

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF CHILD LABOURER IN HOTEL  
AND RESTAURANT**

**(A Case Study of Jaleswor Municipality, Mahottari District)**

**By**

**Dinesh Prasad Singh**

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**Central Department of Population Studies**  
**Kirtipur, Kathmandu**  
**Nepal**

**RECOMMENDATION**

This dissertation work entitled “**Socio-Economic Condition of Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurant** (A Case Study of Jaleswor Municipality, Mahottari District)” is an independent work of Dinesh Singh, completed under my supervision.

It is prepared for the requirement of partial fulfillment of Master of Arts in population studies. To the best of my knowledge, this study is original and carries useful information in the field of child labor situation in Nepal.

I forward to the dissertation committee for approval with recommendation.

November, 2009

.....  
Ms. Bidhya Shrestha  
(Supervisor)  
Central of Population Studies  
Tribhuvan University  
Kirtipur

## **APPROVAL SHEET**

This dissertation entitled "**Socio-Economic Conditions of Child Labourer in Hotel and Restaurant** (A Case Study of Jaleswor Municipality, Mahottari District)" by Mr. Dinesh Prasad Singh has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of masters of Arts in Population Studies.

**Approved by:**

---

Dr. Prem Singh Bisht  
(Professor and Head)

---

Ms. Rita Devi Karki  
External Examiner

---

Ms. Bidhya Shrestha  
(Supervisor)

Central Department of Population Studies  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal  
November, 2009

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## ABSTRACT

Child labour is a serious and widespread problem in Nepal. Hotel and restaurant work is one of the most visible and hazardous forms of child labor where it is common in the urban areas of Nepal. It affects their health, their education and their prospects for the future. They are among the most neglected, abused and exploited segments of the population. The present study concerns with the child laborers employed in hotels and restaurants in Jaleshwar Municipality, Mahottara district. The study gathered information on hotel, and restaurant child labourer's socio-economic condition, their working condition, root causes of being labourers and problems faced by them. Both primary and secondary data have been used and various research techniques were applied to collect the required data for the study.

The child labourers come from almost all parts of the country and few from neighbouring country, India they are from almost all castes and ethnic groups. Majority of children fall within the 12-14 years age group.

Out of the total 76 percent children are females and 24 percent are males. Among them 71 percent belong to the age group 10-14 years, whereas about 44 percent are females and about 56 percent are males. Majority of the child labourers are found local. Out of the total respondents, 56 percent belong to the families between 6-9 members. Similarly, about 54 percent children's families are found to engage in agriculture and 61 percent child labourers are illiterate. 45 percent child laborers have left their home by the causes of lack of food, 20 percent parent's suggestions.

Majority of the child labourers are involved in unskilled works. The main work of the child labourers is washing dishes and clothes. About 36 percent child labourers get Rs.251-400 per month. Cough, cold and fever are the common health problems for child labourers. More than 73 percent child labourers are punished by their employers 82 percent children get clothes from their masters and 33 percent child labourers want to study in future.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

BYC	:	Bhimpokhara Youth Club
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDO	:	Chief District Officer
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
CPC	:	Child protection centre
CRC	:	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
CW/CCD	:	Centre for Women and Development
CWD	:	Centre for Women and Development
CWIN	:	Child Workers in Nepal
CWS	:	Child Welfare Society
HMG	:	His Majesty's Government
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
INGO	:	Intentional Non-Governmental Organization
INSEC	:	Informal Sector Service Centre
IPEC	:	International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labor
JNP	:	Jaleswor Nagarpalika
N	:	Total number
NGO	:	Non-Governmental organization
NHRC	:	National Human Rights Organization
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund

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## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Socio-economic Condition of Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurant in Nepal

#### (A Case Study of Jaleswor Municipality of Mahottari District)

Name of the Child: .....

Locality (Tol): ..... Ward No.: .....

Types of Enterprise:                      Hotel:            1  
    Restaurant:    2  
    Teashop            3

S.N.	Questions	Coding	
<b>A. Personal Background</b>			
01	Place of Origin?	Jaleswor NP. Same district Other district	1 2 3
02	How old are you?		
03	What is your ethnic group	Chaudhary Yadav Teli Mandal Others (specify)	1 2 3 4
04	How did you come here?	Came with parent Came with relatives Came myself	1 2 3
<b>B. Family Background</b>			
05	Is your father alive?	Alive Dead	1 2
06	Is your mother alive	Alive Dead	1 2
07	If alive	Live together Live separate	1 2
08	If Dead	Step father Step mother	1 2
09	How many members in the family are living at your home?	Male Female	1 2
10	Parents occupation	Agriculture Porter Domestic Unemployed Others	1 2 3 4
<b>C. Family Status</b>			
11	What are the sources of income of your family	Farming Service Business Others	1 2 3

12	If your family is engaged in farming how much land does your family own?	Unit Qty. Land	
13	If your family cultivates other people's land, how much land do they cultivate?	Unit Qty. Land	
14	What portion of the harvest do they pay for cultivating?	1/4 1/2 2/3 3/4 Others	1 2 3 4
15	How many months in a year does the income from farming/service support for family	< 6 months 6-9 9-12 1 year and above	1 2 3 4
16	If it is not sufficient how does your family manage to survive	Cottage industry Manual labour Business Others Temporary Migration Others.....	1 2 3 4 5 6
17	Is your parents is debt in the village?	Yes No Don't know	1 2 3
<b>D. Education</b>		Literate Illiterate	
18	Education of father	Literate Illiterate	1 2
19	Education of mother	Literate Illiterate	1 2
20	If literate	Grade.....	
21	School If dropped out or never going to school: Reason	Poverty Parents illiteracy Parent negligence Others.....	1 2 3
22	If school going, who support you?	Parents Self Relative Employers Others.....	1 2 3 4
23	Do you get free time to study here?	Yes No	1 2
24	Do you know that there is child labour act in Nepal?	Yes No	1 2
25	Do you know that child labour exploitation is illegal in Nepal	Yes No	1 2

<b>E. Cause of leaving home/village</b>			
26	Why did you leave your home?	Advice of friend Lack of food Parents suggestions Dislike of village Life To study Others.....	1 2 3 4 5 6
27	How long have you been working?	Years.....months.....	
28	Why you are involve ed in this work?	To earn money To repay debt To alive Don't know	1 2 3 4
29	Did you work elsewhere before here?	Yes No	1 2
30	Previous work; if any specific:	Domestic Hotel Rag picking Agriculture Shop Others.....	1 2 3 4 5
31	Why did you leave previous job	Rude employers No chance to study Low salary Too much work Others.....	1 2 3 4
<b>F. Working condition</b>			
32	Nature of the work What type of work do you have to do here?	Cooking Cleaning Cooking and cleaning Washing dishes and cloths Shopping All in all Others.....	1 2 3 4 5 6
33	Working status	Part time Full time	1 2
34	Working hours: How many hours do you work?	4-6 hours 7-9 hours 19-13 hours More than 13 hours	1 2 3 4
35	Working period	6 month or less 1 year or less 2 years or less 3 years or less	1 2 3 4
36	Working hours: Morning getup time..... night bed time.....		

<b>G. Earning</b>			
37	Wage: paid or unpaid, if reason		
38	How much salary did the employer agree to pay per month?" (Monthly salary, including food and clothing)	Rs.....	
39	Wage payment pattern: At what interval do you get paid?	Daily Weekly Monthly After complete of work None	1 2 3 4 5
40	Have you or your parents taken any kind of loan from this home/hotel or any other person?	Yes No Don't know	1 2 3
41	If yes, how do you repay the loan?	I receive less salary I repay in cash My parents repay him Don't know Others.....	1 2 3 4
42	Who keeps your earning?	Parents Brother Sister Myself Others.....	1 2 3 4
43	Do you have to support your family?	Yes No	1 2
<b>H. Working situation</b>			
44	Are you happy with your job?	Happy Unhappy	1 2
45	What would you like to do in future?	To study in future To continue this work To earn money Don't know Others.....	1 2 3 4
46	Have you experienced any punishment?	Yes No	1 2
47	If so, what's kind of punishment?	Beating Scolding No food Slapping Others.....	1 2 3 4
48	How many coworkers are there?		
49	How is your relationship with your master?	Good Moderate Bad	1 2 3
<b>I. Health and personal hygiene</b>			
50	Have you ever been sick since working here?	Yes No Don't know	1 2 3

51	Do you think that the sickness was due to your work?	Yes No Don't know	1 2 3
52	Who helped you?	Master Parents Relative Friends Neighbour Others.....	1 2 3 4 5
<b>J. Food and shelter</b>			
53	Where do you sleep specified the place?	Floor Bed	1 2
54	Do you use master's blankets?	Yes No	1 2
55	How many time do you eat in day?	One Two Three More than 3	1 2 3 4
56	Commonly eaten food:	Dal, bhat Dal, bhat, tarkari Others.....	1 2
57	Arrangement of shelter:	With own family Relative At the owners house Others.....	1 2 3
58	Do you get clothing form your master?	Yes No	1 2
59	If yes, how many time in a year?	One Two Three More than 3	1 2 3 4
<b>K. Relation with family</b>			
60	How often you visit your home in a year?	One Two Three Never	1 2 3 4
61	How often your parents come to see you in a year?	One Two Three More than 3	1 2 3 4
62	Are they happy that you work here?	Yes No Don't know	1 2 3

<b>L. Future life and attitude</b>			
63	Are you happy with your work?	Yes	1
		No	2
64	If no, would you like to leave it?	Yes	1
		No	2
65	If yes, what do you want?	Go back to home	1
		Study	2
		Do some other work	3
		Others.....	
66	What is your future ambition?	.....	

# CHAPTER – I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Background to the Study**

Children are vulnerable to abuse and violence in almost all societies. Millions of children throughout the world are deprived of their basic rights like life, health, schooling and others. Instead, they are involved in hazardous activities. They are found working in the some factories, hotels, mines, and others. Violence against children is more rampant and flagrant in the third world societies. Nepal is not an exception to this scenario.

In Nepal, as in other developing parts of the world, children work in home help their parents in the field and contribute to family earning outside the home. However, every child who works is not necessarily a child labour. There are special conditions under which children work; they are designated as child labour.

The constitution of Nepal (1990) prohibits employment of minors in factories, mines, and any other hazardous works or forced labour (Article 20). The children's act 1992 states, children below the age of 14 years shall not be employed in any work as a labourer. The Labour Act, 1992 states no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any establishment (section 5).

In Nepal, child work in general-child labour in particular is a common phenomenon. An estimated 42 percent of the total populations of children 5 to 14 years old are economically active (Suwal et.al.1997). At the expense of education, children who work of family helpers as well as wage labourers must take on heavy work loads for survival. This deprives them of their right to development, production and precipitation (ILO/IPEC, 1995). Children are unvalued in agricultural work, domestic servitude, hotels and restaurants, carpets factories, spinning mills brick kilns and stone quarries. They work of street venders and as rag pickers. They are trafficked into labour market sexual bondage. Child porters carry heavy burdens within urban areas and on remote rural footpaths, all too often risking their lives and damaging their health.

Government of Nepal has repeatedly expressed its commitment to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, most recently at the “Best Practices” conference the

international labour conference in the spring of 2000. Nepal is soon expected to ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) worst forms of child labour convention (No. 182) initiated globally on November 19, 2000. In view and support of these positive developments, the ILO has selected Nepal as one of three sample countries in which the internal programme on the elimination of child labour (IPEC) is to implement a time bound programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (Situation of child porters: A Rapid Assessment).

UNICEF Determines at child labour if it involves:

- ) Full time work early an age
- ) Too many hours spent working
- ) Work that exerts undue physical, social, or psychological stress
- ) Work and life on the streets in bad conditions
- ) Inadequate pay
- ) Too much responsibility
- ) Work that hampers access to education
- ) Work that undermines children's dignity and self-esteem (slavery, bonded labour and sexual exploitation)
- ) Work that is determined full social and psychological development

Our country is an agricultural where most of the people depend on this sector. Thus every child can help their families. But in our society, children do very difficulties work in different sectors by force to fill their stomach. On the other hand, there are some other causes which push the children into labour market, western part of the country. there is a tendency of child labour .we can see bonded child labour in specially in the five districts Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, and Kanchanpur. Mahottari is one of the most affected countries for this scenario. In this district, most of the people are Teli, Yadav, Mahato and Tharu and their economic condition is very poor. As a result, they have to adopt any kind of work. Similarly, children from their family cannot escape from this problem. Especially in this district, most of the children are found in the domestic work. Some employers of the children are very well because they send children studying to school if possible and order to do simple work. But such kind of employers is very low. In some houses, girls are sexually exploited and children work more hours in everyday. As a result, their hands and food

become bad. After seeing such kinds of incident, a question established in my soul why do they escape from their working places. But nowadays my curious is fulfilled. There is compulsory for them to work because of the family poverty and other such kinds of reasons.

This is a dissertation which is designed to examine the situations of child labour in Nepal; a study of Jaleshwar Nagarpalika, the headquarters of Mahottari District. The focus of this study is accorded to examine the hidden facts and realities of the socio-economic conditions of the child labourers in Hotel and Restaurant to analyze the root causes of the problem, socio-economic characteristics and investigate health related conditions and environment according their working place and situation.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

Poverty is the main factor of child labour because if a family is poor and unable to afford for their food, cloth and shelter for everyone, then all the number of family have to work for living. But many children also work because their stepmother or fathers don't accept them easily and they can't tolerate their domestic violence, so they have to run away from their home. And it is the main factor of a child to be labourers in Hotel and Restaurant. These children have to work from their childhood for living. Lack of other opportunities like education, good health, food and other facilitates are also reasons 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 the teachers and other children, in adequate or just too expensive (UNDP-1993).

Population Census 2001 reports the total population of the country as 23.15 million with an annual growth rate of 2.24 percent. The children, here is defined as the number people under the age 15 years. The children population in the age group 14 is 8,94,85,87, which is 39.3 percent of the countries total population. Among them 40.1 percent are male and 38.5 percent are females. The census data provide information on the children participation rate on economic activities, their active children participation on different occupation, industrial classification and employment status. The economic activity rate within the age group 10-14 for the economic census 1981-2001 is 28.8 percent whereas male are 27.3 percent and 30.4 percent are females. Census 2001 also show the percent of the total economic activity participation rate

within the age group 10-14 is 36.2 in Mid –Western Development region. Among them 33.3 percent are males and 42.7 percent are females.

A report by Central Department of Population Studies shows 41.7 percent of total children aged 5-14 years regularly work 55 percent of these working are girls. (CEPS/IPEC-1998). Child labourers are 10 percent of the total labour force in Nepal (CBS-1998).

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

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

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to examine the hidden facts and realities of the socio-economic conditions of the child labourers in Hotel and Restaurant of Jaleshwar Municipality, Mahottari District.

The specific objectives of the study are:

- i. To examine the socio-economic characteristic of child labourers;
- ii. To access the nature and the extent of child labour in study area, and
- iii. To analyze the root causes of the problem of child labourers.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Child labour in hotels and restaurants is one of the major fields of employment for children in Nepal. Children are found working in restaurants and hotels in both urban and rural areas. As Mahottary is one of the top emerging city, child labourers are found to be more.

Several studies have been conducted on child labour in various sectors, but there are very few studies on child labour in hotels, and restaurants. Therefore, this study will be significant in different ways such as to develop meaningful action programme and to implement for the awareness of child rights and elimination of hazardous forms of child labour by Governmental, Non-governmental organizations and civil society. It will also be significant in drawing the root causes of child labour and partial eliminating the consequences of child labour.

It might be helpful to the national international organization and others who are interested to know about this field.

#### **1.5 Organization of the Study**

This report is organized into seven chapters. The first chapter introduces the statement of problem, objectives of the study with the significance of the study. The second chapter discusses the review of literature concerned with child labour. Chapter three discusses the methodology of the study. Similarly, fourth chapter analysed the background characteristics of the child labour. The fifth chapter examines the process of being child labourers. Wage, working conditions, health and attitudes of child labourers are analyzed in chapter six and the seventh chapter highlights the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendation.

#### **1.6 Limitation of the Study**

The study has the following limitations:

- i) The study is conducted in Jaleshwar Municipality and therefore, may not be generalized at the national level.

- ii) it is not representative all areas of child labor as it covers only some hotel and restaurant of Mahottarai district.

### **1.7 Operational Definition**

**Child Labor:** In this study the term child labor refers the children below the age of sixteen who are working in hotels and restaurants.

**Hotel:** According to Oxford Dictionary, Hotel means a building where rooms and usually meals are provided for people in return for payment to stay for a short time. But here it was defined as the place where meal, breakfast are provided for people and also tea and breakfast (*Nasta*) provided.

**Restaurant:** A place where meals are prepared, served and people on rest for same time and some days.

## CHAPTER – II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Child labour has been one of the critical and neglected issues for a long time. It is a universal phenomenon that no countries are out of this problem. However, receiving a worldwide attention in recent years, the problems have been critical. It is due to the poverty, that compels parents to make children for wages and employer never hesitates to take advantage of it because of cheapness. According to Dhital (2000), Child refers to the employment of the children for national income but in fact it is not a time for work; it is for the time of the overall development of their lives.”In this chapter, the relevant literature pertaining to child labour is reviewed.

#### 2.1 Theoretical Literature

Child labour has been recognized as normal practice by every society in most part of the country. Poverty and deprivation are main key factors that have contributed to the growing number of children in the exploitative labour market. However, parent’s ignorance, family breakdowns and the trends of child exploitation have been multiplying the degree of child labour exploitation in the country. The challenges of child labour being came across by most of the third world countries have been many serious social, economic, political dimensions.

Historically the problem of child labour first appeared in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This was further expanded in different forms and areas in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the children were further exposed to high risk areas in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Germany, France, and the UK, the problem of child labour was obvious in factories: cotton mill, glass and match making and brick kilns, whereas in Norway and Sweden, the problems existed in farming, herding and fishing. In France, a welfare act for child labour was introduced in 1841 and 1853, the government of the Germany introduced to first law regarding the health and safety of the children and trade unions in Europe began to raise the issue to child labour as parts and parcel of their movement. However the implementation of the law is very poor (UNICEF, 1998).

Kalves (1991), has mentioned that child labour was a practical in Germany in orphanages & work house as early as in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century. However, Kostal and Baklund (1991) claimed that the new duality of life including technological and

economic changes, better organized society for the working class contributed to education for the labour system from Norway.

The children in many countries in Asia share the common pain and problem of child labour in their every sector. Statistics have revealed that almost half of the world's child labour problem exists in south Asia. Because of growing poverty, famine, unfair economic relations and social injustice, the children of this region are forced to take on a major burden for survival. Despite many national, regional and international commitments to combat child labour, the situation of children in the SAARC region is far from satisfactory (CWIN, 1998).

There is no any history about child labour that, from when child labour had been started in Nepal. But it might be that, from when traditional agrarian based society had emerged, the children were used in agricultural work. And after development of technology, the use of children had been increased as manpower because of too cheap.

Children in Nepal start working at a very young in and around their own homes. In the countryside most young children are taken care of by other siblings. Food and hygiene for younger brothers or sisters are the responsibility of elder children, usually girls. Mother leaving their younger children with older siblings at home while they go for work is a common practice in these areas. If they do not have older children they take their babies along with them to the work place (Pradhan, 1994). It can be said that the first step of child labour is start from their home.

In the context of Nepal, historically, Nepal has been feudal society. The rich people owed slaves. It was socially accepted that the slave owners could have children conceived by their women slaves. Slavery was legally abolished in 1925, but it is still practiced in the form of bonded labour in the western Terai districts of Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Kailali and Kanchanpur.

The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal (1990) has clearly stated that traffic in human beings, slavery forced labour in any form is prohibited. It has also been stated that minor shall not be employed in any factory or mine or be engaged in any other hazardous work. Child labour is a pressing social, economic and human rights issue. As many as 250 million children worldwide are thought to be working, deprived of adequate education, good health, and basic freedoms. Individual children pay the

highest price, but countries suffer as well. Ending child labour is a goal in itself; but is also a powerful way of promoting economic and human development.

The ILO minimum age convention, 1973 (No. 138), containing the principle of the effective abolition of child labour, is strengthened by adoption of a new worst forms of child labour conventions, 1999 (No.182), calling for immediate measures to eliminate as a matter of urgency all of the worst forms of child labour ranging from slavery and compulsory to use of a child in any illicit activity, and any work which is likely to harm the health, safety and moral of the children.

As it is clear from the humanity, the world is itself sensitive. Children have a right to affection, recreation and education, as they are the future of the nation. A healthy child is the bright future of the society and hence, they can drive the nation towards the development. So, they should be exploited which in the future, can cause severe physical and mental problem to them.

The increasing child migration trend has resulted into the proliferation of child employment in various sectors. This is happening despite the existing of several conventions and laws to protect children's rights. Globally speaking, child labour is single most important source of exploitation and abuse in the children today (CWIN, 1998).

## **2.2 Empirical Literature**

The issue of child labour has been quite critical and is gaining new dimensions in recent days. Despite this fact, there are a few empirical and comprehensive studies on this issue some of them have been reviewed below.

Ministry of labour published a report on 1993 a glimpse of Carpet Industries in Kathmandu valley. The survey was conducted in 419 carpet industries of the Kathmandu valley on sample basis, which found that a total of 23,418 workers were employed in these industries. Of the total employees of the carpet industries, 178 children were found working which is 0.48 percent of the total labour force of these industries.

Peter Fallon and Zafiries Tzannates (1998) in a study on Child Labour Issues and Direction for the World Bank concluded that though children should not have to

work, an estimated 250 million children are working worldwide. The paper proposes that the World Bank should take stronger actions and outlines what and what to do.

The authors assert that child labour, though harmful is a deeper alternative to poverty for children and their families and if legislation is unevenly enforced it can make matter worse and children to even worse condition. These remarks are, perhaps, sufficient to show the problem of child labour.

The report prescribes that the bank is required to integrate child labour considerations into its programs within the context of its County Assistance Strategies (CAS).

The proposed actions for the World Bank are:

- ) To design and introduce new projects or assessments for the projects where relevant, further, they suggest other non leading activities.
- ) Bringing child labour issue into policy dialogue in countries where child labour is a serious problem.
- ) Undertake more executive summary works (ESW) and research on child labour.
- ) Increase staff awareness of child labour
- ) To strengthen the bank's partnerships with other organization which are working against the use of child labour.

### **2.3 Causes and Consequences of Child Labour**

There are several socio-economic and cultural factors responsible for the child labour in Nepal. ILO, 1995 clearly stated that major causes of child labour in Nepal are due to the effect of object poverty and financial pressure, unemployment, under employment, family disruption, and lack of alternatives, inadequacy of education system, inadequate enforcement of public attitude and values which tolerate and sometimes can done child labour.

Poverty is the key reason for sending their children to work. Children also pledged as collateral to have access to credit. According to ILO (2001), almost two-third of children supplying households are landless. The large family size and landlessness make the families of the working Kamaiya children vulnerable to send their children for employment.

Banded among Kamaiya child workers thus ensue from the debt occurred by the parents, and also through linkage with exploitative practices affecting the parents. Poor Kamaiya households either pledge children as collateral for loans, or children are sent to work in landowners' house to secure kamaiya contracts or to secure the right to sharecrops (ILO, 2001:24).

Higher rate of interest also plays vital roles to keeping the chain of bandage among the poor (specially, untouchable and some indigenous people like Tharu).The report of INSEC, 1997 indicates that members of untouchable households were charge only 2-3 percent month. Such discrimination is designed to keep alive an intensity the system of debt bandage. The low caste Terai groups like Mushar, Dushadh, Dom Chamar, etc, face similar problem.

Lack of effective legal provision, supervision and monitoring mechanism against banded labour; lack of rehabilitation of the homeless and landless Kamaiya; lack of fixation minimum wages and working hours; a high level of illiteracy among parents; lack of creation of alternative employment opportunities, lack of development of agricultural farms and plantations for regular wage employment, lack of literacy campaign free formal education to school age children are the causes of banded child labour in Nepal other countries (INSEC,1998: 113).

Various studies shows that damage done to the personality is seen in the child working in all system based on debt bondage and demand the natural development of the childhood which in many countries would take place in the home, in school and in a mixed community depression and lack of self confidence are endemic even among young children. These bonded children, the future architects of humanity, destroyed and eliminated socially and psychologically to do any constructive work. Similarly, Khan (1996: 60) stated that the consequences of bonded child labour that they fall prey depression, inferiority complex, uncertainty, insecurity and agony and they never again see confidences, even after attaining their majority.

## **2.4 Law of Child Labour**

According to the UN Convention on the right of the child, a child means "every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attended earlier" (UN/CRC, 1982:2). The labour at (1992) define, a child as a person who has not has attained the age of 14 years, and a miner as a person who

has attained the age of 14 years but has not completed the age of 18 years. Labour rule 43 prescribes that minors who have not attained the age of 16 years shall not be employed on hydraulic and other machine operated presses, milling machines, used in mental industries, guillotine machinery, circular saws or other dangerous machines or in operators hazardous to health.

The labour Act (1992) prohibits minors from working at night 6 o'clock in evening to 6 o'clock in the morning.

Labour Rules (1993), 3(1) prescribes that no other miners between age of 14 and 16 years shall be employed in any establishment for more than 6 years a day and 36 hours a week.

Section 32 of the labour Act (1992) prohibits carrying of excessive loads by workers or employers labour Rule 39 prescribes the maximum weight of load to be carried by a minor as follows:

<b>Minor</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Weight of load</b>
Minor Male	16-18 Years	25 Kg
Minor Female	16-18 Years	20 Kg
Minor Male or Female	14-16 Years	15 Kg

ILO has also set the minimum age criteria on convention 138 (1973) as follows:

<b>General minimum age</b>	<b>Light work (Article-7)</b>	<b>Heavy work (A-3)</b>
15 years or more	15years	18 years
14 years or more	12 * years	18years

\* For developing countries only

The children Act (1992) defines a child to be humans being below the age of 16 years. Section 17 of the children Acts lays down that a child who has not attained the age of 14 years shall not be employed in any work as a labour further; a child shall not be engaged as a labour against his will.

The United Nations convention on the right of the child (1989) clearly emphasized "the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development."

ILO (1996) refers to adapt appropriate and administrative measures restricting the work of children and young persons under the age 18 who are engaged in domestic

services. ILO refers the need to mention the name address, working hours, remuneration, holidays and facilities of the child workers in the contract before they appointed.

The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal (1990) has clearly stated that the traffic in human beings, slavery, serfdom or forced labour in any form is prohibited. It has also been stated that no number shall be engaged in any other hazardous work .

HMG of Nepal had notified the minimum wages effective from 27-07 1992 as follows:

S. N.	Particular	Minors
1.	Basic Salary	800
2.	Dearness allowances	100
3.	Daily wages	30

On February 12, 1995 the government increased the dearness allowances by Rs. 200 for minors on an adhoc basic. The daily wages were revised and fixed at Rs. 40 for a minor. The new ILO convention no. (182) stipulates that any person under the age of 18 years is to be protected from employment in the worst forms:

- ) Slavery or practices similar to slavery including debt bandage, sale of children, serfdom and forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict,
- ) The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution or pornography,
- ) The use of children, for illicit activities particularly within the drug trade,
- ) Work that is likely to endangers the health safety or morals of children.

## **2.5 Bonded Child and the Worst form of Child Labour**

Bonded child labour is related with the worst form of child labour. According to the children's right convention as well as to ILO convention,138 and 182, the worst form of Domestic child labour is said to exist if;

- ) the child is said,
- ) being forced to work,
- ) is bonded,
- ) works without pay,
- ) works excessive hours,
- ) works in isolation or in night
- ) is exposed to grave safety or health hazards,

) is at risk of physical violence or sexual harassment and

) works at a very young age

The presence of any or combinations of these elements mentioned above are found under bonded child labour in the kamaiya system. Thus, we can say that bonded child labour is one of the worst forms of child labour.

## **2.6 Conclusion**

It is generalized that the primary cause of child labour, acute poverty, is a fact of life in Nepal. Most of the child forced to work, work without payment. They were also work excessive hours. They have risk of physical violence and sexual harassment.

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The study is based on primary and secondary source of information, methods and tools of data collection in the present study. Children are understood as those children below the age of 16 years and who are employed in hotels, restaurants, public place etc, or as domestic servants and who have separated life from their family and home.

#### **3.1 Study Area**

The study has been designed to undertake a case study of the socio-economic situation of child labourer in Hotels/Restaurant of the Jaleswor Municipality, Mahottari District.

Mahottari is one of the districts, which lies in the Janakpur zone of central development region. There is one municipality and 76 VDC. The study area is the headquarter of the Mahottari District. According to population census 2001, the total population of Mahottari District is 462,380. Among them, 228,938 males and 233,422 were females. The total number of the household is 82,495 with an average household size is 5.7. The total population of the study area, Jaleswor Nagarpalika is 43,126; 21,576 males and 21,550 females. The total households are 8,945 and the average household is 4.8 (Population of Nepal, Village Development Committee/ Municipality Census 2001). There were 155,000 children of age 0-16 which comprises about 33.52 percent of the total population of Mahottari district.

It is municipality even though both rural and urban characteristics are found in the study area because there are not sufficient facilities, according to the government's category. In this area the labour found to be common. The samples survey was done purposively. Where, the residential area with high population density and commercial activities are concentrated. The density of population in this area is rapidly increasing because many people are regularly migrated day by day from different districts and other parts of the district because of the political instability.

#### **3.2 Sources of Data**

The study is based on the primary source of data and secondary data was supplemented for review. The primary data was collected from observation, interview

with the employers of the children. The publications of different government / non-government, organizations, research institutions were secondary source of data.

### **3.3 Research Design**

Descriptive research design has been used in this study. For the purpose of the study out of eleven wards two wards i.e. ward no 3 and ward no. 8 were selected purposively. Similarly, a total 135 child were interviewed from 66 Hotel and Restaurant purposively.

### **3.4 Structure of the Questionnaire**

A comprehensive structured questionnaire was prepared which covered the size of child labours by age and sex, socio-economic background of the child worker, types of works, assigned to them, total working hour, salary, accommodation, education accessibility, health etc.

### **3.5 Method of Data Analysis**

- i. Data were processed analyzed by using SPSS programme and required tables were generated as per required.
- ii. The information are interpreted based on their percentage distribution, frequencies, cross table, average family size and mean tables.

## CHAPTER – IV

### BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD LABOURERS

The chapter deals with the background features of the child labourers. Altogether 135 cases, those who are migrant (111) and non migrant (24) from Mahottari were interviewed. The analysis included in this chapter are divided into two parts, whereas family characteristics analysis includes the parent's literacy, parent's occupation, family size, parental status, family economy such as income sources of family, land holding and food sufficiency for family. Personal characteristics includes the caste /ethnicity, age and sex composition, migrant status, place of origin, types of work involved in, education /schooling and age at work.

#### 4.1 Family Characteristics

##### 4.1.1 Distribution of Parental Education by Sex

Out of total child respondents, 20 percent of the child labourers reported that their parents are literate and 80 percent are illiterate in the table 1. Among the male children, 21.3 percent of the male child reported that their parents are literate 78.6 percent are illiterate. Among the female children, 15.6 percent of the female child reported that their parents are literate and 84.4 percents are illiterate. The literacy rate of parents of child labours are found very low.

**Table 4.1: Parents Literacy of Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Literate	22	21.3	5	15.6	27	20.0
Illiterate	81	78.6	27	84.4	108	80.0
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

##### 4.1.2 Parents' Occupation of Child Labourers

In total, 54.8 percent parent of the children depend on agriculture and 45.23 percent of their parents depend on non-agriculture works, such as domestic work, porter, manual labour in construction road, building, mining. Among the male children, 48.2 percent of male child labourers reported that their parent's occupations are agriculture and

51.5 percent are non-agriculture. Among the female children, 75 percent of the female child labourers reported that their parents depend on agricultural works and 25 percent depend on non-agricultural works. It shows that more female children's parents than male children's parents depend on agricultural works.

**Table 4.2: Parents Occupation of Child Labourers**

Parents Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	50	48.5	24	75.0	74	54.8
Non-Agriculture	53	51.5	8	25.0	61	45.2
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### 4.1.3 Family Size

Table 4.33 shows that the majority of child labourers belong to the families with 7 to 9 members (56.3%), which is followed by less than 6 members in the family group (28.1%). About 15.5 percent child labourers belong to family with more than 10 members. It shows that the average family sizes of the child labourers are very large. Among the male respondents, about 55 percent children belong to the families with 7 to 9 members, which are followed by less than 6 members in the family group (30.1%). Among female respondents, majority of female child labourers belong to the families with 7 to 9 members and 21.9 percent female child labourers belong to less than 6 members in the family group. The average family sizes of male children are 7.8 and female children are 7.5. The average family sizes of both sexes are 7.74.

**Table 4.3: Family Size of Child Labourers**

Family Size	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Up to 6	31	30.1	7	21.9	38	28.1
7-9	57	55.3	19	59.4	76	56.3
10 and above	15	14.6	6	18.7	21	15.5
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100
Average family size	7.8		7.5	7	7.74	

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### 4.1.4 Step Father and Step Mother of Child Labourer

Table 4.4 shows that out of the total children interviewed, 26.6 percent of respondents reported that they have step father/mother in their families, that is, about 8 percent of the children have step father and 18.5 percent of children have step mother in their families. Among male children, 7.8 percent have step father and 17.5 percent step mother. Among female children, 9.4 percent have step father and 21.9 percent have step mother. This indicates more female children than male children go for work among those who have step parents.

**Table 4.4: Step Father of Child Labourers**

Step Father/Mother	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Step Father	8	7.8	3	9.4	11	8.1
Step Mother	18	17.5	7	21.9	25	18.5
No	77	74.7	22	68.7	99	73.3
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### 4.1.5 Parental Status

In the table 5 about 65 percent of the total child labourers have parents alive. About 6 percent have no parents at all; other 14 percent have only fathers alive whereas 11.8 percent have only fathers have only mothers alive. About 3 percent of child respondents have father deserted and 2.5 percent child workers have mothers eloped. Among male children, 65 percent children have father and mother alive and about 6 percent have no parents at all, other 14.6 percent have only father alive, and 9.7 percent have only mother alive. Among child respondents, about 56 percent child's parents alive and 6 percent have no parents at all, 18.8 percent child have only mother alive and 12.5 percent only mother alive.

**Table 4.5: Parental Status of Child Labourers**

Parental status	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Father and Mother alive	67	65.0	18	56.2	85	62.2
Father and mother dead	6	5.8	2	6.2	8	5.9
Father deserted	3	2.9	1	3.1	4	2.9
Mother deserted	2	1.9	1	3.1	3	2.5
Father only alive	15	14.6	4	12.5	19	14.07
Mother only alive	10	9.7	6	18.8	16	11.8
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 4.1.6 Family Economy

### 4.1.6.1 Land Holdings Status of the Families of Child Labourers

In the table 4.6, about 75 percent of the child labourers in the study areas are found to become families from the having land and 25 percent from having no land family. Out of the total who have no land, about 45 percent belonged to the families having 6 to 10 ropanies, followed by less than 5 ropanies (20%) and about 18 percent belonged to the families having 11 to 15 ropanies of land. More or less same percentage (25%) of males and females child labourers are found to be come from landless families and about 75 percent males and females child labourers come from the families with land. About 48 percent male child and 37.5 percent females child belonged to the families having 6 to 10 ropanies, followed by less than 5 ropanies (29.2%).

**Table 4.6: Land Holdings of the Families of Child Labourers**

Land holding status	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Land less	26	25.2	8	25.0	34	25.18
With land	77	74.8	24	75.0	101	74.8
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100
Up to 5 Ropanies	14	18.2	7	29.2	21	20.8
6 to 10 Ropanies	37	48.0	9	37.5	46	45.5
1-15 Ropanies	13	16.9	5	20.8	18	17.8
16 and above Ropanies	13	16.9	3	12.5	16	15.8
Total	77	100	24	100	101	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 4.1.6.2 . Sufficiency of Income

Out of total, about 68 percent of child labourers families were supported less than six months by their own income source and 6 percent child labourers families were sustained the whole year from own income of families. But 1.4 percent (two families ) of child labourers families were adequately supported to their families from own income sources. By sex, 65 percent male child labourers families were supported less than six months and followed by 7-9 months (27.2%) 1.9 percent male child labour's

families were supported above than one year. About 78 percent female child labours families were sustained less than 6 months, which is followed by the 7-9 months (15.6%) from their own income sources..

**Table 4.7: Sufficiency of Economy**

Duration	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than 6 months	67	65.0	25	78.1	92	68.1
7-9 months	28	27.3	5	15.6	33	24.5
10-12 months	6	5.8	2	6.3	8	5.9
Above than one year	2	1.9	-	-	2	1.4
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### **4.1.6.3 Alternative Income Source to Survive Of Child Labours Families**

Of the total, about 45 percent of child labour's families were to survive with manual labour as an alternative income sources and 34 percent child labours families were to survive to with work outside the home in table 10. About 15 percent worked as business to sustain the life and remaining child labour's families worked in cottage industries. In the case of sex composition, 46.6 percent of male child labour's families were to survive with manual labour, which is followed by those working outside the home (33.0%). Similarly, 40.6 percent of child labourers' families worked as manual labour which is followed by work outside the home remittances (37.5%).

**Table 4.8: Alternative Income Source to Survive Of Child Labours Families**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cottage Industries	6	5.8	-	-	6	4.5
Manual Labour	48	46.6	13	40.6	61	45.2
Business	13	12.6	7	21.9	20	14.8
Work out side the home remittance	34	33.0	12	37.5	46	34.0
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 4.2 Respondents Characteristics

### 4.2.1 Distribution of Child Labours by Caste/Ethnicity

Table 4.9 shows that among the total Chaudhary group (3.85%) constitute the majority of child laborers, which is followed by Yadav (15.55%), Teli (5.29%), Mandal (25.18%) and others (14.81%).

**Table 4.9 : Distribution of Child Laborers by Caste/Ethnicity**

Caste and Ethnicity	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chaudhary	42	40.77	10	31.25	52	38.51
Yadav	14	13.59	7	21.87	21	15.55
Teli	6	5.82	2	6.25	8	5.92
Mandal	25	24.27	9	28.12	34	25.18
Other	16	15.53	4	12.5	20	14.81
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

### 4.2.2 Age-Sex Distribution of Child Labourers

Table 4.9 shows that the highest proportion of children belongs to age a group 10-14 year (60%) which is followed by those belong to age group 15 years and above and (25.9%). Pattern is similar among both sexes; however, the second majority of boys are in age group 15 years and above (31%) and for girls it is in age group 5-9 years (18.7%). This indicates that the age structure is relatively higher for males than females. The median age of male child labourers are 13 years and female child labourers are 12 years. The average median age of both sexes are 13 years.

**Table 4.10: Age-Sex Distribution of Child labourers**

Age-group	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
5-9 yrs	13	12.6	6	18.7	19	14.1
10-14 yrs	58	56.3	23	71.9	81	60.0
>= 15 yrs	32	31.0	3	9.14	35	25.9
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100
Median Age	13		12		13	

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 4.2.3 Education Status of Child Laborers

The literacy status of child laborers is very poor. Out of total, 38.5 percent are literate and remaining 61.5 percent children are illiterate (table 17). Of the literate, 41.8 percent are males and 28.1 percent are females. Out of the total literate, majority of the children have completed primary level education (82.7%). There are also children who have completed lower secondary level. As compared to males, substantially higher proportions of female child laborers are found to be literate. Among them, all have primary level education, whereas more than 20 percent of males have lower secondary and above education.

**Table 4.11: Education Status of Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	60	58.2	23	71.9	83	61.5
Literate	43	41.8	9	28.1	52	38.5
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100
<b>Educational Attainment</b>						
Primary Level	34	79.1	9	100	43	82.7
Lower Sec. Level	9	20.9	-	-	9	17.3
Total	43	100	9	100	52	100

Source: Field survey, 2008.

### 4.2.4 Schooling of the Child Laborers

Table 4.12 shows out of total, the highest proportion of children (61.5%) are found never been to school, which is followed by those dropped out (31.8%) and only the remaining 6.7 percent children were going to school during the survey. Among those who have never been to school, more females than males but the proportion of males is higher than females among who dropped out.

**Table 4.12: Schooling of the Child Laborers**

Schooling	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
School Going	5	4.5	4	12.5	9	6.7
Dropped Out	38	36.9	5	15.6	43	31.8
Never been to school	60	58.2	23	71.9	83	61.5
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### 4.2.5 Causes of Leaving School by Child Labourers

Out of total, 48.8 percent of child workers are reported that they left school because of poverty and lack of sufficient food which is followed by those who left school because of parent's illiteracy (34.8%) and 14percent left because of the parents negligence (table 4.13).

**Table 4.13: Causes of Leaving School by Child Labourers**

Description	Number	Percent
Poverty	21	48.8
Parents Illiteracy	14	34.8
Parent's negligence	6	14.0
Don't Know	2	4.6
Total	43	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## CHAPTER –V

### PROCESS OF BEING CHILD LABOURERS

This chapter examines the process of being child labourer such as causes of leaving home, causes of leaving school, persons whom child came with, duration of leaving home. Also, this chapter discusses the previous /present work, causes of leaving previous work and nature of the work of the child labourers. It is obvious that Nepal is a underdeveloped and agricultural country, where about 85 percent of the total population depend upon agricultural activities. The majority of the Nepalese have subsistence economy and the socio- economic condition of the parents of the child labour of the Mahottari is not an exception.

#### 5.1 Causes of Leaving Home /Village by the Child Labourers

There are different causes of leaving home by the child labourers. The significant causes are noted in table 19. According to the table, about 33 percent of respondent left their home due to the cause of insufficient food, followed by those due to the parent's suggestions (20%), to study (18.5%), advice of friends (15.6%) and dislike of village life (12%). Most important causes of leaving home are the insufficient food and parents suggestions, similarly to study. Regarding the male children, majority of males reported that they left home due to causes of insufficient food (36.9%), but among females, they left home due to the cause of parents suggestions (46.9%) which is followed by those due to studying male counterparts at home and insufficient food (21.9%). About 16.5 percent males and 12.5 percent females left their home due to cause of advice of friends.

**Table 5.1: Causes of Leaving Home/Home Village by the Child Labourers**

Causes of Leaving	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Advice of friends	17	16.5	4	12.5	21	15.6
Insufficient Food	38	36.9	7	21.9	45	33.3
Parents Suggestions	12	11.6	15	46.9	27	20.0
Dislike of Village Life	14	13.6	3	9.4	17	12.0
To Study	22	21.4	3	9.4	25	18.5
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field survey, 2008.

## 5.2 Persons with Whom Children Came

Table 5.2 shows that the highest proportion of the children was brought by parents (40.7%). This is followed by those who came with relatives (23.7%). It also shows that 20 percent were come themselves (with or without permission) and 15.6 percent were brought by brokers (villagers). Among female majority reported that they came with their parents (65.6%), followed by with their relatives (31.2%), whereas no girl child labourers were brought by brokers. On the other hand, a significant proportion of boys labours came with brokers (20.4%) and came themselves (25.2%). The result indicates that girl child labours are relatively more protective than boy labourers. It can be seen that the most of female child workers were sent by the parents because of poor economy.

**Table 5.2: Persons with Whom Children Came**

Persons	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
With Villagers	21	20.4	-	-	21	15.6
With parents	34	33.0	21	65.6	55	40.7
With relatives	22	21.3	10	31.2	32	23.7
Self (with or without permission)	26	25.2	1	3.1	27	20.0
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field survey, 2008.

## 5.3 Duration of Leaving Home by Child Labourers

In total, about 56 percent of the respondent children mentioned that they left home about 6 to 11 months before the interview. This is followed by those who left home before one year or more (28.1%) and less than six months (15.6%), which is followed by those who left home before one year (table 5.3).

**Table 5.3: Duration of leaving Home by Child Workers**

Duration	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than six months	13	12.6	8	25.0	21	15.6
6-11 months	59	57.3	17	53.1	76	56.3
12 and above	31	30.1	7	21.8	38	28.9
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 5.4 Previous and Present Work of Child Labourers

The highest proportion of children are doing present job for the first time (67.4%). Among those who worked before too, about 39 percent child respondent did domestic work, followed by those who worked at hotel (36%) and agriculture (11.3%). most of the male children (41.7%) left their previous job that is domestic work. for female, an overwhelming majority reported that the current job is the first job (96.6%) in the table 5.4.

**Table 5.4 Previous and Present Work of Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total
	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	3.1	1	3.1	44	32.6
No	96.9	31	96.9	91	67.4
Total	100	32	100	135	100
<b>Types of work</b>					
Domestic	39.5	-	-	17	38.6
Hotel	34.9	1	100	16	36.4
Rag picking	2.3	-	-	1	2.3
Agriculture	11.6	-	-	5	11.3
Shop	11.6	-	-	5	11.4
Total	100	1	100	44	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 5.5 Causes of Leaving Previous Work by the Child Labourers

Table 5.5 shows that most of the children reported that they left their previous job because of low salary, (36.4%). This is followed by those who left previous job because of too much work (31.8%) and 27.3 percent reported that the cause of leaving previous job was rude employers.

**Table 5.5: Causes of Leaving Previous Work by the Child Labourers**

Causes of Leaving	Restaurant Worker		Hotel Worker		Tea shop Worker		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rude Employers	-	-	10	33.3	2	100	12	27.3
No Chance to Study	-	-	2	6.7	-	-	2	4.5
Low Salary	8	66.7	8	26.7	-	-	16	36.4
Too much Work	4	33.3	10	33.3	-	-	14	31.8
Total	12	100	30	100	2	100	44	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 5.6 Nature of the Work of Child Labourers

There are three major types of work, mainly dish washing, cooking cleaning, done by child labourers. Out of the total respondents, about 28 percent are involved in washing dishes and clothes and followed by all in all (25.2%) in the table 5.6.

**Table 5.6: Nature of the Work of Child Labourers**

Types of Work	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cooking	10	9.7	-	-	10	7.4
Cleaning	10	9.7	2	6.2	12	8.9
Cooking and Cleaning	15	14.5	3	9.4	18	13.3
Washing dishes and clothes	31	30.0	7	21.9	38	28.1
All in all	37	35.8	20	62.4	57	42.2
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Note: All in all means cooking, cleaning, washing dishes and clothes and shopping.

## 5.7 Migrant Status of Child Labourers

Migrant means those children who come from out of Jaleswor village and they work as a child labour in Jaleswor. Out of total child workers, 82.2 percent are migrant children and 17.8 percent are non-migrant children. Regarding the sex composition, 87.4 percent of males and 65.6 percent of females are migrated in table 5.7

**Table 5.7: Migrant Status of Child Labourers in Jaleswor**

Child	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Migrated	90	87.4	21	65.6	111	82.2
Local	13	12.6	11	34.4	24	17.8
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 5.8 Place of Origin by Sex

Table 5.8 shows that majority of the children (53.4%) reported that their place of origin of surrounding areas of Jaleswor in the same districts, which is followed by those who reported as from adjoining districts (40.7%). Both sexes follow the similar pattern. Whereas, percentage of female is about 15 points higher than that of males among those who were originated from the same district. In this way, female child labourers come from closer areas; counterpart.

**Table 5.8: Place of Origin of Child Labourers**

District	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Same District	51	49.5	21	65.6	72	53.4
Adjoining District	46	44.7	9	28.1	55	40.7
Outer Districts	6	5.8	2	6.3	8	6.0
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

**Source:** Field survey, 2008.

**Note: Adjoining District:** Dhunusa and Sarlahi district

**Outer district:** except Sarlahi and Dhanusha.

### 5.9 Types of Work of Child Laborers

There are 135 child respondents working as hotel, restaurant and tea shop. Of them, 76.3 percent are males and rests are females. Out of males, 34.9 percent are working as the hotel servant, and 5.9 percent workers are in tea shop place. However, out of the total female workers, 59.3 percent are involved in restaurant 34.4 percent are found in hotel workers and 6.2 percent are involved in tea shop.

**Table 5.9: Types of Work of Child Labourers**

Location	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Restaurant	36	34.9	19	59.3	55	40.7
Hotel	61	59.2	11	34.4	72	53.4
Tea shop	6	5.9	2	-	6.2	5.9
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

The table 5.9 clearly shows that most of the male child laborers (59.2%) are involved in hotels/restaurants and most of the female child workers (59.3%) are involved in the domestic workers.

### 5.10 Age at Work of Child Laborers

Age is playing an important role in man's life, i.e., it should confirm, who are called child labor in which age. In total the most of respondent children reported that they started to work before 10 years. About 71 percent respondent children started to work at the age groups 10 to 14 years, followed by those between ages 5 to 9 years (23.7%)

and remaining percent(5.2%) started to work between at the age 15 and above. In the male child respondents, 74.7 percent respondent children started to work at age groups 10 to 14 years and 18.5 percent children were started to work at the age groups 5 to 9 years. In female child respondents, 59.4 percent children started to work at the age groups 10 to 14 years and 40.6 percent started to work at the age groups 5 to 9 years (table 5.10).

**Table 5.10: Age at Work of Child Labourers**

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
5-9 years	19	18.4	13	40.6	32	23.7
10-14 years	77	74.7	19	59.4	96	71.1
15 and above years	7	6.8	-	-	7	5.2
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field survey, 2008.

## **CHAPTER- VI**

### **WAGE, WORKING CONDITIONS, HEALTH AND ATTITUDE OF CHILD LABOURERS**

The study on working conditions and environment of child labourers is important. This generally refers to the types of works, working hours, environment of working place, medical treatment and health condition, perception towards their job, food intake wages.

As some of the interviews were to be conducted in the presence of their boss. In that situation, children are found to be hesitated to give the information concerning their employer's treatment, perception towards the job working place and food supplied to them. It was also felt that some of them did not want to discuss about exists or not in the study areas.

#### **6.1 Earning of the Child Labourers**

##### **6.1.1 Earning Status of Child Labourers**

Earning status of child labourers has been analyzed on the basis of paid and unpaid work. Out of the total children, 77 percent of child laborers are paid and remaining children are unpaid. Of which, more than 82 percent children are paid among females. The percentages of males are higher than females among those who have been paid by 22 percentage points.

The paid child labourers are also divided into four categories according to their monthly income in the table 26. Out of total paid child labours, more than 36 percent of children earn between 251-500 Rupees per month, followed by those who earn between 751-1000 Rupees (25.9%). About 19 percent child respondents earn less than 251 rupees. Most of the males and females earn between 251-500 rupees, however, the proportion of males is higher than that of females among those who earn higher income. This indicates that more boys than girls earn more income.

**Table 6.1: Earning Status of Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Paid	85	82.5	19	59.3	104	77.0
Unpaid	18	13.3	13	40.7	31	23.0
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100
<b>Monthly Income</b>						
Rs.<=250	18	21.2	2	10.5	20	19.3
Rs.251-500	26	30.6	12	63.1	38	36.5
Rs.501-750	16	18.8	3	15.8	19	18.3
Rs.751-1000	25	29.4	2	10.6	27	25.9
Total	85	100	19	100	104	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

### 6.1.2 Wage Payment Pattern of Child Labourers

Out of total paid child labourers, more than 57percent child labourers received the salary in the monthly basis and about 20 percent child labourers are received the salary after the completion of work. About 59 percent males have been received the salary in each month and 20 percent children have been received the salary after the completion of work. Similarly, among the females, 52.6 percent have been received the salary each month and 21.1 percent have been received the salary after completion of work.

**Table 6.2: Wage Payment Pattern of Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Daily	11	12.9	3	15.8	14	13.5
Weekly	7	8.2	2	10.5	9	8.6
Monthly	50	58.8	10	52.6	60	57.7
After completion of work	17	20.0	4	21.1	21	20.2
Total	85	100	19	100	104	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 6.1.3 To Whom Wages are Paid

Regarding the recipient of the children's salary, out of total child respondents, about 43 percent children receive their salary themselves and 32 percent reported that their salary has been received by their parents. Regarding sex of child labourers, about 50 percent of males child workers receive their salary by themselves and about 30 percent children's has been received by their salary by their parents. In the case of female child workers, it is slightly different. Out of total female child workers, 37.5 percent reported that their salary has been received by the parents and 22 percent receive their salary by themselves (table 27).

**Table 6.3: To Whom Wages are Paid**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self	52	50.5	7	22	59	43.5
Parents	31	30.9	12	37.5	43	32.0
Others	2	1.9	-	-	2	1.5
No salary	18	17.5	13	40.5	31	23.
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 6.1.4 Child Labourers' on Family

Out of total respondents, more than 66 percent child labourers support their families and remaining percent child respondents do not. Regarding the males and females, most of the male children support their families (64.1%) in the table 2. Almost 75 percent of females support to their families. Among them, males are more than females those who are supporting their families by their families by their earning.

**Table 6.4: Child Labourers' on Family**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	66	64.1	24	75.0	90	66.7
No	37	35.9	8	25.0	45	33.3
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 6.2 Working Condition of Child Labourers

### 6.2.1 Working Environment

Working environment resembles with the place where they have to do the work during the working period. In total, more than 40 percent of the children work in the bright or good places. It is followed cold place where 22.3 percent child labourers work and 20 percent children work in warm place and 17 percent children work in dark place. Regarding types of work, about 58 percent hotel workers work in the bright places, it is followed by those who work in the warm place(16.4%) dark place(14.5%). Among restaurant worker, about 32 percent children work in the cold place, which is followed by bright place (29.2%) and warm place (20.9%). In tea shop, 50.9 percent work in warm place 33.3 percent children work in dark place.

**Table 6.5: Working Environment of Child labourers**

Working Environment	Hotel Worker		Restaurant Worker		Tea shop Worker		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Dark	8	14.5	13	18.0	2	25	23	17.0
Bright	32	58.2	21	29.2	2	25	55	40.7
Cold	6	10.9	23	31.9	1	12.5	30	22.3
Warm	9	16.4	15	20.9	3	37.5	27	20.0
Total	55	100	72	100	8	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 6.2.2 Recreation to Child Labourers

In this context, the recreation material means children, who played games by using recreational materials such as dolls, football, volleyball, video games, basketball and others. Most of the child respondents (94%) do not have any recreation materials in the table 30. Only about 6 percent have got recreational materials. Out of total child respondents, about 52 percent children have watch television and 30 percent have not got the watch television. Among the males, 94.2 percent of the children are not got any recreational materials. Regarding the males, 78.5 percent have got watch television, 25.2 have not got watch television and not television access (25.2%). Of females, 59.4 percent have got the watch television and 28.1 percent have not got watch television.

**Table 6.6: Recreation to Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	6	5.8	2	6.2	8	5.9
No	97	94.2	30	93.8	127	94.1
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100
Getting T.V. watch						
Yes	51	49.5	19	59.4	70	51.9
No	26	25.2	9	28.1	35	25.9
Not T.V. access	26	25.2	4	12.5	30	22.2
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

### 6.2.3 Arrangement of Food and Shelter of the Child Labourers (Food, Clothing and Sleeping Place)

Out of total child respondents, more than 72 percent live with relatives and others, and 8.9 percent live with own family. Among those who live at owner's house, about 46 percent children sleep inside of house and 54 percent sleep outside of the house. Among the male child labourers majority reported that they live at the owner's house (80.6%) and 15.5 percent are lived with their relatives others. but among female children, about 47 percent live at owner's house, followed by those who live with

relatives (28.8%)and with own family (25%). About 48 percent of male children and 66.6 percent of female children sleep inside of the house .

**Table 6.7: Arrangement of Shelter of the Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
With own family	4	3.9	8	25.0	12	8.9
With Relatives/Others	16	15.5	9	28.1	25	18.5
At the Owners House	83	80.6	15	46.9	98	72.6
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100
At Owner's House						
Inside of the House	40	48.2	10	66.6	45	45.9
Outside of the House	43	51.8	5	33.3	53	54.1
Total	83	100	15	100	96	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### **6.2.4 Sleeping Place of the Child Labourers**

Out of total child respondents, majority of the children sleep on the floor (54.8%), followed by those who sleep on the bed room (45.2%). Most of children sleep on the floor among those who work at hotel/restaurants. About 75.5 percent children use mattress and blanket to sleep and rests don't use blanket and mattress. About 58 percent sleep in the place where there is good ventilation. According to types of work, about half percent children sleep on the floor and half in the bed among domestic /residence workers. Of them, 72.7 percent children use mattress and blanket in the sleeping place. About 69 percent are found to have good ventilation among the domestic worker. But about 62 percent hotel/restaurant workers sleep on the floor and 79 percent children use mattress and blanket and 52.8 percent are found to have good ventilation in the sleeping place. Similarly, 63.3 percent public place worker and cent percent friend's home workers sleep on the bed by using mattress and blanket with a ventilation.

**Table 6.8: Sleeping Place of the Child Labourers**

Description	Restaurant Worker		Hotel Worker		Teashop Worker		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
On the floor	28	50.9	45	62.5	1	12.5	74	54.8
On the bed	27	49.1	27	37.5	7	87.5	61	45.2
Total	55	100	72	100	8	100	135	100
<b>Using mattress and blanket</b>								
Yes	40	72.7	57	79.2	5	62	102	75.5
No	15	37.2	15	20.8	3	38	33	24.5
Total	55	100	72	100	8	100	135	100
<b>Ventilation</b>								
Good	38	69.1	38	52.8	2	25	78	57.8
poor	17	29.9	34	47.2	6	75	57	42.2
Total	55	100	72	100	8	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

### 6.2.5 Clothing Support to the Child Labourers

Table 33 shows that an overwhelming majority of children have been provided clothing by the employers (82.9%). Of which, 94.5 percent are among restaurant workers, 79.2 percent among hotel workers and 38 percent among tea shop. Regarding the percentage of child labourers who have not been provided clothing, highest percentage of the factory workers (83.3%) and least percentage of restaurant workers (5.5%) are to be found.

**Table 6.9: Clothing Support to the Child Labourers**

Description	Restaurant Worker		Hotel Worker		Tea shop Worker		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	52	94.5	57	79.2	3	38	112	82.9
No	3	5.5	15	20.8	5	62	23	17.1
Total	55	100	72	100	8	100	135	100
<b>Types of Clothing</b>								
New	15	28.8	18	31.6	1	25	34	30.3
2nd hand used	37	71.2	39	68.4	2	75	78	69.7
Total	52	100	57	100	3	100	112	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Out of the total child labourers, about 30 percent children got new clothes and 69.7 percent got new clothes and 69.7 percent children got used clothes. The most of the workers have been given second hand used clothes.

#### 6.2.6 Arrangement of Food

Of the total child respondents, about 90 percent children reported that their house owner (masters) provides food and 10 percent children take the food by themselves. Almost all of the restaurant and hotel workers are found to have been arranged food in the masters' house and cent percent of the teashop place workers have to their arrange food by themselves (Table 34).

**Table 6.10: Arrangement of Food**

Description	Restaurant Worker		Hotel Worker		Tea shop Worker		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
House owner	54	98.2	65	90.3	2	25	121	89.6
Self Managed	1	1.8	7	8.7	6	75	14	10.4
Total	55	100	72	100	8	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

### 6.3 Punishment to the Child Labourers

Out of total, more than 73 percent of respondents reported that they have been punished by the employer.

Among those who have been punished, more than one third (37%) of total respondents experienced punishments of slapping 27.7 percent experienced of schooling, 25 percent were punished by no food, and the remaining (15%) are found to have experienced severe beating by the masters (table 6.11).

They also reported that they have experienced the punishment due to the missing or mistakes they made during their work. Some of the respondents did not want to disclose more about the punishments.

**Table 6.11: Punishment to the Child Labourers**

Description	Number	Percent
Yes	99	73.3
No	36	26.7
Total	135	100
<b>Types of punishment</b>		
Scolding	27	27.7
Slapping	37	37.1
Severe beating	15	15.1
No food	20	20.1
Total	135	100

Source: Field Survey 2008.

### 6.4 Health Condition of Child Labourers

#### 6.4.1 Working Hours

Working hours of the child labour are varied by sectors viz. Hotel, Restaurant and Teashop. In the table 38, about 46 percent child respondent work 7-9 hours per day. About 38 percent of respondent work 4-6 hours per day, followed by 10-13 hours per day (14%).

**Table 6.12: Working Hours of Child Labourers**

Working Hours	Restaurant Worker		Hotel Worker		Teashop Worker		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
4-6 hours	22	40.0	25	34.7	5	62	52	38.5
7-9 hours	25	45.5	34	47.2	3	38	62	45.9
10-13 hours	8	14.5	11	15.3	-	-	19	14.1
14 and above	-	-	2	2.8	-	-	2	1.5
Total	55	100	72	100	8	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey 2008

If we see the dominant working hours by sector of employment, 7-9 hours per day has been found in all sectors. The second dominant working hours has been found of 4-6 hours per day in domestic and hotels.

#### **6.4.2 Health Condition of Child Labourers**

Environment of working place has direct impact on health condition of the children. most of the children are found to be facing any kind of health problems but they donot know about their health problems and many of the respondents could not respond properly. In the health condition, when child labourers started to work in master's house, they were suffered from the sickness on not during this working period. Out of total respondents, more than 71 percent child labourers have been suffered from disease (sickness) and about 28 percent have not been suffered by any disease (Table 38).

More than 53 percent child respondents have been suffered from fever, followed by cold, cough, (44.5%), chest pain (14%), headaches (9%), diarrhea (8%) and breathing problem (0.7%).

**Table 6.13: Child Labourers Suffered from Sickness**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	71	68.9	25	78.1	96	71.1
No	32	31.1	7	21.9	39	28.9
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100
Nature of Sickness	Prevalence			Percent		
Could, cough	60			44.5		
Fever	72			53.4		
Measles	11			8.1		
Chest pain	19			14.1		
Breathing problem	1			0.7		
Diarrhea	11			8.1		
Headache	12			9.0		

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Most of the domestic workers have problems of cold, cough, fever and headache. The hotel workers have the problem of cold, cough, chest pain and diarrhea. In short, cough, cold plus fever have been found common health problems to the child of all sectors.

#### **6.4.3 Duration of Sickening Child Labourers**

Out of total sickening child respondents, more than 42 percent have been suffered by diseases for 3 days, followed by those who have been suffered from disease more than one weeks.(40.6%) and 11.6 have been suffered for two weeks. Regarding the male children, 46.5 percent children have been suffered by diseases for three days and followed by those for one week (39.5%). Similarly, among female children,44 percent have been suffered for one weeks, followed by those for 3 days (32%) and for two weeks (20%) in the table 39

**Table 6.14: Duration of Sickening of Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2/3 days	33	46.5	8	32.0	41	42.7
One week	28	39.4	11	44.0	39	40.6
Two weeks	6	8.5	5	20.0	11	11.6
One month and above	4	5.6	1	4.0	5	5.2
Total	71	100	25	100	96	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### 6.4.4 Treatment of Sickening Child Labourers

Out of the total sickening children, about 40 percent children were admitted in hospitals for treatment followed by those who have got nature treatment (25%) for betterment. About 24 percent child respondents are got better themselves and about 11 percent were treated by tradition healer for their betterment. Among the male children, 46.5 percent children got better by hospital treatment, followed by natural treatment (22.5%) and by themselves (21.1%). Among female children, 32 percent of children got better by natural treatment and themselves. 20 percent were admitted in hospitals and 16 percent got better by healer (table 6.15).

**Table 6.15: Treatment of Sickening Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Hospitalized	33	46.5	5	20.0	38	39.6
Natural Treatment	16	22.5	8	32.0	24	25.0
Self	15	21.1	8	32.0	23	23.9
Witch Doctor	7	9.9	4	16.0	11	11.5
Total	71	100	25	100	96	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### 6.4.5 Medical Treatment for Sickening Child Labourers

Medical treatment has been found as a critical issue. Nobody has been found to be responsible. In the table 41, almost 60 percent children were treated by masters (employers). About 19 percent of children were treated by relatives, followed by neighbours (15.6%) and some of them (6.3%) were treated by friends. Among male children, about 64 percent reported that they were treated by masters, followed by those who were treated by relatives (15.5%) and neighbours (12.7%). Among female children, 44 percent females were treated by masters, followed by those who were treated by relatives (28%) and neighbours (24%).

**Table 6.16: Medical Treatment for Sickening Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Masters	46	64.7	11	44.0	57	59.4
Relatives	11	15.5	7	28.0	18	18.7
Friends	5	7.0	1	4.0	6	6.2
Neighbours	9	12.7	6	24.4	15	15.6
Total	71	100	25	100	96	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### 6.5 Relation with Home and Parents (Both, Visit by Children and Visit by Parents)

##### 6.5.1 Visit to Home by Child Labourers

The highest percentage of child labourers (35%) has visited home for two times in the last year. This is followed by those who visited home for three times (25%) and 16 percent visited home for one time, whereas about 23percent child labourers never visited home. Among males, 33.1 percent visited home for three times, which is followed those who never visited home (29.1%) three times (21.3%)in the last year. Among females, about 40 percent visited homes two times whereas 37 .5 percent visited home three times in the last year and 6.3 percent children never visited home (Table 42).

**Table 6.17: Visit to Home by Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
One time/year	17	16.5	5	15.6	22	16.3
Two times /year	34	33.1	13	40.6	47	34.8
Three times/year	22	21.3	12	37.5	34	25.2
Never	30	29.1	2	6.3	33	23.7
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 6.5.2 Parents' Visit to Child Labourers

Table 6.18 shows that more than one third (33.3%) of child labourers reported that their parents have visited them two times in the last year. This is followed by three times (28.1%). About 24 percent of child labourers' parents never come to see their children. Among male child labourers, 32.5 percent of parents have come to see their children two times in the last year, which is followed by those who have never been visited their children (31.1%) and three times per year (23.3%). Out of females, 43.7 percent have come to see their children for three times followed by two times (37.5%).

**Table 6.18: Parents' Visit to Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
One time/year	14	13.6	5	15.6	19	14.1
Two times /year	33	32.5	12	37.5	45	33.3
Three times/year	24	23.3	14	43.7	38	28.1
Never	32	31.1	1	3.2	33	24.4
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 6.6 Attitude of Children (Both Perception of Children to Job and Future Prospective)

### 6.6.1 Perception of Child Labourers to Their Present Job

Perception towards job was asked to the child labourers. They were asked both options that is happy and unhappy with their job. Out of the total respondents, 33.3 percent were happy with their jobs. About 31 percent of male and 40.6 percent of female were unhappy. However, majority of children are found to be unhappy with their jobs (59.3%). Only 7.4 percent reported that they were satisfied with present job. In this regard, more females were satisfied than males (table 6.19).

**Table 6.19: Perception of Child Labourers to their present job**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Happy	32	31.06	13	40.6	45	33.3
Unhappy	67	65.04	13	40.6	80	59.3
Don't know	4	3.9	6	18.8	10	7.4
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 6.6.2 Future Perspective of Child Labourers

Most of the children are found to very curious and sensitive to their future. But some of them were unable to give the clear view (8.1%) as they noticed uncertainty to their future in the table 6.20.

Out of the total, the highest percentage of children would like to earn money (44.4). This is followed by those who would like to study (23.7%) and about 19 percent would like to continue their work. Regarding the sex, about 51 percent of males would like to earn money and 20 percent would like to study in future. However, the case of female children is different. About 34 percent would like to study in the future and 22 percent would like to continue their present job.

**Table 6.20: Future Perspective of Child Labourers**

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
To study in future	32	31.06	13	40.6	45	33.3
To continue this work	67	65.04	13	40.6	80	59.3
To earn Money	4	3.9	6	18.8	10	7.4
Total	103	100	32	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## CHAPTER-VII

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Child labour is becoming an issue of concern for policy makers, programme implementers, although child labour is an emotional and controversial issue. It has so many complicated and challenging problems that always hinder its elimination. Child labour is one of its kinds and there have been few researches and studies conducted so far. So this study is expected to be of great importance in the context of the study areas selected. The data were collected using- structured questionnaire in survey [Appendix-1]

This study is based on the information collected from children aged 5-17 years from the Jaleswor Municipality, Mahottari District. The purposive and judgment sampling techniques were used. Altogether 135 were captured in the sample. These sample children were found involving in hotel and restaurant.

This study has tried to provide a new dimension and perspective on child labour in Nepal. In this context, efforts are made to understand the societal facts about child labour.

#### 7.1 Findings

Through the surveys conducted in-migrant working child labour in Jaleswor, Headquarter of Mahottari and divided into four groups. A number of facts have been established concerning child labour on the basis of data and explanations started above. The summary of findings are as follows:

- ) Out of total children labourers, more than 76 percent are males and rests are females. This predominance of male's child worker has clearly been noticed.
- ) Among the respondent's child labourers, more than 82 percent are migrant and 18 percent are local children.
- ) Notably the proportion of involvement sectors hotels workers are high (53.4%). In addition, 40.7 percent are domestic/residence workers, 4.5 percent are public place/factory and 1.4 percent are working in friend's/neighbours home.

- J Majority of child workers are illiterate (61.5%). Among the literate (38.5%), overwhelming majority of children have primary level education (82.7%).
- J Among the children aged 5-17 years, almost three-fifth of children is aged 10-14 years (60%).
- J Nearly 53 percent of total respondents are originated from the same district and 40.7 percent are from rural areas of adjoining districts and remaining are from outer districts. This implies that the most child labourers are from the nearest accessible rural areas.
- J Notably high proportion (56.3%) of child labourers working in Jaleshwar belongs to the families with 7 to 9 members. Similarly, about 62.9 percent of children reported that their father and mother both alive and their families disintegrated due to various reasons, death of father and mother, father and mother deserted/eloped etc. indicates that family size and family disintegration also associated with child labourers.
- J Most of the parents children are illiterate (80%) and their most dominant occupation are agriculture ((45.2%) and domestic work (32.6). So, main income source of child labourers families are farming (47.4%) and manual labour (38.5%).
- J Main causes of leaving home by the children are insufficient food (33.3%) and parents suggestions (20%).
- J About 28 percent of the children are in washing dishes and clothes and 25.2 percent do all the works whatever assigned to them.
- J Regarding sector wise time duration of works about 46 percent children of domestic sectors work 7-9 hours per day which is found 47.2 percent. Hotel workers and 50 percent factory and public place workers. About 45 percent children usually work 7-9 hours per day. Most of the child workers are paid (77%) but the salary is very low. Among the paid children, the range of salary is found to be less than 250 to around 1000 rupees.
- J Regarding working environment about 40 percent reported that they work at bright place and others in cold (22.3%), dark (17%) and warm (20%) places. About 71 percent of children are suffered from common problem such as

cold/cough, fever chest pain, diarrhea, headaches etc. The overall working condition of the child labour has been reported as "not so satisfactory". This could be hazardous for the child's health.

- ) Majority of child labour get different food but sufficient (58.5) and 32.6 percent get same food as their masters. General punishment has been found common.
- ) One-third of total children are found to be happy with whatever they are doing and rests are unhappy. If they are given any opportunities, 23.7 percent are willing to study further in future.
- ) Poverty has been reported as leading reason for working outside. Likewise, parents have been blamed as the second major reason enforcing to be child labour.

## **7.2 Conclusions**

The survey findings, as enumerated above have revealed a number of critical areas for serious concern in any approach to elimination the exploitative phenomenon of child labour in Nepal.

Overall discussions lead to conclusion that poverty and literacy are the dominant reasons for child labour in the study area. Most parents in the study areas send their children to work not for their additional income but for additional income but also to reduce the number of hungry stomachs to be fed. Wage discrimination for the child labour is common in practice. Major source of income of child labour's families are found are agriculture and manual labour. Most of the children expressed that they do not want to work rather they wanted to continue study or leave this work and go back to their home. The feudal land holding system in the study is founded on unfair distribution mechanisms and is the cause of much family financial crisis. The overall working conditions of the child labour in the study areas have been as "not so satisfactory." Especially the workers have been considered inadequate "bad" in most cases. This could be hazardous for the child's health. In poor families, a large family's size, which put higher pressure on household income. It is found that the most parents are not aware of the importance of education and hence they prefer their children to work instead of sending them to school.

Most of the child respondents do not have any recreational materials. Environment of working place has direct impact of the children are found to be facing any kind of health problem but they don't know about their health problems and many of the respondents could not responds properly. Cold and cough are common problem for child labourers. The dominant working hours of child labourers has been found 7-9 hours per day in all sectors. Most of the children's have been punished by employers. Two-third of total children support to their families by their income. Major types of work of child labourers were cooking, cleaning, and washing dishes and cloths and baby sitting. The literacy status of child labourers are very poor whereas the highest proportion of children are found never been to school. Majority of the children reported that their place of origin is surrounding areas of Jaleswor in the same district and mostly, they are worked in hotel/restaurants.

### **7.3 Recommendation**

As the phenomenon of child labour/work is closely associated with poverty, education, health and cultural environment of the society. There is a need to come up with a clear legal provision; both should be intensive as well as extensive vision programmers focusing on prevention of child labour. Child labour is widespread in Nepal both formal and informal sectors and its essence has become a part of socio-economic life of the people. Eradication of child labour is very difficult in our country. In order to alleviate this form of exploitation both long term and short term policy and programme should be formed.

- Implementation of children's Act and labour Act are essential compulsory registration of the work places covered under the Act should be implemented .
- Through the government of Nepal has set a 10 years National Programme of Action of children and development for 1990's, however, it has found not adequate enough to protect child labour. Therefore, a clear plan and programmes both for the government as well as none –government sector should be intensively formulated so that child labour problem in somehow, can be eliminated from formal and non-formal sector of the economy.
- Local communities should be involved in formulating programmes and policies according to the needs of the people, CRC and ILO conventions should be followed and implemented.

- So long as the child labour is a part of the family and the economy, the government should analyze the problems of child labour. Furthermore, if children are displaced from work, they need rehabilitation. Therefore, the government should establish rehabilitation centers in co-ordination with the NGOs.
- The mass awareness creation programmes against child labour/ exploitation should be organized from community to central levels with close coordination with NGOs, CBOs and educational institutions. Parental education on the awareness creation against cause and effect of child labour should be provided to the community through different sectors i.e. non- formal education media.
- Child labour elimination is a very complex task. It can not be solved by the government alone from the central level. There should be a point efforts of all concerned with child labour from the community to the central level. the government should develop a clear vision (mechanism ) from the bottom to top level.

#### **7.4 Area of Further Research**

This study is based on limited area of child labourers only. Studies on bonded child labours are also necessary since many children are deprived of there basic necessities in the bondage sectors of rural as well as urban areas.

This study does not cover the street children of this areas who are also necessary to be studied. So, the further study could be focused on street children of the area.

This study does not cover the information from the parents of the child labourers. A detail household survey can be conducted to study on the socio-economic status of child labourers' families.

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