

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 General Background

For centuries, child labor has been recognized as normal practice by society in most parts of the many countries in the world. Poverty and deprivation are obvious key factors that have contributed to the growing number of children in the exploitative labor market. However, parent's ignorance, family breakdowns and the trend of child exploitation have been multiplying the degree of child labor exploitation in the country.

In the context of child labor, a working definition of child may be a person below the general limit of years or in special circumstances 14 years, set by the minimum age convention 1973 (ministry of labor/ILO/IPEC, 1997). Child labor means a person in the age groups 5-14 employed and a child assisting his/her parents in their occupation for two or more hour a day (CWIN, 1998).

Historically, the problem of child labor first appeared in 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms and areas in the 17th century and children were further exposed to high – risk areas in the 18th and 19th century. In Germany, France and UK, the problem of child labor was obvious in factories: cotton mills, glass and match- making and brick kilns, where as in Norway and Sweden, the problems existed in farming and fishing. In France, a welfare act for child laborers was introduced in 1841 and 1853 the Government of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and safety children and trade unions in Europe began to raise the issue of child labor as parts and parcel of their movement. However, the implementations of the laws were very poor. With the influence of Karl Marx, the trade unions began to protest against “transformation of immature human beings into mere machines “. This had ultimately for a ban child labor in the factories and health hazardous works in the latter parts of the nineteenth century. Involvement of the trade unions for the elimination of the child labor had given them opportunity for more jobs, better wages and improvement in working conditions

The challenges of child labor being come across by most of the third world countries have many serious social, economic and political dimensions. They have many different forms of dimension and magnitude. Hence, this problem cannot be learned nor can we

hope to reach a solution without understanding the background of the industrial revolution in Europe. If we go through the history of developed countries, they had faced the problem of the child labor exploitation in one way or another. Many children in the developed countries used to work in the factories, mines, cotton and carpet industries, domestic service, shops etc. the developed countries, such as: UK, Germany, USA, Japan, France, Sweden, Portugal, Cyprus, Belgium and Malta also had a serious child labor problem until less than fifty years ago. It has been observed that some countries are not yet free of the child labor because of different social problems, economic exploitation and family break-downs.

It is quite impossible to distinguish between child work and child worker. It is actually a too simple dichotomy. The dichotomy between natural 'child work' (to be permitted or at least tolerated) and detrimental child worker (to be prohibited and eradicated) is too crude. The main difference between them is that child work is considered as neutral, beneficial, tolerable and it encourages it. But child labor is considered as harmful, exploitative, ban, stop and boycott.

The constitution Nepal 2047, lays down that the state shall ensure the prohibition of children in any occupation, which is hazardous to life. It provides that all forms of forced labor and trafficking of human beings including children; slaves and serfs are prohibited. Nepal ratifies the ILO convention related to the child labor, UN convention on the rights of the child making commitment to protect from economic exploitation and to work for their physical, mental, spiritual, rural, and social development. To formulate national policies towards elimination of child labor in a progressive manner and guard the rights of children the government has set up a high level task force on elimination has set up a high level of task force on elimination of child labor. The task forced consisted of representatives from different ministries, industries, NGOs and UN agencies in leadership of national planning commission.

CWIN recorded 64% of the rape cases of children below 16 years among the incidents of sexual abuse in Nepal. Similarly, 9% were the victims of incestuous rape. This fact is revealed in the middle of 2009. (www.cwin.org.np/childlabor).

According to Bhatta child labor is a socio-economic reality in every sector of the society. Many children work as household labor in Kathmandu. They are compelled to work in difficult conditions as wage earners to support their family and themselves. Their mental, physical, and social developments are often threatened as a result of poverty, family breakdown, social injustice, economic exploitation, etc. A major concern is children should not be deprived of their educational and other career opportunities. Unless we are able to consolidate the families by enabling them to escape from the deep-rooted unemployment, we would not be able to eliminate child labor which is deep-rooted in the society. (Narayan Bhatta, the journal economic of Nepal. vol. 30, no.1).

According to the constitution of Nepal 2047 every person above the age of 18 years is known as an adult and has the voting right. It means people under the age of 18 years are known as children (first amendment act 1997), those who are under the age of 14 years are prohibited to work as labors but the children of the 14-16 years can work only when they get the facilities like: less working hours i.e. 6 hours a day and not more than 36 hours per week. If they work for 3 hours continuously they must be given the rest of half an hour. But these laws are only in paper but not in practice. Years of progressive macro-economic deregulation in line with the neo-liberal model have brought little benefit to the poor in Nepal the country is greatly burdened by debt with a very limited economy, being dependent largely on subsistence agriculture overseas, remittances and average aid of nearly US \$ 400 million per annum. There are fuel shortages and extensive power cuts. Undeterred Nepal has been persuaded to confirm the rigors of the World Trade Organization of which became a member in 2004, the first to do so from the group classified as “least developed countries”.

Child labor remains a serious problem in the world today. According to revise estimate by the ILO's Bureau of statistics, the number of working children between the age of 5 and 14 is at least 120 million. As expected, given the prevailing economic conditions, the over whelming majority of these are in developing countries like Africa, Asia and Latin America. But pockets of child labor also exist in many industrialized countries. Numerous children work in occupations and industries, which are plainly dangerous and hazardous. they are found in mines, in factories making glass bangles matches and fire

workers in deep-sea fishing, in commercial agriculture and so on (ILO, 1996). There are hundred million of children and young people around the world who are imprisoned, not in physical jail; in a state of more permanent than locks or bars alone could create. These are children who labor at tasks those harm their bodies and winds, their spirits and future. (UNICEF, 2001)

Children are the fountain of affection they are faultless and spotless. They are milestone of future. So, their all development is quite essential. The maximum number of children in developing countries are living in poverty, scarcity and dominated by social condition. Children are as beautiful as the bud of flower, as pure as the water fall and as innocent as lamb, too. But in our society, the proper environment is not available in which they could grow happily, rather they are ill treated and exploited by pedophiles and prosperous people in Nepal. Children are facing various problems due to the backwardness, poverty, illiteracy and traditional society. These are the main causes of child labor in Nepal. Generally, child labor is below fourteen years age and deprived of minimum levels of facilities, working long hours, getting low wage and hindering their physical and mental development and they work done by them which affects their schooling and health.(Khanal, 1999:1-2)

However, the problem of child labor has not yet been solved but the problem is increasing rapidly. The hotels and restaurants employ children and paid them very little for their hard work. These children have no other alternative and they stay at the same working line for a long time, as they are experienced on that field. They have to work from early in the morning to late night. They even do not get any holiday. So, they are deprived of rights a lot and exploited by their employers. This study will be a humble attempt to address this problem.

It tries to find out present status of child labor working in the field of restaurant business in Kathmandu Metropolitan City and discusses about their economic condition (mainly their earnings) from their work.

As a whole, from child rights perspective constituent assembly election was concluded in a peaceful manner except few incidents; different political parties used children for

various purposes in the election process (before, during and after election). Major political parties had pointed out that children constitute almost half of the nation's population and had included children's issues in their manifestos. Nevertheless, many examples of violating code of conduct by using children for election activities were seen during the election. The problem of domestic children has become a crucial issue around the world. In a recent international convention eliminating worst form of child labor ILO has also highlighted on the issue regarding it as a serious and most exploitative form of child labor. In our context, domestic child had remained invisible confined within households, so the issue has not been able to come out in the forefront (CWIN, 1999).

UNICEF (1997a:32) has broken down child labor into seven main types. These examples of child labor are unique to any one region of world. These are domestic service, forced and bonded labor, commercial sexual exploitation, industrial and plantation work, work for the family and girls' work. (1997; *the state of the world children*, new York united nations children's emergency fund).

Too often, children and families fall victim to human beings' failure to resolve differences peacefully. During 2008, Afganistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq and the occupied Palestinian Territory-already staggering under the weight of crushing poverty- continued to be hammered by the violence of ongoing armed conflict. UNICEF has convened inter-agency clusters to provide children and women with food, shelter, safe water, hygiene products, sanitation equipment, emergency education and psychosocial.

Government of Nepal has approved conditions and procedures, 2065 for the adoption of Nepalese children by foreigners. Accordingly, the process for adoption of orphans and children voluntarily given to foreigners has restarted since January 1, 2009. Government of Nepal signed the Convention of the protection of children, 1995 in order to make the adoption procedures of international standard and transparent. Hence, children related Acts and Regulations are amended, and the concept of social security of children is ready (*economic survey, 2008/09, p.no221*).

Although the majority of women still work primary in domestic arena, the emergence of new employment possibilities has allowed women to move beyond their domestic responsibilities. These new employment possibilities are expected to and indirectly promote the autonomy of women in Nepal and their participation in the decision making processes within the family and the household, ultimately towards the empowerment of women.

Research oriented social organization 'Rahat' (Kathmandu based developed a code of ethics) to safe guard the professional interest of female employees of cabin restaurants, which was submitted to Ministry of Woman and Social Welfare (on November 2006), later on the Ministry formed a committee under the chairmanship of commitment which consisted the major stake holders to look into the issue. Rahat was also appointed active member of constitution with the consultation of its member. The revised version of code of ethics was forwarded to the Supreme Court. The verdict and procedural guideline was issued by the Supreme Court for the prevention of sexual harassment against working woman at work place; cabin, dance, restaurant on 13 Mansir, 2065 which was clearly spelled out and managed for the provision of district monitoring and action committee.

Since 1991, restaurants have emerged as one of the main entertainment outlets in the major cities and towns of country. These restaurants can be broadly categorized by the nature of their services into four types:

- i) Ordinary restaurant- where customers (male/female/couples) go to enjoy food/drinks have a good time;
- ii) Dance restaurants- where customers predominantly male)go to enjoy food/drinks and to be entertained by boys or female or both dancer;
- iii) Dohori restaurants-where customers (predominantly male)go to enjoy food/drinks and songs performed by male and female folk musicians; and
- iv) Cabin restaurants- where customers (predominantly male and some couples) go to enjoy food/drink in private cabins or cubicles. Some customers visit cabin restaurants with their girlfriend however the majority

go alone seeking the company of a female visitor or employee of the restaurant.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Today's children are the future of the nations. If they are facilitated with required food, care, love, education, health, etc. then they can grow in proper way. Only after that they can contribute to the nation properly. If the children start working in their young age, the country can not hope any sound, healthy, industrious and creative nationals in the days to come as they are deprived of proper mental, social and physical growth during their childhood. The problems, of deprivation of basic education even, may lead them turn towards criminal activities. So, if we are trying to create happy and healthy society, then the first task we have to create is the sound environment for a child to grow properly.

Child labor is a huge problem in many parts of the world. The degree of the problem in South Asian countries might be the largest one in comparison to other countries in the world. According to an estimation made by ILO and UNICEF, there are about 250 million child laborers in the world. South Asia is the habitat for the half of the child laborers (HDR, 1993). Nature of the child laborer in this region is extremely inhuman and intolerable.

In Nepal, there is an increasing trend of shifting child labor from rural to urban areas and from agriculture to non- agricultural sector. Generally, child labor in hotel and restaurants can be viewed as an abnormal situation and is a social problem because they are facing many problems. Some of them are as follows:

- i) Low wages
- ii) Job insecurity
- iii) No holiday
- iv) Exploitation of child workers by their employers
- v) Uncertain working hours

- vi) Exploitation by their so called guardians in the name of giving protection etc.

The use of child labor as a problem is recognized by concerned sectors. Several studies have been conducted about laborers in various sectors. But there are very few studies in child labor in restaurants. So it is now time to understand the present situation of child labors and recognize the problem. Child labor is common and wide spread phenomena in Nepal, the subsistence of the economy can hardly support to get their livelihood. One way the rural people who have low economic status sent their children in urban areas hopping their better future on the hand they hope their children make earning to support their family.

Although the constitution of Nepal 1990 guarantees the right of the protection against exploitation as a fundamental right and prohibits the practice of trafficking of human being, slavery , serfdom or forced labor in any form and its violation as punishable by law, but it remains only in paper but not practiced. They are more job opportunities in urban area then village, but those opportunities are limited as the urban area in search of Nepal is very small still under the developing process. But the migration of the people to the urban area in search of employment is gradually growing up. Therefore, they have been compelled to survey only adapting any sort of small jobs. In this way they were poor in the village and remain poor in urban area too.

According to child act and labor act of 2048 employed children under the age 16 years are called child labor and below the fourteen years are strictly prohibited to work as labor. But the age groups of 12-14 years of people are working as domestic workers at 6-8 hours per day. So the child labor is not only the problems of the world. Most of the people from rural areas are migrated in urban areas, which contribute an increase in the magnitude of child labor. The migration of child from rural to urban areas has been increasing in these days and this has led to an increase of child labor in urban areas.

In the past decade, the number of dance, dohori and cabin restaurants has rapidly increased in urban areas. As places of employment they are particularly attractive to children girls and women as they do not required any particular training, skills or literacy.

These restaurants have become or a magnet to girls and women migrating from rural areas for economic reasons or displaced by the conflict. Although these restaurants provide employment opportunities, there have been reports of gross exploitation of the girls and women working in these establishments. Several research studies conducted in recent years have clearly indicated that a high percentage of girls and women working in dance, dohori, and cabin restaurants are also involved in commercial sex work. There have been reports of exploitation of girls and women in the form of long working hours, low salary, sexual harassment and coercion into giving sexual favors to the customers. (ILO/IPEC2005; *A study of girls and women employed in the restaurants of selected cities in Nepal page. 02*)

The problem of child labor as faced by the developing economies today has indeed taken a serious dimension. The exploitative socio-economic structures resulting in the marginalization of the poor have left them with no option but to adopt child labor as a survival strategy. Children are compelled by their employers to do any kind of work even in most several conditions. To poor villager child work especially off their residence means not only extra income for the family but one less mouth to as well. The present study is, therefore designed to analyze the various situation domestic child labor in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. This study aims at answering the questions such as:

- What are the push and pull factors to make them domestic child labor?
- What are the major problems faced by them?
- What are socio-economic and socio cultural background do the child labor represent?
- What do they think about their future?

1.2 Objectives of the study

The present study aims to analyze some of the burning issues concerned with child labor in the restaurants in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. The following objectives are central to the research:-

- To examine the socio-economic condition and family background of child labor.
- Situational analysis of child labor.

1.3 Significance of the study

This study attempts to carry out the present situation of child labor in the field of restaurant business in Kathmandu Metropolitan City on the basis of reliable information and primary data available through interviews either/or collecting the questionnaire filled by the respondents. It is helpful to government of Nepal, NGOs, and INGOs which are working in favors of children rights in the area under study.

The domestic child labor is one of the common phenomena in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. The majority of domestic child labors are the eldest in a poor rural family and work to help their parents for supporting their household. They often suffer physical, mental, and sexual abuse. They work for little or no payment. Some of them have to pay the loan taken by parents and some of the workers are intended to study but they are not able to get chance for study. This study may be a significant guideline in implementing action program making them aware of their rights and in the elimination of child labor. This study provides some primary information about the problems that will be helpful to cope with the problem of domestic child labor.

1.4 Limitations of the study

The main limitations of the present study are as follows:

- a) There was limited time and budget for the research to be undertaken.
- b) This study is conducted in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. It may not be generalized for the other parts of the country.
- c) Random sampling was not possible. So, an accidental sample method is employed.
- d) Due to lack of resource and time, only 80 respondents are taken into consideration.
- e) The study has limited in the areas Kalanki Balaju-Buspark Maharajgunj Chabahil junctions of Kathmandu metropolitan city.

1.5 Organization of the study

The study has been carried out into five chapters. First chapter deals with introduction with the general background, statement of the problem, objectives of study, limitations of

the study and organization of the study. The second chapter presents the literature review; third chapter includes research method with research design, sources of data, population and sample data collection using tools, and data presentation and analysis. Fourth and five chapters contain the finding of the study. This chapter consists of socio-economic and demographic condition of respondents such as socio-demographic and economic status, health and nutrition and causes of working as in restaurants and bars. Finally chapter six summarizes the major summary of the study as well as conclusions recommendations and annexes uses. (Annexes and References are presented at the end).

Chapter Two

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Concept

This is not discussion of child labor could be complete without the well versed 'what is childhood? What is a child?' debate. The definition of childhood is very complex. John Boyden (1990) indicates that official versions of childhood are based on the ideology that childhood is demarcated by a series of biological and psychological attributes and not social characteristics. Judith Ennew also describes how international legislation is developed around a version of childhood that is based on "middle class children in the north (and the south) who do go to school, play, live in increasing private families and are assumed to helpless and not able to carry out adult tasks". It is because of this there is a marked difference between international rights legislation and the socio-economic realities of many children. (*situation analysis of child labor in Nepal UNICEF 1997*).

Not all work done by children should be classified as child labor that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

The term “child labor” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

It refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children;
- interferes with their schooling by:
 - depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
 - obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
 - requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

In its most extreme forms, child labor involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities – often at a very early age. Whether or not particular forms of “work” can be called “child labor” depends on the child’s age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries. (*Ilo child labor; page 16.*) Domestic child laborers are suffering from many problems such as mistreated work, no chance to study and recreation, etc. Poverty and deprivation are the key-factors, which have contributed to the growing number

Child Labor in International

2.1. Child Labor in Thailand

In Thailand child laborers work in several sectors including small - scale factories, fisheries, construction, agriculture, service sector, domestic work, forced begging and commercial sex. Although conditions are generally better than in some other poorer countries, there are examples of extreme abuses- as in Ann's case. Tackling the worst forms of child labor WFCL remains a serious challenge as bonded practices, restriction of movement, withholding of wages, dangerous or social vices, under payment, excessive working hours, exposure to unsafe chemicals, lack of provision or vocational training, and limited health care excess, are all common.

Those children at particular risk from the worst forms of child labor have been identified as ethnic minorities, migrant children, children in poverty, runaways, school drop-outs, children from broken homes and children without birth certificates or official identification papers. Although there are no official government statistics on the number of children trafficked into and out of Thailand, recruitment conditions and observations indicate that a significant number of under aged migrant children are victims of trafficking. In addition to employers' quest to maximize profits with cheap pliant labor, child labor and trafficking in Thailand prevails.

Factors contributing to the trafficking of child labors include:

-) Uneven social, political and economic development between Thailand and neighboring countries prompting both regular and irregular migration:
-) Transnational organized criminal group
-) Poor labor inspection, particularly in sectors with many migrant workers
-) Corruption and failure to in force existing laws by some individual authorities
-) Lack of legal status among foreign migrant children and youth:

2.1.1 Condition of child labor in India

The conditions of child labor in sultanpur district of India have been employed have not been good. Children were often subjected to physical and mental torture, and were given a heavy load of work, even of work for which they were not fit at all. They were often compelled to work for 12 to 16 hours per day in unhealthy surroundings and unsuitable conditions. In all, a total of 1,352 households and 14,751 persons were surveyed. Of these 3,275 were children in the age group 5-14. From all these households, data on socio-demographic characteristics were collected from one member of each household by canvassing a schedule. (*Ms. Nirmal Sawhney: occupational pattern of children in rural utter Pradesh*).

The census reports of 1961 and 1971, data have been drawn and utilized to classify the activities of male and female children, and the children, and the trends in these activities. The generally accepted statement that, in poverty, children help the family or parents will

not stand up against any vigorous scrutiny. The reactions of the parents bring out the fact that they do not look on their children as economic assets. Children have economic and non-economic values, more or less land to cultivate seemed to have no bearing on the respondents' assessment of the value of their sons' labor contributions. *(Ms. K Dandekar: child labor : do parents count it as an economic contribution)*

Child Labor in Nepal

2.2 School Health and Nutrition (SHN) Services

As stipulated in its project documents, Centro Cooperazione Sviluppo–Italy (CCS) has expressed its motivation in implementing school health and nutrition activities in line with FRESH approach and guided by the National SHN strategy. Therefore, from the initial phase of the project, it has aimed to implement evidence – based school health services that increase children's access to these services and also contribute their educational performance. The first phase of the project focused to collect information regarding children's health and nutrition status while in the second phase it has made efforts to increase provision of health services and strengthen them. The report comprises of four sections first covers the background of child health program in general and CCS's school-based child health program in Nepal in particular. It also presents the vision and mission and strategies of CCS, review objectives and scope of the study methodology is described in section second. Section third covers review findings covering project achievement, lessons learned, barriers and gaps in the CCS's project. Section four presents a series of recommendations for the effective implementation of child health project in Nepal. *(midterm review of child health program).*

CWIN research reveals that there were in 1990, some 500 street children in Kathmandu alone and number continues to grow. Of 100 street children interviewed by CWIN in 1990, 89 came from rural areas: 46 of them were "rag pickers" who earned from 10 to 40 rupees for 10-hours day by selling recyclable waste to junkyards. The type of street children interviewed in the study included 48% runaways, 13% squatters and 39% abandoned and orphaned children. The most common reason given for being a street children were prior abuse and neglect. *(cwin research: 1990; Lost childhood).*

According to UNDP (*Human Development Report*) in 2003 state that child labors are among the world's most exploited workers. The hundreds of millions of children work in fields factories, on street corners and in garbage dumps all over the world. Most of them do some form of work from their earliest years, helping around home or running errands. They are exploited in various ways either physically or mentally and reports indicates that one million children are sexually exploited only in Asia constitutes 61% of child labor exists about 80 million children are working in dangerous difficult and hazardous situation where it has been found that poverty is one of the main fundamental reasons to be a child labor. Most of the children leave their home when they do not get needs of livelihood, educational facilities, parents were encourage to child marriage offer etc. they enter into urban/opportunities areas in search of jobs. They are compelled to start to do any type of job whenever, whatever they get first. But due to over work burden they have to work even in most serve conditions. Especially Kathmandu valley has become the Mecca of migrant child labor due to abundant opportunities such as small hotels, restaurants, and Bhatties, tea shops, house servants thus luring many children to migrate to Kathmandu.

Kathmandu metropolitan city being consider one of the most attractive city for good opportunities for job seekers due to large number of small hotels, restaurants, Bhatties, factories and private public transports, etc. where majority of migrant child labor working in hazardous, risky and unhealthy condition. The work place becomes perfect destinations for the hilly and mountainous people all over Nepal. Most of the employers have often employed small children so that they can manipulate these children easily thus, this study aims to examine the child labor of Kalimati area of Kathmandu metropolitan city because area is highly congested and busiest commercial place since the last several years where many children has been seen to work into this areas. Hence this study focuses on working environment of child labor and its socio-economic conditions along with their perception.

INSEC 1996 Survey Report on Prevention of Migration of children for the purpose of Employment. Phase I. Report: identification of migrant children in Kathmandu. ILO-IPEC.

The main aim of this research was to provide detailed primary data about the service working conditions, family background and origin of the working children in the cities of Kathmandu and Patan to formulate preventative strategies of child migration. The data were collected from 200 migrant children and their employer. the definition of “migrant children” used was those children below the age of 14 who are employed in hotels, restaurants and tea stalls or as domestic servant who live a separated life their family and have migrated to Kathmandu and Patan cities from other areas of Nepal.(*situation analysis of child labor in Nepal: page 29.*)(CPC 1994 A Report on Girl children at risk in Kathmandu Valley-CARNWG)

The main aim of this report is to assess the situation of girls at risk in the Kathmandu valley and recommended protection/rehabilitative intervention. The sectors studied were carpet industry, domestic services, restaurants, squatter children, garment industry, prostitutes, street children and jail children. The opinions of different organizations with regards to children at risk are detailed, as is a discussion of the provision and practices of laws. The recommendations identify the very high risk children as those who are ill very young, debt bonded, jailed, orphans and open prostitutes .Emergency strategies and program are out lined for the children at the highest risk and alternative programs for those in need. Long term programming and preventative measures are also discussed. (CAR-NWG: *children at Risk Network Group.cpc 1994 A report on girl children at risk in Kathmandu valley-CAR-NWG*)

A study on child labor in Nepal by Sataur (1993) presents overall situation of child labors in various sector. According to this study, children always have had to work to help their families in Nepal but in recent year urban migration, fuelled by rural poverty, have lead to more sinister explanation of child labor. An informal labor industry is now operating which supplies city business with a cheap work force. All too this is often made up of children, separated from their parents and sold or tricked in to bondage. It discusses major causes and roots of child labor and the efforts put by different governmental and non-governmental organization including the children's act introduced in 1992. While identifying major sectors of child labors, it describes the magnitude and extent of the labor problem. The study estimated that there is 5.7 million children working in one or

another form in Nepal. The study describes unequal land distribution systems, feudal practices, illiteracy, cultural traditions and poverty as the major causes to create problems of the child labor in Nepal.

There is no national level survey study on child labor; therefore, it is a difficult task to present the accurate statistics on child labor in Nepal. However, it is estimated that over 5 million children are involved directly or indirectly in different forms of work. Among them, largest number of working children found in the agricultural sectors, followed by the service sector, industry, plantation, construction and other information sectors. In industry, the carpet and brick kilns are the biggest employers of child labor in Nepal. Thousands of children are also found working in domestic service, restaurants shop and bars. According to the statistics, there are nearly 500,000 children in Nepal who have migrated from rural areas to urban areas. Among them, there are approximately 300,000 children labors in different kinds of jobs 5,000 street children are working in sex industry, including children trafficked into India for this purpose (CWIN, 1995). The pioneer institution for the right of the child CWIN, shows in its study report that working children in Nepal comes across the following problems (Pradhan, 1995).

Economic exploitation by adults

- Work at night.
- Low wages and long working hours.
- Lack of basic education opportunities.
- No rest or entertainment.
- Separation from parents.
- Physical, mental and emotional exploitation.
- Not having their basic needs met.
- Lack of social security and attention.
- Violations of child's rights laws.

As the children work under the age of 14 is legally prohibited in Nepal, there is a tendency to conceal the data on the child labors both in formal and informal sectors. However field studies found that a large number of children are working under bondage both in the urban and rural areas.

Mellsop has worked in partnership with two major child organizations (children as zone of peace and consortium of organizations working on child participation) to bring the voice of the children to constituent assembly through a report submitted on child rights. The fundamental rights committee has incorporated most of the expert submission's recommendations on child rights in their draft concept paper. If these recommendations on child rights are accepted, Nepal's constitution will be one of the most Child- friendly in the world. However, there are three recommended child rights provisions that have not been addressed, namely:

-) The right of the child to participate and express their views in all matters affecting them;
-) The right not to be used directly or indirectly in conflict or manipulated or coerced for political purposes;
-) The establishment of an independent human rights institution, such as a children's ombudsperson or commissioner with a broad child rights mandate.

So UNICEF together with our partners, are advocating for these important child rights provisions to be included in the constitution. (*Mellsop had published on republica daily newspaper on 19-11-2009: Gillian Mellsop is country representative of UNICEF.*)

2.2.1 Hans Van Dedlind:

Markets and migration dynamics underline the need for a comprehensive multi-dimensional response to the complex issue of child trafficking. It points at the overarching need to understand vulnerability – to move beyond 'poverty' and explore a range of vulnerability factors that have an impact on the level of risk for each child: at individual child, family, community, institutional and workplace levels; and in source communities and at destination. In our responses to trafficking we should be clear about which children are (most) vulnerable and who creates the demand for exploitation (and where), and target our actions accordingly Hans van dedlind: The manual puts child trafficking in a broader context of children's rights, labor.

They all have a valuable role to play in fighting child trafficking. The manual helps to break down barriers that sometimes divide us, offers opportunities to appreciate our

comparative advantages and paves the way for collaboration on reaching the target of eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) including child trafficking by 2016. Child trafficking is a combination or series of events that may take place in the child's home community, at transit points and at final destinations. Those who contribute to it with the intent to exploit—recruiters, intermediaries, document providers, transporters, corrupt officials, service providers and unscrupulous employers—are traffickers, even when they take part only in a small fragment of the whole process.

2.2.2 Kind of work done by children

2097 thousand children aged 4 to 14 who are classified as currently employed did a total of 38 million hours of per week, representing 18 hours a week on average for every child who is currently employed. Boys and girls worked comparable hours at an average of 17.7 and 18.2 hours per week respectively. ILO survey estimates that 1807 thousand child are working even while still attending school. Most (nearly 90%) of the boys who work are still attending school implying that they are continuing with their schooling. Similarly 83% of the girls who work continue with their schooling. In terms of occupational codes, the great majority of children (1721 thousand or 82.1% of children) are engaged in agricultural activities, nearly all of it as subsistence agricultural workers (1637 thousand or 78.1% of employed children).

Only 65 thousand children are working as “animal producers for the market”. Analysis of ILO, CBS, and UNDP data shows that children engaging in selected other occupations. For instance, some children work as salespersons in shops (25 thousand), or provide housekeeping or restaurant services (17 thousand). Some other work in crafts or related trades (42 thousand), and a few are plant or machine operators (3 thousand). The classification by industry shows a similar picture. (report on the Nepal labor force survey 2008: p.138-139).

2.2.3 Human trafficking-an international concern

Millions of children and women have been trafficked and subjected to labor and sexual exploitation. They endure horrors and life-threatening conditions, sometimes simply for the amusement and sport of an elite class. In many parts of the world, they are engaged in

activities that deny them their human rights; they are abused in different ways, including sexual violence. This is seen in commercial sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, agriculture, hazardous industrial work, construction work; street based informal activities like begging and hawking, illicit acts like smuggling or even selling drugs and forced recruitment into armed conflict. There are other situations, such as for sport or babies trafficked for adoption, or young women trafficked for marriage in which the victims are used to satisfy demands of those who take control of them in unfair ways.

However, in a practical situation, “demand for labor/ services”, which is a natural market condition, may be indivisible from, "demand for labor/services or trafficked person". The employer of labor or the consumer of services may not be aware that a trafficked person provides the labor/service. This then argues for any study of demand for a certain type of labor/services. Evidence of human trafficking demand at three levels:

- . Employer demand (employers, owners, managers or subcontractors);
- . Consumer demand (clients in sex industry), corporate buyers (in manufacturing), household members (in domestic work);
- . Third parties involved in the process (recruiters agents, transporters and other who participate knowingly in the movement of persons for purposes of exploitation).

Children become vulnerable due to many reasons involving social, economic, cultural or familial factors domestic violence and gender discrimination. It may generate a higher demand for cheap and exploitative labor. A number of other factors, such as globalization, rapid socio- economic changes consumerism and commercialization, may also create higher demand for cheap and exploitative labor. Their months work in the village will provide them food for hardly six months. Social discrimination among those with poor family backgrounds and "untouchables" or Dalits are in everyday reality. The alternative life subsistence is always a challenge. Therefore, they tend to migrate to city areas willingly or unwillingly to seek better economic opportunities for themselves and the family's survival. The survey shows less than 3% of family from an agricultural background own their own land. More than 14% are working as porters in the village and an equal number are in bonded labor conditions.

As per concern's 2001 updated survey there are more than 80 areas where children are working, after in dangerous conditions in Nepal. because it is agro-based economy, in the agricultural sector alone children are involved in more than ten different types of potentially hazardous jobs such as planting, harvesting, portering milking livestock, cattle grazing fetching water, collecting fodder and firewood. These are widely accepted as simply farm chores that children are usually required to perform in support of their families. But sometimes children work in areas where they are not supposed to be involved during plantation, weed control and pre harvesting activities. During these seasons children are often found to be involved in praying pesticides, working with oxen and portering loads far exceeding acceptable weight limits (concern Nepal: child labor in restaurant and tea shops in Nepal 2003).

2.2.4 Report of Himal magazine and save the children –UK

The January 2003 issue of Himal magazine illustrated girl child “prostitutes” working in cabin restaurants "in Kathmandu valley. The report revealed that there are 1066 official registered "cabin restaurants" and 122 "dance restaurants "in the valley alone. In 2002, SC- UK commissioned a study on exploitation of girls in restaurants/bars in Kathmandu. This report is more qualitative and further explores the exploitation of girls in these types of establishments.

2.2.5 Local Economic Development (LED)

The ILO's Job Creation and Enterprise Development Department and the ITC have pioneered research and training in LED strategies. These are an approach to strengthening the economic capacity of a territory or locality, often within the context of low economic development in the country as a whole. Instead of targeting individual families at risk, they focus on identifying local competitive advantages and then providing communities with the means to boost local economies and create jobs. Clearly this whole-community approach is likely to reduce the vulnerability of struggling families within that community – provided that appropriate targeting and monitoring is put in place. While it was developed within the frame work of Decent Work and helping communities to face the challenges of globalization, LED is also a clear extension of

work to improve the livelihood strategies of families and communities as part of efforts to eliminate child labor and combat child trafficking. Because it centers on the competitive advantage of a particular community, it is more likely to realize the economic potential of that community and to be sustainable. LED initiatives are locally owned and managed, with strong participation of workers' and employers' organizations as well as governments at national and sub-national levels. Typically they include skills training, enterprise development, social protection, improving physical and financial infrastructure, strengthening institutional frameworks, improving local company development, and attracting investment and tourism.

2.2.6 Working situation and condition of employment in child labor

This paper studies and surveys conducted on formal and informal sectors so far by various organizations and institutes have revealed the following distributing facts about the working situation and conditions of labor for children in Nepal.

The majority of the children have to work long hours in hard circumstances the average working day is 12 hours long, which they are woefully underpaid. There are different types of restaurant according to investor's design some types of restaurants are priority to girl children some restaurant are not allowed to girls whatever small and big restaurants involving boys/girls child labor in Kathmandu municipality. Most of boys are involving in cleaning pots and swiping ground and tea tables and other part different kinds. Girl children are involving how to satisfying their costumer's wishes and take a lot of money from them. In the evening the investor (maalik) is coming and enjoying with staffs. A child restaurant laborer on average earns about Rs. 700 to Rs. 1000 per month in addition to free food and shelter. Most of the earnings of the child labors are used to supplement the income of their families (six to ten members). Rarely are the children allowed to keep any of their earnings. When the children first arrive to work on a restaurant, they are not paid anything for the initial any moths which is called a training period. Those who did get paid directly saved as much as they could so that they could give money to their parents. Thus, all the child labors are directly supporting their families. (*situation analysis of child labor in Nepal 1992*)

2.2.7 The FREEDEAL (Girls in Especially Difficult Circumstances –An Action Research Report. UNICEF)

Aims of the study were to categories and assess the magnitude of girl children at risk, with the aim of helping the development of programs and community surveillance system for protection of these girls. The research took place in Kathmandu, Latitpur and Dang districts during 1993. The paper identifies twelve groups of girls living in especially difficult circumstances and focuses on five main sectors where these girls can identified. It provides profiles of these sectors then micro- studies focus upon three situations in depth- namely carpet factory labors girls domestic servants and girl bonded labors.

The recommendations emerging from the main findings are:

- Prompt government intervention to protect the girl children, who they identify as the most vulnerable group.
- Review of existing policies/ programs as there has been no reduction in girl child exploitation/discrimination.
- Improvement of communication and coordination between NGO's and INGO's in child focused programs.
- Establishment of community surveillance system e.g. awareness raising and monitoring of the situation of girl children in the community.

2.2.8 Role of ILO on Child Rights

For the children of the country to lead an independent life they should have the choice to step working long hours in industries etc. where they have to perform monotonous tasks. In Nepal many organizations (NGOs) too are actively involved in this. However this is not an easy task. Many children who work in such industries are the 'bread earners' of their family. Because they are the once who work to help their poor parents and also people can make them work at minimum wage; the task of cleaning child labor becomes more difficult. The ILO is a specialized agency working under UNO which has been helping Nepal in many ways to abolish child labors. The ILO has assisted Nepal in identifying the problems associated with labors and in making proper for the same. The

ILO believes in abolishing child labor and encourages providing education to those children.

The Government of the Nepal has demonstrated a strong commitment to combat child labor. Combating child labors has become an essential element of national development plan. Nepal ratified the ILO minimum Age convention in September 2001. Child labor has been deprived from the two objectives. First, the effective and complete abolition of child labor will be attained through legal and socio economic measures. And the second is the protection of children at work, recognized that the adoption and successful implementation of legal and socio economic measures for complete child labor abolition in practice will be take for time. For this purpose, shorter working hours, improved wages, and remuneration, safer and less hazardous working environment, welfare facilities and services, etc.

2.2.9 Child and women of Nepal

Authoritative information with regard to the magnitude and nature of child labor in Nepal is scarce. Moreover, estimates of them and incidence of child labor in Nepal differ widely mainly because of lack of reliable information about the overall distribution of economically active population by age, and concentration of child labors in the informal sector. Furthermore, there is a general tendency to cancel the existence of child labor in both rural and urban areas because work by a child under 14 is legally prohibited in Nepal. Therefore it is not quite possible to present a reliable estimate of child labor nationally. according to the population census of 1981, 4.5 million or 60% of the child population in the 10-14 age group was economically active in almost all sectors of rural and urban economy in Nepal, with 50% employed in agriculture and other allied occupation in the country side and other 20% were engaged in cities in such locations as factories, constructions, hotels and restaurants (Gurung 1992, A situation analysis Kathmandu: NPC/UNESCO)

FNCCI, A study on child labor in Nepal: In this study, an attempt has been made to understand the attitudinal aspects of the owners about giving employment and also the attitude of the children towards work. There are various factors governing the demand

and supply of child labors. Low wages, lack of proper rules with regard to the termination of the job and labor intensive production in most of the units are the major factors for the demand of the child labor. On the other hand, low level of family education, larger family size, poor financial status of the family and the lack of care, love and affection to the children increased the supply of child labors in the labor market. Enforcement of minimum working conditions compulsory education, skill development and income generating programs targeting the poor parents/ families and the measures are the major recommendations for the improvement in the conditions of the child labor.

2.2.10 World Day against Child Labor 2010

Millions of girls and boys throughout the world are engaged in child labor, work that deprives them of adequate education, health, and leisure. Of these children, more than half are exposed to the worst forms of child labor including work in hazardous environments, slavery or other forms of forced labor, illicit activities such as drug trafficking and prostitution, as well as involvement in armed conflict. The International Labor Organization (ILO) launched the first World Day against Child Labor in 2002 as a way to highlight the plight of these children. The day, which is observed annually on June 12th, is intended to serve as a catalyst for the growing worldwide movement against child labor, which is reflected in the huge number of ratifications of ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labor and ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for employment.

The World Day against Child Labor provides an opportunity to gain further support of individual governments and that of the ILO social partners, civil society and others, including schools, youth and women's groups as well as the media, in the campaign against child labor. Further information on World Day against Child Labor, June 12, 2010 will be added to this page shortly.

Many NGOs and INGOs are published about child rights in Nepal but I can't get their critical condition of life and disposing their golden future. I am study how to protect from labor work as well as restaurants and bars. Poor, uneducated young women from Nepal's rural regions are trafficked to India to work as prostitutes and for bonded labor. Nepalese

citizens also are trafficked to Hong Kong, Thailand, and countries in the Middle East. Government officials suspect that organized crime groups and "marriage brokers" are the primary traffickers in Nepal and state that parents and other relatives of trafficking victims are sometimes complicit. ([US Dept. of State, Trafficking in Persons Report, July 12, 2001](#))

Children as young as 14 have been recruited, sometimes forcibly, by the underground Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). The CPN (Maoist) leadership made a commitment not to recruit children in August 2000. ([CSUCS, Global Report on Child Soldiers - 2001](#))

Street Children - In Nepal, it is estimated that there are 5,000 children who have landed on the streets of cities due to various socio-economic and socio-psychological reasons and family violence. In the year 1997, CWIN recorded 330 street children in Kathmandu, similarly it recorded 66 street children in Pokhara, 107 in Menyanghat, 103 in Dharan and 31 boys in Patan and 45 in Biratnagar. Population of street children in Kathmandu was 1,000 in 1992. (CWIN, Gauri Pradhan, State of the Rights of the Child in Nepal, 1998)

Restaurants and Hotels - 7,665 children work in hotels and restaurants. (ILO-IPEC, Country Report: Nepal, October 1998).

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methodology

3.0 Concept

This study is a micro level analysis of child labor in our country. The case study is related with child labor in main junction of KMC. Both primary and secondary information have been used in this study. This chapter discusses the research design procedures adopted to collect data and research framework of analysis. Various techniques have been included to achieve the main objectives of this study. Following methodologies have been applied to explore the various facts and realities of child labor working in the field of restaurants and bars in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. This study has covered ordinary restaurants, dohori restaurants, dance restaurants, cabin restaurants and bars. The main part of the research is based on primary data, which has been collected through the field survey during the month of January-February 2010.

3.1 Sources of data

Various kinds of quantitative data and information have been collected and analyzed in this study. Both primary and secondary data are collecting during field study with the help of scheduled questionnaire. Similarly secondary data are obtained from different sources such as published books, publications, reports and journals of different national and international organizations. Thus, this study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data is used as the major source of information.

3.2 Research design

The basic task of this study is to document the situation of child labor employed in restaurants and bars. So, this descriptive research is designed. The descriptive research is made to identify the major problem associated with them.

3.3 Sample Design

In order to collect primary data, the informations are taken from the different child labors working at restaurants and bars in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. KMC is chosen for this case study because it is largest city and capital of the country. This study has concentrated to only those child labors who are employed in restaurants and bars comprise of sample areas such as Kalanki, Balaju, Bus-park, Maharajgunj and Chabahil are chosen. These areas are selected as scope area because there are restaurants highly concentrated and the places where migrated people are densely found. The sampled data is purposing sampling. So, this study is focusing in restaurants and bars where child labors were employed. It is not possible to cover all children working in restaurants and bars throughout the country. In this study, a sample of 80 (44 male and 36 female) child labors are interviewed and questionnaire in different places of KMC. **Annex II**

3.4 Location of data collection

New Bus-park, Kalanki, Maharajgunj and Chabahil areas of Kathmandu Matropolitan City has been taken in this study. There are different types of restaurants like dance, dohori, cabin and ordinary restaurants of child labor.

3.5 Data collection instruments and procedure

To gather the required information, the structured questionnaire has been developed and used to collect data (Displayed in annex section). The researcher has visited the area frequently to collect information from child labor. Researcher has to tackle the more consciously during the time of taking information from the respondents. By developing the attitude of friendship sincerely with them and informing them labor the study for academic purpose as part of Master degree study in Nepal, the researcher was able to convince even to those respondents to participate in the interview, who is earlier unwilling. This also helped to get the information as true as possible. As this study is intends to analyze about the child labor employed in the sector of restaurants and bars, as they are exploited persons in our society. So this sector is chosen for the study. It is not possible to cover all children working in restaurants and bars throughout the country. In this study, a sample of 80 (40 male and 36 female) child labors is interviewed and questionnaire in different places of Kathmandu by applying above-mentioned sampling techniques.

3.5.1 Secondary data collection

The secondary data and information have been collected from CWIN, CONCERN Nepal, BAL MANDIR, International Labor Organization (ILO/IPEC), Nepal Labor Force Survey (NLFS), UNICEF, UNESCO. Besides, other published and unpublished books, journals, dissertation, newspapers, reports and booklets etc published from several organization and agencies are consulted and reviewed.

The main instrument of this study has been used questionnaire. 56 questions have been designed for the field survey. This questionnaire was designed to get personal and family background information. The questionnaire is prepared in terms of personal identification and population structure like family characteristics, sex, caste, working condition, income etc. The questionnaire has been used to conduct face to face interview with respondents. The raw data collected from the field survey were edited and then processed through data processing, editing, coding followed by classification and tabulations. Some statistical tools like percentage, average, ratio have been used to analyze data.

3.5.2 Primary data collection

To gather the required information, the structured questionnaire has been developed to collect primary data. The researcher has visited the area frequently to collect information from child labor. Researcher has to tackle the more consciously during the time of taking information from the respondents. By developing the attitude of friendship sincerely with them and informing them labor the study for academic purpose as part of Master degree study in Nepal, the researcher was able to convince even to those respondents to participate in the interview, who were earlier unwilling. This also helped to get the information as true as possible. As this study is intends to analyze about the child labor employed in the sector of restaurants and bars, as they are exploited persons in our society. So this sector is chosen for the study. It is not possible to cover all children working in restaurants and bars throughout the country. In this study, a sample of 80 (44 male and 36 female) child labors is interviewed and questionnaire in different places of Kathmandu by applying above-mentioned sampling techniques.

3.6 Using Tools of Data collection

Primary data for the present study are collected by using various research tools, which are mentioned as follows:

3.6.1 Interview

The researcher has applied the interview method to gather necessary information. The structured questionnaire has been used to collect basic information about child labor employed in restaurants and bars in Kathmandu. The questionnaire is prepared in terms of personal identification and population structure like family character! Since sex, age, caste, work experience, income, saving, attitude towards work, thinking about future, etc. Under this method, the researcher met the respondents, in the spot and took the details information about them during the time of interview with the investors and child workers.

3.6.2 Questionnaire

There are 56 questions were designed for the field survey. This questionnaire was designed to get personal and family background. The questionnaire is prepared in terms

of personnel identification and population structure like family characteristics, sex, caste, working condition, income etc. The questionnaire has been used to conduct face interview with respondents. **Annex I**

3.7 Data Analysis and presentation

Data has been analyzed and presented to fulfill the objectives. To illustrate the research work, necessary tables, simple bar diagrams, pie-charts have been used for these clarify of the data presented. The personal experience derived from field and observations have been used while elaborating and specifying the text.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD LABOR

This chapter deals on the socio- economic conditions, working environment and factors that are responsible to produce child workers based on the primary data from child workers of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. The detailed study has been attempted to present on the headings and sub-headings as given below.

The analysis presented below helps us to understand the issues related to child labors and their family status. The analysis also present different aspects related to their life and their life style. The study of family status with their education, working condition, working situation, push and pull factors and many others perspective of being child labor is studied. As a child labor, children have to do all the kinds of work such as cleaning, washing dishes, cooking food and many more. The so-called high class and middle class

society hired them because their labor cost is low in comparison to adult and in some cases they are not paid too.

4.1 Age and Sex Composition

The children act and labor act 2048 of Nepal has declared that the person below the age of 16 is regarded as a child. The workers below the age of 10 are less in number and it is hard to get response from them. Both male and female labors were found as sample respondent in this study.

Table 4.1: Distribution of child labor age and sex composition

Age	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6-10	16	36.36	6	16.67	22	27.5
11-13	19	43.18	14	38.89	33	41.25
14-15	9	20.46	16	44.44	25	31.25
Total	44	100	36	100	80	100

Field survey 2010

Here the analysis was made on the basis of minimum of i.e. 6. Some of the children were found of the age of 6 whose work was only to clean. Thus, the study found that from the age of 6 to 10 were 22 (27.5%). From the age 11 to 13, the numbers were maximum 33 (41.25%). The total number of respondent were 80 and among them 44 were male and 36 were female. By gender perspective highest number of female is between the ages 14 to 15.

4.2 Caste and Ethnic Composition

Nepal is known as garden for different castes. In this study, the labors were from different castes such as Brahmin, Chhetri, Tamang and Gurung, Newar etc. The following table shows the caste composition of child labor.

Table 4.2: Distribution of child labor caste and ethnic composition

S.N.	Castes	Boys		Girls		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Brahmin	9	20.46	--	--	9	11.25
2	Chhetri	7	15.91	10	27.78	17	21.25
3	Newar	3	6.81	1	2.78	4	5

4	Tamang	6	13.64	5	1.39	11	13.75
5	Gurung	6	13.63	8	22.22	14	17.5
6	Tharu	9	20.46	--	--	9	11.25
7	Others	4	9.09	12	33.33	16	20
Total		44	100	36	100	80	100

Field survey 2010

Due to cultural disparity in our country the Chhettri and other casts child labor are found many in numbers i.e. 17 and 16 respectively. Due to ‘maghi’, paid labor of Tharu child labor are also large in numbers. Here the agreement is prepared between master and broker or parents generally of 1 year and then they start working .When the time duration is finished then the agreement is renewed. The numbers of female child labor of Newar and Tamang were not found in the study area.

4.3 Place of Origin

Since the study area is Kathmandu and nearer districts and rural areas, people from different place near to this place came here for different purpose.

Table 4.3: Distribution of child labor according to their place of origin

Development Region	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Western	13	29.55	17	47.22	30	37.5
Mid western	21	47.73	13	36.11	34	42.5
Far western	10	22.72	6	16.67	16	20
Total	44	100	36	100	80	100

Field survey 2010

Among 80 respondents, the maximum numbers of labor were from Mid-Western Development Region i.e. 43 (53.75%). They were mainly known as ‘Maghi’ i.e. for one year they are bonded as paid labor. Likewise, from Central Development Region only 4% and from Western Development Region only 33.33% of the respondent in which number of male were 2 and 19 and that of female were 1 and 6 respectively.

4.4 Family Background

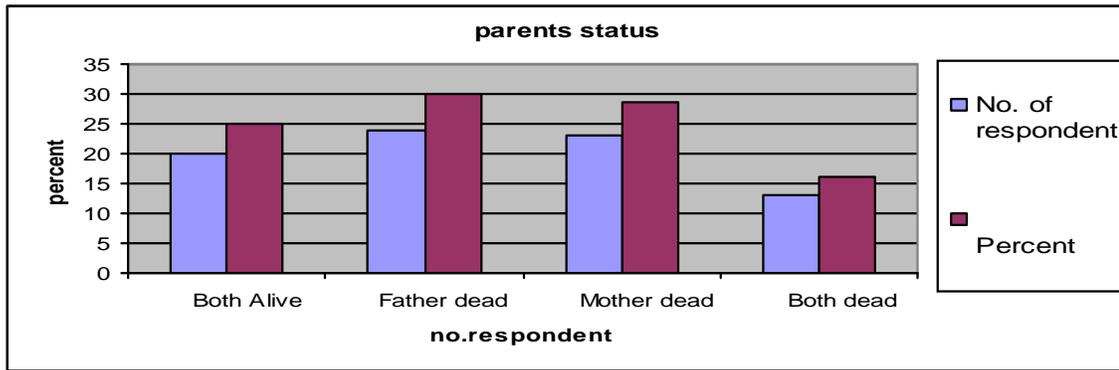
Family is the most important social structure of Nepal specially joint family. Nepal is under developing country and the people below poverty line is now 30.8% (NLSS 2005).

As the result lack of education and awareness of family causes a large family. Due to poverty the children are forced to work. Family status means parents situation, occupations and many more.

4.4.1 Family Status

Family background is one of the strong factors to examine child labor as well as family vulnerability.

Figure 4.1 parent's status

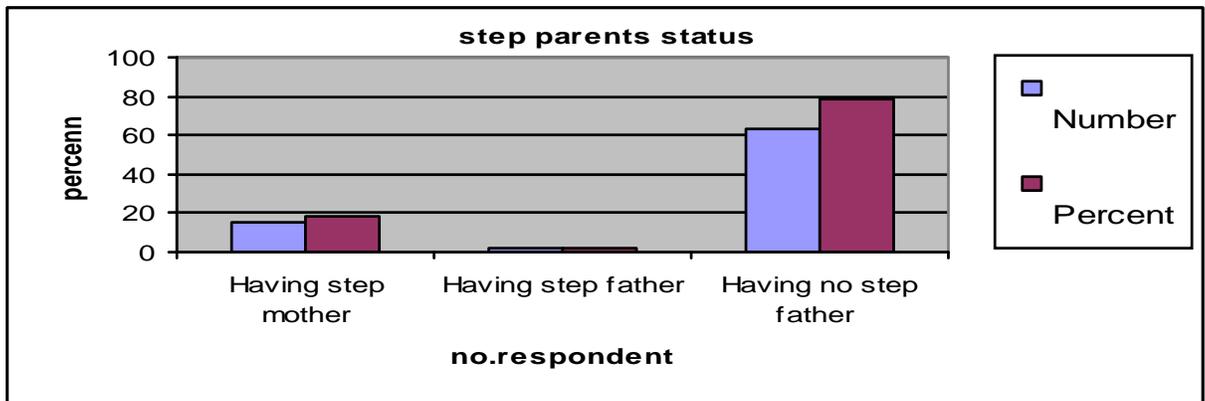


Field survey 2010

Majority of respondent 24 (30%) reported that father dead and 13 (16.25%) of them reported that there parents were dead. Significantly 20 (25%) of the child labors were without parents and 23 (28.25%) of them were without mother.

4.4.2 Respondent step parents status

Figure 4.2: step parent's status



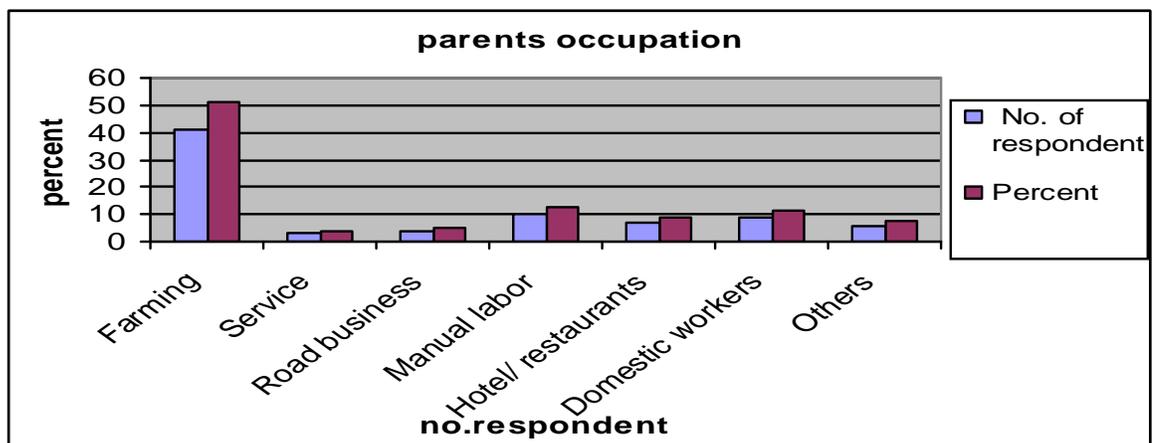
Field survey 2010

The above figure shows that the majority 63 (78.75%) of the child labor had no step parents while 15 (18.75%) had step mothers and 2 (2.5%) had step fathers.

4.4.3 Parent's Occupation

Nepal is known as agricultural country and the most of the people are dependent on traditional agriculture system. Due to lack of education, technical guidance and lack of knowledge of diversification of crop people use the traditional agriculture technique which enforces people to live in poverty. Therefore, occupation factor also plays a vital role for children to be worker.

Figure 4.3 parent's occupation



Field survey 2010

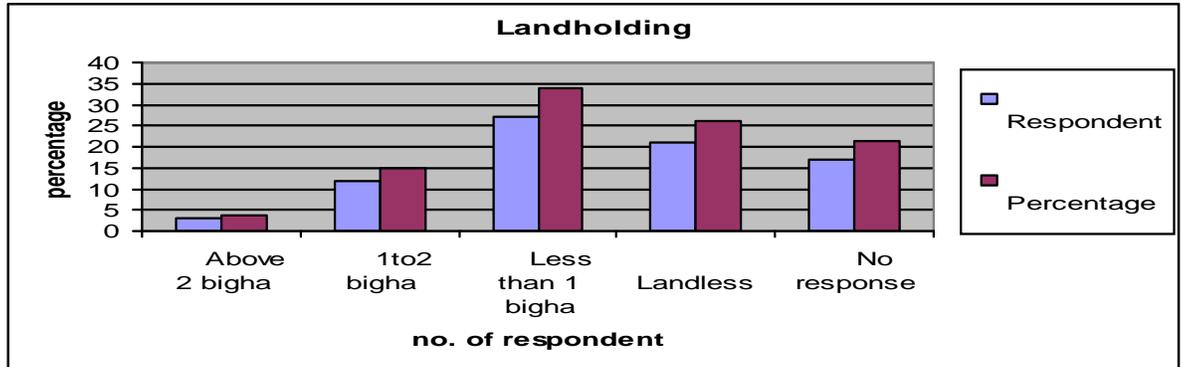
The above figure shows that the majority 41 (51.25%) of the respondents families were engaged on major occupation where as 3 (3.75%) engaged on service, 4 (5%) on business which was very small, 10 (12.5%) of respondent families were engaged as manual labor which they have to work in nearby town and factories like brick, shoes, etc. likewise, 7 (8.75%) engaged as Hotel or Restaurant labor, 9 (11.25%) as domestic labors and 6 (7.5%) engaged on other works as tailoring, shoemaking etc. some of the respondent reported that their parents were engaged in farming but beside this they are engaged in wage labor and other works also.

4.4.4 Landholding patterns

The livelihood of the rural population of Nepal depends on agriculture as the major sources of economic activity and also represents the occupation of rural poor. The

families mostly dependent on traditional agriculture have diminutive scale of land for farming and are compelled to send their children to urban areas.

Figure 4.4 distribution of landholding



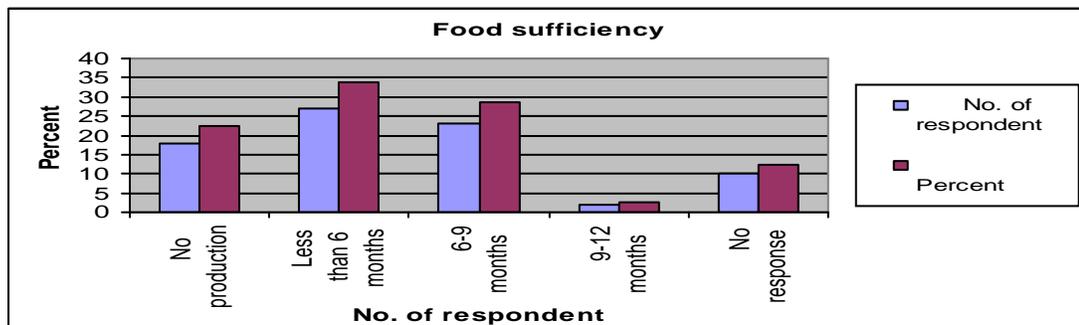
Field survey 2010

The above table shows the land holding size of all respondent. It shows that 21(26.25%) families of the respondent did not have land and 27(33.75%) had less than 1 bigha likewise, 3(3.75) percent had above 2 bigha and came to work because of conflict, 12(15%) had 1 to 2 bigha of land. About 17(21.25%) size.

4.4.5 Food sufficiency

Food, clothing and shelter are the basic needs of human being. People work hard for these basic requirements. Though Nepal is agricultural country where 80% of the people are dependent on agriculture but due to lack of technical education and infertility of land inadequate food exists.

4.5 Distribution of food sufficiency



Field survey 2010

The figure shows that 27 (33.75%) of the respondent's families have food less than 6 months, which shows very vulnerable situation of their life. 23 (28.75%) of the respondent families have sufficient for around one year. 18 (22.5%) of respondent have no production, which shows very critical, and disastrous sponce of our society. They used to work as kamaiyas in the landlord house.

4.4.6 Parent's Debt

Generally in the village of underdeveloped countries the debt is borrowed by landlords. In the festivals like Dashain and Tihar, marriage ceremony, funeral, people are highly in need of money and money is given by landlords by keeping land or jeweler to them. So, these parents send their child to earn as labor and to earn money.

Figure 4.6: parent's debt

Field survey 2010

41.25% of the respondent told that their parents were under debt, 32.5% told that their parents were not in debt and 26.25% of the respondent told that they don't know about debt.

4.5 Educational status

Most of the people are illiterate due to poverty. But some of the parents are conscious about their children education so they sent their children as workers with the expectation of life, employment and education.

Table 4.4: Distribution of child labor by the level of education

S.N	Level of Education	No. of Respondent	Percent
1	Literate	61	74.67
2	Illiterate	19	25.33
3	Total	80	100

Field survey 2010

Collected from 80 respondents the rate of literacy is higher than illiteracy. Which is 74.67% than illiterate rate, which is 25.33%. it means the child labors are encouraged to go to school in this study.

Table 4.5: Distribution of child labor by their educational status

S.N	Grade	No. of respondent	Percent
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1	Primary	28	45.90
2	Lower secondary level	21	34.43
3	Secondary level	12	19.67
4	Total	61	100

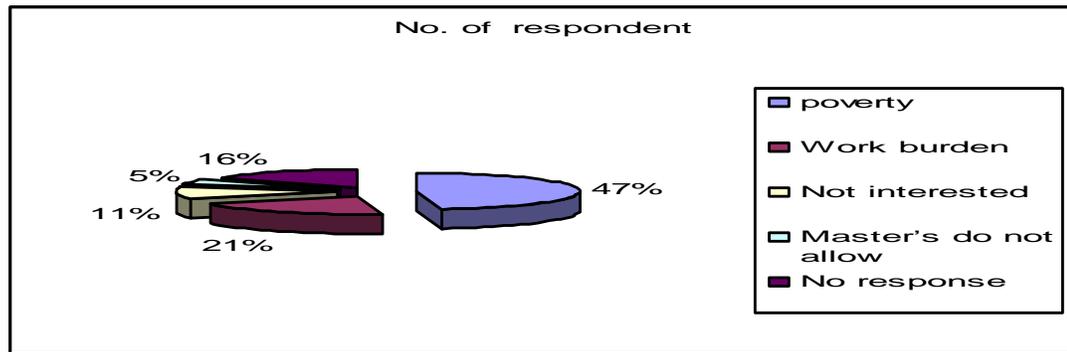
Field survey 2010

Here the total number of literate children was 61. Above table shows that the greater level of enrollment is in primary level which is 28 (45.90%), in lower secondary level 21 (34.43%) which is comparatively less in number and 12 (19.67%) were in secondary level.

4.5.2 Reasons for not enrolling to school

Education is the pillar for the development of human being. In a modern society if a man is not educated he is not called rational human being. Education is important to gain knowledge, to learn skill, to live quality of life and many others. In a country like Nepal there is many uneducated people therefore the country could not develop smoothly. Child workers are also many in numbers who are still uneducated. Some of them still don't have primary education and reasons behind them are poverty and many more.

Figure 4.7: Reasons for not enrolment in school



Field survey 2010

Due to poverty the interested respondent among 19, which is 9 (47.37%) towards education, can not go to school. Primary level education is free but due to cost of uniform, books and others materials which they could not afford are deprive of education. 4 (21.05%) of the respondent shows the reasons of work burden, 2 (10.53%)

are not interested to join the school.1 (5.26%) of the respondent told in mild voice that master do not allow and 3 (15.26%) of the respondent do not give any response.

4.5.2.2 Support if Going to School

We find vicious circle of poverty. Poverty is the root cause of underdevelopment. The child labors if going to school must be supported by others. So the below the table shows:

Table 4.6: distribution of supported if going to school

S.N	Supporters	No. of Respondent	Percent
1	Parents	21	34.43
2	Self	9	14.75
3	Master	26	42.62
4	Others	5	8.2
Total		61	100

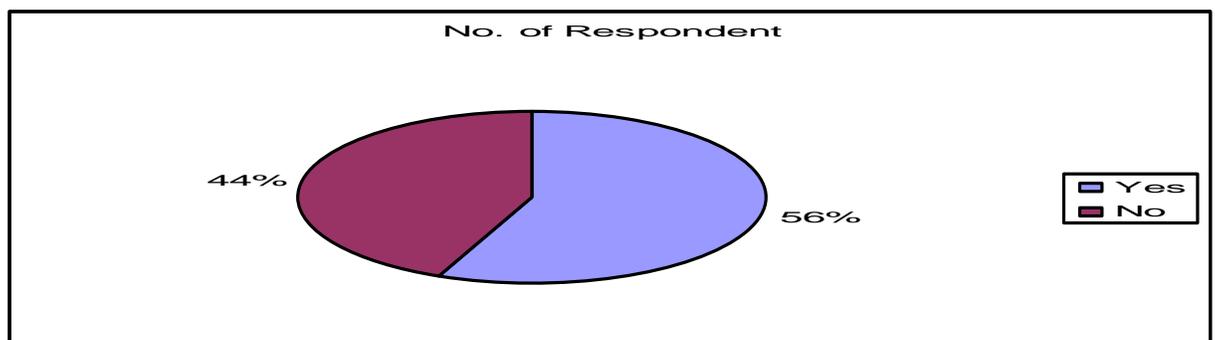
Field survey 2010

The number of literate respondent is 61, in which their parents support 21 (34.43%), 26 (42.62%) is supported by master and 5 (8.2%) by others. Only 9 (14.75%) finance themselves in education.

4.6 Free Time for Study

Generally child labors are too engaged in their work that they did not get time to study. They are given to sleep at late night and wake up at early morning

Figure 4.8: Distribution of free time for study



Field survey 2010

The figure shows that the labors have a burden of works so the answer positive was 45(56.25%)and 35 (43.75%) respondents give negative answer. This shows that masters do not give them time to study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF CHILD LABOR

5.1 Current work status

Children engaged in restaurants are casual workers with no legally binding (no written employment agreements between employer and employees).children workers have to do work hard from early in the morning to late night. They serve the costumers, collect and wash the pots and glasses. The children of this sector are generally from poor economic class. Some of them are either the children of homeless and landless or of orphans. Some times they have to do as owner said personally. In many cases such laborers have to become victims of sexual exploitation. Children are given a small dark room and have to live in a group of seven or eight. They are given facilities of free lodging and fooding but

of not good quality. Humanity is lost between the owner and laborers, so children are treated as machines to do their work time to time. In the case of sanitation also, toilet is provided but of public use and is also not properly maintained. They rarely get time to have both.

5.1.1 Nature of works

Child workers are in different areas like in restaurant, bhattis (bars). They have to do everything like cleaning, washing dishes, washing clothes, serving and many other works majority of children labor in critical and hazardous condition. Child laborers involved in restaurants were found working for a long hour. They had very little choice and they are always at their order. In fact this is one of the hidden areas of child labor exploitation also.

Table 5.1: Distribution of child labor by sex according to types of works

S.N	Types of work	Boys		Girls		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Cooking	8	18.2	3	8.33	11	13.75
2	Cleaning	11	25	4	11.11	15	18.75
3	Washing dishes	14	31.81	6	16.66	20	25
4	Washing clothes	2	4.54	5	13.89	7	8.75
5	Serving	4	9.09	15	41.67	19	23.75
6	All	5	11.36	3	8.33	8	10
Total		44	100	36	100	80	100

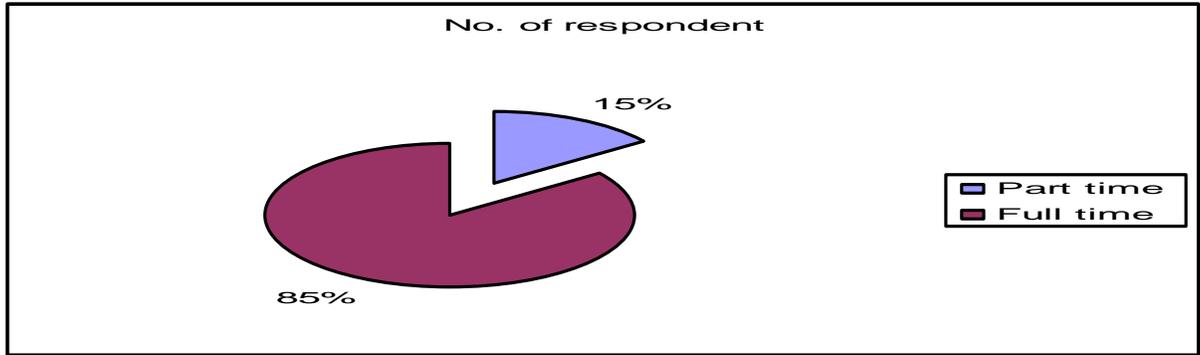
Field survey 2010

The table shows that majority 25% of the children has to wash the dishes. It is number in restaurant and bhattis also 23.75% found serving which is in restaurant and bhattis. As domestic workers 13.75% of the respondent were engaged on cooking, 18.75% found in cleaning where the children setting on shop are also included. They had to clean the shop every time. 8.75% found washing clothes and 10% of children found doing all the duties.

5.1.2 Working status

The child labors have to work from morning to evening. But in this study it is also seen that some of the labors are working as part time also.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of working status



Field survey 2010

The above figure shows that majority 68 (85%) of the child laborers are in full time duty and only 12 (15%) are in the part time duty.

5.1.3 Age to Start work

Poverty is the major factor that leads children to enter as the labor at very early age. To survive many children from the poor rural families have to leave houses searching for new job opportunity.

Table 5.2: Distribution of child labor by the age to start work

S .N	Age	Boys		Girls		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	6-9	8	10	4	11.11	12	15
2	9-12	23	28.75	13	36.11	36	45
3	12-15	13	16.25	19	52.78	32	40
Total		44	100	36	100	80	100

Field survey 2010

Above table shows that from age range 6-9, 15% in which 10% boys and 11.11% started to work. In the age range 9-12, 45% started to work in which boys were 28.75% and 36.11%. And between the age of 12 to 15, 40% in which 52.78% of girls and 16.25% boys started to work.

5.1.4 Work Before

Here we are going to analyze whether child labor started to work from the surveyed place or they have done these types of work before.

Table 5.3: Distribution of child laborers by working elsewhere before

Labors before	No. of Respondent	Percent
Yes	41	51.25
No	39	48.75

Total	80	100
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Field survey 2010

The above table shows that 51.25% of the respondent replied ‘Yes’ that they have worked before and 48.75% replied ‘No’.

5.1.5: Working Hours

The child labors have to work immensely each and every tome. They have to work from early morning to the night. They might feel tired from continuous work but there is not any compensation to them for such exploitation.

Table 5.4: Distribution of child labor according to working hours

S.N	Hours	No. of respondent	Percent
1	4-6	12	15
2	7-9	21	26.25
3	10-12	38	47.5
4	13 and Above	9	11.25
Total		80	100

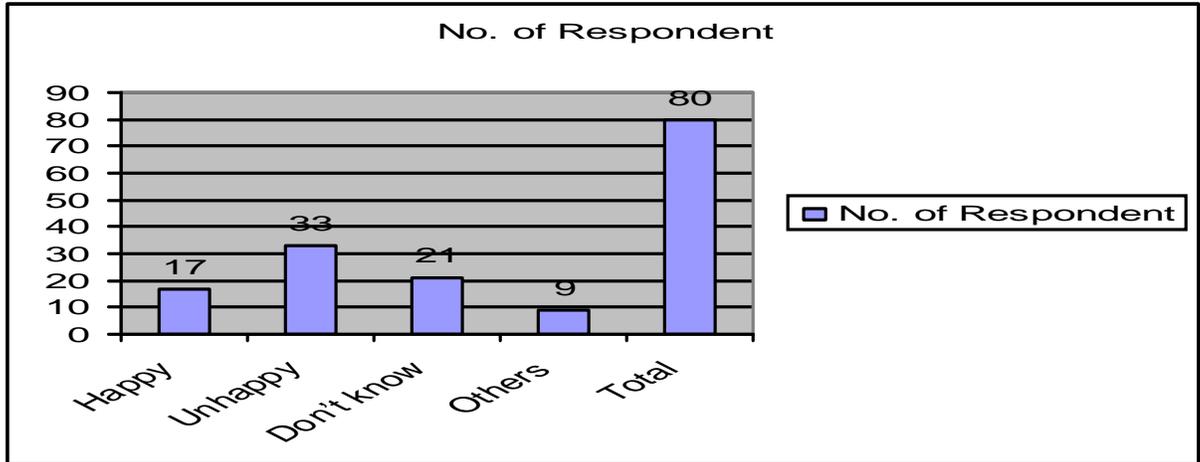
Field survey 2010

The above table shows that majority 47.5% of the children works 10 to 12 hours, 26.25% of the respondent work from 7 to 9 hours, 15% of the respondent work from 4 to 6 hours and 11.25% of the respondent work from and above. There was no sufficient distinction between male and female by working hours.

5.1.6. Working situation of employment in child labor

Rarely are the children allowed to keep any of their earnings. When the children first arrive to work on a restaurant, they are not paid anything for the initial months which is called a training period. Those who did get paid directly saved as much as they could so that they could give money to their parents. Thus, all the child labors are directly supporting their families. Child labors have to work rigorously. They don’t get any leisure time but if any things go wrong they have to get punishment.

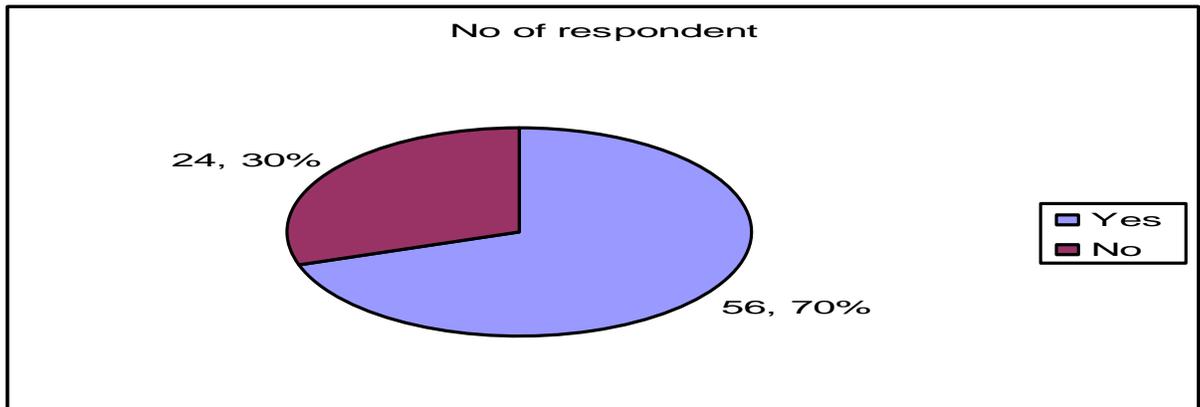
5.2: Distribution of child labor according to Happiness with their job



Field survey 2010

The above figure shows that 17 (21.25%) of the respondents are happy with their job, 33 (41%) seemed to be unhappy, and 21 (28%) of the respondent does not know and 9 (5.33%) gave other response. Some of the respondent could not give correct answers because their masters were beside them.

5.3: Distribution of child labor if punishment experienced any



Field survey 2010

Among the total number of respondent 56 (70%) answered yes that they faced the punishment and 24 (30%) answered that they haven't faced any punishment till surveyed.

5.2 Working Condition

During the study, child laborers involved in restaurants were found working for a long hour. They had to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning, washing plates and

clothes, serving and often doing some other extra works in employer's house also. They had very little choice and they are always at their order. In fact this is one of the hidden areas of child labor exploitation. The restaurants have been taking advantages the employing the child as laborers, without caring for their proper working and living conditions.

5.2.1 Income pattern

There is variation in the payment. Some children have facilities as schooling, lodging and fooding but many of them are unpaid. Some of the parents sent their children as workers because they don't have sufficient income to give education. In restaurant, it is seen that some of the workers are paid and the workers who work in shop are paid also. Some are paid weekly, monthly and some are paid after completion of work too.

Table 5.5: Distribution of the child labor according to paid or unpaid

S.N	Status	No. of Respondent	Percent
1	Paid	23	28.75
2	Unpaid	43	53.75
3	Not stated	14	17.50
Total		80	100

Field survey 2010

The above table shows that majority 43 (53.75%) of the respondent are unpaid, 23 (28.75%) of the respondent are paid and 14 (17.50%) were unknown about their salary.

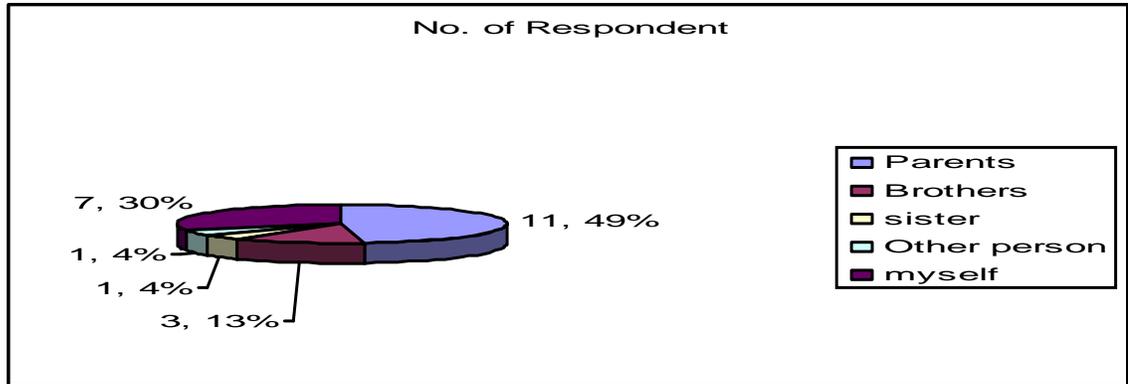
5.6: Distribution of child labor according to their payment pattern

S.N	Time	No. of respondent	Percent
1	Daily	2	8.70
2	Weekly	1	4.35
3	Monthly	8	34.78
4	After completion of work	7	30.43
5	Yearly	5	21.74
Total		23	100

Field survey 2010

Among total 80 respondents it is found that only 23 children were paid. Majority 34.78% of the respondent got the salary monthly, 30.43% of the respondent received salary after completion of work. 21.74% of the respondents were paid yearly, 8.70 % of the respondent was paid daily and 4.35% of the respondents were received weekly.

Figure 5.4: Distribution of child labor according to their earnings kept



Field survey 2010

Above figure shows that 47.83% of the respondent salary is kept by their parents, 30.43% of the respondent said that myself salary, 13.04% of the children said that they kept their brothers. 4.35% of the respondent said their salary is kept by their sisters and 4.35% of the respondent said that their salary is kept by other person.

5.3 Causes of child labor

The main cause of migration is widespread of poverty, lack of job opportunities and the better livelihood. When a family is unable to earn sufficient to survival, then a child or whole family migrate for sake of work. In such cases children migrate with their parents but sometimes they runaway themselves or their parents send them to the urban area. Also the Push and Pull factors are much important. Why the child leaves home, who brings them, why they work as child labor and much more? These questions are tried to answered here.

5.3.1 Reasons for Leaving Home

The children are pillar of the country. If they are ruined, damaged and destroyed in their early age the future of child and nation won't be bright. The situation is disastrous that the children are assigned as labors where they are both physically and mentally exploited. About the major reasons for leaving home is discussed below:

Table 5.7: Distribution of child labor by Reasons of Leaving Home

S.N.	Reasons	No. of respondent	Percent
1	Advice of friends	21	26.25
2	Insufficient food	18	22.5
3	Parent's suggestion	11	13.75

4	Dislike of village life	7	8.75
5	To study	1	1.25
6	Violence in the family	2	2.5
7	Step father/mother	12	15
8	To earn money	5	6.25
9	Others	3	3.75
Total		80	100

Field survey 2010

Above table shows that 13.75% of the respondent leave home because of their parent's suggestion and 6.25% of the respondent give reasons to earn money. 26.25% of them left home because of the advice of friends, 22.5% of the respondent left due to insufficient of food. 8.75% of the respondent left because of the dislike of village life, 1.25% of the respondent left to study, 2.5% of the respondent left of violence in the family, 15% of the respondent left because of the step father/mother and 3.75% of the respondent left because of other reasons.

5.3.2 Means of Arrival

Very few child labors entered in this sector with their own decision. Most of them are forced as labors by parents, relatives, brokers and employers as well.

Table 5.8: Distribution of child labor by means of arrival

S.N	Persons	No. of Respondent	Percent
1	With parents	13	16.25
2	With relatives	21	26.25
3	With friends	24	30
4	With broker	7	8.75
5	Self	11	13.75
6	Others	4	5
Total		80	100

Field survey 2010

Majority 24 (30%) children came with their friends, 21(26.25%) of the respondent arrived through their relatives, 11(13.75%) children came by self decision and 5% came with others this shows that the children were forced to be a labor.

5.3.3 Duration of Away from Home

Children labors are forced to join this sector. Their situation is so worst that sometime masters don't allow child to meet their parents. Table below shows the duration of away from home.

Table 5.9: Distribution of child labor by duration of away from home

S.N	Time	No. of Respondent	Percent
1	3 months ago	9	11.25
2	6 months ago	16	20
3	9 months ago	10	12.5
4	1 year ago	26	32.5
5	2years ago	14	17.5
6	More than 2years	5	6.25
Total		80	100

Field survey 2010

32.5% of the respondent told that they have been their home 1 year ago 20% said they have been their home 6 months ago and 6.25% said that they have been their home than 2 years ago. In the festivals like Dashain and Tihar most of the labors are not allowed to go to their home. Many of the respondent said that once in a year they visit their home.

Table 5.10: Distribution of child labor if punishment experienced any

S.N	Punishment	No. of Respondent	Percent
1	Scolding	21	26.25
2	Slapping	7	8.75
3	Severe beating	5	6.25
4	No food	12	15
5	Cut in salary	32	40
6	Others	3	3.75
Total		80	100

Field survey 2010

The above table shows the type of punishment faced by child labor at different time and situation .Scolding, slapping were common punishment faced by them. Majority 40% of the respondent faced cut in salary, 26.25% of the respondent faced scolding, 6.25% of the respondent faced severe beating, 15% of the respondent had to stay without food whole day, 8.75% of the respondent if any things broken cut in the salary and 3.75% of the respondent got other punishment.

5.3.4 Receptions

Recreation is much more essential for children for their mental and physical development. Playing games, watching TV and other activities are the recreational activities for today's child labor which is much important. But children involving in work are not getting full recreation what they needed.

Table 5.11: Distribution of child labor by Time for playing

Time for playing	No. of respondent	Percent
Yes	29	36.25
No	51	63.75
Total	80	100

Field survey 2010

From the table it is found that 51 or 63.75% of the respondent do not get the time for playing due to excessive work burden imposed on them. Only 36.25% of the respondent got the leisure to play. Half of them played with master's children and rest with neighbor's children.

5.3.5 Health and status

Health condition of the child workers according to CWIN report is too hazardous. They are to be given good medical treatment as they have to work continuously contrary with their age and capacity. But the situation is contrary. Due to unhygienic and unhealthy working condition, they are vulnerable from hygienic point of view. Food qualities, sufficiency of water, clothing support facility for treatment are directly related to health condition. In this section health status is discussed.

Table 5.12: Distribution of child labor on the basis of illness

Illness	No. of Respondent	Percent
Yes	53	66.25
No	27	33.75
Total	80	100

Field survey 2010

66.25% of the respondent replied that they have fallen ill during their work period and 33.75% replied that they were not ill during the working period.

Table 5.13: Distribution of child labor according to their treatment

S.N.	Treatment	No. of respondent	Percent
1	Normal treatment	39	73.58
2	Hospitalized	2	3.77
3	Natural treatment	1	1.89
4	Visit to a doctor	11	20.75
Total		53	100

Field Survey 2010

Out of 80 respondent 53 of them suffered from illness. 73.58% of the respondent reported that they had suffered from seasonal influenza and recovered from normal treatment by taking cetamol.3.77% of them reported that they were serious as one of them told that his hand was fractured and for 3 days he was hospitalized.1.89% of the respondent recovered by natural treatment and 20.75% of the respondent recovered by the visit to a doctor.

The study shows that the employer exploits the children who came from the backward economic status. It is difficult to say that their financial condition will be strong and they fulfill the wish of their parents.

5.3.6 Food and Shelter

These are the basic need of the human being. Here the child labors are not given hygienic food and regularity. They are not given even bed to sleep.

Table 5.14: Distribution of child labor according to arrangement of shelter

S.N	Arrangement of Shelter	No. of Respondent	Percent
1	With own family	1	1.25
2	Relatives	7	8.75
3	At owners house	25	31.25
4	Hotel/ restaurant/bhattis	29	36.25
5	Others	18	22.50
Total		80	100

Field survey 2010

The above table shows that 31.25% of the respondent lives at their owner's house.36.25% of the respondent live in restaurant and hotel, 1.25% of the respondent live with their own family, 8.75% of them live with their relatives and 22.50% of the respondent lives with others like friends.

Table 5.15: Distribution of child labor by sleeping means

S.N	Sleeping	Number	Percent
1	On the floor	49	61.25
2	On the bed	31	38.75
Total		80	100

Field survey 2010

The above table shows that still the masters of child labor were inhumane towards them that they didn't provide bed for them, in fact 61.25% percent of the workers who lives in owner's house and Hotel/restaurant/bhattis didn't get the bed to sleep. 38.75% percent of them get the bed to sleep.

Table 5.16: Distribution of child labor by managing their food

S.N	Management of food	Number	Percent
1	Owner	53	66.25
2	Self managed	27	33.75
Total		80	100

Field survey 2010

The above table shows that 66.25% of the child labor food was managed by owner. Some of the child worker who works at shop also get food and are paid very less or some of them didn't get the money.

5.4 Future plans of child labor

Table 5.17: Distribution of child labor by their future

S.N	Future aims	Boys		Girls		Total	
		No.	percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Driver	8	18.2	--	--	8	10
2	Army/police	11	25	6	16.67	17	21.25
3	To study	4	9.09	9	25	13	16.25
4	To continue this work	12	27.27	7	19.44	19	23.75
5	To earn money	6	13.63	12	33.33	18	22.5
6	Don't know	3	6.81	2	5.56	5	6.25
Total		44	100	36	100	80	100

Field survey 2010

The above table shows the future plans of domestic workers. The majority 23.75% wanted to continue the same work because they don't have any alternative and support from the family. 22.5% of the respondent wanted to earn money as they don't explain how they could earn the money. 6.25% of the respondents don't know that to do in the

future.10% of the respondent wanted to be a driver. In this question girls didn't response. 16.25% of the respondent wanted to continue the study and 21.25% wanted to join in Army or in the police force.

Table 5.18: Distribution of the child labor on the basis of child right knowledge

S.N	Knowledge of child rights	Boys	Girls	Total	
				No.	Percent
1	Yes	17	15	32	40.00
2	No	27	21	48	60.00
Total		44	36	80	100

Field survey 2010

During the field survey, the entire respondents were asked about the knowledge of the child rights. Above table shows that out of 80 respondent 40% were able to express some ideas about child rights while 60% could not they knew about local level organization doing work on child labor.

CHAPTER SIX

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

The study of “socio-economic condition of Nepalese child labor in the field of different restaurant: a case study of Kathmandu Metropolitan City” is based on the sample interviews of 80 children, working in restaurant line in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. The number of child interviewed consists of different caste and ethnic group who are migrated from different part of rural as well as urban area of Nepal. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation made from the study have been presented in this chapter.

6.1 Summary

The child labor is a growing problem in Nepal. Some year ago due to poverty the children were bounded to work as labor. But in today too, due to on going conflict the children are forced to child labor to be solve their own problem. Most of the children of remote areas are migrating towards cities to solve their own problem. Due to this they are trapped into vicious circle of deprivation and poverty day by day. As a result, they are deprived of basic needs and feel humiliation, exploited and most of them are found down with disease.

This dissertation under the title “socio economic study of child labor in Kathmandu Metropolitan City – a case study” was based on the survey of 80 respondents among which 44 were boys and 36 girls. In this study child working in restaurant, bhattis were included.

The objectives of the study are to find socio – economic condition, working condition, push and pull factors of being child labor. In this study both qualitative and quantitative analyses have been made. Significant and relevant literatures were reviewed. Both primary secondary datum data have been used and various research technique, interview, observation were applied to collect the required data for the study.

The study is basically descriptive and explanatory.

The major findings of the study is summarized as follow

-) 80 numbers of respondents in which 44 are boys and 36 girls are studied and 27.5% of the respondents are from 6 to 10 of age group, 41.25% from 11 to 13 age group and 31.25% from 14 to 16 of age group.
-) In this study sampled child labors are found coming from different development region.
-) Diversity of caste/ethnic composition is observed. They are Bramhins, Newar, Chhetri, Gurung, Tharu and others. The highest 21.25% from Chhetri community.
-) Out of the total child labor selected for the study, 30% are fatherless, 28.75% are motherless, 16.25% do not have both father and mother and 25% have both the parents.
-) Parent of most of the child labors having main occupation as farming is 51.25% which is followed by manual labor 12.5%, hotel and restaurant labor 8.75%, domestic labors 11.25%, road business 5%, service 3.75%, others 7.5%.
-) Out of the total respondents, 41.25% of the respondent's parents are in debt.
-) Out of the total children sampled, 61 (74.67%) of the respondent are literate and 19 (25.33%) of them are illiterate. Ironically among total literate, 28 (45.90%) are in primary level, 21 (34.43%) are in lower secondary level and 12 (19.67%) are in secondary level.
-) Out of illiterate children, they are deprived of study is due to poverty 9 (47.37%) which is the main reason and others are due to work burden, not interested on study and masters do not allow to study.
-) Out of the total child labor going to school 26 (42.62%) is supported by masters, 21 (34.43%) supported by their parents and 22.95% by others.
-) 45 (56.25%) of the total respondents don't get free time for the study and 35 (43.75%) get free time for the study.

-) Out of the total respondent, 11 (13.75%) are engaged in cooking, 15 (18.75%) on cleaning, 20 (25%) on washing dishes, 7 (8.75%) on washing clothes, 19 (23.75%) on serving and 8 (10%) on the others.
-) 68 (85%) of the respondents are in full time job and 12 (15%) of the respondents are working as part time.
-) The study explores that 36 (45%) of the total respondent are between 9 to 12 years of age, 32 (40%) are between 12 to 15 years of age and 12 (15%) are between the age of 6 to 9.
-) The study explores that 41 (51.25%) of the total respondents have worked before and 39 (48.75%) of them have not worked before.
-) It is found that 38 (47.5%) of the total respondent work between 10 to 12 hours, 21 (26.25%) of the respondent work between 7 to 9 hours, 12 (15%) of the respondent work between 4 to 6 hours and 9 (11.25%) of the respondent work 13 and above hours. It shows that violation of International law of child labor.
-) A large percent of children 56 (70%) get punishment from their owner and 24 (30%) have not faced any punishment till the time surveyed.
-) Among 23 (28.75%) paid child labor, 2 (8.70%) are paid daily, 1 (4.35%) is paid weekly, 8 (34.78%) are paid monthly, 7 (30.43%) are paid after completion of the work and 5 (21.74%) are paid yearly.
-) Among the 23 (38.75%) paid child labor, 11 (47.83%) said that their earnings are kept by their parents, 3 (13.04%) said it is kept by their brothers, 1 (4.35%) kept by sister, 7 (30.43%) received self and 1 (4.43%) kept by other person.
-) It is found that main reasons for leaving home according to friends advice is 21 (26.25%) which is closely followed by due to insufficient food is 18 (22.5%), due to step father/mother is 12 (15%), according to parents suggestion is 11 (13.75%), due to dislike of village life is 7 (8.75%), to earn money is 5 (6.25%), due to violence in the family is 2 (2.5%) and to study 1 (1.25%).

-) 21 (26.25%) of the child labors came with relatives, 13 (16.25%) came with parents, 24 (30%) with friends, 7 (8.75%) with brokers, 11 (13.75%) came self and 4 (5%) came with others to work.
-) Among the total respondents 26 (32.5%) were away from home for one year, 14 (17.5%) were away for 2 years and 16 (20%) were away for 6 months ago 9 (11.25%) were away for 3 month ago and 10 (12.5%) were away for nine month ago.
-) Scolding, Slapping, Sever beating, No food, cut in salary if any thing broken are the common punishment face by child labor. 21 (26.25%) of the total child labor face scolding, 7 (8.75%) faced slapping, 5 (6.25%) faced sever beating, 12 (15%) no food, 32 (40%) faced cut in salary and 3 (3.75%) faced other types punishment.
-) 29 (36.25%) of the respondent get the time for recreation and 51 (63.75%) do not get time for recreation.
-) 18 (62.07%) of the child labor has an access to TV and 11 (37.93%) do not have access to TV.
-) It is found from the study that 1 (1.25%) of the child labor lives with their family, 7 (8.75%) with their relatives, 25 (31.25%) at owners house, 29 (36.25%) in the hotel/ restaurant/bhattis (bars).
-) It is also found the study that clothes were managed by owners. According to respondent the old clothes were by the owner's children or relatives of owner's were given to them.

6.2 Conclusion

Child labor is not only emerging problem but it has taken a speed in its own development. Nowadays labor is due to extreme poverty and ongoing conflict in order to escape from the forced recruitment of. Due to this reason these children are forced to work under other people and deprived of the basic thing like education. Present study

shows child labor is working under hazardous and exploitative condition as well as unhealthy environment.

Children have to do all kinds of works like cleaning, cooking, washing dishes and many others there was no any time limit of their work as they get the facility of accommodation. The salary is not fixed. They get the money as their BOSS wished.

The child labor is the worst form of labor. It reflects not only the poor condition but illiteracy, lack of employment opportunity and affect of ongoing conflict. There are several legal grounds of the child labor but the enforcement as well as punishment is lacking.

Today's need is to protect working children from exploitation, abuses, illiteracy, ignorance and any other hazardous condition to develop their physical mental, social and moral development.

6.3 Recommendation

According to the findings of the study and on the basis of opinion expressed by respondents the following recommendations are drawn in order to improve the situation of child labor and to solve the problems.

- * Leading cause behind the child labor is the poverty. So, the appropriate planning, policies and programs should be introduced by the government to eradicate poverty and improve the situation of child labor.
- * Education plays a key role for the prevention and control of the problem of child labor. Majority of children of our society has been deprived of their right to education. Those who happen to be on school are also dropped out or pulled out due to various social, cultural and economic reasons. Education is process which enable people to find a broader horizon for life. Education is essential in order to be liberated from all sorts of exploitation. Education is the process which will lead the children into safer and peaceful atmosphere. Thus; the children should be encouraged to enroll in schools while in the school outreach programs should be organized by responsible concerned agencies.

- * Awareness programs should also be organized for the children by the government, employers, community and policy maker. A positive attitude should be build towards the child laborers.
- * The concern institution should be well organized and must be devoted towards the welfare, support and care of child labor.
- * Children are working Sin a very nominal wage rate for a long time. So, the provision of job security, adequate wages etc. should be ensured.
- * Governmental and non-governmental and other concerned authorities should provide vocational training in order to develop their skills to the child labors, so they can live a life with respect.
- * The children's act should not be limited to papers only. The government should implement them properly. To further strengthen and expand the protective laws regulating child labor, there must be increased collaborations between governmental, local and other authorities.
- * Finally, the child laborers need support everywhere. The basic rights and their human rights should be protected.
- * These analysis gives idea, knowledge for formulation for local policy however it is not sufficient for the formulation of national policy for child labor. There is lack of comprehensive and integrated information on the child labors in Nepal. It is necessary to have intense qualitative and quantitative research to formulate an effective strategy and programs to deal with it.

Annex I
The dissertation of child labor in restaurants
Questionnaire

S. N.	Questions	
a.	Name of the respondent
b.	Sub-ward/tole
c.	Ward no.
d.	Date of interview
e.	Sex/Gender
f.	Age

A. Family status

1. Is your family alive?	Dead.....	1
	Alive.....	2
	Deserted.....	3
	Don't know.....	4
2. Is your mother alive?	Dead	1
	Alive	2
	Eloped	3

	Don't know	4
3 Which is your birth sibling in your family? (By gender)	First	1
	Second	2
	Third	3
	Others (specify)	4
	
4. If alive?	Living together	1
	Living separate	2
5. If dead or deserted?	Step father	1
	Step mother	2
6. How many members in the family are living together?	Male	1
	Female.....	2
7. Parents occupation	Agriculture	1
	Porter	2
	Domestic	3
	Unemployed	4
	Others (specify)	5
	
8. What is the primary source of income of your family?	Farming	1
	Service	2
	Business	3
	Manual labor	4
	Hotel / restaurant labor	5
	Domestic work	6
	Other (specify)	7
	

9 If your family is engaged in farming how much land does your family own?	
10. For how many months/ year does the income from farming support your family?	No production	1
	Less than 6 months	2
	6-9 months	3
	9-12 months	4
	1 year and above	5
11. If it is not sufficient how does your family manage to survive?	From loan	1
	From over time	2
	From guest trips	3
	Other (specify)	4
	
12. Are your parents in debt?	Yes	1
	No	2
	Don't know	3
	Literate	1
	Illiterate	2
13. School	School going	1
	Dropped out	2
	Never been to school	3
14. If school going, who support you?	Parents	1
	Self	2
	Master	3
	Others (specify)	4
	
15. If not attending, why?	Poverty	1

	Work burden	2
	Not interested	3
	Master's do not allow	4
	No response	5
16. Do you get free time to study	Yes	1
	No	2
17. Do you want to continue/join the school	Yes	1
	No	2

C. Push and Pull Factor

18. Why did you leave your home	Advice of friends	1
	Insufficient food	2
	Parents suggestion	3
	Dislike of village life	4
	To study	5
	Violence in the family	6
	Step father/mother	7
	To earn money	8
	Other (specify)	9
	
19. When did you leave your home	3 months ago	1
	6 months ago	2
	9 months ago	3
	1 years ago	4
	2 years ago	5
	Other (specify)	6
	
20. With whom did you come here?	With parents	1
	With relatives	2

	With friends	3
	With broker	4
	Self	5
	Other (specify)	6
	
21. From what age did you start working	
22. How long have you been working?	
23. Did you work else where before?	Yes	1
	No	2
24. If yes, how many places?	1 place	1
	2 places	2
	More places	3
25. Why did you leave your previous job?	Rude employer	1
	No chance to study	2
	Low salary	3
	Too much work	4

D. Working condition

26. What type of work do you have to do here?	Cooking	1
	Cleaning	2
	Washing dishes	3
	Washing clothes	4
	Serving	5
	All above	6
	Other (specify)	7
	
27. Working status	Part time	1
	Full time	2
28. How many hours do you work?	4-6 hours	1

7-9 hours	2
10- 12 hours	3
13 and above	4

E. Working situation

29. Are you happy with your job?	Happy	1
	Unhappy	2
	Don't know	3
	Other (specify)	4
	

30. What would you like to do in future?	To study in future	1
	To continue this job	2
	To earn more money	3
	Don't know	4
	Other (specify)	5
	

31. Have you experienced any punishment?	Yes	1
	No	2

32. If yes, what are they?	Scolding	1
	Slapping	2
	Severe beating	3
	No food	4
	Cut in salary	5
	Other (specify)	6
	

F. Earnings

33. Wage	Paid	1
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	Unpaid	2
34. How does amount is paid?	Self	1
	Parents	2
	Others (specify)	3
	
35. At what intervals you are paid?	Daily	1
	Weekly	2
	Monthly	3
	After completion	
	of work	4
	Yearly	5
36. Who receives your earnings?	Parents	1
	Brother	2
	Sister	3
	Self	4
	Other person	5
	Other (specify)	6
	
37. Do you have to support your family?	Yes	1
	No	2
38. Whether the earning is sufficient?	Yes	1
	No	2
39. Do you work on wage basis/monthly basis?	Wage basis	1
	Monthly basis	2
a) If wage basis, how much do you earn in a month?	Nrs.	
b) If monthly basis, what is your salary?	Nrs.....	

48. Where do you sleep?	On the floor	1
	On the bed	2
49. Do you use mattress and blankets?	Yes	1
	No	2
50. How do you manage food?	House owner	1
	Self managed	2
51. Who provide you clothing?	Master	1
	Self	2
	Other (specify)	3
	
52. How many times do you eat in a day?	One	1
	Two	2
	More than two	3

I. Future Life and Attitude

53. Do you know about any organization of children?
54. Do you think they are working for the welfare of children?
55. What is your future aims?
56. Do you have any suggestion of the betterment of your life?

Annex II

Name of restaurants

Pardeshi restaurants and bar	Kalanki
Kananki bhyu restaurants and khaja ghar	Kalanki
Namaste restaurants and bar	Kalanki
Muskan restaurant and bar	Kalanki
Bhetghat restaurant and bar	Kalanki
Usha restaurant	Kalanki
Sapana restaurant and khaja ghar	Kalanki
New Dhading restaurant and guest house	Kalanki
Thapa restaurant	Balaju
Live shower dance restaurant	Balaju
Godawari bhojanalay	Balaju
Phulchoki dance restaurant	Bus-park
Kaligandaki rodhi ghar	Bus-park
New dhawalagiree dohori sanjh	Bus-park
Manakamana dohori sanjh	Bus-park
Shanty dohori sanjh	Bus-park
Thakali bhanchha ghar and restaurant	Maharajgunj
Santosh mithai pasal	Maharajgunj
Addiction dance restaurant and bar	Maharajgunj
Koshi restaurant	Maharajgunj

Nikita restaurant	Maharajgunj
Puja sweets and chat house	Chabahil
Tifin home	Chabahil
Karki fast food and restaurant	Chabahil
Chadani restaurant	Chabahil
Sagarmatha restaurant	Chabahil
Sahuliyat restaurant	Chabahil

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