

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Situation of child in Nepal is similar to other developing countries. This dissertation is designed to examine the ‘Situation of child labour in Nepal’, a case study of Birendra Nagar municipality of Surkhet district, Nepal. The focus of the study is accorded to examine the hidden facts and realities of the condition of child labourers, nature and extent of child labour in the study area, to analyze the root causes of the problem, socio-economic characteristic’s and investigate health related conditions and environment according their working place and situation. This study is based on primary data and secondary data collected in the study area.

According to Oxford dictionary, The word “children” refer to newly born boy or girl, and labour means bodily or mental work. Thus the meaning of child labour suggests “bodily or mental work done by a child”.

In the context of child labour, different international laws have set varying age limits for the definition. However, the minimum age convention (ILO, 1973) has defined “Children those who are a below the general limit of 15 years or is special circumstances 14 years.”

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

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

According to the labour Act, 1992, a child is a person who has not attained of 14, while a “minor” is a person between the age of 14 to 18 . The Act ensures the right interest, facilities and safety of worker and employees working in enterprises in various sector of the economy. The Act also protected the right and interest of children and also allow for their physical, mental and intellectual development. Under the acts a ‘child’ is defined as a person below the age of 16.

South Asia is a home for over 50 percent of the world child’s labour population. There are about 130 million children in this region working in extremely difficult situation (CWIN, 1993). This indicates that the magnitude of childlabour is high in south Asian countries. This can be attributed to the demographic structures, high poverty levels weak, education systems and entrenched social attitudes. The increasing cost of education and more job opportunity in cheap labour industries seem to have contributed to higher incidence of child problem in these countries (ILO, 1998).

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

In Nepal, child population at age 10-14 years being economically active was reported as 29 percent, while those engaged in the household chores

constituted 9 percent (CBS 2002). Living standard survey 2003/04 identified about 21 percent of the children aged 5-14 years attending school and working, another 11 percent as working only and about 13 percent as neither schooling nor working. The incidence of child labour by combining schooling and working and working only was estimated to be 32 percent. Even the child identified as idle or inactive can be considered as child laborers because of their absence in the formal schooling. Higher their age becomes lesser the chance of captivity them for formal schooling on the contrary, the already were or likely to participate in the labour force. The proportion of 'inactive' children is likely to be higher during the first half of the childhood ge (5-9 years). The children of 10-14 years are progressively in the category of working only children (CBS 2004).

Every year hundreds of children have their home to migrate urban areas due to curiosity and poor economic conditions at home so they work as hotel/restaurants boys or girls, carpet industry, construction, stone quarries, brick kilns and soon. The extent of exploitation of childlabour is very high every where. The hotel and restaurant employed children have no alternatives job and they stay period the owner's wishes. Children have to work early morning and late right. They do not get holiday and denied a lot exploited their owners. This study has found that condition of childlabour socio-economic and Health conditions of the child labours in Hotel, restaurants and teashop of Birendra Nagar municipality of Surkhet, district.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Most of the developing countries in the world to days have faced child labour is serious and widespread problem especially in south Asia and Africa and the situation is not different in Nepal. Many children are being pushed into the labour market as a part of family survival strategy. Children are found to be working as an integral part of the family farming work force in the agriculture economy of Nepal.

They are engaged as labour either in formal or informal sectors. Informal sectors mainly include agriculture (agriculture related activities, tea states etc.) services (hotels, restaurants, child prostitutes, domestic servant, porters and bonded workers, etc.) and trade. In major cities, there is also a large number of street children who work mainly as rag pickers.

The exploitative practice of child labour has come to be recognized as a major socio- economic problem, which retards the family status due to rapid population growth, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and underemployment, poverty health, natural disaster, sluggish economic growth and agrarian economy.

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

The total number of working children aged 5-14 years was 6.23 million in Nepal in 1996 (K.C., et al., 1997). Out of this 41.7 percent (2.6million) were working regularly, 36.7 percent attending schools and 15 percent doing nothing (idle). Another 15 percent formed non-economic work only.

According to a nationally representative sample survey, conducted by CDPS, T.U. in 1996, some 42 percent of children aged 5-14 years were found working regularly, while roughly half of that were economically active. The bulk of economically active children receive no pay for their work. These children live in rural areas for economic reasons. Of working children, 55 percent are girls and are paid less than boys out of the children in the 5-14 years age group, 70 percent are girls and 39 percent do not attend school.

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

As Nepal is the state party to the convention on the rights of the child (CRC), the promotion and protection of the rights of child is one of the basis obligation of the HMG/Nepal. The rights of children in Nepal are future protected under the children's Act 1992 and child labour (prevention and Regularization) Act, 2000. HMG/Nepal has ratified the ILO convention No. 182 on 13 September, 2009. Despite the government story political commitments, achievements made in area related to children have very poor due to lack of enforcement of existing laws and regulations and very poor implementation (CWIN, 2002).

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

Children are found to engage in almost all the sectors of employment. Thus, child labour has not been the problem of an individual or a family only, but it has been the problem of society.

In this context, the basic issues related to child labours are emerged, which are as follows:

- ) What is the socio-economic condition of child labourers?
- ) What is the present working and health conditions of child labourers?
- ) What is the root cause of child labourers?

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

The overall objective of the study is to elicit the hidden facts and realities of the child labourers employed in hotels and restaurants/teashop of Birendra Nagar municipality, Surkhet district using purposive sampling to provide overall qualitative as well as quantitative information related to the Hotel/Restaurants child labourers. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- ) To asses the socio-economic (cast/ethnic, religion, family income, landholding situation) condition of child laborers.
- ) To examine the present working and health conditions of child labourers and
- ) To identify the root causes of child labourers.

### **1.4 Limitations of the Study**

Following are the major limitations of the study.

- ) This study is based on the primary data collected in BirendraNagar municipality of Surkhet, district. so, it's results may not representation for the whole country.
- ) This study is based on the child labourers under 18 years of age in Hotel and Restaurant of Birendra Nagar municipality, using purposive sampling.
- ) This study present only the child labourers employed in small hotels , restaurants and Teashop; so it does not cover child labourers in big Hotel like five star.

) This study being a limited part of academic activities is to both time and financial constraints.

## **1.5 Significant of the Study**

We know that Nepal is developing, agriculture and poor country among the world. Several studies have been conducted on child labour in various sectors, but there are very few studies on child labour in Hotel Restaurant and Teashop. Therefore, this study will be significant in different ways such as to search the remedies of problem facing in this field and policy makers of NGO/INGO/GOs and civil society. It will also help to the national and international organization that interested to know about this field. Therefore, this study is typical in present situation moreover this study is except to provide accurate information on child labour, which might be helpful those who are interested to conduct in this field in future.

## **1.6 Operational Definition**

In this study 'child' is defined in terms of age, the ILO convention 182 defined the child on article 2 as the term 'child' shall apply to all persons under the age 18 (ILO,1999). According to the UN convention on the Right of the child below the age of 18 years is defined as a child unless under the law applicable to the child (Article I, UN, 1989) -Nepal Government children's Act, 1992 has increased the age of children from 16 to 18 according with its commitment to the CRC and ILO convention No.182. some terms used in this study are defined as follows:

**Child Labours:** In this study, the term child labour refers the children below the age of eighteen who are working in hotels/restaurant and teashops as labourers.

**Hotel:** This study has used the followed the definition about According to the oxford Dictionary, hotels means a building where people stay, usually for a short time, paying for their rooms and meals.

**Restaurants:** A Place where the people can buy and eat a meal.

**Teashops:** A small café in which tea, coffee, cakes, sandwiches and sweets are served.

## **1.7 Organization of the Study**

The whole study has been presented in six chapters. This introductory chapter includes statement of the problem, objectives and operational definition of Hotel, Restaurant and Teashop child labourers as well as important and limitation of the study. The **second chapter** deals with the review of the relevant literature. The **third chapter** contains the methodology used in this study. In the **fourth chapter** background characteristics of Hotel/Restaurant and Teashop child labourers and their families is presented dealing with demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The **chapter five** analyze the working condition environment of Hotel/Restaurant and Teashop child labourers their health status, food arrangements etc. Finally, **chapter six** summarizes the major findings and provides the conclusion and recommendations.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this chapter an attempt is made to review the related literature and to present a conceptual framework on child labour.

#### **2.1 Child Labour**

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

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

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

The phenomenon of child labour, which is a consequence of the exploitative systems operating a the national and international levels not only closes the future of millions of children in the third world countries, but it also drastically restricts the development prospects of these countries. The existence of child labour is a threat over the world development and to the solidarity and

peace in the world. Eradication of child labour from the world is, therefore a goal that must be achieved at the earliest (Hirway et. al, 1991).

The institute of labour services, the Philippines (1994) refers to “child labor” as the participation of children (below) 15 years of age) in economically gainful activities, whether they are directly remunerated or paid as part of the family unit. It includes works on family enterprises (in agriculture, services or industry), debt peonage employment and self-employment. Doing household chores for one’s own household or family or mendicancy is not considered child labour (ILS, 1994).

Child labour has emerged as a major social problem in much of the third world countries where rapid increase in population, economic stagnation, structural adjustment policy implication. drought, war and disease have decreased the ability of families to earn a decent living. As a part of family survival strategy used to cope with financial pressures, more children are being pushed into the labour market, in term of the size of the population involved, child about is probably this issue that involves the largest number of children world wide (ILO,1995).

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

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

Child labour is a political as well as a social problem. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country. The adoption of new laws and policies only cannot present the child labour problem unless society as a whole is mobilized in this direction. Hence, social mobilization is an important device for building awareness and bringing about positive change child labours, parents, students, teacher, trade unionists, employers, social workers and people of all walks of life should be influence and mobilized for the prevention and protection of working children in society. There is an increasing awareness in society about the exploitation of working children and cases of exploitation are being exposed. However, the government mechanism to regulate the prevention of child labour exploitation is not efficient (CWIN, 2003).

Children who engaged in labor are harmful to their health, but children who work in the mining sector as a labor are at particular risk. In surface and underground mines, these children indeed work long hours, carry heavy loads inhale harmful dusts work in water of child labor in mining sector is deep-rooted poverty where most of children are from indigenous background, ethnic minorities and from socially discriminated and deprived groups. In Nepal, it is estimated that 10000 children work in stone gharries and sand mines. In this sector more boys are engaged than of girls but girls child workers are more vulnerable and easily exploitable. (A Rapid Assessment, ILO, 2005).

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

## 2.2 Child Labour in Nepal

Children's activities of domestic nature referred to activities like care of sibling, kitchen chores, collection of firewood and fodder, cattle grazing, farm works and other for which they are not directly paid, but they worked to assist their parents. For analytical purposes, collection of firewood and fodder, cattle grazing, farm work, and others belonged to household economic activities, whereas care for siblings and kitchen works belonged to non-economic activities. A sizeable number of children were involved in both economic and non-economic activities.

Nepal has adopted the Labors Act 1991 and Childs Act ,1992 and has declared that employing children under the age of 14 is illegal . In Nepal child labors exploitation existed in various forms, children are around of the home on the street , in crafts and trading , in plantations found almost every where under varying forms ad terms of employment (ILO,1996).

However, child labor exists every where in Nepal. No sector of labors is completely free of child labor exploitation (CWIN,1998). Inadequacy, poverty, hunger and lack of them compel them to engage in prostitution or in crime. In rural area they are engaged in agriculture and in urban area children are engaged in hotel, restaurant, brick kilns factories, construction, rag picking and garment factories. They are also included sexual abused, children shoe shine and parking boys children in domestic service and self employed boys and girls (cited from Bohora, 2005).

Altogether 59 types of children's economic activities outside the name as paid activities were recorded. These were grouped under 6 main types of activities. They were:

Agricultural workers: agricultural labour, livestock keeping, poultry farming, cattle grazing and ploughing, managers and workers in garden and nursery;

Sales workers; workers in whole sale of retail shops, mobile traders, newspaper sellers and related workers;

Service workers: Cook and waiter in hotels and restaurants and relate works and watchman, production workers:- workers in rice mills, knitting and carpet weaving, batchers, carving and painting and related workers;

Construction, Transportation and communication workers: Carpentry, transportation workers, construction labour and related workers.

General technical workers:- plumber workers, Jewelry workers

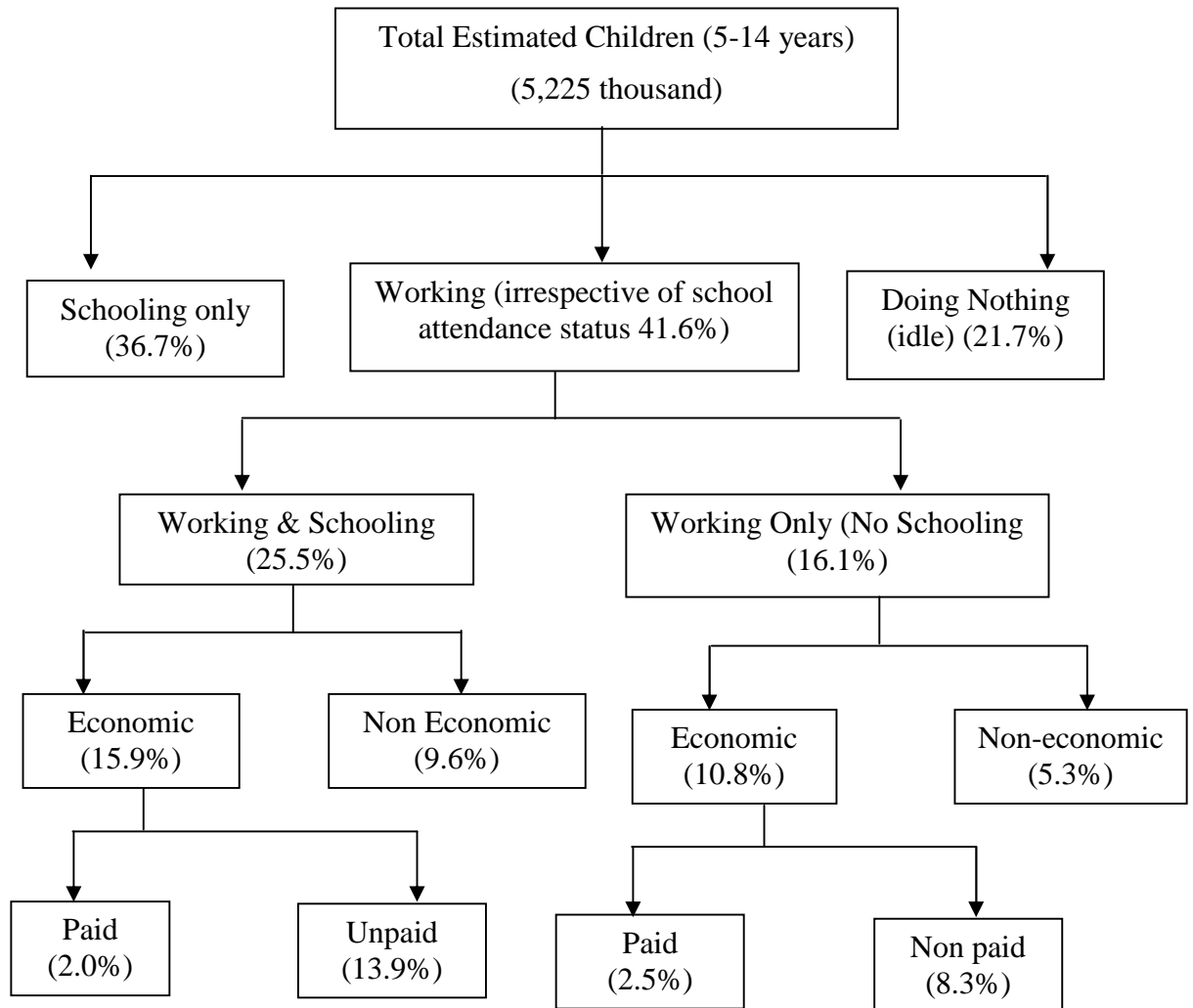
Two major activities of children prevailed: work and current school attendance status (fig, 1). The total number of children are divided into working and nonworking irrespective of school attendance. Subsequently, non-working children are grouped into two. Current school attendance is the sum of the number of children involved in economic and non-economic activities.

In general, economic activities of children involved all types of activities of an economic nature except housekeeping in parents/guardians' home.. house keeping activities of children were classified as non-economic activities. In particular, the total number of economic activities is equal to the number of children involved in paid and unpaid activities paid activities of the children refer to activities for which they are paid either in cash or kind, but the work may be either regular or seasonal. In contrast unpaid activities of children are those activities in which they are not directly paid in any form. This basically refers to activities of the children in household forms and other household enterprises.

Children's activities are examined with references to various household as well as individual characteristics. The household characteristics involved in the analysis are current place of residence, ecological zone, development region, educational level of household head, principle occupation of household head, family-size, principal occupation of household head and size of

household land holding. Similarly, the individual characteristics of the child involved in the analysis are age, sex and their current school attendance status.

**Figure 1: Summary of the Analytical Scheme**



UNICEF (1997-b) revealed that many families in the development world are often in dire need of the income support that their children can provide. On the other hand, children in the industrialized countries are often working for pocket money.

Poverty which is itself the product of underdevelopment, is the major factor. But poverty is not the only cause culturally derived attitudes and values help to sustain child labour.

### 2.3 Causes and Consequences of Child Labour

Child labour had many causes had it is closely linked with a range of social, cultural and economic factors, poverty and under or unemployment

being the decisive factors rather than family member to under take other forms of wage employment. The child labour is an outcome of socio-economic system prevailing in Nepal. Economic dependence and poverty of the children under privileged sections of the society force young children to join labour market at tender age.

The main causes of child labour is poverty and lack of awareness and it is also that, the causes of child labour are similar throughout south Asia. According to the available literature, the large number of people living incidence of child labour in this region. The main factors behind widespread use of child labour are such as poverty, illiteracy and unbalance development of the country and weak enforcement of laws relating to child labour. These factors pushed children into labour market.

Child labour is not accidental. The market demand for child labour determines children's employment at various enterprises and industries. Children are employed because they are docile, obedient and hired at cheaper rates than adults and dispersed easily if labour demands fluctuate. They involve long term investment of the part of industry in terms of insurance and social security or other benefits (UNICEF/EAPRO, 1994).

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

Major caused of child labour in Nepal are identified as object poverty and financial unemployment, family disruption, lack of alternatives, inadequate education system, poverty, discrimination of gender and caste/ethnicity, dysfunctional families, parent illiteracy, unawareness towards children's education, unbalance development of the country and weak enforcement of laws relating to child labour. So these factors push children into labour market (CWIN, 2001).

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

Rural to urban migration can be considered a primary causing factor for the rising number of working children in hotels/restaurants. Helpless migrant children are the major sources of labour. The mobile population increased dramatically and the need for Restaurants along highways to serve travels was realized. From the outset these establishments took advantage of employment deprived children in various sectors of work (Concern Nepal, 2003).

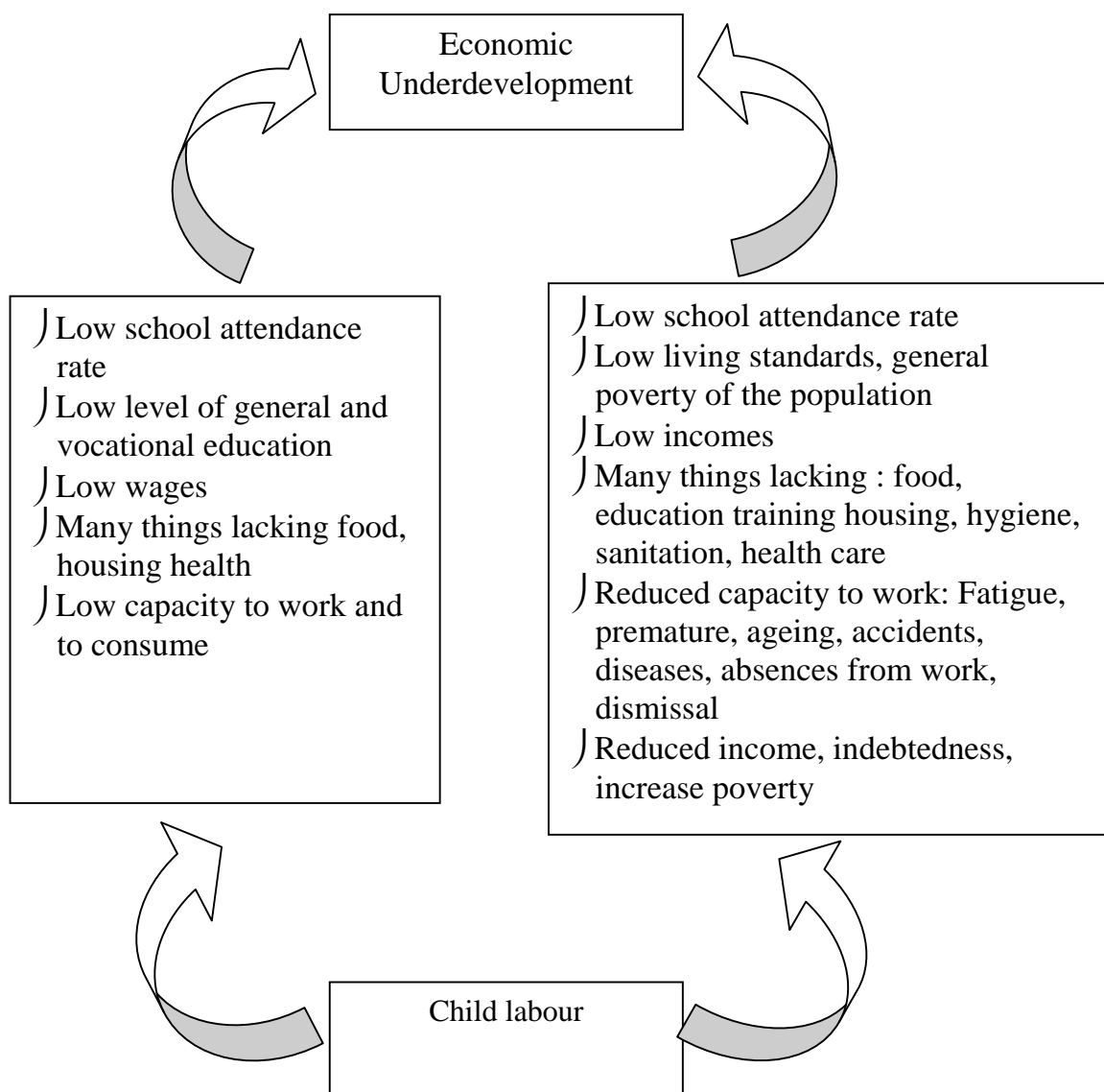
Child labour can be considered as one of the phenomena caused by underdevelopment and poverty, and it is not the problem but a symptom of the problem of poverty and inequality (Poudel, 2004).

The extreme poverty, landlessness and parental force are the root cause of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers (Gautam, 2007).

Child labour can be considered as one of the phenomena caused by underdevelopment and poverty, and it is not the problem but a symptom of the problem of poverty and inequality. It takes the form of a succession of situations and events which are interrelated through a type of vicious circle. This circle represents perception of child labour as destiny from which it is impossible to escape. A vicious circle of under development and child labour is given below:



**Figure 2: Vicious Circle of Underdevelopment and Child Labour**



Source: ILO, 1994.

## 2.4 Education and Child Labour

The study conducted by Suwal et al; (1997) revealed that, for Nepal, about 68 percent children aged 5-14 is literate, 75 percent males and 60 percent are females. About 81 percent of total children are reported to have completed 0-5 grade of education and only 17.2 percent completed 6-9 grade of education. A very small proportion (0.5%) of children is reported to have completed 10 and above grade of education.

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

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

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

As a consequence of the vicious cycle of poverty these children are out of school and forced to go to the labour market, which could have been prevented through a proper education. Therefore, it is desirable to have the provision of compulsory education. Therefore, it is desirable to have the provision of compulsory education up to the secondary level. A secondary factor affecting children's schooling is the unequal distribution of schools. Most of the poor people in Nepal live in remote rural areas where a child has to walk a long distance to reach school. Besides schooling parents also desire some help from their children in household activities in the morning and

evening time. When it takes much time to reach school parents think it is futile to send their children to school because of the conflicting time between schooling hours and household works. Instead, they send their children to cities or urban centers for both education and work and they end up for working for masters.

## **2.5 Child Labour and International Commitments**

Child remains one of the most neglected human right issues of our time, although various international and regional organizations are engaged in the study of child labour (Fyfe, 1993). The UN General Assembly proclaimed the year 1979 as the "International year of the child". It is almost universally recognized that children are not simply small adults, and that they deserve special consideration and treatment in a harsh world.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) affirms the right of children to education self-expression and freedom from exploitative work. Children are not little adults their fundamental right is to childhood itself.

In 1959 United Nations General Assembly adopted the declaration of the rights of child specified that "the child shall not be admitted to employment before an appropriate minimum age and he shall in no case, be caused or permitted to education, or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development" (United General Assembly, 1959).

Recognizing that children need special care and protection because of their vulnerability, the UN General Assembly adopted the convention on the rights of the Child on 20 November, 1989. This convention was ratified by Nepal on 14 September, 1990. (Convention on the Rights of the child 20 November, 1989).

As a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), Nepal has signed the Colombo Resolution. In accordance with this resolution His Majesty's Government of Nepal obliged the basic education

access to and enrolment in primary education for at least 80 percent of boys and 75 percent of girls and completion of primary education by at least 50 percent of girls as well as boys by 1995 and elimination the worse forms of child labour. (Colombo Resolution on Children, 18 September, 1992).

ILO instruments generally deal with those sorts of labour, which is considered unacceptable for young persons 'below a particular age'. Statistics refer to children as being below 15 years old, but some forms of work performed by children of less than this age have considered un acceptable under certain condition and within specified limits. There is a minimum age under which children; as a general rule, should not be allowed to work in any economic activity.

ILO is the major UN organization that work for the child labour at the global level. The first priority of the ILO is the promotion of social justice including human rights and the implementation of international labour standard. Indeed the abolition of child labour was one of the guiding principles of the ILO's constitution in 1919, and it remains one of the chief goals. The ILO convention have had a significant influence nationally and internationally, and most have been incorporated in national legislation. But as so happen, the gap between principle and practice can became a chasm. Million of children currently fall victim to this failure to implement minimum age legislation and provide universal schooling.

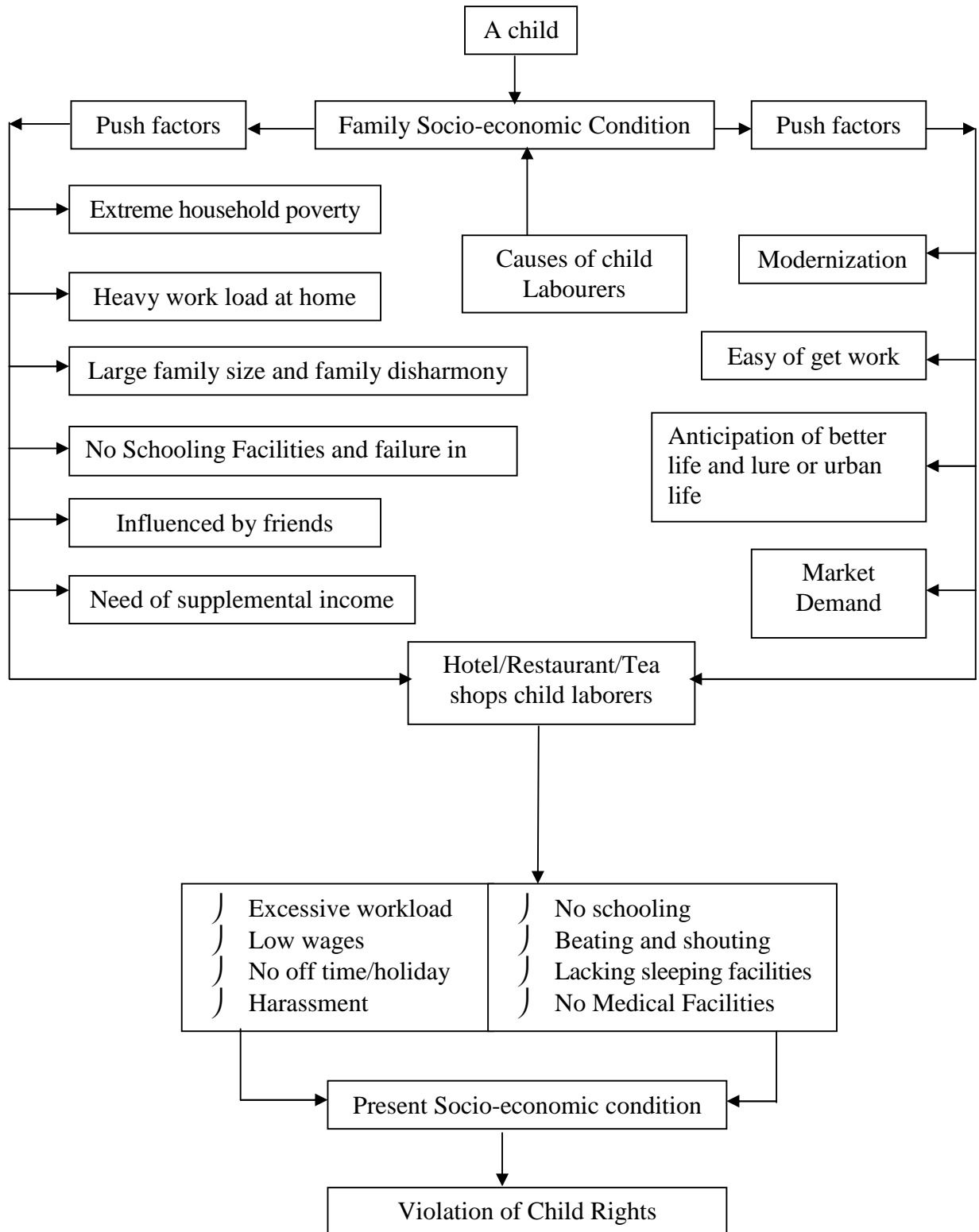
The ILO is policy on child labour has been deprived from the two interrelated but distinct objectives (Be quele, 1986). First, the effective and complete abolition of child labour will be attained through legal and socio-economic measures. The second policy objectives is the protection of children at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

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

## **2.6 Conceptual Framework or Study**

The literature reviewed on the related issue provides the basis of study. The present study is conceptualized with two phases of children's survival the first phase is socio-economic condition of children and the second is employment in Hotel/ Restaurants/ Tea shops as labourers. There are related push and pull factors while living at Hotel/Restaurants and Teashop. The conceptual frame work of this study can be summarized as:

**Figure 3: Conceptual Framework of Study**



*Sources: Board on Literature Review*

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter deals with the techniques which are applied for this study. It describes research design, selection of the study, and general introduction of the study area, and sources of the data, sample size, tools of data collection (interview, observation and case studies) and method of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study is based on both exploratory and descriptive research design. It is exploratory because attempts had been made to investigate the minimum acquaintance about Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers as well as to explore the hidden facts and realities. On the other hand, descriptive research design is made to describe the socio-economic condition and major problems associated with them, which enables to present a clear picture of the phenomenon under investigation.

#### **3.2 Selection of the Study Area**

This study is based on child labourers in hotel/restaurant and teashop of Birendranagar municipality areas. It is located in the mid-western development region. This study is conducted in ward number 6, 7, 9 and 11 of Birendranagar municipality of Surkhet district, the headquarter development region of Nepal. According to the Census 2001, the total population of Birendranagar municipality is 31,381. Among them 15,890 are males and 15,491 are females. The population of Birendranagar municipality is made of heterogeneous caste and ethnic group and they are involved in many sector for their livelihood. Birendranagar is a fast growing urban centre where many children are working in hotel and restaurant and teashop.

It is 650 kilometer far from Kathmandu. Surkhet extend between 28°22' to 28°58' east longitudes and 80°59' to 82°2' North latitude. The roads are black topped. There are two degree collages and six + 2 collage running in the study

area. District hospital is also situated and regional hospital is established. The famous Bulbultal and Deuti Bajai temple is also nearly the municipality. Child labourers are to different caste, ethnicity, culture and tradition. that mostly migrate from rural areas because of poverty, influence by friends. Lure of urban life as well as due to the going conflict situation.

### 3.3 Nature and Source of Data

This study is based on both primary and secondary data. The data needed or this study has been derived mainly from primary sources during the field survey with the help of schedule questionnaire. This is the main component of the study. And the secondary data are obtained from different sources. The main sources of secondary data are : books, journals, research reports, magazines, report of Nagarpalika data and other sources.

### 3.4 Sample Size

The data are generated by using non-probabilistic sampling technique. Out of the total child labourers employed in hotels and restaurants of Birendranagar municipality, only 110 samples of child workers were selected purposively. This is the method which helps to minimize the cost and time of field work and also can ensure proper representation of a universe.

The following number of samples were taken from different wards.

**Table 1: Distribution of Sample Size**

S.N.	Ward No.	No. of Hotel/Restaurant and Teashop visited sample	No. of child workers	N. of child workers interview for case study
1	6	22	52	3
2	7	11	26	1
3	9	6	17	1
4	11	5	5	-
Total	4	44	110	5

Sources: Field Survey, 2009.



### **3.5 Tools and Data Collection**

The following tools of data collection were used to get proper information.

#### **3.5.1 Interview**

Interview method is one of the highly useable method of obtaining information from respondents. In this method, there is a direct contact between respondents and researchers to obtain required information from them. This method also aims at collecting information about qualitative facts such as ideals, felling, views and behaviour of respondents.

#### **3.5.2 Observation**

Observation method is one of the basic techniques of data collection to document the present condition of respondent. In this method, the researcher observed his/her physical appearance, working condition, clothing, and behavior of the employers and activities of the respondents during answering the question. Observation method enables to find reality between doing and saying and working condition of hotel/restaurant and teashop child labourers.

#### **3.5.3 Case Study**

Questionnaire interview and observation method not cover all aspect of the respondents. The method of case study has been adopted to find out some additional and wide range of information. Case study is a method of explaining and analysis the life social units, which gives clear insight into life.

## CHAPTER IV

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD LABOURERS

This chapter deals with the background features of the Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers and their families. The analysis presented below helps to introduce demographic characteristics of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop. Child labourers such as their age and sex structure place of origin, family size, parental status and landholding situation and socio-economic background of the family.

#### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics

While studying about the age of child labourers, it is essential to note definition of UN convention on the right of the child (CRC) and ILO convention the term 'child' can notes with human beings below the age 18 years. Thus working below the age 18 years is considered as the child labourer.

##### 4.1.1 Distribution of interviewed child labour by age and sex

Children are the source of inspiration and hope for society. From the child development perspective, age under the 18 is a very important period of child socialization and for the formation of the self identify and self esteem. So this situation is much striking for all in this regard. Table 2 gives the information of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop. Child labourers under the different age groups as well as sex.

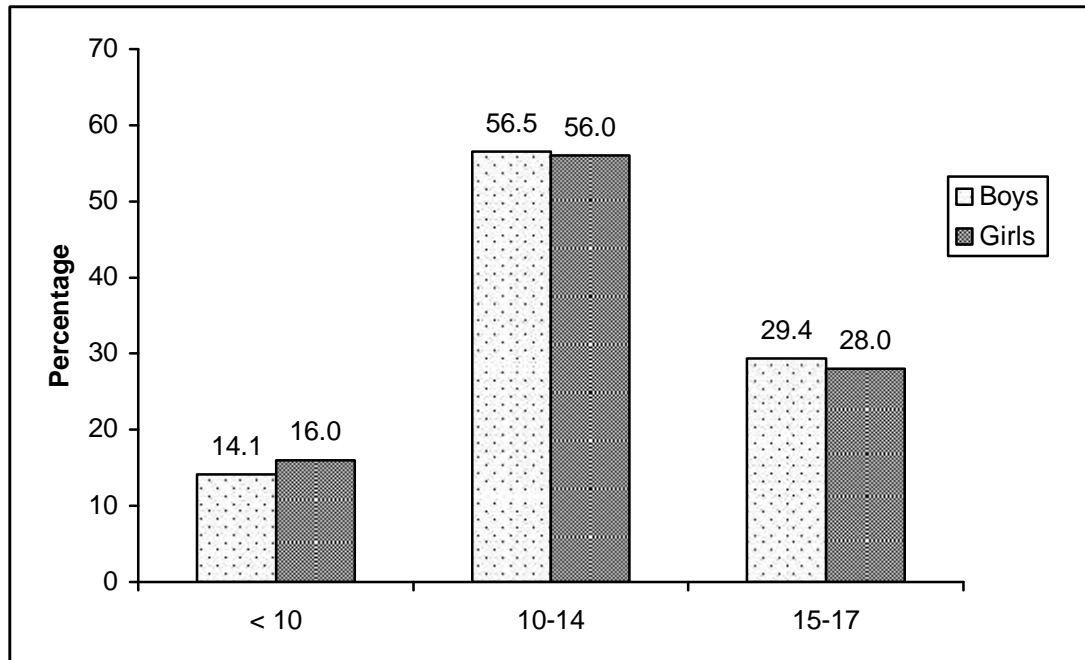
**Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by age and sex**

Age (in year)	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
< 10	12	14.1	4	16.0	16	14.5
10-14	48	56.5	14	56.0	62	56.4
15-17	25	29.4	7	28.0	32	29.1
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 2 reveals that 56.4 percent of child labourers belong to majority of child labour at the age of 10-14 years and 14.5 percent of child labourers belong to lowest of child labourers at the age 0<10 years. It can be concluded that the leading age of child labourers in Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop is 10-14 years that contains more than half (56.4%) of the total.

**Figure 4: Distribution of Respondents by age and sex**



#### 4.1.2 Place of Origin

People from low economic status are compelled to leave their place of origin due to various conditions through they are entirely interested. In the sectors of child labourers migration. Mostly they are found to be departed from their village to town desiring to strengthen their family economic condition.

Table 3 shows that child labour from different districts, i.e., Surkhet, Dailekh, Bardhiya, Jumta, Jajarkot, Banke, Dang, Tanahu, Achham, salyan.

**Table 3: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by place of Origin**

Origin place	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Surkhet	27	31.8	14	56.0	41	37.3
Dailekh	19	22.4	4	16.0	23	20.9
Bardhiya	7	8.2	2	8.0	9	8.2
Jumla	4	4.7	1	4.0	5	4.5
Jajarkot	8	9.4	2	8.0	10	9.1
Banke	5	5.9	2	8.0	7	6.9
Dang	4	4.7	0		4	3.6
Rukum	2	2.4	0		2	1.8
Tanahu	1	1.2	0		1	1.0
Achham	3	3.5	0		3	2.7
Salyan	5	5.8	0		5	4.5
Total	85	100	25	100	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

From the survey at Birendra Nagar Municipality it was found that children were migrated to this municipality from 11 district. The highest 37.3 percent of child labourers originated from Surkhet district itself. 20.9 percent from Dailekh 8.2 percent from Bardhiya, 4.5 from Jumla and the rest from other districts. Highest 31.8 percent of boys and 56.0 percent of girls are from Surkhet district. The lowest 1.2 percent of boy Tanahu while no girls are from Dang, Rukum, Tananu, Achham and Salyan. Thus it can be conclude that most of the child labourers are from the some district and neighboring districts.

#### **4.1.3 Family Size**

Family is the biological and psychological unit of husband, wife & their children. Family is influenced by general socio-cultural and economic reasons. Poor families normally have higher fertility rates as well as bigger family size means hands to month problem, don't early to fulfill basic need, that is why, pushed the children to work into the labour market.

**Table 4: Distribution of Child Labourers by their Family Size**

Family size	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Less than 5	10	11.8	4	16.0	14	12.7
5 -7	47	55.3	11	44.0	58	52.7
8-10	27	31.7	9	36	36	32.8
More than 10	1	1.2	1	4.0	2	1.8
Total	85	100	25	100	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

In total, 52.7 percent of the total Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labours belong to the families having 5 to 7 members. It is followed by those child labourers (32.8%) who have 8 to 10 members in the family and less than 5 members (12.7%) and least percentage (1.8%) of the child labourers have the family of more than 10 members.

#### 4.1.4 Parential Status

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization. That is why, it's very necessary to know about their family background or parental status, who are involving as a child labour in hotel & restaurants. Table 5 presents the parents status of child labourers in Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop.

**Table 5: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by parental status of at home**

Parental status	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Both living	66	77.7	16	64.0	82	74.5
Both death	12	14.1	5	20.0	17	15.5
Only father alive	4	4.7	2	8.0	6	5.5
Only mother alive	3	3.5	2	8.0	5	4.5
Total	85	100	25	100	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

From the table 5, it is clearly shows that the majority of child labourers (74.5%) have their both parents, alive. Only 15.5 percent children are from the family that both died. 5.5 percent children are having father only, likewise 4.5 percent children are having mother only.

#### 4.1.5 Housing Condition

The housing condition also determinants the health and security of a person. When the Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers were asked about their families housing condition. The result is presented in table 6.

**Table 6: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their families own house**

Own house	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	78	91.8	17	68.0	95	86.4
No	7	8.2	8	32.0	15	13.6
Total	85	100	25	100	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 6 clearly shows that out of the total respondents, most of the Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers (86.4%) families have their own house and about 13.6 percent of the child labourers families don't have their own house.

**Case Study 1 : Poverty and separation of parents are cause of being labour.**

Mangal Bahadur Chaudhari, 1 years old child from Latikoili VDC of Surkhet district. He says that that his father left them 5 years ago. His family has only 3 *Katha*\* land. There are 5 members (1 brothers, 2 sister and mother) in his family. He further says that the production from the land is not sufficient to his family and his mother has no other sources of in come. His mother worked as wage labour due to poverty his mother brought him here and started working in restaurant since years.

\* 1 Kattha = 0.03386 Hectare = 20 dhur

**Case Study 2: Father's death cause of enter into the hotel**

Bhumika Gharti a child of 12 year. Her father was an army. Her father and other army went to the patrolling. They were killed in ambush. Hearing this news my mother became faint, they had not other sources of income. She can't go to school. Then she started to work in restaurant.

**4.1.6 Step Father/Mother of Child Labourers**

In family, step father and mother play vital role for causes of child ran away and their involvement in the labour because of the neglect and torture in the family. Table 7 shows distribution of child labourers according to their step father and mother.

**Table 7: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by place of Origin**

Step Father/ Mother	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	28	32.9	7	28.0	35	31.8
No	57	67.1	18	72.0	75	68.2
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0
Father	6	21.4	1	14.3	7	20.0
Mother	22	78.6	6	85.7	28	80.0
Total	85	100	25	100	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 7 reveals that 31.8 percent child labourers have step father or mother. Death of one of the parents leads to by step father/mother 67.2 percent child labourers have not step father/mother, 80.0 percent child labourers have step mother and only 20.0 percent have step father. 32.9 percent of boys and 28.0 percent of girls respondents have step father or mother. 21.4 percent of boys and 14.3 percent by girls respondents have step father while 76.6 percent of boys and 85.7 percent of girls respondent have step mother.

### Case Study 3: Father married step mother

Man Bahadur Budha of 14 years was born in Jumla. His mother was died and then father got second marriage and works as carpenter. After second marriage, Man Bdr. was neglected by patents and he left home with his friends and compelled to join hotel/restaurant/teashop as a labour.

#### 4.2.7 Sufficient Land for Food

Table 8 reveals that majority i.e. 68.2 percent of the child labourers' families do not have sufficient land to food the family. Only 31.8 percent child labourers reported that their families have sufficient land to food this family. 31.1 percent boys and 24.0 percent of girls reported that they have sufficient land 65.9 percent of boys and 76.0 percent of girls reported that they have no sufficient land for food to their family of those who do no have sufficient land for food, 35.0 percent of respondent reported that their land is only sufficient for 4-6 month, 25.0 percent reported 7-9 month, 20.0 percent reported 1-3 and rest 20.0 percent reported they don't know about it.

**Table 8: Distribution of Child Labourers by the Sufficiency of land for food**

Sufficient land	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	29	34.1	10	24.0	35	31.8
No	56	65.9	19	76.0	75	68.2
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

If no sufficient for month.

1-3 months	16	28.6	4	21.0	20	26.7
4-6 months	18	32.1	7	36.8	25	33.3
7-9 months	14	25.0	5	26.4	19	25.3
Don't know	8	14.3	3	15.8	11	14.7
Total	85	100	25	100	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.



## 4.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

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

### 4.2.1 Caste/Ethnic Composition

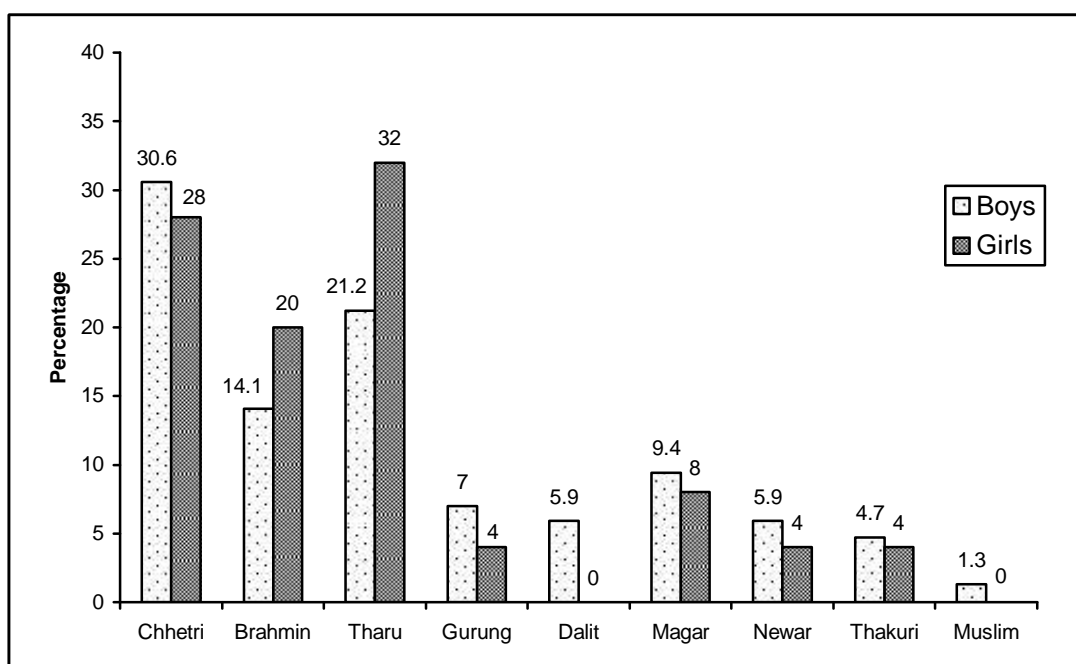
**Table 9: Shows the Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by Caste/Ethnicity**

Caste/Ethnicity	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Chhetri	26	30.6	7	28.0	33	30.0
Brahmin	12	14.1	5	20.0	17	15.5
Tharu	18	21.2	8	32.0	26	23.6
Gurung	6	7.0	1	4.0	7	6.4
Dalit	5	5.9	0	0.0	5	4.5
Magar	8	9.4	2	8.0	10	9.1
Newar	5	5.9	1	4.0	6	5.5
Thakuri	4	4.7	1	4.0	5	4.5
Muslim	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.9
Total	85	100	25	100	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 9 shows the distribution of respondents their caste/ethnicity the table shows that the respondents are heterogeneous in terms of their caste/ethnicity child labourers belong to different caste/ethnicity. Such as Chhetri, Brahmin, Tharu, Gurung, Dalit, Newar, Thakuri, Magar and Muslim. Among them the highest 30.0 percent of child labourers belong to Chhetri, 23.6 percent of followed by Tharu. Another 15.4 percent belong to Barhmin. 4.5 percent are Thakuri and rests are below 7 percent. The highest 30.6 percent of boys and 28.0 percent of girls are Chhetri and the lowest 1.3 percent boy are Muslim. There are no girl respondents from Dalit and Muslim.

**Figure 5: Distribution Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Caste/Ethnicity**



#### 4.2.2 Religious Composition

Most of the people in Nepal follow Hinduism. So, the data obtain also shows more percentage of Hindu respondents. The religious composition of child labourers is shown in table 10.

**Table 10: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labour by their religion**

Religion	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Hindu	72	84.7	23	92.0	95	86.4
Buddhist	6	7.1	1	4.0	7	6.4
Christian	3	3.5	1	4.0	4	3.6
Muslim	4	4.7	0	0	4	3.6
Total	85	100	25	100	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 10 reveals that the majority, i.e. 86.4 percent of the respondent are Hindus. After 6.4 percent are Buddhist 3.6 percent are Christian and 3.6

percent are Muslim. Similarly, 92.0 percent of girls respondents are Hindu there are no Muslim girl child labourers.

### 4.2.3 Parental Education

Parental education is one of the most important factors for the children's future. Table 11 reveals that 38.2 percent of hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers both parents are illiterate, 25.4 percent are both literate, 30.0 percents father only literate and only 6.4 percent mother only literate. The highest 38.8 percent of boys and 36.0 percent of girls parents are illiterate and the lowest 5.9 percent of boys and 8.0 percent of girl's respondent mother only literate.

**Table 11: Distribution of child labourers by their Parental Education**

Parental education status	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Both literate	21	24.7	7	28.0	28	25.4
Both illiterate	33	38.8	9	36.0	42	38.2
Literate father only	26	30.6	7	28.0	33	30.0
Literate	5	5.9	2	8.0	7	6.4
Mother only						
Total	85	100	25	100	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

### 4.2.4 Parental Occupations

Parental occupation plays a vital role for the career development of children. Occupation is necessary for maintaining the quality of life. Table 12 shows the distribution child labourers according to the occupation of their parents.

**Table 12: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers by their some of Family Income**

Source of income	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Agriculture	59	69.4	14	56.0	73	66.4
Service	3	3.5	2	8.0	5	4.5
Domestic service and labour	12	14.1	6	24.0	18	16.4
Business	5	5.9	1	4.0	6	5.4
Others	6	7.1	2	8.0	8	7.3
Total	85	100	25	100	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

**Figure 6: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers by their Family Income**

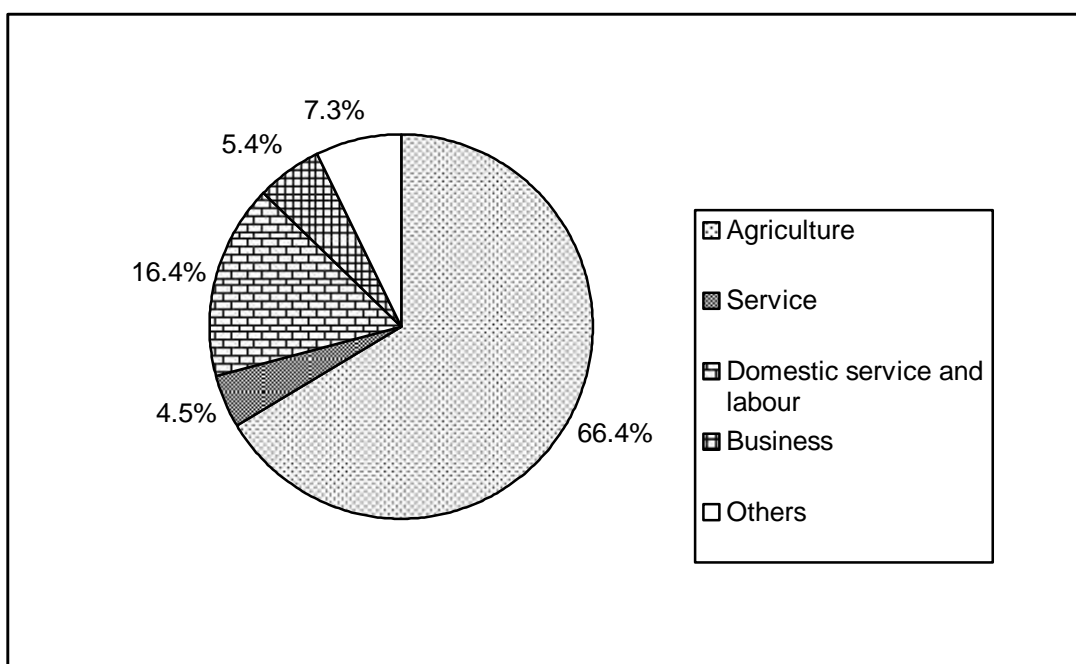


Table 12 shows that the majority, i.e. 66.4 percent of respondent reported that parent's occupation is agriculture. Another 4.5 percent reported their parents do wage service and 5.4 percent respondents parents' do service and business and 16.4 percent domestic services and labour. The highest 69.4

percent of boy respondents parents' occupation is agriculture and the lowest 3.5 percent of respondents parent's service. Similarly 56.0 percent of girls respondents parents occupation is also agriculture and 4.0 percent respondent parent's occupation is business.

#### 4.2.5 Educational Status of Children

Education is one of the basic rights of the children. Every child should have get chance of education. The following table shows the educational status of children who are engaged in Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop as a labour.

**Table 13: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their Educational Status**

Educational Status	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Literate	62	72.9	17	68.0	79	71.8
Illiterate	23	27.1	8	32.0	31	28.2
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

#### Educational attainment

Primary	45	72.6	13	76.5	55	76.4
Lower secondary	15	24.2	3	17.6	15	20.8
Secondary	2	3.2	1	5.9	2	2.8
Total	62	100.0	17	100.0	72	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 13 shows that 71.8 percent child labourers are literate while only 28.2 percent are illiterate. 72.9 percent of the boy child labourers and 68.0 percent girls child labourers are literate. Similarly, 27.1 percent boys and 32.0 percent girls child labourers are illiterate.

Of the literate child labourers 76.4 percent have completed primary level of education. 20.8 percent have completed lower secondary level and only. 2.8 percent of child labourers have completed the secondary level. The highest

72.6 percent of boys and 76.5 percent of girls child labourers completed the primary level education and the lowest 3.2 percent of boys and 2.8 percent of girls child labourers completed the secondary level education.

#### 4.2.6 Reason for not going or dropping out school

Many evidences suggest that higher school attendance reduces the incidence of child labour but it is not so in our case due to different causes. The major reasons behind dropped out or not going school reported by Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labour are presented in table 14.

**Table 14: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers according to reasons for never-joint or dropped out from school**

Reasons of leaving school	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Poor economic condition	55	67.9	14	58.3	69	65.7
Working load	11	13.6	4	16.7	15	14.3
self no interested	2	1.5	1	4.2	3	2.9
School is too far	4	4.9	2	8.3	6	5.7
Parents did not send to school	4	4.9	2	8.3	6	5.7
Other	5	6.2	1	4.2	6	5.7
Total	81	100.0	24	100.0	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 14 shows the highest 65.7 left school or non schooling is the poor economic condition 14.3 reported due to working load, 2.9 reported self not interested, 5.7 percent school is too far, 5.7 percent reported parents did not sent to school 5.7 percent reported others.

#### 4.2.7 Interest for Further Education

Survey found that most children are positive towards education. They went to go to school and have education to make better future through they are well acquitted with the importance of education in human life. They are

compelled to drop-out their schooling due to various reasons. The table 15 shows that whether Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers are interested towards education or not.

**Table 15: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their interested for further education**

Interest for further education	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	47	58.0	16	66.7	63	60.0
No	34	42.0	8	33.3	42	40.0
Total	81	100.0	24	100.0	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

In this regard, the structured interview was able to explore attitude of hotel//restaurant/teashop child labourers towards education. A considerable majority (60.0%) reported that they were interested for further education, if anybody is ready to help them. The attitude is even higher (66.7%) among girls than boys child labourers (58.0%). On the other hand, 40.0 percent child labourers reported that they were not interested for further education constituting 42.0 percent boys and 33.3 percent girls.

#### 4.2.8 Reason for living Home

**Table 16: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labour by their Reasons for leaving home**

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Family poverty	44	51.8	14	56.0	58	52.7
Influence by friends	10	1.7	2	8.0	12	10.9
Expectation of better life	21	24.7	4	16.0	25	22.7
Displaced due to conflict	6	7.1	2	8.0	8	7.3
Others	4	4.7	3	12.0	7	6.4
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table 16 shows that, the main reasons for leaving home were family poverty that accounts for 52.7 percent. This is followed by hard working load in the village, influence by friends 10.9 percent expectation of better life 22.7 percent, displaced due to conflict 7.3 percent and others (64%) also made up important causes for leaving home.

**Case Study 4: Parents took him**

Manbir Nepali is 11 years old boy born in poor family from Karekhola, Surkhet is working in a hotel. There are 9 members in his family. His family suffered from hand to Mouth problems. Due to is family's poverty he had never been to school. His parents took him in the hotel. His duty is to clean tables and glasses.

**4.2.9 First Age of Leaving Home**

Child labour who are engaged in hotel/restaurant/teashop so left home in different ages. The highest 21.8 percent left home when they were at the age of 13 years.

**Table 17: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers first age of leaving home**

Age	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
> 10	11	12.9	7	28.0	18	16.4
11	15	17.6	6	24.0	21	19.1
12	16	18.8	5	20.0	21	19.1
13	20	23.5	4	16.0	24	21.8
14	18	21.2	2	8.0	20	18.2
15	3	3.6	1	4.0	45	3.6
16	2	2.4	0	0.0	2	1.8
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.



Table 17 shows that 21.8 percent of child labourers first age of leaving home is 13 years, 18.2 percent in age of 14, 19.1 percent in age 12 years and 16.4 percent labourers left home less 10 years of age. Similarly the highest 23.5 percent of boys child labourers of left home when they were 13 years of age while 28.0 percent by girls child labourers left home at less then 10 years of age.

**Case Study 5: Victim of family violence**

Purna Bahadur Rawot a 12 years old boy from Dailekh has been here from 1 year. He says his step father works in furniture as a carpenter. He drinks a lot daily and scolds and beat his mother and him. So, he ran away from his village with his friends and starts to work as labourers in hotel

**4.2.10 Parents Behaviors During Home**

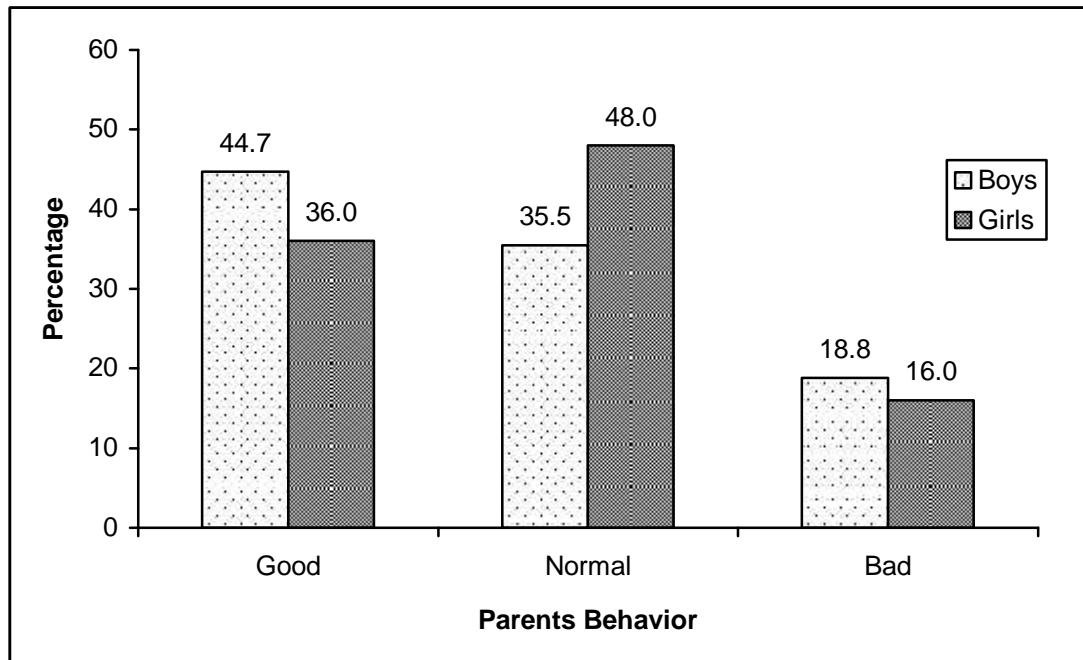
Table 18 shows that, 42.7 percent of the respondent experienced good behavior on them. The equal number also experienced normal behaviors where as only 18.2 percent respondent reported that bad behaviors of parents during home which compelled them to leave home. And the highest 44.7 percent of boy reported good behavior of parents and lowest 18.8 percent of boys reported bad behavior of parents at home. Similarly the highest 48.0 percent of girls respondents reported normal behavior of parents and 16.0 percent reported bad behavior of parents at home.

**Table 18: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their parents behavior at home**

Parents Behavior	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Good	38	44.7	9	36.0	47	42.7
Normal	31	35.5	12	48.0	43	39.1
Bad	16	18.8	4	16.0	20	18.2
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

**Figure 7: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their parents behavior at home**



#### 4.2.11 Family Contact

Table 19 shows that the distribution of child labourers according to family contact after joining the job in hotel/restaurant/teashop. The table shows that most of the child labourers parents. i.e. 63.6 percent visited them after joining jobs in hotel/restaurant/teashop and rest 36.4 percent have not visited them. Among them, some are currently joined. This job and some are escape from home and their parents don't know about them. Similarly 67.0 percent of boys and 52.0 percent of girls child labourers visited them after joining this job and rest 33.0 percent of boys and 48.0 percent of girls child labourers have not visited to parents after joining this job. 75.5 percent of parents of hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers reported that their parents are happy with their works and 24.5 percent reported that their parents are unhappy. The highest 76.5 percent of boys reported that their parents are happy and corresponding figure for girls is 72.0 percent.

**Table 19: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers status of child and parents visiting**

Status of child & parents visit	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	57	67.0	13	52.0	70	63.6
No	28	33.0	12	48.0	40	36.4
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Parents attitude towards job

Happy	65	76.5	18	72.0	83	75.5
Unhappy	20	23.5	7	28.0	27	24.5
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

#### 4.2.12 Mistreatment/Abuse by Owner

In the question about mistreat by owner, 55.5 percent of children state that they have been mistreat by owner. The proportion of mistreatment is higher (56.0%) among the girls compared to boys (55.5%). Among children who reported mistreatment by owner, about 77.0 percent reported scolding

**Table 20: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by Mistreating of their owner**

Mistreat by owner	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	47	55.3	14	56.0	61	55.5
No	38	44.7	11	44.0	49	44.5
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Types of Mistreat

Scolding	36	76.6	11	78.6	47	77.0
Slapping	9	19.1	2	14.3	11	18.0
Severe beating	2	4.3	1	7.1	3	5.0
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

#### 4.2.13 Sexual Harassment

**Table 21: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by the Facing sexual Harassment during Work**

Are you sexually harassed ?	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	-	-	17	68.0	17	15.5
No	85	100	8	32.0	93	84.5
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 21 shows that the mainly, work providers as well as local people, drinkers, drivers, helpers, sexually harass, hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers. In this survey it was found that no boys child worker was sexually harassed. But most of the girls child labour 68.0 percent are sexually harassed during work.

## CHAPTER V

### WORKING AND HEALTH CONDITIONS

This chapter deals with the working conditions and environment of child labourers. This chapter also deals with the health conditions of children and food availability and sleeping places.

#### 5.1 Working Condition

Child labourers engaged in Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop work with no written employment agreement between the employer and employee. They generally have to work long hours and excess work load which affects the children's physical and mental condition.

##### 5.1.1 Types of Work

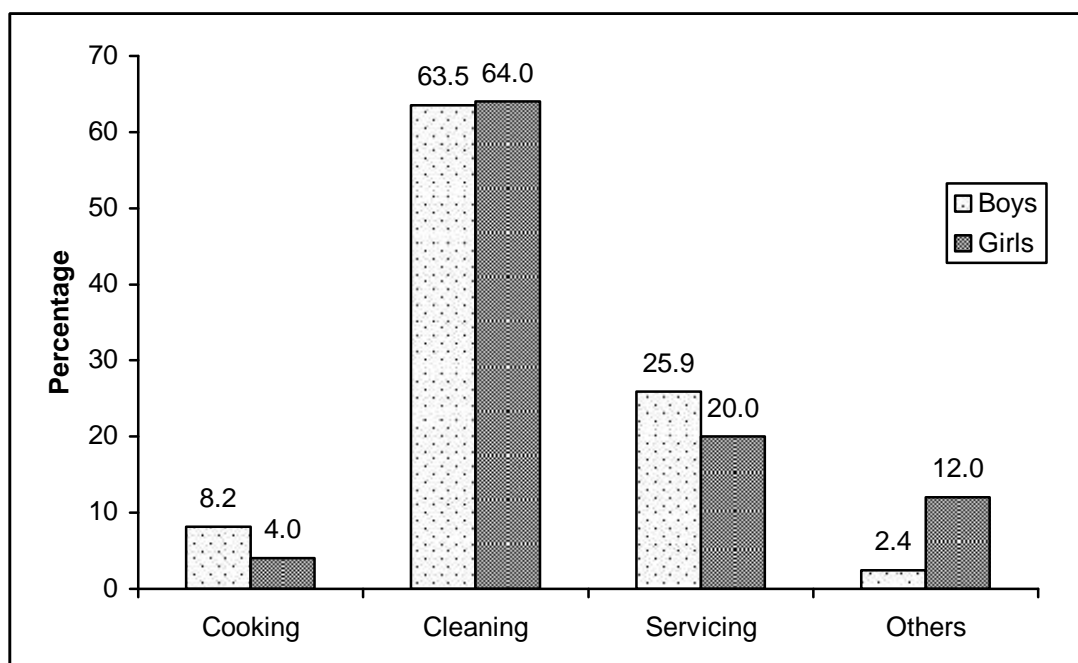
Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers have to do various types of work such as cooking, cleaning, servicing, washing and so on. Table 22 shows that the majority of child labourers, i.e. 63.6 percent are engaged in cleaning. Similarly another 24.6 percent have to do servicing. 7.3 percent engaged in cooking only 4.5 percent are engaged for other works. The highest 63.5 percent of boys and 64.0 percent of girls child labourers have to do cleaning and lowest 2.4 percent of boys and 4.0 percent of girls have to do cooking in Hotel/ Restaurant and Teashop.

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

Types of work	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Cooking	7	8.2	1	4.0	8	7.3
Cleaning	54	63.5	16	64.0	70	63.6
Servicing	22	25.9	5	20.0	27	24.6
Others	2	2.4	3	12.0	5	4.5
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

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



### 5.1.2 Per day Working Hours

Although Child Act (1992) and labour Act (1992) put on bands to work on children under age of 15 and made legal provision that not to work more than 6 hours per day for the child of age group 14-18. But in real practice that provision is not implement in the field area. Many children are found that to work from early morning to late night as normal working hours.

**Table 23: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their Working hours, per day**

Working Hours	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
6-9	12	14.1	3	12.0	49	13.65
9-12	48	56.5	13	52.0	61	55.5
12 above	25	29.4	9	36.0		30.9
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

**Figure 9: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their working hours**

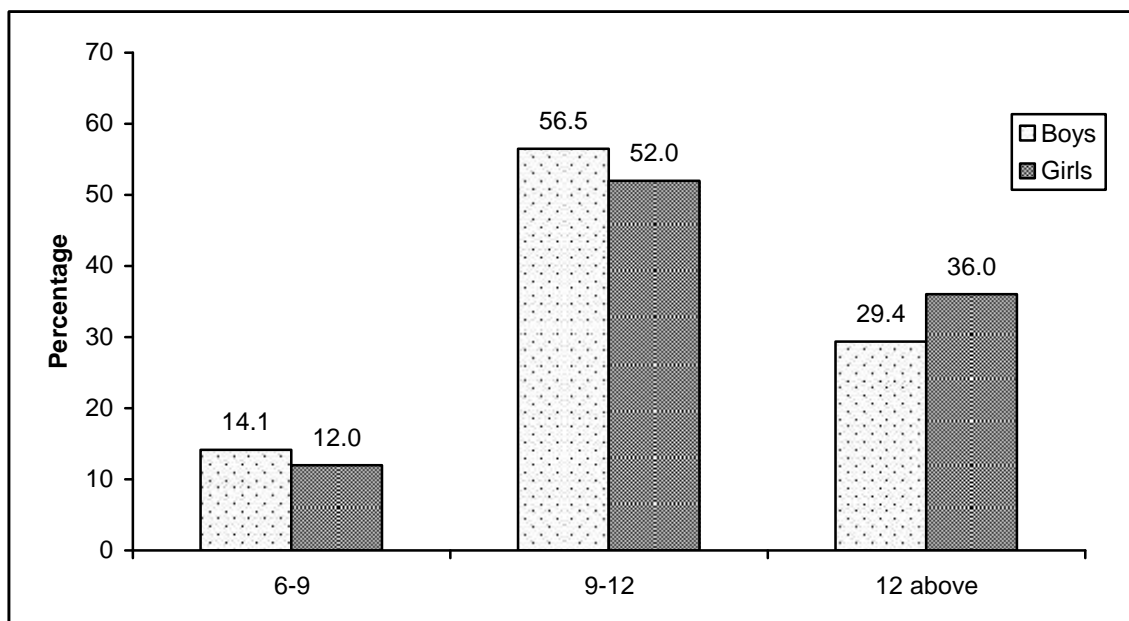


Table 23 shows that 55.5 percent of the child labours have to work for 9-12 hours. Another 30.9 percent respondents reported that they have to work 12 above hours per day. 13.6 percent work for 6-9 hours a day. Thus the burning issue is to imply the provision existing laws on child labourers.

### 5.1.3 Off time or Holiday

Most of the child labourers reported 11-5 hours engaged in work that's why they can't get off time.

**Table 24: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers their off time/holiday**

Off time	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	9	10.6	6	24.0	15	13.6
No	76	89.4	19	76.0	95	86.4
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 24 shows that majority of the Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers (86.4%) don't get off time or holiday. Among them 13.6 percent replied that they get little of time/holiday.

#### 5.1.4 Perception Towards their job

Perception of hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers to current job was also asked. In this question they were replied that replied both opinion of satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

**Table 25: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their perception towards their current job**

Attitude	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Satisfied	47	55.3	11	44.0	58	52.7
not-satisfied	38	44.7	14	56.0	52	47.3
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Among the total respondent, more than one-half (52.7%) of the children expressed their satisfaction with their present working life. The reason behind their satisfaction were family poverty, must have to work for their livelihood, death of earning family members etc. The reason for dissatisfied over jobs is presented in table 25.

**Table 26: Reason for Dissatisfaction (No) with their current job**

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Not chance of study	4	10.5	2	14.3	6	11.5
Low salary	23	60.5	8	57.1	31	59.6
Too much work	10	26.4	3	21.4	13	25.0
Other	1	2.6	1	7.2	2	3.9
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.



Most of the children 59.6 percent reported that they are dissatisfied with low salary, about 25.0 percent are complaining that they have over load/too much work, 11.5 percent reported not chance of study and 3.9 percent complaining for others reasons.

### 5.1.5 Earning Status

The earning status of the Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers are presented on the basis of monthly wages which is received from their employers. The salary is fixed by the employers and the parents of child labourers. However it is reported that some child labourers themselves negotiated their salary with the employers.

**Table 27: Distribution of the earning status of Child Labours**

Salary per month (in Rs.)	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
100-300	4	4.7	5	20.0	9	8.2
300-500	23	27.1	10	40.0	33	30.0
500-1000	38	44.7	6	24.0	44	40.0
1000 above	20	23.5	4	16.0	24	21.8
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

**Figure 10: Earning status of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers per month by sex**

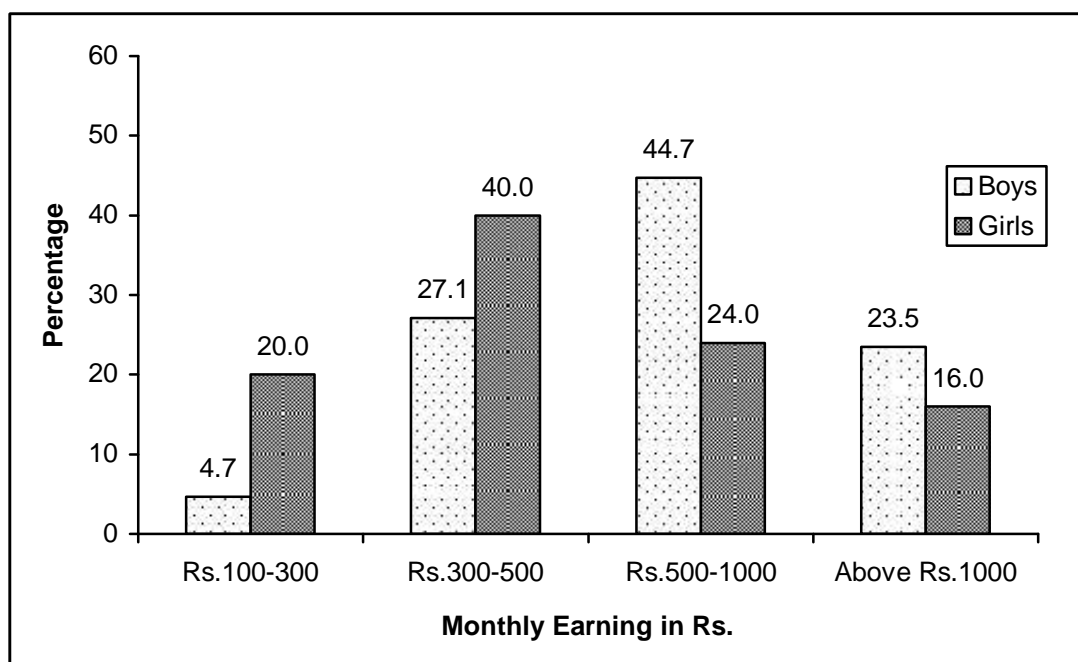


Table 27 shows that the majority of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers 40.0 percent of the respondent reported that they received salary between 500-1000. 30.0 percent respondent reported that they received salary in the range of Rs.300-500. Similarly, another 21.8 percent reported that they receive salary above Rs.1000 and 8.2 percent respondent receive salary Rs.100-300. Boys received more salary than girl child labourers. The highest 44.7 percent boys receive salary Rs.500 and above. While only 40.0 percent girl child labourers receive salary in the range.

### 5.1.6 Health status of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers

Health is wealth for every body. Good health is the most essential part of life in every living beings. An unhealthy person can do nothing to his/her family and country as well, so in the cause of study of human being it is necessary to know about their health condition. Table 28 shows the health condition of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers.

**Table 28: Distribution of Child Labourers according to their types of illness during work**

Suffered Disease	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	46	54.1	9	36.0	55	50.0
No	39	45.9	16	64.0	55	50.0
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

if yes, type of diseases

Fever	11	23.9	3	33.3	14	25.5
Cough	2	4.4	1	11.1	3	5.5
Headaches	17	37.0	4	44.5	21	38.2
Joint muscle pain	7	15.2	-	-	7	12.7
Diarrhea	6	13.0	-	-	6	10.9
Other	3	6.5	1	11.1	4	7.2
Total	46	100.0	9	100.0	55	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 28 reveals that the majority of child labourers 50.0 percent, suffered illness during work while 50.0 percent respondents reported they have not become illness during work, because they are currently joined the present job-headaches is most appeared disease among child labourers, 38.2 percent respondents reported that they were suffered from headaches during work. Similarly 25.5 percent suffered from fever, 12.7 percent respondents suffered from the joint and muscle pain, 5.5 percent respondents suffered from cough 10.9 percent respondents suffered from diarrhea. Only 7.2 percent respondent that other disease like, stomach pain, and teeth pain. The highest 37.0 percent of boys and 38.2 percent of girls reported that they suffered from the headaches during the work.

### 5.1.7 Helping and Solving Problem during Illness

At attempt was made to know about the person who supported financially and other human help during the seek ness and other problem faced by respondent child labourers.

**Table 29: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by the helped and solving problem during illness**

Assistants	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Employer	25	54.3	3	33.4	28	51.0
Parents	14	30.4	4	44.4	18	32.7
Friends	1	2.1	0	0	1	1.8
None	6	13.0	2	22.2	8	14.5
Total	46	100.0	9	100.0	55	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 29 shows that majority of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers 51.0 percent reported that if they are suffered from illness. The employer help them during illness. Another 32.7 percent get help from parents such as brothers, uncle, sister, etc. 14.5 percent reported that they got help from none when they were suffered from virus illness. 1.8 percent reported that they treat all the illness by friends.

### 5.1.8 Daily Food Intake

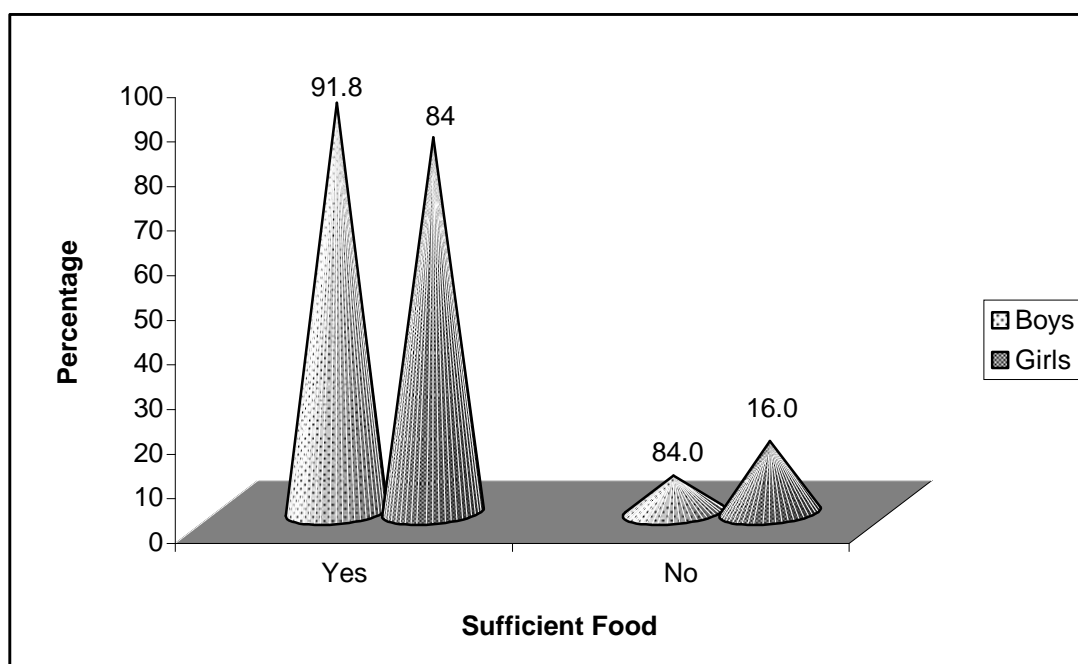
Food is the basic needs of all human beings. In Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop employer provide enough food daily because there is no lack of food in the hotel/restaurant/teashop. Only some sweet, house and teashop don't give enough food to the child labourers. Some children have to depend on their employers left food. Table 30 shows that the majority of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers. 90.percent reported they get enough food. Only 10.0 percent do not get enough food. The highest 91.8 percent by boy and 84.0 percent of girls child labourers get sufficient food.

**Table 30: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their food condition**

Sufficient food	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	71	91.8	21	84.0	99	90.0
No	7	8.2	4	16.0	11	10.0
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

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



### 5.1.9 Place of Sleeping

Table 31 presents the place of sleeping to go at night of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers. The table 26 shows that majority (43.6%) child labourers have on the bed facilities. Among them 33.6 percent child labourers sleep on the floor and 9.1 percent use bench for sleeping. Other place includes, tools and desk etc. Only 43.6 percent Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers use bed facilities.

**Table 31: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their sleeping place**

Place of sleeping	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
On the floor	28	32.9	9	36.0	37	33.6
On the bed	37	43.6	11	44.0	48	43.6
On the bench	9	10.6	1	4.0	10	9.1
Others	11	12.9	4	16.0	15	13.7
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

#### **5.1.10 Living Condition of Child Labourers**

Leaving condition of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers is very poor. They can't get enough bedding also in winter. Table 32 shows that 90.0 percent of the child labourers have not separate single room. The majority, i.e. 78.2 percent of child labourers sleep with 2-4 other child labourers and other workers of the hotel/restaurant/teashop 11.8 percent respondents reported that they have to sleep with more than five people in the room. Only 10.0 percent, who are kaliged and cook, get single room to sleep. Only 80.0 percent of boy and 12.0 percent of girl child labourers get single room in the working place.

**Table 32: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop by their living condition**

No. of person in room	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Single	8	9.4	3	12.0	11	10.0
2-4 person	68	80.0	18	72.0	86	78.2
> 5 person	9	10.6	4	16.0	13	11.8
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

### 5.1.11 Entertainment

Entertainment is also one of the fundamental rights of children. Most of the children are getting chance for entertainment by various sources, T.V., cinema, radio, cassette are the main sources of entertainment of child labourers. Table 33 shows that the majority of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers, 52.7 percent are reported that their main source of entertainment is television, 33.6 percent reported radio/cassette. While 8.2 percent reported cinema and 5.5 percent reported other like carom board, ball, etc. the highest 52.9 percent of boy and 52.0 percent of girl child labourers reported that television is the main source of entertainment.

**Table 33: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their source of Entertainment**

Sources	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Television	45	52.9	13	52.0	58	52.7
Cinema	7	8.3	2	8.0	9	8.2
Radio/Cassette	29	34.1	8	32.0	37	33.6
Others	4	4.7	2	8.0	6	5.5
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

### 5.1.12 Chance to Watch T.V.

Now days in every Hotel/Restaurant have T.V. So the child labourers also get chance to watch T.V. Table 34 shows that the majority of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers 70.0 percent chance to watch T.V. Only 30.0 percent are not getting chance to watch T.V. in their working place. The highest 68.2 percent of boy and 31.8 percent of girls child labourers get chance to watch T.V. in their working place.

**Table 34: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their chance to watch Television (T.V).**

Watch T.V.	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	58	68.2	19	76.0	77	70.0
No	27	31.8	6	24.0	33	30.0
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

### 5.1.13 Preference of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers

Child labourers are from different districts and remote areas. They are engaged in Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop to settle their personal problems. Their preference are different to each other. Some wants to give continuity to their works some others wants go back to their home and some wants to join alternate job for more benefit and income.

Table 35 shows that most of the child labourers, 55.5 percent want to continue the present work while 24.5 percent respondents reported that wants to join alternative job for better expectation. Then only 20.0 percent respondents reported that they want go back to home because of various causes. The highest 76.6 percent by boy and 52.0 percent of girl child labourers want to continue their present work. The lowest 17.6 percent of boys want go back to the home while the lowest 20.0 percent girls want to join alternate job.

**Table 35: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their Preference**

Preference	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Go back home	28	32.9	9	36.0	37	33.6
Continue this work	37	43.6	11	44.0	48	43.6
Join alternative work	9	10.6	1	4.0	10	9.1
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.



### 5.1.14 Future Ambition of Child Labourers

Table 36 shows that one third of the child labourers 31.8 percent reported that they want to be a businessman in the future. Among them most wants to run the Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop, 20.9 percent reported that they want to be a cook and *Kaligod* in the hotel/restaurant/teashop, 12.7 percent boy who have wants to join army/police force. The hotel owner also give promise them to help them to join in force if they work nicely. 9.1 percent respondent wants to be teacher, most of them have secondary level of education and are going to school besides works. Only 6.4 percent female child wants to be a house wife in future. 19.1 percent respondents reported that they don't know about future ambition, most of them are lady and tender age under 11 years.

**Table 36: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers Future Ambition**

Future Ambition	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Business	31	36.5	4	16.0	35	31.8
Cook and <i>Kaligod</i>	16	18.8	7	28.0	23	20.9
Army/police	14	16.5	0	0.0	14	12.7
Teacher	9	10.6	1	4.0	10	9.1
House wife	0	0.0	7	28.0	7	6.4
Don't know	15	17.6	6	24.0	21	19.1
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

### 5.1.15 Knowledge of Child Rights

Nowadays Nepal also concerns the right of child. It is the main issue in the present days. Many NGO/INGO/GOs give more concern about child right. Many law and plan have been made about child rights. The following table shows children's knowledge about the child rights. Table 37 shows that most of the child labourers (71.8%) have not any knowledge of child right while rest 28.2 percent

respondent have knowledge about the child rights. The highest 73.0 percent of boys and 68.0 percent of girls child labourers do not knowledge about child rights.

**Table 37: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their knowledge of child rights**

Knowledge	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Yes	23	27.0	8	32.0	31	28.2
No	62	73.0	17	68.0	79	71.8
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

## **5.2 Knowledge of Child Rights**

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

### **5.2.1 Work Hazards**

Hotel/Restaurant child labourers have to do various, work. Some work are easy such as servicing, cutting, vegetable, cleaning table, and cleaning plate and glass. But some work are very hard such as cleaning of big pot, cooking a lot and washing bed sheets. During the observation, 54.5 percent child labourers have to do normal work while 30.0 percent child' labourers have to do middle type of work, and rest 15.5 percent child labourer have to do intolerable work in the working place. They have to do too much work in hotel/restaruant/teashop without proper salary.

**Table 38: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their work hazards**

Work type	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Work hazardous	14	16.5	3	12.0	17	15.5
Middle type work	25	29.4	8	32.0	33	30.0
Normal work	46	54.1	14	56.0	60	54.5
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

### 5.2.2 Personal Appearance of Child Labourers

The personal appearance of child labourers also shows the reality of child labourers. The appearance of child labourers reduces the false reported during the interview. Table 39 shows that the significant percent (48.2%) of respondent seems neat and clean. They bath 2 times in a week and clothes are also cleaned. While 29.1 percent respondents are seems in normal condition in working place. Hotel owner also give attention to their personal hygiene. But the rest 22.7 percent respondents seems to be very dirty with crack hands and feet and also swelling due to the cold water during the time of interview. Their clothes are also rages because of careless of themselves. Boys child labourers are more neat and clean than girl child labourers.

**Table 39: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop Child Labourers by their Personal Appearance**

Appearance	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Crack & swelling	21	24.7	4	16.0	25	22.7
Normal	19	22.4	13	52.0	32	29.1
Neat & clean	45	52.9	8	32.0	53	48.2
Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 6.1 Summary

Child labour is a burning issue in Nepal. Nepal is one of the poorest country in the world. For many children in Nepal, the workday starts at dawn and extends late in to the evening. In Nepal illiteracy, poverty, health problems and unemployment are the prevailing characteristics which is affecting each and every force to work. Children are deprived from basic needs like food, education, cloths, shelter, entertainment. They have suffered from abuse, exploitation, neglect, habilitation and disease and they are missing their normal childhood.

Child labours of hotel/restaurant/teashop is important and early find employment opportunity for land less and land poor house holds in rural Nepal. The use of child as labours has been a traditional survival strategy for impoverished families. Adults and children come to urban areas in search of regular work as labourers. They are employed by business owners or traders to transport consumer goods or other materials. Multiple generations often pursue this profession.

The present study is based on child labour engaged in hotel/restaurant of Birendranagar municipality of Surket district. So this study has a great importance to all those who are interested in child labour engaged in hotel/restaurant/teashop by the study area.

Present study mainly describe the socio-economic working condition and health condition by hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers. The study is also tries to find out the causes by being labours. Both primary and secondary data have been used beside structured interview, observation and case studies are also applied to collect required data for the study in field survey, this study is based on the sample interview of 110 hotel/restaurant/teashop, child labourers who are under the age of 18 years on the basis of purposive sampling technique.

The major findings of this study are summarized as follows.

- Out of 110 Hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers interviewed, 77.3 percent are boys and 22.7 percent are girls. Data shows hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers is age and sex selective with more boys than girls.
- All of the respondent are under the age group of 18, maximum 56.4 percent respondent 10-14 years of age.
- The sampler child labourers are found different VDCs and district of Nepal. The Child labourers in hotel/restaurant/teashop are from different areas of Surkhet districts and other districts. Most of them are from remote and rural village.
- Majority of the hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers i.e. 74.5 percent have their both parents alive and only 15.5 percent followed both death only 5.5 percent are having father and 4.5 percent are having mother.
- Majority of the hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers 52.7 percent are from families having in the range 5 to 7 members in the family.
- Most of the child labourers of hotel/restaurant/teashop, 68.2 percent have, no step parents and the rest 31.8 percent have step parents.
- 31.8 percent of hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers reported that they have sufficient land and 68.2 percent reported that they have no sufficient land in their village.
- The majority of child labourers of hotel 86.4 percent are having house and only 13.6 percent have no own house.
- 68.2 percent of child labourers reported that they have not sufficient land to food. 31.8 percent respondent reported that they have sufficient land to food for year. 26.7 percent reported that they have fulfilled land to food for 1-3 month and 14.7 respondents reported that they don't know about it. 33.3 percent reported that they have sufficient land food for 4-6 months. Because of insufficient food child are complex to work.

- The significant percent of child labourers 42.7 percent reported that their parental behaviours are good, 39.1 percent normal and about 13.2 percent reported that have bad behaviour of parents.
- Majority of the child labourers belong to different caste/ethnicity group; Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar, Gurung, Magar, Dalit, Takuri and Muslim. Among them the highest 30.0 percent are Chhetri, 23.6 percent are Tharu, 15.5 percent are Brahmin and 8.2 percent are Magar belong to other caste/ethnic groups.
- Majority of child labourers 66.4 percent reported that their parental occupation is agriculture, 16.4 percent parents are domestic services, 4.5 percent are engaged services.
- Overall majority of hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers 86.4 are Hindu, 6.4 percent are Buddhist, 3.6 percent are Muslim and 3.6 percent Christian.
- The majority of the child labourers 71.8 percent are literate and 28.2 percent are found as illiterate. Among them 76.4 percent have attended primary education, 20.8 percent have labour secondary and 2.8 percent have secondary education.
- Most of the hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers 62.9 percent for not joining of dropping out of school is found as extreme house hold poverty. A significant proportion of child labourers 13.3 percent work load at home.
- A considerable majority 60.0 reported that they were interested for further education, if any body is ready to help them. This attitude is even higher in girls 67.7 percent than boys child labourers 58.0 percent.
- Most of the hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers 71.8 are illiterate while only 28.2 percent are illiterate.
- More than 62.9 percent child labourers left school due to poor economic condition; 13.3 percent because of working load while 4.8 percent left school because of their unwillingness and only 5.7 percent don't sent to school his/her parents.

- 60.3 percent of child labourers percent have visited child labourers in hotel/restaurant/teashop while 36.6 percent parent have not visited their children. Because some child labourers are currently join in working place and some are escaped from home and their parents don't know about them.
- The highest 31.8 percent of hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers want to be a business man in their future life while, 20.9 percent reported that they want to be a cook and *Kaligod*. 12.7 percent want to be an army/police like wise 91.1 percent have no idea about 17.64 percent girl child wants to be a good housewife and 9.1 percent want to be a teacher in future.
- Majority of the child labourers 63.6 percent are engaged in cleaning 24.6 percent in servicing; 7.3 percent in cooking and others 4.5.
- About half of the child labourers 55.5 percent of work 9-12 hour per day. This is followed by 33.9 percent working hours 12 above hours, 13.6 percent work for 6-9 hours.
- Most of the child labourers 52.7 percent are satisfied with the work while 47.3 percent child are not satisfied because of low salary not chance of study too much hard work and rude employer.
- 13.6 percent hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers get rest time an holiday while 86.4 percent don't.
- Child labourers are engaged in this sector for income. 40.0 percent are paid Rs.500-1000 per month, and another 30.0 percent are paid Rs.300-500, 21.8 percent get above Rs.1000 and 8.2 percent get Rs.100-300. They also get food and loading facility free of cost in the working place.
- Two third of the child labourers 50.5 suffered from illness during work 25.5 percent suffered from fever, 5.5 percent cough, 10.9 percent diarrhea, and 12.7 percent suffered from joint/muscle paining and 38.2 percent headaches.

- 51.0 percent child labourers are helped by employer during the illness, 32.7 percent by parents, 1.8 percent by friends and 14.5 percent take care none.
- 90 percent hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers get enough food but in restaurant and weet house, there is hard to get proper food.
- 43.6 percent child labourers are sleeping on the bed while 9.1 percent on the bench are sleeping on the bed while 33.6 percent are found sleeping on floor and others 13.74 percent are sleeping.
- Most of the child labourers 78.2 percent sleep with 2-4 person while 10.0 percent sleep single in a room and more 5 person are sleeping 11.8 percent.
- Most of the hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers have television for the attraction to the customers so for more than half child labourers. 70 percent television is the main source of their entertainment some. 8.2 percent go for cinema and 5.5 percent get entertainment by other things.
- The majority of hotel/restaurant/teashop child labourers 71.3 percent do not know about the child right while 28.2 percent know about it.
- The majority of girls child labourers 68.0 percent get sexual harassment during their work by work providers, local people, drinkers, driver and helpers. No boy child labourers is sexually harassed during work.

## **6.2 Conclusions**

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

The present study shows that hotel, restaurant and teashop work is one of the most visible, hazardous and exploitative forms of child labour overall discussion lead to conclusion that poverty and illiteracy are the dominant reasons for child labour in the study area. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable condition, suffering un hygienic working environments and long working hours at low pay and there is virtually no



sector in which children are not employed compromising their educational and socialization rights.

The extreme household poverty is the leading cause of child labour in general. However, other factors like social injustice unequal access to resource, large family size, illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, dysfunctional families, discrimination of gender and caste/ethnicity, market demand, peer group influence, process of modernization, etc. also contribute children to enter into labour market at their early age. Consequently, children have to work harder and long hours for their livelihood and family support having less chance of schooling.

At last, it is concluded from the study that child labourers in hotel, restaurant and teashop is on of the visible, exploitative and hazardous forms of child labour. Poverty is one of the cause and consequence of child labour. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the county. The adoption of new laws and policies only cannot prevent the child labour problem unless society as a whole is aware on child right issue.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

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

- ) First of all government should strictly enforce legislation and enforcement to avoid worst form of child labour.
- ) Since poverty and Hotel/ Restaurant / Teashop child labourers are highly correlated with income generation program, easy access to credit schemes through the different channels, the governments should be well planned prepared to implement poverty alleviation and skill development program in rural areas.

- ) The government should establish centers in co-ordination with the Gos and NGOs if and when Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop children are displaced from work play they need rehabilitation.
- ) Free vocational and skill development training program should be conducted in rural areas especially training to poor families.
- ) The curriculum of school and higher education should include the message child rights.
- ) A new and highlighted public awareness should be created about the exploitative native and dangerous condition of the labour.
- ) Children working for very long hours but getting very nominal wages are not secure in their jobs. So, job security, adequate wages, shelter accommodation and provisions foe work breaks for rest etc should be ensured.
- ) A compulsory education system is required to minimize school dropout and educational and financial supports need to be provided.
- ) The present study shows majority of the child laborers come from the illiterate parents, thus it needs an urgent awareness program targeting to both parents an employers to protect the right of child.

#### **6.4 Areas for Future Study**

This study is based on children who are worked in urban places, as Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop workers in Birendra Nagar municipality of Surkhet, District. The result of this study don't cover the situation of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers in all urban centers in Nepal.

Even in the study area, the information form the side of the parent of Hotel/Restaurant/Teashop child labourers has not been explored Detailed information like attitude and perceptions of parents and employers is necessary to invoke the reality behind the cause of being child labouers.

## REFERENCES

- Bequele, A., 1986, *Child Labour Question and Answer: A Framework for Policies and Programs*, A Briefing manual (Geneva: ILO).
- Bequele, A., and Boyden, J. (eds.), 1998, *Combating Child Labour* (Geneva: ILO).
- Central Bureau of Statics (CBS), 2006, *Statistical Pocket Book, Nepal* (Kathmandu: CBS).
- ....., 2003, *Population Monograph of Nepal*, Vol. II, Kathmandu.
- ....., 2004, *Nepal Living Standard Survey 2003/04*, Kathmandu.
- CONCERN, 2003, *Child Labour in Restaurants and Tea shops in Nepal*, A National survey conducted by concern Nepal (Kathmandu CONCERN).
- CWIN, 1989, *Urban Child Labour in Nepal* (Kathmandu: CWIN).
- ....., 1993, *Misery Behind the Looms: Child Labour in the carpet Factories in Nepal*, (Kathmandu: CWIN).
- ....., 1998, *State of the Right of the child in Nepal: A country Report* (Kathmandu: CWIN).
- ....., 2001, *State of the Right of the Child in Nepal : A Country Report* (Kathmandu: CWIN).
- ....., 2002, *The State of the Rights of the Children in Nepal*, CWIN, National Report (Kathmandu, CWIN).
- ....., 2003, *The state of the Rights of the Children in Nepal*, CWIN, National Report (Kathmandu, CWIN).
- Fyfe, Alec, 1993, *Child Labour: A Guide to Project Design*, (Geneva: ILO).
- Gautam, Ramesh, 2007, *Socio-Economic Condition of Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurants: A Case of study of Tribhuvan Nagar Municipality of Dang*).
- Hirway, Indira, 1991, “*Child Labour in the Developing Economies Today*”, in Indira Hirway, J. Cootyn, and P. Pandya (eds), *Towards Eradiction of child Labour* (New Delhi: Oxford and IBM publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd).

- Institute of Labour Services (ILS), 1994, *Comparative Study in Child Labour in the Philippines*, Monograph Series No.1 (Philippines: ILS).
- Informal Sector Service Center (INSEC), 1996, *Survey Report on Prevention of Migration of Children for the Purpose of Employment*, Phase I Report: Identification of Migrant Children in Kathmandu, Report Prepared for IPEC/ILO, Nepal (Kathmandu: INSEC).
- International Labour Organization (ILO), 1973, *ILO minimum Age convention (No. 138)* (Geneva: ILO).
- ....., 1983, Report of Director General: *Child Labour, International Labour Conference on 69<sup>th</sup> session* (ILO),
- ....., 1994, *Action for the Elimination of child Labour,: Overview of the problems and Responses* (Geneva: ILO).
- .....,1998, *Child Labour Targeting the Intolerable, International Labour Conference Report vi (I) 86<sup>th</sup> session 1998*, ISBN 92-2-110328-5 (International Labour office, Geneva). P7-17.
- ....., 2006, *Combating the worst forms of child Labour in Nepal*.
- K.C., Bal Kumar, B.R. Suwal and K.P. Adhikari, 1997, *Child Labour Situation in Nepal, Report from migration and Employment Survey, 1995/96* (Kathmandu: CDPS/ILO).
- K.C., Bal Kumar, 2009, *Child Labour in Nepal, The World of Child Labour an Historical and Regional Survey*, M.E. Sharp Armonk, New York, London, England.
- Subedi, Govinda, 1999, "Child Labour and Education Among Dalit in Nepal", *Nepal Population Journal*, Vol.8, Kathmandu: PAN Publication, p.33-42.
- Subedi, Govinda, 2009, *Child Works Trafficking in Nepal, The World by Child Labour an Historical and Regional Survey*, M.E. Sharp Armonk, New York, London, England.
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 1997, *State of the Worlds Children Report* (New York: UNICEF).

## "Child Labourers Employed in Hotels, Restaurants and Teashops"

(A Case Study of Birendra Nagar Municipality, 2009, Surkhet)

Serial Number of Respondent.: Place of working:

Name of the Child:

Caste/Ethnic:

Sex:

Religion:

Home Address:

Age:

Type of Hotel:

### Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To assess the socio-economic conditions of child labours.
- 2) To examine the present working conditions of child labourers and
- 3) To identify the root causes of child labours.

### Questionnaire

#### Group A: Family Background

S.N.	Questions	Response Category	Code	Code Skip
1	How many members are in your family ?	Number		
2	Do you have your parents ?	Both living Both death Only father alive Only mother alive	1 2 3 4	
3	Do you have step father/mother ?	Yes No	1 2	
4	Number of siblings ?	No. of brothers No. of sisters	1 2	
5	What is the main source of income of your family ?	Agriculture Service Domestic services & labour Business Others	1 2 3 4 5	
6	Is it sufficient land to feed food for your family ?	Yes No	1 2	
7	If no, how many months, it's sufficient ?	1-3 months 4-6 months 7-9 months 10-12 months	1 2 3 4	
8	Does your family have own house ?	Yes No	1 2	

9	What was your parent's behavior towards you when you were in home ?	Good	1	
		Normal	2	
		Bad	3	

**Group B: Educational Status**

10	Are you parents literate ?	Both literate Both illiterate Literate father only Literate mother only	1 2 3 4	
11	Have you ever gone to school ?	Yes No	1 2	
12	If yes, then up to which class did you pass?	Class	1	
13	If not, why did not you joint school?	Poor economic condition Working load Self not interested School is too year Parents did not sent to school Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6	
14	Are you going to school now ?	Yes No	1 2	
15	If no, do you want to rejoin the school now ?	Yes No	1 2	

**Group C: Reason for leaving home**

16	How old were you when you left your house ?	Specify	1	
17	What is the main reason of leaving home ?	Family poverty Influence by friends Family's will Expectation of better life Displaced due to conflict Others	1 2 3 4 5 6	
18	Do you parents visit you ?	Yes No	1 2	
19	Have you visit home after join this job ?	Yes No	1 2	
20	Is your family happy with you ?	Yes No	1 2	

**Group D: Working Condition at work**

21	What type of work do you do here	Cooking Cleaning Servicing Others	1 2 3 4	
22	How many hours you have to work per day ?	Morning (5 -11 AM) Day (11-5 PM) Evening (5-9 PM)	1 2 3	
23	Do you also work at night ?	Yes No	1 2	
24	If yes, for when ?	Specify	1	
25	Are you satisfied with this work ?	Yes No	1 2	
26	If not why ?	Not chance of study	1	

		Low salary	2	
		Too much work	3	
		Others	4	
27	How much do you get as salary ?	Rs...	1	
		Food and clothes	2	
		Others	3	
28	Why did not you get salary ?	Employer pay parents	1	
		Parents took loan	2	
		I work in debt	3	
		Other (specify)	4	
29	Who keeps your salary ?	Employer	1	
		Guardian/parents	2	
		Middleman	3	
		Self	4	
		Villagers	5	
30	How is your relationship with your employer ?	God	1	
		Normal	2	
		Bad	3	
31	If bad/worst, why ?	Want too much work	1	
		No food/locked inside	2	
		Pay poorly	3	
		Abuse sexually	4	
		Abuse verbally	5	
		Others	6	
32	Do you face any kinds of sexual harassment since working here ?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
33	If yes, reasons .....	Specify the kind	1	
34	Does your master mistreat to you ?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
35	If yes, what type of mistreat ?	Scolding	1	
		Slapping	2	
		Severe beating	3	
		Others (specify)	4	
36	What is usual reason of mistreatment ?	Salary raise	1	
		Watching T.V.	2	
		Sexual activities	3	
		Others (specify)	4	

#### Group E: Health Condition

37	Have you ever been illness/injury since working ?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
38	If yes, from what type of illness/ injury ?	Specify	1	
39	What was the reason for illness injury ?	Cut	1	
		Too much work	2	
		Coldness	3	
		Burns	4	



		Unsafe water	5	
		Insufficient food	6	
		Others (specify)	7	

40	Who helped in the condition ?	Employer Parents Friends None Others	1 2 3 4 5	
41	Have you been forced to work while were sick ?	Yes No	1 2	

#### Group F: Food and Shelter

42	Do you get enough food daily ?	Yes No	1 2	
43	Where do you usually sleep ?	Have separate room Kitchen Store room Others (specify)	1 2 3 4	
44	What is place of your sleeping ?	On the floor On the bed On the bench Others (specify)	1 2 3 4	
45	How many people sleep in the room ?	Single 2 ----- 4 ---- More than 5	1 2 3	

#### Group G: Entertainment

46	Do you get time to play ?	Yes No	1 2	
47	Do you want to watch T.V. ?	Yes No	1 2	
48	What is the sources of your entertainment ?	T.V Cinema Radio/Cassette Others	1 2 3 4	

#### Group H: Future Ambition an Preference

49	What do you prefer ?	Go Back to home Continue this work Join alternate work Others	1 2 3 4	
50	What is your future ambition ?	Specify	1	
51	Do you know about child rights ?	Yes No	1 2	
52	If yes, what are they ?	Specify	1	