

# **CHAPTER-I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 BACKGROUND**

#### **1.1 Child Labor in Nepal**

Child labor is a complex problem and numerous actors influence whether or not child work. A comprehensive understanding of child labor requires a deeper knowledge of several key factors. One of the most influential aspects concerns the children's immediate environment, which is largely based on their family structure. Most children start to work within their families, often within agricultural settings. Family-related factors, including family dysfunction and cultural influences, prove important in distinguishing the causes of child labor. It is also important to consider the demand side of child labor, which can significantly impact a child's likelihood of working. Another important issue is the relationship between child labor and education. Children often find themselves forced to drop out of school in favor of working in order to help supplement family income or simply to support themselves (ILO, 2004).

While defining the child labor we have to go through three separate words by which it is built, they are child, work and labor. In dictionary meaning, the word child refers to the newly born boys or girls and labor means physical or mental work. Thus, child labor refers to the physical and mental work performed by a child. A child as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child means every human being below the age of 18 years. The ILO Convention No 138 (1973) also considers any person under age of 18 as child. Whereas the Nepal labor Act 1992 defines a child as a person below the age of 14 years but the children's act 1992 broadened the age limit up to 16 years. In order to define child labor age is vital. Minimum age convention no 138 (1973) set working definition of child as a person below the age limit of 15 years. Later on the UN convention of child Right (1989) sets quite wider limits of age" child 1 year (ILO, 2004). Nepal has ratified both conventions and made labor act 1992. Children act defines a child as every human being below the age 16 years and prohibits the employment of children below 15 years. The Labor Act defines a minor as a person between 14 and 18 years, which prohibits the employment of children below age 18 years in certain specified jobs. The Nepal government adopted the child

labor act 1999. Act is concerned with the child labor in the formal sector and has defined the 'hazardous work' which children under the age of 16 are prohibited employment (NPC/HMG/N, 1992).

Child labor in Nepal is connected with the rapid urbanization and growth of industries. Children are engaged in various occupations, such as the manufacturing of carpet, constructions of roads and building, quarrying and mining as well as working in domestic services in towns away from their homes. A child first setting foot in an urban area is most likely to gain easy employment in a roadside restaurants, tea shops or sweet shop, cheap labor demands are high and skills are not required. At time the children get involved with the helps of parents, relatives or friends. These children don't have any option other than working whatever job they can lay their hands on (CONCERN-Nepal, 2003)

### **1.1.2 National Statistics on Child Labor**

The number of children working in the world today is higher than most people think, although it is difficult to obtain anything more than an educated global estimate. This is firstly because many kinds of child labor are underreported, and secondly because many countries have no desire or incentive to publicize how many of their young people work. Nevertheless, it is estimated that 211 million children aged 5 to 14 and an additional 141 million children aged 15-17 are economically active (UNICEF, 2009). There are approximately 2.6 million child laborers in Nepal as per a national Survey study conducted by central department of population Studies, Tribhuvan University-60 Percent of the total child population between the age of 6-14 years. In a population total of 22 million, 9.5 million are children under 16 years of age (Suwal et al, 1997). With a population growth rate of 2.6 percent, Nepal ranks among the highest in the world. There are more than 72 documented fields of child labor, according to the (CONCERN -Nepal, 2005).

Exploitive child labor is a serious problem in Nepal. Recent reports have shown that 2.6 million (2,596,000) children between the ages of 5 and 14 are working in Nepal. Of this, nearly 5% (127,000 children) are involved in what the International Labor Organization defines as 'the Worst Forms of Child Labor' (UNICEF, 1999). The

dangerous problem of child labor occurs throughout a number of South Asian nations. According to the World Bank, India has over 10 million working children, Bangladesh over 6 million, and Pakistan over 3 million. Nepal is notable because the 2 million Nepalese workers make up over one quarter of all Nepalese children (UNDP, 2010). Thus, although some countries have a greater absolute number of child workers, the proportion of child workers is significantly greater in Nepal than in other countries. Based on officially available statistics, it is estimated that there are 21.6 million children, aged between 5 and 14 years, working in south Asia out of a total of 300 million children in this age group. Although child labor was widely acknowledged as a factor that limits the ability of children to enjoy other rights such as education, respondents often saw it as an inherent part of life for many children. (Varghese, 2009)

According to the research conducted by CWIN in 2000 a large number of children between the age of 5-17 years are migrating to Kathmandu. The majority is aged between 13-14 followed by those between 15-16 and 10-12 years. The majority of child migrations are born in surrounding districts, which is followed by terai, irrespective of development regions, then by hills from Kathmandu valley. Almost 90.4 percent of the migrant child workers are born in rural area whereas 9.6 percent in the urban areas (CWIN, 1996).

The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that there are 246 million child laborers worldwide. Generally, children work in export industries, where profit margins are highest: in agriculture, construction materials, stone quarries, and in cottage industries such as carpet weaving and the glass industry. Looking at Nepal specifically, we see that children are involved in numerous trades. In a report by the Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre, fifteen areas where children work are identified such as; factories, industries, mines, quires, plantation, domestic services, shop keeper, transportation, porters, construction work, street work, commercial sexual exploitation, publicity and advertisement (Varghese, 2009)

There are approximately 220 restaurants and teashops in a district. In each district as per this estimation there are 4225 restaurant teashops excluding tourist standard restaurants (CONCERN-Nepal 2003). Thus, it is estimated that the total number of

working children in Nepal is about 71,642 and the total number of working children in Kathmandu district alone is about 14,892. (Ibid, 2003). Restaurant child labor is one of the major fields of employment for children in Nepal. In urban areas child labor usually work in local teashops and restaurants as they get easy to find job rather than other sectors. Children generally learn basic washing, cleaning skills at a very young age in home and these are the predominant initial skills required by teashop owners. Restaurant work is easily found and widely available in major cities like Kathmandu. When children migrate from a rural village, the first option is working in a restaurant where at least two meals a day can be secured if little else (Ibid, 2003).

### **1.1.3 Major Factors of Child Labor in Nepal**

The industrialization in urban areas and low facilities in rural areas are responsible factor for the growing number of child labor in urban areas. They worked at hotels restaurants, carpet industry, shop, factories, construction industry, stone quarries and bricks factories. According to ILO 1996 report, the main factors causing to child labor have been identified to be

- ) poverty
- ) social customs values and attitude
- ) illiteracy of parents
- ) agrarian relations
- ) migration from rural to urban areas
- ) family disharmony and diminishing family support
- ) trafficking of girls within country and across the broader and inadequate enforcement of labor and criminal law.

These children have no option and have to stay at the same place for a long time. They are experienced on that field. They face to work from early in the morning to late night. They even do not get holiday. So they were deprived lot and exploited by the owners.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

Child labor remains one of the most neglected human rights issues. The primary adopted UN conventions of the child 1989 affirm the right of the children to education, self expression and freedom from explorative work. The problems of child labors in Nepal are due to principally the acute poverty of the people particularly in the rural area. Most people live subsistence farming. Exploitative social relation in the villages further aggravates the problem. The harass loving condition of frequent natural disaster lead to seasonal or permanent migration of families and in some cases that of children who, on their own move from rural to urban areas (ILO/IPEC,1996)

Child labor is not the problem of an individual or a family but it is the general problem of society. Child labor may be regarded broadly as many work of children under recreation that children required. It is the working of children at unfit ages for unreasonable hours or unhealthy condition. The problems of child labor can't be viewed isolating because it is a symptom of the disease, which is spread at various level. The condition of child laborers engaged in hotels and restaurants is generally worse than in other employing agencies. The employees are well aware about their weakness and problems. So they preferred to employ child laborers because they are easy to handle in every they like. The child laborers play a supplementary of adult laborers. Children are cheaper more pliable than adults so the employers tend to like children than adult laborers. They are deprived from education, minimum level of nutrients and they have no holiday. However, this problem is not stopped and is in continuous exhilarating. The hotel and restaurant employ children paying minimum wages, 1.4 million out of 1.7 million economically active children are unpaid which is 83 percent of the total (CONCERN-Nepal, 2003). A key to survival, children find refugee working in restaurants as food and shelters are generally provided in addition to partly minimum wages for their effort, In return they carry out menial tasks for their employers, responsible for shopping, counter service, dishwashing, cleaning, running errands or any types as work required in the restaurants (Ibid, 2003)

According to survey conducted by CONCERN-Nepal in 2003, in Nepal, 19 districts of five regions of Nepal it is estimated that there are 71,767 restaurant child workers working in 20,505 teashops/ restaurants in Nepal. The survey depicts that the number of working children in each shop ranges from one to fourteen. The child labor is becoming a great problem in developing countries including Nepal. The present study

is directed to surface up the picture of child labor perennially existing and its associated problems.

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

The overall objective of the study is to find out the hidden facts and realities of the child laborers working in restaurants and teashops of Lagankhel buspark area of Lalitpur Sub-Municipality.

The specific objectives of this study are to;

1. Investigate the socio-economic condition of child laborers in tea shops and restaurants.
2. Examine the present working condition and major problems facing by the child laborers.
3. Identify the major factors for being child labors.

### **1.4 Importance of the Study**

As the child workers are getting global importance, many researchers have been conducted on child workers in Nepal in past decades. **However, most of such studies are being carried out in and outside Kathmandu valley. Very few studies were conducted in particular area.**

This study has focused on child workers in tea shops and restaurants in Lagankhel buspark area of Lalitpur sub-municipality. Child labor in tea shops and restaurants is one of the major fields of employment for the children in Nepal. Children are found working in restaurants and hotels in both urban and in rural areas. Lalitpur is one of the small city but child labors are found to be more. The magnitute and incidence of child labor is quite large in Nepal and is increasingly rapidly owing to a lack of authentic and comprehensive research studies, due to which are several contradictory information. **But there are very few studies in child labors in hotels, restaurants and tea shops.** Therefore, this study will be important in different ways such as to develop meaningful action program and to implement for the awareness of child rights and elimination of hazardous forms of child labor by the point of governmental, non governmental organization and civil society sector.

Thus, the study is expected to help to manage the existing situation, to draw the root causes of child labor as well as to reduce the size of child labor in this sector. It might be helpful to the national international organization and others who are interested to know about this field. This study is expected to provide accurate information on child labor. This study had addressed the status, violence's abuses, socio-economic, cultural background and problems of child labor working in tea shops and restaurants further, this study will be basis for further research in context of child labor.

### **1.5 Organization of the study**

This thesis is organised into five chapters which begins with introduction in which the conceptual background, statement of the problems, rationale and objectives of the study are included. The chapter two contained review of relevant literature that includes understanding the concept of child labor, places of child labor, causes and consequences of child labor, and national and international laws and regulations regarding child labor. The chapter three, Research Methodology included research design, rationale of selection area, map of Lalitpur district which is selected research area, sources of data and collection method, data collection techniques, sample size, analysis and presentation. In chapter four, presentation of data from the survey and analysis is included with respect to socio-economic condition of child labor working in tea shops and restaurants, actual working conditions and the problems facing by the child laborers. The research summary and conclusion are presented in the final chapter.

## CHAPTER – II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.0 Understanding Child Labor

Child labor refers to the employment of children at regular and sustained labor. This practice is considered exploitative by many international organizations and is illegal in many countries. The concept emerged in relation to worker's and children's rights. In many developed countries, it is considered inappropriate or exploitative if a child below a certain age works excluding household chores or school-related work. An employer is usually not permitted to hire a child below a certain minimum age. This minimum age depends on the country and the type of work involved. States ratifying the Minimum Age Convention adopted by the International Labor Organization in 1973, have adopted minimum ages varying from 14 to 16. Child labor laws in the United States set the minimum age to work in an establishment without restrictions and without parents' consent at age 16 (cited in Kandel, 2009).

Based on this understanding of the use of children as laborers, it is now considered by wealthy countries to be a human rights violation, and is outlawed, while some poorer countries may allow or tolerate child labor. Child labor can also be defined as the full-time employment of children who are under a minimum legal age. The children of the poor were expected to help towards the family budget, often working long hours in dangerous jobs for low pay, earning 10-20% of an adult male's wage

#### 2.1 Concepts and Definitions

In this study, "child" is defined in terms of age. Accordingly, only the population aged 5-14 is taken as "child" population in this study like most of the child labour surveys do. There are two similar terms - "child labour" and "child work" - that need to be distinguished for the survey purpose. According to the ILO, most children work but all the works by children can not be considered "child labour". "Child labour" is something different - that young people are being exploited, or overworked, or deprived of their right to health or education - or just to childhood. United Nations (1990) also define "child labour" in the similar fashion. In some instances, "child



worker/labour" is defined as 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 and a child assisting his/her parents in their occupations for two or more hours a day (ILO, 2004).

Not all work done by children should be classified as child labor that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities 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 (Ibid, 2004).

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

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

In its most extreme forms, child labor involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illness and or left to fend for themselves on the street of large cities-often at a very early age.

Whether or not particular forms of work can be called child labor depends on child's age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries (ILO, 2004).

### 2.3 Places of Child Labor

Child labor is still common in some parts of the world, it can be factory work, mining, prostitution, quarrying, agriculture, helping in the parents' business, having one's own small business (for example selling food), or doing odd jobs. Some children work as guides for tourists, sometimes combined with bringing in business for shops and restaurants. Other children are forced to do tedious and repetitive jobs such as: assembling boxes, polishing shoes, stocking a store's products, or cleaning. However, rather than in factories and sweatshops, most child labor occurs in the informal sector, "selling many things on the streets, at work in agriculture or hidden away in houses—far from the reach of official labor inspectors and from media scrutiny." And all the work that they did was done in all types of weather; and was also done for minimal pay. As long as there is family poverty there will be child labor (CONCERN-Nepal, 2003).

Children engaged in wide variety of work. The condition and nature of their work vary from occupation where children are able to development responsibility and skills and combined work with schooling, to conditions of extreme hazard and exploitation. The extent to which work is harmful or beneficial to children depends on number of factors. A distinction is therefore necessary to be made between child labor and child work. The former is defined as work for wage and carries the implication of being detrimental to the growth and development of children, where as the latter is thought to be as ;work in the context of the households and is positively evaluated (Pradhan, 1995).

Statistics on child labor are exclusive not only because of the special and practical difficulties involved in the design and implementation of child surveys but also because of differences in perceptions about what constitutes a child, or child work , or child labor. Even so, the evidence reveals a problem found throughout the world, and especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Asia has the largest number of child workers. Africa has the highest incidence between 5 and 14 years, child labor also exists in many developing countries, industrialized countries and is emerging in many East European and Asian countries which are in transition to a market economy (ILO/IPEC, 1996).

## **2.4 Reasons For Selection of Children as Labor**

Being sincere at work and easy controllable, children are quickly saleable labor force. Children are incorporated into a different employment relation. They may be paid worker in the restaurants, engaged in street trades. Some are our workers and others are seasonal migrant workers. Some receive part of their wage in kind some are paid in terms of money many are unpaid and work for kinds in home of on the land. The work of children may or may not be productive. by understanding domestic chores and child care in the home, for example, children are free adults for waged labor. Child labor can facilitates adult migration to the area of high employment. Child workers also work after school and therefore appear in official statistics as pupils rather than labors (Bequels et al, 1998).

The factors that generate child labor in south Asia include parental poverty and illiteracy; social and economic circumstances; lack of awareness; lack of access to basic and meaningful quality education and skills, and high rates of adult unemployment and under-employment (ILO, 2004). Attitudes towards child labor also play an important role. In south Asia, children are perceived as 'adults' at an early stage. Children are expected to perform physical work equivalent to an adult as early as 10 years old in some countries. Based on officially available statistics, it is estimated that there are 21.6 million children, aged between 5 and 14 years, working in south Asia out of a total of 300 million children in this age group. The ILO Convention No. 182 (Article 3d) defines hazardous child labor as 'work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children'.In Nepal, identified hazardous sectors include construction, transportation and production, and especially the bidi and carpet industries (Ibid, 2004).

## **2.5 Causes of Child Labor**

This problem has great economic implication. Industrialization on large scale leads to maladjustment and one such is the employment of the children. Cheap labor and poverty compel children to work for wages. On the other hand, the demand for cheap labor is growing rapidly, on the other, poverty of mass is becoming more acute in

such a situation tendency to exploit child labor has become automatic. As a result of this has exerted a negative effect over the health of the child and has discouraged their growth and development. Poverty has forced them to work and they are abandoned to go to school to which education is free. Child labor deprives educational opportunities and minimizes their chances for vocational training. Poverty is responsible for child labor and it adversely affects adult labor since it reduces wage and increase unemployment (Timsena, 1986).

Most children who work do not have a power of free choice they are not choosing between career options with varying between advantages, drawbacks and level of pay. A few fortunate minorities have sufficient materials means behind them to be pulled towards work as an attractive option offering them even more economic advantages. But the vast majority is pulled out into work that often damaging to their development by three factors, the exploitation of poverty, the absence of education and restriction of the tradition (UNICEF, 1999).

What causes this incredibly high rate of children in labor? There are numerous theories that account for the high rate of child labor in Nepal. First, one must consider the nation's financial situation. Labeled as one of the poorest and most undeveloped nations in the world, Nepal's poor economic status contributes to the high rate of child labor and poverty. When families are faced with monetary hardships, they are often forced to send their children to work, sometimes in extremely hazardous conditions, merely to attain basic subsistence. Nepal's rigid social structure also contributes to child labor. Inequalities between groups in society often augment poverty, which in turn forces parents to send their children to become part of the workforce. Social inequalities causing child labor can most vividly be seen with *bonded* child labor. With such disparity of wealth in Nepal, poor families are often in great debt, and in turn, must become bonded laborers. Often, their debts are passed on to their children, who then become bonded laborers themselves (Varghese, 2009). Discrimination against minority groups also contributes to Nepalese children entering the workforce. A prime example of this can be seen in the number of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugee children involved in labor. Land ownership and rural migration have further contributed to child labor in Nepal. With over 80% of the population living in rural areas, much of the child labor occurs away from centers of power and

law enforcement. Moreover, 6% of the population owns 46% of the land. With the power and money in the hands of a privileged few, the bulk of the Nepali population remains in poverty. With such immense rural poverty, families are often caught in the common cycle of rural-to-urban migration in hopes to find employment. Factory owners and other employers in urban areas receive a steady flow of rural labor. Children constitute a huge part of this workforce (Imran, 2008).

Poverty inconstantly blamed as the root cause of child related problems, but this is not the whole truth. Poverty is obviously one of the push factors of child exploitation but there are many other pull factors which contribute for the continuity of poverty, hunger, starvation. Therefore, it is always not poverty but the causes of poverty such as a social repression, unfair distribution of land, unemployment, child labor, bonded labor and social discrimination that are responsible for pouching children into the more difficult circumstances (CWIN, 1996)

The children in many countries in Asia share common pain and problems of child labor in their everyday life. Statistics have revealed that almost half of the world's child labor problems exists in South Asia. Because of poverty, famine, unfair economic relations and social injustices, the children of these regions are forced to take a major burden for survival. Despite of many national, regional and international commitments to combat child labor, the situation of children in SAARC region is far from satisfactory (Pradhan, 2007).

The developing world, South Asia's working children makeup around 60 percent of 250 million children between the age of 5 to 14 who holds jobs, taking on work precludes and schooling for many of these children. (UNICEF, 1999).

## **2.6 Situation of Child Labor in Nepal**

Several studies from Nepal and other countries indicate that the main reasons for child labor are poverty, discrimination of gender and caste/ethnicity, dysfunctional families, parents illiteracy and awareness towards children education which trends to run away from their home and enter into the market and become hotel/ restaurants laborers, rag-pickers etc. because they have not any other alternatives and work for their family

livelihood (CWIN, 2001). About 95% (1.58 million) of the economically active children in rural areas perform agriculture related work, in comparison to 78.5% in urban areas. Some 1.6% (27,000) of economically active children work as service workers. 5.3% (87,000) are involved in non-agricultural work. 1.6% (26,000) are in construction, transportation and communication. Children who work as general technical workers constitute 0.8% (14,000), 0.8% work as production workers and 0.4% as sales workers. (Central Department of Population Studies and ILO-IPEC, 1997)

Child labor is a social problem. It links to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country. The adoption of new laws and policies only not present the child labor problems unless society as a whole is mobilized is an important device for building awareness and bringing about positive change. Child laborers, parents, students teachers, trade unionists, employer social workers and people of all walks of life should be influence and protection of working children in society. There is an increasing awareness in society about the exploitation of working children and caused of exploitation are being exposed. However, the government mechanism to regulate the prevention of child labor exploitations is not effective (CWIN, 2003)

Employment of child labors in hazardous in occupation has been prohibited in Nepal since 1959. On the basis CRC and ILO minimum age convention Nepal has adopted the labor Act 1991 and children's Act 1992 and has declared that employing children under the age of 14 is illegal. It is estimated that there are 5-6 million child labors in Bangladesh, up to 5 million in Brazil, 40 million in India and over 2 million in Nepal (cited in Kandel, 2009).

Child labor in the context of Nepal should not be defined in terms of paid and unpaid jobs, rather, it should be defining in terms of the nature of work whether it is beneficial, harmful or intolerable. Authorative information with regard to the magnititude and nature of child laborers in Nepal is scare. Moreover, estimate of the number and incidence of child laborers in Nepal differentiate widely, mainly because of lack of reliable information about the overall distribution of economically active population by age and the concentration of child workers in the informal sector. Furthermore, there is a great tendency to cancel the existence of child labor in both

rural and an urban area because, worked by a child under 14 is legally prohibited in Nepal. Therefore, it is not quite possible to present a reliable estimate of child labor nationally. According to the population census of 2001, 4.5 million or 60 percent of the child population in the 10-14 age group was economically active in almost all sectors of rural and urban economy in Nepal, with 50 percent employed in agriculture and other allied occupation in the country side, and other 20 percent were engaged in cited in such locations as factories construction and restaurants (CBS, 2001).

Since there are no national survey studies on child labor, it is difficult task to present the accurate statistics in child labor in Nepal. However, it is estimated that over 5 million children are involved directly or indirectly in different forms of work. Among of them largest number of working children are found in agriculture sector, followed by the service sector, industry plantations, construction and other informal sectors. In industry the carpet, garment and brick kilns are the biggest employers of child labor in Nepal. Tens and thousands children are also found working in domestics services, restaurants, shops and bars. According to the statistics there are nearly 5,00,000 street children in Nepal migrated from rural and urban areas. Among them there are approximately 3,00,000 child laborers in different kinds of jobs and 5,000 street children are working in sex industry, including children trafficking into India and else where for this purpose. (CWIN, 2000)

Child labor is a wide spread phenomenon in Nepal. In fact due to economic stagnation such as drought and diseases, internal conflict and wars, as well as structural adjustment policy implication, child labor has much of the third world countries. More and more children are being pushed into the labor market as a part of family survival strategy. Indeed in terms of the size of the population involved, child labors is probably the issue that involves the largest numbers of children worldwide (UNICEF, 1999)

The objectives of carrying out the study on existence of child labor understanding employment structure and working condition of child laborers and examining employers attitudes towards child labors to deduce viable areas of intervention along with suitable recommendation , a study was carried out on the child labor situation in Nepal taking one enterprise each from all development regions of Nepal. The study

has conducted that: A majority of child labors are employed on daily wage basis. Majority of the family members generating child labors are illiterate and have a very low income. The child labors work for exceptionally long hours at a very low wage rate and under adverse working condition (KC et al, 1998)

## **2.7 Causes And Consequences of Child Labor**

Nepal is a rural agrarian country with poverty, which is the most important reason for child labor. Poor households need money, which their children can earn. Children generally contribute around 20-35 percent of the family income (ILO/IPEC, 1996). Poverty is both cause and consequences of child labor. Extreme poverty and landless in rural areas are fueling child labor not only in urban areas but also in rural areas as well (CWIN, 1998). Chemical, physical, biological and psychological hazards are often found in the work places causing irreversible damage to children's physiological development, resulting in permanent disabilities, with serious consequences for their adult lives (ILO/IPEC, 1996). Major causes of child labor in Nepal are identifies as object poverty and financial pressure, unemployment/ under employment, family disrespecting, lack of alternative, inadequacy of the education system, inadequate enforcement of legislation, abductions/deception and prevalence of public attitudes and values which tolerable and sometimes condone child labor (Ibid, 1996)

The causal relationship between poverty and child labor has been the subject of controversy. As discussed earlier, an argument exists that child labor is not a result of poverty but also a cause of carelessness of parents. Whatever the actual causes and effects relationship is the commonly viewed that poverty because child labors arise the question of whether poor children should attend school. Poverty is seen as the justification for the continuance of child labor and the attitude that is acceptable for the poor children to work instead of studying is prevalent. Many child labor legislation has been written with the fact, assumption that child labor is an economic reality of the country, since poverty is the cause. The literacy and lack of awareness are other causes of child labor. Many parents, who have died had no education and skilled training themselves, do not see the need for their children to have such opportunities some parents see child labor as useful apprenticeship for their children to acquire knowledge and experience, which will help them as a adult workers. Some



parents prefer their children working to alternatives, especially when school is not seen as a viable investment for further gains (UNICEF, 1999).

Practices of child labor prevent children from going to school, resulting in a low school attendance rate and a low level of general and vocational education. Child labor has an adverse impact on the productivity capacity of the children themselves, when they reach adulthood. They are underpaid, which makes them unable to meet their requirement of housing and food. Thus, the vicious circle between underdevelopment and child labor is self-perpetuating (ILO/IPEC, 1996)

## **2.8 Child Labor in Hotel and Restaurants**

Child labor is one of the major fields of employment for children in Nepal. Children are found working in teashops, hotels and restaurants in both urban and rural areas. Hotel, restaurant work is easily found and widely available in major cities like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Biratnagar, Dhulikhel, Itahari, Butwal, Nepalgunj. When children migrate from a rural village the first option is to work in a restaurant where at least two meals a day can be secured (CONCERN-Nepal, 2003).

A survey report of CONCERN-Nepal, 2003 explains the situation and problems and problems of child labor in hotel/restaurants and tea shop work is one of the most visible and hazardous forms of child labor. According to the report, there are more than 20,000 registered and non-registered teashops and restaurants in Nepal employing more than 71,000 child workers through out the country. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable condition suffering, unhygienic working environment and long working hours at low pay.

CWIN researchers estimated that there were 7,615 restaurants, bars, hotels and lodges in Kathmandu at the beginning of 1989 of 9,540 workers in these places, 7665 were children. Hotel and restaurant owners take advantages of this cheap source of labor carrying little for the wellbeing of their young workers. They frequently maltreat the Kancha and often force them to serve in their households as well as in their business (CWIN, 2003).

Hotels and restaurants in Kathmandu also employ sizable number of child workers with age ranking 7-14 years. Children are also employed as domestic servants in households, although there are no reliable statistics on actual number, an estimated 30,000 bonded and semi-bonded child laborers are engaged in domestic services in Nepal (ILO/IPEC, 1996).

## **2.9 Nepali Legislation on Child Labor**

According to Nepalese law child labor is prohibited. Several national, international laws, rules and conventions endorsed by the Nepalese government indicate a commitment to ensure that children do not have to work. The most important international agreements are based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which was ratified by Nepal in 1990. Article 32 of the CRC deals specifically with child labor: “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.” Member States also commit themselves to:

- (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;
- (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;
- (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article”,UN 1989.

The newly drafted Constitution of Nepal (1990) pledged the protection and advancement of the interests of children, and the Right against Exploitation, stating that “No minor shall be employed to work in any factory or mine, or be engaged in any other hazardous work”. Along with the ratification of the CRC these were the first signs of the Government’s commitment to look after and work for the protection of children’s rights, including the protection from exploitation and work.

In 1991 the government amended the existing Labor Act by adding a clause prohibiting the employment of children below the 14. In 1992 the Children’s Act was introduced, reiterating the prohibition of children below 14 years from being employed in any work. After that, the Labor Rules, implemented in 1993, prohibited

minors under the age of 16 to be employed in tasks involving dangerous machines or in operations that are hazardous to the health. The Labor Rules allow minors aged 16-18 to work during hours other than 6am to 6pm provided there is a mutual agreement between the concerned worker and the general manager.

Constitution of Nepal (1990), Part 3, Article 11(3)

Constitution of Nepal (1990), Part 3, Article 20(2)

Children's Act (1992), Chapter 2, Section 17(a) and Labor Act (1992), Chapter 2, Section

5(1)

Labor Rules (1993), Chapter 4, Section 43(2)

Labor Rules (1993), Chapter 2, Section 3(2)

In 1997 Nepal signed Convention 138, which obligates member states to “pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labor and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons”. Of particular relevance to Nepal is that “the minimum age specified in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years” and “a member whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, initially specify a minimum age of 14 years” (ILO/IPEC, 1997).

In 2000 the Nepalese government raised the minimum age for hazardous work, which was set at 14 in 1992, to 16, by adopting the “Child Labor (Prohibition and Regularization) Act”. This act prohibits children below 16 years from employment in risky occupations including public transportation, construction, tourism-related activities, and industries such as carpet, cigarette, cement, etcetera, which involve contact with chemicals and thus harmful to children's health. It regulates that children below 16 years are not allowed to work before 6am and after 6pm, that they may not engage in work exceeding six hours per day and thirty-six hours per week, and that they must have one day's leave per week, and half-an-hour rest everyday after every three-hour work period.

In 2002 the Nepalese government ratified ILO C182 as well as the SAARC Convention on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia, which aims to “facilitate and help in the development and protection of the full potential of the South Asian child, with understanding of the rights, duties and responsibilities as well as that of others” and to “set up appropriate regional arrangements to assist the Member States in facilitating, fulfilling and protecting the rights of the Child, taking into account the changing needs of the child”.<sup>10</sup> The International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) had already been operational in Nepal since 1995 when the Government of Nepal signed a Memory of Understanding with the International Labor Organization (ILO) for launching a policy against child labor. After Nepal’s ratification of C182 in 2002, ILO/IPEC implemented the Time-Bound Program (TBP) in order to assist the country in implementing the Convention by identifying the worst forms of child labor and to develop specific plans for their eradication. It led to seven sectors being identified as a worst form of child labor that should be eliminated (ILO/IPEC, 1997).

- Domestic Labor
- Porting
- Bonded Labor
- Trafficking (for sexual or labor exploitation)

Children’s Act (1992), Chapter 2, Section 17(a) and Labor Act (1992), Chapter 2, Section 5(1)

Child Labor (Prohibition and Regularization) Act (2000), Chapter 2, Section 3(2) and Schedule

Child Labor (Prohibition and Regularization) Act (2000), Chapter 3, Section 9

SAARC Convention on Child Welfare, Part 1, Article 2(2) and (3)

- Rag picking
- Carpet Sector
- Mining and Stone quarries

Since the ratification of C182 in 2002, the child labor issue has also been raised in the Government’s Development Plans and attempts have been made to formulate strategies. In the National Planning Commission’s Tenth Plan (2002-2007) the objective was to eliminate “most of the worst forms of child labor existing in various

sectors in Nepal”, and that “provision will be made to eliminate the worst forms of child labor within next five years and all forms of child labor within next 10 years” (NPC/HMG, 1992). Based on the fundamental idea that future manpower would be unproductive if children are deprived of education and good nourishment, the Plan envisaged that programs related to the elimination of child labor should be integrated with poverty alleviation programs. The capacity of employees of concerned ministries, departments and offices related to the implementation of programs aimed at child labor elimination should be enhanced, and a high level Central Coordination Committee should be constituted in order to coordinate the program related to child labor elimination (Ibid, 1992).

In 2007 the Government concluded that “the legal, policy, institutional and operational efforts to protect and promote child rights continue to be ineffective” and thus proposed the implementation of policies “to create a child-friendly environment and to put an end to all kinds of discriminations and exploitation against children” in the Three-Year Interim Plan (2007-2010). According to this Plan “children will be defined by age and necessary legal, policy and institutional arrangements will be put in place to free them from all kinds of torture, abductions and discriminations” (NPC, 2007). In the meantime, the Government had also been concerned with the drafting of Action Plans specifically aimed at the protection and overall development of children in Nepal. The first “National Plan of Action for Children” was developed in 2004 following “A world fit for children”, a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in a Special Session on Children in 2002. Child Labor is one of the main issues addressed in this National Plan of Action, and again the government committed itself “to taking immediate and effective time-bound measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, rehabilitate children of the worst forms of child labor and prevent other vulnerable children from becoming child labor” (HMG, 1992). The Government deemed it “necessary to classify the child labor based on vulnerability of works and exploitation, and prioritize the program interventions to protect the rights of working children”. It called for interventions addressing causes and consequences of child labor, targeting the rural setting in particular, as most activities against child labor had thus far mainly been focused on urban areas (Ibid, 1992).

The strategy of the plan includes awareness raising (family to national level), rehabilitation for children-at-risk and improving work conditions by implementing reasonable wages and working hours, involving child clubs, and monitoring. Furthermore, in order to follow up on agreements made in the context of ILO/IPEC's Time-Bound Program, the Government introduced the National Master Plan on Child Labor (2004-2014) in 2004. As well as ILO/IPEC's TBP this NMP on Child Labor aimed to identify and eliminate the worst forms of child labor by 2009, and to eliminate all forms of child labor by 2014 (cited in Kandel, 2009).

Nepal's National Master Plan on Child Labor defines child labor as "work or activity carried by children below the ages as defined by the constitution of the country and as explained in the Children Act and Labor Act" [Government of Nepal 2004a:2]. This means all light work done by children below 14 years, and all forms of employment not involving physical and mental hazards carried out by children below 16 years. If work involves physical or mental hazards it can not be carried out by anyone below 18 years.

The Plan divides all forms of child labor into two categories:

(a) *General forms* of child labor: activities in the agriculture sector and employment in the service sector not involving physical hazards

(b) *Worst forms* of child labor: 11

- Activities violating fundamental human rights, slavery, and bonded labor;
- Employment (including informal) in the service sector that are hazardous to physical and mental health of children, such as rag picking, porting, domestic service, bars and restaurants, transportation, and auto repairs;
- Employment in the manufacturing sector such as carpet industry, brick and tile kilns, match factories, and leather tanneries;
- Mines and quarries such as coal, magnesite, sand and red soil mines, and stone and slate Quarries;
- Activities in the agriculture sector in which children are exposed to chemicals such as Pesticides and fertilizers

The interim constitution of Nepal, 2065 article 13 has not only guarantees equality to all citizens and equal protection of the law to all persons, but it also requires that the state make advancement of children.

The labor Act 1992:

- Prohibits the employment of children less than 14 years of age.
- Essentially prohibits night and early morning shifts for minors from 6pm to 6am
- Provides for initial check up and medical treatment of employees.

The children Act 1992:

- This act institutes legal provisions in order to protect the rights and interest of children and also allows for this physical, mental and intellectual development.
- Prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14.
- Prohibits the employment of minors aged 14 and 16 for more than six hours per day and more than 36 hours per week.
- Prohibits the employment of children in work that is likely to be harmful to health or hazardous to life.

Child Labor Prohibits and Regulation Act, 2000: This act re-addresses some of the short comings in the chapters on child labor Act and Children's Act. For example, the definition of Child given in the labor act is revised upward to include any person below the age of 16 years. World summit for children 1990. The summit held at UN head Quarters in New York in 1990. The summit for children adopted a declaration on the survival, protection and development of children. Nepal ratified the declaration and resolved to Work for the specific protection of working children and for the abolition of child labor (cited in Kandel, 2009).

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Rational of the Selection of the Study Area**

The study is based on field research so study area is very important to this regard. The research objectives are to find out actual working condition and problems facing by the child laborers working in restaurants and tea shops and to identify the push and pull factors being child labor. Therefore, research is conducted with the hypothesis that poverty and urban facilities attract the children to migrate from rural areas. To evaluate the major factors to be child labor the area where more children live and worked is to be selected. Thus, Lagankhel bus park area of Lalitpur district is under selection as the area consists of many restaurants and teashops where large population size of child laborers are working. The area is familiar to the researcher which would help in visiting and interviewing the local employers and child labors of restaurants and teashops. On top of that, the buspark area consists of more teashops and restaurants and more child labors had been seen working. The proposed area is highly populated mostly in morning and evening time because there is micro stand as well and the vendors put vegetables for sale. Besides, the district is relatively more accessible and familiar to the researcher which could support in collection of desired information for the study.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

Research design is considered as the systematic plan or outline of how the proposed study is going to be conducted after objectives are set up on the basis of identified problems. Thus, for minimization of biasness, advance planning of the method required to collect data and analytical techniques were identified. The proposed research was descriptive type hence, for analysis purpose researcher had applied psychosomatic premise as well. The design yielded both qualitative and quantitative information needed for the reliable results in the study.

#### **3.3 Population and Sample size**



The nature of the study is such that the investigation has to be confirmed to the situations faced and caused by child labor in restaurants and tea shops. The presence of child labor is found in different sectors. However, this study was confined to only child labor in restaurants and tea shops in Lagankhel bus park area of Lalitpur district of central development region. Number of respondents for survey selected on the basis of age group so that their voices represent age group from 9 to 16 years of this sector. Therefore, a total number of 46 respondents were selected as the sample size for the study. And for the selection of respondent purposive sampling method was also applied.

### **3.4 Nature and Sources of Data and Collection Method**

The quantitative as well as qualitative data are used for this study both from primary and secondary sources. The primary data accumulated through field survey using and direct observation, structured and semi-structured questionnaires and interview with the individual respondents. Further, secondary data are collected from articles, online books, journals, reports and publication of the related studies.

### **3.5 Primary Data Collection**

Primary and secondary data was collected for this study. Selected areas were visited for collection of primary data. Primary data are collected by various tools such as questionnaires, check lists, key informant's interview, personal interview and observation. Structured questionnaires was prepared and used including both open ended and close ended related to the study objectives.

#### **3.5.1 Observations**

This study was related to behavioral sciences and to obtain required information, researcher used observation technique and for accuracy as subjective bias is eliminated. This method helped to tally the respondent's responses and actual behaviors. The qualitative information such as relationship with family members and neighbors, environmental sanitation, child care and home management were observed. Research activities were conducted in various restaurants and teashops of buspark area. Participation and discussion of committee members during meetings and

assembly was observed. Informal interviews and discussions supported the observation in many ways.

### **3.5.2 Personal Interview**

The structured interview was used to collect primary information from the sample households. Researcher involved in face –to –face interview with the respondents and required information was collected through structured open and close ended questionnaires. This had helped to collect supplementary information about the respondent’s personal characteristic and environment which was significant in interpreting.

### **3.5.3 Key Informant’s Interview**

Concerned personnel of restaurants, tea shops, friends of child workers, social workers and other knowledgeable persons of the study site were interviewed as key informant to obtain of information regarding habits, conditions and causes of child labor. Support from the employers was taken in rapport building process with the child workers.

### **3.6 Secondary Data Collection**

Secondary data was collected from government organization (VDC and DDC), ILO, CWIN, Concern Nepal. Necessary supplementary data and information was gathered from related literature reviews including impact reports, published articles, journals, books, documents and thesis for preparation of the report.

### **3.7 Data Processing and Analysis**

After the required collected data from the field then it was thoroughly checked to minimize error. Then data was edited, coded, classified and tabulated properly and made the data set suitable for analysis. Quantitative data has been analyzed using simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage distribution. Qualitative data has been analyze descriptively and to extend possible with the use of tables where necessary. The collected data was systematically entered into the computer by using appropriate computer database such as Microsoft Excel for analyzing the data scientifically. Data presentation was made in tables, charts, figures and bar diagrams

as well as simple statistical tools like percentage, ratio, and average were used during the analysis.

### **3.8 Limitations of the Study**

This study based on a judgmental sampling method attempted to cover working children in restaurants and tea shops of bus stand of Lalitpur sub-municipality. Due to limited budget and time span, study could not be conducted in other areas even in Lalitpur sub-municipality. The study would have been largely benefited in case of large sample size. But it is based on limited sample drawn from the Lalitpur so, study would be difficult to generalize wholly. The findings therefore, may not represent for other area. And the results obtained from the study are suitable for the study area and may or may not be suitable for the other area differing in environmental and social aspects and hence precaution must be taken during the generalization of the study. Further, the study presents the child labors employed in restaurants and tea shops and does not cover other sectors where the child labor is prevalent.

## **CHAPTER – IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION**

#### **4.1 Description of the Study Area**

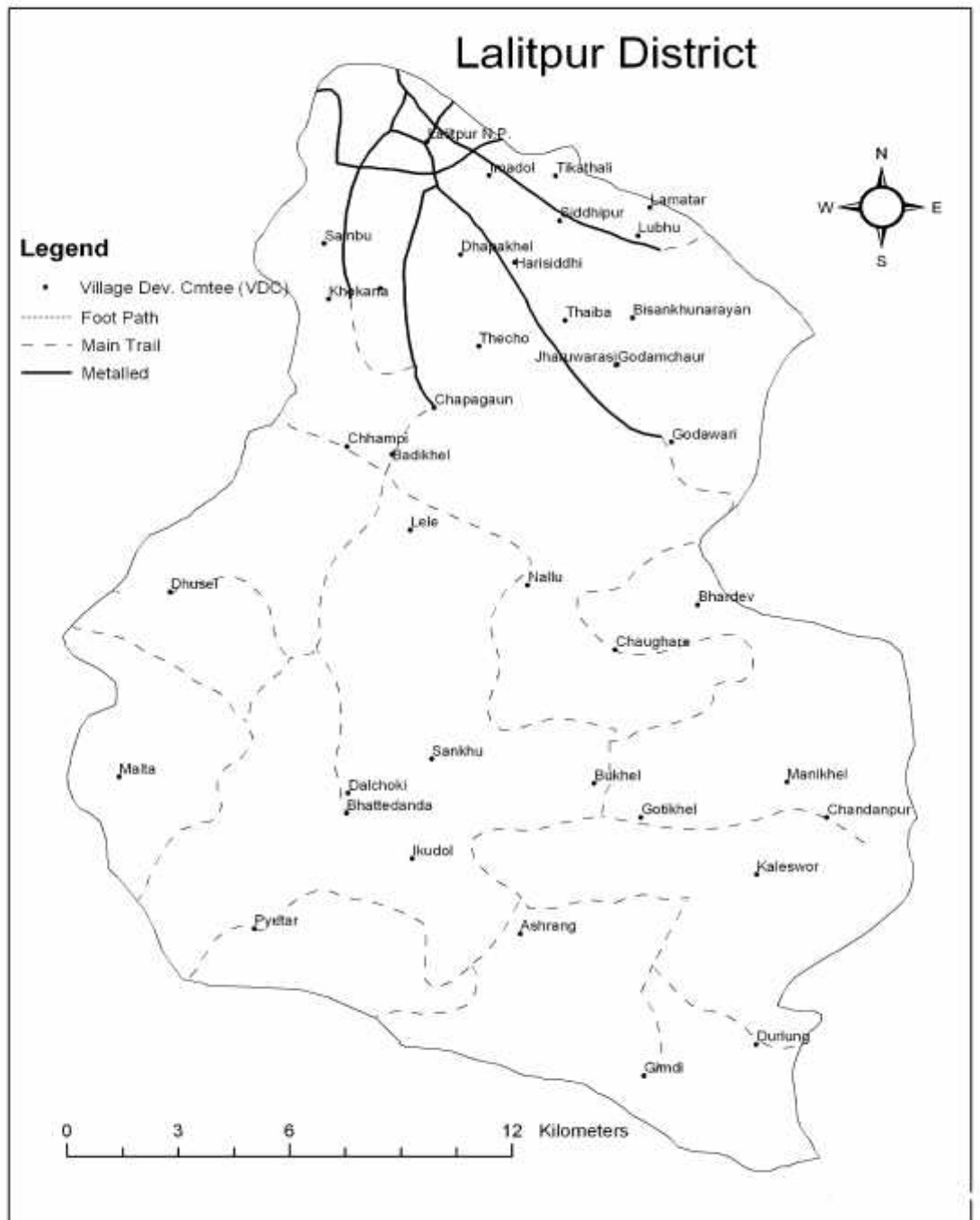
This study was carried out in Lagankhel buspark area of Lalitpur district, of Bagmati Zone in the Central Development Region. The Capital city Kathmandu lies towards west and geographically Lalitpur District, a part of Bagmati\_Zone, is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal, a landlocked country of South Asia. The district, with Patan as its district headquarters, covers an area of 385 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 337,785 (census 2001). The district composed of 36 VDCs. It is one of the three districts in the Kathmandu Valley, along with Kathmandu and Bhaktapur. Lalitpur is also known as Patan, a beautiful city of architectural craftsmanship. It is also known as a city of wood and stone carving. Krishna Mandir a beautiful temple built entirely of limestone, by king Siddhi Narsingh Malla in 17th century generally regarded as a master piece of architecture. The district is well developed and facilitated with all

infrastructure development including road, buildings, hospitals, schools, colleges, shopping malls, communication and so on. The district is highly dominated by Newar community but due to increase migration trend, the other caste people are also living in present days.

#### **4.2 Surveyed District Map**

The map of Lalitpur district is the research area which is presented through below map. The district comprised of 36 VDCs.

Map: 1



### 4.3 Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Child Labor

The demographic and socio-economic features of respondents were measured with the variables such as population, ethnicity, occupation and education. The study was conducted with sample size of 46 child laborers.

#### 4.3.1 Composition of Child Laborer by Age and Sex

The age between 10 to 16 is considered as a critical period for the child development. In this study, only children with an age of 9 to 16 had been selected as respondents. Children between the age group of 13 to 16 years depict the highest percentage of workers in restaurants and tea shops with the least in the age groups of 9 to 12 years. The data in the Table 1 gave the distribution of child laborers engaged in restaurants and tea shops under the various age groups.

Table: 1 Child Laborers by Age and Sex

Age in Years	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
9-12	13	35.14	7	77.77	20	43.47
13-16	24	64.86	2	22.23	26	56.53
Total	37	100.00	9	100.00	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

With regard to gender perspective in this sector the majority was male, that is about 80.43 percent and only 19.47 percent were girls. The employer wished not to employ the girl child because of cultural perspective and to get rid from sexual harassments which might cause in the work place. On the other hand, social implications of female working in this industry largely prohibit employment of girls, though this is changing rapidly. And even parents fear that girl child directly exposed to customers may fall victim to sexual abuse, girl trafficking or prostitution. Similarly, the percentage of male with an age group of 13 to 16 was found higher in comparison to percentage of male (9 to 12) and female of age groups. In case of male child worker higher the age

higher the percentage but concerning female lower the age higher the percentage. This may be caused due to preference of boy to employ in this sector for more work.

### 4.3.2 Education Status

Education is considered as a basic requirement of human being and to get education is a right of everyone. It is the most effective means to enhance success, social awareness and enlighten people. The literacy rate of these working children is observed to be 78 %. Generally, these children attend school until the primary level and are forced by their parents to earn and contribute to the income of the family. According to the respondents saying, education of a child is given the least preference by their parents and they do not encourage their children to attend school even if the education is free up to class 10 in government school. They were of such opinion as education does not bear immediate return. The details are presented in the table 2 below.

Table: 2 Child Labors by Education Status

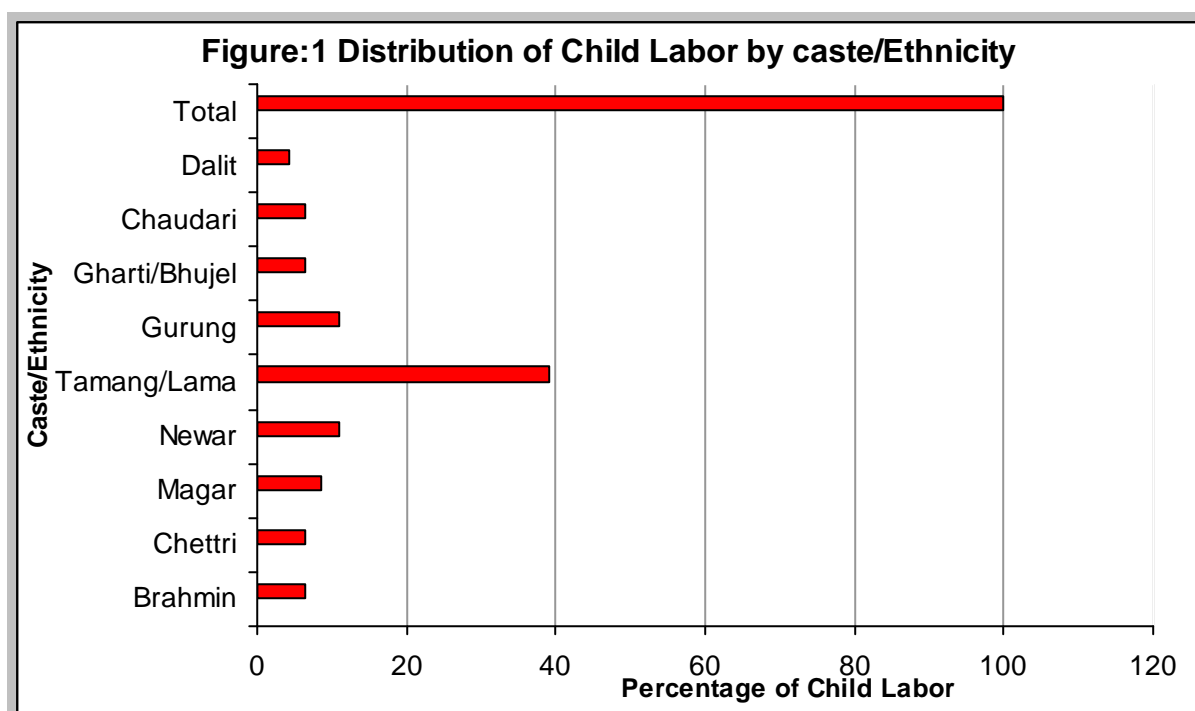
Education Status	Respondents		Total	(%)
	Male	Female		
Literate	29	7	36	78.2
Illiterate	7	2	10	21.8
Total	37	9	46	100.0
Education Level				(%)
Just Literate	2	3	5	13.9
Primary	20	3	23	63.9
Lower Secondary	7	1	8	22.2
Higher Secondary	-	-	-	
Total	29	7	36	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The data revealed that the child labors had got an opportunity to study up to lower secondary level only and the percentage was found only about 22.2 percent. Though some of these children want to continue the education but they were not able to join the school. They were not allowed to go to school and some employer there were not near by government school. If there were evening class they would allow to admit.

### 4.3.3 Ethnicity/Caste

Nepal comprises of multiethnic society. There are sixty ethnic and caste groups in Nepal. From the data it was found that the child labors were of different caste. They were from 9 different caste including Brahmin, Chettri, Gurung, Magar, Newar and so on. About 39 percent of the respondents were from Tamang and Lama which is quite high in comparison to other caste. The least percentage that is about 4 percent was from Dalit. The other details were shown in below figure 1.



Source: Field Survey, 2010

About 4 percent of the child workers were from the oppressed "Dalit" community and it is believed that the most of them do not customarily reveal their own identity due to fear of social discrimination. As per Hindu custom, Dalit "untouchable" caste are not allowed to enter temples and not permitted to touch food to be served to the general public. However, as per the rule of the country the untouchability issue has been legally abolished but still not practice fully. Therefore, some children could have manipulated their actual caste.



#### 4.3.4 Child Worker by District of Origin

Kathmandu is viewed as seventy sixth district of Nepal because people of almost 75 districts were migrated inside valley due to pull factor for enjoyment of urban facilities and others. Majority of the child labors were from out of Kathmandu valley. The table 3 below presented the district wise distribution of respondents.

Table: 3 Child Worker by District Origin

Districts	No. of Child Worker	Percentage (%)
Chitwan	3	6.52
Dhading	3	6.52
Kathmandu	2	4.34
Kavrepalanchowk	10	21.74
Nuwakot	5	10.47
Makawanpur	6	13.04
Ramechap	5	10.47
Saptari	4	8.69
Sindupalchowk	8	17.74
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table shows that about 96 percent of child workers were came from outside the valley and most of them from the adjoining districts of Kavrepalanchowk (21.74), Sindupalchowk (17.74), Makawanpur (13.04) and about 6.2 percent were from Dhading and chitwan district respectively. The figure shows that that majority of the child workers were from nearby districts Kavrepalanchowk and Sindupalchowk because the children might enter inside Kathmandu by bus. On the other hand due to lack of infrastructure development and hardship, the children had migrated in search better livelihood.

#### 4.3.5 Family Background of the Child Labors

The child workers were from different background but mostly were from low economic status family. The reasons behind leaving home were found differ to one another. The family background of the child workers support to get known more about them because socialization process of the children lead to take the right path of the life. Family background has been considered as one of the most important reasons pushing child to be labor. The analysis presented below helps to understand concerning the child worker's socio-economic family status.

#### 4.3.6. Family Size

The family members of the child workers also help to determine the actual condition of their parents. More members more poverty we could found in rural poor family. The child workers' family size was found different and comparatively large. The family size was categorized into there different groups. The data in the below table 4 helps to provide more detail about family size.

Table: 4 Family Size of the Respondents

Family Size	Respondents	
	No	Percentage
Less than 6	8	17.39
6-10	27	58.69
10-14	11	23.91
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

According to the data in table, the family size was found even less than 6 members but not more than 14 members in the family. About 17.39 percent of the child workers were from small family size which is less than 6 members and almost 58.69 percent have 6 to 10 members in the family. The study found that the most of the children were from large family size even some were from nuclear family. Lack of family planning awareness could be one the reasons behind large family size. Limited resources and more members in the family had created scarcity of basic necessities in the family that had compelled these children to migrate in search of employment and food.

### 4.3.7 Occupation

Agriculture is the mainstay of rural poor family of Nepal. Mostly they were found involved in agricultural activities even they possessed less land. They also worked in other's land as tenant. From the study it was found that the parents of the child workers were shifting in other occupation as well. Less land, low production and low land productivity compelled to involve in other sectors. About 39.13 percent were found involved in agriculture while only 2 percent were government employee. The table 5 shows further detailed about the occupation of the family of child workers.

Table: 5 Occupation of Child workers' Family

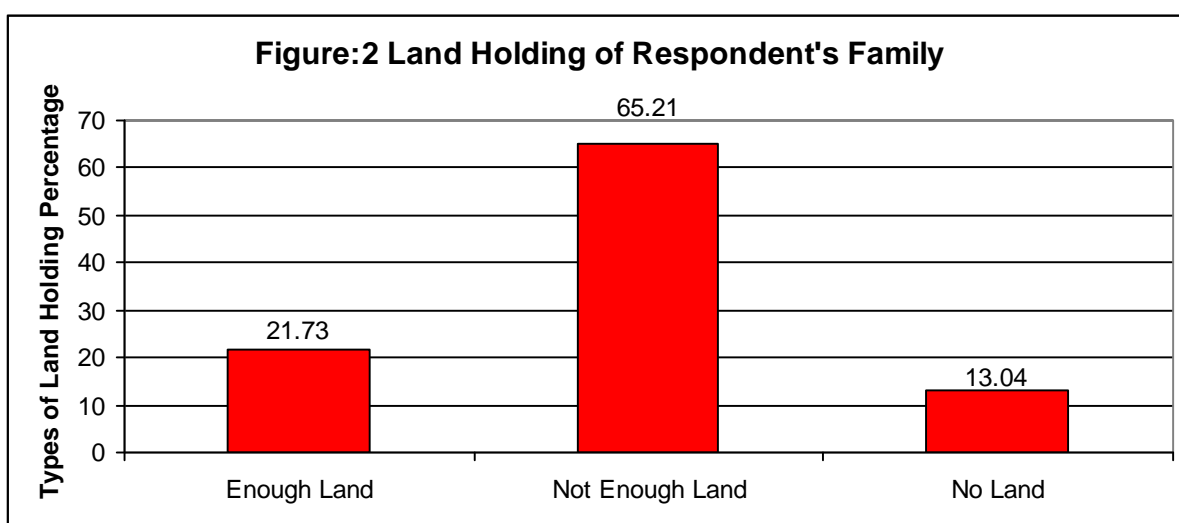
Occupation Sectors	No	Percentage
Agriculture	18	39.13
Industry	8	17.39
Government Sector	2	4.34
Wage Laborers	4	8.69
Others	2	3.34
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

About 39.13 percent were found involved in agriculture sectors while only 8 percent were in industry as wage laborers. Similarly, 2 percent were employed in government sector and 2 percent involved in other sectors.

### 4.3.8 Land Holding

Being agriculture as main occupation of the family, land holding size helped to determine economic status of the respondent's family. From the data it was found that the more respondent's parents possessed less land some were even squatter so they were compelled to choose other sectors in search of employment for earning. The percentage of the land holding of the respondents' family member was categorized as enough land, not enough land and No land. The land was distributed on the basis of production for feeding the family members during a year. The details were presented in the below figure 2.



Source: Field Survey, 2010

The figure shows that about 65.21 percent of the respondent's family possessed less land. Here less land determined the land holding size which is not enough for the family members to feed whole family members during a year. Only about 21 percent of the respondents' parents had enough land to feed while 13.04 percent possessed no land. Thus, they used to live in squatter area.

#### 4.3.9 Parents Status of Child Labor

Family is the most important and effective institutions where children learn to be socialize. The parent's status determined the children psychological state. The children's mental state is highly depended on their parent's relationship. While asking the actual state of their parents many respondents told that their parents were both alive. Only 4 respondent's parents were no alive. The further details were presented in the below table 6.

Table: 6 Parent Status of the Respondents

Family Size	Respondents	
	No	Percent
Both Alive	26	56.52
Both Not Alive	6	13.04
Father Death	8	17.39
Mother Death	6	13.04

Total	46	100.00
-------	----	--------

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The data revealed that about 56.52 respondents parents were both alive while only 13.04 percent were already died. Because of the parents death the small children become orphan and were forced to leave their home. Some parents were squatter thus, after parent's death they were homeless and enter to the city in search of employment. The respondents viewed they were not taken care by their relatives after the death of the parents. The children feel more vulnerable after the death of their mother than the father because mother usually takes care of the children.

#### 4.3.10 Family Income

Family income is also one of the causes of being child labor because the children were forced to earn for living and some also have to take care for the family. Even though it is the mere responsibilities of the parents to fulfill the basic necessities of the children but due to low income level they were found helpless. Mostly, the children of the unemployed, poor and incapable families have to work for the family's survival.

Table: 7 Family Income

Family Income	No	Percent
Enough	4	8.69
Just enough	10	21.73
Insufficient	29	60.04
Do not Know	3	6.52
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The data presented in the table shows that more than 50 percent among the respondents told that their family income was not sufficient to fulfill even basic things including food and clothes. And only about 4 percent parent's income supported for family. On the other hand, 3 percent respondents were unaware about their parent's

income. All these indicators indicated and the according to the respondents response that the parent's low income level also push them to be as child labor.

**CHAPTER – V**  
**WORKING CONDITION AND PROBLEMS**

**5.1 Present Working Condition of Child Labor**

Working conditions of the work place both directly and indirectly affect the child labor. Directly in a sense that the child labor health could be in danger and psychologically they could suffer from torture and humiliations mostly from employer and even from customers of restaurants and teashops. The nature of the jobs, duration of working time a day, off time or holiday, work pressure, exploitation from other workers helps to know about the actual working conditions of child labor and its affect.

**5.1.1 Nature of the Child Labor's Job**

The nature of the working condition of the child labors was found in miserable condition while observing. They have to work till mid-night even in winter seasons. In most of the restaurants and teashops the child labors were working wearing dirty and few clothes even in chilly days of winter. Mostly, they wake up in the early morning and found involved in washing dishes, cleaning table, cooking, go for shopping, chopping vegetables, making tea and serving to the customers.

**5.1.2 Types of Work**

During the study, the child labors were involved in various types of work inside the restaurants and teashops. They have to cook food, clean tables and dishes, collect water and visit market for shopping vegetables mostly. Most often they have to do extra work in the employee house whenever they were asked to do.

Table: 8 Types of Work

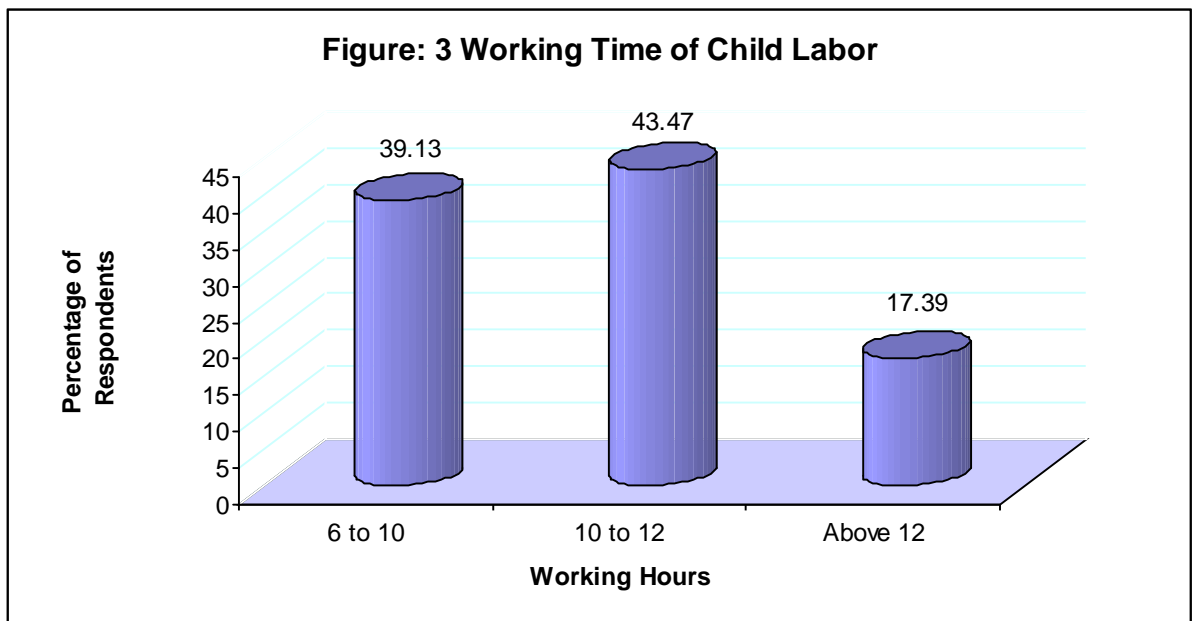
Types of Work	Respondents	
	No	Percent
Washing Dishes	14	30.43
Cleaning and sweeping	4	8.69
Cooking	4	8.69
Serving to Customer	8	17.39
All	16	34.78
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

According to the data, almost 34 percent of the child workers had to work all the works of the restaurants and teashops including cooking, cleaning, sweeping and so on. While 4 percent of the respondents got involved in cooking, cleaning and sweeping.

### 5.1.3 Working Hours

According to the Children's Act 1992 of Nepal the working hours of the children should not exceed by 6 hours per day. But the rules were not found applied in case of teashops and restaurants because the child labors were found working more than 10 hours a day.



Source: Field Survey, 2010

On an average, about 43 percent of the child labor worked 10 to 12 hours per day while only 39 percent worked less than 10 hours per day. Even though the laws and provisions regarding child labors have been made by the government and the child related organizations have been working with different policies and programs the child labors conditions have not been improved as per desired so far.



### 5.1.4 Working Duration

In this sector, in the jobs of restaurants and teashops, the child worker did not found working long. The majority of the respondents used to leave the work place within certain period of time. Only about 8 percent of the respondents are working in the same place more than 2 years. The other details are shown in below table 9.

Table: 9 Duration of Work

Duration	Respondents	
	No	Percent
1-6 Months	32	69.56
1 - 2 years	10	21.74
More than 2 years	4	8.69
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The data in the table shows that the respondents were not willing to work in the same place since long. Only about 21.74 percent are working in the same place since a year. And other 69.56 percent of the respondents are working just 1 to 6 months. They have left the other place and have come there. Most of the respondents were found new in the study area. While asking why they have left the other place they used to tell that they were not treated well in other place just like they had not well paid, less food and more working hours.

### 5.1.5 Off Time or Holiday

According to the field survey, the range of the restaurants and teashops, child labors have been found working from whole week. They hardly get holiday in a week but used to get at the time of festivals.

Table: 10 Respondents of off Time/Holiday

Off Time/Holiday	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	10	21.73

No	36	78.27
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table shows that the majority of the child labors about 78.27 percent were not getting holidays or off time. Only about 21 percent of the respondents were getting holidays. It was also found that the employer did not like to provide holiday to the child worker as they have not other substitute worker and other things they like to more work with few staff.

## **5.2 Identification of the Problems facing by the Child Labor**

Generally, the child labor faces problems in different forms such as in actual income to be paid, work load, timely payment of salary, raging from sinear, and relationship with employer and many. Because of these problems usually the child labors get mental torture and demoralized that could invite criminal activities.

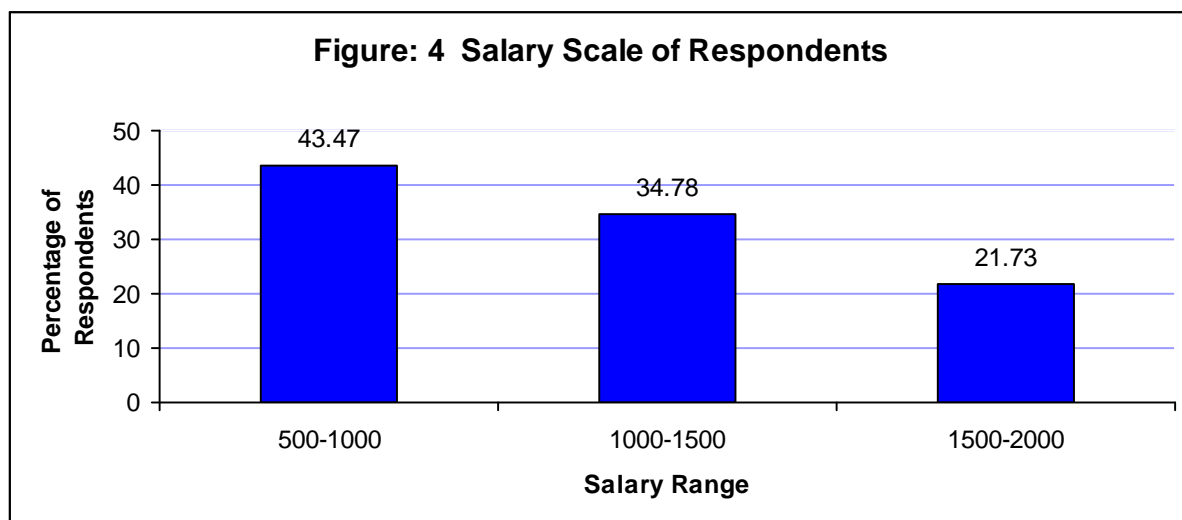
### **5.2.1 Income and Expenditure**

While doing research it was found that the child workers were involved in the restaurants and teashops for food shelter and little amount of money. Most of the respondents were well informed with regards to salary that they received and the time as well. But the expenditure they used to spend wherever they like to, just like movie, chockelts, clothes and so on.

### **5.2.2 Income level of the Respondents**

In the work place, though the child workers were informed regarding the salary but it was found that they were not well paid as per their hard labor and long duration. They were found exploited by the employers. They were provided very few wages or salary. They were not getting well food and shelter too despite of very low salary. As there is no legal agreement between employer and employee while engaged in the job, the child labors are compelled to accept any level of income. Some were obliged to

work only for food and accommodation with only little pocket money whereas others were working on the salary basis.



Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the above figure, it was cleared that about 43 percent of the child worker were getting the salary of Rs 500 to 1000 per month, while only 21.73 percent were getting maximum Rs.2000 per month. Mostly, the male child labor of the age above 13 were getting the more salary in comparison to younger one as they have to take more work load and have to work for long hours.

While asking about the level of satisfaction regarding salary, 36 out of 46 respondents were not satisfied. But still they were working because to find jobs in other place is really very difficult.

### 5.2.3 Salary Payment

While asking about the payment of salary, the most of the respondents received by them. Only few respondent's salary were taken by other person including their parents, relatives and sometime the employer themselves keep the salary.

Table: 11 Salary Payment of the Respondents

Salary Taken by	Respondents	
	No	Percent
Father	6	13.04
Mother	4	8.69
Self	30	65.21

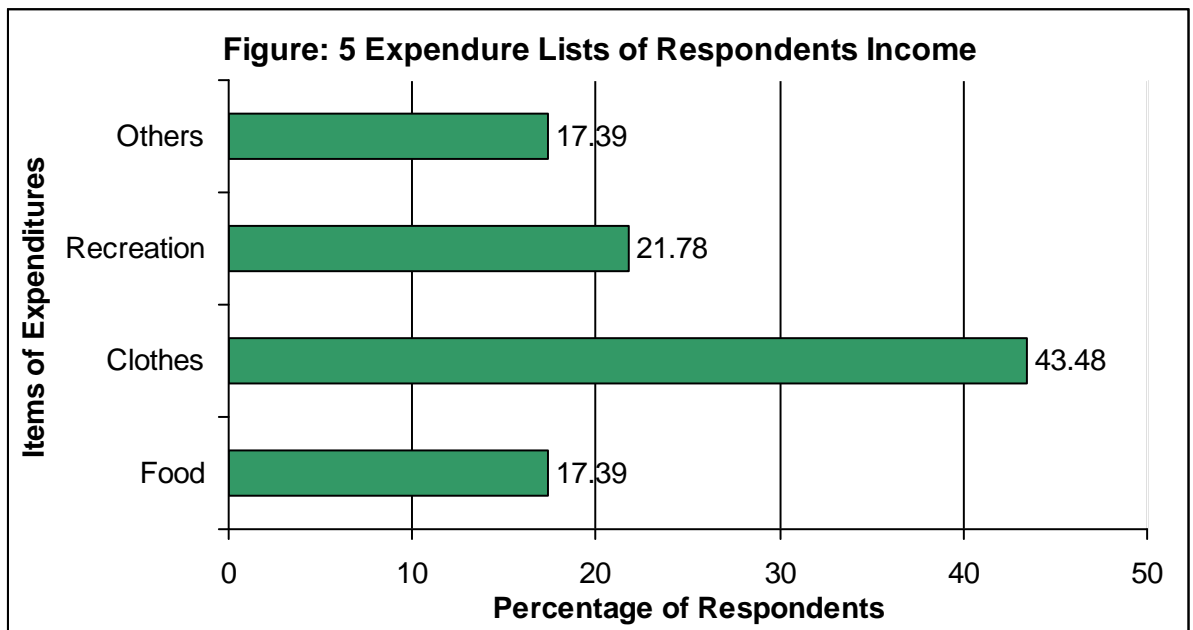
Employer	6	13.04
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The data in the table revealed that about 65 percent of the child labor took the salary by them. The most of them come alone from their home town in search of employment. In some cases, their parents (father and mother) had taken the salary which is about 13.04 and 8.69 respectively. Small child labor's salaries were mostly kept by the employer and provide them at the time of need such as festivals.

#### 5.2.4 Expenditure of the Salary

Most of the child labor who received by own spent their income on clothes, food and movie. Only few send the left money in home. Thus, it was analyzed that the child worker earn for them and to meet the expenditure of own.



Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the data, it was cleared that 20 respondents used to spend their income for buying clothes and 10 spend for movie and other recreational activities. Unfortunately, no one spend on education. But few send money in home that is about

69 percent. They expressed that though they like to send money in home due to limited amount they could not sent as per desired.

### 5.2.5 Relationship of Child Labor and Employer

While asking about the relationship with the employer, the most of the respondents opined that they were happy. Only few of them that is about 39.13 percent were not satisfied in their relationship.

Table: 12 Relationship of Child Labor with Employer and Parents

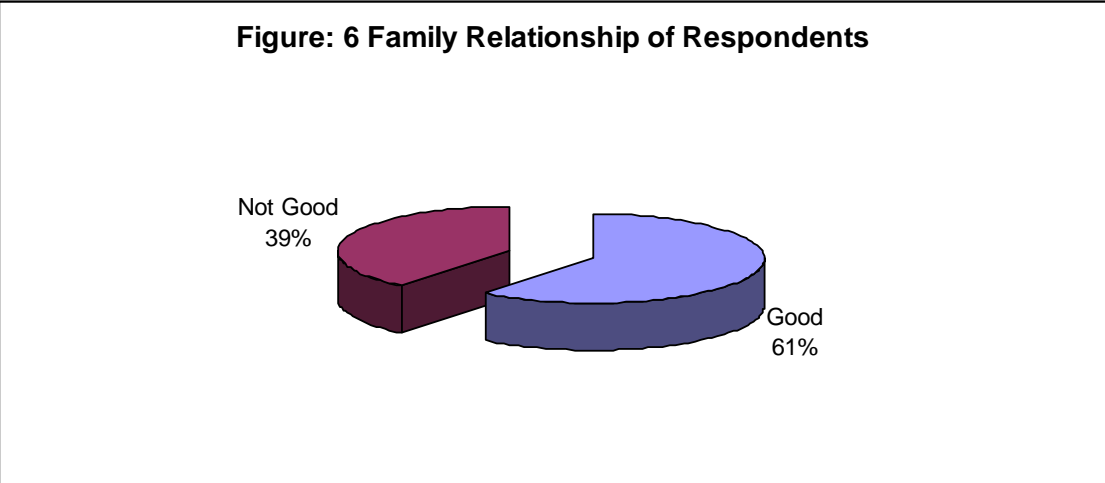
Relationship	Respondents	
	No	Percent
Good	28	60.87
Not good	18	39.13
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Mostly, the respondents had grievances regarding late payment, more work load, food and shelter too. The employer cares less about the child workers working condition and scold mostly even in small mistake that sort of activities humiliates and demoralized them to work.

### 5.2.6 Family Relationship

The relationship between the child labor with family was found good. Most of them had come and work with mutual consensus with their parents. About 86.96 percent of the respondents had good relationship with their parents. They have arrived because of poor economic condition of their family.



Source: Field Survey, 2010

Mostly, the parents of the child labor who had been there from the consensus visit them at least a year. The main reasons for visiting were to know about their children and for taking salary. Because the parents felt that the respondents will spend their income in unnecessary things. About 23.91 percent respondent's parents had never visited them even if they were alive so the dislike their parents and never like to visit them.

**5.2.7 Health and Sanitation**

Health is the major thing but while observing the actual condition of the child labor it was found in worse condition. Due to unhygienic working and sleeping most of the child worker suffered from headache, fever, cold, dyheria and so on. It was found that almost 43 percent of the respondents had become ill after they joined the restaurants and teashops jobs.

Table: 13 Health Status of Child Labor

Health Status	Respondents	
	No	Percent
Illness	20	43.47
Not ill	26	56.52
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table shows that 56.52 percent respondents were not ill till date whereas about 43 percent get ill during working time. Among this 43 percent, most of the respondents suffered from cold fever, headache. The poor accommodations, unhygienic food and work over load were identified as the major reasons behind their sickness.

### 5.2.8 Daily Food Intake

Food is the basic need of human being. Food intake is one of the important factors which indicate the health situation of child labors. The child labors who live and work in the city have to work hard for survival. Some respondents that is about 76.09 percent were found satisfied with the food they were having than in their home. The detail food intake time is presented by the data below in the table.14

Table: 14 Child Labors time of Food Intake

Food Intake Time Per Day	Respondents	
	No	Percent
2 times	5	10.87
3 times	11	23.92
More than 3 times	30	65.21
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

While asking about the food intake times, generally the respondents of about 65.21 percent take more than three times per day. Whereas, 11 respondents out of 46 usually took food 3 times per day. Mostly, the child labor used to eat bread and dal rice.

### 5.2.9 Sleeping Place

While observing the sleeping place of the child labor, it was found that the condition was not in good condition. They were not getting well bedding, the condition was even worst in winter seasons because they were deprived of warm clothes. But the girl

child labor condition was found little better in comparison to boys. The detail are presented in the below table.

Table: 15 Sleeping Place of Child Labor

Responses	Respondents	
	No.	Percent
Hard (Uncomfortable)	34	73.91
Easy (Comfortable)	12	26.09
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

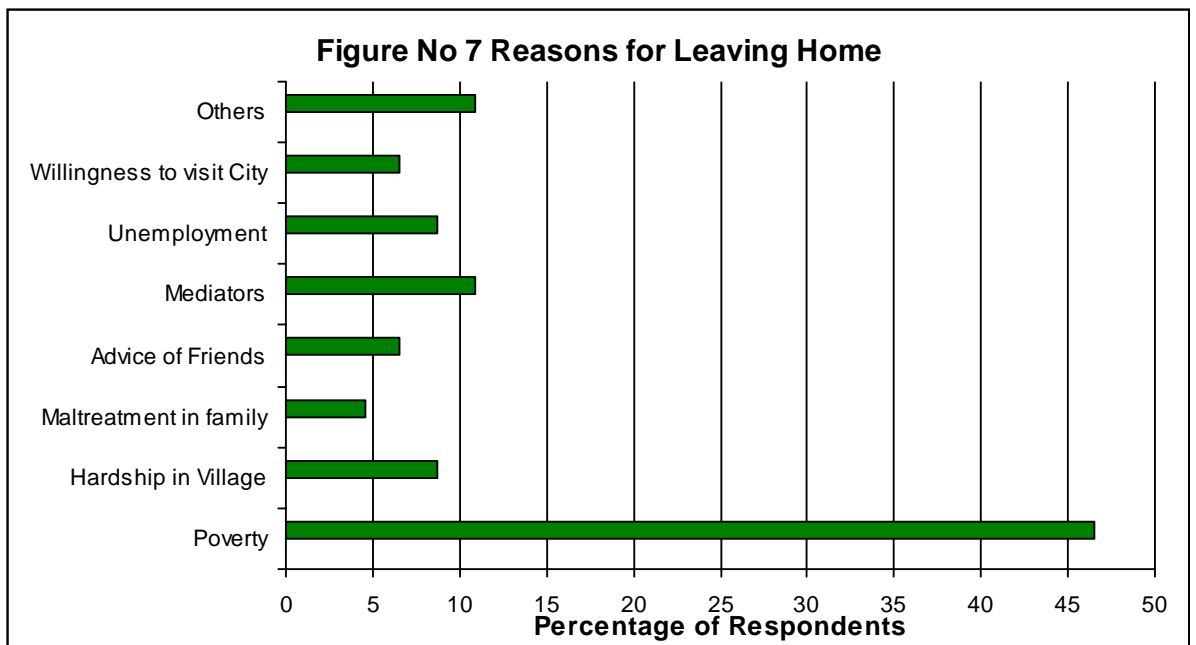
From the data it was found that more than 50 percent of the child labors were not sleeping in good condition. They complained about the room, bedding and hygiene. About 53 percent of the child worker slept on bed while other 47 percent on bench and floor as well.



**CHAPTER – VI**  
**MAJOR FACTORS BEING CHILD LABOR**

**6.1 Reasons to Work as Child Labor**

Children left their home because of various reasons. Among different reasons, poverty has always been considered as main reasons for compelling children to work in early age. Other reasons according to the respondents were lack of earning opportunity, hardship in village, friends' negative pressure, and step father, mother misbehaviors. The detail are presented in the below figure.



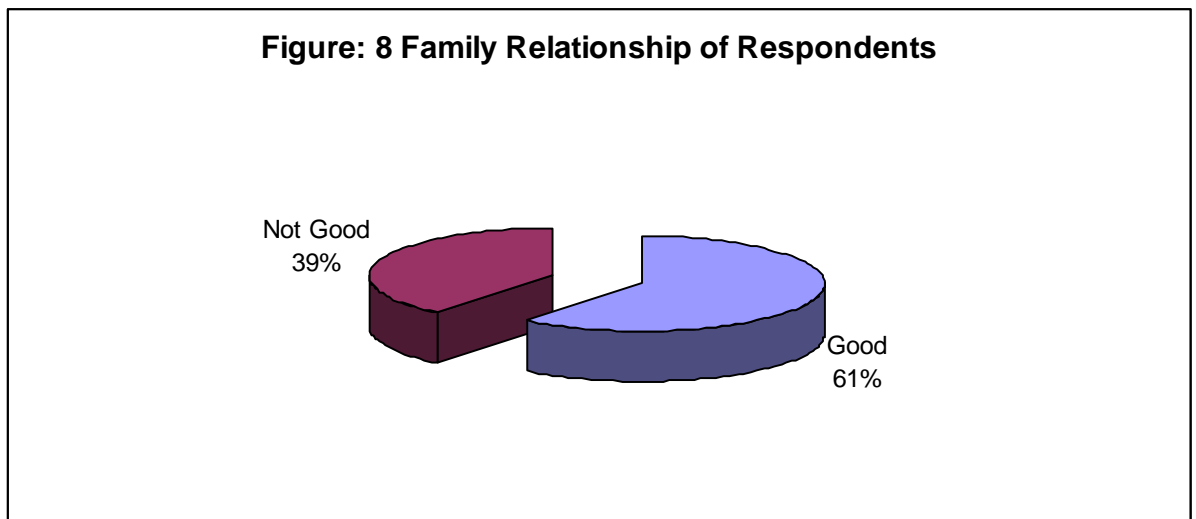
Source: Field Survey, 2010

According to the figure, the respondent's poor economic status had highly compelled them to work which is about 46.47 percent. Similarly, about 10.86 percent respondents responded that the mediators in the village had also influenced them to visit city in search of employment. The child workers were also influenced from their friends to migrate in the city and willingness to visit new place to get rid from hardship of village.

The respondents told they migrated in the city in search of employment mostly and had came with their friends, relatives, self, employer and mediators. More than 30 percent respondents had come alone with their relatives.

## 6.2 Reasons for Working in Restaurants and Teashops

Mostly, the consent of the parents and relatives, the respondents were bound to work in teashops and restaurants. Generally, when a child leaves the village seeking better options in urban areas, they are more likely to come across small teashops and restaurants at the roadside. Therefore, they easily get a job in a restaurants and teashops. On the other hand, the restaurants job is similar to the household activities and found easy to find and do. The further details were presented in the figure below.



Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the presented figure, almost 61 percent of the child workers had choose this sector as they get food to eat and shelter to live. Other respondents which are about 17 percent opined that the restaurant is easy to find in comparison to other jobs because the nature of the job is easily to learn.

## 6.3 Future Ambition of Child Labor

Future aim drives a person to live and work hard. Some respondents told they had aim such as opening own restaurant, job, agriculture, return back home etc. While few have no idea concerning future ambition. The details are presented in the below table.

Table: 16 Future Aim Of Child Labor

Aim	Respondents	
	No	Percent
Agriculture	3	6.52
Job	11	23.91
Hotel and Restaurant	6	13.04
Do not know	12	26.09
Go back home	10	21.73
Continue the work	4	8.69
Total	46	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The data shows that about 26 percent of the respondents were not aware of their future while about 21 percent want to return back home. Only 4 percent of the respondents want to continue the job.

## CHAPTER – VII

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

#### 7.1 Summary

Children are considered as a nation builder and viewed as a backbone of a nation. Future world is going to be led by these children thus, more the nation could invest for the development of the children, better human resource will generate in future. Despite of this universal fact still mostly, the developing countries have taken less action towards the children's betterment and policies and acts are not well implemented. Child labor is not the problem of an individual or a family but it is the general problem of society as a whole. Child labor may be regarded broadly as many works of children under recreation that children required. It is the working of children at unfit ages for unreasonable hours or unhealthy condition. Child labor is a wide spread phenomenon in Nepal. In fact due to economic stagnation such as drought and diseases, internal conflict and wars, as well as structural adjustment policy implication, child labor has much of the third world countries. More and more children are being pushed into the labor market as a part of family survival strategy. Cheap labor and poverty compels children to work for wages. On the other hand, the demand for cheap labor is growing rapidly, on the other, poverty of mass is becoming more acute in such a situation tendency to exploit child labor has become automatic. As a result there is a negative effect over the health of the child and has discouraged their growth and development. The child workers are found working into different sectors including factories, circus, brick industry, hotels and restaurants. Among different sectors, the different study had consider that the children are easy attracted and find job in hotels, restaurants and teashops in context of Nepal.

The overall objective of the study was to analyze the socio-economic condition of the child labor working in restaurants and teashops. Hence, this study had focused on the actual condition of the child labor and their reasons of being child worker.

The study was conducted in Lagankhel buspark area of Lalitpur district where the child labor population has been seen more. In the field survey, 46 child labor including 9 female and 37 male respondents has been taken as actual sample size.

With regard to gender perspective in this sector the majority was male, that is about 80.43 percent and only 19.47 percent were girls. The employer wished not to employ the girl child because of cultural perspectives and to get rid from sexual harassments which might cause in the work place. On the other hand, social implications of female working in this industry largely prohibit employment of girls, though this is changing rapidly. And even parents fear that girl child directly exposed to customers may fall victim to sexual abuse, girl trafficking or prostitution.

According the respondents, education of a child is given the least preference by their parents and they don not encourage them children to attend school even if the education is free up to class 10 in government school. They were of such opinion as education does not bear immediate return. There are sixty ethnic and caste groups in Nepal. From the data it was found that the child labors were of different caste. They were from 9 different caste including Brahmin, Chettri, Gurung, Magar, Newar and so on. About 39 percent of the respondents were from Tamang and Lama which is quite high in comparison to other caste.

Majority of the child labors were from out of Kathmandu valley. The most of the child workers were came from outside the valley and most of them from the adjoining districts of

Kathmandu they were Kavrepalanchowk and Sindupalchowk. Due to lack of infrastructure development and hardship, the children had migrated in search better livelihood. The family members of the child workers also help to determine the actual condition of their parents. The child workers' family size was found different and comparatively large. About 17.39 percent of the child workers were from small family size which is less than 6 members and almost 58.69 percent have 6 to 10 members in the family.

About 39.13 percent were found involved in agriculture sectors while only 8 percent were in industry as wage laborers. Similarly, 2 percent were employed in government sector and 2 percent involved in other sectors. The parent's status determined the children psychological state. The children's mental state is highly depended on their parent's relationship. While asking the actual state of their parents many respondents told that their parents were both alive. Only 4 respondent's parents were no alive. The

data revealed that about 56.52 respondents parents were both alive while only 13.04 percent were already died. Because of the parents death the small children become orphan and were forced to leave their home. Some parents were squatter thus, after parent's death they were homeless and enter to the city in search of employment.

More than 50 percent among the respondents told that their family income was not sufficient to fulfill even basic things including food and clothes. And only about 4 percent parent's income supported for family.

Children left their home because of various reasons. Among different reasons, poverty has always been considered as main reasons for compelling children to work in early age. Other reasons according to the respondents were lack of earning opportunity, hardship in village, friends' negative pressure, and step father, mother misbehaviors. According to the figure, the respondent's poor economic status had highly compelled them to work which is about 46.47 percent. Similarly, about 10.86 percent respondents responded that the mediators in the village had also influenced them to visit city in search of employment. Generally, when a child leaves the village seeking better options in urban areas, they are more likely to come across small teashops and restaurants at the roadside. Therefore, they easily get a job in a restaurant worker. On the other hand, the restaurants job is similar to the household activities and found easy to find and do.

During the study, the child labors were involved in various types of work inside the restaurants and teashops. They have to cook food, clean tables and dishes, collect water and visit market for shopping vegetables mostly. Most often they have to do extra work in the employee house whenever they were asked to do. In case of teashops and restaurants the child labors are found working more than 10 hours a day. On an average the 20 respondents told that is about 43 percent of the child labor worked 10 to 12 hours per day while only 39 percent worked less than 10 hours. The majority of the child labors about 78.27 percent were not getting holidays or off time. Only about 21 percent of the respondents were getting holidays. It was also found that the employer did not like to provide holiday to the child worker as they have not other substitute worker and other things they like to more work with few staff.

About 43 percent of the child workers were getting the salary of Rs 500 to 1000 per month, while only 21.73 percent were getting maximum Rs.2000 per month. Mostly, the male child labor of the age above 13 were getting the maximum salary as they have to take more work load and have to work for long hours. While asking about the level of satisfaction regarding salary, 36 out of 46 respondents were not satisfied. But still they were working because to find jobs in other place is really very difficult.

The data in the table revealed that about 65 percent of the child labor took the salary by them. The most of them come alone from their home town in search of employment. In some cases, their parents (father and mother) had taken the salary which is about 13.04 and 8.69 respectively. About 20 respondents used to spend their income for buying clothes and 10 spend for movie and other recreational activities. Unfortunately, no one spent on education. But few send money in home that is about 69 percent.

Mostly, the respondents had grievances regarding late payment, more work load, food and shelter too. The employer cares less about the child worker working condition and scold mostly even in small mistake. About 86.96 percent of the respondents had good relationship with their parents. They have arrived because of poor economic condition of their family.

About 56.52 percent respondents were not ill till date whereas about 43 percent get ill during working time. Among this 43 percent, most of the respondents suffered from cold fever, headache. The poor accommodations, unhygienic food and work over load were identified as the major reasons behind their sickness. More than 50 percent of the child labors were not sleeping in good condition. They complained about the room, bedding and hygiene. About 53 percent of the child worker slept on bed while other 47 percent on bench and floor as well. The data shows that about 26 percent of the respondents were not aware of their future while about 21 percent want to return back home. Only 4 percent of the respondents want to continue the job.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The present study shows that the restaurants, teashops work is one of the most visible, hazardous and exploitative sector for child labor. The working environment is even

more difficult for poor child for survival with minimum facilities which is beyond the child rights. Despite of actual figure and data still it could be assumed that child labor has been rising in alarming rate on account of migration from rural poor area where the employment opportunity is very less.

Mainly, poor economic status and unhealthy family environment are the main causes for the children to migrate in the cities in search of employment for survival. However other factors also push child to be child labor such as, unequal distribution of resources, large family size with poor economic status, illiteracy of the parents, dysfunctional families and awareness towards child rights. In some cases due to poverty the parents themselves encourage their children to work for earning and support family expenditures and even take the salary at home from the work place. As a result they have to drop out from the school. Most of the rural poor are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood but they possessed very less land for production and hardly feed for six months. And due to very less opportunity for such poor they are unable to look for other option for income generation.

Landlessness and less employment opportunity in the rural areas are the main cause of poverty. And most of them come from big family where literacy rate is very low. The study shows that the majority of the child labors families have been engaged in agriculture and mostly, they have been there from the family consensus. Because of poor economic condition these child labor are compelled to migrate in the city in search of employment. While visiting the city, at first they search for food and easily interact with the teashops and restaurants and from their friends and mediators they find and do job in the restaurants and teashops. Most of the child labor take the income by themselves and usually spend for clothes, food and movie as well. Because of low income level they hardly could send large amount of money in their home. The child labor complained that the working condition and the salary payment according to their work duration and nature of the jobs are not proper. They are being exploited in this sector in terms of salary. Due to unhygienic food and poor accommodation they usually suffer from cold, fever and headache. Thus, most of the child labors want to change their job and go back home. Home environment and the parents' socialization process play vital role in children future. Hence, parents should support in children development.



## **REFERENCES**

Bequels et al. (1998), "Combating Child Labor", ILO, Geneva

CBS (2001), " Nepal Living Standard Survey 2001, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Kathmandu.

CONCERN-Nepal (2003), "Child Labor in Restaurants and Tea Shops in Nepal". Kathmandu, Nepal

CWIN (1996), " Voice of Child Workers", Kathmandu, Issue no 34, Newsletters

CWIN (1998), " Voice of Child Worker", Kathmandu, Issue no 37, Newsletters

Imaran, Naseem (2008), "Globalization and Child Labor Situation in South Asia", Volume 3, No 4

ILO (2008), "Child Labor and responses",

ILO (2004), "Text Book for University Student", International Child Labor Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

ILO/IPEC (1996), " Designing A National Framework of Action Against Child Labor in Nepal", Kathmandu:ILO.

ILO/IPEC (1997)," Child Labor Situation in Nepal", Central Department of Population Studies, TU, Kathmandu , Nepal

Kandel, Harimaya (2009), " Domestic Child Labor: A case study of Bharatpur Municipality, Chitwan, Nepal.

KC, Bal Kumar et al (1998), " Child Labor in Nepal: A Rapid Situation Analysis", Kathmandu: The World Bank.

Ministry of Law and Justice (1992), " Nepal Children'Act 1992", Kathmandu

National Planning Commission (NPC/HMG) (1992), " Children and Women of Nepal: A situation Analysis, Kathmandu.

NPC (2007), " The Three Year Interim Plan of Nepal, 2007-2011", Kathmandu.

Pradhan,Gauri (1995), "An Overview of the Child Labor Problem in Nepal", CWIN, Kathmandu

Pradhan, Gauri (2007), "Child Labor in Transportation Sector in Nepal", CWIN, Kathmandu

Suwal, BR et al.(1997)."Child labor Situation in Nepal", Kathmandu: Central Department of Population Studies Tribhuvan University; ILO-IPEC.

Timseena (1986), "Elimination of Child Labor Unpublished Thesis, Center Department of Economic, Kathmandu".

UNDP (2010), "Country Assessment Report", Country Profile of Nepal.

UNICEF (1999)," Situation Analysis of Child Labor in Nepal: A Synopsis", Kathmandu

UNICEF (1989)," The United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child", Kathmandu

Varghese, Santosh (2009), "Child Labor in Nepal, Education Combating unjust labor", Youth Advocate Program International Resource Paper.