

CHAPTER-I

Introduction

1.1 General Background to the Study

Child work has existed throughout history. It has been considered a potential learning experience or apprenticeship for the child and therefore not harmful. But child labour is defined by differentiation it from child work as being exploitative by nature and detrimental to the child's growing process, depriving the child of the rights to survival, development, protection and participation. (ILO, 1995)

The UN convention on the right of the child (1989) defines a child to be one who is below the age of 18 years. Under this law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. The definition is not wholly relevant in the context of child labour. The ILO conventions, which deal with the minimum age of admission to employment generally, fix the age to be 15 years. (ILO/IPCE, 1995:56)

Child is compelled to work in premature age for the low wages in factories, houses, hotels and restaurant mine and such fields. The condition of the child is very worse in their working areas. They are out of family contacts deprived from the light of education and health facilities (ILO, 1983)

A significance proportion of its population is very young, about 26 percent of people are below 10 years of age and 13 percent are between 10-14 years population between age 5-17 years consist of 33.6 percent. (CBS, 2002)

Economically active population of 10 years and above in the country is 65.43 percent where as population aged 10-14 years. Who more strictly to be in school, found to be economically active 1/4th about (29%). Due to seasonal nature of employment in agriculture sector, under employment rate is more pronounced in rural areas than in the urban areas. (KC and Adhikari, 2004:6)

Similarly according to children act of Nepal the group of under the age of 16 years old person are known as children. According to this law, the person below the age of 14 years are strictly prohibited to work as labour but the children of the age between 14-16 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 ways if they work 3 hours continuously they must get rest for a half an hour.

There are 23,885 primary school and 2.6 million children are engaged in different sector of child labour. Girls aged 10-14 works double as the boys in the same age group and 52 percent of total populations are children below 18 years (CWIN, 2001).

The definition of child labour constitutes any act where children between the age of 5 and 14 years are directly or indirectly forced to work at home or out side it. As a consequence, children are not only deprived of their dignity but also their freedom to play and their scope to develop physically, mentally and emotionally is loss these children are also denied education, which is a fundamental right and should be available to them under any circumstances it is unfortunate that even today the problem of child labour is greatly prevalent in our country and in the world. The latest statistics shows that about 250 million child workers exist all over the world, a recent survey conducted by the ILO states that out of these 61 percent are in Asia, 32 percent in Africa and 7 percent in Latin America (Bhargara, 2003). These child labourers are paid a meagre sum for all their hardship, which generally fails to ensure every one square mile a day. Driven to work at a crucial formative age and burdened with hard labour these ill-fated children are deprived of nutritious food, play time and education.

According to NHRC 2003 forms of child in Nepal includes.

-) Children working with or under the immediate supervision of their families in agriculture and domestic jobs with parents.
-) Children without family, who provide services as a workers or apprentices.

) Children with family but working as domestic helpers outside their homes.

Child labour is widespread problem in Nepal and can be found in many economic activity in agriculture in manual trade, in industrial sector large number of children are exploited in the services and domestic work, eating establishment pottering and age picking the main cause of being child labour poverty is a fact of Nepal.

Now a days, child labour in Nepal is being considered very seriously. It is deeply rooted in most part of the country. Traditionally, children in Nepal are involved in agriculture, domestication of animals, handicrafts and other employments. Many children are compelled to migrate in town in search of employment following the tragic calamity in their native land hardship, in their life, corrupted social relationship and so on. Children working in small towns and big cities are increasing continually. This working children are largely increasing in Kathmandu alone (CWIN, 2001).

The problem of child labour has become an emerging issue in Nepal. These is a gradual increase in social awareness among different segments of society and this has helped to empower the movement. For the rights of working children. Child labour in Nepal has two distinct dimensions: one is connected with the rapid urbanization and the growth of the industries. Children are engaged in various occupation such as the manufactures of carpet the constructions of the road building, quarrying and mining as well as working in domestic service in town away from their homes. The other dimension is in the traditional areas of work such as agriculture, handlooms, porters, grocery shop, other family operated business, domestic work, work in buses and hotels and restaurants.

Every year hundreds of children leave their homes and migrate to urban areas because of curiosity and unfavorable economic conditions at home. They often work at hotel/restaurants, industry, pottering, stone mining, carpet industries, rag-picking, domestic work and soon. The extent of exploitation is very high every where one of the major fields of employment preferred by

children is work in hotel/restaurants these children are always have to work from early morning to late night. They don't have chance to enjoy or even get holiday. So, they are exploited by their masters. The main right of children, 'education' is disregarded by them. This study attempts to find out the present condition of child labour and trace out socio-economic condition of the child labourer in hotel and restaurant of Damak municipality.

1.2 Problem of Statement

Most of the developing countries are facing the child labour problem. In south Asian countries the magnitude of child labour is very high. This can be attributed to demographic structures, high poverty levels, weak education system and entrenched social attitudes. The increasing cost of education and more job opportunities to a higher incidence of child labour problem in these countries (ILO, 1998).

Historically the problems of child labour first appeared in the 16th century and children were further exposed to high-risk areas in the 18th and 19th century. In Germany, France and the UK the problems of child labour was obvious in factories: cotton mills, 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 1841 and 1853 and government of Germany Introduced the first law regarding the health and safely of children and trade unions in Europe began raise the issue of child labour as parts and parcel of their movement (Pradhan, 1995:41).

Poverty is one of the fundamental reasons of the entry into child labour if a family is very poor and unable to affords their basic needs (food, cloth and shelter) for every one, then all the members of family move to work for their livelihood and another factor of child labour is family violence so they have to run away from their home to market centers and become hotel and restaurant labourers because they have not any other alternatives and they spent their childhood for their livelihood.

Unequal land distribution, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy ignorance, lack of legal enforcement is the reason/factors existing child labour. Poverty is the main fundamental reason to be a child as a child labour because if a family is very poor and is unable to afford for their food, cloth and shelter for everyone, then all the member of family have to work for living. Lack of other opportunities like education play ground, good health, food and other facilities are also reason for them to work from their early age. In most of the cases the schools are far from their reach are unavailable discriminating behaviour of teachers and other children's adequate or just to expensive (UNDP 1993).

Child labour is a 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 practice of trafficking of human being, slavery, serfdom or forced labour in any form and its violation as punishable by law. But it is only in paper or not practices.

The problems of child labour in Nepal is due to principally to the acute poverty of the people particularly in the rural areas. Most people live on subsistence farming. Exploitative social relation in the village further aggravate the problems. The harsh living conditions and frequent natural disasters lead to seasonal or permanent migration of families and in some cases, that of children who, on their own, more from the rural to the urban areas (ILO, 1996).

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

The most popular field among the child labour to be engaged in Kathmandu is in hotels and restaurants as hotel '*Kanchha*.' The number of working children is estimated to be about million, where as this number of working children in Kathmandu is about 30,000 (CWIN, 1987).

Most working children are either engaged in agriculture or in the informal sector and are thus mostly unreported. The situation in the organized sector could, however, be easily assessed. Some estimates state that as many as 80,000 children may be working in the urban areas (NPC 1990:107).

The present conflict situation of Nepal and the socio-economic condition of families, most of the children are compelled to become the child labour in hotel and restaurant in the study area. There is no any previous research and too much exploitation of child labourers in the study area make to conduct this study to attention the concerned authorities.

For this study, following research questions were set up:

- What is the socio-economic condition of child labour in the hotels and restaurants of the study area?
- What is the present working condition of child labour in study area?
- What are the main causes of being child labour in the hotel and restaurants of study area?

1.3 Literature Review

In this topic an attempt is made to review the related literature.

1.3.1 Child Labour

It is estimated that there are 5 to 6 million child labourers in Bangladesh, up to 5 million in Brazil. 1.4 million in Egypt, 1 million in Guatemala, up to 40 million in India and over 2 million in Indonesia, up to 8 million in Mexico, 2 million in Nepal, 12 million in Nigeria, over 2 million in Pakistan, 5 million in the Philippines and 4 million as in Thailand. The UN estimates states that by 2000 there were 3.75 millions child labourers world wide (Pradhan, 1998).

A nationally representative survey (Suwal, et al., 1997) estimated that of the total children in Nepal, 43.4 percent are working in rural areas and 23 percent are working in urban areas.

The national estimate for working children is 41.7 percent. It is also estimated that each year about 16 thousand children migrated for economic regions (KC, 1997).

Authoritative information with regard to the magnitude and nature of child labour in Nepal is scarce. Moreover, estimates of the number and incident of child labourers in Nepal differ widely because of lack of most reliable information about the overall distribution of economically active population by age and the concentration of child workers in the formal sector. Furthermore, there is a general tendency to conceal the existence of child labour in both rural and urban areas because work by a child under 14 is legally prohibited in Nepal. Therefore, it is not quite possible to present a reliable estimate of child labour nationally. According to the population census of 1981, 4.5 million or 60 percent of the child population in the 10-14 age group was economically active in almost all sectors of rural and urban economy in Nepal, with 50 percent employed in agricultural and other allied occupations in the countryside, and other 20 percent were engaged in cities in such locations as factories, construction and restaurants (Gurung 1992).

Since there is no national level survey study on child labour, therefore it is a difficult task to present accurate statistics on child labour in Nepal. However, it is estimated that over 5 million children are involved directly and indirectly in different forms of work.

The recent assessment conducted by the ILO 2001 on the worst form of child labour estimated

- 4000 thousand rag-pickers in Nepal, which 88 percent are boys and 12 percent are girls. The rag pickers work 6 hours a day and the average earning is NRs. 87 per day.
- 55 thousand domestic workers.
- 46,029 child porters.
- 57 thousand bonded child labourers between the age group 5-18 years of age.
- 12 thousand girls are trafficked every year, 20 percent of the sex workers in Nepal are of under 16.

It is a common sight: children working in roadside restaurants hotels, tea or sweetshop. Poverty profoundly affects families compelling these children to move out of their villages to nearby town or cities in search of work to sustain them and to support their families back home.

Child labour, an integral part of Nepalese society, is the consequences of an exploitative socio-economic and political reality. The magnitude of the problem is very high and more transparent in south Asia. Exploitation of child labour in this part of the world is so inhuman and intolerable. No sector of labour is completely free of child labour exploitation (CWIN, 1998).

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

Information on child labour is relatively scarce because of general tendency to conceal it since child labour work is illegal. Therefore presenting comprehensive picture of child labour is complex task. On the contrary, there is a serious out cry against child labour exploitation and a demand for speedy action to prohibit it (Bequele and Boyden 1998).

UNICEF (1994) state that not all the work is harmful to children. Work experience can be meaningful exercise of acquiring the right sort of skill and responsibilities for the child to become a useful member of a country. Work is a valuable socialization process of personal development. According to UNICEF (Cunningham et. al, 1996) child is an exploitative age its involvement usually has the following characteristics:

- To many hours spend working
- To much responsibilities
- Working that hamper access to education
- In adequately pay
- Work and life on the street in bad condition.

- Work that exerts under physical, social and psychological development.
- Work the underline children dignity and self esteem such as slavery or bondage labour and sexual exploitation.

ILO (1994) defines child labour can be consider as one of the phenomenon caused by underdevelopment poverty and inequality, It takes a form of a succession of situations and events when a succession of situation and events are interrelated thought a type of vicious circle. This circle represents perception of child labour as a design from which it is impossible to escape.

Table 1: Vicious circle of under development and child labour economic under development

Low School Attendance Role	Low Production
Low level of general and vocational education	Low production
Low wages	Low living standard
Many things lacking, food housing health	Low income
Low capacity of work and to consume	Many things lacking: food
	Educational training, housing
	Hygienic and sanitation health care
Child labour	

Source: ILO, 1994.

A child (labour) workers means “a persons in the age group of 5-14 employed for hire or reward on a full time basis and includes a self employed child assisting his/her parents in their occupations for two or more hours a day. In other words, it is a situation when a child is forced to work for his own survival or to support his/her family (CWIN, 1989).

The UN convention on the right of the child (1989) defines a child to be one who is below the age of 18 years. Under this law applicable to the

child, majority is attained earlier. The definition is not wholly relevant in the context of child labour. The ILO conventions, which deal with the minimum age of the admission to employment, generally fix the age to be 15 years (ILO/IPEC, 1995:56).

Convention No; 138 have been ratified by 16 countries including some developing countries, the goal of abolition of child labour remains distant. Experience have shown that a purely legislation approach is not sufficient of half child labour. While child labour has been nearly eliminated in the industrialized countries through there has been significant reappearance in the third world countries as a result of process of industrialization and migration from rural to urban areas. The reason that forces children who work is the poverty of their families. However, poverty is not only cause of child labour, it is also a question of social attitude besides children work because there is little else they can do. Schools are unavailable inadequate as it is expensive and education which provided is unrelated to the world of work. The structural adjustment programmes, which many third world countries have under taken, have also meant a serious cut back in investment in social sector (ILO/IPEC, 1995:57).

Most of the children are escape from the home from the rural areas with their friends for the enjoying in life by eating delicious meals, roaming and seeing new things of urban areas. As a result they are compelled to work in hotels, restaurants, tea-shop, garment factories, brick kilns factories and other field in urban cities (CWIN, 2000).

1.3.2 Child Labour in Nepal

A nationally representative survey (Suwal, et al., 1997) estimated that of the total children in Nepal, 43.4 percent are working in rural areas and 23 percent are working in urban areas. The national estimate for working children is 41.7 percent. It is also estimated that each year about 16 thousand children migrated for economic regions (K.C., 1997).

In the context of Nepal child labour is pervasive problem. According to NLFS (1998/99), some of the 36000 children aged 5 to 14 working in the

manufacturing and construction industries may be working in such 'at risk' situation (denoted by ILO, worse forms). Similarly, about 60000 children aged 10-14 (but hardly any children aged 5 to 9) was reported as paid employees about 50000 of these children are doing activities, which are classified as elementary occupations, most of these being agricultural labourers.

In Nepal, very little research has been done in the field of child labour and insufficient data make it more difficult to access the magnitude of the problem. A study in 1993 (UNICEF, 1996) has estimated that as many as 66 percent of the total child population are engaged in same form of labour (MOPE/HMG, 2000).

A national survey conducted by concern Nepal 2003, with a current population of 23.4 million in Nepal, 10.7 million is children under the age of 16 years. According to ILO/IPEC statistics there are 2600000 working of which 60 percent are between the age of 6-14 years. 1.7 million children work in economically active fields where as 900000 work without any payment at all.

In Nepal, major cause of child labourers are enumerated as mass poverty, illiteracy, Kamaiya system, feudal rule influence of village elite, money lenders, unemployment's and under employment, family distribution, food scarcity, urban attribution and violence in the family among many others as the new research may reveal in the future (K.C. et al. 1998).

Now a days, child labour in Nepal is being considered very seriously. It has deeply rooted in most part of country. Traditionally, children in Nepal are involved in agriculture, domestication of animals, handicrafts and other employment. Many children are compelled to migrate in towns and in search of employment. 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, 2000).

1.3.3 Migration and Child Labour

In Nepal migration is not only an important social issues, but it also has significant correlation that 120,000 migrant children are economically active in Nepal. In many instances, as migrant workers, they are subjected to under exploitative and hazardous conditions. Children often migrate alone and become separated from their families. The child labour problem in the urban areas of Nepal is aggravated by the influx of children to these areas as migratory workers. In fact, the migratory of child labourers in urban Nepal are migrants (K.C. et al., 1998).

INSEC (1996) found that the search for work (12.55%) and insufficiency of food (7.0%) are the most important reasons for leaving home. The desire to be educated but the lack of adequate opportunity at home is also an important cause for leaving home and starting to work. The principal reasons why children leave home are found mainly from lack of love and parental guidance and violence in the family (CWS, 1996).

1.3.4 Education and Children Labour

Education is the main indicator of human resource development. The average literacy rate is 40 percent. The male population is literature with 50 percent and the female population is only with 25 percent which are the lowest literacy rate in South Asia. Nepal has invested very little percent of its budget on education. Among the total children of Nepal, 62 percent are enrolled in school but only 27 percent they complete the first five years of primary education. The school dropout rate is 45 percent. There has been constant effort trying to reduce to dropout rate by different agencies at various level (CPC Nepal, 1997)

Education is the cornerstone of social and economic development of a country. Primary education serves as a foundation of the whole process of development. School education is accepted to bring about changes in the attitude of people and they become more responsible to new changes, development programs, and rational through education (Khaniya, 1995).

A substantial proportion of children are being restricted from schooling because of poverty (K.C. et al., Suwal, et, al. 1997). As a consequence of the vicious cycle of poverty these children are out of school and are forced to go to the labour market, which could have been prevented through a proper education. Therefore, it is desirable to have the provision of compulsory education up to the secondary level.

The study conducted by K.C., et al, (1998) shows that in most developing countries root of child labour has been attributed overwhelming poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. It is obvious that lack of access to educational facilities and schooling is often connected with incidence of child labour. In Nepal, a substantial number of child populations are out of school or in the labour market mainly because of the following reasons.

- Poverty, parent's inability to afford the educational cost of children.
- Unequal distribution of school or educational institutions
- Lack of provision of compulsory education and its prerequisites.
- Content of educational and parents faith if in it.

A secondary factor affecting children's schooling is the unequal distribution of schools. Most of the poor people in Nepal live in remote rural areas where as a child has walk a long distance to reach school. Besides schooling, parents also desire some help form their children in household activities morning and evening time. When it take much time to reach school, parent think it is futile to send their children to school because of the conflicting time between schooling hours and household works. Instead, they send their children to cities or urban centers for both education and work and they end working for masters.

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 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.

1.3.4 Cause and consequences of Child Labour

More child are involving in child labour in Nepal because of various causes such as poverty, lendlessness, illiteracy domestic violence etc. Expect these cause there are other causes remaining in Nepal such as child sex market, large family size with socio-cultural acceptance of child labour growing trend of migration and consumerism etc.

Practice of child labour prevents children from going to school, resulting in 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 productivity capacity of children themselves even when they reach adulthood. They are underpaid, which makes them unable to meet their requirement of housing and food. Thus the vicious circle between underdevelopment and child labour is self perpetuating (CDPS, 1997).

Nepal is rural agrarian country with persistent poverty, which is the root cause of child labour. Poor households need money, which their children can earn Children generally contribute around 2.25 percent of the family income (ILO, 1998). The consequences of different forms of child labour are attributed to sexual abuse, girl trafficking, sex tourism, AIDS, early pregnancy, infant and maternal mortality, serious health problems, illiteracy and more exploitation.

Child labour is a product of low living standard of the population resulting form the low level of income, illiteracy and increasingly lack of means of substance food, shelter and clothing and in adequate basic schooling and education. There is direct link between poverty and child labour in Nepal for example the majority of children are working age rag pickers, shoe cleaners, hotel *Kanchha*, street children and carpet weavers in Kathmandu metropolitan report poverty as a main reason for their work (CWIN, 1989).

1.3.5 Legal Provision on Child Labour in Nepal

According to Nepal's constitution (1990): The labour act was adopted in 1992 following this, the labour rules were amended in 1993 the children's act was in acted in 1992 by addressing the UNCRC 1989. The common law code of 1963, the foreign employment act of 1985, and the human trafficking control act of 1986 also restrict the use of child labour and protect the healthy development of children.

The labour Act, 1992 and the labour Rules, 1993: This act prohibits the employment of children and provides various safeguards includes restrictions on the operation of dangerous machines hazardous to individual health prohibition of excessive loads and performing night duty, a limitation on working hour (six hour per day) of the child labour (prohibition and regularization) act, 2002, the child labour provision of the labour act, 1992 was dismissed.

The children's act 1992 and regulation on children 1995: The children's act 1992 states that a child under the age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as a labourer and engaged as a labourer against his will. It prohibits the employment of a child in environment harmful to his/her health or hazardous to his/her life. It also prohibits a guardian from engaging their children in work which requires more labour than his/her physical capacity, or which may go against his/her religion or cultural beliefs.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and regulation) Act, 2000: This act has already been put into effect this calls for the prohibition of work for children under 15 years of age and the regularization of work for children above 14 years in the worst form of child labour.

1.3.6 Nepal's International Commitments/Obligations on Child Labour

Nepal has signed almost all international conventions relating to children and child labour. In 14 September 1990 Nepal has ratified the convention on the rights of the child adopted on 20 November 1989 by the

UN general assembly. Furthermore, His Majesty's Government of Nepal endorsed the declaration of the world summit for children held at the United Nations in New York on 29-30 September 1990. As a member of the South Association for regional co-operation (SAARC), Nepal has signed on the Colombo Resolution. In accordance with this resolution, Nepal is obliged to work for the following goals:

-) **Basic education:** Access to and enrolment in primary education for at least 80 percent of boys and 75 percent of girls and completion of primary education by at least 50 percent of girls as well as boys by 1995.
-) **Child labour:** Progressive and accelerated of child labour (Cited in K.C. et al., 1998).

The third SAARC ministerial meeting in Rawalpindi, 1996: Third ministerial conference of the children of South Asia held in 1996 in Rawalpindi, Pakistan called for the elimination of child labour from the region by the year 2010.

The Ninth SAARC summit in Malé 1997: The SAARC summit held in the Maldives in 1997 declared the year 2000-2010 "The SAARC decade of the right of the child".

The Tenth SAARC summit in Colombo 1998: The 10th SAARC summit of the heads of states in Colombo, July 1998, Proposed a Draft convention on preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution.

The 11th SAARC summit in Kathmandu 2002: During the 11th SAARC summit held at Kathmandu in January 2002, two conventions on women and children were signed. They are:

- Convention on preventing and combating the trafficking in women and children for prostitution
- SAARC convention on Regional arrangement for the promotion of child welfare in South Asia (NHRC, 2003).

1.4 Worst Form of Child Labour

In global context, child labour exploitation is an emerging problem, especially for developing countries. The ILO's Bureau of statistics estimates that 61 percent labour are found in Asia, 32 percent in Africa and 7 percent in Latin America.

In the context of Nepal, child labour is pervasive problem. According to NLFS (1998/99), some of the 36000 children aged 5 to 14 working in the manufacturing and construction industries may be working in such 'at risk' situation (denoted by ILO, worst forms). Similarly about 60000 children aged 10-14 was reported as paid employee. About 50000 of these children are doing activities, which are classified as elementary occupations, most of these being agricultural labourers.

1.4.1 Domestic Child Labour

Child domestic labour is commonly defined as children working in an employer's homes with or without wages. These children are basically employed to perform domestic chores such as washing dishes, cooking, cleaning the house, looking after young children and any other household related activities. They are often considered as "helping hands" and hiring such live in children is an integral part of the South Asian tradition (ILO, 2008).

It is estimated that more than 51000 children below the age of 18 work as domestic servants in urban areas of Nepal. The use of child domestic workers is particularly common in affluent urban areas, and in Kathmandu, one household in every five employs children (Rapid Assessment on Child Domestic Labourers 2001, hereafter "RA") (ILO, 2006)

1.4.2 Children in the Carpet Sector

The carpet sector in Nepal has been a leading industry in export production and employment. The gradual shift in the economy from agricultural to non-agricultural sector has increased the volume of labour

migration from rural to urban areas. This phenomenon of labour migration in response to an increased demand for wage labourers in the manufacturing sector of Nepal occurred haphazardly and was accompanied by various socio-economic problems associated with the employment of child labourers in severely exploitative arrangements (ILO, 2006)

It is estimated that the carpet industry employs more than 7600 children under 18 years of age in 794 carpet factories (378 registered and 416 unregistered) in Kathmandu Valley. Children below 14 years of age are mostly found in unregistered factories (92% of child workers below 14 years). As such, children represent 12 percent of the total labour force of the carpet sector in Nepal (ILO, 2006).

1.4.3 Bonded Child Labour

The Kamaiya system is known in Nepal as a form of bonded labour based on agriculture, and has been in practice for over a century in five districts of Far and mid-western Terai (Dang, Banke, Bardiya, kailali and Kanchanpur). These areas are traditionally inhabited by an indigenous group called Tharu whose land were expropriated and turned over to various land grantees in the last century, rendering the marginal community and less and further impoverished. Being dispossessed of their land, the Tharu people, largely non-literate and with very few non agriculture skills, were forced to enter into bondage with the new landlords (ILO, 2006).

The estimated number of employed Tharu children is 17152 in the five districts of Mid and Far Western Terai. The practice is spread throughout a large majority of Kamaiya households with 86 percent of them having at least one child working for a landlord (ILO, 2006).

1.4.4 Children in Mines and Stone Quarries

While all forms of child labour are harmful to children, children who work in the mining sector are at particular risk. In surface and underground mines, these children indeed work long hours, carry heavy loads, inhale

harmful dusts, work in water, and consequently face serious risk of death, injury of chronic illness. (ILO, 2006)

In stone quarries and small scale mines, contractor agents often engage children on purpose, taking advantage of the existence of a large pool of unprotected child labourers. It is estimated that more than 10000 children work in stone quarries and sand mines in Nepal. (ILO, 2006)

1.4.5 Child Porters

The tradition of porters in Nepal is an age old phenomenon, and the major means of transporting consumption goods and construction materials in the countries. The work of contemporary porters provides off farm and seasonal employment, as well as supplementary income, and the use of children as porters has been a traditional survival strategy for impoverished rural families for generations. Child porters can be divided into two main categories: porters carrying loads over long distance, journeys requiring more than one day, and porters working short distances in such areas as markets, business centers, the total number of child porters working in Nepal is estimated at 46000 children, out of which the vast majority (about 42000, i.e. more than 90%) fall into the long distance category. (ILO, 2006)

1.4.6 Rag Picking Children

Ragpickers, known as *Khate* in Nepali slang, have recently become part of the growing population of street children with the advent of recycling practices. Ragpicking refers to the practice of collecting rags or recyclable materials that can be sold for money. It entails the sorting, collecting and selling of these various waste materials that can be found at dumpsites, riverbanks, street corners, or in residential cardboard, tin, aluminum, iron, brass and copper. The nature of ragpickers' work is multi-faceted, and can turn into reprehensible activities like begging and stealing with the growing urgency of finding food or money. The ragpicking environment is not conducive to the development of the children, who can be confronted to violence, abuse and mistreatment, which in turn may drive them to indulge in delinquent behaviour. (ILO, 2006)

The 2001 Rapid Assessment conducted in six samples sites of Nepal estimates that there are currently 3965 child ragpickers in the country Kathmandu, Dharan and Pokhara are the areas with the highest incidence. The child rapicker population in Kathmandu was estimated to be 960, in Dharan 816 ragpickers were identified and Pokhara 392 ragpickers were found. (ILO, 2006)

1.5 Significance/Justification of the Study

Several studies have been conducted on child labour in various sector, but there are very few studies on child labour in hotel and restaurants. Therefore this study will be significant in different ways such as to find out the remedies of problems facing in this field and policy makers of NGOs/INGOs/GOs and civil society. It will also help the national and international organizations that are interested to know about this study is except to provide accurate information on child labour in hotel and restaurants, which might be helpful for those who are interested to conduct in this field in future.

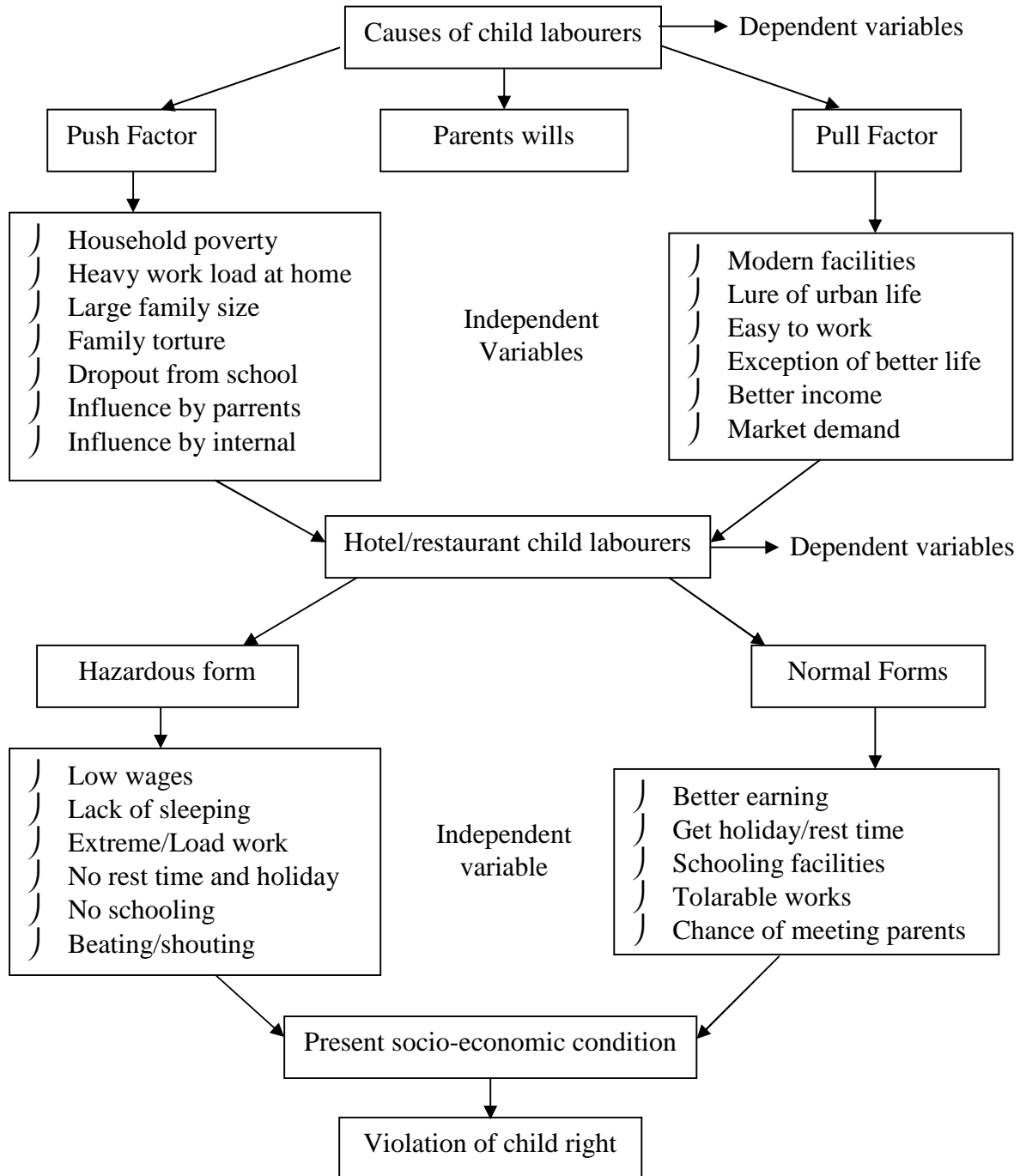
1.6 Conceptual Frame Work for the Proposed Study

The literature reviewed on the related issue provides the basis of study. The present study is conceptualized with two phases of children's survival, the first Phase is socio-economic condition of children and the second is employment in hotels/restaurants as a child labourers. There are related pushes and pull factors while living at home. The push factor such as household poverty, large family, hard work, family torture, dropout from school, influence by parents and internal conflicts push the children for being child labour in market. Likewise pull factor which are modern facilities, easy work, expectation of better life, lure of urban life and good income attraction to the children. Parents will also one of the main causes of being a child labour in hotel and restaurant.

While children are engaged in hotel and restaurant these are two aspects. One is positive aspect which reflects the normal condition of child

labour during the work. And next is negative aspect which represent the hazardous form of child labour in working place.

Figure 1: Conceptual frame work for the proposed study



1.7 Objectives of the Proposed Study

The general objectives of the study is to find out the reality of the employment of child labour in hotel and restaurant in the study area o Damak municipality. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- a. To know the socio-economic condition of child labourers in the hotel and restaurants.
- b. To find out the present working condition of child labour.
- c. To find out the main causes of being child labourers.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The whole proposed study has been presented into four chapters. The first chapter deals about background of the study, problem statement and research question, literature review, significance of the study, conceptual frame work and objectives of the proposed study. In the second chapter discuss briefly introducing the study area and study population, research method, defining dependent and independent variables (cause and effect), types of study determine sample size, tools and techniques for information/data collection, data management and summary of work plan.

The third cheaper deal about the data analysis result and discussion the situation of child labourers in hotel and restaurant. Finally, chapter four consists of the conclusion, reference cited and appendices.

CHAPTER-II

Data and Methods

This chapter discuss about the study area and study population then I will discuss about research method (qualitative and quantitative), introduction of dependent and independent variables, types of study, determine sample size, tools and techniques for information/data collection, data management and presented serially. This chapter is completed with the summary of work plan of this dissertation.

2.1 Introduction to the Study Area

Nepal is small land lacked country lies on the Southern slopes of the middle Himalayan. It includes three ecological zones: mountain, hill and tarai. The density, cultural behaviours and socio-economic and demographic satiation are different according to climate attitude and physical infrastructures. It has four different administrative level from lowest to highest: village development committees (3915), Municipalities (58), district (75), Zone (14) and development regions (5).

Jhapa is one of the eastern tarai districts among 75 district is situated in Mechi zone in eastern development region of Nepal.

Damak is one of the municipality among 58 municipality. It's have consist of 19 wards in Damak municipality. Bhadrapur is the district headquarter of Jhapa. It is surrounded by Lakhanpur VDC in east, Urlabari, Madhumalla, Rajghat VDC in west, Chulachuli VDC in north and Kohabara VDC in South. The population of Damak municipality is made of heterogeneous cast and ethnic group. They involved in many sectors for surviving their livelihood.

This study based on child labour employed in hotel/restaurant and teashop of Damak Municipality. It is conducted in ward number 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Damak municipality of Jhapa district.

Damak is the one of municipality among there municipality of Jhapa district (Damak, Bhadrapur and Mechinagar Nagar Palika). It has east-west highway i.e., Mahendra highway middle part of Damak municipality. It has become a meeting point different types of labours transportation labourers, rickshaw pullers, business men, agricultural labours, hotel/restaurant and tea shop labourers, this study, however is concerned with hotel and restaurant and tea shop labourers only most of the migrants are from different part of the country like, Ilam, Panchthar, Taplijung, Sunsari, Morang etc. having different culture cast/ethnicity and different tradition they might have different characteristics and behaviour in themselves.

2.2 Introduction to Study Population

We know that Nepal is developing agricultural and poor country among the world so, the child labour is most common in Nepal, due to the poverty heavy domestic work, farming illiteracy, lure of urban life, influence of by friend, child are living home and being child labour. Another strong cause is conflict which makes the child labour, in urban area. In the context of child labour, there are various studies have been conducted in several sector but only few studies are done on the child labourer in hotel and restaurant in the Damak municipality.

According to population profile of Damak municipality (2060 B.S.), it has 58590 total population among them there are 29654 male population and 28906 are female population in Damak municipality. There is 9039 HHs and growth rate of population is 5.14 in 2003. There are 11613 family size and average family size is 53 people in Damak municipality.

Most of the cast/ethnicity of Damak municipality are Braman, Cheetri, Newar, Rajbansi, Rai, Limbu, Magar, Satar, Kumal, Damai, Sarki, Tamang, Gurung, Tharu, Muslims, Bhujel, Bishwakarma, Sunuwar, Mushar, Majhi and others. There are various religions such as Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, Cristian, Kirat, natural and others in study area. The literacy status of Damak municipality is 79.93 percent people are literate. There are 75 percent people depend on agriculture, 7 percent depend on the business 5 percent depend on

the official employment, 7 percent depend on the labour/wages and 6 percent people are engaged in other sector (population profile of Damak, 2060 BS).

2.3 Research Method

In this method both quantitative and qualitative methods are adopted. Collected information/data are analyzed from both qualitative and quantitative method. The quantitative data are in form of number data obtained from structured questionnaire were first the processed data are presented with additional information. In the other hand the qualitative data are received by observation and additional unstructured interview with respondent, which are in the form of word and pictures rather than number are taken as qualitative method in this study.

2.4 Define Variables

In this study, different dependent and independent variables have used to show the cause and effect relationship in this study. Usually dependent variable is effect or outcome of independent variables called cause. For obtaining objectives dependent and independent variables are identified (figure 2) causes of child labour and hotel/restaurant child labourers are taken as dependent variables. Other dependent variable of this study includes.

-) Pull factors: Household poverty, heavy work load, large family size, family torture, influence by parents influence by internal etc.
-) Push factors: Modern facilities, lure of urban life, easy to work, exception of better life, better income, etc.
-) Hazardous form: Lack of sleeping, extreme/load work, no schooling, beating/shouting etc.
-) Normal forms: Better earning, get holiday/ rest time tolerable works, schooling facilities etc. are taken as dependent variables that directly effect to the child labour in hotel/restaurant in this study.

2.4 Type of Study

This study is based on both descriptive and exploratory types of study. It has aimed to describe basic features of Data, summarize in to tabular and

graphic forms. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the socio-economic condition, educational status and working condition of hotel and restaurants child labourers and this study tries to explore the hidden fact and realities about the children working in hotel and restaurant.

2.5 Determine Sample Size

The required respondents are selected from the non-probability sampling method out of total child labourers engaged in hotel and restaurant of study area. Only 100 sample of child labourers aged 5-17 years are selected purposively.

2.6 Tools and Technique for Data Collection

2.6.1 Questionnaire

Structure questionnaire was used to get detail information about child labourers employed in hotel/ restaurants such as personal identification and family characteristics, cast, sex, age, experience, health, future aspirations working hours, wage, off time, entertainment etc.

2.6.2 Interview

Interview method is one of the most important methods of obtaining information from respondent, because in interview method there is a direct contact between respondents and researchers to obtain required information from them. This method also aims at collecting information about qualitative facts such as ideas, feeling, views and behaviours that is very helpful to find out the truth of respondent.

2.6.3 Observation

Observation method is one of the basic techniques of data collection to document the present condition of respondent while interviewing the researcher (Child labour in hotel/restaurant) the researcher observed his/her physical appearance, working condition, clothing, behaviour of the employers and activities of the respondent during answering the questions this method

helps to find out the reality between doing, saying and working condition of the hotel and restaurants child labour.

2.7 Data Management

After collecting the required information precoded responses were manually corrected if there are existed any errors then coding was done for open ended questionnaire. The information in this study have been summarized by using computer as SPSS Microsoft word and Microsoft excel. By using the software frequency table, cross tabulation figures etc. have been made table needed for analysis are made both in number and percentage.

2.8 Summary of Work Plan

Based on existing literature and objectives of the study questionnaire were set up. Serious discussion and observation was done with supervisor. The wording and placement of these questionnaires were corrected. When the typing and printing of required questionnaires were finished. I visit in the study area to get more detail information. First of all I visit to municipality office then ask information about physical setting and other characteristics of study population then I got litter information from population profile (2060 BS) about total population and study area. After all my preparation I trained my friend about questionnaires. We were able to collect all the information with 14 day's period finally responses were tabulated and analyzed by using different computer programmes.

CHAPTER-III

Data Analysis, Result And Discussion

This chapter discuss different socio-economic characteristics, family background of child labour and dissuasion about the working condition at work place. This chapter also study the psychological aspects of child labourers in study area. Obtained data are presented and analyzed with tables, and figures are necessary. This chapter is also classified and analyzed in to 10 sub-chapter as: socio-economic characteristics, family background, working condition at working place, health condition, source of entertainment, perception towards their job, interest in returning home, intention to study in future, future ambition of the child labour and knowledge of child rights respectively.

3.1 Socio-economic Characteristics

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

The analysis presented below helps to understand socio-economic condition of the child labour which is based on sample of 100 respondents.

3.1.1 Distribution by Age and Sex

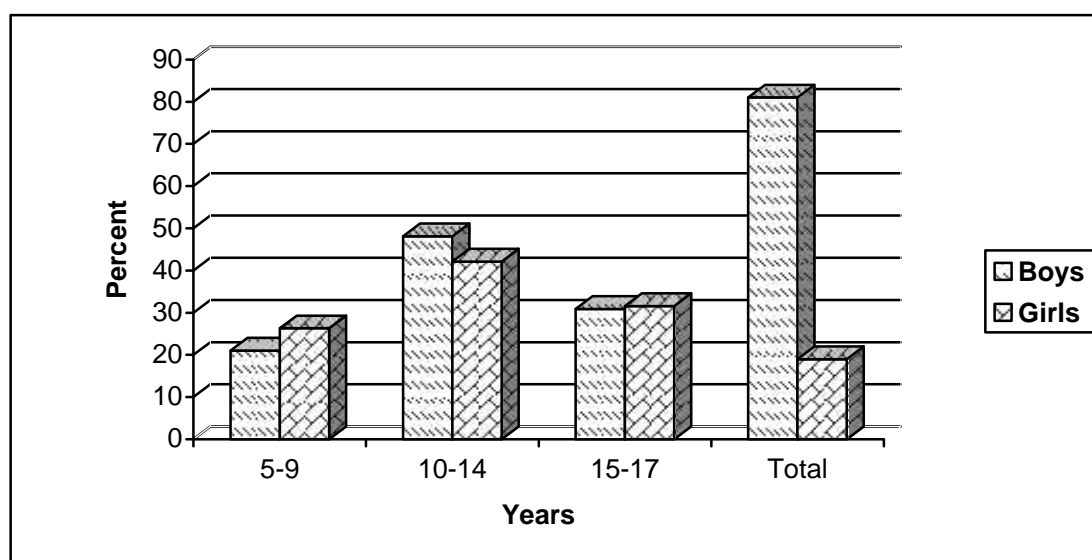
From the child development perspective age under 18 is a very important period of child socialization and for the formation of self esteem. So, this situation is must striking for all in this regard. The table 1 gives the distribution of child labourers under the different age groups by sex.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by age and sex

Age	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
5-9	17	21.0	5	26.3	22	34
10-14	39	48.1	8	42.1	47	45.0
15-17	25	30.9	6	31.6	31	31.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Figure 2: Distribution of respondents by age and sex



The above table (2) shows that the age of child labourer's ranges from 5 to 17 years, of which 81 percent are males and 19 percent are females. The highest percent of hotel/restaurant child labourers are found in age group 10-14 that is 48.1 percent for boys and 42.1 percent for girls. The participation of elder children is higher than younger children because they can understand their responsibility and do not need any guidance. About 31 percent of hotel/restaurant child labourers were aged 15-17 years and 34 percent were aged 5-9 years. It can be concluded that the leading age of child labourers in hotel/restaurant is 10-14 years that contains nearly one-half (45%) of the total. The similar pattern is found for both boys and girls.

3.1.2. Place of Origin

People from low economic status are compelled to leave their place of origin due to various conditions through they are not entirely interested. In this sector of child labourers migration, mostly they are found to be migrated from rural to urban area desiring to raise the economic status of their family. Table 2 shows the region wise distribution of hotel/restaurant child labourers on the basis of their place of origin.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by place of origin

District/region	Boys		Girls		Total percent
	No.	%	No.	%	
Eastern development region: Jhapa, MOrang, Sunsari, Ilam, Taplejung, Panchthar, Siraha, Saptari, Sarlahi.	35	43.2	7	36.8	42.0
Central development region: Ramechap, Makeawanpur, Parsa, Chitwan, Dhading, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk	21	25.9	5	26.3	26.0
Western development region: Gorkha, Lamjung, Tanahun, Nawalparasi, Magdi, Parbat	13	16.0	4.	21.1	17.0
Mid-western development Region: Banke, Surkhet, Bardia	7	8.6	2	10.5	9.0
Far-western development region	-	-	-	-	-
Foreigner (Indian)	5	6.2	1	5.3	6.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

From these table (3) reveals that in Damak municipality, children were migrated from 25 district representing development religions as well as neighboring country. India. This indicates that child migration is massive in

the Damak municipality both from the neighboring district and places of Damak (60%) came from the 9 districts of the eastern as well as the districts that are remote. A large majority of children working in Damak development region. Similarly, 26 percent, 17 percent and 9 percent respondent were originated from central development region, western development region and mid western region respectively. From the far western development region, no child labourer is found there are 6 percent child labour who are came from India.

Out of total 19 girls child labourers, 36.8 percent were found from eastern development region and 26.3 percent were central development region. There ware 1 girl child labour from the India. The most interesting things is that there was not any boy and girl child labourers from the far western development region.

3.1.3 Religion

Nepal is a multi religious country. It is studied whether there is prominent diversity in the religious of children the religious composition of the respondents is presented in table 3.

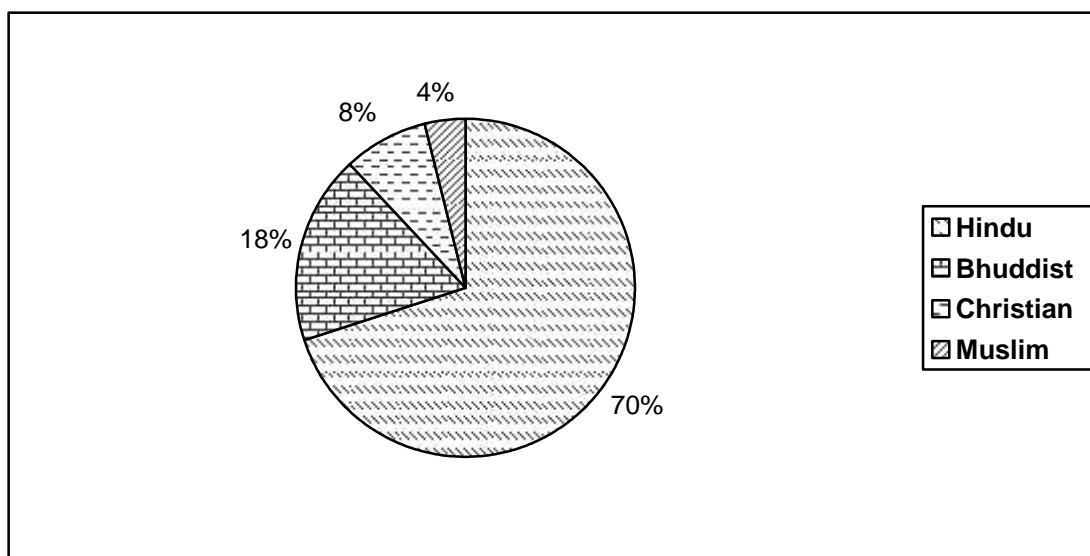
Table 4: Distribution of respondents by religion

Religion	Boys		Girls		Total percent
	No.	%	No.	%	
Hindu	60	74.1	10	52.6	70.0
Buddhist	13	16.0	5	26.3	18.0
Christian	5	6.2	3	15.8	8.0
Muslim	3	3.7	1	5.3	4.0
Total	81	100	19	100	100

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Above table (4) shows that the majority of child labourers (70%) are Hindu where as 18 percent are Buddhist, 8 percent are Christian and Least percentage are Muslim.

Figure 3: Distribution of respondent by Religion



3.1.4 Caste/Ethnic Composition

Nepal is a multi-ethnic society. The census of 2001 has listed 103 caste/ethnic groups including unidentified group (MOPE, 2004). The caste/ethnic composition of hotel/restaurant child labourers in Damak municipality has wide diversity those child labourers were form different caste/ethnic groups. The caste/ethnic composition of respondent child labourers is presented in table 4.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by caste/ethnicity

Cast/Ethnicity	Boys		Girls		Total percent
	No.	%	No.	%	
Bramins	13	16.0	3	15.8	16.0
Chhetri	20	24.7	5	26.3	25.0
Indigenous group (Magar, Gurung, Tamang, Newar, Rai, Limbu, Sherpa, Satar)	39	48.1	8	42.1	47.0
Dalit (Damai, Kami Sarki)	6	7.4	2	10.5	8.0
Indian (Muslim)	3	3.7	1	5.3	4.0
Total	81	100	19	100	100

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Table 5 shows the majority of child labourers are from indigenous group (47.0%). The other major castes and ethnic groups are Cheetri (25.0%), Brahman (16.0%), Dalit (8.0%) and only (4.0%) Indian (Muslim).

According to sex of respondents, the highest percentage for boys and girls are from indigenous group (48.1% and 42.1%) respectively. Majority of low caste of labourers are involved in hotel/restaurant than higher caste. The main the main reason for the children to work in hotel/restaurants may be the 'poverty'. Even though the child labourers in hotels/restaurants are found from almost all caste or ethnic groups.

3.15 Educational Status of Child Labour

Today education is an important thing as a food, clothes and shelter for every human being. It is also fundamental rights of every person. The education is invisible but most important instrument to development personality of every individual. Without education nobody can achieve success. Hence, this study has tried to find out the educational status of hotel/restaurant child labourers.

Table 6: Educational status of respondents

Educational status	Boys		Girls		Total (%)	
	No.	%	No.	%		
Illiterate	45	55.6	11	57.9	56.0	
Literate	36	44.4	8	42.1	44.0	
Total	81	100	19	100	100	
Educational Attainment					No.	%
Primary (1-5 class)	19	52.8	5	62.5	25	55.6
Lower secondary (6-8 class)	13	36.1	2	25.0	15	33.3
Secondary (9-10 class)	4	11.1	1	12.5	5	11.1
Total	36	100	8	100	45	100

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Figure 4: Educational status of child labourers

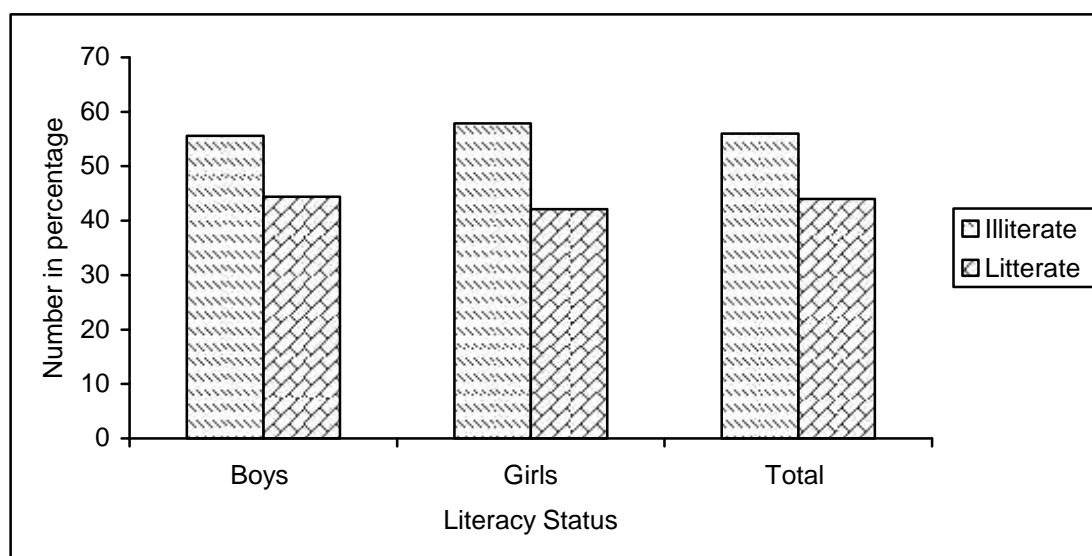


Table 6 clearly shows that majority of the child labourers (56.0%) are illiterate and they are totally deprived of educational right. Only (44.0%) percent are literate and among those 55.6 percent have attended primary level of education 33.3 percent have lower secondary and only 11.5 percent have secondary level of education. Gender variation in literacy shows that the share of the boys is comparatively lower (52.8%) than that of girls (62.5%) in primary level. But the proportion of boys in lower secondary level and secondary level are only 36.1 percent and 11.1 percent whereas the proportion of girls are 25.0 percent and 12.5 percent respectively.

3.16 Reason for Dropping or Never Attending to School

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

If the parents have to send their children to school they do not have to pay for the school cost. On the other hand they can get some support from their children can earn money. Hence children have to left the school. The major reasons behind dropping or never attending to school reported by hotel/restaurant child labourers are presented in table 6.

Table 7: Distribution of respondent according to reasons for dropping or never attending to school

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Poverty	51	63.0	7	36.8	58	49.9
Long distance of school	5	6.2	2	10.5	7	8.4
Failed in exam	12	14.8	4	21.1	16	18.0
Death of parents	6	7.4	3	15.8	9	11.6
Work load at home	4	4.9	2	10.5	6	7.7
Others	3	3.7	1	5.3	4	4.5
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Table 7 clearly shows that the major reason for dropout or never attending is the poverty (49.9%). Among the respondent, 8.4 percent left the school because of long distance of school. A one eighteenth proportion of hotel/restaurant child labour (18.0%) reported that the cause of dropping out is failed in exam, and it is followed by death of parents (11.6%) other cause of dropping out or not joining school were work load at home (7.7%), long distance of the school.

3.2 Family Background

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

3.2.1 Family Size

Generally socio-economic and cultural factors affect the size of the family. We see the poor family normally have bigger family sizes. A poor child is compelled work in the labor market because of the large family member. The following table 7 percents family size of child labour.

Table 8: Distribution of respondents by their family size

Family size	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 5	16	19.8	6	31.6	22	22.0
5-7	39	48.1	8	42.1	47	47.0
8+	26	32.1	5	26.3	31	31.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Table 8 clearly shows that out of total child labourers 47.0 percent have the family size 5-7, 31.0 percent have 8 or more and 22.0 percent have the family size less than 5. So this table shows that most of the child labourers are from the large family members. The larger family can not afford sufficient food and other basic needs. Hence children are compelled to have their place of origin for their survival or family economic support.

3.2.2 Parental Status

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization that is why, it is very necessary to know about their family background or parental status, who are involving as a child labour in hotel and restaurants. Table 8 percents the parental status of child labourers in hotel/restaurants.

Table 9: Distribution of respondents by parental status at home

Cast/Ethnicity	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Both living	61	75.3	8	42.1	69.0
Both Dead	13	16.1	5	26.3	18.0
Step father	4	4.9	3	15.8	7.0
Step mother	3	3.7	3	15.8	6.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The table 9 clearly shows that, the majority of them (69%) have their both parents alive. The 18 percent children are from the family that both of their parents died. A higher proportion (26.3%) of girl respondents are observed without parents compared to boys (16.1%). Some of them informed that absence of their parents compelled them to leave their home and become a child labour. A significant proportion (13.0%) of hotel/restaurant child labours reported that they have step-parents at home, either step father or stepmother. Step parents is one of the main reason for driving children out of their home.

2.2.3 Parents Occupation (Sources of Their Family Income)

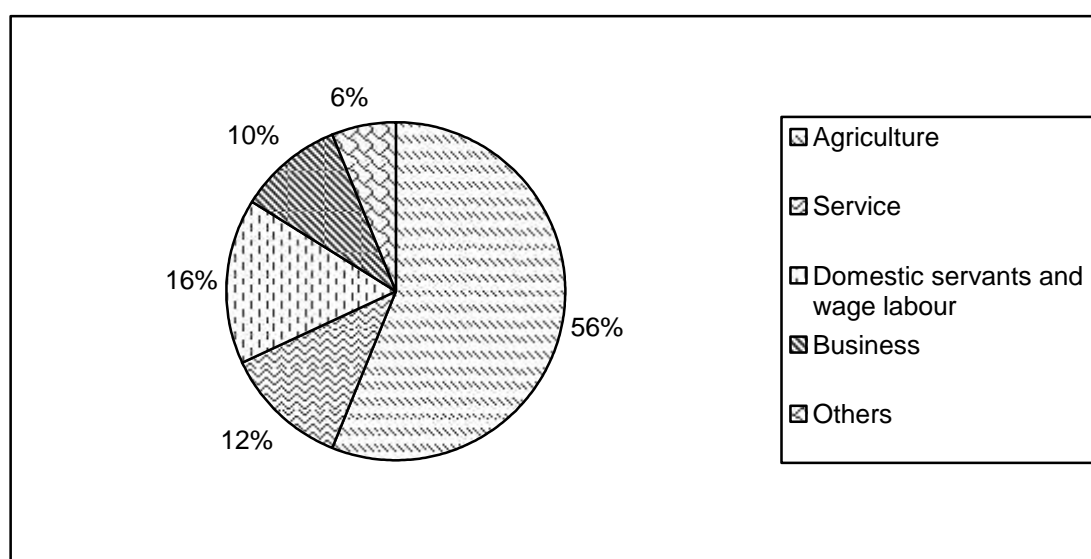
The occupation of parents is also responsible for the carrier development of their children. The occupation determines their economic status and economic status determines their personality and carrier. Therefore, the income/occupation is most important factor to determine the development of child in every sector. Table 8 percents the sources of income of child labourers parents.

Table 10: Distribution of respondents by sources of their family income

Sources of income	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Agriculture	49	60.5	7	36.8	56.0
Service	8	9.9	4	21.6	12.0
Domestic servants and wage labour	11	13.6	5	26.3	16.0
Business	9	11.1	1	5.3	10.0
Others	4	4.9	2	10.5	6.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Figure 5: Distribution of respondents by their family income



According to table 10, it is found that most of the families (56.0%) of the respondents follows the agriculture occupation as their main source. But it alone may not be sufficient to make them survive throughout the year. Therefore they have to look for other kinds of works and most likely one is domestic servants and wage labour (16%). The wage labourers are mainly engaged as driver, porter, worker and rickshaw puller etc. The statistics shows that a significant proportion of families are engaged in service and (22%). After analyzing the parental occupation, it is found that they are involved basically in low income occupation.

3.2.4 Parental Education

If parents are educated they naturally become more conscious about their children's education. But illiterate and ignorant parents don't know the value of education and give more emphasis on such thing that their children should be involved in income generating activities, which is the major reason for the widespread use of child labour in different sectors. Table 9 presents parental literacy status of the hotel/restaurant child labourers.

Table 11: Distribution of respondents by their parental literacy status

Parents	Literate		Illiterate		Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Father	48	48.0	41	41.0	11	11.0
Mother	30	30.0	60	10.0	10	10.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Table 11 shows that 48 percent father of respondent child labourers are literate, 41 percent illiterate and 11 percent reported 'don't know'. Similarly, in case of mother of respondent child labourers, only 30 percent literate, 60 percent are illiterate and 10 percent are don't know. So, it can be concluded that, majority of child labourers come from the illiterate parents.

3.2.5 Landholding Situation

This study was also focused on to find out the landholding situation of respondent family. One recent study conducted in 20 districts of various ecological zones found that of the 63 percent of the population owning farmland, including 25 percent leased landholders, only 1.3 percent, produced food sufficient for the entire year, half of them producing sufficiently for only 3 months (INSEC, 2003).

Table 12: Distribution of respondents by sources of their family income

Landholding situation	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Sufficient	14	17.3	6	31.6	20.0
In sufficient	32	39.5	7	36.8	39.0
Land less	25	30.9	4	21.1	29.0
Don't know	10	12.3	2	10.5	12.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Majority of hotel/restaurant child labourers family do not have sufficient land to feed them around the year. It can be explained on the basis of the following information given in table 11. The table shows that the time duration of food sufficiency for the family that no one has food sufficiency around the year. In overwhelming majority have food sufficiency only for 6 months or less only 15.4 percent will have food for 7.-9 months in a year. Thus household poverty and starvation chase the children to look for job.

Table 13: Food sufficiency of restaurant family

Food sufficiency	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-3 months	9	29.0	3	37.5	12	30.8
4-6 months	17	54.8	4	50.0	21	53.8
7-9 months	5	16.1	1	12.5	6	15.4
Total	31	100.0	8	100.0	39	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

This study was also focus on to find out the landholding situation of the respondent's family. Most of the hotel/restaurant child labourers (61%) reported that they have own land. Of the total 39 percent reported that their family land is insufficient for survival. The table 10 shows that 29 percent of the hotel/restaurant child labourers do not hold any amount of land of their family and depend upon wage labour in another sector. So, it can be

concluded that rural poverty and insufficient land holdings are major leading reasons for children being hotel/restaurant child labour.

3.2.6 Housing Condition

Housing is one of the basic rights of people, and when looked at from local and international perspectives, the inescapable conclusion is that a very large number of Nepalese people are deprived of this right.

Table 14: Distribution of respondents by their family own house

Own house	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	71	87.7	11	57.9	82.0
No	10	12.3	8	42.1	18.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Tale 14 clearly shows that, out of the total respondents most of the hotel/restaurant child labourers (82%) families have their own house and about 18 percent of the child labourers families do not have their own house.

There is significant variation among the boys and girls having their family house, that is 87.7 percent boys reported to have their own family house, where as this proportion is only 57.9 percent for girls. This indicates that the girl child labourers in hotel/restaurant come from the extremely poor family compared to boys.

3.2.7 Reason for Leaving Home

Migration of people from one place to another in search of livelihood in our social reality where children are also a part landless unemployment, hardship of life and lack of opportunities are some of the push factors, peer pressure curiosity and allure of cities adds to the pull factors in rural to urban migration of children. Above all, the urban and semi-urban areas offers a demand for cheap and unbargaining labour force that is fulfilled by child

labour. There are different socio-economic factors influence and promote to leave their own village or home.

Table 15: Distribution of respondents by their reasons for leaving

Reason	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Family poverty	41	50.6	9	47.4	50.0
Hard life in village	14	17.3	5	26.3	19.0
Exception of better life	11	13.6	2	10.5	13.0
Migration of the family	8	9.9	2	10.5	10.0
Others	7	8.6	1	5.3	8.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The table 15 shows that, the main reasons for living home were family poverty that accounts for 50 percent. This is followed by hard life in the village (19%). Exception of better life (13%), migration of the family (10%) and others (8%) also made up important causes for living home.

3.3 Working Condition at Work Place

Children engaged in hotel and restaurants are casual workers with no written employment agreement between employer and employees. Working long hours and access work loads effect the children physical and mental conditions. Children have to work hard from early in the morning to the late night. They prepared food, serve the customers, collect and wash the glasses, they are provided limited food and very cheap labour charge. They are deprived of rest and health treatment facility. They have to tolerate the abuse and misbehave of the boss. Sometimes, such labourers have to become victims of sexual exploitation.

3.3.1 Process of Entry into Work

Thousands of children have leave their village for better opportunities in the city and which ultimately creates unemployment problems of children

in urban areas. Some of children come because of their own desire while some are kept there by parents and some and brought by contractors for the employment in different areas such as domestic work, restaurants and bar, carpet factories, transportation and so on. Table 15 shows the person bring them to work.

Table 16: Distribution of respondents by the person who brought them to work

Accompanying persons	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Parents	11	13.6	4	21.1	15.0
Relatives	17	21.0	7	36.8	24.0
Self	26	32.1	2	10.5	28.0
Friends	12	14.8	3	15.8	15.0
Others*	15	18.5	3	15.8	18.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

* Neighbours

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Table 16 shows that the proportion of child labour reported that they came by themselves (28%), by relatives (24%), brought by friends (15%) and those by parents (15%).

By gender, a high proportion of boys reported that they came by themselves (32.1%), where as a majority of girls reported that they were brought to work by their relatives (36.8%).

3.3.2 Types of Work Performing

The labourers in hotel/restaurant have to do all kinds of work such as cooking. Cleaning tables, washing plates and glasses, servicing etc. They have very little choice and they are always at their (boss) master's command. The table 16 shows the types of work in hotel/restaurant and engaged proportion of children.

Table 17: Distribution of respondents by types of work performing

Types of work	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Cooking	9	11.1	3	15.8	12.0
Cleaning	52	64.2	10	52.6	62.0
Servicing	17	21.0	4	21.1	21.0
Others (Sweeper)	3	3.7	2	10.5	5.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

From the table 17, it is clear to see that majority of respondent (child labourers) 62.0 percent reported that they were engaged in cleaning the tables and dishes. The proportion of boys and girls children employed for cleaning is almost equal. Similarly there are only 21 percent child labourers who were engaged in servicing work. The work servicing is to provide menu chart, food, water and other things to the clients, which is corporately easy. There are 21.1 percent of girls in the servicing work, and a little proportion (12%) of boys and girls children employed for cooking.

3.3.4 Duration of Work

The duration of work varies from one to six months, one to two years and more than two years depending on the children and nature of work.

Table 18: Distribution of respondents by duration of work

Duration of work	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
0-6 months	51	63.0	9	47.4	60.0
7-12 months	14	17.3	5	26.3	19.0
13-24 months	9	11.1	3	15.8	12.0
25+	7	8.6	2	10.5	9.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

From the survey, it is found that most of the children labourers (60%) reported that they have been working for less than 6 months in their current place of employment it means the majority of them change working places after short period of time this is followed by 7 to 12 months (19.0%) and 13-24 months (12.0%) only 9 percent have been working at the same place for more than 2 years.

3.3.4 Daily Working Houses

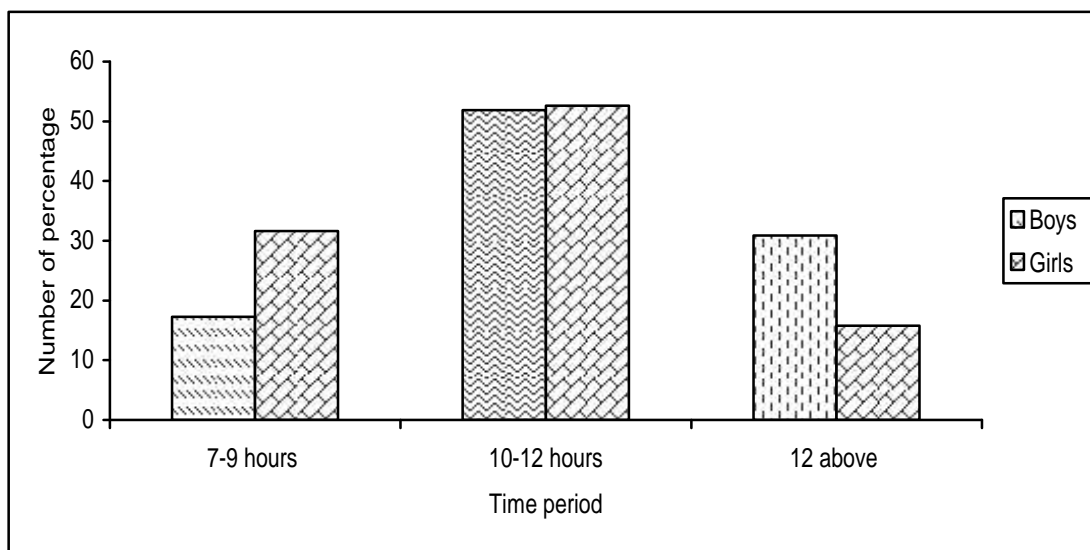
According to children Act (1992) of Nepal, the working hours for children should be limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week, but this provision is not applied in the case of hotel/restaurant child labourers because they can't get their minimum livelihood if they work less than 6 hours a day. From the survey it is found that most of the child labourers in the field have to work more than 10 hours per day and they have had no holiday through out a week.

Table 19: Distribution of respondents by their working hours per day

Working hours	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
7-9 hours	14	17.3	6	31.6	20.0
10-12 hours	42	51.9	10	52.6	52.0
12 above	25	30.9	3	15.8	28.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Figure 6: Distribution of respondents by their working hours per day by sex



3.3.5 Reason for Choosing in Hotel/Restaurant Work

Children are normally under the protection of their parents who help to provide their basic needs such as food, clothes, shelter, education, affection etc. when the guardian become unable to fulfill their responsibilities due to the various reasons, such as poverty, landlessness, unemployment. So children tend to leave home and they are more likely to be engaged in worst forms of child labour. Here an attempt has been made to find out the major reason of children choosing work at find out the major reason of children choosing work at hotel/restaurant.

Table 20: Distribution of respondents by reason for choosing the hotel/restaurant work

Reason	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Easy to do	21	25.9	3	15.8	24.0
Easy to get	25	30.9	3	15.8	28.0
Good income	5	6.2	2	10.5	7.0
Security of food and shelter	24	29.6	8	42.1	32.0
Hope to getting chance to study	6	7.4	3	15.8	9.0
Total	81	100	19	100	100

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Most of the child labourers (32.0%) choose the hotel/restaurants' work because of food and shelter security, followed by easy to get (28.0%) and good income (7.0%).

3.3.6 Off Time or Holiday

According to field survey, the range of the hotel/restaurant child labourers is working range from 7 to 12 hours and above hours per day. Table 20 provides a glimpse whether they get free time or not.

Table 21: Distribution of respondents by their off time or holiday

Off time holiday	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	30	37.0	6	31.6	36.0
No	51	63.0	13	68.4	64.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Table is clear that majority of the hotel/restaurant child labourers (64%) don't get off time or holiday and rest of them (36%) replied that they get little off time/holiday.

3.3.7 Current Residence

Information on the current residence was also obtained from the survey. The table 22 shows the majority of the child labourers live in employers' homes (43%). This is followed by those living in working place (33%), rented room (23%) and own house (1%). There was not any boys child labourer who currently live in own houses.

Table 22: Distribution of respondents by their current residence

Current living place	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Rented room	16	19.8	7	36.8	23.0
Own house	-	-	1	5.3	1.0
Employers home	35	43.2	8	42.1	43.0
Working place	30	37.0	3	15.8	33.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

3.3.8 Earning Status

Earning status of hotel/restaurant child labourers has been analyzed on the basis of monthly wages they received from their employees.

Table 23: Distribution of respondents by their monthly income

Wages	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Rs. 300-500	61	75.3	10	52.6	71.0
Rs. 501-800	9	11.1	7	36.8	16.0
Rs. 801-1000	6	7.4	1	5.3	7.0
Rs. 1000 above	5	6.2	1	5.3	6.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Children are the cheap source of labour and they are compelled to work more than they can to do, but in return the payment is found to be very low from Rs. 300 return the payment is found to be very low from Rs. 300 to more than Rs. 1000 per months. Out of total child labourers, most of them (71%) received monthly wage of Rs. 300 to 500. Likewise, 16 percent receive wages ranging Rs. 501 to 800 per months followed by Rs. 801 to 1000 as monthly wages (7%) only 6 percent reported that their monthly wages are more than 1000.

The above data reveals the economic exploitation of children with very low wages.

3.3.9 Daily Food Intake

Food is the basic need of all human beings. The child labourers who live along in the city have to work hard for their survival. But the important thing is about their management of food, which is presented in table 22.

Table 24: Distribution of respondents by time of food taken

Per day	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
2 times	41	50.6	7	36.8	48.0
3 times	27	33.3	8	42.2	35.0
More than 3 times	13	16.0	4	21.1	17.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The table 24 shows that the majority of the hotels/restaurants child labourers (48%) take food two times per day, and 35 percent of them take 3 times. Seventeen (17%) percent of the total hotel/restaurant child labourers were to eat food more than 3 times. In my observation, it is found that the hotel/restaurant child labourers take same food as their employers.

3.4 Health Condition

3.4.1 Health Status

There is no doubt that “health is wealth”. Good health is the most essential part of life in every living beings. An unhealthy person can do nothing to his/her family and country as well, so in the cause of study of human being it is necessary to know about their health condition. Table 23 and its description present the health condition of the hotel/restaurant child labourers.

Table 25: Distribution of respondents suffered from illness during work

Suffered disease	Boys		Girls		Total (%)	
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	10	12.3	7	36.8	17.0	
No	71	87.7	12	63.2	83.0	
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0	
If yes, types of diseases					No.	%
Fever	4	40	3	42.9	7	41.2
Cough	2	20	1	14.3	3	17.6
Headache	2	20	2	28.6	4	23.5
Ear	1	10	1	14.3	2	11.8
Dysentery	1	10	-	-	1	5.9
Total	10	100.0	7	100.0	17	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

According to this study, 83 percent of the working children seem to have good health condition. However, only few of them (17%) have been found to be physically weak with some problem such as fever, headache, cough, ear, dysentery etc. and about 41.2 percent of them were suffering from fever problems. Similarly to cough, headaches 23.5 percent. This is followed by dysentery (11.8%) and ear (11.8%).

3.4.2 Personal Hygiene

Personal hygiene, which is necessary to stay healthy for the sake of workers is lacking in the child workers as they once bathe only once or twice a week. Usually children in restaurants are found dirty and working in filthy conditions with bare feet. Working children are often found scratching their heads and bodies and it is observed to be due to lice, ticks, fleas and other parasites probably from contact with their unclean bedding.

Table 26: Distribution of respondents by their bathing habit (per week)

Particulars	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Once	41	50.6	5	26.3	46.0
Twice	39	48.1	11	57.9	50.0
Daily	1		3	15.8	4.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Table (26) shows that the majority of the child labourers (50%) reported that they bath twice a week, 46 percent reported that they bathe only once a week and 4 percent claimed that they bathe daily.

3.5 Source of Entertainment

Restaurant employers are not keep on providing entertainment or recreational activities for child workers listening to the radio, watching television and going out for movies is the only form of entertainment they can enjoy at their own expense.

Table 27: Distribution of respondents by their source of entertainment

Source	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
T.V.	34	42.0	5	26.3	39.0
Radio/cassette	36	44.4	6	31.6	42.0
Video	4	4.9	3	15.6	7.0
Cinema	5	6.2	4	21.1	9.0
Other (News-paper)	2	2.5	1	5.3	3.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

A majority of child labourers prefers listening to a radio/cassette (42%) and to watch television (39%) while working.

3.6 Perception Towards their Job

Perception of hotel/restaurant child labourers to current job was also asked. The perception towards their current job is presented in table 25.

Table 28: Perception towards their current job

Attitude	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Bad	36	44.4	6	31.6	42.0
Satisfactory	38	46.9	8	42.1	46.0
Good	7	8.7	5	26.3	12.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Among the total child labour is hotel/restaurant, about 46 percent reported that their job is satisfactory. 42 percent child labourers reported that they did not like their current job whereas 12 percent reported that has like their current job.

3.7 Interest in Returning Home

Table 29: Distribution of respondents by desire of returning home

Particular	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Go back to home	27	33.3	6	31.6	33.0
Continue this work	28	34.6	7	36.8	35.0
Join alternate job	22	27.2	4	21.1	26.0
Don't know	4	4.9	2	10.5	6.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2009.

Table (29) shows that, 35 percent would like to continue their hotel/restaurant work, 33 percent would like to return to their home if financial support was available whereas only 26 percent would like to find alternative work if possible and 6.0 percent don't know.

3.8 Intention to Study in Future

This survey shows that most of children are positive towards education. They want to go to school and have education to make better life. Though they are compelled to dropout their schooling due to various reasons. The following table 28 shows that whether they thought about joining school, if the opportunity were available.

Table 30: Distribution of respondents by their interest go to school again if arranged

Interest go to school (If arranged)	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	35	43.2	7	36.8	42.0
No	46	56.8	12	63.2	58.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Table (30) shows that among 100 respondent of working in hotel/restaurants, 42 percent reported that they are interested to rejoin school if they are given opportunities and 58 percent reported that they are not interested to join school. The proportion of children willing to go to school was higher among boys (43.2%) compared to girl (36.8%).

3.9 Future Ambition on the Child Labour

Child are called the future of the nation. But most of the respondents found unanswered about their future during the study. They depend on fate and more by their fate and they never find plan come true. So, they are unanswered table 29 percent the future ambition of respondent child labour.

Table 31: Distribution of respondents by their future ambition

Ambitions	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Driver/conductor	8	9.9	-	-	8.0
Cook	15	18.5	2	10.5	17.0
Work in same line but in advance place	5	6.2	4	21.1	9.0
Go to foreign country	14	17.3	-	-	14.0
Study and go other job	6	7.4	-	-	6.0
Domestic work	-	-	4	21.1	4.0
Others	2	2.5	3	15.8	5.0
Don't know	31	38.3	6	31.6	37.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Table (31) shows that, 17.0 percent of respondent want to be cook where they can earn some more money another 14.0 percent to go to foreign country (Gulf country). Similarly, 9 percent wanted to work in same line but in advanced place where they can earn more money and can work with more facilities for example clothes, meal, recreation etc. A large number of respondent (37.0%) don't know what they will be in the future.

3.10 Knowledge of Child Rights

Child rights as a part of basic human rights focusing especially on children's lives. Emancipationist approach considers children as an active agent of social change not a passive victim. Children are the things what we make today would be that we will find tomorrow. Children contribution in the social change is as much equally as of others. Therefore, they should be treated as equally as to other agents in the society. And they most have the rights in all respects as equal to others. In other words, they should not be discriminated in any respect.

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

Table 32: Distribution of respondents by knowledge about child right

Particular	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	21	25.9	4	21.1	25.0
No	60	74.1	15	78.9	75.0
Total	81	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008.

Table (32) shows that 75 percent of respondents are not aware of their own rights and only 25 percent know of it but not meaningful detail child labourers who know the rights of child, they say right to food, right to cloth and right to education.

CHAPTER-IV

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1 Summary

Nepal is one of the poorest country in the world. In Nepal unhealthy, unemployment poverty, illiteracy are the prevailing characteristics which is effecting each an every sectors of human lives including children, where children are forced to work and there is virtually no sector in which children are not employed. From such kinds of involvement not only they have been deprived of basic necessities but also suffered from abuse, exploitation, humiliation, neglect and diseases. They are missing their normal childhood.

This study is based on child labourers employed in hotel and restaurant of Damak municipality. This study is oriented to elicit the socio-economic condition, present working condition, to find out the root causes and problems faced by hotel and restaurant child labourers. Both primary and secondary data have been used. Both the quantitative and qualitative information have been collected from the field. In the field survey, 100 hotels/restaurants child labourers under the age of 18 were interviewed on the basis of purposive sampling technique, major findings of the survey have been summarized as follows.

-) Out of 100 respondents interviewed, 81 boys and 19 are girls.
-) Majority of child laoburers within the 10-14 years age group higher than the other age group.
-) The sample child laoburers are found from different 25 district as well as India. Majority of child laoburers (42%) are coming from Eastern development region.
-) Most of the respondents (70%) are Hindu and (18%) are Buddhist and (8%) percent are Christian.
-) Only 56 percent child labours are illiterate.
-) Only 8 percent of child labourers are came from the Dalit community.

-) The major reason for dropping or never attending to school is found as poverty (49.9%).
-) 47.0 percent have the family size 5-7, 31.0 percent have 8 or above family size and 22 percent have less than 5 family size.
-) Majority of child labourers (69%) have their both parents are living, 18 percent have their both parents are dead and 13 percent have stepfather and step mother.
-) Fathers of 48 percent child labourers are literate and mothers of 30 percent are literate.
-) 59 percent child labourers reported that their family has own farm land.
-) The primary family occupation of 56 percent is agricultural wage labour followed by domestic servant and wage labourers (16%) and business.
-) Only 20 percent child family income is sufficient among total child labourers, 39 percent children's family income is in sufficient and 12 percent children do not know what the level of income of their families.
-) Most of the child laoburers families (82%) have lives in their own house.
-) Main reasons for leaving home were family poverty that accounts for 50 percent.
-) 52 percent work at least 10 to 12 hours a day.
-) Most of the labourers (71%) receive monthly wage of only Rs. 300 to 500 and only 6 percent child labour receive monthly wage of Rs. 1000 above.
-) 64 percent child labourers don't off time or holiday.
-) 60 percent have been working for less than 6 months in their current place of employment and only 9 percent have been working at the same place for more than 25 months.
-) Most of the child labourers (32%) choose the hotel/restaurants work because of food and shelter security, followed by easy to get (28%) and good income (7%).

- J Among total child labourers live in employers home (43%) this is followed by those living in working place (33%) rented room (23%) and own hours (1%).
- J 48 percent child labourers take food two times per day, 35 percent of them take 3 times and 17 percent of total child labourers were eat food more than 3 times.
- J Out of total child labourers 17 percent reported that they become sick or get injured while at work. Major forms of illness reported fever, cough, headache, dysentery, ear.
- J 46 percent of the child labourers expressed their satisfaction with the current job and 42 percent child labour were dissatisfied.
- J 35 percent would like to continue their work, 33 percent would like to return to their home if financial support was available.
- J Among 100 respondent, 42 percent reported that they are interested to rejoin school if given opportunities. The proportion of children willing to go to school was higher among boys (43.2%) compared to girl (36.8%).
- J A large number of respondents (37%) don't know that about future ambition 17 percent have an aim to be cook.
- J 75 percent of child labourers do not have any idea about child rights.

4.2 Conclusion

In recent years or especially offer the restoration of democracy, the issue of child labour is becoming one of the hot news both in mass media and burning issues in an academic circles. Some efforts have been made by the government to NGO and NGOs to eliminate the child labour by making different laws and political commitment. But complete abolition of child labour may not be possible to the country like Nepal by this types of efforts.

The extreme household poverty is the leading cause of child labour in general and hotel/restaurant child labourer in particular. However, other factors like large family size illiterate parents, lack of schooling facilities, process of modernization, migration, family disharmony etc. contribute

children to enter in to labour market from their early age. It was found that children have to support their family due to the poor economic condition. As a result they have to leave school or they can not go to study.

The study shows that children have to do all kinds of work in hotel and restaurants like cooking, cleaning tables, washing plates, servicing meal etc. Most of the workers in this field have to work for more than 12 hours. Some of them have to work as all time workers mainly who have got facility of accommodation.

In Nepal, every sectors of employment are not out from child workers and gradually this trend has been growing. The present study shows child labour in hotel/restaurant working under hazardous and exploitative condition as well as unhealthy working environment. Despite legal provision lays don't to employ working for more than 6 hours per day, access work load, and sets a minimum wage for children having wage Rs. 300-500 per months. It is not workable condition in practical life because majority of child labourers are working in unbearable condition. Compromising their education and socialization rights.

The study shows that the hotel/restaurant's work is one of the most visible hazardous and exploitative forms of child labour. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable conditions suffering unhygienic working environments and long working hours at low pay.

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

In Nepal some legal provisions on child labour such as the labour act 2048 BS and labour rules 2050 BS and other international conventions on the rights of the child ratified by government are not implement effectively which are directly or indirectly making a favourable environment for this problem.

Most of the hotel/restaurant child labourers are from the household, which run for food deficit and can't feed their large family throughout the

year by their own agricultural land. Then to cope the potential uninterested situation, some parents send/force their children to leave home for work. Some children themselves dislike their home/village life, then leave home for works. At the same time market also demands children to be employed because they are cheaper, pliable than adults. Consequently children have to work harder and long hours for their own survival and family support. Then it appears low chance of schooling for children.

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

4.3 Recommendation

On the basis of this study and analysis over all scenario of child workers in hotel and restaurant in study area. The following recommendation are drawn which are applicable to both policy and action level, also helpful to policy maker to improve and protect child labourers from extremely exploitation and hazardous condition.

-) Child labourers are highly exploited who are working in hotel and restaurant due to the poverty they are compelled to work these sector and so government should take step for poverty alleviation program.
-) Due to the lack of educational facilities they are depreciated from the job opportunity. So educational facility should be provided by the government in the community level.
-) Free vocational and skill development programs should be launched in rural areas, especially for poor families.
-) Public awareness programs should be created about the exploitative nature and dangerous condition of child labourers.

-) Rehabilitation program should be launched for bounded labour by the government.
-) Concerning NGOs/INGOs/GOs which are working in the field of child labour should have implemented their program in the remote area.
-) Economic support program should be provided to child labourers and their family for standard living.
-) Free health check up and medicine should be provided by the government to the child labourers who are working in the hotel and restaurant.
-) Children working very long hours and getting low wages which is not sufficient to fulfill their basic needs so the government should fixed their salary system according to their working hour.
-) As mentioned in children's Act (1992) of Nepal, the working hours for children should be limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week but it is not implemented on behaviour. So concerning agency should take action on this situation.

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APPENDIX
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
KIRTIPUR KATHMANDU

**"A Case Study of Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurant of Damak
Municipality, Jhapa"**

Questionnaire

Serial No. of Respondent:

Name of the child: Age: Sex:

Cast/Ethnic: Religion:

Home Address: Place work:

Group A: Family Background:

S.N.	Questions	Response category and coding
1	How many family member in your family	Number.....
2	Do you have your parents?	Both alive.....1 Both dead.....2 Only father alive.....3 Only mother alive.....4
3	Do you have own home in your village?	Yes.....1 No.....2
4	Do you have stepfather mother?	Yes.....1 No.....2
5	Do your family have own land in village?	Yes.....1 No.....2
6	Is that sufficient land to feed for your family?	Yes.....1 No.....2
7	If no, how long is it sufficient?	specify
8	What is the main occupation of your family? (Basically father and mother)	Agriculture.....1 Business.....2 Labour.....3 Other.....4
9	Does your family earn sufficient income for your family survival?	Yes.....1 No.....2
10	What was your parent's behaviour towards you when you were in home?	Good.....1 Normal.....2 Bad.....3
11	What types of work have you done when you were staying with family?	Farming.....1 Study.....2 Domestic.....3 Take care of sibling.....4

		Labour.....5 Others.....6
12	Where do you live now?	Home.....1 Hotel.....2 Friends.....3 Others.....4
Group 'B' Educational Status		
13	Are your parents literate?	Both literate.....1 Both literate.....2 Literate father only.....3 Literate mother only.....4
14	Have you ever gone to school?	Yes.....1 No.....2
15	If yes, then upto which class did you pass?	Primary.....1 Lower secondary.....2 Secondary.....3
16	If not, why didn't you join school?	Economic condition.....1 Working load.....2 self not interested.....3 School is too far.....4 Others.....5
17	Do you go to school now?	Yes.....1 No.....2
18	If no, do you want to rejoin the school now?	Yes.....1 No.....2
Group 'C' Reason for living home		
19	What is the main reason of leaving home?	Family poverty.....1 Influence by friends.....2 Family's will.....3 Torture by parents.....4 Expectation of better life.....5 Other.....6
20	Does your family know where you are?	Yes.....1 No.....2
21	Have you visit home after join this work?	Yes.....1 No.....2
22	Do your parents visit you?	Yes.....1 No.....2
23	Is your family happy with you?	Yes.....1 No.....2
24	How old were you when you left your home?	Specify
Group 'D' Working Condition		
25	What types of work do you do here?	Cooking.....1 Cleaning.....2 Servicing.....3 Others.....4
26	How many ours do you have to work per day?	2-6 hours.....1 7-9 hours.....2

		10-12 hours.....3 above 12 hours.....4
27	How is your working place?	Good.....1 Normal.....2 Bad.....3
28	Why did you choose this work?	Easy to do.....1 Easy to find.....2 Good income.....3 Food and shelter.....4 Others.....5
29	Do you get some time for rest and holiday?	Yes.....1 No.....2
30	Do you want to continue this work?	Yes.....1 No.....2
31	Is this your first work here?	Yes.....1 No.....2
32	If no, where did you work before?	Hotel and restaurant.....1 Agriculture.....2 Domestic work.....3 Other.....4
33	Why did you leave your previous job?	Low salary.....1 Sexual harassment.....2 Not give proper food.....3 Hard to work.....4 Other.....5
34	How much do you earn in a months?	Rs. 100-300.....1 Rs. 300-500.....2 Rs. 500-1000.....3 above Rs. 1000.....4
35	It is reasonable to you?	Yes.....1 No.....2
36	Do you give/send money to your family?	Yes.....1 No.....2
37	What types of facilities are you getting?	Lodging.....1 Fooding.....2 Dress.....3 Health care.....4 Lodging and fooding.....5 1, 2 and 3.....6 Above all.....7
Group 'E' Health Condition		
38	Have you ever been sick since working?	Yes.....1 No.....2
39	If yes what types of disease?	Specify
40	Who helped in that condition	Employer.....1 Parents.....2 Friends.....3 Own self.....4 Others.....5

41	How often do you take bath?	Daily.....1 Weekly.....2 Fortnight.....3 Monthly.....4
Group 'F' Food and Shelter		
42	Do you get enough food daily?	Yes.....1 No.....2
43	Where do you sleep?	On the bed.....1 On the bench.....2 On the floor.....3 Others.....4
44	How many people sleep in the room?	Single.....1 2, 42 More than 4.....3
Group 'G' Entertainment		
45	Do you get time to play?	Yes.....1 No.....2
46	Do you want to watch TV?	Yes.....1 No.....2
47	What is the source of your entertainment?	TV.....1 Cinema.....2 Radio/cassette.....3 Others.....4
Group 'H' future Ambition and Preference		
48	What do you prefer?	Go back to home.....1 Continue this work.....2 Join alternate work.....3 Others.....4
49	What is your future ambition?	Specify
50	Do you know about child rights?	Yes.....1 No.....2
51	If yes, what are they?	Specify