

**CHILD LABOUR IN HOTELS / RESTAURENTS
AND LOCAL TEA SHOPS
(A Case Study of Damak Municipality, Jhapa)**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Master Degree of Arts
in Population Studies.**

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Approval Sheet

This dissertation entitled CHILD LABOUR IN HOSTELS/RESTURENTS AND LOCAL TEASHOPS (A case study of Damak Municipality Jhapa) by Kamal Prasad Neupane has been accepted as partial fulfillment of requirements for the master degree of Arts in Population studies.

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Recommendation Sheet

The dissertation work entitled CHILD LABOUR IN HOTELS/RESTURENTS AND LOCAL TEASHOPS (A case Studyof Damak Municipality, Jhapa) Kamal Prasad Neupane is prepared under my supervision for the Master degree of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge the study is original and carries out useful information on Child Labour. I recommended it for evaluation to the dissertation committee.

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Abstract

Employing the children in Hotels/ Restaurants and Local teashops for labour is common in the urban areas of Nepal which hinders the future of the children. The present study concerns with the Child labours employed in Hotels / Restaurants and Local tea – shops of Damak Municipality of Jhapa District.

The present study draws the information mainly about the socio- economic condition of children working in Hotels / Restaurants and Local tea – shops, their working condition and problems faced by them.

Different research methodologies have been used to achieve the main objectives of this study. Although the nature of this study is of exploratory very little is known about the working condition of child labour. This study on child labours in Hostels / Restaurants and local teashops of Damak Municipality of Jhapa District, which is located in the eastern part of the country. Different types of quantitative and qualitative data and information have been collected and analyzed in this study. Primary data were labours of Hotels / Restaurants and Local tea – shop during field visit.

In this qualitative analysis of this available data is done. Existing rules and regulations, available documents and studies related to the child labour were reviewed. The nature of this study is basically descriptive and exploratory. Simple Statistical tools like measure of percentage have been used to present data, which have enabled to present a Scenario of the revealing condition of child labour.

The child employed in Hotels/Restaurants and local teashops in common in the study area. Most of the child labours were migrant. The child labourers come from almost all parts of the country having their origin in terms of development region, representing almost all castes and ethnic groups. Majority of the respondents had one of their parents.

About half of the children are of age group 10-14 years. About 64 percent of child labourers come from the family without own land. Those children who come from the family without land (36 percent) have insufficient for the survival. Most of the child labours had worked previously in different sectors. About 41 percent of children come from the agriculture family by their occupation. Majority of children and their parents seem to be deprived of education. About 61 percent of children are illiterate. Nearly 46 percent of child labour had left the school due to poverty, 26 percent had left school due to death of parents, 14 percent due to negligence of and 7 percent due to personal will. Extreme household poverty is the leading cause for being child labour, however there are also other immediate cause such as death of earning family members, failed in school, peer pressure and growing consumerism. All the child labour was found working on temporary basis and in low salary basis. The study shows that majority of child labours support their family. Almost

all the child labourers work more than 12 hours per day. Among them 5 percent work less than 8 hours, 18 percent were for 8-11 hours, 77 percent work for more than 12 hours per day. Most of the child labourers got same food as employer but 25 percent take different but sufficient. More than 50 percent of child labour was found that they had suffered from some sort of diseases in the past. The reasons for the dissatisfaction of the child labour was found to be low salary to much work, no off time, scolding by employer etc. Where as the existing law does not allow to employ the children for working more than 6 hours per day.

CONTENTS

S.N	Title	Page number
	Approval Letter	i
	Acknowledgement	ii
	List of Figure	iii
	Acronyms and Abbreviations	Iv
CHAPTER-I		
1	INTRODUCTION	1 - 7
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Statement of the problem	4
1.3	Rational of the Study	6
1.4	Organization of the study	7
1.5	Objective of the study	7
CHAPTER-II		
	LITERATURE REVIEW	8-27
2.1	Child Labour in Nepal	8
2.2	Studies of Child Labour other than in Nepal	14
2.3	Causes and Consequence of Child Labour	18
2.4	Education and Child Labour	21
2.5	Hotel / Restaurants Child Labour and their working Lives	24
2.6	Child Labour and International community	25
2.6.1	ILO Child Labour	26
CHAPTER-III		
	METHODOLOGY	28-30
3.1	Research Design	28
3.2	Selection of the Study Area	28
3.3	Nature and source of Data	28
3.4	Sample Size	29
3.5	Tools of Data Collection	29
3.5.1	Interview	29
3.5.2	Observation	29
3.6	Method of Data Analysis	29
CHAPTER-IV		
	BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS	31-47
4.1	Demographic Characteristics	31
4.1.1	Age and Sex Composition	31
4.1.2	Place of Origin	32
4.1.3	Family Size	33
4.1.4	Parental Status (Parents Alive or Dead)	34
4.1.5	Land Holding Situation	35

4.1.6	Housing Condition	36
4.1.7	Type of Work Done at Home	36
4.1.8	Income Sufficiency of Family	37
4.1.8	Causes of Dropout / Not Joining School	38
4.2	Socio- Economic Characteristics	39
4.2.1	Caste Ethnic Composition	40
4.2.2	Religion	41
4.2.3	Parental Occupation	42
4.2.4	Educational Status of Children	43
4.2.5	Reasons for Leaving Home	45
4.2.6	Parental Education	46
4.2.7	Arrival in Damak Municipality	47
4.2.8	Duration of Away from Home	47
CHAPTER-V		
	WORKING CONDITION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION	48-58
5.1	Working Condition	48
5.1.1	Type of works Performed	48
5.1.2	Daily Working Hours	49
5.1.3	Get Off Time or Holiday	50
5.2	Income Profile	51
5.2.1	Child Labourers Income	51
5.2.2	Child Labourers Contribution to their Family	52
5.2.3	Reason for dissatisfaction	53
5.2.4	Previous work	54
5.2.5	Health status	54
5.2.6	Solving the problem	56
5.2.7	Daily food intake	56
5.2.8	Place of sleeping	57
5.2.9	Living condition	57
5.2.10	Entertainment	58
CHAPTER-VI		
	SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	59-64
6.1	Summary	59
6.2	Conclusion	62
6.3	Recommendation	63
	REFERENCE CITED	
	APPENDIX : QUESTIONNAIRE	

List of Figures

Figure No.	Page No.
Figure 1 : The Vicious Circle of Underdevelopment and Child Labour .	21
Figure 2 : Distribution of Respondent by Age and Sex .	32
Figure 3 : Distribution of Respondent by Religion .	42
Figure 4 : Distribution of Respondent by Parental Occupation .	43
Figure 5 : Distribution of Respondent by Educational Status	44
Figure 6 : Distribution of Respondent by their Monthly Income	52
Figure 7 : Distribution of Respondent by types of Diseases they Suffered	55

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is a small himalayan country having great geographical, socio – economic and cultural diversity. Despite having different diversities, it is one of the least developed countries with GNP per capita of \$246 (CBS, 2002). The country is characterized by low level of savings, lack of resources, both physical and financial and low level of mobilization of existing resources, and low level of literacy. According to UNDP (2001), more than 42 percent of the populations are living under extreme poverty. More than 81 percent of the population depends up on agriculture (HDR, 2001). Labour force is the only means of production that is in abundance.

Today’s children are the future of the nation. So, they should get ample opportunities to develop themselves physically as well as mentally. Education is the most important component for the development of child but in Nepal 34 percent of the total children do not go to school (UNDP, 2004). Another important component for the development of child is nutrition. To issue a healthy offspring a mother should get sufficient hygienic food during pregnancy period. But in Nepal, due to malnutrition the maternal mortality is 15 per thousand live birth and 47 percent of the children (aged less than 5 years) are under weighted (UNDP, 1998).

Childhood is the most important age of human development, if children do not get ample opportunities in this age, they will not be able to develop themselves physically and mentally. So, in this context, if the children become laborer without sufficient facilities, then they cannot develop themselves properly that is they can not develop physically and mentally.

The task of defining child labor is not that simple. It is because; it encompasses three components, “child” “work” and “labor”. According to Oxford Dictionary of English Language the term "**child**" is defined as newly born boys or girls and labor means “physical or mental work”. Thus, the dictionary meaning of child labor is “physical or mental work done by a child”.

Generally, child labors are those who are below 14 years of age, engaged in different physical activities without desired level of facilities, working long hours, getting no wage and losing opportunities of their physical and mental development.

Prematurely working children as adults is a general phenomenon in Nepal, but this is the serious form of the child labour. It is because they are mostly deprived of educational and training opportunities that could help them to make their bright future. Working children deprived of their development are child labour. So if the work is not harmful, i.e. if the work does not deprive of their physical and mental development opportunity. Then it is known as child work, not child labour.

Different intuitions have set different age limits in the context of defining child labor. ILO Minimum Age Convention, (1973), which has defined child labor below the general limits of 15 years or in special circumstances 14 years. Similarly, Children Act 1992 and Labour Act 1992 of Nepal have specified the group of boys and girls under the age of 16 years as children.

- 1) 1990 constitution of Nepal guarantees the right and protection against exploitation as a fundamental right and prohibits the practice of “traffic in human beings, slavery, serfdom or forced labour in any form” and violation of this is punishable by law (Article 20). It also has provision regarding the education and welfare of children under the directive principles and policies of the state, but these serve only as guidelines, i.e. the directive are not mandatory. The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Children on 20 November 1989 stating that children need special care and legal protection. Article 32 of the Convention states, “The state partly shall recognize the rights of the child to educate and make primary education compulsory and free to all, secondary and higher education accessible to all while at the same time encouraging regular attendance and reducing dropouts rates”. Nepal ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990. Nepal is in the initial of development, which has not been decentralized, but it is centralized in the main cities. Most of the job opportunities are in the cities mainly at the capital and Katmandu valley. So, migration of unemployed people, children as well as adult is increasing towards cities day by day for the sake of employment opportunities. According to the research conducted by CWIN (2000) a large number of children between the ages between 13-14 followed by those between 15-16 and 10 -12 years. The majority of child migrants are born in surrounding districts, which is followed by Terai, irrespective of developments regions, then by hills far from Katmandu valley. Almost 90 percent of the migrant child workers are born in rural area whereas 9.6 percent in the urban areas (CWIN, 2000). Migration of the people in the cities is so high that they cannot get the employment opportunities easily. In such a situation, the children of migrant people cannot get proper love, hygienic food, etc.

Conversely, they have to contribute to their family income. This is one of the reasons why children leave their homes and families. Besides this, there are various reasons why child labourers are increasing every year in Nepal. Because of this reason they are compelled to work in a very serious situation like bus conductor, carpet weaver, waiter cleaners in hotel and restaurant, domestic servants, etc. Most of the children, who are deprived of their fundamental right to survival and protection, are abused and exploited in the daily life. Many NGOs, INGOs, and social organizations are working in the field of child labour. International Labour Organization (ILO) from the very beginning of its establishment has been working in the field against child labour in collaboration with other INGOs and NGOs. The ILO is not against all kinds of child works, but it is against on those types of works which deprives the children from education and social rights and which are harmful to their physical development. The ILO is against all kinds of works that can affect children's morality, such as prostitution or their dignity, forced labour and debt bondage, which is still very recurrent in Southern Asia (ILO 1993).

- 2) In Nepal, children are working in different ways for instance as household servant, bus/ tempo conductor, carpet industry, working in small hotels and restaurants as waiter and cleaners. They constitute ten percent of total labor force in Nepal (NESAC, 1998). They are contributing to their family income.

In Nepal, CWIN is one of the leading organizations working in the field of child labor. UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and the like also has been involved in the protection of children, directly or indirectly. After 1979, WHO has carried out different studies on health condition of children at work in difficult circumstances. In 1986, UNICEF launched a new program focusing on children working in different circumstances. The program was specially meant to street children and UNFPA is also indirectly involved to reduce child labor through family planning program.

Even though many institutions and individuals have tried to reduce the problem of child labor but the problem, at least in the developing countries, is increasing rapidly. So, this study attempts to find out the present condition of child labor working in small hotels, restaurants and local tea shops of Damak Municipality, Jhapa, district and to highlight their socio – economic conditions. This study will also attempt to overcome the shortcomings of other studies and identify options to manage child labor and examine the possibility for reshaping the working conditions. Thus, the study is expected to help to manage the existing situation as well as to reduce the size of child of child labor.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Today's children are the future of the nation. If they are facilitated with the required elements, then they can grow up in proper way. Only after that they can contribute in the development of a nation. If children became labor, the country cannot hope a creative contribution from them. It is because when children become a labor he/she suffers from various problems during the childhood which hinders physical and mental development of the children. These problems even, may lead them toward criminal activities.

Child labor is a global issue and it is one of the main problems in many part of the world. The degree of problem in South Asia is the largest one in comparison to the other parts of the world. According to an estimation made by ILO and UNICEF, out of the estimated 250 millions child labors in the world half of them inhabit in South Asia (HDR:1993). Nature of child labor in this region is extremely inhumane and intolerable.

Nepal is an agricultural country, but many of the people have very limited land or do not have any land at all. Most of them are unable to fulfill the basic needs of the family. So, children have to work to support their family to reduce the burden of the family. Usually they leave their home to work somewhere else therefore, migration of children from rural to urban areas is increasing day by day to solve the problem of hand to mouth .And a large number of these working children are living under fearful life and under great uncertainly. It is because anything may happen to them at any moment. For instance, if a hotel boy breaks a glass, he may lose his job immediately and then he has to face the problem of hand to mouth.

Child labor is a significant component of the labor market in Nepal. There is no any sector which is free from child labor exploitation. If we study different sectors like agriculture, industry, domestic work, construction, and so on, we can find children employed as child labor. Thus, the issue of child labor can not be viewed in isolation, because this is a consequence of the countries exploitative socio – economic and political reality. Hotel/ restaurants, tea shops, momo shops and sweets shops are some of the main sectors where the job opportunities have been comparatively more than other sectors and children prefer to work in such a sector because they usually get food to eat there. Most of the children working such a sector have to serve the customers; clean the tables, collect the plates, and obey or carry out the employers order. Usually they have to work from early morning to late night and they can not enjoy any leave or any holiday. And they are also avoiding of schooling.

In Nepal, there is an increasing trend of shifting child labor from rural to urban areas and from agriculture to non – agriculture. Generally, child labor in hotel and restaurant can be viewed as a normal phenomenon in Nepal, but a serious social problem. It is because a child laborers working in hotel and restaurant are at the top of facing problems. Some of the problems they face frequently are as follows.

1. Exploitation by their employers in the name of giving protection
2. Uncertain future
3. Low wages
4. Job insecurity
5. No holiday
6. Long and uncertain working hours
7. Devoid of gaining fundamental requirements

The use of child labor as a problem is well recognized by concerned authorities and personals. Several studies have been conducted about child labor in various sectors, but there are few studies in connection to child labor working hotel and restaurants. So, it is time to understand the present situation and clearly recognized the problem of child labor working in hotel and restaurant.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The present study aims to analyze some of the burning issues connected with the child labor in hotels/restaurants. The following are the main objectives of this study:

To examine socio economic characteristics child labour.

To examine the conditions which leads children to work in the hotels/restaurants

To find out the socio-economic conditions of the child labor in the hotels/restaurants.

1.4 Rationale of the study

There are five major sectors in Nepal identified as the absorbents of the major fractions of child labour namely agriculture and cottage industry, service, trade, industry, and construction (ILO/IPEC, 1995). The children can easily noticed walking along road side as rag pickers collecting wastes that are fit for recycling from garbage heaps and selling then to Kawadiwalas (who buy rags, garbage etc) so as to earn a few rupees to maintain livelihood. This picture exhibits that child labour is a widespread phenomenon in Nepal. Changes in the Nepalese socio economic as well as political environment have also fostered the use of child labour in economic activities. Numerous children are working as house servants, which is yet to be studied comprehensively. In recent years,

the employment of kinds is increasing in advertising business and also where there are risks of physical injury and possible adverse psychological effects.

The magnitude and incidence of child labour is quite large in Nepal and is increasing rapidly owing to a lack of authentic and comprehensive research studies, due to which several contradictory information are flown. However, there are few studies, among them the majority of which have focused on quantification of the number child workers, working condition of the child workers and level of the child workers exploitation. These studies have focused eradicating the child labour without considering the development of viable option and the economic consequences of eradication of child labour. This study has been designed to study the use of child labour in the hotels of Damak Municipality and it intends to overcome some of the shortcomings of other studies. Thus, the study is expected to help to know the existing situation as well as to provide some inside about child labour, in this sector.

1.5 Organization of the Study:

The dissertation is divided into six chapters. The first chapter is concerned with introduction of the study dealing with the objectives, research problems, and the rationale of the study. The second chapter is devoted to literature review. This chapter deals with the review of the available literature. Studies on child labour in Nepal and outside Nepal have been reviewed in this chapter. Includes the site selection, research design, sample size, methods of data collection, etc. The chapter also includes the limitation of the study. Chapter four consists of data presentation and analysis. Finally, Chapter Five summarizes the major findings with collection and recommendations. Appendices and Bibliography are also presented at the end of this document.

CHAPTER -II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Global has been quite critical and is gaining new dimensions in recent days. Despite this fact, there are only a few empirical and comprehensive studies conducted about the child labour. This review has been divided into two parts. The first part covers the studies conducted on child labour in Nepal. The studies of child labour other than Nepal are discussed in the second part of this chapter.

2.1 Child Labour in Nepal

Nepal (1998) conducted a survey on child labour in Nepal with the objective of finding out the status of child labour, employment structure and working condition of child labour, examining employer's attitude towards child labour. The further aims to deduce viable areas of intervention along with suitable recommendations. The studies were carried out by enterprise from all development region of Nepal. The study conducted that:

- a. A majority of child labour are employed on daily waged basis.
- b. Majority of the family members generating child labour are illiterate and have a very low income.
- c. The child labour work for exceptionally long hours at a very low wage rate and under adverse working condition.

Pradhan (1995) has attempted to analyze the problem of child labour against the background of rural migration and urbanization. He has pointed out that the prime cause of child labour in Nepal is the social recognition of it as a way of life in our society. Poverty, starvation and deprivation are obvious key factors that had contributed to growing number of child exploitative labour market. Most parents in the rural and poor urban areas send their children to work not only for an additional income, but also to reduce the number of the hungry stomachs to be fed and hence, their financial burden.

Concern for Children and Environment Nepal (1997) conducted a study to find the working condition of the porter child labour in Nepal. According to its porting constitutes the major field of child labour in Nepal. Even in the capital city Kathmandu the child porters can be frequently located. Further this study concluded that child labours come mostly from the backward communities. The study claims that 49 percent of the children are from Tamang, Lama, Bhote and other occupational castes. These children lack proper

clothing and shoes. They carry “Namlo” (made up of just rope for supporting on the head). This study estimate their number as 550 in Kathmandu. Since portering is physically exhaustively mostly boys are engage in this occupation. Loads up to 70 kilos are pottered on the average an adult porter earns an amount varying between Rs.100 and Rs.150 per day. As against it, child porter earns nearly Rs.100 per day. Porters travel in dense and crowded areas, which are inaccessible to motor cars, vans and carts. Even though they nearly earn rupees per day, most of the child porter has no adequate shelter. Backache and chest ache are common to these children. They usually suffer from fever, diarrhea and dysentery. As they walk bare footed they succumb to injuries. The problems of the child porters, according to it have been least discussed in Nepal.

According to ILO/IPEC (1995), child labour is a widespread phenomenon in Nepal. It lacks accurate information, but scattered information and educated estimate indicates that the incident of child labour has been rising mainly on account of migration from rural areas. Children are found working as an integral part of family work force in the agricultural economy of Nepal. Major causes of child labour in Nepal are identified as a Object poverty and financial pressure, employment or underemployment, family disruption, lack of opportunities, inadequacy of the educational system, inadequate enforcement of legislation, and prevalence of favorable public attitudes and values.

Child Welfare Society, 1996 analyses two kinds of street children of Nepal, those that live and worked in the street and those that live with their family but spend most of their time playing and working in the street. It goes into detail in analyzing the factor that compels the children to leave their homes and pass their hard life on the street. Many of these children desert their homes because of their abusive and alcoholic, maltreatment by the step parent and also due to the attraction to the towns. The age group of the children falls in the age group of 9 and 16 years. In the central development region 86 percent of the children are males while remaining 14 percent are females. A little less than half of the street children (48 %) were illiterate.

The street for many of these children is not only their home but also their work place. These children are engaged in the activities like portering, begging, guiding tourist, picking money in temples, peddling rickshaws, petty vending, vehicle cleaning, rack picking, working as a construction worker and working as a tempo conductor, etc. These children earn an amount varying between Rs.25 to 100 per day. The human stories of these street children move one’s heart.

NPC (1995) under the United Nations Conservation on the Right of the Child stresses the causes of failure in implementing the Child Labour Act and lack of awareness

about the child's right. Rural poverty, traditional social barriers and the plight of the child are directly related to the existing economic conditions prevailing in the family. As long as families do not have alternative source of income, children would continue to be deprived of their right. The report has pointed out that monitoring of different activities for the welfare of children has not been very effective. There was inadequate data collection regarding nutrition level and many other factors relevant to the proper knowledge of the status of children, in Nepal.

CWIN (1993) conducted a study on child labour in carpet industries. The main objective of this work is to find out the problem of the child labor in the carpet industries in Nepal.

The study concluded that the working condition of child workers in the carpet factories is far from satisfactory. About 95 percent of the children have to sleep on the factory premises. The working condition is unhealthy. The factories created serious physical problems among the workers such as respiratory diseases, poor eye sight and gastrointestinal problems, malnutrition, anemia and skin problems. In addition to this, girl laborers are commonly subjected to harassment and abuse, many of the girls are also trafficked to the different brothels of India. The children are not only over burdened by work but also socially and economically exploited. The prevailing laws have proved ineffective to combat the problem of child labour in the carpet factories in Nepal.

CWIN (2001) another study to identify the status of child labour in Bidi(locally prepared smoke) industry in some of the selected localities. The objectives of the study are to analyze the socio-demographic characteristics of child labour in Nepal, to examine the reasons for working in Bidi industries and to examine various types of risk associated with their work participation.

The report concludes that a significant proportion of children were involved in Bidi making due to lack of alternative economic opportunities for many households. Most of the households are poor and they would like to grab any opportunities that help to support their livelihood. In this contest, participation of children in any income generating activities such as Bidi industry is not uncommon. The immediate consequences of this are in two fronts: schooling and health of children. There is high opportunity cost of going to school in relation to work. There are also direct and indirect costs involved in the process of schooling. As a result, there are low school enrollment rates, high drop outs and low performances. The second consequence of children involved in Bidi making is associated with their personal health.

The apparent challenge, according to the book, is to make schooling and work compatible because households are very poor and at the time complete elimination of children's involvement in Bide making industry is not possible. Awareness creation should be integrated with direct support to children from school programs such as provision of incentives: schooling launch program, stationary supports, and school uniform and other indirect costs of schooling incurred at the household level. This can minimize working hour of children.

Pradhan and Sainju (1988) have analyzed the realities and challenges of urban child labour in Nepal with the aim of understanding the nature and extent of child labour problem and highlighting and publicizing the situation of child labour. At present the number of children, both in rural and urban areas, is increasing and they miss every opportunity of their childhood. Since the country itself is predominantly agricultural, most children are found in agricultural based activities. In urban areas, the children are found in several types of work. The main employers of the children are carpet weaving industries, hotels/restaurants, rag picking, and domestic houses. In fact, they are found more or less everywhere including printing press, book binding, and street sweeping and so on.

The report has recommended some measures for the betterment of the child, which are as follows:

- a. Special education provision is urgently needed.
- b. Need to tackle the problem at its root cause, discourage the trend of migration from villages to city areas by implementing rural development program that can guarantee the rural population with their basic needs like food, shelter, clothing, education and security.
- c. Hiring young children in physical demanding work should be stopped as soon as possible.
- d. There should be proper laws and regulations to protect the children from exploitation and the bad working conditions. These laws need to be strictly enforced with severe penalties for offending employers sufficient to deter the abuse of working children.

With the main objectives as to find the actual scenario of hotel boys, CWIN (1987) conducted a study that was based on field observations and direct interviews with child workers, usually called Kanchha in hotels, restaurants and teashops, of Kathmandu. According to the findings of this study, the average age of children who came mainly from the countryside ranges between 7 and 14 years. In Kathmandu, the

adult to child ratio in the hotels, restaurants and teashops is 1:4. Each restaurant in an average employs 5.21 child workers.

The Kanchhas, according to this study, have to face a great deal of difficulties which are as follows: Uncertain working hours, polluted working environment, no work break, lower payment, no job security, maltreatment by the masters, no medical facilities, etc. The study has recommended that the problems of the child workers could be reduced, if the hiring of the younger children is stopped, if the tendency to leave the countryside is discouraged, if education is provided and, if a publicity campaign is launched to raise public awareness about the exploitation of child workers.

CWIN (1991) exhibits the socio-economic and working conditions of child labour as well as their problems. It has also tried to gather and disseminate information on the exploitation of child labour in Nepal. During the study period, CWIN has found 180-child laborer in government tea estates and 271 regular child workers in private tea estates. The number of children employed during the peak season is estimated much more than these numbers.

According to the report there are various reasons for the involvement of children in tea estates, which are as follows,

- a. Laborers tend to have large families.
- b. Parents prefer to send to their children to work.
- c. Most of tea laborers are impoverished and landless, so financial pressure is the primary reason why children are employed at the tea estates.

Nepal (1999) states that the problem of street children is universal and the problems associated with these children are basically economical, social, and geographical. Street children are neither good nor bad by birth, but they are made so by the society. They are made bad by the circumstances of their lives and exposure to negative influences. In this study, he has aimed to find out the hidden facts and realities of street children, assessed the legal provision and steps taken by the government for the welfare of street children, examined the causes and effects of street children and has tried to find out the socio-economic status of sheet children.

He has concluded that the issue of child labour in Nepal is of recent origin. However, premature child labour existed knowing and unknowingly in one form or other from the very beginning. Child labour in Nepal is a response to the abject poverty due to the existence of unemployment and underemployment of adult family members in both rural and urban areas. Poverty in the rural areas bring boys to the city and finally to the streets. Learning to survive and succeed on the streets is not without

pain, fear and loneliness. The vulnerability experienced by new comers to the streets and those who have low status within the 'Khate'(street children, who do not have their parents and house) hierarchy even after several months or years on the trees are experienced. Experienced 'Khates' who demonstrate the techniques of success as 'Khate' also exploit new commers.

There should be complementary efforts by governmental, non-governmental agencies to resolve the problem. NGOs can, for example, be effective in advocacy, organizing communities and implementing small local projects. Similarly, the government can focus on the establishment of a conducive, legislative and policy climate, the provision of universal compulsory schooling, increasing access of poor households to employment and income, and ensuring strict adherence to certain minimum, labour standards such as prohibiting work on hazardous occupations.

ITAD (1994) conducted a study on "Status of Child Labour in Carpet Industries". This study was conducted after the introduction of a child labour free certification scheme of Nepal. In course of the study, the research team visited thirty carpet factories and interviewed twenty-four owners and thirty-four labors of carpet factories of Katmandu valley. The principal finding of the study was that children were found to be working in many factories for more that 6 hours a day, hence violating the labour laws. Carpet owner were skeptical and did not think it was practical for a poor country like Nepal to stop employing children.

The study has clearly deduced that the child labour cannot be easily abolished, but this can be managed and mobilized by implementing minimum conditions to employ children. In this regard, a few strategies are recommended, which can be useful only when all stakeholders will be seriously committed to implement starting right from the imposition of minimum working conditions.

2.2 Studies on Child Labor other than in Nepal

Fallon and Tzannoatos (1998) have proposed that the World Bank should take stronger actions and outlines what and how to do. The authors assert that child labour, though harmful, is a deeper alternative to poverty for children and their families and if legislation is unevenly enforced it can make matter worse and push children to even more worse condition. These remarks are, perhaps sufficient to show the complexity of the problem of child labour. The report prescribes that the Bank is required to integrate child labour considerations into its programs within the context of its Country Assistance Strategies (CAS).

The proposed lending activities for the World Bank are:

- a. To design and introduce new projects or project components to reduce harmful effects of the child labour.
- b. To introduce child labour concerns in social assessments for the projects where relevant.

Further, they have suggested other non-lending activities:

- a. Bring child labour issues into policy dialogue in countries where child labour is a serious problem.
- b. Undertake more Economic and Sector Work (ESW) and researches on child labour.
- c. Increase staff awareness of child labour.
- d. To strengthen the Bank's partnership with other Organizations like International Labour Organization, which are working against the use of child labour.

Black (1995) tries to show the picture of the incidence and condition of children in the hotel, tourism and catering industry in Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. The main objective of this book is to identify why the children work in hotel, tourism and catering industry. The writer found two major factors push factor and pull factor, for the children to work in hotel, tourism and catering industry.

Poverty, family breakdown and special casualty within the family, plunging it further towards destitution, may help to precipitate a child's entry into work and acts as the push factor for children to work in the above mentioned sectors. And opportunity of work in these sectors is the pull factor. This book concludes that the expansion of the modern travel industry is a very recent phenomenon and its impact on child labour has been insufficiently noticed. There is a very phenomenon and its on child labour has been insufficiently noticed. There is a need to redress this. These social responsibilities of all participants in the industry as 'de facto' guardians of young people working in or around it need to be understood and shouldered. An agenda for action to be carried out in cooperation with government agencies, NGO and leading members of the hotel, catering and tourism industry is urgently needed.

UNICEF(1997) concludes that most children who work do not have the power of free choice. They are not choosing between career options with varying advantages, drawbacks and level of pay. A few fortunate minorities have sufficient material, means behind them even more economic advantages. But the vast majority is pulled into work that often damage to their development by three key factors: the exploitation of poverty, the absence of education and restriction of the tradition.

Standing and Rodgers (1981) have edited a book entitled 'Child Work, Poverty and Underemployment' by compiling several articles. Most of the articles in this book analyze the causes of child labour and conclude that social institutions and poverty as well as illiterate are the factors resulting into the use of child labour. There are several articles incorporated into the book, but two of them are of special significance which is discussed below. However, the depth analysis of other articles cannot be ignored.

Hull (1981) suggests that children work must be sit in an institutional context to portray accurately the socio-cultural dimensions of the behavior and to avoid simplistic interpretations of the variables which have been greatly narrowed and formalized for purposes of analyze. Thus, the structure, institutions and components of a society seem to be responsible for the use of child labour in a society.

Analyzing the child labour situation in her book "Children and Hazardous Work in the Philippines", Victoria (1993) has focused on the involvement of the children in 'Prostitution and Muro-ami fishing'. In this book the author talks about the reason for adopting these occupations by children. Both of the occupations are extremely dangerous and exploitative in nature. But the families and children themselves see the financial gain as compensating for the risk involved in the occupation. However, according to Victoria, there is another reason to adopt these occupations. Both of the occupations are relatively more lucrative, promising higher, easier and faster financial returns than other economic activity involving children.

In her concluding remarks she has pointed out some remedies for the problem, which are as follows: First there should be more comprehensive study of the political economy of the affected communities. Essentially, the truly viable means of enabling the fishing families to become less dependent on the labour of their families must be established. This implies that plans for improving the economic situation of the families must be integrated with those for the development of the community as a whole. Second, they (responsible people) should crate new sources of income for the people. Third, the government must eliminate sex tourism as a major industry and source of dollar earnings and must also ensure that the Monoamine operation cease.

The Sri Lankan case demonstrates the crucial role parents' play in child labour. Even though, education and other welfare policies have been effective in containing the incidence of child labour mainly because of a strong interest on the part of many parents in childcare, education and nature. But the present adverse social and economic conditions have compelled many parents to use their children in new forms of exploitation. The

author, however, has acknowledged the change in attitude as the poor; particularly the poor women became literate.

ILO (2002) report is a Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and states that millions of children worldwide are engaged in labour that is hindering their education, development and future livelihoods; many of them are involved in the worst forms of child labour the cause irreversible physical or psychological damages, or that even threaten their lives. This situation represents an intolerable violation of rights of individual children, it perpetuates poverty and it compromises economic growth and equitable development.

- 1 The report clarifies the boundaries of child labor for abolition. The term “Child Labour” does not encompass all work performed by children under the age of 18. Many children, in very different national circumstances, carry out work that is entirely consistent with their education and full physical and mental development. Drawing on the provisions of Conventions Nos.138 and 182, the report identifies three categories of child labour to be abolished:
2. Labour performed by a child who is under a minimum age specified in national legislation for that kind of work.
3. Labour that jeopardizes the physical, mental or moral well being of child, known as hazardous work.
4. The unconditional worst form of child labor, which are internationally defined as slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour, forced recruitment for use in armed conflict, prostitution and pornography, and illicit activities.

2.3 Causes and consequence of child labour

In the context of child labour, it has many causes and consequence closed link with a range of social, culture and economic factors. We can easily say that child labour is product of low level of income, illiteracy and lack of provide to basic needs (food, shelter, clothes).

The vast majority of children are pushed into work that is often damaging to their development by the three key factors: the exploitation of poverty, the absence of education and the restrictions of tradition (UNICEF, 1976).

Children are directly engaged introduction as well as release adult family member to undertaken other forms of wage employment. The child labour is an outcome is socio-economic system prevailing in Nepal. Economic dependence and poverty of the children

under privileged sections of the society force young children to join labour market at tender age.

The available data on the causes of child labour normally relates to the phenomena in general and great deal remains to be learning about the causes of child labour in hazardous work as distinct from non-hazardous occupation. However, poverty is the most important reason why children work. Poor households need the money which their children can earn, and children commonly contribute around 20-25 percent of family income. The poverty line in a relatively poor country such as India is defined as only 20 percent more than the income required for purchasing the minimum nutritional needs for a family. It is clear that the income provided by working children is critical to their survival. (ILO, 1998).

Several studies from Nepal and other countries indicate that the main reasons for child labour are poverty, discrimination of gender and caste ethnicity ,dysfunctional families parent's illiteracy and unawareness towards children's education.(Subedi et al.,2001).

Poverty is both the cause and consequence of child labour. Extreme poverty and landlessness on rural areas are fuelling child labour not only in urban areas but also in rural areas as well (CWIN, 1989; INSEC, 1996). The obvious causes of poverty include structural inequality in access to assets education and health services and the absence of social security system in many developing countries (Marcus and Caroline, 1996). Lower the family per capital income is, the larger the proportion of children are in work in lower the school participation rate (Salazar, 1997). Child labour is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world.

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

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

Hotel/restaurant is one of the major fields of employment for children in Nepal. Children are found working in teashops, hotel and restaurant in both urban and rural areas. Hotel / restaurant work is easily found and widely available in major cities like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Birathnagar, Damak Bhadrapur. When children migrate from a rural village the first option work in a restaurant where at least two meals a day can be secured if little else.

Rural to urban migration can be considered a primary causing factor, in the rising number of working children in hostel/restaurants helpless migrate children are the major source of labour, the mobile population increased dramatically and the need for restaurants along highways to serve travelers was realized. From the outset, these establishments took advantage of employing deprived children in various sectors of work (CONCERN, 2003).

Major causes of Child Labour in Nepal are identified as abject poverty and financial pressure, unemployment |underemployment, family disrespecting, lack of alternatives, inadequacy of the education system, inadequate enforcement of legislation, legislation ,abductions /deception and prevalence of public attitudes and values which tolerable. Major causes of child labour are food insufficiency and unemployment because of the lack of land owned (Dahal, 1989).

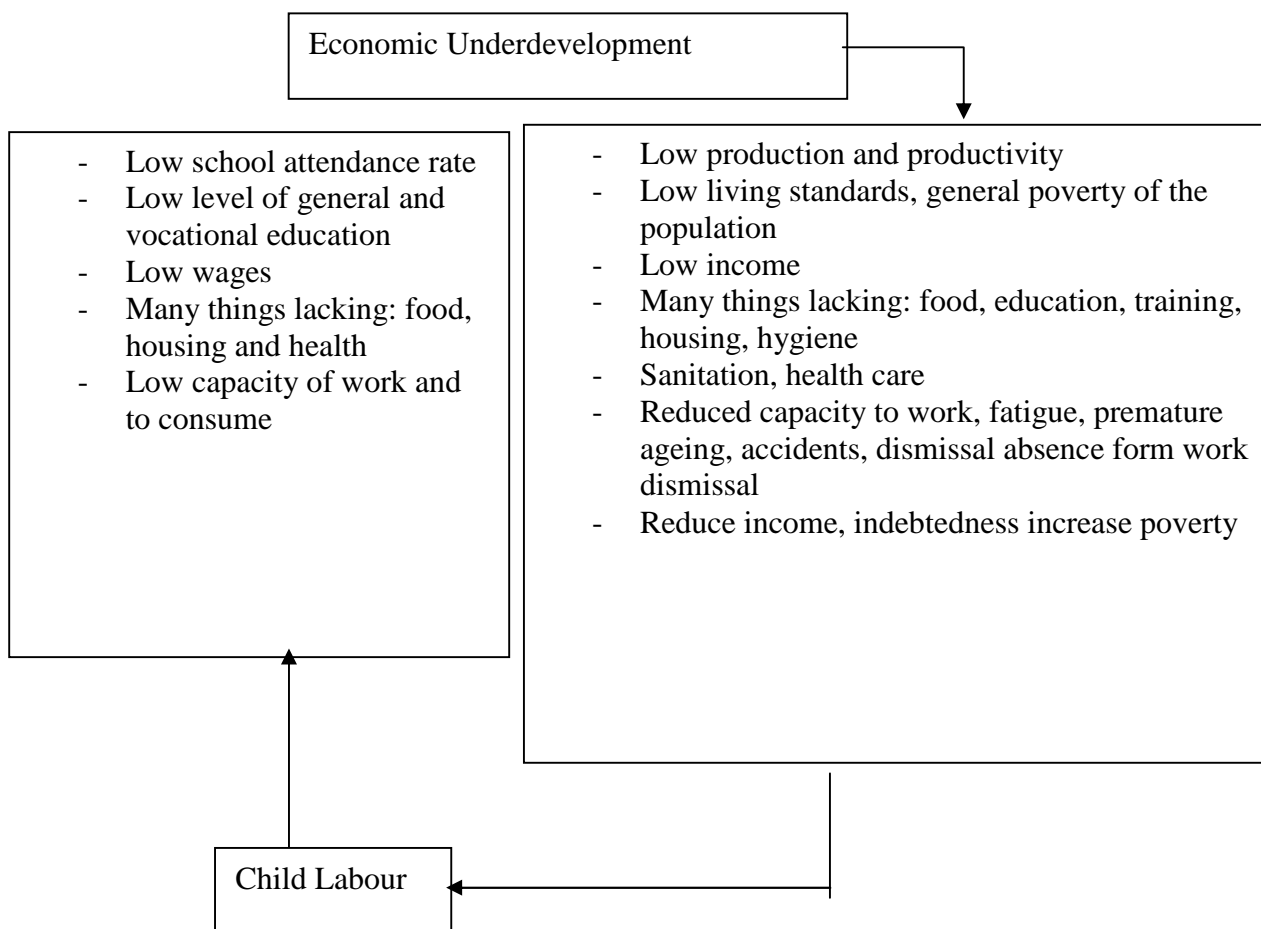
A study by Chhetry (1996) indicates that, in Nepal districts with a high child labour tend to have a high illiteracy rate and the districts with a high incidence of poverty tend to have a high child labour rate. Poverty compels children to participate in the labour force, which in turn deprives them of the education.

In the case of schooling parents perceptions are dubious. While some regard the possibility for children to learn how to read and write, other considers education as irrelevant, when school and labour schedules conflict, they tend to give more importance to work, which has immediate benefits or the subsistence of the family (CWIN, 2001).

Chemical, physical, biological and psychological hazards are often found in the workplaces causing irreversible damage to children's psychological development ;resulting in permanent disabilities; with serious consequences for their adult lives (ILO, 1998).

Child labour can be considered as one of the phenomena caused by underdevelopment and poverty, and it is not the problem but a symptom of the problem of poverty and inequality. It is taken as forms of a succession of situation and events, which are interrelated through a type of vicious circle. This circle represents perception of child labour as vicious circle persists between underdevelopment and child labour.

Figure 1: The vicious circle of underdevelopment and child labour



Source: ILO, (1994).

Various studies have revealed that most children dropout of schools and start hazardous works at a tender age due to poverty. Child labour is not new phenomena or it is not accidental. The market demand for children labour determines children's employment in various enterprise and industries.

Children are employed because they are docile, obedient and hired at cheaper rates than adults and dispersed of easily if labour demand should fluctuate. They involve no long term investment on the part of industry in terms of insurance and social security or other benefits (UNICEF, 1994).

2.4. Education and Child Labour

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

According to Dewey 'education' is the development of the whole man. That is why education is the main indicator of human resource development.

As per census 2001, the average literacy rate is 53.7 percent. Among them the male population is literate 65 percent and the female population is literate 42 percent. The 1991 census shows only 39 percent of average literacy rate, which is the lowest literacy rate in South Asia.

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

The growth in number of schools and enrolment continued during the intracranial period 1993-2001. As reported in the school level education statistics of Nepal, 2001, the number of primary school reached 24,943 in the year 2001 and enrolment reached 3.8 millions in that year.

Over the period 1993-2001, there was an absolute increase of 4,726 primary schools; and the average annual rate of increase in enrolment during the period was 2.8 percent. This growth rate is lower compared to the annual growth rate (11.1%) over the earlier period. The educational statistics report for 2001 indicates a decline in number of primary school in 2001. Primary education is important for child but majority of the children deprived from primary education. (CBS, 2003).

Poor people are always busy in solving hand to mouth problems, and they are ignorant of the advantages and the value of education, that is why many parents cannot afford money for their children to study. Children are weighted only form the economic perspective is advantageous for their future life, either they don't have access to school or they cannot afford to buy stationary and pay the fees . So children leave home with the hope of acquiring both an income and an education (Kc et al.,1998).

Education is the major fundamental right of children. Formal education begins from 6 years of age of children. The education must be universal in the country. But in Nepal , about one –third of children at age 5-14 years area out of school.(OSLO Conference on Child Labour, 1997).

Education:

Every child has the right to education. All work which interferes with the child's education must be regarded as unacceptable. Formulate and implement a time-bound programmed for universal compulsory basic education free from all.

Advance the goal of equal access to education by measures to eliminate discrimination in education at all levels in the basic of gender, race, and religion national origin disability. Create a gender-

sensitive education system in order to ensure equal education. Ensure access to and completion of relevant high quality compulsory basic education free for all children. Create vocation training opportunities and apprenticeship programmes for both boys and girls above school age. Integrate working children, wherever possible, into the formal education system.

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

Child labours are not only over work but are socially and economically employed. They are easy targets for exploitation because most of them are illiterate, uneducated and unaware of the danger inherent in their labour. Some NGOs have organized special workshops for the teachers who are conducting non – formal education (NFE) programmes in their particular field , to improve their teaching and counseling skills. Integrated programmes which include compensated such as literacy classes, income generating programmes, health and sanitation activities are gaining popularity. But there is a lack of appropriate tools to tackle the shortage of shelter, job, insecurity, exploitation by the adult, and deprivation of education and medical facilities as by most of Nepal's impoverished children's (ILO,1999).

Child labour as that form of work in which child is engaged, which is determinant to growth and development including, child prostitution, bonded labour and the economic activities, of street children (including begging and stealing) family labour which interferes with a child's education, recreation or physical mental, moral health would also considered child labour. Some forms of child work however ,clearly are beneficial to growth and development where for example, schooling is inadequate and where work is part of the socialization process for the child(Poudel, 1994:3).

2.5 Hotel/Restaurant Child Labours and their Working Lives:

Poverty stricken children always have to depend upon other well-off people by providing manual labour. Their 12 months work in the village will provide them food for hardly six months. The alternative live subsistence is always a challenge. Therefore, they tend to migrate to city areas willingly or unwillingly to seek better economic opportunities for themselves and the family's survival.

The working condition at hotels / restaurants is appalling. During the winter season children have to work in severe cold conditions due to lack of clothing, shoes, proper

health care, with runny noses/coughs. Likewise, they wash dishes in cold water with skin freezing, peeling, cracking and bleeding, and wounds that are unable to heal. None of restaurants provide a first aid box. Sleeping condition make it impossible to go to bed until the customers stop coming even late night and they use benches or a straw mattress to sleep on the floor. Most of the children have to work for at least 10 or 12 hours. If children break the dish while washing them, either they are physically / verbally punished or its cost is deducted from the salary.

Poverty profoundly affects families compelling these children to move out of their village to nearby towns or cities in search of work to sustain themselves. Parents of those children, who cannot provide primary needs such as food, clothes, shelter or health care (CONCERN, 2003). Children like Magar are king out a living in restaurants in every nook and corner of the country. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are 56,000 children working as domestics in Nepal. The preliminary findings of the report reveal that 56 percent of child workers are in the 14-16 age groups with almost 98 percent males. Around 70 percent children working in restaurant have some form of basic education more percent being dropouts by these (The Himalayan, 2002).

Some hazards facing children are:-

-) Children prostitution – Abuse, HIV pregnancy
-) Trafficking children – Trauma, Enslaved
-) Slavery and force labour-physical & mental
-) Children armed conflict –death, injury, trauma, hard work
-) Children domestic worker –abuse, physical, mental
-) Street children-risk, ill, food poison
-) Hotel \ restaurant children – work load, cleaning, dish-washing etc.

2.6 Child labour and international community

In 1959, United National General Assembly adapted the Declaration of the Right of the Child which specified that “mankind owes to the child the best it has to give” and the child shall in no case, be caused or permitted to engage in any occupation or employment which would prejudice his health or education, or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development “(UN General Assembly, 1959).

The UN Convention on the Right of the Child (1989) affirms that the right of children to education, self – expression and freedom from exploitative work.

Rights of Children

The time-bound programme is designed primarily to assist the ILO member states in implementing ILO Convention No.182 on the worst forms of child labour. The Convention specifies standards requiring immediate action for the effective elimination of the worst forms of child labour and aims to ensure that these forms are the priority for national and international action.

The time-bound programme aims to prevent and eliminate all incidences of the worst forms of child labour within a defined period of the time. The time-bound programme combines sectoral, thematic and geographical based approaches and links action against child labour to national development policy. It is essentially a set of integrated policy and programme actions designed to take place simultaneously at all levels from individual and family to the international level (ILO, 2001).

2.6.1 ILO in Child Labour

Nepal has also ratified ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138 in 1997. There are ample provisions regarding the prohibition of child labour in Nepal yet they have not been effective in minimizing the problem of the lack of a clear legal package on children. Nepal has ratified various international definitions of child labour, hazardous child labour and age of the child have become contradictory. Also, the enforcement mechanism is weak, penalty process is lengthy and eliminating child labour from the country a distant dream.

The ILO was established in 1919 A.D, which is a tri-partite organization of workers, employers and the government. This organization is, perhaps the first organization for voicing the worldwide concern of workers, including child labour.

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

The first priority of the ILO is the promotion of social justice including human rights and the implementation of international labour standards. Child labour was one of the guiding principles of the ILO's constitution -1951, and it remains one of its main goals. The ILO convention has a significant influence nationally and internationally and most has been incorporated in national legislation.

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

CHAPTER -III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals about the procedures adopted for the present study. It describes research design, selection of the study area, general introduction of study area, nature and sources of data, sample size, tools of data collection (interview& observation) and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study aims to analyze socio-economic condition, educational status, working condition of hotel-Restaurant child laborers and major problems associated with them, the research design descriptive as well as exploratory and enable to present

A clear picture of the phenomena under investigation and questions observation. This design helps to analyze the present situation of child labor.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

This study on child laborers in hotel and restaurant of Damak municipality of Jhapa District, which is located in the eastern part of the country. The population of Damak municipality is 35,009. The interview had been taken from different areas/ parts of that municipality study areas are Damak Bazaar, Bus Station, and Campus Chowk. The municipality has many hotels and restaurants tea shop and sweet Bhandar. We can easily find child laborers in these places. This study has concentrated only those child laborers who are employed in hotel and restaurant and tea shops.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

This study is based on primary sources of information (interview/ observations) mainly derived from field survey with the help of questionnaire. This is the main component of the study as well as some data are derived from secondary sources (newspaper, magazine and Nagarpalika report etc.)

3.4 Sample Size

In this study, data are collected by using the non probability i.e convenience sampling technique. Only 100 children working in hotel, restaurants and teashops are selected. This method, which helps to minimize the cost and time of field work. To identify the despondence, firstly a mini survey was conducted and on the basis of the result of that survey respondents were selected randomly.

3.5 Tools of Data Collection

The following tools have been used to collect data.

3.5.1 Interview

Interview method is one of the highly useable methods of obtaining information from the respondents. For the collection of data through the interview, semi structure questionnaires were prepared in which at least 4/5 options are given for each questions.

Questionnaire was divided into seven headings such as personal information, Family Background, Working Condition, Earning and Expenditure, Attitude towards work, Health, Food and Shelter and relation with employer and his family (Appendix I).

With the help of the questionnaire face to face interview was taken.

3.5.2 Observation

Observation method is one of the basic techniques of data collection to collect information that is not possible from interview. In this method, the researcher observed his/her working condition, physical appearance, clothing, behaviors of employers and even the food as well.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

Collected information's/data analysis from both qualitative and quantities have been analyzed. The quantitative data are presented in terms of percentage, frequencies, cross table, mean tables. Generally numerical and percent distribution by age and sex, pie chart and bar diagram are presented and analyzed. Some Related Terms are defined as below:

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

Child Labour: "Child labour" is something different than when young people are being exploited a over worked or deprived of their right to health or education or just to childhood (-ILO)

Child: The term "Child" is defined as all the persons under the age of 18 (ILO, 1999).

Migrant Children: Migrant Children are those children whose place of residence is different from that of place of birth.

Non-migrant Children: Non migrant children are those children whose place of residence is same as that of place of birth

Hotel: The term 'Hotel' is defined as building where meals and rooms are provided for travelers.

Restaurant: The term "Restaurant" is defined as the place where meals can be bought and eaten.

Local Teashop:The term "Local teashop' is defined as the places where the breakfast & tea are available.

CHAPTER -IV

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

This chapter deals with the background characteristics of respondents and their families. The analysis presented below helps to introduce demographic characteristic of Hotel / Restaurant / Local teashop and child labourers such as their age and sex structure, place of origin, family size, parental status, land holding situation.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics:

4.1.1 Age and Sex Composition

From the child development perspective the age between the 10 and 18 is a critical period for child socialization and for the formation of the self identity and self esteem that will be carried into adulthood. Table 1 presents the information of child labourers by age groups and sex.

Table 1 shows that the age of child labourer's ranges from 8 to 17 years. Among them 70 percent are males and 30 percent are females. The highest percentage of child labours are found in the age group 10-14 which is 61.4 percent for boy and 16.7 percent for girls, 10 percent of boy for less than 10 years but 0 percent of girls is found in this age group. In the age group 14-18years, 28.6 percent of boys and 83.3 percent of girls are found maximum number of child labourers are found in age group 10 – 14, it may be because they can acquire important occupational skill easily. This 'Relatively Order' child may better serve the interest of the employers. Hence, the employers prefer to hire older children in comparison to younger ones.

Table 1 Distribution of Respondents by Age and Sex.

Age (in year)	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Less than 10	7	10.0	0	0.0	7	7.0
10-14	43	61.4	5	16.7	48	48.0
15-17	20	28.6	25	83.3	45	45.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2006

Fig. 2: Distribution of the Respondents by Age and Sex.



4.1.2 Place of Origin.

In Nepal, migration from villages to towns is mostly found among the landless labourers desiring to escape form economic hardships in their villages. Growing number of landless has made migrations rampant. In the sector of child labourer's migration, mostly they are found to be departed from their village to town desiring to strengthen their family. Damak municipality is being fast growing town, the attraction of child labourers from different place of country is increasing for various job opportunities.

Table 2 shows that 45 percent of the child labourers are from remote VDCs and 29 percent are from municipalities. Likewise 14 percent of the child labourers are from India and 12 percent from other districts like, Morang, Illam, Bhojpur and Taplejung. This suggests that the child labourers are pushed from the rural to urban area.

Table 2: Distribution of the Respondents by Place of Origin.

Place of origin	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Remote VDCs						
Municipality	33	47.1	12	40.0	45	45.0
Other districts	14	20.0	15	50.0	29	29.0
From India	10	14.3	2	6.7	12	12.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

4.1.3 Family Size:

The level of education, culture, tradition, custom and religion are some of the factors that play a significant role to determine the size of the family. Besides, economic condition also plays a vital role to determine family size. Uneducated and poor families are usually found to have bigger families, due to higher fertility. The problems of bigger family size means hands and mouths problems do not fulfill basic need that is why pushed the children to work in the labour market.

Table 3 shows the distribution of child laborers, by size of family. It is observed that the highest 54 percent of child labourers belong to the families with 5-8 members, and 23 percent with 8 - 11 members and 23 percent belong to the small family with less than 5 members. For both boy and girl despondence the highest percent proportion belongs to the families with 5 – 7 members. The table indicates that the child labourers are mainly from large family. Most of the children of this study are from big family. Overall about 77 percent of child labourers are from bigger family size, i.e 5 – 11 family members. This type of family cannot afford to provide them sufficient food, clothes and basic necessities of life because they have higher pressure in limited resources. Therefore, children are unable to get proper care and guidance as well as education from their family and they are prone to leave their family.

Table 3: Distribution of Labour by their Family Size.

Family Size	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
< 5	18	25.7	5	16.7	23	23.0
5-7	36	51.4	18	60.0	54	54.0
8-11	16	22.9	7	23.3	23	23.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

4.1.4 Parental Status (Parents Alive or Dead)

Well being and security of the children depends mainly on their parents. If the mother or the father is not alive or not with, then the life of the children becomes really difficult. They are bound to support themselves. In some cases small children are also forced to work to support their parents.

Either one or both of parents death leads in many cases to fulfill the vacancy by step parent, which is one of the main reasons for driving children out of their homes. This observation may not be true in all cases because most of the respondents of this study had their both parents alive. But it is almost definite that the death of any one of the parents brings stress and strain beyond the management of the child and it finally invites family dissolution. If dissolution of family does not take place the children may feel alienated and drive them away from the family.

From Table 4 it is clearly seen that the majority of the children, i.e. 59 percent have their both parents alive, only 9 percent children are from the family that both parents died. 11 percent children are having father only. Likewise, 21 percent children have mother only.

Table 4: Distribution of Respondents by Parental Status at Home.

Parental Status	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Both living	43	61.4	16	53.3	59	59.0
Both dead	6	8.6	3	10.0	9	9.0
Only father alive	4	5.7	7	23.3	11	11.0
Only mother alive	17	24.3	4	13.4	21	21.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

From the Table 5, it is found that, 21 percent children have step father and mother. Likewise, 79 percent children do not have step parents.

Table 5: Distribution of Respondents by their Step Father / Mother.

Step father/mother	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Yes	17	24.3	4	13.3	21	21.0
No	53	75.7	26	86.7	79	79.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: - Field Survey, 2006

4.1.5 Land Holding Situation:

Land is the most important asset in rural areas and land holding situation of the family is important cause of migration of child labourers. Most of the child labourers reported that their families do not have their own land.

Table 6 shows that majority i.e. 64 percent of the respondents family do not have own land. This means 64 percent of child labourers' family are landless and 36 percent have own land. Without land families might have the problems of hand and mouth.

Table 6 Distribution of Respondents by Land Holding Status of Family.

Land holding status	Boys		Girls		Total Percent	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Have own land	27	38.6	9	30.0	36	36.0
No land	43	65.4	21	70	64	64.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: - Field survey, 2006

4.1.6 Housing Condition:

Housing condition is one of the basic factors of quality life and determines the health and security of a person. Housing condition is always related to economic condition of the people.

From the Table 7, it is clear that 81 percent respondents' families have their own house and 19 percent of the child labourers families don't have own house.83 percent boys reported that they have their own family house.77 percent girls have reported that they don't have their own house.

Table 7: Distribution of Respondents by House Ownership Status of Family.

Own house	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Yes	58	83.0	23	77.0	81	81.0
No	12	17.0	7	23.0	19	19.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source:-Field Survey, 2006

4.1.7 Type of work done at home.

Nepal is an agricultural country. More than 80 percent people depend upon agriculture. Children generally help their family in different sectors. Due to poverty and lack of education, the children are involving in different work to help their family.

From the table 8, it is clear that, 36 percent of child labourers used to help in farming. 29 percent of child labourers were engaged in study while 19 percent helped in domestic works and 13 percent were taking care of sibling

Table 8: Distribution of Respondents by the Work at their Home.

Types of Work	Boys		Girls		Total	Total percent
	No	Percent	No.	Percent		
Farming	23	32.8	13	43.3	36	36.00
Study	20	28.5	9	30.0	29	29.00
Domestic work	15	21.4	4	13.3	19	19.00
Take care of Sibling	10	14.3	3	10.0	13	13.00
Others	2	2.9	1	3.3	3	3.00
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

4.1.8 Income Sufficiency of Family.

This study supports to the general assumption that child labourers are directly related to the poverty of the family. Fulfillment of basic requirement of the children is the obligation of their parents. The children of the underemployed or unemployed parents and poor families must have to work for the families' survival. Income less than sufficient to survive is one of the factors that force the children to work.

Table 9 shows that 45 percent child labourer's family income is just sufficient for survival. Just 25 percent of child labourers' family income is sufficient enough for survival. So, the majority (70 percent) of children's labourers' family income is somehow sufficient for two meals. So, this study finds that the children with sufficient family income for the two meals also become child labourers, which may be paradoxical in general. It is because, children belonging to family with no hand to mouth problems are usually not expected to become labourers. As reported, 21 percent children's family is not sufficient for the survival and 9 percent children do not have any knowledge about their family earnings.

Table 9 Distribution of Respondents According to Income Sufficiency Status of Family.

Family Income	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	No	Percent	No.	Percent		
Sufficient	18	25.7	7	23.3	25	25.0
Just sufficient	33	47.2	12	40.0	45	45.0
Insufficient	13	18.6	8	26.7	21	21.0
Don't know	6	8.6	3	10.0	9	9.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Income sufficiency here is defined in terms of the following:

Sufficient: Sufficient enough to certain level and style.

Just Sufficient: Tightly sufficient but no saving for education and health.

Insufficient: Not enough for survival of family.

4.1.9 Causes of drop out/not joining school:

Both direct and indirect costs of schooling could be the major disincentives to enroll at school. Although, primary level education is free in Nepal but other expenditure associated with schooling such as uniform, school supplies etc. are beyond the reach of very poor families. Again the high opportunity cost of schooling might have discouraged the children from going to school. If they do not send their children to school they do not have to spend on uniform, school supplies, Tiffin and so on. On the other hand, if the parents do not send their children to school they can get some support from their children in the day to day work. Sometimes the children can even earn some money. Because of these reasons, some of the poor, illiterate parents prefer not to enroll their children to school while others stop sending their children to school.

Table 10 shows that 46 percent of the children have discontinued the school because of poverty in their family. These children, on the other hand, have to spend most of their time to support their family at home. Among respondents 24 percent left the school due to death of their parents. Out of the total respondents 14 percent child labourers were victimized by the negligence of the parents. Some child labourers 7 percent dropped out of their school due to their own will. The reasons behind dropping out/ not joining school for the rest 9 percent were miscellaneous.

Evidence suggests that higher school attendance is the main factor that reduces the incidence of child labors. In our case this is also a factor because poverty causes dropping out of the school/ not joining school. Due to the parents inability to afford the cost of schooling children do not go to school. Even though primary education in Nepal is free, it is not compulsory. Poor people who are always busy in solving their hand to mouth problems are ignorant of the advantage and value of education. Children in the community are considered only as the economic entity. Some of the children realize that education is advantageous for the future of the life. But they cannot afford to attend the school. Either they do not have access to school or they cannot afford buying the stationary. So, some of the children run away from their home in the hope of acquiring income and education simultaneously.

Table 10 Distribution of Respondents According to Causes of Dropout / not Joining School

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	No	Percent	No.	Percent		
Poverty	35	50.0	11	36.7	46	46.0
Death of Parents	17	24.3	7	23.3	24	24.0
Negligence of Parents	9	12.9	5	16.7	14	14.0
Personal will	4	5.7	3	10.0	7	7.0
Others	5	7.1	4	13.3	9	9.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

4.2 Socio- Economic characteristics.

Situation of child labour exploitation reflects a poor socio economic situation of the under-developed societies. Many children leave their home due to economics reasons as well as family and social disturbance. Usually problem starts when agriculture income is not sufficient to sustain families in the rural areas. It is because there are only limited alternative employment opportunities in rural areas. But some run away form the village without their parents or guardians consent. So the migration of child workers at the cities indicates a search of a better livelihood, but the children end up getting exploited and often experiences a life long trauma.

4.2.1 Caste / Ethnic Composition.

Eventhough discrimination on the basis of caste has been formally outlawed by the Legal Code of 1963; the caste still exerts a significant influence over Nepali society. The caste composition of child labourers in the study area has a wide diversity. As documented below in the table, children from various ethnic groups such as Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar, Tamang, Gurung etc are found. Children from so- called ' Untouchable' community are also found. Children from the so called higher caste such as Brahmin, Chhetri are also working as labourers.

Table 11 shows that 20.68 percent of hill Brahmin, 20.68 percent of hill Tamang, 17.24 percent of Chhetri, 31 percent of Gurung are found. Similarly, 19.71 percent of Tarai Rajbanshi, 16.90 percent Terai Chhetri. 14.08 percent of Tamang, 11.26 percent of Satar and 8.45 percent of Brahmin are found.

Similarly in total 17 percent of Chhetri, 16 percent of Tamang, 14 percent of Rajbanshi, 14 percent of Gurung, 12 percent of Brahmin, 9 percent of Shah, 8 percent of Satar, 5 percent of Dash and 5 percent of Tharu are found.

Table 11 shows that Brahmin and Chhetries represent only 29 percent of the total child labour whereas ethnic caste like Gurung, Rajbanshi, Shah, Dash, Tharu etc continue seventy one percent of the total child labourers. So this means tribal ethnic children are suffering more problems than Brahmin and Chhetri children.

Table . 11 Distribution of Respondents by Caste / Ethnicity

Region	Hill						Terai						T o t a l	Total Perc e n t
Caste/ Ethnicity	Boys		Girls				Boys		Girls					
	N	Per c e n t	No	Per c e n t	T o t a l	Per c e n t	No	Per c e n t	No	Per c e n t	T o t a l	Per c e n t		
Chhetri	3	15.6	2	20.0	5	17.2	5	9.8	7	35.0	12	16.9	17	17.0
Brahmin	3	15.9	3	30.0	6	20.7	5	9.8	1	5.0	6	8.5	12	12.0
Rajbanshi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	19.6	4	20.0	14	19.8	14	14.0
Gurung	7	36.8	2	20.0	9	31.0	4	7.8	1	5.0	5	7.0	14	14.0
Tamang	6	31.6	0	0.0	6	20.7	8	15.7	2	10.0	10	14.0	16	16.0
Shah	0	0.0	3	30.0	3	10.3	5	9.8	1	5.0	6	8.5	9	9.0
Das	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	7.8	1	5.0	5	7.0	5	5.0
Satar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	11.8	2	10.0	8	11.3	8	8.0
Tharu	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	7.8	1	5.00	5	7.0	5	5.0
Total	19	100.0	10	100.0	29	100.0	51	100.0	20	100.0	71	100.0	100	100.0

Source:- Field survey, 2006

4.2.2 Religion:

Nepal is a multi religious country. The respondent belongs to various religious. Table 12 shows that majority of child labourers are found Hindu religion i.e.86 percent. Only 7 percent belong to Buddhism and Islam, no girls belong to Islam religion.

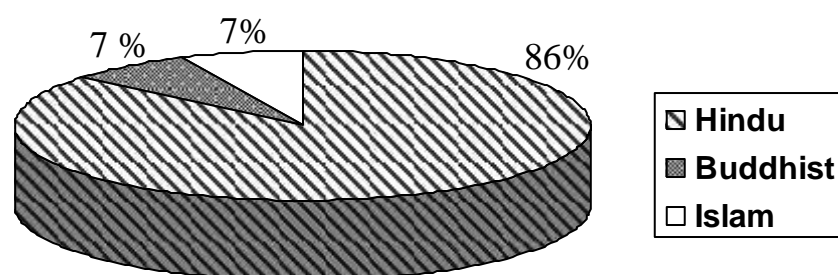
The significant proportion of Hindu child labourers 86 percent may be due to the higher proportion of people following Hindu religion in Nepal.

Table 12: Distribution of Respondents by Religion.

Religion	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Hindu	59	84.3	27	90.0	86	86.0
Buddhist	4	5.71	3	10.0	7	7.0
Islam	7	10.0	---	---	7	7.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2006

Fig. No. 3 Distribution of Respondents by Religion.



4.2.3 Parental Occupation:

The occupation of child labourers parents is also responsible for the career development of their economic status and economic status determines their personality and career. Therefore, the occupation of the children's parents is one of the most important factors to determine the development of the children.

From Table 13 it is found that the largest numbers of parents of child labourers are farmers or cultivators. Out of 100 respondents, 41 percent respondents' families are engaged in farming and 18 percent are wage earners. Most of the wage earners work either on daily wage basis or piece rate basis in agriculture and wage labour. These laborers who are engaged in agriculture and wage labour are mainly engaged as manual labourer's porters etc. The statistics also show that a significant proportion of families are engaged in

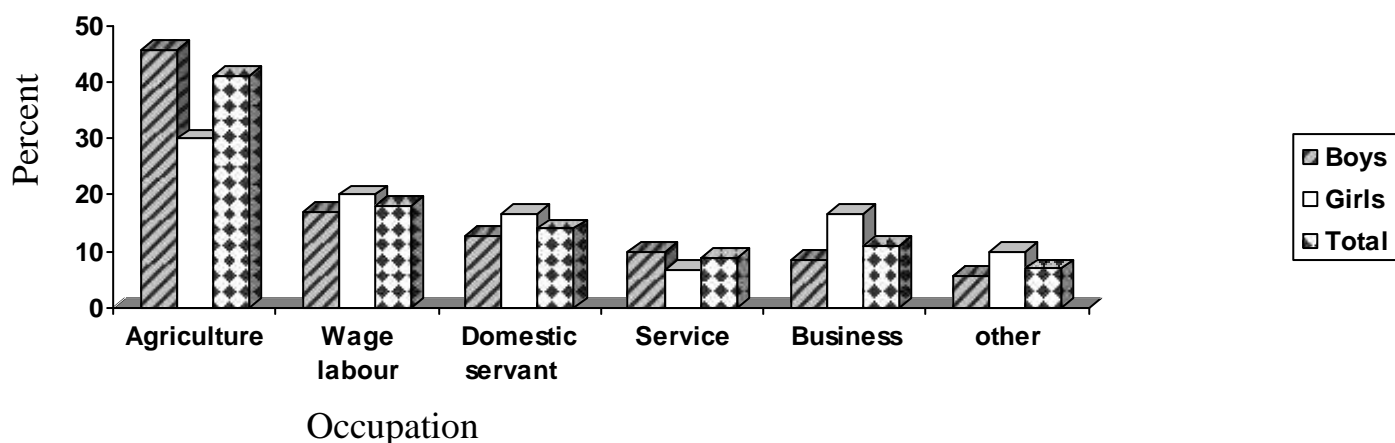
business and service 20 percent. Here service means not a gazette officer but a clerk or a petty clerk. Similarly business means a petty business. Table 10 shows that most of the parents involved in low paying and less prestigious jobs. So, there was always a dearth of resources to fulfill the basic needs. As a result, the parent sent their children to labour market or the children run away from the home to labour market expecting a better life than in their home.

Table 13: Distribution of Respondents by Their Parental Occupation.

Occupation	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Agriculture	32	45.7	9	30.0	41	41.0
Wage Labour	12	17.1	6	20.0	18	18.0
Domestic Servant	9	12.9	5	16.7	14	14.0
Service	7	10.0	2	6.7	9	9.0
Business	6	8.6	5	16.7	11	11.0
Others	4	5.7	3	10.0	7	7.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Fig. 4. Distribution of the Respondents by Parental Occupation.



4.2.4 Educational Status of Children:

A survey conducted by CWIN (1995) found that 63 percent of all the 1370 children registered had neither attended school nor completed even one year of schooling. A majority of the children in our country are deprived of their right to education. Education is essential in order to be liberated from all sorts of exploitation and oppressions. Education is the most important component for the development of a child. Table 14 represents distribution of respondents by educational status of respondents.

Educational status of Respondents is shown in the Table 12, before joining hotel / restaurant work. This table also gives the education desegregation according to sex of the total, 61 percent of respondents are literate and 39 percent are illiterate. Among the males, 60 percent are literate and 63.3 percent females are literate.

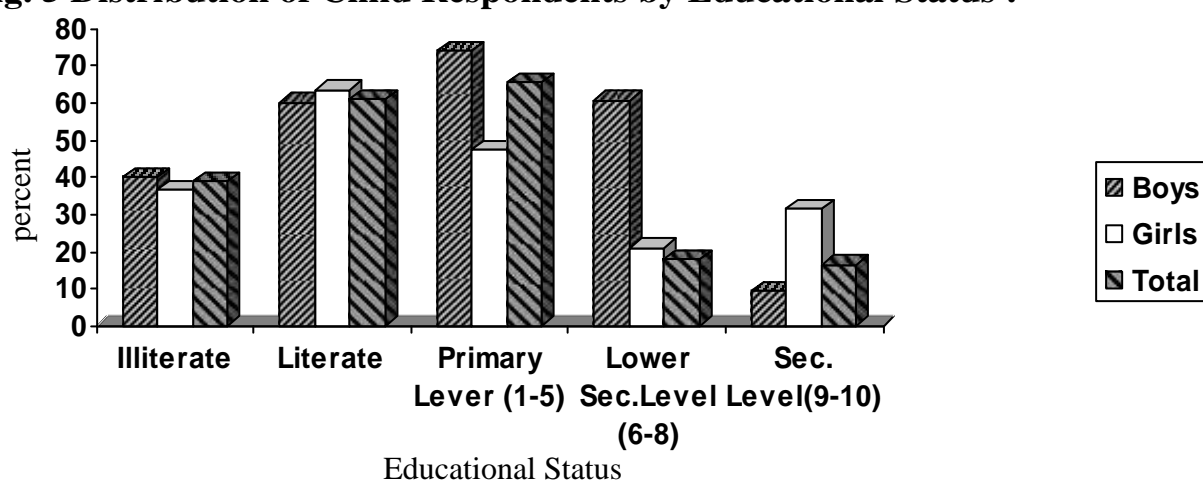
Among the literate 65.6 percent of the respondents have completed primary level, 18.0 percent have lower secondary level and 16.4 percent have secondary level.

Table 14: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status.

Literacy/Educational Status	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Illiterate	42	60.0	19	63.3	61	61.0
Literate	28	40.0	11	36.7	39	39.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0
Educational Attainment						
Primary (1– 5 class)	31	73.8	9	47.4	40	65.6
Lower Secondary (6-8 Class)	7	16.7	4	21.0	11	18.0
Secondary (9-10 Class)	4	9.53	6	31.6	10	16.4
Total	42	100.0	19	100.0	61	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Fig. 5 Distribution of Child Respondents by Educational Status :



4.2.5 Reasons for Leaving Home:

The migration of child labour from rural to urban areas has increased tremendously in these days due to poverty, lack of job opportunities and in the quest of having a better livelihood when agriculture income, which is the main source of income of most of villagers, is not sufficient to sustain large families. Rural families migrate to urban areas because there is hardly any employment opportunity in the villages. This is to say, some of children come in the urban areas along with their family members.

Children are normally under the protection of their parents/ family members who help to provide their basic needs such as food, shelter, leisure, affection, education etc. When the guardians / parents become unable to fulfill their responsibilities due to various reasons. Children run away from their home without the consent of their parents/ family members.

Table 15 shows that 53.3 percent of child labourers left home due to unfavorable economic condition (insufficient basic necessities) of their family. They were bound to work because of poverty. Children are involved in income generation activities in their early ages in order to support their family. When they left home they are also deprived of education. These children are far away from their home, it is because in their home villages there were no employment opportunities. So, it was found that the poor economic condition of the children Family was the major cause for children's tendency to leave home.

Out of total respondents 17.3 percent of them left their houses due to maltreatment by their parents. According to most of these children, parents, particularly stepmothers treated them very cruelly; hence they ran away from the homes. Sometimes fathers also treated them cruelly. Usually after the death of parents especially mother, children do not get proper care and affection from their family member. This is one of the main reasons that initiate children to run away from their home. They also go to urban area because of curiosity. The percentage of children who have left home due to their aspiration for a better life and attraction of urban life style is about 17.3 percent of the total respondents. Therefore, poor economic condition of the family, family disharmony and expectation for better life or attraction of urban life "Bright City Bring light" have been identified as the basis factors which drive children away from their homes.

Table 15: Distribution of Respondents According to Reasons for Leaving Home.

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total	Total percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Poverty	29	53.7	11	52.4	40	53.3
Maltreatment by parents	8	14.8	5	23.8	13	17.3
Expectation of better life	11	20.4	2	9.5	13	17.3
Influenced by friends	6	11.1	3	14.3	9	12.0
Total	54	100.0	21	100.0	75	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

4.2.6 Parental Education:

Parent's level of education is also an important factor for career development of children. It is believed that children's education starts from their home. If the parents are educated they usually try to educate their children. It is because educated people are aware of the benefits of education. Therefore illiteracy and general ignorance are perhaps the two indirect factors responsible for the wide spread use of child labour in different sectors of the country

Table 16 shows that among the total respondents only 31 percent of the children's father and 5 percent of the child labourers' mother were illiterate (61 percent) .Only 3 child labourers parents are literate. .

Table 16: Distribution of Respondents by Their Parental Literacy Status .

Educational Status	Boys		Girls		Total Percent	
	No	Percent	No.	Percent		
Father Literate	19	27.1	12	40.0	31	31.0
Mother Literate	3	4.3	2	6.7	5	5.0
Both Literate	2	2.8	1	3.3	3	3.0
Both illiterate	46	65.7	15	50.0	61	61.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006

4.2.7 Arrival in Damak Municipality:

Due to landlessness and lack of opportunities and problems of basic needs in the rural areas, most of the child labourers are brought in Damak municipality by their parents. Table 14 shows children migration flow from rural to urban areas. Some children

arrived in urban area with their parents, some children with their relatives, brokers and some with their friends.

The table 17 Shows, that most of the child labourers 56 percents are brought by their parents, 17 percent are from brokers, 17 percent are self wanted and 10 percent come with friends .

Table 17 Distribution of Respondents by the Person who Brought them in Damak Municipality.

Persons	Boys		Girls		Total	Total percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Parents	35	5.0	21	70.0	56	56.0
Brokers	16	22.8	1	3.3	17	17.0
Friends	7	10.0	3	10.0	10	10.0
Self-wanted	12	17.1	5	16.7	17	17.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006

4.2.8 Duration of away from Home.

As the question was asked to the respondents about the duration of away from home, the majority of the respondents answered in terms year and some in months.

Table 18 shows that out of total respondents, 36 percent reported 0-6 months duration of away from home. Similarly 27 percent and 37 percent reported 7-12 months and 13-18 months of duration of away from home.

Table 18: Distribution of Respondents by duration of leaving home.

Period	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
0-6 Months	22	31.4	14	46.7	36	36.0
7-12 Months	18	25.7	9	30.0	27	27.0
13-18 Months	30	42.9	7	23.3	37	37.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

CHAPTER – V

WORKING CONDITION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

In this chapter, we have divided three parts. The first deals with the working condition and environment of the hotel / restaurant child labourers. The second parts deals with the health condition of children and third deals with food availability and sleeping places, entertainment etc.

5.1 Working Condition

Child labourers engaged in hotel/ restaurant has not found any written agreement between the employer and employee. They have long working hours and excess work load.

5.1.1 Types of work performed.

The children are generally assigned for different types of works in hotel such as waiters, cleaners, cooks and dish washers. The Waiters serve as attendants to the costumers and are responsible for taking the orders and supplying the ordered foods and beverages to the customers. The Waiters generally help the men in the counter to prepare bill of the customers. Hence, Waiter has relatively a responsible job in a hotel because of the reason most of the waiters were in a better off position in comparison to dishwashers and cleaners.

Dish washer perform the work of collecting the cups, plates, spoons and bottles of beverages from the tables of customers and carry it to the cleaning area. After cleaning dishes properly they are supposed to carry there to the place from where services are delivered to the customers. If cups plates etc are broken by the dishwashers, they have to compensate their employers for the losses, which the employers deduct from their wage or salary. Another type of work performed by the child labourers are as cleaners. They perform their duty of cleaning floor, table, etc regularly and have to perform several times in a day. They also have to assist the waiters and dishwashers when the numbers of customers is at its peak level. Likewise, some child labourers work in cooking department. Their main duty is to assist the main cook in preparing foodstuffs. They sometimes handle the cooking department independently.

Table 19 shows that 31 percent child labourers perform the work of dishwashers. Then 30 percent use to work as cleaners. Likewise 20 percent work as cook and the remaining 19 percent as waiter. 56.7 percent of girls are found in cleaning and cooking

activities .The children in cooking department were of 12 -15 age group . The group youngest ones generally handle the cleaning and washing departments. Even though the children working as cooks and waiters were found in a better off position in comparison to other child workers but the cooks and waiters encounter more problems than the others. According to the waiters they are occasionally mishandled by the costumers and their owners. The cooks are confined to a smoky room. Hence, they occasionally suffer from various diseases.

Table 19 Distribution of Respondents by Types of Work.

Types of work	Boys		Girls		Total	Total percent
	No	Percent	No.	percent		
Waiters	11	15.7	8	26.7	19	19.0
Dishwashers	26	37.1	5	16.7	31	31.0
Cleaners	21	30.0	69	30.0	30	30.0
Cook	12	17.1	8	26.7	20	20.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

5.1.2 Daily Working Hours:

In comparison to other job, children have to work longer hours in hotels and restaurants. Although the Factory Workers' Act 2016 and Rules 219 has a provision that the workers should not be forced to work more then 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week. It was found from the survey that most of the labourers in this field have to work more than 10-12 hours per day and they had no holiday in a week. Only a few hotels\restaurants allowed the child workers to take a break once for a while.

According to table 20 a large percentage of children 77 percent work 12 hours and more a day. Similarly 18 percent of the children worked in between 8-11 hours per day. 5 percent of children work less than 8 hours. During the study it was found that the workers who sleep at the hotel / restaurant in the night have to work as all time workers. The average working hour of the children is 10.78 hours per day and they are not paid for overtime, which is Sheer violation of the child labour and labour law. So in practice these laws are not enforced in our society. The child workers are not legally secure. The hotel owners could hire and fire child workers according to their wish. There is no one to protect the child labourers when they are fired from their job.

Table 20. Distribution of Respondents by their working hours:

Working Hours	Boys		Girls		Total percent	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
< 8 hours	3	4.3	2	6.7	5	5.0
8 -11 hours	8	11.4	10	33.3	18	18.0
12 hours and+	59	84.3	18	60.0	77	77.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006

5.1.3 Get off-Time or Holiday.

Most of the child labourers reported that they engage 10-12 hours in work. That's why; they cannot get off-time or holiday.

Table 21 clearly shows that majority of the child labourers 80 percent do not get off-time. Among them, 20 percent are getting off- time.

Table 21 Distribution of Respondents by off Time / Holidays

Off time Holidays	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Yes	12	17.1	8	26.7	20	20.0
No	58	82.9	22	73.3	80	80.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006

5.2 Income Profile

Most of the employers are found exploiting the child labourers. They pay only a little wage or salary to the children. They order to do such work, which are beyond their physical capacity. If they do not obey such order or could not finish work as he / she wished, children might be fired from the work. Out of the total children, some are provided food & accommodation some of the employers gives clothes to a few children & other things on special occasion.

5.2.1 Child Labours' Income.

Children working in hotels & restaurants had no alternative but to work. So, they are compelled to accept any salary in which the employer employs them.

Some children are found working only for food & accommodation. Along with this these children are provided some pocket money on lump-sum basis. However, the amount

is not fixed .It depends on the employer’s discretion. Most of the children are working on the basis of salary. But the salary of the children is very low.

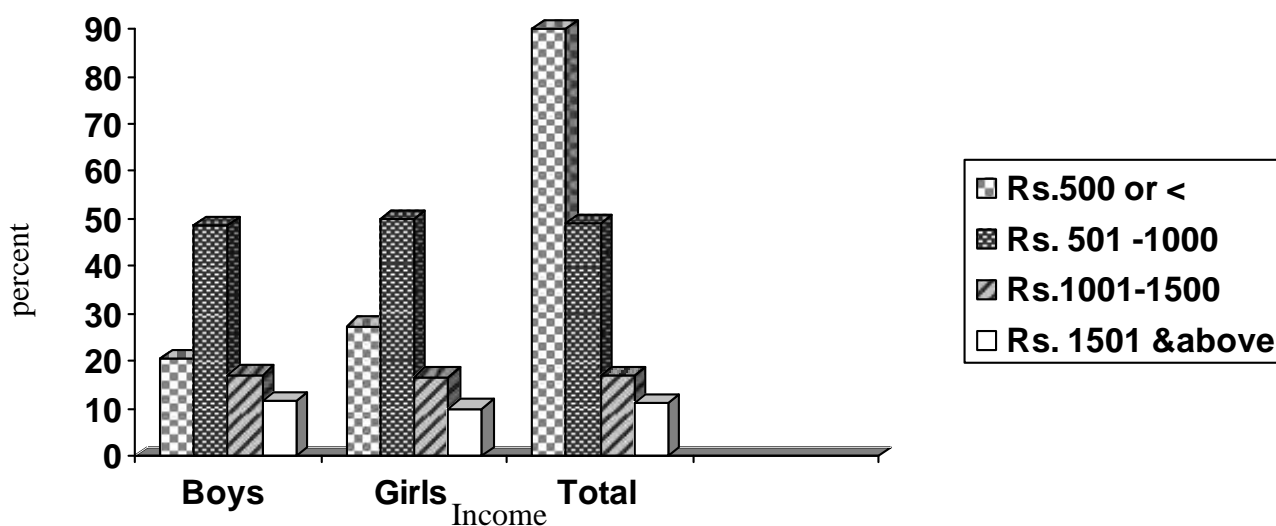
All the child labourers working in the hotel & restaurants are employed on temporary basis. There is no provision for making these children's job secured. Out of the total respondents working hotels 23 percent get Rs500 or less as monthly salary. But these children are enjoying accommodation facilities. Majority of the child labourers are paid in the range of Rs. 500 - 1000. 11 percent of children get the salary above Rs.1501 per month, but they have to maintain accommodation by themselves. The employers do not have any standard regarding the fixation of salary offered to the child workers. It is largely determined by negotiation in between the employer and employees. Need of the employers also plays a vital role in determining the salary of the child workers. If one needs labourers urgently he usually offers the children higher amount than what he actually would offer to a child labour.

Table 22 Distribution of Respondents by their Monthly Income

Wages	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Rs. 500 or less	16	22.86	7	23.33	23	23.0
Rs. 501 or more	34	48.27	15	50.0	49	49.0
Rs 1001 to 1500	12	17.14	5	16.67	17	17.0
Rs 1501& above	8	11.43	3	10.0	11	11.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2006.

Fig. 6 Distribution of Respondents by their Monthly Income.



5.2.2 Child labourers' Contribution to the Family.

During the study, it is found that most of the children work to support their family. Rest of the respondents said they spent their salary on buying their clothes and amusement.

Table 23 shows that 78 percent of child labourers support their family. Normally these children are from poor families and one of the parents is dead. The remaining children said they do not support their family. The children supporting their family sent 60 to 70 percent of their earnings to their family. The child labourers parent themselves came to the place where their children work and collect the amount directly from their employment. Apart from this, child labourers also sent their income by themselves. The children send their income 2 to 4 times a year.

Table 23: Number of Respondents Supporting their Family.

Particular	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	No	Percent	No.	Percent		
No.of student supporting family	56	80.0	22	73.3	78	78.0
No. of children not supporting family	14	20.0	8	26.3	22	22.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source:-field survey, 2006

5.2.3 Reasons for Dissatisfaction.

A question on reason for dissatisfaction was asked to all the respondents to know their perception about their present work. The main reasons for the dissatisfaction is found to be too much work, no off time, scolding by employers.

From the table 24 it is noticed that 56.4 percent of respondents dissatisfied with their too much work , 30.8 percent with low salary and 12.9 percent with rude employment.

Table 24: Reason for Dissatisfaction With Their Current Job .

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	No	Percent	No.	Percent		
Low Salary	7	28.0	5	35.7	12	30.8
Too much work	13	52.0	9	64.29	22	56.4
Rude employment	5	20.0	--	--	5	12.8
Total	25	100.0	14	100.0	39	100.0

Survey: Field survey, 2006

5.2.4 Previous Work:

Some Hotel / Restaurant child labourers are newly involved in this work but some had worked in others sectors, local teashop, agriculture, domestic work etc. before coming in hotel / restaurant.

Table 25 reveals that more than 40 percent of the working children have experience of other sectors. 48 percent worked in hotel/ restaurant. Similarly only 12 percent did not have any response.

Table 25: Distribution of the Respondents by Dissatisfaction with their Previous Experience

Types of Previous work	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	No	Percent	No.	Percent		
Hotel\restaurants	31	44.29	17	56.67	48	48.0
Agriculture	16	22.86	2	6.67	18	18.0
Domestic work	12	17.14	6	20.0	18	18.0
Others	2	2.86	2	6.67	4	4.0
No response	9	12.86	3	10.0	12	12.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

5.2.5. Health Status:

Most of the working children in Hotels and restaurants seem to be in good health condition. But some of them have had some medical problem in the past. They had suffered from headache, fever, typhoid and so on. Most of them said that when they had any medical problem they were helped by their employers and some of them said that they were helped by their friends.

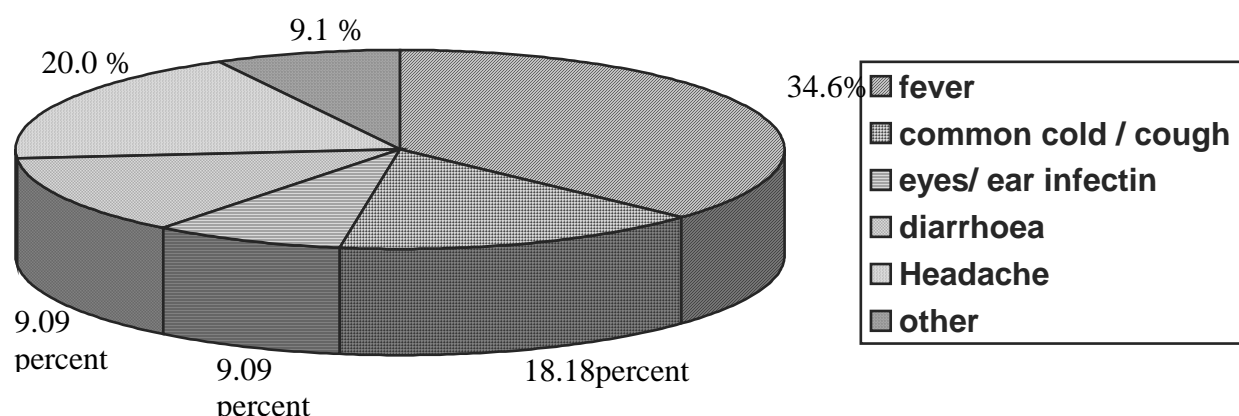
Out of the total child labourers, 55 percent of children had suffered from some sorts of diseases whereas the rest 45 percent had not suffered from any diseases. Most of the ill children get better with taking simple medicine, only one child was hospitalized for 5 days and 3 children had gone to consult doctor. These 55 percent child labourers were suffered from various diseases and physical weak with some problems such as cough, common cold, diarrhea, headache, etc. Among them 34.6 percent of them suffered from fever, 20 percent suffered from common cold / cough.

Table 26: Distribution of the Respondents by their Health Status.

Suffered from any Diseased?	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	No	Percent	No.	Percent		
Yes	38	54.29	17	56.67	55	55.0
No	32	45.71	13	43.33	45	45.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0
If yes , Types of Diseases						
Fever	14	36.8	5	29.4	19	34.6
Common Cold	6	15.8	4	23.5	10	18.2
Eyes/ ears infection	3	7.9	2	11.7	5	9.1
Diarrhea	5	13.2			5	9.1
Headache	7	18.4	4	23.5	11	20.0
Other	3	7.8	2	11.6	5	9.1
Total	38	100.0	17	100.0	55	100.0

Source: Field survey,2006

Fig. No. 7 Distribution of Respondent by Types of Diseases They Suffered.



5.2.6 Solving the Problem.

An attempt was made to know about the person who support financially and other human help during the sickness and other problems faced by the respondents. Table 23 displays the person who support financially and other helps.

Table 27 displays 40 percent of the respondents solve their problem (i.e. trouble or sickness) by themselves whereas, 22 percent received help from their friends, and 19 percent were helped by their employers and 19 percent from guardians.

Table 27: Distribution of Respondents by Person who helped to solve their Problems.

Assistants	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	No	Percent	No.	Percent		
Employers	11	15.7	8	26.7	19	19.0
Self	28	40.0	12	40.0	40	40.0
Guardians	15	21.4	4	13.3	19	19.0
Friends	16	22.9	6	20.0	22	22.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2006

5.2.7 Daily food intake

Food is the basic need of all human beings. Food intake is one of the important factors, which indicates the health situation of child labourers. A healthy diet is an essential component for the growth of a child. The child labourers who live in the city have to work hard for the survival. Employers usually provide children daily rice, thinned lentil soup and a vegetable curry. Some of the children are found only eating rice and watery lentil soup without any curry. Where as some even have to depend on their employers left over food.

Table 28 shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 77 percent, take food same as their master (employer) whereas 20 percent take different but sufficient and 3 percent take left over food.

Table 28 : Distribution of Respondents by their Daily Food Intake

Types of Food	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	No	Percent	No	Percent		
Same as employer	56	80.0	21	70.0	77	77.0
Different but sufficient	12	17.1	8	26.7	20	20.0
Left over	2	2.9	1	3.3	3	3.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006

5.2.8 Place of sleeping.

Generally hotel/ restaurant child workers are provided with some sort of bedding or quilts although others sleep on straw mats even on the table in which they service daily.

Table 29 shows that 45 percent of respondents have bed facility on cot among them girls proportion is higher than boys. Similarly, 28 percent use bench to sleep and 27 percent sleep on the floor.

Table 29: Distribution of Respondents by their Sleeping Place.

Place of Sleeping	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	No	Percent	No	Percent		
On cot	28	40.0	17	56.7	45	45.0
On bench	20	28.6	8	26.7	28	28.0
On floor	22	31.4	5	16.7	27	27.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: - Field Survey, 2006

5.2.9 Living Condition

Living condition refers to whether there is a separate living or sleeping room for the respondents or not. Table 27 provides distribution of respondents by the numbers of persons they sleep with.

Hotel/ Restaurants child labures have no any separate room. Majority of the child labourers sleep with partners. 40 percent of child labourers sleep with 2-4 partners and 5 percent are sleeping with more than 4 partners (Table 27). Hotel /restaurant child labourers have suffered from bad living condition.

Table 30: Distribution of Respondents According to the Number of Persons They Sleep with.

Number of Persons	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	No	Percent	No	Percent		
1-2	35	50.0	20	66.7	55	55.0
2-4	31	44.3	9	30.0	402	40.0
More than 4	4	5.7	1	3.3	5	5.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2006

5.2.10 Entertainment

Entertainment is the general right of children. The means of entertainment are radio, cassette player and television. Employers allow child labourers to watch television and listen to radio, cassette.

From Table 31 we notice that 48 percent of child labourers are found television as their source of entertainment among them girls are more facilitated than boys. Similarly, 42 percent of child is found listening radio and cassette. Only 10 percent of child labourers get chance to watch video as their source of entertainment.

Table 31: Distribution of Respondents According to their Source of Entertainment.

Source	Boys		Girls		Total	Total Percent
	No	Percent	No	Percent		
Television	27	38.6	21	70.0	48	48.0
Video	6	8.6	4	13.3	10	10.0
Radio\cassette	37	52.9	5	16.7	42	42.0
Total	70	100.0	30	100.0	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2006.

CHAPTER-VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study is oriented to elicit the socio-economic condition of hotel/ restaurant child labourers, their present working condition and to find out the root causes and problems faced by them. Both the qualitative and quantitative information have been collected from the field. In the field survey 100 hotels/ restaurant and local teashops child labourers under the age of 18 years were interviewed on the basis of purposive sampling technique.

This study is based on child labourers worked in hotels \restaurants and local teashop of Damak municipality of Jhapa district. Child labourers in Nepal are becoming an issue, of concern for policy makers and programme implementers. Although child labour is an emotional and controversial issue, it has many complicated and challenging problems that always hinder its elimination.

This information gathered mainly to study the Hotel, Restaurant and local teach shop child labourers of socio-economic condition, to examine the present working condition, This present study is based a structured questionnaire was in this survey. Mainly primary data have seen used and various research techniques like interview and observation were applied to collect the required data for the study in field survey.

The major findings of the study are summarized as follows:

-) Most of the children working in hotels, restaurants and local tea shop in Damak municipality were migrant
-) Out of 100 hotel/restaurant child labourers interviewed, 70 percent were boys, 30 percent were girls. Data shows child labourers derived age and sex. Among them boys are more than girls.
-) The sampled child labourers are found from different VDCs, other districts and 11 were from India. Majority 46 percent child labourers are from different remote VDCs.
-) Out of the total child labourers interviewed, 54 percent had the family size of 5-8, 23 percent had 8-11 and 23 percent had less than 5 members.

-) A wide ethnic caste group of children were found in this study. The highest member was from Chhetri which was 18 percent of the total number followed by Rajbanshi (15 percent), Gurung (12 percent), Brahmin (11 percent), Satar and Tharu (6 percent) each. This study shows that the children from so called high caste such as Brahmin and Chhetri were also in hazardous situation.
-) A large number of children were deprived of the rights to education out of 100 respondents only 14 percent of the total children were illiterate and the rest 84 percent were literate. But there is high percentage of school dropouts.
-) Nearly 46 percent of child labour children left the school due to poverty i.e. due to the unfavorable economic condition (in sufficient basic necessities) of the family while 24 percent left the school due to death of parents. 14 percent left the school due to negligence of parents while 7 percent due to personal will.
-) About 45 percent of child laborers got facilities to sleep on cot here as 27 percent used to sleep on floor
-) Most of the children laborers get some food as employer but 25 percent take different but sufficient food and 3 percent take left over food.
-) A large no. of children 58 percent left their home due to poverty. Among the respondents 12 percent left their houses due to maltreatment by their parents especially by step mother. About 13 percent left houses due to expectation of better life in the city and they think that bright city bright light, while 9 percent their home due to their friends.
-) Out of the total children selected for interview, 21 percent of child laborers father was dead. Similarly 11 percent of child labourers mother was dead. But majority of the respondents had one of their parents (70 percent have father and 80 percent have mother) alive.
-) Among the total respondents, 31 percent child labourers fathers were literate 5 percent had their mother literate. Majority of child labourers parents were illiterate (61 percent). only 3 percent of the total respondents both parents were found literate.
-) Main occupations of 41 percent of the child labourers family was agriculture. About 18 percent were wage earners, 14 percent used to work as domestic servant, 11 percent and 9 percent were involved in business and services respectively.
-) The result of this study indicates that 45 percent of the child labourers said that their family income was just sufficient for survival. One fourth of child

labourers said that their family income was sufficient enough. As reported by the children 21 percent of the children's family income was not sufficient for survival and 9 percent of the children did not have any knowledge about their family earning.

-) Out of the child labours, 31 percent of performed the work of dishwasher.30 percent of them worked as cleaners. Likewise 19 percent worked as waiter s and 20 percent of them worked as cook.
-) A large percentage of children (60 percent) worked more than 10 hours a day. Majority of them were those who stayed at the working place. similarly,18 percent of the children worked for 8-10 hours a day and 5 percent of them worked for 8 or less hours a day
-) All the children were found working on temporary basis. There was no provision of permanency of the job children. The children were found working in the state of insecurity of job. 49 percent of child labours are earning Rs50-1000, similarly 17percent are earning rs100-1500 per month. While 11percent earn above rs1500.
-) The study shows that 78percent of child labourers support their family. Normally these children were either from poor family or whose one or both of the parents were dead. 22percent of the child labourers don't support their family.
-) Out of the total child labourers 55 percent of the children had suffered from some sort of diseases in the past whereas the remaining 45 percent had no medical problem in the past.
-) During the study, the reason for the dissatisfaction was found to be low salary, to much work, no off time, scolding by employer etc. 30.77 percent were dissatisfaction due to low wage. Similarly 12.82percent due to rude employment.
-) Most of the child labourers 81percent have their own house whereas remaining 19percent do not have their own house.
-) Majority of the child labourers (18percent) are found from chhetri ethnic group which is followed by rajbanshi(15percent),12percent gurung and 11percent Brahmin .
-) Most of the child labourers (86percent) are hindu and 7percent are Buddhists.

- J A considerable proportion of child labourers 56 percent came to the city with their parents, which are followed by with brokers (17 percent) and least proportion through broke (10 percent)
- J Most of the respondent child labours had worked previously in different sectors such as hotel / Restaurant, Agriculture, domestic work etc.

5.2 Conclusion :

Child labour is a widespread phenomenon in Nepal and it can be seen in almost all the hotels, restaurants and of local tea shop of damak municipality. It is said that the problem of child labour, in Nepal, is principally due to the acute state of poverty of the people particularly in the rural areas. So, most of the people of rural areas cannot send their children to school, just because they cannot afford the direct and indirect cost of education. For illiterate and financially weak people, the opportunity cost of educating their children is very high

Nepal's social stratification, social values and institutions also have aggravated the problem of child labour .the families in acute poverty are unable to give sufficient care, love and attention to their children. In such situation children cannot continue to go to school. The number of children not enrolled in the school was also very high.

In such a situation, the children are naturally engaged in works, they leave their home and enter the city to work and earn something to support their family or at least for their own sustenance

The child labourers working in hotels and restaurants work for a very long hour for minimal incentives and salary in an adverse condition. The existing legal provisions strictly prohibit the employment of children below 14 years age but they are far from being executed. The government's failure to execute and monitor this provision has left the employers of the child labourers out of threat. Meeting the basic minimum needs of Nepalese children is a great challenge. The children are yet to receive more attention and much to be done to improve their condition. Admittedly there are many NGOs working against child labour, yet most of them are confined to creating awareness about the issue.

The out come of the study exhibition this truth. It is because most of the child labourer's parents did not know the importance of education & hence they engaged their children in work rather than send to school. The parents, being illiterate, were not aware of the future consequences of their present decision. Besides this, it is likely that the parents

being illiterate may have been earning what is required to sustain. Hence they were bound to send their children to work.

5.3. Recommendation:

On the basis of this analysis and personal observations of the author of this study, the following strategies are recommended to be undertaken to curb the problem of child.

Enforcement of minimum working conditions : The government together with stakeholders should immediately determine minimum conditions like wage, allowance, incentive , working time and condition , adequate safety provisions, leave and weekly off days, education opportunity in the working place, leisure time and amusement to the child workers, employment condition etc to employ children .

Compulsory Education: The government should immediately implement the provision of compulsory free education to working children.

Economic Packages: The government together with stakeholder like NGOs and pressure groups should initiate skill development and income generating programs targeting the poor parents / families of the working children with a provision of soft loan. This program should make a provision to call back their children from work. Further, the concerned authorities should monitor the adherence toe this provision.

Public Awareness: There are limited NGOs and pressure groups that are monitoring the child labours. So, public awareness should be increased by implementing different programs.

Monitoring Mechanism: The government together with stakeholders should develop effective and strong monitoring mechanism. By defining the indicators it should try to fulfill the minimum conditions defined by the government. This activity should be executed continuously.

Legal Measures: The government should review the legal provisions and definitions of child labour and a minor. So that consistency in the minimum working age can be administered.

Besides these, the government should also implement the legal measures to control over employing child labour and not adhering to minimum conditions.

Other Measures: A part from the above mentioned strategies, the following measures also recommended incorporating in managing child labour.

Allocation of fund for children welfare.

Regulation population and promoting family planning programs.

Rehabilitation programs.

Misconceptions, superstitions, social value, norms, attitudes, and customs unfavourable to children should be corrected.

The child labourers working in hotels and restaurants work for a very long hour for minimal incentives' and salary in an adverse condition. The existing legal provisions strictly prohibit the employment of children below 14 years age but they are far from being executed. The government's failure to execute and monitor this provision has left the employers of the child labourers out of threat. Meeting the basic minimum needs of Nepalese children is a great challenge. The children are yet to receive more attention and much to be done to improve their condition. Admittedly there are many NGOs working against child labour, yet most of them are confined to creating awareness about the issue.

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5.3 Recommendation

The phenomenon of child labour in Nepal is very much a product of poverty, illiteracy, lack of awareness and lack of effective interventions to solve the problem. Hence, efforts to eliminate child labour problems should include two approaches. In the long run approach, attacking the poverty and illiteracy problems and adherence to regulatory measure against child labour use are advocated. As short-term measure, efforts should be directed to make the working condition of children less exploitative and humane. Children working in difficult situations such as bondage, hazardous jobs and Prostitution should be rescued and rehabilitated. Specific recommendations are presented below:

- Child labour should be clearly defined for legal and regulatory purpose by government and concerned authority.
- Hotel/restaurant child labour are highly correlated with income generation programs, easy access to credit schemes through the different channels, governments should be well planned prepared to implement poverty alleviation and skill development program in rural areas.

- The government should establish centers in co-ordination with the GOs and NGOs if and when hotel/restaurant children are displaced from work place they need rehabilitation.
- Government should fix minimum age of entry into various types of works.
- The government should enforce free and compulsory primary education.
- Massage of child rights should be made loud in curriculum of school and higher levels.
- Student from poor households should be provided with facilities such scholarships by governments.
- Children working in hazardous and difficult situations should be rescued and rehabilitated by GOs/INGOs.
- Awareness activities, especially on right of child, should be taken up to the community .level. Non-government organizations can play a vital role in this endeavor.
- Employers should provide Child workers with the facilities of regular health checks up and health insurance.
- Majority of the child labourers come from the illiterate parents, thus it need an urgent awareness programmed conduct by INGOs/NGOs and GOs to increase the literacy rate of parents to protect the right of child.

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