage labour, debt bonded labour in agriculture, other rural works and out migration. Economic compulsions weigh heavily on the rural poor families and they have no other options but to send their children to work even under the risk of exploitation (Black, 1997). The parents feel that their children should care of themselves as early as possible and be a source of income, however meager (small in amount) to the family. Thus, rural children have always worked alongside their parents but the

situation has work send now because of the disruption of traditional society, growth of industrialization, massive rural urban migration, an unprecedented urbanization and the mushrooming of squatter communities (SCFA, 1996). Child work has now become “child labour” which is the systematic” impersonal exploitation of children outside the family environment” (Dogramaci, 1985) and has emerged as a major social problem in Nepal.

Nowadays, child labour in Nepal is being taken very seriously. It is deeply rooted in most parts of the country. Traditionally, children in Nepal are involved in agriculture, domestication of animals, handicrafts and other employments. Following the tragic calamity in their native, land hardship in their life, corrupted social relationship, children working in small towns and big cities are increasing continually. (CWIN, 2001)

The definition of ‘child labour’, ‘exploitation’, ‘hazard’ and ‘developmentally damaging’ need to be given serious attention in this context. Different societies may have different threshold for clearly staked that childhood is a period of life which should be decided not to work but meet of a child’s needs for adequate nutrition, full immunization for education and health care. A child has no sex, no politics, no money and no capacity they are dependent innocence and need education and play. That child labour, by its nature or because of the conditions in which it is undertaken, towards its reduction and even its elimination is possible when the political will to fight it exists (Thapa, 2001).

Child work, child labour and exploitation since failure to do this might prove confusing in the measurement and analysis of child labour. As is usually said, child labour is “exploitative” form of child work. Light

work, properly structured and phased is not child labour nor is work which does not detract children from education out by a child (below 14 years of age) is likely to be hazardous or interferes with the child's education, or is harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, then it is termed as child labour (IPEC, 1996). An estimate put forth by the CDPS/ILO (1996) shows that there are 2.6 million children, between the age group of 5-14 years, who are at work (41.7% of the total child population) out of them, 1.7 million are economically active. About 95 percent of the economically active children perform agriculture related works. The important informal sectors employing child labour are carpet weaving, construction, restaurants/ hotels and tea shops, vehicles shops and domestic sectors. Self employed children are also found in shoe polishing, selling newspapers, rag picking, pottering and street begging (NLA, 1999). Child bondage is common in the western part of Nepal under the kamaiya(child labour and debt-bondage among one of the largest ethnic groups of Nepal) system and so is child, especially girl trafficking in various districts of Nepal.

Globally, approximately 250 million children between ages of 5-14 years child are working full time. Some 61 percent of child workers or nearly 135 million are found in Asia, 32 percent or 80 million are in Africa, and 7 percent or 17.5 million live in Latin America (ILO, 1994). They are living and working in the most hazardous and dangerous conditions and deprived for their right to physical, social, emotional and spiritual development.

South Asia is a home for over 50 percent of the world child's labour population. There are about 130 million children in this region working in extremely difficult situation (CWIN, 1993). This indicates

that the magnitude of child labour is high in South Asian countries. This can be attributed to the demographic structures, high poverty levels, weak education systems and entrenched social attitudes. The increasing cost of education and more job opportunities in cheap labour industries seem to have contributed to higher incidence of child problem in these countries. (ILO, 1998).

Child labour is not new phenomenon of Nepal. Information on child labour is relatively scarce because of a general tendency on conceal it, since child work is illegal. Therefore, presenting a comprehensive picture of child labour is a complex task. On the country, there is a serious outcome against child labour exploitation and a demand for speedy action to prohibit it (Bequele and Boyden, 1998).

Each year hundreds of children leave their home to migrate urban areas due to curiosity and poor economic conditions at home so they work as hotel/ restaurant boys or girls, carpet industry, construction, stone quarries, brick kilns and so on. The extent of exploitation of child labour is very high everywhere. The hotel and restaurant employed children have no alternatives job and they stay period the owner's wishes. Children have to work early morning and late night. They do not get holiday and deprived lot exploited their owners. This study has found that condition of child labour and socio-economic conditions of the child labours in hotel and restaurant of Tribhuvan Nagar Municipality of Dang district.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labour is serious and wide spread problem especially in south Asia and Africa and the situation is not different in Nepal. Although the constitution of Nepal 1990 guarantees the right of protection against exploitation as a fundamental right and prohibits the practices of the

trafficking of human being, slavery or forced Labour in any forms and its violation is punishable by law. It is only related to paper or not practicable aspects. Child labour is not the problem of an individual or family but it is the general problem of society. Child labour may be regarded broadly as any work of children under recreation that children require. It is working of children at unfit ages for unreasonable hours or under unhealthy conditions (Patterson,1993:229)

The exploitative practice of child labour has come to be recognized as a major socio-economic problem, which retards the family status due to rapid population growth, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and underemployment, poor health, natural disasters, sluggish economic growth and an agrarian economy. To cope with the financial pressure of the family survival, more children are entered into the labour market. They are involved in various sectors such as farm chores, child-pottering, stone quarries, brick kilns, rag picking, domestic servants hotel/restaurant boys/girls, carpet weaving, confectionary industries, child prostitutes and so on.

Several studies from Nepal and other countries indicate that the main reasons for child labour are poverty, discrimination of gender and caste/ethnicity, dysfunctional families, parent's illiteracy and unawareness towards children's education which tends to run away from their home and enter into the cities and become hotel/restaurant labourers, rag-pickers, etc because they have not any other alternatives and work for their family livelihood (CWIN, 2001)

As Nepal is the state party to the convention on the Rights of the child (CRC), the promotion and protection of the rights of child in one of the basis obligations of HMG/Nepal. The rights of children in Nepal are

future protected under the children's Act 1992 and Child Labour (Prevention and Regularization) Act, 2000. HMG/Nepal has ratified the ILO Convention No. 182 on 13 September, 2001. Despite the government's strong political commitments, achievements made in areas related to children have very poor due to lack of enforcement of existing laws and regulations and very poor implementation (CWIN, 2002).

The problem of child labour cannot be viewed in isolation because it is a symptom of the disease, which is spread at various levels (Hirway et al., 1991).

Child labour is a controversial and emotional issue. It is also a complex and challenging one. The thoughtful and comprehensive approaches required the solutions must be guided in the best interests of the child and by a commitment to children's human rights, as enshrined in the convention on the rights of the child.

The condition of child labourers engaged in hotels and restaurants is generally worse than in other employing sectors. The employers prefer to employ child labour because they are easy to handle, cheaper and more pliable and adults and play a supplementary role of adult labourers. The life of hotel, restaurant and teashop child labourers normally starts before sunrise performing a long list of chores determined by the employers. They included demands such as cutting vegetables with dangerous tools, cooking in smoky kitchen, dishwashing, cleaning tables, hauling water from distant taps and so on. They are paid very minimum wages. A child labour continues these tedious chores throughout a day often more than 12 hours without any rest exhausting them physically, mentally, with minimum levels of nutrients, and deprived of education and other facilities.

Dang district is no more far from the reality of the child exploitation. In the district, almost child working in hotels, motels and restaurant are highly exploited by their owners. The various studies in the area show that child in the area are bound to absorb in the hotels, motels and restaurants. This situation is basically associated with the poverty, and illiteracy. Various studies show that child who are engaged in such sectors are not getting reasonable wage, or even working at free of cost to meet their daily needs. Moreover, they are enforced to work about 10-12 hours in a day and provided with poor living and lodging condition with inadequate health facilities. In this context, it is imperative to study their socio-economic condition, the cause of being enforced to work, and the present working status of the child in the area

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to find out the reality of the employment of the labour in hotel and restaurant in the study area The specific objectives of this study are as below :

- To find out the present working status of the child labourers.
- To know the socio-economic condition of the child labourers engaged in Hotel and Restaurant.
- To find out the main cause of being child labourers.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The use of child labours is common in Nepal. Urban areas are especially affluent in child labour several studies have been conducted on child labour in various sector but few studies on child labour in Hotel and Restaurant. Ghorahi have been considered as child labours are forced to carry heavy weight, work for extremely long hours. They are suffering

from Physical, Mental, Sexual abuse and full time work child labours isolation from their families are deprived of the chance to play with peers.

This study will be significant in different ways such as to search the remedies of problem facing in this field and policy makers of NGO/ INGO and Civil society. It will also help to the national and international organizations as well as interested to know about to provide accurate information in child labours.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

- This study is based on the primary data collection in Tribhuvan Nagar Municipality of Dang District. So, its results may not be representative for the whole country.
- This study is confined to the child labours less than 18 years of age in Hotel and Restaurant using purposive sampling.
- These study present only child labourers engaged in small hotel and restaurant. So it doesn't cover child labourer engaged in star hotel.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into six chapters. Chapters one presents the introduction (like Background, statement of the problem, Objectives, Significance and Limitation of the study). The second chapter deals with Review of literature. On child Labour and its cause and consequences chapter third discuss the methodology used in this study. Chapter fourth examines the backgrounds characteristics of Hotel and Restaurant child labours and their families are presented dealing with demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Chapter five analyses the working condition, Health and Nutrition. Finally, chapter six consists of the summary, major finding and provides conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Child labour is universally recognized as phenomena of any nation. The advance society should offer them to opportunities for their education, growth, development, survival and protection but most of the developing countries face the problem of child labour. Since, the beginning of the 1990's the problem of child labour has received increased attention.

Worldwide attention in recent year, the term child labour is still emerging. Child has an inherent right to basic human needs like education, health care, protections, love and respect, community care, overall social, physical, emotional development, spiritual as well as promotion and protection of the coming new Generation.

2.1 Child Labour

Child labour is not 'teenagers' work for few hours to earn additional pocket money; not child helping n family farms; not youngsters doing household work, but children prematurely living adults life, working long hours for low wages under condition to their health and to their physical and mental development, sometimes separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful education and training opportunities that could open for them a better future (ILO, 1983).

Child labour is one of the critical but neglected issues for a long time and greater problem have been still critical due to poverty, parents to make children work for wages, employment.

Child labour 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 labour problem unless society as a whole is mobilized in this direction. Hence, social mobilization is an important device for building awareness and bringing about positive change. Child labourers, parents, students' teacher, trade unionists, employers, social workers and people of all walks of life should be influenced and mobilized for the prevention and protection of working children in society. There is an increasing awareness in society about the exploitation of working children and cases of exploitation are being exposed. However, the government mechanism to regulate the prevention of child labour exploitation is not efficient. (CWIN, 2003)

The child labour which is a consequence of the exploitative operating systems at the national and international levels not only closes the future of millions of children in the third world countries. Child labour is a threat to overall world development and to the solidarity and peace in the world. Eradication of child labour from the work is therefore a good, which must be achieved at the earliest. The problem of child labour cannot be isolated because it is a symptom of the disease, which is spread at various levels (Hirway et al., 1991: 9).

Child workers are difficult since they are dispersed, hidden and mainly ignored. Child workers are rapidly growing in Nepal because child labour is fed by rural urban migration, the remnants of the once present feudal system and the lopsided development pattern of the country (NLA, 1999). Child labourers are exploited in hotels and restaurants including following tasks like preparing meals, cleaning, laundry, shopping, working overtime, and working without care in winter and summer seasons.

The United Nations (1990) also defines "child labour is a similar fashion. In some instances, "child worker/labour" is defined as a person in the age group of 5-14 employed for hire or rewarded on a full time basis and includes a self employed child and a child assisting his/her parents in their for two or more hours a day.

Million of child labourers in the world are exploited by greedy employers. These children are deprived of their childhood. though national government have taken action in different areas to help them, the question in different is: will these policies help the children (Mehta, 1991).

Statistics on child labour 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 labour. Even so, the evidence reveals a problem found throughout the world, and especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Asia has the largest number of child workers. Africa has the highest influence at around 40 percent of children between 5 and 14 years, child labour 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.

Child labour is not jobs for kids. It is neither valuable work experience more apprenticeship combined with schooling that enhances a child's present and future prospects. Child labour in its worst forms is abuse of power. Its is adults exploiting the young naive, innocent, weak, vulnerable and insecure for personal profit;

Child labours, harmful to work are below:

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse.

- Work underground, underwater, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces.
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment or which involves the manual handling environment that may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or process, or to temperature, noise levels or vibrations damaging to their health.
- Work difficult conditions. such as work for long hours or during the nights or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer worst forms A child labour convention-182.

2.2 History of Child Labour

Historically, the problem of child labour first appeared in the Sixteenth century. This was further expanded in different forms and areas in the seventeenth century and children were future exposed to high risk areas in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries. In Germany France and the England, during the eighteenth and Nineteenth century, the problem of child labour was obvious in factories, cotton mills, and glass and match-making and brick kilns. Where as in Norway and Sweden, the problems existed in farming, herding and fishing. In France, a welfare act for child labourers was introduced in 1941 and in 1853 the government of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and safety of children. (poudel, 2004)

The challenges of child labour are being Faced by most of the third world countries, it is clear that the problem has many serious social, economic and political dimensions. Understand the problems and solutions to child labour are to examine the history of the 'developed' countries and in particular, the history of industrial revolution in Europe.

If we go there the history of developed countries we find that all faced the problem of child labour exploitation. The countries such as, UK, Germany USA, Japan, France, Sweden, Portugal,, Cyprus, Belgium etc also had serious child labour problems until less than fifty years ago.

The children in many countries in Asia Share the common pain and problems of child labour in their every day lives. Statistics have revealed that almost half of the world's child labour problems exist in South Asia. because of growing poverty, famine unfair economic relations and social injustice, the children of this region are forced to take on this major burden for survival (Pradhan, 1995).

Voll(1991: 61) has mentioned that child labour was practiced in Germany in orphanages and workhouses as early as in the sixteenth and seventeenth countries. Kostol and Baklund (1991: 77) claim that the new quality of life including technological and economic changes, better organized society for the working class, contributed to eradication of the child labour system from Norway. They outline the possible reasons for the disappearance of child labour as below:

- Laws for public education
- More machinery in the industrial processes
- Better wages and social securities
- Less children per family
- Social awareness in the society against child labour
- The technological equipment and food production

India has the largest number of the world's working children. The number has increased from 14.5 million in 1961 to 20.5 million in 1985 (Mehta, 1991: 135). Nepal is not different from other countries in the SAARC region. Nearly 60 percent of the total child population live a

most underprivileged life where, denial, neglect and exploitation are an everyday reality. (Pradhan, 1995) Majority of Nepali children are deprived of basic need and basic childhood rights: education, health, nutrition, welfare and development and distant dreams for these children.

2.2.1 History of the Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Industry in Nepal

The history of the hotel/restaurant /teashop industry in Nepal dates back to the time then tea was introduced to the Nepalese community. In the early 1930's, a company pioneered its product in the Kathmandu valley and southern Terai areas, first offering a free taste of tea to people in product and further influenced local people to open small hotel, tea stalls to promote their business.

Hotel/Restaurant and Teashops grew rapidly in the late 1960's and early 1970's long with the Hipper Generation that worluld hang out in the alleyways of Kathmandu and who introduced the modern day cafe culture to Nepal. During post days Hotel/Restaurant and teashops largely created to foreign visitors and serviced locals in negligible number. Later such establishments were opened targeting the Nepalese people as well. (CONCERN Nepal, 2003).

2.3 Child Labour in Nepal

Child labour 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.

While little substantive research has been done in the field of child labour, anecdotal and case study evidence suggest that the situation is definitely getting rapidly worse in Nepal. Urban migration aggravated and accelerated by rural property had let to most exploitation of child

labour in recent year in Nepal. The trend of child migration from hill to Terai and from rural to urban area has also been increasing day by day (CARNWG, 1993-1994). However, the critical issues of child migration and labour have not yet been comprehensively and systematically studied.

Recent global pressures against the use of child labour in the carpet industry, hotel, restaurant etc, in Nepal and the problem of girl prostitution and trafficking. domestic child labour, bonded child labour and child porters have draw public attention.

The changed political environment in Nepal since the establishment of the multiparty democracy in 1990 has created on opportunity to place children high on the national agenda. Child development is now undeniably recognized as an integral part of the country's socio-economic development. August 1990 the interim government demonstrated its commitment to the cause of children's rights by ratifying the UN convention on the right of the child.

CONCERN (2001) shows that there are more than 80 areas where children are working often in dangerous conditions in Nepal. In the agriculture sector alone, children are involved in more than different types of potentially hazardous jobs such as painting, harvesting, pottering, cattle gazing, fetching water, collecting fodder, etc. Children are usually required to perform in support of their families. But sometimes children work in areas where they are not supported to be involved during plantation, weed control and pre-harvesting activities. During these seasons children are often found to be invoiced in spraying pesticides; working with oxen and pottering loads far exceeding acceptable weight limits.

Some example of other industries where child labour is widely used are urban child pottering, stone mining, brick kilns, rag picking, domestic worker, carpet weaving etc. One of the major fields of employment preferred by children is work in the hotel/restaurant/teashop industry. These children are commonly known as Kanchha (boy) and Kanchhi (girl) rather than by their own names and identity. Most of the children are low paid and work long hours, from dawn till dusk by demand of their employers.

Young boys are popular by their nick name Hotel Kanchha(hotel boy). Only in Kathmandu, the number of such children are about 10,000. The CWIN 2003, survey report states that the condition of these "hotel boys" the restaurant child workers, they get less paid two meals a day. The number of such restaurant boys is increasing every day with the increase of hotel/restaurants and teashops in Kathmandu. Each boy works more than 10 hours a day from early morning to late night. To them, their entire childhood needs is to play with dirty dishes.

In a present stage of economic transition, the high rate of population growth is contributing to a weakening of the economic base of the country. In such as economic context, the lives of the poor and marginalized families and their children are indeed grim, which forces them to leave their homes to go to the cities in search of work.

Children in Nepal start working at a very young age in and around their own homes. In the countryside, most young children are taken care of by older siblings. We all want our children to grow up into good citizens; but there is a lack of proper opportunities for their overall development.

According to CDPS(1996), the total number of working children aged 5 to 14 years is 2.6 million (25,96,000) of which the economically active children are 1.7 million (1,66,0000). Additionally 127,000 children work in the worst forms of child labour. Out of 127,000, 37 percent are illiterate and 63 percent are school dropouts. Likewise, 58 percent of these children came from landless families (CWIN, 2003).

In practice socio-economic conditions of the large majority of the children of today's developing countries are very tragic (Suwal & KC,1996). They have been the victim of the prevailing social, economic and political system that exploit and suppress them. In many instances, children are seen as a source of cheap labour force. ILO's estimates indicate that some 250 million children between the ages of 5-14 are working in developing countries.

Evidence suggests that children do migrate to more urbanized areas for the purpose of employment. World wide estimates on the migrant child labour is still lacking, it may be said that use of migrant child labour is widespread practice in many countries. Migrant children from Mexico and ethnic minorities in the United States are employed in the agriculture sector (UNICEF, 1997). It is clam that a substantial number of Nepal ignorant child worker are working in India in carpet industries and as domestic servants in the big cities, or in Hotel/Restaurant in unhealthy conditions hampering their physical as well as mental growth. (Ghatia, 1998)

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

Major jobs children do in Nepal (Sattar, 1993: 11) are:

- Agriculture - Livestock tending, planting, harvesting, ploughing, fishing
- Cottage Industry- Pottery, carpet and cloth wearing, candle-making, thanks painting, poultry farming
- Manufacture - Printing, bricks, bread, garments, matches, cigarettes, soap, shoes, plastics
- Plantation - Tea, sugar, cane, tobacco
- Domestic - Caring for parents, servants
- catering - Hotels, Restaurants, bars, teashops
- Selling - Street hawking, petrol pump attendant, shop assistance, shoe shining, newspaper vending and delivery
- Manual labour - Rock breaking, mechanic, sweeper, road and building site worker, carter
- Tourist and travel Industry - Pottering, circus performer, rafting and trekking guide, bus conductor, riskshaw puller.
- Other ways children earn money - Ragpicking, prostitution, begging

ILO-IPEC (2004) indicate that,

- 41.7% (2.6 million) regularly work
- 36.7% work and go to school
- 15 % do nothing (are idle)
- 15% do not-economic work, such as household chores
- of all working children, 55 percent are girls

Of the economically active children, 94.7 percent are involved in agriculture work. 0.9 million work non-economic sectors

- 1.6% work as service workers
- 1.6% work in construction, transportation and communication
- 0.8 % work in production sector
- 0.4% work as sales worker
- 5000 children are working and living on the streets

According to ILO-IPEC, some 127,000 are involved in most hazardous and worst forms of child labour (CWIN).

As per census 2001, children under sixteen comprise 41 percent of the total population of Nepal. Among them 50 percent are girls and 50 percent are boys.

According to the 2001 population census, reveals that in the 10-14 years age group, 8.1 percent was economically active (7.02% of boys and 9.4 percent girl). Their involvement in the agriculture sector was shown as 80 percent for both sexes.

According to 1991 population census, the economic participation rate both sexes was 56.5 percent total population comparing 68.2 percent of the males and 45.2 percent of the females) of the child population in the 10-14 age group, 22.9 percent was economically active. Their involvement in the agriculture sector was shown as 89.3 percent for both sexes.

A comparison of the censor data for 1991 and 2001 clearly reveals that in the age group 10-14 years, the cumulative extent of child labour has declined from 22.9 percent in 1991 to 8.1 percent in 2001.

2.4 Causes and Consequence of Child Labour

In the context of child labour, it has many causes and consequences closed link with a range of social, cultural and economic factors. We can easily say that child labour is a product of low level of income, illiteracy and lack of basic needs (food, shelter, clothes). The vast majority of children are pushed into work that is often damaging to their development by the three key factors: the exploitation of poverty, the absence of education and the restrictions of tradition (UNICEF, 1976).

Children are directly engaged in production as well as release adult family member to undertaken other forms of wage employment. The child labour is an outcome of socio-economic system prevailing in Nepal. Economic dependence and poverty of the children under privileged sections of the society force young children to join labour market at tender age.

The available data on the causes of child labour normally relates to the phenomena is general and great deal remains to be learning about the causes of child labour in hazardous work as distinct from non-hazardous occupations. However, poverty is the most important reason why children work. Poor households need the money, which their children can earn, and children commonly contribute around 20-25 percent of family income. (ILO, 1998) The poverty line in a relatively poor country such as India is defined as only 20 percent more than the income required for purchasing the minimum nutritional needs for a family. It is clear that the income provided by working children is critical to their survival.

Several studies from Nepal and other countries indicate that the main reasons for child labor are poverty, discrimination of gender and

cast ethnicity, dysfunctional families, parent's illiteracy and unawareness towards children's education. (Subedi et al; 2001)

Poverty is both the cause and consequence of child labour. Extreme poverty and landlessness on rural areas are fuelling child labour not only in urban areas but also in rural areas as well (CWIN, 1989). The obvious causes of poverty include structural inequality in access to assets, education and health services and the absence of social security systems in many developing countries (Marcus and Caroline, 1996). Lower the family per capita income, is the large the proportion of children in world and lower the school participation rate (Salazar, 1997). Child labour is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world.

Poverty has been reported as the leading reason for working outside for non domestic work (CW/CCD, 1997). The second main reason was parents who have been blamed for enforcing child labour financial trouble has the children to be employed in industries (KC et al, 1997).

Practice of child labour prevents children from going to school, resulting in a low school attendance rate and a low level of general and vocational education among children. As a result, the consequence of child labour has an adverse impact on the productive capacity of the children themselves, even when they reach adulthood. They are deprived, which makes them unable to meet their requirements of housing and food. Thus, the vicious cycle between underdevelopment and child labour is self-perpetuating (CDPS, 1997).

Child labour in hotel/restaurant is one of the major fields of employment for children in Nepal. Children are found working in

teashops/hotel and restaurant in both urban and rural areas. Hotel/Restaurant work is easily found and widely available in major cities like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Biratnagar, Damak, Bhadrapur. When children migrate from rural villages and first the option is often work in a restaurant where at least two meals a day can be secured if little else.

Rural to urban migration can be considered a primary causing factor for the rising number of working children in hotels/restaurants helpless migrant children are the major source of labour. The mobile population increased dramatically and the need for Restaurants along highways to serve travelers was realized. From the out set these establishment took advantage of employing deprived children in various sectors of work (Concern-2003).

According to Dahal(1989),major causes of child labour in Nepal are identified as abject poverty and financial pressure, unemployment/underemployment, family disrespecting, lack of alternatives, inadequacy of the education system, inadequate enforcement of legislation, abductions/deception and prevalence of public attitudes and values which tolerable. Major causes of child labour are food deficiency and unemployment because of the lack of land owned.

A study by Chhetry (1996) indicates that, in Nepal districts with a high child labour states tend to have a illiteracy rate and the districts with a high incidence poverty tend to have a high child labour rate. He concludes that poverty compels children to participate in the labour force, which in turn deprives them of the right to education.

People with less land means that they have insufficient food for their living. Most of the small landholdings provide food for only three to

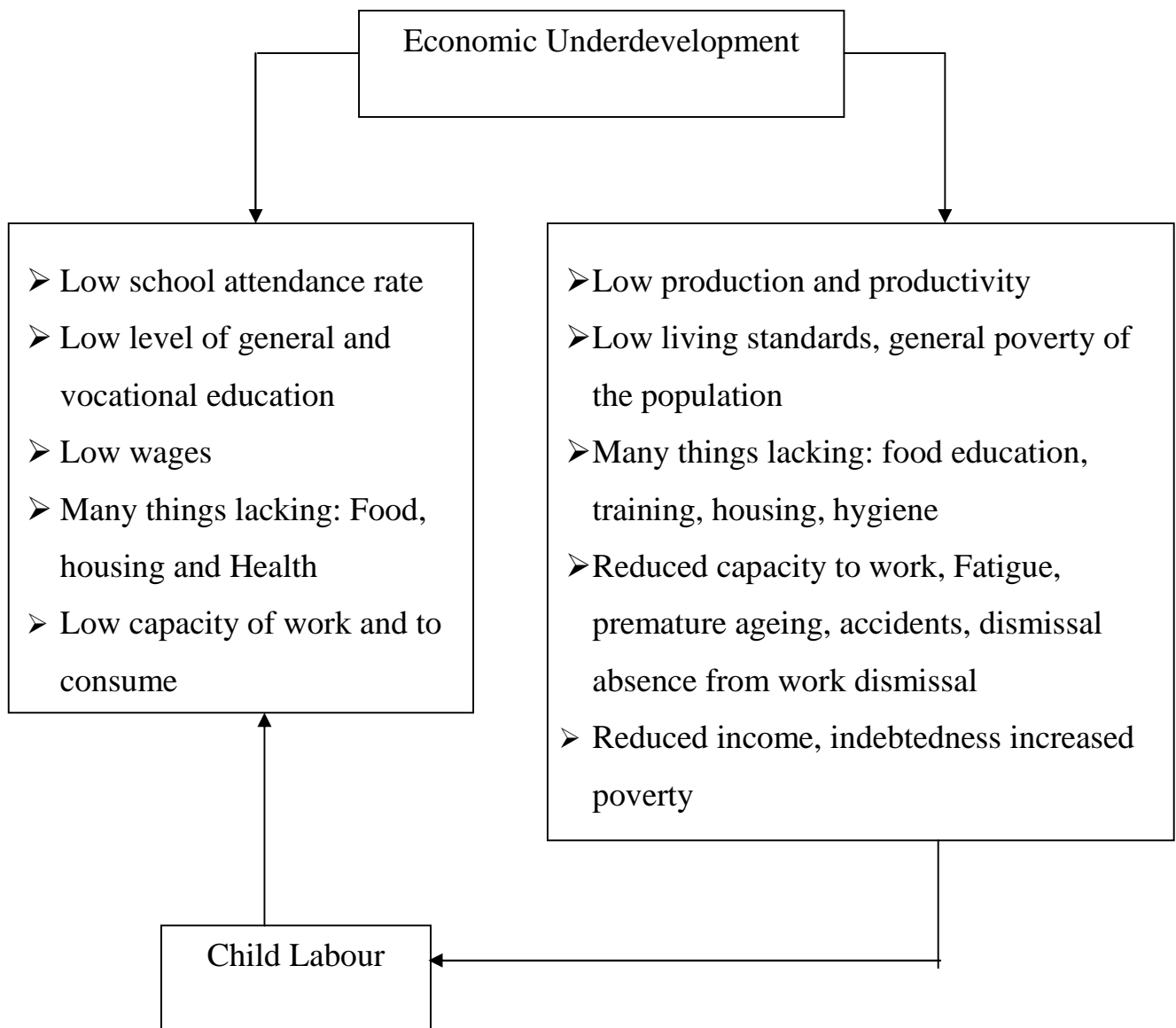
eight months and the people have to find work or food for the remainder of the year (Sattar, 1993).

Parent's perceptions on child labour have been documented as influencing factor for the child labour in a society (Action Aid, 1995). In the case of schooling parents perceptions are dubious. while some regard the possibility for children to learn how to read and write, other considers education as irrelevant, when school and labour schedules conflict, they tend to give more importance to work, which has immediate benefits for the subsistence of the family (CWIN, 2001).

Chemical, physical, biological and psychological hazards are often found in the workplaces causing irreversible damage to children's psychological development resulting in permanent disabilities, with serious consequences for their adult lives (ILO, 1998).

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.(Poudel, 2004) It is taken as forms of a succession of situations and events, which are interrelated through a type of vicious circle. The circle represents perceptions of child labour as vicious circle persists between underdevelopment and child labour.

The vicious circle of underdevelopment and child labour



Source: ILO-1994

Various studies have revealed that most children dropout of schools and start hazardous works at a tender age due to poverty.

Child labour is not new phenomena or it is not accidental. The market demand for children labour determines children's employment in various enterprises and industries. (UNICEF, 1994) Children are employed because they are docile, obedient and hired at cheaper rates than adults and dispersed of easily if labour demand should fluctuate. They involve

no long-term investment on the part of industry in terms of insurance and social security or other benefits.

2.5 Education and Child Labour

Education is the major fundamental right of every child in Nepal. In Nepal majority of children still stay out of school due to various reasons. Many families cannot offer to send their children to school and are ignorant of this. Even though primary level education has been declared free, children still have to pay for registration and exam fees. Another aspect is that the current education system is not productive and people are not able to justify outcomes of sending their children to school. Thousands of children who are involved in one or other kind of labour are also denied their right to education (CWIN, 2002).

According to John Dewey education is the development of the whole man. That is why education is the main indicator of human resource development.

Nepal has a goal to achieve Education for all by 2015 and gender parity in education by 2005. However, Nepal is unlikely to meet this goal.

Although there has been a significant increase in the enrolment in primary education, the drop out rate has been almost constant. . (CWIN, 2003) The government has directed not to charge admission fees in primary schools, but the schools are charging fees in one way or another. This has prevented rural children from enrolling in schools.

The growth in number of schools and enrolment continued during the inter-census period 1991-2001, the number primary schools reached 2494 in the year 2001; and enrolment reached 3.8 millions in that year (Population Monograph:2003).

(Population Monograph:2003) Over the period 1993-2001, there was an absolute increase of 4726 primary schools; and the average annual rate of increase in enrolment during the period was 2.8 percent. The growth rate is lower compared to the annual growth rate (11.1%) over the earlier Period. The educational Statistics Report for 2001 indicates a decline in number of primary school in 2001. Primary education is important for child but majority of the children deprived from primary education.

'Education'

- The literacy rate is increasing among children. however, the rate of increment is rather very slow.
- Literacy rate of the population of 6 years and above is 57.6 (70% for male and 44% for female)
- On examining literacy by age a groups, it is highest for the age group 11 to 13 years, which is recorded as 83 percent.
- On examining literacy by age a groups, it is highest for the age group 11 to 13 years, which is recorded as 83 percent.
- School enrolment ratio this year is much higher in government schools that in previous years.
- As revealed by the BCHIMES - 2000, 34.2% of children aged 6-10 years of age are out of the school system. (CWIN, 2002)

KC et al.,(1998) argued that poor people are always busy in solving hand to mouth problems, and they are ignorant of the advantages and the value of education, that is why many parents cannot afford money for their children to study. Children are weighted only from the economic perspective advantageous for their future life, either they do not have access to school or they cannot afford to buy stationary and pay the fees.

So, children leave home with the hope of acquiring both an income and an education.

Every child has the right to education. All work which interferes with the child's education must be regarded as unacceptable

- Formulate and implement a time-bound programmed for universal compulsory basic education free for all.
- Advanced the goal of equal access to education by taking measures to eliminate discrimination in education at all levels in the basic of gender, race, religion, national origin, are or disability.
- Create a gender-sensitive educational system in order to ensure equal education.
- Ensure access to and completion of relevant high quality compulsory basic education free for all children.
- Create vocational training opportunities and apprenticeship programmes for both boys and girls above school age.
- Integrate working children, whenever possible, into the formal education system.

KC. et al., (2001) argued that the proportion of literate children working as long distance porters was lower than short distance child porters, due to the high concentration of school dropouts in market centres and bus parks as well as worked in hotel/restaurant. The highest proportion of literacy was found in younger long distance child porters, regardless of current of previous schooling. They considered being a porter easier than doing. Schoolwork failed school examinations were another major reason for dropping out of schools.

The study conducted by Suwal et al; (1997) revealed that, for Nepal, about 68 percent children aged 5-14 is literate, 75 percent males

and 60 percent are females. About 81 percent of total children are reported to have completed 0-5 grade of education and only 17.2 percent completed 6-9 grade of education. A very small proportion (0.5%) of children is reported to have completed 10 and above grade of education.

Child labourers are not only overworked but are socially and economically exploited. They are easy targets for exploitation because most of them are illiterate, uneducated and unaware of the dangers inherent in their labour. (ILO, 1999) Some NGOs have organized special workshops for the teachers who are conducting non-formal education (NFE) programmes in this particular field, to improve their teaching and counseling skills. Integrated programmes which include components such as literacy classes, income generating programmes, health and sanitation activities are gaining popularity because there is a lack of appropriate tools to tackle the shortage of shelter, Job insecurity, exploitation by the adults, and deprivation of education and medical facilities as faced by most of Nepal's impoverished children (ILO, 1999).

According to Poudel, (1994) child labour as that form of work in which child is engaged, which is determinant to growth and development including, child prostitution, bonded labour and the economic activities, of street children (including begging and stealing) family labour which interferes with a child's education, recreation or physical, mental, moral health would also considered child labour. Some forms of child work however, clearly are beneficial to growth and development. Where for example, schooling is inadequate and where work is part of the socialization process for the child.

2.6 Hotel/restaurant child Labourers and their Working Lives

Poverty stricken children always have to depend upon other well-off people by providing manual labour. Their 12 months work in the village will provide them food for hardly six months. Social discrimination among those with poor family backgrounds and different castes. The alternative live subsistence is always a challenge. Therefore, they tend to migrate to city area willingly or unwillingly to seek better economic opportunities for themselves and the family's survival.

The working condition at Hotels/ Restaurants is appalling. During the winter season children have to work in severe cold conditions due to lack of clothing, shoes, proper health care, with runny noses/coughs almost no bedding likewise, they wash dishes in cold water with skin freezing, peeling, cracking and bleeding, and wounds that are unable to heal. None of the Restaurants provide a first aid box. Sleeping conditions make it impossible to go to bed until the customers stop coming even late night and they use benches or a straw matters to sleep on the floor, most of the children have to work for at least 10 or 12 hours. If children break and dishes while washing them, either they are physically/verbally punished or it is deducted from the salary.

It is a common sight: children working in roadside restaurant, tea or sweet shops. Poverty profoundly affects families compelling these children to move out of their villages to nearby towns or cities in search of work to sustain themselves. Parent of those children, who cannot provide primary needs such as food, clothing, shelter or health care. (CONCERN, 2003)

Children like Magar are eking out a living in Restaurants in every nook and corner of the country. The international labour organization (ILO) estimates that there are 56,000 children working as domestic in Nepal. The preliminary findings of the report reveal that 56 percent of child workers are in the 14-16 age groups with almost 98 percent males. Around 70 percent children working in Restaurant have some form of basic education more percent being dropouts. (The Himalayan, 2002).

Some hazards facing children

- Children prostitution - Abuse, HIV pregnancy
- Trafficking children - Trauma, Enslaved
- Slavery and force labour - Physical, mental
- Children armed conflict -Death, Injury, Trauma, Hard work
- Child domestic worker -Abuse, Physical, Mental
- Street children - Risk, ill, food poison
- Hotel/Restaurant children - Workload, cleaning, Dishwashing, etc.

2.7 Child Labour and International Community

In 1956, United Nations General Assembly adopted the declaration of the rights of the child which specified that "Mankind owes to the child the best it has to give" and the child shall not be admitted to employment before an appropriate minimum age and he shall, in no case, because or permitted to engage in any occupation or employment which would prejudice his health or education, or interfere with his physical, mental development. The UN Convention on the right of the child (1989) affirms the right of children to education, self-expression and freedom from exploitative work. Children are not little adults their fundamental right is to childhood itself.

2.8 The Time-Bound Programme

The time-bound programme is designed primary to assist the ILO member states in implementing ILO convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labor. The convention specifies standards requiring immediate action for the effective elimination of the worst forms of child labour and aims to ensure that these forms are the primary for national and international action.

The time-bound programme aims to prevent and eliminate all incidences of the worst forms of child labour within a defined period of the time. The time-bound programme combines sectoral, thematic and geographical based approaches and links action against child labour to national development policy. It is essentially a set of integrated policy and programme actions designed to take place simultaneously at all levels from individual and family to the international level.

2.8.1 ILO in Child Labour

Nepal has also ratified ILO minimum age convention No. 138 in 1997.

There are ample provisions regarding the prohibition of child labour in Nepal yet they have not been effective in minimizing the problem of the lack of a clear legal package on children. Nepal has ratified various international definitions of child labor, hazardous child labour and age of the child have become contradictory. Also, the enforcement mechanism is weak, penalty process is lengthy and eliminating child labour from the country a distant dream (poudel, 2004)

The ILO was established in 1919 A.D., which is a tri-partite organization of workers, employers and the government. This

organization is, perhaps the first organization for voicing the world wide concern of workers., including child labour.

The ILO's policy on child labour has been deprived from the two interrelated but distinct objectives. (Bequele, 1986) First, the effective and complete abolition of child labour will be attained through legal and socio-economic measures. The second policy objectives is the protection of children at of legal and socio economic measure for complete child labour abolition in practice will be taken. For this purpose, it encourages countries to regulate the working condition. For example, shorter working hours, improved wages and remuneration, safer and less hazardous working environment welfare facilities and services, etc.

The first priority of the ILO is to promote social justice including human rights and the implementation of international labour standards. (Bequele, 1986) Child labour was one of the guiding principles of the ILO's constitution-1951, and it remains one of its main goals. The ILO convention has a significant influence nationally and internationally and most has been incorporated in national legislation.

ILO does not oppose all types of child work. ILO is concerned about those situations where children are compelled to work on a regular or continuous basis to earn a living for themselves or for their families and as a result are deprived educationally and socially. (Bequele, 1986) ILO is against of all kinds of work that are exploitative and damaging the their health and to their physical and mental development where they are separated from their families often deprived from educational and training opportunities. ILO oppose the child work as bonded labour and work, where children are forced to live prematurely adult lives, condemned to a cruel present and to a black future (Bequele, 1986).

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with about the procedures adopted for the present study. This chapter describes, general introduction to study area, nature and sources of data, sample size, tools of data collection (interview observation and case study) and method of data analysis.

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

Tribhuvan Nagar municipality of Dang district, is selected as the study area., which is located in the mid-western part of the country. As per census 2001, total population of Tribhuvan Nagar Municipality is made of heterogeneous ethnic groups and they are involved in many sector for their livelihood. The interview had been taken from different areas/parts of this municipality (Ghorahi Bazaar, Tribhuvan Park, Bus Station, Bal Mandhir chowk). In these areas where many hotels and restaurants are situated and we can easily find many child laborers even by observation.

3.2 Introduction to the Study Area

Tribhuvan Nagar Municipality is one of the municipality in Dang district. The area of Dang district is 2955 square kilometer. It lies in the mid western development region, Rapti Zone, Nepal. Tribhuvan Nagar Municipality is also called as Ghorahi. Ghorahi is the head quarter of Dang district. The area covers hill and Terai. According to the census of 2058, total population of Dang district is 462,380, 228958 are males and 233,422 are females with average house hold size of 5.6 Population density of Dang district is 156 person per square kilometer. As this study is concerned about hotels / restaurants child laborers most of the children

are migrants from rural areas who belong to, different caste/ ethnicity and cultural traditions.

3.3 Research Design

This study aims to analyse socio-economic condition, educational status, working condition of hotel/restaurant child labours and major problem associated with them, the research design descriptive as well as exploratory and enable to present a clear picture of the phenomena under investigation. This helps to analyze the present situation of child labour.

3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

This study is based on primary source of information (interview, observation and case study) mainly derived from field survey with the help of questionnaire. This is the main component of the study. As well as some data derived from secondary sources (news paper, magazines and report of nagarpalika data).

3.5 Sample Size and Selection of Sample

In total, 100 children's who are working in the hotel/restaurants are selected for sample. All the respondents were selected purposively. In 100 respondents, 88 were boys and 12 were girls.

3.6 Tools of Data Collection

Interview method is one of the highly useable method of obtaining information from respondents. In interview method also aims at collecting information about qualitative facts such as ideas views, behavior socio-economic condition, etc and find out the truth. Children aged 5-14 years who are working in hotel and restaurants are

interviewed. It took 15 days to complete the interview of the child laborers.

3.6.1 Method of Data Analysis

In this study, collected information/ data analyzed from both qualitative and quantitative methods through the particular rules. The quantitative data are presented in terms of percentages, frequencies, cross table, mean tables, generally numerical and percent distribution of hotel/ restaurant child laborers by age and sex; pie-chart and bar diagram are presented to assist the interpretation and analysis

3.7 Operational Definition

UN Convention on Child Right,1989 protects the children from all forms of exploitation and states the right of children as survival, protection development and participation. As per UN convention on the right on the child (CRC) a child means “every human being below the age of 18 years is to be protecting from employment in the worst forms of child labour.”In general concept, child means a person who has not completed age of 15.The CRC definition is adopted in this study.

Restaurant:- Public place where meals can be bought and eaten.

Hotel:- Types of local establishments where rooms and usually meals are provided for people in return for payment.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This chapter analyzes the socio-economic and demographic characteristic of respondents and their families. These analysis helps present demographic characteristics of hotel and restaurant child labourers such as their age and sex, place of origin, family size, or parental status, land holding situation and other background characteristics of the respondent.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

4.1.1 Age and Sex Distribution

The perspective of child development, age under the 18 is a very important period of child formation of the self identify, self esteem and socialization. Situation is much striking for all in this regard. Table 1 gives the information of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers under the different age groups as well as sex.

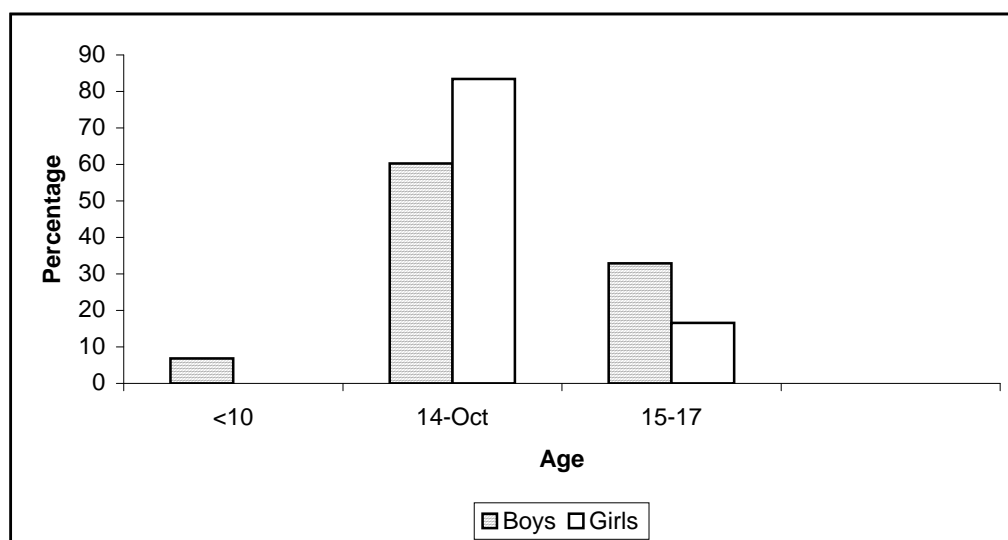
Table 1: Distribution of respondents by age and sex

Age	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
<10	6	6.8	0	0.0	6	6.0
10-14	53	60.3	10	83.4	63	63.0
15-17	29	32.9	2	16.6	31	31.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 1 reveals that 63 percent of child labourers belongs to majority of child labour at the age of 10-14 years and 6 percent of child labourers belongs to lowest of child labour at the age o <10 years.

Figure 1: Distribution of respondents by age and sex



4.2.2 Place of Origin

Table 2 shows that child labourer comes mainly from neighbouring district i.e. Pyuthan, Salyan and from other parts of the same district.

Table 2: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Place of Origin

Origin Place	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Dang	72	81.8	8	66.7	80	80.0
Salyan	4	4.5s	0	0.0	4	4.0
Pyuthan	7	7.9	2	16.7	9	9.0
Bardiya	5	5.7	2	16.6	7	7.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The highest 80 percent of child labour originated from Dang district itself, 9 percent from Pyuthan, 7 percent from Bardiya and the least 4 percent from Salyan. Higher 81.8 percent boys and 66.7 percent

of girls are from Dang district. The lowest 4.5 percent of boy respondents came from Salyan while no girls are from Salyan.

4.1.3 Family size

Family is the biologic and psychological unit of husband, wife and their children. Family is influenced by general socio-cultural and economic reasons. Poor families normally have higher fertility rates as well as bigger family size means hands and mouth problem, do not early to fulfill basic need, that is why, pushed the children to work in to the labour market.

Table 3: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their Family size

Family Size	Boys		Girls		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Less than(<)5	11	12.5	1	8.3	12.0
5-7	39	44.3	9	75.0	48.0
8-11	38	43.2	2	16.7	40.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100.0

Source: field survey, 2006.

Table 3 reveals that 48 percent of child labourers belong to the families with 5-7 members and 40 percent with 8-11 members and 12 percent of the children belong to the small family with less than 5 members. The result indicates the child labourers are mainly from large family size.

4.1.4 Parential Status

Family is the important and effective institution in the way of child social ignitions. That is background and parental status, these children who are in involving as a child labour in hotels and restaurants.

From the Table 4 it is clearly shows that the majority of child labourers (61%) have their both parents alive. Only 15 percent children are from the family that both died, 11 percent children are having father only. Like wise, 13 percent children are having mother only.

Table 4: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurants Child Labours by Parental Status at Home

Parental Status	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Both living	52	59.1	9	75.0	61.0
Both dead	15	17.1	0	0.0	15.0
Only father alive	9	10.2	2	16.7	11.0
Only mother alive	12	13.6	1	8.3	13.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

4.1.5 Land Holding Situation

Land holding situation is important cause of child labour. Most of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers reported that they don't have sufficient land for their survival so they are involved in Hotel/Restaurant child labour.

Table 5 shows that, overwhelming majority (87%) of the hotel/Restaurant child labourers' families have own land and 13 percent child labours have no land.

Table 5: Land Holding situation of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labours

Land Holding status	Boys		Girls		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Have own land	77	87.5	10	83.3	87.0
Do not have land	11	12.5	2	16.7	13.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Case Study 1: Poverty Main Cause of being labourer

Amar Thapa, a 12 year old child from Deukhari, says that his family has only 2 kattha land. He further says that the production from the land is not sufficient to his family and his family has no other sources of income. His father and mother worked as wage labourers. Due to poverty he left his home and started working in hotel/

4.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics

This sub-chapter deals with the socio-economic aspects of the family relating to caste/ethnicity, religion, parents occupation, educational status, and so on.

4.2.1 Caste/Ethnic Composition

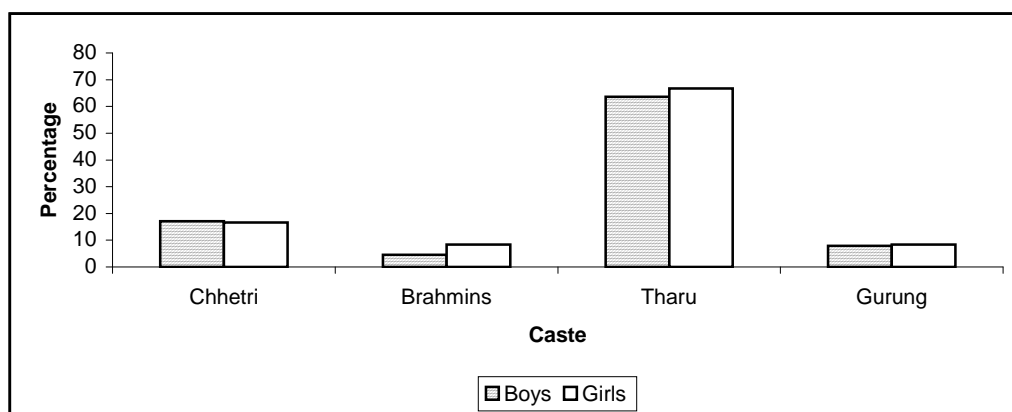
Table 6: Distribution Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Chhetri	15	17.1	2	16.7	17	17.0
Brahmins	4	4.5	1	8.3	5	5.0
Tharu	56	63.7	8	66.7	64	64.0
Gurung	7	7.9	1	8.3	8	8.0
Magar	2	2.3	0	0.0	2	2.0
Muslim	4	4.6	0	0.0	4	4.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 6 shows that the respondents are heterogeneous in terms of their caste/ethnicity as child labourers belong to different caste/ethnicity such as Chhetri, Brahmin, Tharu, Gurung, Magar, Muslim. Among them, the highest 64 percent of child labourers belong to Tharu, 17 percent of belong to Chhetri. Another 8 percent belong to Gurung, 5 percent are Brahmin and 4 percent Muslim 2 percent from Magar.

Figure 2: Distribution Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Caste/Ethnicity



4.2.2 Parental Occupations

Parent's occupation plays a vital role for the career development of their children and occupation is necessary for maintaining quality of life. Quality of life refers to fulfillment of basic needs and occupation of parents is responsible for meeting their children's wants.

Table 7: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labour by Parental Occupation

Occupation	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Agriculture	48	54.5	7	58.4	55	55.0
Business	3	3.4	0	0.0	3	3.0
service	1	1.1	1	8.3	2	2.0
Labour	24	27.3	2	16.7	26	26.0
Other	12	13.7	2	16.7	14	14.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Table 7 shows that agriculture is their main source of livelihood for majority of the families (55%) and 26 percent of child labourers families do wage labour, 14 percent are doing others works.

4.3.2 Religious Composition

Most of the people in Nepal follow Hinduism. So, the data obtained also shows more percentage of Hindu respondents. The religious composition of child labourers is shown in Table 7.

Table 8: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labour by their religion

Religion	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Hindu	81	92.1	11	91.7	92	92.0
Buddhist	3	3.4	1	8.3	4	4.0
Muslim	4	4.5	0	0.0	4	4.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 8 shows that majority of hotel/restaurant child labourers are from Hindu family (92%). Only 4 percent child labourers are from Buddhist and 4 percent are Muslim. No girls are from Islam religion.

4.2.4 Parental Education

Parental education is one of the most important factors for the children's future. Table 8 reveals that 80 percent of hotel and restaurant child labourers' both parents are illiterate, 72 percent are only father literate and 8 percent have both parents literate.

Table 9 : Parental Education

Parental Education Status	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Both Literate	7	8.0	1	8.3	8	8
Both Illiterate	71	80.7	9	75.0	80	80
Father only Literate	10	11.3	2	16.7	12	12
Mother only literate	0	0	-	-	-	-
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

4.2.5 Housing Condition

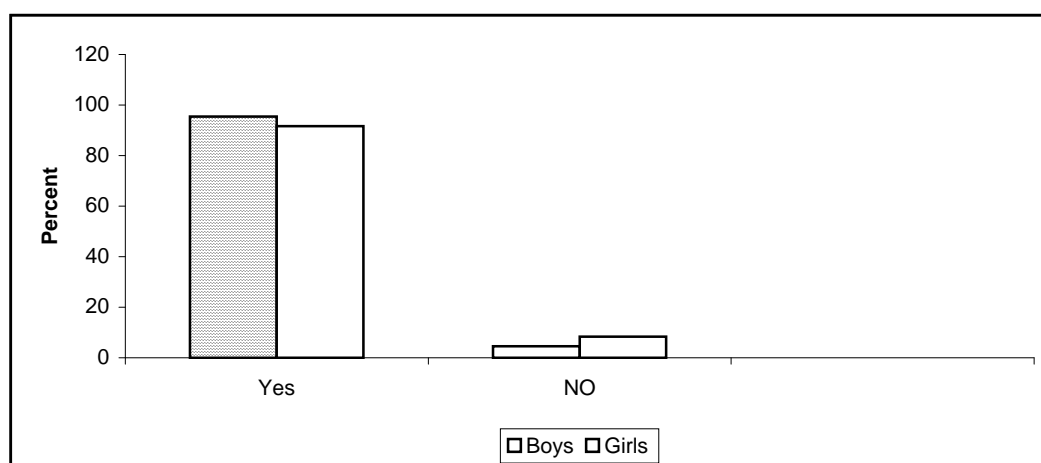
Table 10 reveals that the majority, i.e. 95 percent of child labourers' family have their own house and rest 5 percent of child labourers have no their own house. 95.5 percent of Boys and 91.7 percent of girl respondents have own house while 4.6 percent of boys and 8.3 percent of girl respondent reported that they have no own house.

Table 10: Distribution of Child Labourers According to Ownership of House by their Family

Own housing	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Yes	84	95.5	11	91.7	95	95.0
No	4	4.5	1	8.3	5	5.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.00	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 3: distribution of Child Labourers According to Ownership House by Family



4.2.6 Sufficiency of Land

Table 10 reveals that the majority i.e. 80 percent of the child labourers' families do not have sufficient land to feed the family. Only 20

percent child labourers reported that their families have sufficient land to feed their family 21 percent boys and 16.7 percent girls reported that they have sufficient land and 79.6 percent of boys and 83.3 percent of girls reported that they have no sufficient land for food to their family. 50 percent of respondents reported that they have sufficiency of food from their land only for 1-4 months, 20 percent reported sufficiency up to 5-7 months, and 20 percent reported sufficiency up to 8-11 months.

Table 11: Distribution of Child Labourers by the Sufficiency of Land for Food

Own housing	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Yes	18	20.5	2	16.7	20	20.0
No	70	79.5	10	83.3	80	80.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0
If No	Sufficient for month					
1-4 months	44	62.9	6	60.0	80	80.0
5-7 months	18	25.7	2	20.0	20	20.0
8-11 months	8	11.4	2	20.0	10	10.0
Total	70	100.0	10	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

4.2.7 Types of Work done at Home

Nepal is one of the poor countries in the world. More than 80 percent people depend on agriculture. Many children work as domestic servant and children help their family in different sectors. Due to poverty and lack of education, children are involving in different works to help their family.

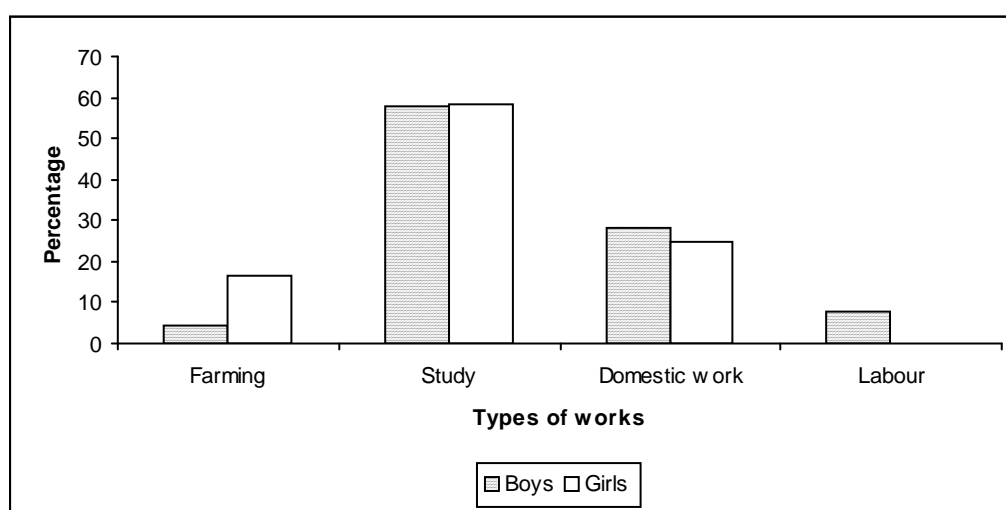
Table 12: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurants Child Labours by Types of work Done at Home Before Move

Type of Work	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Farming	4	4.6	2	16.7	6	6.0
Study	51	58.0	7	58.3	58	58.0
Domestic work	25	28.5	3	25.0	28	28.0
Labour	7	7.9	0	0.0	7	7.0
Other	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 12 shows the types of work done by child labourers when they were at their own home. The highest 58 percent reported that they were studying at home while 28 percent reported that they helped in domestic work, 7 percent helped in labour like 6 percent reported working in farm. The highest 58 percent of boys and 58.3 percent of girls reported that they were studying at home.

Figure 4 : Distribution of hshotel/Restaurants child Labourers by the work at their Home



4.2.8 Educational Status of Children

Education is one of the basic rights of the children. Every child should get chance of education. Table 12 shows educational status of children who are engaged in hotel and restaurant as a labourer.

Table 13: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurants Child Labourers by their Educational status

Educational Status	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Literate	72	81.8	4	33.3	76	76.0
Illiterate	16	18.2	8	16.7	24	24.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0
Educational Attainment						
Primary	65	90.3	3	75.0	68	89.5
Level	7	9.7	1	25.0	8	10.5
Secondary						
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	72	100.0	7	100.0	76	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 13 shows that 76 percent child labourers are literate while 24 percent are illiterate, 81.8 percent boys and 33.3 percent girl child labourers are illiterate. It is clear that the literate percent is high among boys than the girl child labourers.

From the above Table we can see that most of the child labourers among literate are completed primary level of education.

4.3 Family Characteristics

4.3.1 Parental Status

Table 14 shows that 77 percent child labourers are formed the family that both parents are alive, 14 percent of the respondent's parents have already died, 6 percent have only father live and 3 percent have only

mother alive. The highest 78.4 percent of boys and 66.7 percent of girl respondents have both parents alive while the lowest 13.6 percent of boys and 16.7 percent of girl respondents have both parents dead.

Table 14: distribution of Child Labourers by Parental Status

Parental Status	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Both Living	69	78.4	8	66.7	77	77.0
Both Dead	12	13.6	2	16.7	14	14.0
Father only alive	5	5.7	1	8.3	6	6.0
Mother only Alive	2	2.3	1	8.3	3	3.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

4.3.2 Step Father /Mother of Child Labourers

In family, step father and mother play vital role for causes of children away and their involvement in the labour because of the neglect and torture in the family. Table 15 shows distribution of child labourers according to their step father and mother.

Table 15: Distribution of child Labourers of their Step Father/Mother

Step Father/Mother	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Yes	13	14.7	3	25.0	16	16.0
No	75	85.2	9	75.0	84	84.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0
Father	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	6.2
Mother	12	92.3	3	100.0	15	93.3
Total	13	100.0	3	100.0	16	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 15 reveals that 16 percent child labourers have step father or mother. Death of one of the parents leads to by step father/mother. 84 percent child labourers do not have step father/mother, 93.7 percent child labourers have step mother and only 6.3 percent have step father.

4.3.3 Parents Behaviour at Home

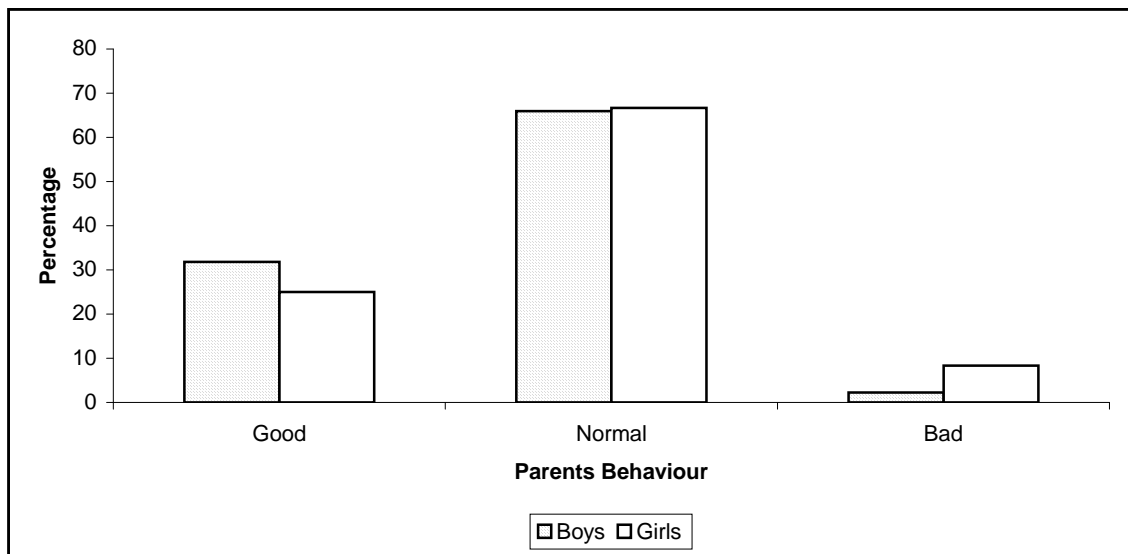
Table 16 shows that 31 percent of the respondent experienced good behaviour. The highest number of respondent experienced normal behaviour and only 3 percent respondent reported that bad behaviour of parents during home which compelled them to leave home. And the highest 65.91 percent of boy reported normal behaviour of parents and lowest 2.27 percent of boys reported bad behaviour of parents at home. Similarly the highest 66.67 percent of girls respondents reported normal behaviour of parents and 8.33 percent reported bad behaviours of parents at home.

Table 16: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their Parent's Behaviour at home

Parents Behaviour	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Good	28	31.8	3	25.0	31	31.0
Normal	65	65.9	8	66.6	66	66.0
Bad	2	2.3	1	8.3	3	3.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 5: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Their Parents Behaviour at home



4.3.4 Family Contact

Table 17 shows the distribution of child labourers according to family contact after joining the job in hotel/restaurants. The table shows that most of the child labourer's parents, i.e. 80 percent visited them after joining jobs in hotel/restaurant and rest 20 percent have not visited them. Among them, some are currently joined this job and some are escaped from home and their parents don't know about them. Similarly, 81.82 percent of boys and 66.67 percent of girl child labourers visited them after joining this job and rest 18.18 percent of boys and 33.33 percent of girl child labourers have not visited to parents after joining this job. Eighty eight percent of parents of parents of hotel/restaurant child labourers reported that their parents are happy with their works and 12 percent reported that their parents are unhappy.

**Table 17: Distribution of Hotel/Respondent Child Laborers Status of
Child and Parents visiting**

Parental Visit	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Yes	72	81.8	8	66.7	8	80.0
No	16	18.2	4	33.3	20	20.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0
Parents Attitude Towards Jobs						
Happy	79	89.77	9	75	88	88.0
Unhappy	9	10.23	3	25	12	12.0
Total	88	100	12	100.00	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

CHAPTER V
REASONS FOR CHILD LABOUR IN HOTEL AND
RESTAURANT

5.1.1 Reasons for leaving School

Table 18 shows the distribution of child labourers according to reasons for leaving school. The highest 68.9 percent left school due to the poor condition, 3.9 percent left school because of working load, 1.3 percent left school because the school was too far. Similarly, the highest 87.5 percent of boys and 75 percent of girl child labourers left school due to the poor economic condition and the lowest 1.4 percent boy.

Table 18: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child Labourers, Reasons for Leaving School

Reason of Leaving School	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Economic Condition	63	87.5	3	75.0	66	68.9
Working load	3	4.2	0	0.0	3	3.9
Not interested	5	6.9	1	15.0	6	7.9
School is too far	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.3
Total	72	100.0	4	100.0	76	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006.

5.1.2 Reason for Leaving Home

There are various reasons for leaving home by hotel/restaurant child labourers. Among them family poverty appears to be the most important. In general children should do heavy work in agriculture field, domestic work, cattle grazing, labour and other sector. The following Table shows the distribution of child labourers according to reason for leaving home.

Table 19: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers by reason of leaving home.

Reason for Leaving Home	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Poverty of the family	60	68.2	6	50.2	66	66.0
Influence by Friends	17	19.3	3	25.2	20	20.0
to much Hand work at home	2	2.3	2	16.7	4	4.0
Torture by Parents	2	2.3	0	0.0	2	2.0
Expectation of Better life	7	8.0	1	8.3	8	8.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

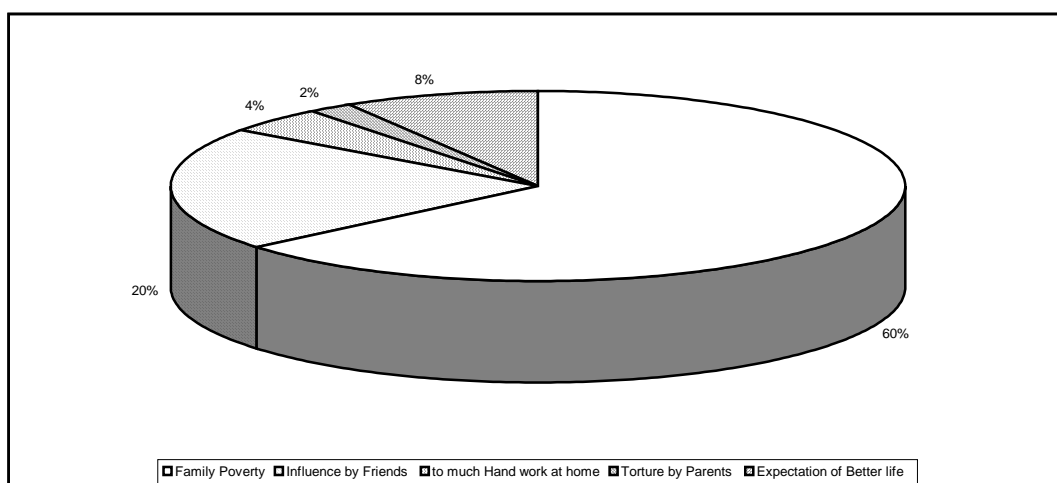
Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 19 shows that 66 percent of respondent left home because of their poverty of the family. Another 20 percent left home because of influenced , 8 percent left because they wanted to improve their life, and some of the respondents left their home because of influence by friends. And the highest 50 percent and the lowest 25 percent of girl child labourers left home because of family poverty and influence by friends. Here poverty is the main reason for leaving home. Because of the poverty family cannot afford the education, food and clothes of their children. And they compel to send their children to work elsewhere.

Case Study 4: Parents Took Him

Kamal Gharti, a 12 year old boy born in poor family from Manpur, Bijauri, is working in a hotel. There are 12 members in his family. His family suffered from hand to mouth problem. Due to his family poverty he had never seen to school. His parents took him in the hotel. His duty is to clean tables and glasses.

Figure 6 : Reasons for Leaving Home by Child Labourers



5.1.3 First Age of Leaving Home

Child labour who are engaged in hotel and restaurant left home in different ages as shown in Table 20.

Table 20: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers first age of Leaving Home

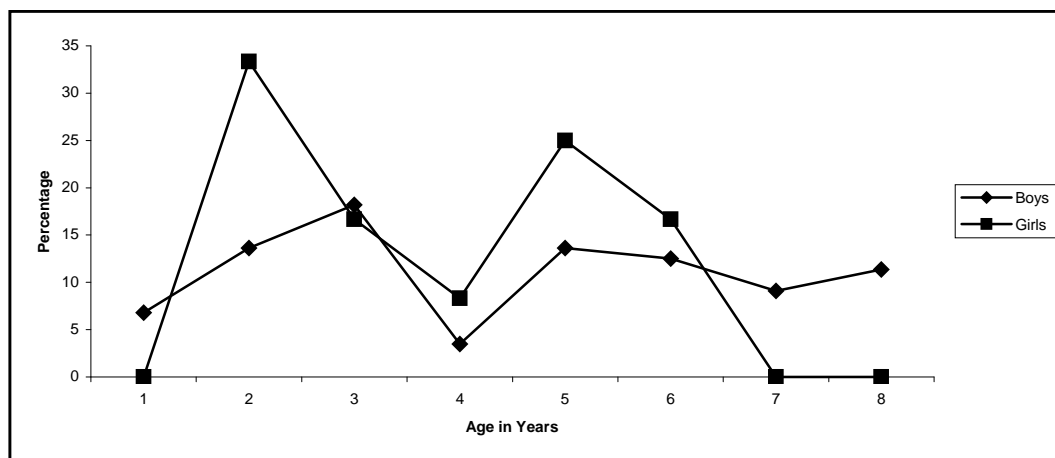
Age	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
<10	6	6.8	0	0.0	6	6.0
10-14	53	60.3	10	83.4	63	63.0
15-17	29	32.9	2	16.6	31	31.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Table 20 shows that 63 percent of child labourers' first age of leaving home is 10-14 years followed by 31 percent of age 15-17.

Similarly, the highest 60.3 percent of boys and 83.4 percent of girls left home when they were 10-14 years of age while 16.6 percent of girls and 32.9 percent of boys left home at the age of 15-17 years.

Figure 7 Distribution of hotel/restaurant child labourers according to first age of learning home



5.1.4 Reasons for choosing the work

There are various causes for choosing this work. It is easy to do, easy to find, good income, food and shelter, education, security and the parents wills.

Table 21: Distribution of Child Labourers by the Reason for Choosing this Work

Pearson	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Easy to do	31	35.2	2	16.7	33	33.0
Easy to find	2	2.3	0	0.0	2	2.0
Good income	36	40.9	6	50.0	42	42.0
Shelter and Food	19	21.6	4	33.3	23	23.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Above Table shows that the majority, i.e. 72 percent of child labourers reported that they choose this work for good income. Similarly 33 percent choose this work because of easy to do and another 23 percent

reported that they choose this work because of food and shelter. Only 2 percent choose this work because of easy to find. The highest 40.91 percent of boy and 50 percent of girl child labourers choose this work for good income.

CHAPTER VI

WORKING AND HEALTH CONDITIONS

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the working condition and environment of the hotel/restaurant child labours. The second parts deals with health condition of child labourers engaged in hotel/restaurant.

6.1 Working Condition

Child labourers engaged in hotel/restaurant work without agreement between the employer and employee. They generally have to work long hours and excess work load. Summer and winter season is difficult to work.

6.1.1 Types of Work

Hotel/Restaurant child labourers have to do various type of work such as cooking, cleaning, washing, servicing and so on.

Table 22 shows that 48 percent of children are engaged in cleaning. Similarly, another 24 percent have to do cooking and 20 percent are engaged in servicing only, 8 percent are engaged in all types of work.

Table 22: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their types of work

Types of Work	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Cooking	21	23.9	3	25.0	24	24.0
Cleaning	41	46.6	7	68.3	48	48.0
Servicing	18	20.5	2	16.7	20	20.0
All	8	9.1	-	-	8	8.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 8 : Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their working condition



6.1.2 Duration of Working Hours

Although, Children Act (1992) and Labour Act (1992) put on ban work on children under age of 15 and made legal provision that not to work more than 6 hrs per day for the child of age group 15-18. But in real practice that provision is not implemented. Many children are found that to working from early morning to late night as normal working hours.

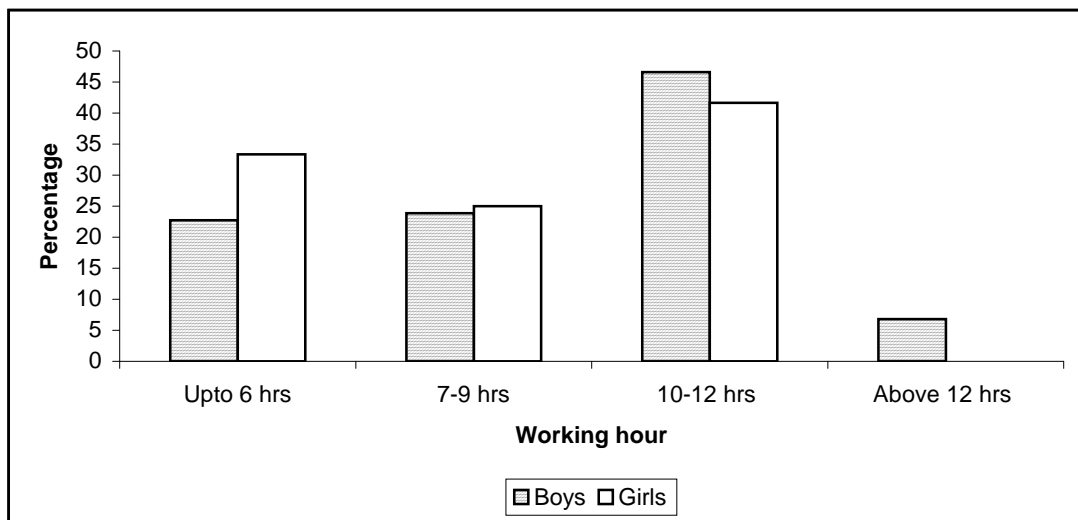
Table 23: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child labours by Their Working Hours

Working Hours	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Upto 6 hrs	20	22.7	4	33.3	24	24.0
7-9 hrs	21	23.9	3	25.0	24	24.0
10-12 hrs	41	46.6	5	41.7	46	46.0
Above 12 hrs	6	6.82	-	-	6	6.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 23 shows that 46 percent of the child labourers have to work for 10-12 hrs. Another 24 percent respondents reported that they have to work upto 6 hrs and 7-9 hrs. Only 6 percent of boys work about 12 hrs. Similarly many children do not have limitation of working time, they have to work hard even in winter season without proper clothes. Due to the cold hands and legs of child are cracked.

Figure 9: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers by their working Hours



6.1.3 Attitude Toward Working Place

Hotel/Restaurant is one of the working place of child labourers. Some child labourers said that the working place is good and some said that normal. Table 24 shows distribution of child labourers according to the attitude towards working place.

Table 24 shows that majority of the hotel/restaurant child labourers (68%) feel that the working place is normal, 30 percent feel that the working place is good and only 2 percent reported that the working place is bad. Similarly, the highest 68.2 percent of boys and 66.7 percent of girls reported that their working place is normal while lowest 2.27

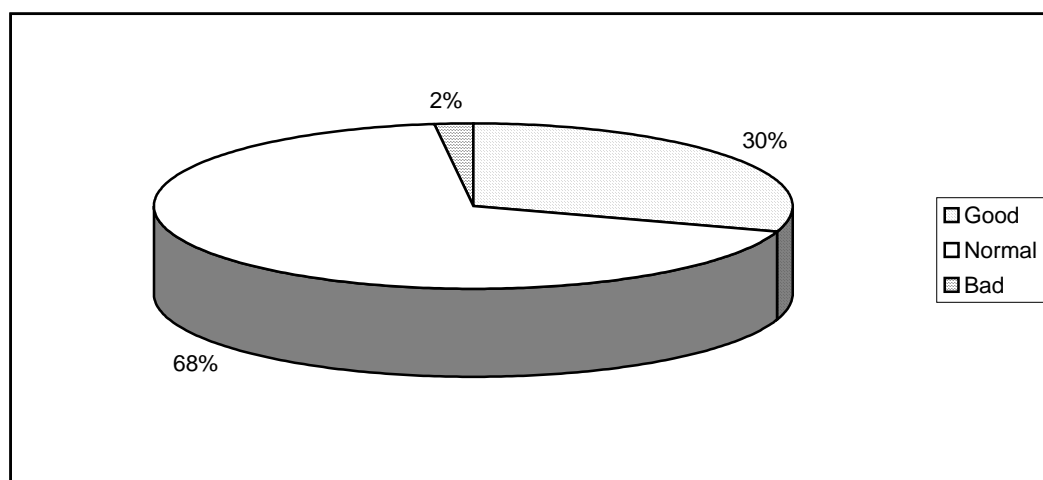
percent of boys reported that the working place is bad. The respondent who do not get holiday or have to do hard work reported the bad working place.

Table 24: Distribution of Child Labourers according to their Attitude towards working place.

Attitude towards working Place	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Good	26	29.6	4	33.3	30	30.0
Normal	60	68.2	8	66.7	68	68.0
Bad	2	2.3	2	0.0	2	2.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 10: Distribution of hotel/Restaurant child labourers according to their attitude towards working place.



6.1.4 Get Some Time for Rest and Holiday

Most of the child labourers reported 10-12 hrs engaged in work that's why they can't get off time.

Table 25: Distribution Hotel /Restaurant Child Labours by their Rest Time of Holiday

Get rest Time/Holiday	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	35	39.8	5	41.7	40	40.0
No	53	60.2	7	58.3	60	60.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100.00	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 25 shows that majority of the hotel/restaurant child labourers (60%) do not get off time. Among them 40 percent are getting rest time holiday.

6.1.5 Expectancy Towards the Work

Most of the child labourers who engaged in hotel/restaurant want to continue this work. Some feel good and other are bounded by their economic condition and some of the other child labourers engaged in hotel/restaurant want to leave work because of various reason.

Table 26: Distribution of Respondents by Desire of Continuing this work

Continuing this Work	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	51	58.0	9	75.0	60	60.0
No	37	42.0	3	25.0	40	40.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 26 shows that the majority of respondents (60%) want to continue the present job. And the rest 40 percent wants to leave this work and wants to go other sector. The highest 58 percent of boys and 75

percent of girls wants to continue this work and rest 42 and 25 percent respectively want to leave the job.

6.1.6 Previous Work of Hotel /Restaurant Child Labour

All of the hotel/restaurant child labourers are not newly involved in this work. But some are already engaged in different sector such as hotel/restaurant, agriculture, domestic work and other before joining the present jobs.

Table 27 : Distribution of hotel/restaurant child Labourers by their Previous Job Experience

Previous work Experience	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	38	43.2	6	50.0	44	44.0
No	50	56.8	6	50.0	56	56.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100.00	100.0
Types of Experience						
hotel and Restaurant	15	39.5	2	33.3	17	44.7
Agriculture	2	5.3	1	16.7	3	6.8
Domestic	20	52.7	3	50.0	23	52.3
Other	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.3
Total	38	100.0	6	100.0	44	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 27 shows that 56 percent respondents have previous experience of job, and 44 percent respondents are newly entered in this job. Among them, 52.6 percent of boys and 50 percent of girl respondents have previous experience of works. The respondents who have previous job experience 44.7 percent worked in hotel and restaurant, 52.3 percent

have experience in domestic work, 6.8 percent in agriculture and 2.3 have different work experienced.

6.1.7 Reasons for Leaving Previous Job

Table 28 shows that the reason for leaving previous job. The majority of child labourers, 56.8 percent reported that they left previous job because of low salary. Similarly 4.6 percent left because they do not get proper food.

Table 28: Distribution of hotel/restaurant Child labourers reason of leaving previous job

Reason	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Low salary	22	57.9	3	50.0	25	56.8
Not give of proper food	2	4.0	0	0	2	4.6
Hard to work	9	23.8	2	33.3	11	25
Others	5	10.0	1	16.7	6	13.6
Total	38	100.0	6	100.0	100	100.0

Source : Field Survey, 2006.

6.1.8 Monthly Salary

The income status of the hotel/restaurant child labour are presented on the basic of monthly wages which is received from their employers. The salary is fixed by the employers and the parents of child labourers. However it is reported that some child labourers themselves negotiated their salary with the employers.

Table 29 shows that more than 48 percent of the respondent reported that they receive salary between Rs. 600-1000. Above 27 percent respondent reported that they receive salary in the range of Rs. 400-600.

Similarly, another 19 percent reported that they receive salary of Rs. 200-400 and 6 percent respondent receive salary above Rs. 1000. Compared to boys a higher percentage of girls receive salary Rs. 600 and above.

Table 29: Distribution of hotel/restaurant Child labours by their monthly salary

Salary(in Rs.)	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
200-400	17	19.3	2	16.7	19	19.0
400-600	24	27.3	3	25.0	27	27.0
600-1000	42	47.7	6	50.0	48	48.0
Above 1000	5	5.7	1	8.3	6	6.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 30 shows that the majority of hotel/restaurant child labourers (86%) send money to support their family. Only 14 percent do not send money to their family because some of them are escaped from family and some are said that they spend on their education. The highest 86.4 percent of boys and 86 percent of girl child labours support their family.

Table 30 : Distribution of hotel/restaurant Child labourers by support money to their family

Rest Particular	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	76	86.4	10	83.3	86	86.0
No	12	13.7	2	16.7	14	14.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2006.

6.1.9 Health Status of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labour

Table 31 reveals that more than one-third(38%) of child labourers suffered illness during work while 62 percent respondents reported they have not become ill during work. These children currently joined the present job. Diarrhoea is mostly appeared disease among child labourers, 44.7 percent respondents reported that they were suffered from diarrhoea during work. Similarly, 29 percent suffered from fever, 10.5 percent respondents suffered from cough and 7.89 percent respondent reported suffered from the joint/ muscle pain, 7.9 percent respondent reported that other disease like, stomach pain, headache and teeth pain. The highest 45.5 percent of boys and 40 percent girls suffered from diarrhoea during work.

Table 31 : Distribution of Child Labourers according to their types of illness during work

Suffer from illness	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	33	37.5	5	41.7	38	38.0
No	55	62.5	7	58.3	62	62.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

If yes types of Disease

Suffer from illness	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Fever	9	27.3	2	40.0	11	29.0
Cough	4	9.2	1	20.0	9	10.5
Joint/muscle pain	3	9.1	0	0	3	7.9
Diarrhoea	15	45.5	2	40.0	17	44.7
Other	3	9.2	0	0	3	7.9
Total	33	100.0	5	100.0	38	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2006.

6.1.10 Helping and Solving Problem During Illness

Most of the hotel/restaurant child labourers are suffered from the various disease during work. In these conditions employers, parents, friends help them not only financially but also psychologically.

Table 32: Distribution of hotel /restaurant child laboruers by the persons help and solving problem during illness

Helper	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Employer	22	66.7	3	60.0	25	65.8
Parents/Guardians	9	27.3	1	20.0	10	26.3
Friends	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	2.6
Own self	1	3.0	1	20.0	2	5.3
Total	33	100.0	5	100.0	38	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2006.

Table 32 shows that 65.78 percent child labourers who are suffered from illness, reported that the employer help them during illness. Another 26.3 percent get help from the parents and guardians, such as brother, sister, uncle and others. Another 5.26 percent reported that they treated them self when they were suffered from various illness. The 66.7percent of boys and 60 percent of girls reported that the employer helped them during illness. Similarly 3.0 percent of boys and 2.6 percent of girls child labourers reported that they treat all the illness by their friends.

6.1.11 Personal Hygiene

Personal hygiene is one of the most essential things for human life. Table 33 shows that the more than two-third of hotel/restaurant child labourers (67%) take bath 2-3 times a week. Similarly 17 percent respondents reported that they take bath 3-4 times a week. And 13 percent respondent reported that they take bath weekly. Only 2.27 percent of boys and 8.33 percent of girls reported that they take bath daily.

Table 33: Distribution of hotel /restaurant child Labourer by personal hygiene

Frequency of taking bath	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Daily	2	2.3	1	8.3	3	3.0
2-3 times a week	62	70.5	5	41.7	67	67.0
3-4 times week	15	17.1	2	16.7	17	17.0
Weekly	9	10.2	4	33.3	13	13.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

6.1.12 Food

Food is the basic need of all human beings. In hotel/restaurant employer provide enough food daily because there is no lack of food in the hotel/restaurant. Only some sweet and tea-shops do not give enough food to the child labourers. Some children have to depend on their employer's left food.

Table 34 : Distribution of hotel/Restaurant child Labourers by their Food Condition

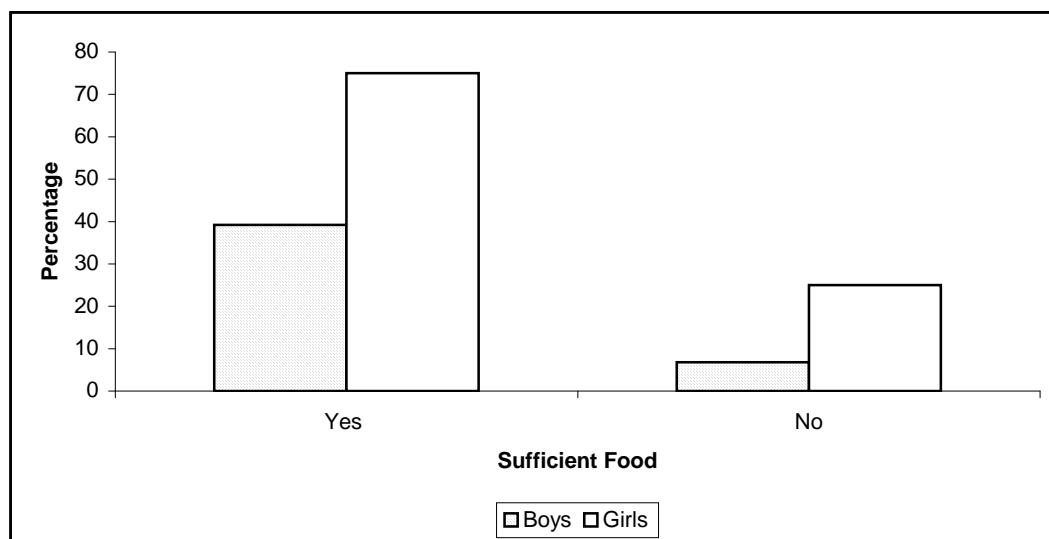
Sufficient Food	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	82	93.2	9	75.0	91	91.0
No	6	6.8	3	25.0	9	9.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	38	100.0

Survey: Field survey, 2006.

Table 34 shows that the overwhelmingly majority of hotel/restaurant child labourers(91%) reported they get enough food.

Only 9 percent do not get enough food. the highest 93.2 percent of boys and 75 percent of girls child labourers get sufficient food.

Figure 11: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their food condition



6.1.13 Place of Sleeping

Generally, hotel/restaurant child work is provided bed to sleep but not provided separate room. Few restaurants, sweet and tea-shop don't provide bed hence they have to sleep on the bench and floor.

Table 35 : Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child Labourers By their Sleeping Place

Place of Sleeping	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
On the Bed	48	54.5	7	58.3	55	55.0
On the Bench	6	6.8	0	0.0	6	6.0
On the Floor	34	38.6	5	41.7	39	39.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2006.

Table 35 shows that the majority of respondents(55%) respondent reported that they sleep on the bed, 39 percent sleep on the floor because

of lack of bed in the working place, and the rest 6 percent sleep on the bench. But the highest 54.5 percent of boys and 58.3 percent of girls child labourers reported that they sleep on the bed. Only 6.8 percent of boys and no girl child sleep on the bench.

6.1.14 Living Condition of Child Labourers

Leaving condition of hotel/restaurant child labourers in very poor. The employers don't have enough bed to provide them.

Table 36 shows that 12 percent of child labourers sleep in single bed. The majority, i.e., 79 percent of child labourers sleep with 2-3 persons in a bed and other respondent reported that 9 percent of child labour sleep more than 3 in a bed.

Table 36: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourer by their living condition

No. of Person in room	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Single	9	10.2	3	25.0	12	12.0
2-3	72	81.8	7	58.3	79	79.0
> 3 person	7	8.0	2	16.7	9	9.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006.

6.1.15 Chance to Watch TV

Nowadays in every Hotel/Restaurant have TV so the child labourers also get chance to watch T.V.

Table 37 shows that the majority of Hotel/Restaurant child Labourers, 64 percent, have a chance to watch TV. Only 36 percent are not getting chance to watch T.V. in their working place. Sixty five percent of boys

and 57 percent of girls child labourers get chance to watch television in there working place.

Table 37 : Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their chance to watch television.

Watch T.V	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	57	64.8	7	58.3	64	64.0
No	31	35.2	5	41.7	36	36.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006.

6.1.16 Entertainment

Entertainment is also one of the fundamental right of children. Most of the children are getting chance for entertainment by various sources, i.e., TV, cinema, radio, cassette are the main source of entertainment of child labourers.

Table 38: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their Major source of Entertainment

Source	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Television	58	65.9	5	41.7	63	63.0
Cinema	5	5.7	2	16.7	7	7.0
Radio/Cassette	22	25.0	4	33.3	26	67.0
Other	3	3.4	1	8.3	4	4.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 38 shows that the majority of hotel/restaurant child labourers, 63 percent reported that their main source of entertainment is

television and 26 percent reported radio/cassette. While 7 percent of respondent reported cinema and only 4 percent reported other like carom board, ball, etc. The highest 66 percent of boys and 42 percent of girls child labourers reported that television is the main source of entertainment.

6.1.17 Preference of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers.

Child labourers are from different distance and remote areas. They are engaged in hotel/restaurant to better their personal problems their performance are different to each other. Some other wants to go back to their home and some wants to join alternate job for more benefit and income.

Table 39: Distribution of hotel/restaurant child labourers by their preference

Preference	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Go back home	13	14.8	2	16.7	15	15.0
Continue this work	58	65.9	6	50.0	64	64.0
Join alternative job	17	19.3	4	33.3	21	21.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field source, 2006.

Table 39 shows that majority of the child labourers (64%), want to continue the present work while 21 percent respondent reported that they want to join alternative job. Then only 15 percent respondents reported that they want go back to home because of various causes. The highest 65.9 percent of boys and 56 percent of girls child labourers wants to continue their present work. The lowest 14.8 percent of boys want go

back to their home while the 16.7 percent of girls want to go back their home.

Figure 12: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their Preference



6.1.18 Knowledge of child rights

Now a days, Nepal also concerns the right of child. It is the main issue in the present days. Many NGO/INGO/GOs give more concern about child right. Many law and plan have been made about child right.

Table 40: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their knowledge of child rights

Knowledge	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	12	13.64	2	16.67	14	14
No	76	86.36	10	83.33	86	86
Total	88	100.00	12	100.00	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The above table shows children's knowledge about the child rights. Eighty six percent of child labourers don't know about child right and only 14 percent respondents have knowledge about the child rights. The highest 86 percent of boys and 83 percent of girl child labourers do not have knowledge about child rights.

6.2 Observation of Child

The answer are given by the respondent does not give clear picture of reality. So some observation should be done during the interview. During the interview, working hazards and personal appearance of child laborers are observed.

6.2.1 Work Hazards

Hotel/Restaurant child labourers have to do various work. Some work are easy such as servicing, cutting vegetable, cleaning table, clearing plate and glass. Some are very hard such as cleaning of big pot, cooking a lot and washing bed sheets. During the observation, 49 percent child labour have to do normal work while 37 percent child labour have do middle types of work, and rest 14 percent child labour have to do intolerable work in the working place. They have to do too much and in hotel/restaurant without proper salary.

Table 41: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child Labourers by their work hazards

Work types	Boys		Girls		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Work Hazardous	12	13.6	2	16.7	14	14.0
Middle type work	33	37.5	4	33.3	37	37.0
Normal work	43	48.9	6	50.0	49	49.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

6.2.2 Personal Appearance of Child laborers

The personal appearance child labour also shows the reality of child labourers. The appearance of child labourers reduces the false reporting during the interview. Table 42 shows that the 51 percent of respondent seems neat and clean. They take bath 2 times in a week and

clothes are also cleaned, while 32 respondents are seems in normal condition in working place. Hotel owner also give attention to their personal hygiene. But rest 17 percent respondents seems to be very dirty with crack hands and feet and also swelling due to the cold water during the time of interview.

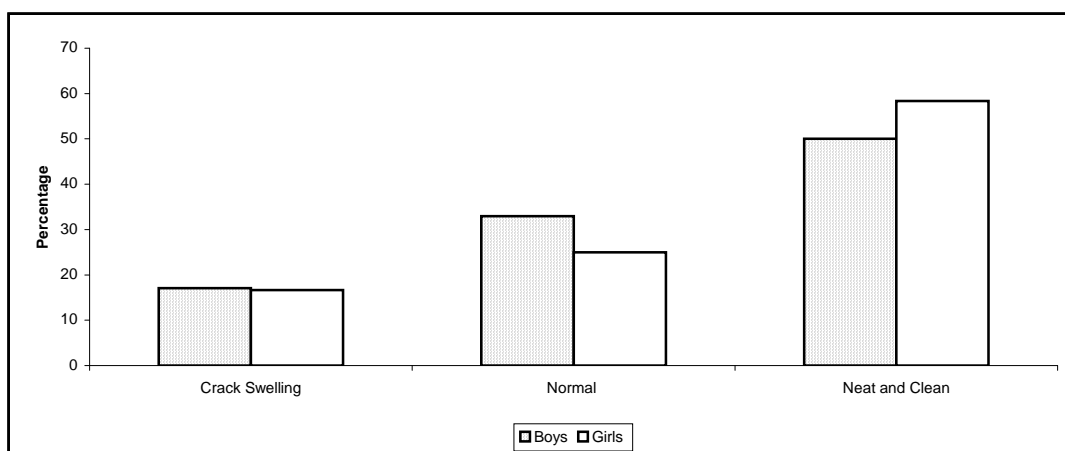
Table 42: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child Labourers by Their Personal Appearance

Appearance	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Crack Swelling	15	17.0	2	16.7	17	17.0
Normal	29	33.0	3	25.0	32	32.0
Neat and Clean	44	50.0	7	58.3	51	51.0
Total	88	100.0	12	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Their clothes are also rages because of careless of themselves. Boy child labourers are more neat and clean than girl child labourers.

Figure 13 : Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their Personal Appearance



CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Summary

Child labour has been reality of economy and society. For many children in Nepal, the workday starts at dawn and extends late into the evening. Nepal is one of the landlocked poorest countries in the world. In Nepal illiteracy, poverty, health problems and unemployment are the prevailing characteristics which is affecting each and every force to work. Children are deprived from basic needs like food, education, clothes, shelter and entertainment.

This study is based on child labours worked in Hotels /Restaurants of Tribhuvan Municipality of Dang districts, one of the major areas of child labour and few researcher and studies in this area. That is why this study is expected to great important in the context of study area selected.

Child labour in Nepal is becoming an issue of concern for policy makers and programme implementers. Although child labour is an emotional and controversial issue, it has many complicated and challenging problems that always hinder its elimination. In this information gathered mainly to study the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers of socio-economic condition, to examine the present working condition, main objectives of this study is to observe the root cause and to findout the problems faced by child labourers. This present study is based on a structured questionnaire was used in this survey. Both mainly primary and few secondary data have been used and various research techniques, like interview, observation and case studies were applied to collect the required data for the study is field survey. In this study is based on the sample interview of 30 Hotel/Restaurant child labourers (under the age of

18 years) were interviewed on the basis of purposive and quota sampling techniques.

The major findings of this study are summarized as follows:

- Out of 30 Hotel/Restaurant child laborers interviewed, 88 percent were boys and 12 percent were girls. Data shows child labours derived age and sex. Among them boys are more than girls.
- The sampler child labours are found from different VDCs and districts.
- More than 48 percent Hotel/Restaurant child labourers reported that their expended family size.
- Majority of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers (61%) have their both parents alive and (15%) followed by both death. Only 11 percent have their father only and 13 percent have their mother only.
- Most of the child labourers (87%) reported that their family have some land but not sufficient. Only 13 percent family reported that they have no any land or landlessness.
- Most of the child labourer 58 percent engaged study, 28 percent domestic, 7 percent labour, 6 percent family and 1 percent other engaged faking are of sibling before involving is current job.
- Majority of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers 92 percent are Hindu religion, 4 percent Mulsim and 4 percent Buddhism.
- Majority of the child labour 76 percent are found as literate and only 24 percent are illiterate among them 68 percent child labourers have attended primary education. Only 8 percent have lower secondary education.

- Majority of the child labours (80%) are found both father/mother illiterate, 12 percent have found literate father only and 8 percent literate mother and father.
- Most of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers (66%) and found poverty is the main reasons for leaving home, 20 percent due to influence by friends, 8 percent are moves for expectation of better life, 4 percent due to much hard work at home and only 2 percent are caused by parents.
- About 48 percent child labourers are found engaged in cleaning and 24 percent are engaged in cooking, 20 percent servicing and 8 percent found in all-rounder (cooking, clearing and servicing).
- More than 46 percent of the child labourers work 10 to 12 hrs per day. This is followed by 24 percent working up to 9 hrs a day.
- Majority of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers (60%) do not get off time or hand holiday.
- About 48 percent child labourer were paid in the range from Rs 600-1000. 27 percent in the range of Rs 400-600 similarly 19 percent in the range of Rs 200-4000 only 6 percent get more than 1000 in a month. They get free food and lodging facilities.
- Majority of the Hotel/Restaurant child Laboures (84%) are found send money to their family only 14 percent child labourers do not send money to their family.
- Only 40 percent child labourers are found dissatisfaction with their current job due to much work and low salary.
- More than 50 percent child labourer had worked previously in domestic work, 44.7 percent in Hotel Restaurant and. In agriculture.

- More than half percent (55%) child labourers are sleeping in bed but 39 percent in the floor and only 6 percent are found sleeping on bench.
- Most of the half percent (79%) child labourers are sleeping with their partners, 12 percent are sleeping in a single and only 9 percent are sleeping more than four partners.
- More than half (63%) child labourers where reported television is the source of their entertainment similarly 26 percent reported radio/cassette, reported 7 percent reported by cinema and rest 4 percent child labour take other items.

7.2 Conclusion

Overall discussion lead to conclusion that extreme poverty; landlessness and parental force are the root cause of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers. The issue of child labour is becoming one of the hot news in mass media. some effort have been made by the government to NGO and INGOs to eliminate the child labour by making different laws and political commitment but complete absence of child labour may not be possible to the Nepal.

The present study shows a child labour in hotel/restaurant working under hazardous and exploitative condition as well as unhealthy working environment. Despite legal provision lays down not to employ working for more than 6 hours per day, access work and minimum wages, for children having average 500 to 600.

Majority of the Hotel/Restaurant child labourers were influenced by many factors like large family size, lack of schooling, illiterate parents, market demand, process of modernization, peer group influence etc, also contribute children to enter into labour market from early age.

The Majority of the hotel/restaurant child labours are from a poor family household, which run for food defect and cannot feed their large family out of one year by their agriculture land, parents send their children to leave home for work. Some children self want dislike their village life, and then leave home for work. At this time market also demands children to be worked because they are not bargaining for salary. Most of the hotel/restaurant child labours have to work harder and more than 12 hours for heir own survival.

In this survey, it is concluded that child laborers in hotel/restaurant is one of the worst form of child labour, not only the extreme household poverty but parents illiteracy lack of employment, opportunities, lack of enforcement are also contributing factors for children to engaged on such labour. It is necessary to prefect children from abuse, exploitation and hazardous condition to develop their physical, social and morale develop their physical, mental, social and oral development.

7.3 Recommendations

Based on the overall scenario of child workers in Hotel/Restaurant, the following recommendations are crown to formulate and adopt the policies by the government, non government agencies and individuals. If the situation of child laboures are to be improved and protect hazardous condition.

- First of all the government should strictly well legislation and enforcement to avoid worst form of child labour.
- Since poverty and Hotel/Restaurant child labours are highly correlated with income generation programmes, easy access to credit schemes through the different channels, the governments

should be well planned prepared to implement poverty alleviation and skill development programm in rural areas.

- The government should establish centers in co-ordination with the GOs and NGOs in co-ordination with the GOs and NGOs if and when Hotel/Restaurant children are displaced from work place they need rehabilitation.
- Free vocational and skill development trainint programmers should be lunched is rural areas specially training to poor families.
- The curriculum of school and higher education should include the message child rights.
- A new and highlighted public awareness should be created about the exploitative native and dangerous condition of the child labour.
- Employment of children below the age of 10 should be strictly prohibited by government directives.
- Child workers should be provided with the facilities of regular health checks up and health insurance.
- The present study shows majority of the child labourers come from the illiterate parents, thus it needs an urgent awareness programmed targeting to both parents an employers to prefect the right of child.

7.4 Areas for future Study

This study is based on children who are worked in urban places, as Hotel/Restaurant workers in Tribhuwan Municipality of Dang District. The result of this study do not cover situation of Hotel/Restaurant.

Even in the study area, the information from the side of the parents of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers has not been explored. Detailed information like attitudes and perceptions of parents and employers are necessary to invoke the realign behind the cause of being child labourers.

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