

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Child labour is one of the major issues in many parts of world including Nepal. An estimate in 1996 showed that about 250 million children of ages between 5 to 14 years were working full-time or part-time. Most of these working children were in developing countries, over 50% of them in South Asia. Nepal is one of the countries with a very high proportion of child labour. An estimate based on a labour based survey in 1998/99 showed that about 2 million (41%) children out of total population of 4.9 million of ages between 4 to 14 years were involved in work. (HMG, 2004).

Child labours are not only overworked but are socially and economically exploited. They are easy targets for exploitation because most of them are illiterate, uneducated and unaware of the dangers inherent in their labour. Non-formal education (NFE) classes to rectify the situations have thus far had little success. Although many NGOs have been conducting NFE programmes the coverage is limited, and more focused attention is required for the risk-prone industrial areas. Some NGOs have organized special workshops for the teachers who are conducting NFE programmes in this particular field, to improve their teaching and counseling skills. Integrated programmes which include components such as literacy classes, income generating programmes, health and sanitation activities are gaining popularity because there is a lack of appropriate tools to tackle the shortage of shelter, job insecurity, exploitation by the adults, and deprivation of education and medical

facilities as faced by most of Nepal's impoverished children.(Khanal, 2006).

Child labour is not 'teenage' working for a few hours to earn additional pocket money, not children helping a family farms, not youngsters doing household work but children prematurely living adults lives, working long hours for long wages under condition to their health and to their physical and mental development, some times separated from their families frequently deprived of meaningful educational and training opportunities that could open for them a better future (Shrestha,2006).

Child labour has been accepted as an integral part of the Nepalese economy and society.For many children in Nepal, the workday starts at dawn and extends late into the evening. Every day is a day of labour for these children, they are deprived of their basic rights to protection, participation and development.The seriousness of this issue requires that all available data be scrutinized and analyzed before recommendations for change can be made.The paucity of verifiable data on this issue, however seriously hinders the objective assessment of the extent and impact of child labour in Nepal (NHDR,2005).

In 1973, ILO adopted convention138 to sanction minimum age of workers to be applicable to governments, employer enterprises,trade unions and organized establishments.Conventions of this approach in defining child labour are:

Minimum Age for General Works:If a child under 15 years of age in general and under 14 years of age in developing countries where education facilities are not developed and available, undertakes any type

of general work, it is termed as child labour. It does not specify the nature of work such as economic non-economic and type of work such as beneficial or harmful to children's development.

Minimum Age for Hazardous Work: If the children less than 18 years of age in all countries work in hazardous condition independently or the children less than 16 years under certain strict conditions, they are labelled as child labourers (Save The Children, 2006).

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

Child labour is not a new phenomenon in an agriculturally dominant country like Nepal. It is part of the feudal economy-system. For years, child labour has been perceived as a way of life in this country. The migration of children to urban areas has been tremendously increasing these days and this has led to the increase of child labour in the urban areas. Every year hundreds of children leave their homes and migrate to urban areas, because of curiosity and unfavorable economic conditions at home. They often work at hotel/restaurant, industry, repairing shoes in the street, stone quarries and so on. The extent of exploitation is very high everywhere (UN, 2006).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Although the Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007) has focused on the creation of a favourable environment for living with human dignity to children of all castes, adhibasi Janajatis, regions, groups and communities to fulfil responsibilities generated through these commitments and by developing the culture of human rights, it remains only in paper but not practiced. In the Tenth Plan, social inclusion of women, children, dalits, adhibasi Janajati and senior citizens, as well as separate policies and programs of human rights were incorporated. In this plan, the constitution commitments were made to ensure human rights provided by the constitution and provisions of international conventions on human rights issues were included to support the poverty alleviation. The problem of child labour in Nepal is principally, due to the acute poverty of the people particularly in the rural areas. Most people live on subsistence farming; exploitative social relations in the village further aggravate the problem. The harsh living conditions and frequent natural disasters lead to permanent migration of families and in some cases, that of children who, on their own, move from the rural to the urban areas (GOV, 2007).

Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in work that doesn't affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families;

they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.(ILO,2004).

The World Education Forum on education for all(EFA), held in Dakar, Senegal in April 2004 to review the achievements of EFA campaigns in 1990 realised the difficulties of countries like Nepal.Accordingly the Forum adopted the Dakar Framework for Action(DFA),Education for All:Meeting Our Collective Commitments.The Dakar Framework for Action lists six major EFA goals to be achieved by 2015.The goals relate to provision of 1) early childhood development, 2) free and compulsory primary education, 3)skill education and appropriate learning for out of school youths and adults, 4)removing social and gender disparities from education, 5)improvement in adult literacy, particularly female literacy and 6)improving quality of education.There are now a number of organisations working in the country with the objectives of safeguarding the child rights and helping children in difficult circumstances.This includes NGOS,trade unions, employers' associations, community based organizations, academic and research institutions and media.There is a large number of NGOs registered throughout the country working in the areas of child rights and child welfare (HMG,2004).

The condititon of child labourers engaged in hotels and restaurants are generally worse than in other employing agencies.The employers are well aware about their weakness and problem.So the employers prefer to take child as a labourer, because children are easy to handle in the way they like. The child labours play a supplementary role of adult labour.Children are cheaper, easily available,innocent, native willing,

easy to control and exploit, and more reliable than adults. Employing children means a guarantee of stable work force as they can be exploited continuously for many years. There are the reasons why the employers tend to hire children rather than adult labourers (Dahal, 2006).

Children are deprived from basic human and children rights, nutrients, entertainment, sports and they have no holiday or any leave. The misbehaviour and harsh treatment against children from their employers make negative and immoral psychological impact in their mind; as a result their lives become miserable and sorrowful. Today's children are the citizen of tomorrow and future of nation. Child stage is the most effective stage of human development. But if they are deprived of basic child rights and good mental and physical development, they can't be qualified persons for the development of a family, society and nation (World Bank, 2006).

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to describe the socio-economic conditions and the problem faced by child labourers working in hotels and restaurants. However, the specific objectives of the study are as follows:-

- To assess the socio-economic condition of child labourers engaged in hotels and restaurants in Kathmandu.
- To examine the present working condition of child labourers and assess the extent of their exploitation.
- To identify the problems of child labourers in hotels and restaurants of Kathmandu.

1.4 Importance of the Study

This study is significant in different ways such as to search the remedies of problem facing in this field, and policy makers of NGO/INGOS and civil society. It also helps to the national and international organizations that are interested to know about this field. Therefore, this study is typical in present situation. More over 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.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter is concerned with introduction of the study dealing with the objectives statement of the problem as well as importance of the study. Chapter Two deals with the review of literature relating child labour in the hotels/restaurants. The literatures are taken from relevant books, study reports, journals and seminar papers relating to the child labour. The Third Chapter contains the research methodology of the study. In this chapter method of data collection, sample size, research design, selection of study area and limitations of the study have been explained. The Fourth and Fifth chapters, consists of data presentation and analysis such as socio-economic characteristics, family background, working condition, environment of the child labourers, income profile and health status. These data show the profile of the child labours in terms of their age, sex caste/ethnicity and place of residence wage. These two chapters are the key part of the study. Finally, Chapter Six summarizes the major findings of the study as well as conclusions and recommendations. References cited and annexes are also presented in the end.

CHAPTRE –II: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Child Labour: A Global Overview

According to an ILO report, there are 211 million children between 5 to 14 years of age, at work in the year 2000. This accounted for a little less than one-fifth of all children in this age group. About 73 million working children were less than 10 years old. The total economically active child population of those among 5 to 17 year old was estimated at 352 million. The estimate shows that there was no significant gender difference in the global incidence of children at work. It should be noted here that the overall estimates of 211 million working children were exclusive of children who were engaged in regular non-economic activities, but inclusive of those who lived in parents' or guardians' households. (Concern Nepal, 2006).

According to the surveys conducted by the ILO in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Senegal and Turkey, most working children not only worked out but were also studying. An average of 25 percent of children between ages of 5 and 14 were engaged in some form of economic activity. It was the principal activity for one-third of them and a secondary activity for the remaining two-thirds. Asia the most densely populated region of the world, has about 61 percent of working children, where as Africa has 32 percent and Latin America 7 percent. However, in relative terms, it is Africa which has between the ages of 5 and 14 engaged in some form of economic activity. In industrialized countries, although child labour is less common, the phenomenon is growing again in several places, particularly in Eastern European countries in transition to a market economy (ILO, 2006).

The children in many countries in Asia share a common pain and problems of child labour in their every day life, statistics have revealed that almost half of the world child labour problems exist in South Asia. Because of growing poverty famine, unfair economic relations and social injustice, the children if these regions are for lead to take on a major burden for survival. Despite many national, regional and international commitments to combat child labour, the situation of children in the SAARC region is far from satisfactory (Bista, 2007).

Earlier estimates based in very limited statistical in formation obtained from about 100 countries indicated that three were 73 million working children 10 to 14 years of age in these countries in 1995. However recent experimental surveys carried out by the ILO's Bureau of statistics in a number of countries indicate that this figure is gross underestimation. They further indicate in substantial numbers. The Bureau now estimates that, in developing countries alone, there are at least 120 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 who are fully at work and more than twice and many (or about 250 million) if those for whom work is a secondary activity are included of course 61 percent are found in Asia, 32 percent in Africa, and 7 percent in Latin America.

Although Asia has the largest number of child workers, Africa has the highest incidence at around 40 percent of children between 5 and 14 years old. Though primarily a developing country's problem, child labour also exists in many industrialized countries and is emerging in many east European and Asian countries which are in transition to a market economy. Child labour is widespread throughout the countries of South Asia. Millions of children in the region spend their formative years toiling

long hours for little remuneration at occupations which endanger their health and well-being. These children generally do not attend school and thus do not acquire advanced skills which could increase the life opportunities available to them (ILO, 2007).

Although, not a new phenomenon, child labour is one of the most pressing issues currently confronting South Asia. Despite growing international awareness of the problem, trends indicate that the number of children involved in child labour in certain sectors geographical areas is increasing. Economic pressures of inflation and effects of structural adjustment programmed have placed more families in difficult situations. Export-oriented products such as hand-woven carpets rely on cheap child labour and have boomed in recent years.

“Globally, approximately 250 million children of age group 5-14 work for livelihood in conditions of various degree of exploitation. Among the, 120 million work full time regionally, 61 percent of all child labour in Asia over 80 million children in this region are working in the most difficult circumstances” (NHDR, 2005).

2.2 Child Labour in Nepal

Poverty is widespread in Nepal. High dependency in agriculture, declining productivity, skewed land distribution and land fragmentation has caused increasing unemployment, under employment and poverty. Various studies in Nepal have shown that child labour is usually linked to the poverty of the family. Problems such as insufficient food, proper shelter and other factors like unemployment among the adult family members or death of the bread earner compels children to work from an early age. The family manages the extra resources needed to cope

with the crisis by taking children out of school and sending them to work. Most of the children migrate to cities in search of better living conditions. (Dhakal, 2005).

Child labours in Nepal are cheap and easily available labour force. They are uncomplaining, easy to control and can be forced to adjust even in difficult circumstances. Children have no collective bargaining powers and the employers themselves decide everything. They are provided just a nominal wage and are not subject to receive any other basic facilities or allowances for their hard work. In fact, they are paid very little without any difficulty because they usually come from very poor families and can be hired and fired at any time. Moreover, trade unions are not taking any interest in this regard. According to the country's law, employment of children in any factory or any health hazardous area is illegal. Employers however seem to face no direct threat from existing rules and regularities in this regard which goes to prove how ineffective their implementation has been. (Dahal, 2005).

With growing awareness about children's rights among the general public, child labour has become a strong political and social agenda in Nepal. State party, the government, political parties, human rights organisations, corporate bodies, school bodies, school institutions, social organisations and local communities have been increasingly expressing their commitment to work towards improving the situation of child labours' problem in country. According to a survey conducted by Concern Nepal, there are 82 areas of work in which children are employed, including the agricultural sectors which is a dominant occupation in

Nepal even for children. ILO estimates that there are 2.6 million child labours in Nepal. (Concern Nepal, 2006).

Several CWIN research and survey studies have revealed that the child labour is an integral part of labour market. From agriculture to industry, domestic service, plantation, construction and transport service, can find employed as labour. According to Concern Nepal, the fields of child labour in Nepal are as follows: Agriculture, Industrial sector, Cottage industry, Manufacturing industry, Plantation industry, Tourism industry, Service sectors, Transportation, Technical, Business and other. Other comprises, Road construction, Building construction, Street begging, street acrobats, Golf ball retrieving and cinema hall ticket selling. (Acharya, 2005).

The pioneer institution for the right of the child CWIN, shows its study report that working children in Nepal comes across the following problems.

- (1) Too young to work/ inappropriate work for children.
- (2) Health hazards working conditions.
- (3) Low wages and long working hours.
- (4) Work at night.
- (5) Economic exploitation by adults.
- (6) Lack of basic education opportunities.
- (7) Separation from parents.
- (8) Abuse and neglect.
- (9) No rest or entertainment.
- (10) Physical, mental and emotional exploitation.
- (11) Not having their basic needs met.

- (12) In appropriate child rearing atmospheres.
- (13) Lack of adequate parental love care and understanding.
- (14) Lack of social security and attention.
- (15) Violations of child's laws (CIWIN,2006).

It is estimated that the agricultural sector absorbs as much as 96.1 percent of the 1.15 million economically active children of 10-14 years followed by those engaged in construction, transportation and communication workers(2 percent) and sales workers(1.6 percent). In Kathmandu Valley, the carpet industry absorbs a large number of children whose average age is 13 years.Children of Bhote clan like the Tamang, Lama and Sherpa comprise 85 percent of the child labourers in the carpet industry.The remaining 15 percent come from the Newar, Chettri, Brahman And Magar communities.Child labourers in the carpet industry have migrated mainly from Ramechhap, Kavre, Dolkha, Nuwakot, Makwanpur,Sindhupalchowk, Banke, Bardia, Dang, Rasuwa and Sunsari districts.In major cities, particularly in Kathmandu Valley, there are a large number of street children who work mainly as beggars and ragpickers. Government policies, in the past, have concentrated on development activities in Kathmandu, which increased rural migration into Kathmandu and which in turn produced more street children. Some of these children have become addicted to alcohol and drugs and have resorted to gambling, pickpocketing and stealing to survive (GOV,2009).

2.4 Conceptual Framework of Study

The literature reviewed on the related issues provides the basic 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 as labourers. There are related push and pull factors while living at home and other hazardous conditions while employed at Hotel/Retirements. The conceptual framework of this study can be summarized as:

Figure No. 1: Conceptual Framework of Study

CHAPTER -III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals about the procedure for the present study. It describes research design, selection of the study area, and general introduction of study area, nature and source of data, sample size, tools of data collection, limitations of the study and method of data analysis.

3.1 Selection of the Study Sites

Kathmandu is the capital city of Nepal. There are huge number of hotels and restaurants in Kathmandu. Children with different culture and ethnicity from various parts of the country come here and work as child labourers. Ward no.14 (Kalanki) of Kathmandu district is the precise site. Kalanki of Kathmandu (Ward no. 14) is the place where huge number of hotels and restaurants are concentrated. So, I chose this place.

3.2 Research Design

This study is based on both exploratory cum descriptive research design. It is exploratory because attempts were made to investigate the minimum acquaintance about hotel/restaurant child labours as well as to explore the hidden facts and realities. On the other hand, descriptive research design was made to describe the socio-economic condition of hotel/restaurant child labours and major problems associated with them which enabled to present a clean picture of the phenomenon under investigation.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

For the actual study, I selected not only the large hotels and restaurants but also the small tea, sweet shops, momo shops, where the

child labourers were found equally. I selected purposively 41 hotels and restaurants according to the sample technique, from small to large hotels/restaurants. I got interview with 100 (16 girls and 84 boys) child's labourers because this number covers the necessary sample size. I interviewed with almost all the child labourers who were working in those hotels/restaurants. Even if, I chose the hotels/restaurants randomly, I left no child workers to be interviewed among the selected hotels/restaurants.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

Different types of quantitative data and information have been collected and analyzed in this study. Both primary and secondary data have been used in this study. Primary data were collected during field study with the help of scheduled questionnaire. Similarly, secondary data were obtained from different sources such as published books, journals, publications and reports of different national and international organizations.

Thus, this study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data is used as the major sources of information.

3.5 Tools of Data Collection

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

3.5.1 Semi-Structured Interview

Interview method, there was a direct contact between respondents and researchers to obtain required information from them. This method also aimed at collecting information about qualitative facts such as ideals,

feelings and views, behaviors that was very helpful to find out the truth. Field work was completed in 21 days.

3.5.2 Observation

Observation has been one of the basic techniques of data collection to document the present condition of the respondents. While interviewing the respondents (child labours in hotel/restaurant), the researcher observed his/her physical appearance, working condition, clothing, behavior of the employers activities of respondents during answering responding the questions. This method helped to find out the reality between doing, saying and existing situation of hotel/restaurant child labours.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation

According to the research design, in this study both descriptive and exploratory methods were used in presenting the collected data. Almost all the collected data of this research were analyzed descriptively and the frequency and percentage that are the simple statistical tools have been applied in this study where necessary. However, the research design of this research work is descriptive which is used for qualatative data collected through various techniques in the field. After completing the field study, data collected during fieldwork period were edited and tabulated as per the need of report. Similarly, to make the findings more organized, various chapters and sub-chapters were arranged and chapter and sub-topic wise descriptions and analysis were made.

3.7 Limitations of the Study

The specific limitations of the study are as follows:-

-) This study is based on the primary data collection in hotels and restaurant of Kathmandu and therefore the result may not be representative for the whole country.
-) This study presents only the child labourers employed in small hotels and restaurant. So, it does not cover the child labourers engaged in big hotels like five star,

CHAPTER -IV
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND FAMILY
BACKGROUND

This chapter deals with the background features of the hotel/restaurant child labourers and their families. The analysis presented below helps to introduce social demographic characteristics of hotels/restaurant child labourers such as their age and sex, place of origin, family size, working condition, parental status and landholding situation and socio-economic background of the family.

4.1 Socio-Economic Characteristic

Many children are leaving their home due to the poor economic condition as well as familial and societal disturbances. When agriculture is unable to sustain families, there are only limited alternative employments in rural areas. So, children enter the urban labour market. Some go with their own parents and relatives but most of them runaway from the village without giving any information to their families. When they enter the urban areas, they take up hazardous work. Among them, the major work involve in restaurant, which is a bit easier than going to industries or somewhere else.

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

4.1.1 Age and Sex Composition of the Child Labour

The age “between” 10 to 16 is a critical period for development prospective of a child. They should enjoy every type of facility to develop

physically and mentally. But the reality is different. Those children, who are selected for this study are from the age of 6 to 14 years. Table 1 gives the distribution of labourers engaged in different hotel/restaurant child labourers under the different age group as well as sex.

Table- 1: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Age and Sex.

Age (in Years)	Boys		Girls		Total %
	NO.	%	NO.	%	
6-8 Years	11	13.1	2	12.5	13.0
9-11 Years	29	34.5	5	31.3	34.0
12-14 Years	44	52.4	9	56.2	53.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey- 2009

Table 1 shows that the age of child labourers ranges from 6 to 14 years of which 84 percent are male and 16 percent are females. The highest percent of child labourers are found in the age group 12-14 that is 52 percent for boys and 56 percent for girls. The participation of elder children is higher than younger children because they can understand their responsibilities and do not need any guidance.

4.1.2 Child Labourers by Place of origin

Children from different parts of the nation arrived in Kathmandu Ward No. 14 due to favourable place for different jobs and opportunities.

Table-2 shows the region wise distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers on the basis of their place of origin.

**Table- 2: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers by Place
Of origin**

Development Region	Boys		Girls		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	%
1. Eastern Development Region					
Jhapa	2	2.4	1	6.3	3
Ilam	1	1.2	-	-	1
Sankuwasabha	2	2.4	-	-	2
Sub-Total	5	6.0	1	6.3	6
2. Central Development Region					
Kathmandu	1	1.2	-	-	1
Bara	2	2.4	-	-	2
Nuwakot	2	2.4	-	-	2
Dhading	4	4.8	2	12.5	6
Chitwan	51	60.7	10	62.5	61
Sindhuli	1	1.2	-	-	1
Makawanpur	3	3.5	1	6.3	4
Sub-Total	64	76.2	13	81.3	77
3. Western Development Region					
Nawalparasi	3	3.5	1	6.3	4
Lamjung	3	3.5	-	-	3
Syanja	1	1.2	-	-	1
Gorkha	2	2.4	-	-	2
Sub-Total	9	10.6	1	6.3	10
4. Mid-western Development Region					
Rolpa	2	2.4	-	-	2
Sub-Total	2	2.4	-	-	2
5. Far Western Development Region					

Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	0
6. Foreign(India)					
India	4	4.8	1	6.3	5
Sub-Total	4	4.8	1	6.3	5
Grand Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

According to the survey at Kathmandu Ward No.14, it is found that children have migrated here from 15 districts respecting developing region as well as neighboring country, India.

Table 2 shows that, the majority of the child labourers are from the Central Development Region (77%) or near from Kathmandu valley. This is because the study is done from Kathmandu. This extreme percent is very high in comparison to the other development regions because from the Western Development Region, the study reports 10 percent, where as from the Eastern Development Region, just 6 percent child labourers are found. Similarly, Mid-Western Development Region is represented by just 2 percent and from the Far Western Development Region, no child labourers is found (0%). There are 5 percent children who are from neighboring country, India.

In the above table, girls were found much more from neighboring districts in comparison to boys. Out of total 16 girls child labourers, 13 (81%) were found from Central Development Region and 6.3 percent were from Eastern Development and Western Development Region.

During the survey, among 100 respondents 61 percent were found from Chitwan district. Among them, 51 percent were boys and 10 percent

were girls, which is the highest rate among the district wise child labourers.

Among the children found from four development regions, Central Development Region covers 77 percent, which is the highest rate and children from Mid-Western Development Region covers only 2 percent which is the lowest.

Table-2, the overall information, indicates that the children labourers in hotel/restaurant come not only from neighboring places but also from far away in terms of their origin.

4.1.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition of the Child Labourers

Children from different ethnic group were found during the survey. The cast/ethnic composition of hotel/Restaurant child labourers in Kathmandu(Ward No. 14) has wide diversity. Those children labourers were from 12 different caste/ethnic groups. The caste ethnic composition of hotel/restaurant child labourers is presented in Table 3.

Table-3: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	NO,	%	
Brahmin	14	16.7	2	12.5	16.0
Chhetri	18	21.3	3	18.7	21.0
Tharu	11	13.1	4	25.0	15.0
Magar	10	11.9	3	18.7	13.0
Gurung	6	7.1	2	12.5	8.0
Tamang	6	7.1	-	-	6.0
Newar	2	2.4	-	-	2.0
Chepang	4	4.8	-	-	4.0
Kumal	4	4.8	-	-	4.0
Kami/Damai	2	2.4	1	6.3	3.0
Muslim	4	4.8	1	6.3	5.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey- 2009.

Table 3: presents that majority of Child Labours during the field survey were found from chhetri (21%). After chhetri children from brahmin caste group found (16%). And the rest is tharu (15%), magar (13%) ,Gurung (8%) ,tamang(6%), Indian (Muslim)(5%), Chepang and Kumal (4%), Bhote(3%), and Kami/ Dami(3%) .Among them the position of indigenous group newar was relatively the lowest (2%).The percentage of chhetris and brahmins are higher.It may be because they are upper

castes and are regarded as clean castes. Besides washing dishes, they also need to serve customers. So, they are the desired caste groups.

For Among Caste/Ethnicity boys are predominately higher than girls, and no girls child were found from Tamang, newar, Bhote, Chepang and Kumal. The one of the main reason for the children to work in hotel\restaurant may be the poverty.

4.1.4 Parents Occupation of Child Labour

The Carrier development of children depends upon the occupation of their parents. The occupation determines their economic status, personality and career. Therefore the development of child in every sector is determined by the occupation of parents. The given table shows the source of income of the parents of the sampled child labourers.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the most of the respondents' parents but according to the respondents it is not sufficient to survive. So, they had to go for the work in the labour market.

Table -4: Income Source of Child Labours Parents.

Source of Income	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	NO.	%	
Agriculture	55	65.5	8	50.0	63.0
Domestic service and wage labour	17	20.3	5	31.3	22.0
Service (Govt. /Non Govt.)	6	7.1	3	18.7	9.0
Business	6	7.1	-	-	6.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey- 2009

Table-4 shows that the major occupation of 63 percent respondent is agriculture. About 22 percent are wage labour/domestic service, 9 percent do the service(Govt./Non Govt.) and 6 percent do the business work.

According to respondents who were from the agro-based family background, they could not get sufficient food from their land. Some of them had not sufficient land and some hadno land but were working in other's land. As a result, the parents sent their children to labour market or the children run away from home to labour market to get better life than while at home.

Hence, service means not a gazette officer but a soldier or clerk or less than clerk level. Similarly, business means not a national and international trade but a local business. After analyzing the parental occupation, it is found that they were involved basically in low income occupation.

4.1.5 Education Status of Children.

For every human being, education is an important need as food, cloth and shelter. It is also a fundamental right for every human being. Education helps to develop society. Education is the basic requirement to develop the personality of every individual. Without education, nobody can achieve success. The following tabular-data has tried to find out the educational status of hotel/restaurant child labourers.

Table-5: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Sex According to Education Status

Educational status	Boys		Girls		Total%	
	No.	%	No.	%		
Illiterate	26	31.0	7	43.7	33.0	
Literate	58	69.0	9	56.3	67.0	
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0	
Educational Attainment					No.	%
Up to primary(1-5class)	33	56.9	8	88.9	41	61.2
Up to secondary(6-8class)	25	43.1	1	11.1	26	38.8
Total	58	100.0	9	100.0	67	100.0

Source: Field Survey- 2009

Table-5 shows that a large number of the children are deprived of 'Right to Education'. Out of total (100) respondents, 33 percent children are illiterate and rests are literate. But all the literate children have discontinued the schooling.

Among the 67 percent literate children, 61 percent have attained up primary level of education and 39 percent have attained up to lower secondary level of education.

Gender variation in literacy shows that the share of the boys is comparatively lower (57%) than that of girls (67%) in up to primary level. But the proportion of girls in up to lower secondary level is only 11.1 percent of boys (43%).

Children left their study for the sake of work, which are categorized in the row of 1 to 5 and 6 to 8 grades. During the survey period, no one was studying at school.

4.1.6 Reason for Discontinuing Education

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

If the parents had to send their children to school, they didn't have to pay for the school costs. On the other hand they could get some support from their children in the day to day work. Hence, children had to leave the school.

Table-6: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers According to Reasons for Discontinuing Education

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Household Poverty	35	41.7	7	43.7	42.0
For the search of job	17	20.2	1	6.3	18.0
Friend's advice	9	10.7	2	12.5	11.0
Death of earning family members	3	3.6	1	6.3	4.0
Not sent by parents	14	16.7	3	18.7	17.0
Others	8	7.1	2	12.5	8.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006

Table-6 clearly shows that the major reasons for non-schooling or dropping out of school are the household poverty (42%). Most of children reported that they had little land to grow food for themselves around the year. Their parents had no other sources of income. They were compelled to discontinue schooling. Among the respondents, 18 percent left the school for the search of job, 17 percent not sent by parents, 11 percent friend's advice and 4 percent death of earning family members. 8 percent of other reasons which was long distance of the school, failed in school exam and influenced by others.

4.1.7 Perception towards Education

It is clear that there have been various reasons for discontinuing education. It is to be known whether child labours want to continue their education if they get chance for it. Children might have worked in

hotels/restaurants unwillingly. The following table shows whether they want to continue their education or not if they get chance.

Table-7: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers Whether they Want to Study or not if they get Chance

Perception towards Education	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No	%	No	%	
Want to Study	58	69	5	31.2	63
Don't Want to Study	26	31	11	68.8	37
Total	84	100	16	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of total respondents, 63% children wanted to study where as only 37% children didn't want to study. It shows that large number of children have been working reluctantly. If an environment is created for them for getting proper education, then they are still ready for further study.

4.2 Family Background

Family structure, parent's educational level and economic condition are the major responsible factors for child labors family status. Our society has a different complicated system. Father of child gets into marriage if the mother of a child dies or leaves the family. And that is the reason why in most of the cases, the children should be victimized of the step-mother and less care, interest and protection would be there by their

parents. This chapter tries to deal over the family background of the child labour.

4.2.1 Family Size

The socio-economic reason is the main cause for the size of the family. We see that poor families normally have bigger family sizes. A poor child is compelled to work in the labour market because of the large family member. The family members recorded during the interviews after asking the questions about the total number of family members they have.

Table- 8: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Their Family Size

Family Size	Boys		Girls		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Less than 5	21	25	3	18.7	24.0
5-8	48	57.1	8	50.7	56.0
9 and above	15	17.9	5	31.3	20.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 8 describes that out of the total child labourers 56 percent have the family size 5-8, 24 percent have 5 or less family size and 20 percent have 9 or above 9 family size. The table indicates that most of the children are from the bigger family members. Most of the big families have to face the problem of food cloth and basic necessities of life because of the limited economic resources and income. So, according to this table, children were unable to get proper care or guidance along with education and other facilities from their family and left the home.

4.2.2 Parental Status

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization. That's why, it is very necessary to know about their family background or parental status for the reason of their involvement in hotel/restaurants.

If mother or father is not alive then the life of children turns downwards. But in some cases small children were also compelled to work, to support the parents although their parents were with them.

Table- 9: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Parental Status at Home

Parental Status (alive/dead)	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	No.	%	
Father Alive	68	81.0	11	68.7	79.0
Father Deceased	16	19.0	5	31.3	21.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0
Mother Alive	62	73.8	8	50.0	70.0
Mother Deceased	22	26.2	8	50.0	30.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2009

Table 9 shows that 19 percent boys and 31 percent girls are without their father. Similarly, 26 percent boys and 50 percent girls are without mother. But majority of the respondents have their parents alive (79 percent have father alive and 70 percent have mother alive).

Either one's or both of the parents' death leads to fulfill the vacancy by step-parents, which is one of the main reasons for driving

children out of their home. But this observation may not be true in all cases because most of the children of this study were from those families where both parents are alive. Thus, this shows that their families had not time to ‘think’ about them and were occupied on fulfilling daily hand to mouth problem.

4.2.3 Parental Education

Parents’ literacy rate is also important factor for carrier development of their children. If parents are educated they naturally become more conscious about their children’s education. But illiteracy of parents is generally ignorance and is perhaps the major reason for the wide-spread use of child labourers in different sectors.

Table-10: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Their Parental Literacy Status

Parental Literacy Status	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	No.	%	
Father Literate	13	15.16	2	12.5	15
Mother Literate	5	5.9	1	6.2	6
Both Literate	8	9.5	2	12.5	10
Both Illiterate	58	69.0	11	68.8	69
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total respondents, about 15 percent’s fathers were literate and only 6 percent’s mothers were literate. Majority of both father’s and mothers of the respondent were illiterate (69%). Fortunately, 10 percent of both father and mother of respondents were found literate. By this

result, we can assume that it must be one of the main reasons why children were doomed to be the child labourers.

4.2.4 Family Income

Most of the Nepali people are poor. It is the parent's main responsibility to fulfill the basic requirement of the family. The children of the unemployed, poor and incapable families must have to work for the family's survival because of the insufficient income and poor economy. Children are compelled to be a child labour. Another believable fact shows that the parents earn sufficiently for their family but they can not maintain properly because of some bad habits or unnecessarily extravagant habits. Thus these facts show that children are compelled to work due to the insufficient income of the family.

4.2.5 Reasons for Leaving Home

Migration of people from one place to another in search of livelihood is our social reality where children are also a part. When a family is unable to earn sufficient for survival, then a child or whole family migrate for the sake of expectation of better life or work. Migration of child labour from rural to urban areas has been increasing rapidly day by day. The main cause of the migration is wide spread of poverty, landlessness, unemployment, hardships of life, lack of opportunities and expectation of livelihood. In such cases children also migrate with their parents but sometimes children run away themselves or their parents send them to the urban area.

Table-11: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Their Reasons for Leaving Home

Causes	Boys		Girls		Total
	No.	%	No	%	%
Poor Economic Condition	39	46.4	6	37.5	45.0
Advice of Friends	12	14.3	1	6.3	13.0
Expecting Better Life	13	15.5	3	18.7	16.0
Search For Job	12	14.3	5	31.2	17.0
Other*	8	9.5	1	6.3	9.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

* Family Trouble, self will migration of the family and hard life in the village. Table 11 shows that, majority of child labour (45%) left home due to the poverty. The various reasons for the children to go out of home for work is followed by advice of friends (13%), expecting better life (16%), and search for job (17%).

4.2.6 Arrival in Kathmandu

People tend to migrate to the urban areas due to unemployment, lack of facilities, landlessness, and lack of opportunities, poverty and for the expectation of better life. Children also leave village and rural areas along with their parent and which ultimately creates unemployment problems to children in urban areas. Some children are compelled to work due to their own circumstances whereas some engage in work due to their own desire. Some are kept their by parents and some are brought by

contractors for the employment in different areas such as domestic work, restaurant and bar, carpet factories , brick kilns, transportation and so on. Kathmandu is a place of crowd of hotels and restaurants. Therefore, the children are mainly engage in hotel and restaurants as a child labour in Kathmandu.

Table- 12: Distribution of Hotels/Restaurant Child Labourers by the means of their Arrival

Persons	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	No	%	
Parents/ Guardians	12	14.3	8	50.0	20.0
Relatives/ Neighbors	24	28.6	-	-	24.0
Friends	27	32.1	5	31.2	32.0
Self Desired	21	25.0	3	18.8	24.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

From the table 12, it is clear to see that most of the hotel/restaurant child labourers (32%) came to this study area with their friends. Girls child labours came with their parents is higher (50%) than boys child labours (14%), where as, some of them (24%) came with their own interest to look Kathmandu and get proper job and relatives/neighborhood (24%) also are the helpers of their arrival. The survey report shows that 20 percent child labourers had come to the Kathmandu with their parents.

4.2.7 Duration of Away from Home

Child labourers are away from their home and are working in hotels and restaurants of the Kathmandu. They are from different parts of

country. Some are near from Kathmandu and some are far from Kathmandu. Due to the extensive load of work, they are deprived from going home in time. Their boss does not provide leave and rest facilities in time to time which they should get as their working rule. Therefore, they generally remain solitude from their homes for long time.

Table-13: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Duration of Leaving Home

Month	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	No.	%	
0-3	25	29.8	7	43.7	32.0
				6	
3-6	23	27.4	4	25.0	27.0
6-9	17	20.2	2	12.5	19.0
9-12	11	13.1	2	12.5	13.0
Above 12 month	8	9.5	1	6.3	9.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 13 shows that, most of the child labourers were out of home for 0 to 3 months, i.e. about 32.0 percent of total hotel/restaurant child labourers. Similarly, 27 percent were out of home for 3 to 6 months, 19 percent from 6 to 9 months and very few (9%) are to be in 12 or above months regularly. Some children were found to have left home just a few days before.

CHAPTER -V

WORKING CONDITION, INCOME AND HEALTH STATUS

This chapter has four parts. The first part deals with the working condition and environment of Hotel/Restaurant child labourers, the second part deals with their income profile, the third part deals with their health condition and the fourth part deals with food availability and living condition of such children.

5.1 Working Condition

There could be found no written employment agreements between employer and employee when children engage in hotel and restaurants. As a result, the boss or owner of the hotel/restaurant treated the children as per his own will. Children had to work hard from early in the morning to the late night. They prepared food, served the customers, collected and washed the plates and glasses. They were provided limited food and very cheap labour charge. They were deprived of rest and health treatment facility. They had to tolerate the abuses and mischievous of the boss. Generally, the children of this sector were from poor economic class. Some of them were either the children of homeless and landless or orphans. Sometimes, such labourers had to become victims of sexual exploitation.

5.1.1 Types of Works

During the study period, child labours involved in hotels and restaurants were found working for a long hour. They were assigned to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning tables/floors, washing plates and glasses, serving and often doing some other extra works in

employer's house also. They had very little choice and they were always at their order. In fact, this is one of the hidden areas of child labour exploitation. The hotel and restaurants had been taking advantages employing the child as labourers, caring little for their working and living conditions.

Table-14: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by Sex (gender) According to their types of Work by their Working Condition

Types of Work	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	No.	%	
Cooking	13	15.5	3	18.7	16.0
Cleaning	44	52.4	10	62.5	54.0
Servicing	21	25.0	2	12.5	23.0
Other	6	7.1	1	6.3	7.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

From the table 14, it is clear to see that majority of the child labour (54%) are engaged in cleaning the tables and dishes. There are 63 percent of girls in the cleaning work.

Similarly, there are only 23 percent child labourers, who are engaged in servicing work i.e. to provide menu chart, food, water and other things to the clients, which is corporately easy. There are 13 percent of girls in the servicing work and a little proportion (16 percent) of boys and girls employed for cooking.

5.1.2 Working Hours

According to children's Act of Nepal, the working hours for children should be limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week but this provision is not applied in the case of hotel/restaurant child labours because they cannot get their minimum livelihood if they work 6 or less than 6 hours a day.

But from the survey, it has been found out that most of the labourers in this field had to work more than 10 hours per day and they have had no holiday throughout a week.

Table-15: Distribution of Hotel/ Restaurant Child labourers by their Working Hours per Day

Working Hours	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	No.	%	
7 to 10	17	20.2	5	31.3	22.0
10 to 12	35	41.7	7	43.7	42.0
12 and above	32	38.1	4	25.0	36.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table-15 shows that, 42 percent hotel/ restaurants child labourers work 10 to 12 hours per day. Majority of hem are those who stay at the working place. Similarly, 36 percent of them work more that 12 hours and only 22 percent for 7 to 10 hours a day.

During the study period, it was also found out that workers who slept at the hotels/ restaurant in the night had to work as "all time

worker”. So, in practice these laws are not enforced and there is not legal security for them and the hotel/ restaurants masters could fire at any time.

5.1.3 Perception towards their Job

The perception towards their current job is presented in table 16.

Table-16: Distribution of Hotel/ Restaurant Child labourers by their Perception towards Their Current Job

Attitude	Boys		Girls		Total %	
	No.	%	No.	%		
Satisfied	50	59.5	9	56.3	59.0	
Not Satisfied	34	40.5	7	43.7	41.0	
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0	
If not Satisfied (Reasons for dissatisfaction)					No.	%
Low wage	13	38.3	2	28.6	15	36.6
Wants to study	6	17.6	2	28.6	8	19.5
Lack of other facilities	9	26.5	3	42.8	12	29.3
Dislike the job	6	17.6	-	-	6	14.6
Total	34	100.0	7	100.0	41	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 16 expresses that, out of total child labourers 59 percent reported that they have satisfaction with their present working life. The reasons behind their satisfaction are ‘Family poverty’. Most of them have to work for their livelihood, death of family members who used to earn. And 41 percent have to no satisfaction with their present working life.

Thirty- seven percent children reported that they are dissatisfied with wages. Among them, about 20 percent are complaining that they wanted to study and more than 29 percent complaining for not providing basic facilities by owner.

Overall, information indicates that there is high exploitation of children providing low wages and not availing low wages physical facilities and so on.

There is no unanimous opinion of child labourers regarding their job regulation. Some want to continue their job whereas some do not like. The following tabular data shows the categories of children about job regulation attitude.

Table-17: Distribution of the hotel/restaurant child labours by gender according to whether they want to continue the job.

Particulars	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	43	51.2	8	50.0	51.0
No	25	29.8	5	31.2	30.0
Do not Know	16	19.0	3	18.8	19.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

As the table-17 states, 51 percent of child labourers do not want to give up jobs. They are willing to continue their present job because of many reasons such as available for food facilities how much they needed, not getting other proper job, facilities of cook training. But 30 percent of the child labourers reported that they do not want to continue the present

job. 19 percent of the child labourers do not know about their continuity of job. The children who reported “**do not know**” may have been affected by the parents or guardians to decide their job continuation.

5.1.4 Previous work

Some Hotel/Restaurants child labourers are newly involved where as some had already worked in different sectors as a child workers before coming in hotel/restaurants.

Table-18: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurants child Labourers by their past Experience

Have you worked before this job	Boys		Girls		Total %	
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	49	58.3	11	68.7	60.0	
No	35	41.7	5	31.3	40.0	
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0	
If ‘Yes’ how many places					No.	%
One place	35	47.4	9	81.8	44	73.3
Two place	14	28.6	2	18.2	16	26.7
Total	49	100.0	11	100.0	60	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table-18 explores: majority of the (60 %) hotel/ restaurant child labourers reported that they have worked previously in different sectors while, 40 percent have not worked. Previously at all, or they were at home before doing this work.

The study also reveals that majority of the child labourers (73%) were engaged in one place before working in the study areas rest of them (27%) were engaged in two places.

5.2 Income Profile

The child labourers are extremely exploited by the employers. They are provided very few wages or salary, they don't get rest and good health treatment facility, and they even don't get good food and accommodation.

5.2.1 Level of Income from the Work

As there is no legal agreement between employer and employee while engaging in job, the employees (Child Labourers) are compelled to accept any level of income on which the employer provides them. Some children are obliged to work only for food and accommodation with very minimum pocket money whereas others are working on the basis of salary but the salary is very low to their labour.

Table-19: Distribution of the Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers by their Monthly Wages/Income

Wages	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	No.	%	
Rs. 300-600	17	20.3	4	25.0	21.0
Rs. 601-800	36	42.8	10	62.5	46.0
Rs. 801-1000	19	22.6	2	12.5	21.0
Rs. 1000 Above	12	14.3	-	-	12.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table shows that most of the children are working in very low wages. Children who got facilities of including accommodation (21%) are getting Rs. 300 to 600 as salary. Majority of the respondents are (46%) paid in the range of Rs. 601 to 800 per month. Comparatively children with more ages are getting more wages than the small children. 21 percent receive wages ranging between Rs. 801 to 1000 per month. Only 12 percent of respondents reported that they are getting wages, more than Rs. 1000 per month.

5.2.2 Work Earnings

Though little, almost all the child labours receive their wages. All of them work for making earning. There are various regarding earnings in terms of using them. Some send their earnings to their parents while others use them for other purposes. Through research, it was found that 30% of children sent their earnings to their parents where as 70% didn't send their earnings to their parents. Similarly, it was asked that whether they got their earnings by themselves or not and almost all children said that they got their earnings by themselves. The reason behind this may be because most of the children came here through friends and self-wished.

5.2.3 Expenditure of Earning

Almost all children admitted that they got money of their working. It has been already known through finding that only 39% of the child labours sent their money back to their home where as 61% of child labour didn't send their money back to their home. Similarly, those who sent their money back to their home, they didn't send their whole earning

to their home. So, it is necessary to know that how they use their money. They use them in creative job or in other useless activities. An inquiry was done whose findings are given below.

Table-20: Distribution of the Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers in terms of Using their Income

Use of Income	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No	%	No	%	
Fooding	6	7.1	1	6.3	7
Clothing	7	8.4	2	12.5	9
Smoking and Alcohol	50	59.5	3	18.8	53
Entertainment	21	25	10	62.5	31
Total	84	100	16	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

According to above table, about 7% of child labours used their income in fooding, 9% used them in clothing, 53% used them in smoking and alcohol where as 31% used them in entertainment.

5.3 Leisure Time

Most of the children were found to be working more than 9 hours. Besides their tired schedule, they got little time as free time. But they were always at their masters' order. Though they were free they could be sent for masters' extra work like caring their children, going to

market etc. However, they were asked what they did when they got the leisure time which is shown in following table.

Table-21: Distribution of the Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers in terms of Using their Leisure Time

Using Leisure Time	Boys		Girls		Total
	No	%	No	%	%
Watching T.V.	44	52.4	10	62.5	54
Listening Radio	21	25	4	25	25
Reading Paper	6	7.1	1	6.3	7
Playing	13	15.5	1	6.3	14
Total	84	100	16	100	100

Source:Field Survey,2009

From above table, it has been found that 54% of children watched T.V, 25% listened radio, 7% read paper and 14% played when they got the leisure time.

5.3.1 Permission for going Home

Hotels and restaurants are opened almost all the days per year. There are always child labours working there. Child labours were inquired whether they got chance to go to their home. It is significant to know whether their master permitted them to go to their home time to time. Through research, it was known that 25% of child labours were

permitted to go to their home where as 75% were denied by their master to go to their home. Similarly, they were asked how many times per year their master let them go to their home whose result is given below.

Table-22: Distribution of the Hotel/Restaurant Child Labourers According to how many times Per Year their Master allow them to go to their Home

Times per Year	BOys		Girls		Total
	No	%	No	%	%
Ones	16	79.04	3	75	19
Twice	4	19.04	1	25	5
Thrice	1	1.08	0	0	1
More than Three times	0	0	0	0	0
Total	21	4	4	100	25

Source:Field Survey,2009

Above table shows that out 25 child labourers who were allowed to go to their home, 19 children said that they were given chance to their home once a year, 5 said that they were allowed to go to their home twice a year where as only one said that he was allowed three times per year.No one admitted to be sent to their home more than thre times per year.

5.4 Health and Nutrition

The child labourers frequently suffer from headache, fever, typhoid and so on. They were helped by their friends and their boss while they became ill.

Lack of balance diet, lack of rest, hard working beyond the physical capacity is the common causes of their illness and their own negligence such as not bathing, not washing clothes.

5.4.1 Health Status

“Health is wealth”. So, good health is the most essential part of life in every living being. An unhealthy person can do nothing good. An unhealthy person always becomes physically as well as mentally back in society. Health is the primary concern in any study of human being.

Through research, it was found that 82 percent of the working children seemed to have good health condition. However, only 18 percent have been found to be physically weak i.e. suffered with disease such as fever, headache, chest ache, and problems of ear, throat and many others.

5.4.2 Illness Expenditure

It is very important to know that whether children themselves bore the illness expenditure or their masters. Most of the children wore dirty clothes and their physical appearance clearly showed that they didn't maintain their hygiene. So they had to suffer from various kinds of illness. The following table shows who bore the expenditure during their illness.

Table-23: Distribution of the Hotel/Restaurant Child Labours According to Bearing of their Illness Expenditure

Person	Boys		Girls		Total
	No	%	No	%	%
Self	13	15.5	2	12.5	15
Master	71	84.5	14	87.5	85
Total	84	100	16	100	100

Source: Field Survey,2009

Above table shows that only 15% of children bore their illness expenditure by themselves where as 85% children's expenditure was born by their masters. In this case, masters seem to be more generous than other cases. During research, it was found that mostly those children who had been working for more than 1 year, their expenditure had been born by their masters but those working for less than 1 year, their expenditure was needed to be born by themselves.

5.4.3 Use of Alcohol and Smoking

Drinking alcohol and smoking is lethal to health. But it was found that smoked and drank alcohol. They were aware that using them is injurious to health but keeping touch with friends having those bad habits they were found to be smoking and drinking alcohol.

Through research, it was found that majority of child labours (53%) were found to be smoking and drinking alcohol where as 47% were not. Interestingly, it was found that those who smoked they drank alcohol as well and those who didn't smoke, they didn't drink alcohol as well. Most of the boys were found to be in the habit of smoking

and drinking where as less amount of girls were found to be in the habit of drinking and smoking.

5.4.4 Solving the Problem

All the human beings are in need of help either directly or indirectly. So, every person associates with other in society. Child labourers also have to face many problems and they are in need of the person who can solve their problems. They were supported and helped by different persons while they were in need of help. The Table-23 displays the problems of children during the sickness.

Table-24: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child labourers by the Way of Solving their Problems

Assistants	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	No.	%	
Employer	23	27.3	7	43.7	30.0
Guardians	14	16.7	2	12.5	16.0
Self	34	40.5	4	25.0	38.0
Friends	13	15.5	3	18.8	16.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table-24 reveals that, majority of the hotel/restaurant child labourers (38%) reported that if they are in any types of trouble, they solve the problems with themselves. Similarly, 30 percent labourers depend on their employer, 16 percent on their guardians such as parents, brothers, uncles, aunts and sister. And also 16 percent child labourers share the problems with their friends.

5.4.5 Daily Food Intake

Food is the basic need of human beings. For good health proper food should be taken in proper time. Unbalanced, insufficient and untimely foods do not provide proper energy and health to body. Table-29 presents feeding facilities of child labourers.

Table-25: Distribution of Hotel/Restaurant Child Labours by their Fooding Facility

Per Day	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	No.	%	
Two times	47	56.0	9	56.2	56.0
Three times	30	35.7	6	37.5	36.0
More than three times	7	8.3	1	6.3	8.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above Table-25 shows that, majority of the child labourers (56%) take two times per day and 36 percent of them take three times. Eight percent of the total Hotel/Restaurant child labours eat food more than three times per day. In my observation, after asking the child labourers, it was found that they took rice, curry and daal as their daily meal and the boss also took the same food as the labourers took.

5.4.6 Living Condition

Living/Sleeping condition refers to whether there is a separate living or sleeping room for the hotel/restaurant child labourers or not.

Through research, it was found that majority of the respondents (58%) had no separate sleeping room, where as, 42 percent separate.

Among females only 31 percent had their separate room for living/sleeping to stay for night. The labourers, who did not have separate living room, stay either in common living room or inside the hotel's dining hall, over the tables.

5.4.7 Child Right Organization

There are various child right organizations working in Kathmandu with different names. It is a burning question whether these child right organizations are accessible to the child labours working in hotels/restaurants or not. Child labours were asked whether they were aware about those organizations. It was found that only 10% of the child labours were aware of child right organizations while rest of the 90% children were unknown about those organizations. It is however a disgusting fact that only 10% of the total child labours were aware about those organizations. This may be because they were less accessible to medias. Similarly, it is clear that those organizations are not working for the upliftment of those children working in hotels and restaurants.

5.4.8 Future Ambition of the Child Labour

Children are called the future of the nation. But most of the respondents found unanswered about their future during the study. Since, they had made no future plan in their mind. They depended on fate and moved by their fate and never found their plan come true. So, they were unanswered.

Table-26: Distribution of Hotels/Restaurant Child labourers by their Future Ambition

Ambition	Boys		Girls		Total %
	No.	%	No.	%	
Driver/Conductor	12	14.3	-	-	12.0
Official Workers	14	16.7	3	18.7	17.0
Hotels' Owners	17	20.2	1	6.3	18.0
Safe/Good Cook	23	27.4	7	43.7	30.0
Don't Know	18	21.4	5	31.3	23.0
Total	84	100.0	16	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table shows that, 12 percent of respondents want to be driver/conductor. Another 17 percent want to be official worker. Among them majority (30%) want to be hotel/restaurant safe and good cook where they can earn some more money and can work with more facilities. Another 18 percent want to own a hotel. A large number of respondents (23%) do not know that they will be in the future.

Almost all the child labours carry at least one vision what he/she should like to be in future. Ambition depends on the environment where they are staying. Therefore, neither can they give actual and concrete vision nor they can isolate themselves. This is why they never carry any firm and great ambition. This vision given by the small and less developed mind of child labour having no education shows that they are not getting proper environment.

5.4.9 Personal Message

Approximately all the child labourers had single message from their side that was, **“Do not work like us”**.It suggests that children didn't enjoy working in hotels and restaurants.Majority of them worked due to their poor economic condition.Some of them worked due to advice of their friends,expecting better life and search for job.The reason behind their dissatisfaction was low wage, lack of facilities and quest for study.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

The existence of child labour is not a new phenomenon. Children are found to engage in almost all the sectors of employment. In Nepal, poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are the prevailing characteristics which are effecting each and every sectors of human lives including child, where children are forced to work and there is virtually no sector in which children are not employed. From such kind of involvement, not only they have been deprived of basic necessities but also suffered from abuse, exploitation, neglect, humiliation and disease and as a result they miss their normal childhood. However, this study is based on child labourers employed in hotels and restaurants of Kathmandu, one of the major areas of child labour. So, this study is expected for the great importance in the context of selected study area.

The objectives of the study are, to find socio-economic condition, to examine the present working condition and to observe the cause and actual problem, to recommend measures of their situation, to make awareness and to solve the problems of hotel/restaurant child labourers. Both primary and secondary data have been used and various research techniques, interview, observation and case studies were applied to collect the required data for the study.

Significant and necessary literature was reviewed to clarify the issue, which give feedback. The national and international provisions on child rights were explained and implementation and effectiveness were tried to be found which gives strength for survey study. In field survey,

100 hotel/restaurant child labourers were interviewed on the basis of purposive sampling testing.

The major findings of this study are summarized as follows.

-) Out of 100 hotel/restaurant child labourers interviewed, 84 percent were boys and 16 percent are girls. Data shows hotel/restaurant child labourers in their respective age and sex, selected with more boys than girls.
-) In this study, the sampled child labourers were found coming from different 15 districts and 5 percent was from neighboring country, India.
-) A wide diversity was observed in the caste/ethnic composition of child labourers in Kathmandu. Most of the hotel/restaurant child labourers (21%) were found from Chhetri caste.
-) A large number of the children were deprived of the right to education. Out of total (100) respondent 33 percent children were illiterate and rests of others (67%) were literate. Among the literate children 61 percent were from up to primary and 39 percent were from up to lower secondary. During the survey period, no one was studying at school.
-) Out of total respondents, 63% children wanted to study where as only 37% children didn't want to study.
-) The major reason (42%) for not joining or dropping out of school was found as household poverty. 18 percent left the school in expectation of better life, 17 percent not sent by parents, 11 percent

work load at home, 4 percent death of earning family member and 8 percent left school by the various other causes.

- J Among the total respondents, 13 percent were in 6 to 8 age group, 34 percent were in 9 to 11 age group and majority of them (53%) were in 12 to 14 age group (ranks with ascending to descending order).
- J Out of total child labourers visited, 56 percent had the family size 5-8, 24 percent have less than 5 family sizes and 20 percent had 9 or above family size.
- J Out of total children selected from interview, 19 percent boys and 31 percent girls were fatherless. Similarly, 26 percent boys and 50 percent girls were motherless. But majority of the respondents had their parents (79 percent had father and 70 percent had mother) alive.
- J Among the respondents' family about 15 percent fathers were literate and only 6 percent mothers were literate. Majority of the parents of respondents were found illiterate (69 %). Fortunately, 10 percent of parents of respondents were found literate.
- J Main occupation of 63 percent respondents was agriculture. About 22 percent were wage labours and domestic services, 9 percent were service(govt./non-govt) and 6 percent did business. As stated by respondent some father or mother of child labourers did not have any work.
- J It was found that the main reason for leaving home was because of their family poverty that accounted for (45%). This was followed

by the advice of friends (13%), expecting better life (16%), search for job (17%) and other 9 percent also made up important causes.

) Most of the hotel/restaurant child labourers (32%) came to the Kathmandu with their friends.

) With reference to mobility, most of the child labourers were out of home for 0-3 months, i.e. 32 percent of total child labourers and (9%) were found to be in above 12 months.

) Child labours involved in hotels and restaurants were found working for a long hour. They were compelled to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning tables/floors, washing plates and glasses, serving and often doing some other extra work.

) A large percentage of children (42%) hotel/restaurant child labourers worked 10 to 12 hours per day. This was followed by (36%) working more than 12 hours and 22 percent, 7 to 9 hours a day.

) Majority of the hotel/restaurant child labourers (81%) did not get off time.

) 59 percent of the children expressed their satisfaction with their present working life. About 41 percent children were dissatisfied due to low wages (37%), wants to study (20%), lack of other facilities (29%) and (15%) dislike of the job.

) Of the total, 51 percent were satisfied and 19 percent were not satisfied about job continuation and 30 percent were not satisfied with current job because of hard work, low wage and no good

employer. They were working still because of poverty, not getting other proper job.

-) Most of the child labourers (60%) had worked previously in different sectors such as domestic, porter, hotel/restaurant while 40 percent did not work previously. They were at home before doing this work.
-) According to the findings, 25% of the children admitted that their master let them go home where as 75% said that they were denied to go to their home. Out of 25%, 19% said that they were allowed to go their home once a year, 5% said twice a year where as 1% said three times a year.
-) It has been found that 54% of the children watched T.V, 25% listened radio, 7% read papers and 14% played when they got leisure time.
-) All of the children engaged in this sector, got low wages. Most of them were paid in the range from Rs. 601 to 800 (46%) in a month. Similarly, 21 percent in the range of Rs.300 to 600 and again the same percent (21%), 801 to 1000 and only 12 percent got more than Rs. 1000 in a month. They also got free food and lodging facilities.
-) According to the finding, .only 30% of the children sent their earnings to their parents where as 70% didn't.
-) 7% of the total child labour use their wages in fooding, 9% use in clothing, 53% use them in smoking and alcohol where as 31% use them in entertainment.

-) Children suffered from headache, fever, typhoid and so on. At that time most of them were helped by the employer and some of them helped by their friends.
-) Majority (82%) of child labourers were not suffering from any kind of disease. That is, 82 percent of them were healthy.
-) 15% of the total children bore their illness expenditure where as 85% of them by their masters.
-) Of the total children, 53% of them were found to be smoking and drinking alcohol where as 47% were not.
-) Majority of the child labourers (56%) used to take food two times a day, 36 percent three times and only 8 percent more than three times a day.
-) They have 58 percent common bedroom facilities and 42 percent have separate living bedroom facilities.
-) Among the total child labourers, most of them had an aim to be a safe/good cook (30%), followed by aimless (23%).
-) Research reveals that only 10% of the total child labours were aware of child right organizations where as rest of 90% of the total child labours were unknown about those organizations.
-) Approximately all of the child labourers wanted to convey message **“don’t work like us”**.

6.2 Conclusions

The extreme household poverty is the leading cause of child labour in general and hotel/restaurant child labourers in particular. However, other factors like large family size, lack of schooling facility, process of modernization, migration, family disharmony, lack of proper love and

care etc. contribute children to enter into labour market from their early age.

In Nepal, every sectors of employment do not act from child workers and gradually this trend has been growing. The present study shows child labourers in hotel/restaurant working under hazardous and exploitative condition as well as unhealthy working environment. As the study explored, a majority of children had preferred work over education because they failed to distinguish between the two. This is where awareness has failed on the other hand; it was found that, children had to support their family due to the poor economic condition. As a result, they had to leave school or they could not go to study.

Most of the families of the child labourers were depended on the agriculture even through majority of them were unable to survive upon it. On the other hand, they had not sufficient land to cultivate. There are very few opportunities and job situation with such as situation around, the struggle for existence among poor families is bound to create frustration and tensions within the family. As an ultimate choice, parents are under compulsion to let their children go anywhere that offers at least food and shelter. Sometimes, not only children but also the family migrates for work from one place to another place. Such family cannot survive easily in the city, which leads to compromise their children work in restaurant in nominal wages.

Children had to do all kinds of work in hotels and restaurants like cooking, cleaning tables, washing pots, serving meal, washing clothes, decorating gardens etc. Most of the workers in this field had to work for more than 12 hours. Some of them had to work as “all times workers”

mainly who had to get facility of accommodation. They even had to work in employers' house for their personal works. Their salary was not fixed. They got that much money, how much the boss wished.

At last it is concluded that the child workers in hotels and restaurants are one of the worst forms of child labour. It is not only the extreme household poverty but also parents' illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, lack of employment opportunities and weak legal enforcement are also the contribution factors for children to be engaged on such labour.

The necessity of today is, to protect working children from exploitation abuses, improper influence, illiteracy, ignorance and hazardous condition to develop their physical mental, social and moral development.

Generally, in most of the studies, illiterate child worker are found more than the literate child workers. But, in my case study, I found vice-versa, which is the “**uniqueness**” of my study.

6.3 Recommendation

On the basis of the analysis of this study, the following recommendations are drawn to formulate and adopt the policies by the government, non-government agencies and individuals if the situation of hotel/restaurant child labourers is to be improved or to be protected from hazardous condition.

-) Leading cause behind the child labours is the poverty of the families. So, the appropriate economic planning, policies and programmes should be introduced to eradicate the poverty and

improve the situation of the child labour. Once the problem of poverty is towards improvement, the families should be less dependent in children's earning.

-) Free vocational and skill development training programmes should be launched in rural areas specially targeting poor families.
-) Generally, children working in hotels and restaurants are working for long hours. But according to Children's Act and other laws, working more than 8 hours is prohibited. So, it is necessary to strictly enforce the existing laws and follow up.

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ANNEX

Tribhuvan University
Central Department of Rural Development
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Child Labourers in Hotels and Restaurant of kathmandu

QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Personal

Name:

Age:

Religion:

Home Address(District):

Sex:

Ethnic/Caste Group:

B. Family Background

1. Is your father alive? (a) Yes (b) No
2. Is your mother alive? (a) Yes (b) No
3. How many members do you have in your family?
(a) Less than 5 (b) 5 to 8 (c)9 or more than 9
- 4.What is your family's main source of income?
(a) Agriculture (b) Wagely work (c) Government service
(d) Business (e) Others,mention-----
- 5.What does your father do?
(a) Agriculture (b) Wagely work (c) Government service
(d) Business (e) Others,mention-----
- 6.What does your mother do?
(a) Agriculture (b) Wagely work (c) Government service

(d) Business (e) Others,mention-----

7.Is your father literate?(a) Yes (b) No

8.Is your mother literate?(a) Yes (b) No

9.Through whom you arrived in Kathmandu?

(a)Parents (b)Neighbour or Relatives (c) Friends (d) Self

10.Why did you leave your home village?

(a) Advice of friends

(b) Poor economic condition

(c) Search for job

(d) Dispute of Parents

(e) Other

C. Education Status

1. Did you go to school?

(a)Yes (b)No

If 'yes' specify the classes-----.

2. Why did you leave your school?

(a) Advice of friends

(b) Poverty

(c) Search of Work

(d) Other (specify)

3. How did you feel when your friends were going to school?

a. Want to go to school

b. Jealous

c. Nothing

d. Other

4. If you are given opportunity to study, do you want to continue?

a. Yes

b. No

D. Working condition at work place

1. What type of work do you perform?
 - a. Cooking
 - b. Cleaning
 - c. Servicing
 - d. Other

2. Why do you work?
 - a. Poverty
 - b. Death of earning member
 - c. Other

3. How many hours do you have to work in a day?
 - a. 7- 10 hours
 - b. 10-12 hours
 - c. 12 and above hours

4. Do you get holiday (off time)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. NoIf 'No' specify -----.

5. Is this your first work place?
 - a. Yes
 - b. NoIf 'No' why did you leave your previous work?

6. What is your wages/salary per month?
 - a. Wage/Salary Rs. 300-600
 - b. Wage/Salary Rs. 601-800
 - c. Wage/Salary Rs. 801-1000
 - d. Wage/Salary above Rs. 1000

7. Do you send money to your parents?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

8. Do you get your salary yourself?

- a. Yes b. No c. If no who takes it?

9. How long have you left your home?

- a. 0 to 3 months b. 3 to 6 months c. 6 to 9 months
d. 9 to 12 months e. Above 12

10. What do you do in leisure time?

- a. Watch T.V. b. Listen to radio c. Read newspapers e. Play

E. Health and Food

1. Have you ever been sick since working here?

- a. Yes b. No

If 'Yes' specify the nature-----.

2. Who bore your sickness expenditure?

- a. Self b. Master

3. How many times per day do you get fooding?

- a. Two times b. Three times c. More than three times

4. Do you smoke?

- a. Yes b. No

5. Do you drink alcohol?

- a. Yes b. No

F. Problems

1. Have you faced any problem while staying here?

- a. Yes b. No c. If yes specify the kind-----

2. Who solved your problem?

- a. Master b. Guardians c. Self d. Friends

3. Does your master/mistress allow you to go home?

- a. Yes b. No c. If yes when?

4. How often do you visit your home village in a year?

- a. One time
b. Two times
c. Three times

- d. More than three times
- 5. Are you satisfied with the kind of work here?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 6. If no why?
 - a. Low wage
 - b. Wants to study
 - c. Lack of facility
 - d. Dislike the job

G. Miscellaneous

- 1. Do you have separate living or sleeping or living room?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 2. Would you like to leave your work?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

If 'Yes' what do you want to do?

- a. Go back to home village
- b. Study
- c. Other

3. What is your future ambition?

-----.

4. Where do you use your income?

- a. Fooding
- b. Clothing
- c. Smoking/Alcohol
- d. Entertainment
- e. Other

5. Do you know any organization about work for the betterment of child labour?

- a. Yes
- b. No

6. If you have any message from your side?

-----.