

CHILD LABOUR IN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT (A Case Study of Damak Municipality, Jhapa)

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that Mr. Ram Kumar Sanjel has completed this dissertation entitled “**Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurant: A Case Study of Damak Municipality, Jhapa**” Under my Guidance and supervision for the partial fulfillment of the Requirement of Master’s Degree in Population Studies. To my best knowledge the study is original and carries useful information. Therefore, I recommended this dissertation for evaluation to dissertation committee.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled “**Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurant: A Case Study of Damak Municipality, Jhapa**” has been approved as the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the master’s Degree of Arts in Population Studies.

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ABSTRACTS

Child labour is a serious and widespread problem in Nepal. The form of child labour ranges from domestic work to the porter due to the problems of their livelihood. This study has been carried out with the aim of analyzing the extended form of child labour in hotel and restaurant in Damak Municipality. In the study area, there is a visible problem of child labour in the hotel and restaurant. Child labour who is compelled to work there, is suffering from various hazards such as, low wages, unhygienic situation, and a tolerable life. The study shows that boys' child labour are more vulnerable than girls' child labour. The age group of 10-14 years are more involved and most of the child labourers were from Hindu religion i.e. 70 percent, similarly the study also presents the correlation between the parental education and occupation and extension of child labour. Most of the child labourers 56 percent are illiterate and they are totally deprived of educational rights only 44 percent are literate. The major reason for dropping or never attending to school is found as poverty (49.9%). Likewise 71 percent of child labourers received Rs. 300 to 500 per month as salary which is not sufficient to their daily life.

Majority of child labourers have their both parents alive (69%), 29 percent child labourers don't have their own farm land. Those children who came from the family with own farm have insufficient income to follow the agriculture occupation.

One of the miserable conditions of child labour is over load and there is no any means of entertainment on leisure period. Child labourers do not have any clear road map about their future life. Most of the respondents reported that they are interested to be a cook. 75 percent respondents are out of knowledge on child rights and majority of them are infected by fever, cough and headache. From these points one can easily find the real situation of child labour who work in hotel and restaurants. If this tendency will be increased day by day, it will take a fearful so that it is necessary to take the action against the child labour in hotel and restaurants.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
CRC	:	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CWIN	:	Child Workers Concerned Center in Nepal
FWDR	:	Far-Western Development Region
GOs	:	Government Organizations
HMG/N	:	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
ILS	:	Institute of Labour Services
INGOs	:	International Non-governmental Organizations
INSEC	:	Informal Sector Services Centre
IPEC	:	International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour
MOL	:	Ministry of Labour
MOPE	:	Ministry of Population and Environment
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NHDR	:	Nepal Human Development Report
NHRC	:	National Human Rights Commission
SAARC	:	South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation
UK	:	United Kingdom
UN-CRC	:	United Nations-Convention on the Rights of Child
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	:	United States of America