

# CHAPTER-I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

We everyone realized that the world today is full of anxiety and grievance. Now we are in 21 century but poor thing is that our problem of food, shelter and clothes are remained the same or going increasing than past. Million and millions of the people of this world are suffering from hunger, disease and malnutrition and same size of people are surviving without home and land. It means they are living the poorest life below the absolute poverty line but on the other hand a handful of people are getting rich and richer. It means the gap between haves and have not is increasing with every passing day.

The economics of human development suggests that human factor is the main instrument of the development and investment in children as a principal means of breaking out poverty syndrome (UNICEF). The idea is that healthy upbringing of children can safeguard the healthy development of the nation. Therefore, children should be protected from all forms of social and economic exploitation. The children should not be deprived of basic facilities which are necessary for their survival; protection and development. It has been estimated that about 218 million children aged 5 to 17, works as child labors worldwide, excluding child domestic labor (UNICEF). The most controversial is their use for million of children as well as child prostitution.

In the Global context, the status of child labor is found to be 61% in Asia, 32% in Africa, and 7% in Latin America, 1% in US, Canada, Europe and other developed nations.

According to United Nations Children Fund, "The state of world's children" report. In Malaysia, children may have to work up to 17-hours/days. On rubber plantations, exposed to insect and snake bites. In Tanzania, they pick coffee, inhaling pesticides. In Portugal, children as young 12 years are subjected to the heavy labor of the construction industry. In Philippines, young boys dive into the dangerous conditions to help set nets for deep sea fishing (UNICEF).

In south Asian countries, the magnitude of child labor problem is high. This can be attributed to demographic structures, high poverty levels, weak education system and entrenched social attitudes. The increasing cost of education and more job opportunities in which comes cheaper labor to the industries seem to have contributed to higher incidence of child labor in these countries (ILO, 1998).

Child labor is not a new phenomenon in an agriculturally dominant country like Nepal. Broadly, it can be classified into children working without wages and those working for wages. The former includes children working for the family as family workforce such as in the agriculture based economy like Nepal. Children become economically active by involving themselves in domestic chores and farming and livestock grazing as early as the age of six years. A large number of children don't go to the school and a huge proportion dropout from the schools at the early age and becomes child labor. A household survey of more than three thousand households by CBS revealed that the proportion of children not attending schools in rural areas is 41 percent and in urban areas is 21 percent (CBS-1996).

Children of Nepal start to work from very early age. As a subsistence agricultural country, more children are engaged in various kind of agricultural labor such as farming operation, collection of fodder and firewood, and tending livestock. The children contribution of the children in the household economy taken for granted in the developing country like Nepal. They are deprived of education opportunities and developmental rights. This is often true for the girls who have to work both outside and inside the home.

Child labor present across feudal economy. It is also part feudal economy. It is estimated that 97% of these children are brought from rural hinterland of Katmandu. Majority of children are living in under harsh life of poverty. The harsh living conditions and frequent natural disasters also lead to seasonal or permanent migration of families and some cases children themselves move from the rural to urban areas.

Today's Children are the future asset of the nation. So, they should get ample opportunity to develop themselves physically as well as mentally. Childhood is the most important age to human development. If Children do not get ample

opportunities at childhood, they will not be able to develop themselves physically and mentally. So, in this context if the children began to work without sufficient facilities, then they cannot develop themselves properly that is they cannot develop mentally and physically. Children are innocent, faultless and symbol of creativity. In Nepal, backwardness 'poverty' and 'illiteracy' are the main causes of 'child labor' in Nepal.

Generally, Child laborers are those who are below 14 years of age, engaged in different physical activities without desired level of facilities, working long hours, getting low wages and losing opportunity to their physical and mental development.

The task of defining child labor is not so simple. It is because; it encompasses three components, 'child', 'work' and 'labor'. According to Oxford Dictionary of English language the word child refers to "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".

The definition of child labor constitute and act what children between the age of 5 and 14 years are directly or indirectly force to work at home or out side it. As a consequence children are not only deprived of their dignity but also freedom to play and their scope to develop physically, mentally and emotionally lost (Bhargava, 2003). A child as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1989) means every human being below the age of 18 years. The ILO Convention No 182 also considers any person under age of 18 as child. Whereas, the Nepal 'Labor Act 1992' defines a child as a person below the age of 14 years but the Children's Act 1992 broadened the age limit up to 16 years. Child Labor Act of 1992 defines childhood as children who are under 16 years of age.

A child who is first setting foot in an urban area is most likely to gain easy employment in a roadside restaurants, tea or sweet shop. Cheap labor demands are high and skills are not required. At times the children get involved with the help of parents, relatives or friends. These children do not have any option other than working what ever job they can lay their hands on. Child labor is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country. This is also regarded as a consequence of the

feudal land holding system, which is still bitter reality of the third world countries. Thus the child labor is the cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world.

According to ILO (1996) the main factors contributing to child labor are:

- Poverty
- Social customs, values and attitude
- Illiteracy of parents
- Lack of access to education for children
- Agrarian relations
- Migration from rural areas to urban areas
- Family disharmony and diminishing family support
- Trafficking of girls within the country and across the border and inadequate enforcement of labor and criminal law.

Poverty is obviously one of the push factors of the child labor but there are many other pull factors, which contribute for the continuity of poverty, hunger and starvation. Because of the unaware society people give birth to many children then they can take care or the parent break which lead the children to drop out to live on their own, which ultimately push children to work on their early age for their food. Nepal is in the initial stage 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. So, migration of unemployed people, children as well as adults, is increasing towards cities day by day for the sake of employment opportunities. According to the research conducted by CWIN in 2000 a large number of children between the ages of 5-17 years are migrating to Kathmandu. The majority is aged between 13-14 years 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 development regions, then by hills far from Kathmandu Valley. Almost 90.4 percent of the migrant child workers are born in rural area whereas 9.6 percent in the urban areas. (CWIN, 2000)

UN had declared the year 1979 as International Children Year. Following this declaration, many NGOs have started to work in the field of child labor. The

growing numbers of NGOs, working in this field indicate seriousness of this problem. But unfortunately only a little has been done so far. It is because there is always a large gap between the plan and planning of the institutions. 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.

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 labor. International labor organization (ILO) from the very beginning of its establishment has been working in the field against child labor 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 labor and debt bondage, which is still very recurrent, is southern Asia (ILO, 1993).

The INGOs and NGOs working in the child sector are some time not very honest in them. They make unrealistic programs, reports or implement programs not in realistic way and don't reach to the real target group. Policy makers, especially those from the ministries of labor, education, culture and social welfare and health have on several occasions expressed their serious concern about the situation of children in general and the problem of child labor in particular.

As stated already every year hundreds of children leave their homes and migrate to urban areas. They often work at Hotel/Restaurant, industries, repairing shoes in the street, as household servant, bus/tempo conductor and so on. The Hotel and Restaurant employed children have no other alternatives, and they stay there as long as the owner wishes. They always have to work from early morning to late night. They do not have chance to enjoy or even get holiday. This study attempts to find out the present condition of child labor and trace out the socio-economic conditions of the child laborers in hotels and restaurants.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labor is a controversial and emotional issue. It is also a complex and challenging one. The thoughtful and comprehensive with solution is need. Those solutions must be guided in the interest of the child and a commitment to children's human rights, as enshrined in the convention on the rights of the child. Child labor remains one of the most neglected human rights issues of our time. The adopted United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child (1989) affirms the right of the children to education, self expression and freedom from exploitative work.

The most popular field among the child workers in Kathmandu is hotel boy which is popularly known as hotel "Kanchha" (CWIN 1987). The word hotel Kanchha is a popularly used for those working children of hotel restaurant bar and tea shop. According to the survey the average age of these working children ranges between 7-14 years (CWIN 1987). Generally they are from the poor economic background. They are the children either of homeless and landless people.

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

- Devoid of gaining fundamental requirements
- Job insecurity
- Long and uncertain working hours
- Low wages
- No holiday
- Uncertain future

Hotels/restaurants, teashops, mom shops and sweet 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 sectors because they usually get food to eat there. Most of the children working in such sectors have to serve the customers, cutting vegetables with dangerous tools, cooking smoky kitchen, cleaning tables, collect the plates and so on. They are paid very minimum wages. Labor works more

than 12 hours without any rest, exhausting, them physically, mentally, with minimum levels of nutrients and deprived of education and other facilities.

Several Studies have been conducted about child laborers in various sectors, but there are only a few studies in connection to child laborers working in hotels, restaurants and teashops. So, it is now time to understand the present situation and clearly recognize the problem of child laborers working in hotels and restaurants.

### **1.3 Objective of the study**

The general objective of the study is to explore the characteristics of child laborers employed in hotels/restaurants and teashops in Lagankhel, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan.

The specific objectives are:

- to assess the socio-economic condition of child laborers in hotel/restaurants and teashops;
- to identify the root causes of child labor;
- to examine the present working condition of child laborers;

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

In the modern age, every person should realize that the children are an integral part of every society. No society can even imagine its existence in absence in the children. So, we say that children are our source of hope and inspiration. They are regarded as the future star and bed-rock of the national; building movement.

It is true that children are our tomorrow and with the beginning of each new generation every society dreams of the prosperity for the world. Such population, below 14 years in Nepal is 42.4 percents (CBS, 1995). Out of 25, 68,600 these children are directly involved in economic activities and 38, 66,000 in non economic activities over last seven days (CBS, 1998/99). So, this study will help to find out the status of the child labor in Nepal. The proposed study will be significant to planners and policy makers of NGOs, INGOs, GOs and civil society. It will also help to the national and international personalities who are interested to know about

the condition of the child in Nepal. And it also will be the basic for the future researchers.

As the child workers are getting global importance, many researches have been conducted on child workers in Nepal in past decade. However most of such studies are being carried out in Kathmandu Valley only. Very few studies are being conducted outside the Katmandu valley.

This study has focused on child workers in hotels/restaurants and teashop in Lagankhel Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan. Child labor in hotels, restaurants and teashops is one of the major fields of employment for children in Nepal. Children are found working in teashops, restaurants and hotels in both urban and rural areas. Lagankhel is a part of the city but child laborers are found to be more. The magnitude and incidence of child labor is quite large in Nepal and is increasing rapidly owing to a lack of authentic and comprehensive research studies, due to which are several contradictory information or flown. But there are very few studies on child labor in hotels, restaurants and teashops. Therefore, this study will be important in different ways such as to develop meaningful action program and to implement for the awareness of child rights and elimination of hazardous forms of child labor by the point of governmental, non-governmental organizations and civil society sector.

Thus, the study is expected to help to manage the existing situation, to draw the root causes of child labor as well as to reduce the size of child labor in this sector. It might be helpful to the national international organization and others who are interested to know about this field. This study provides accurate information on child labor.

### **1.5 Limitations of Study**

The limitations of this study are as follows:

- The study is limited in Lagankhel, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City. The study reflects the situation of child workers in hotels/restaurant and teashops environment only.



- Questionnaire was distributed to child laborer less than 14 years of age working in hotel/restaurants and teashops in Lagankhel Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan city by using purposive sampling so may not represent entire parts of the univers.
- This research covers Prayagpokhari in east, thati chwock in the north and west, and Batuk Bhairav in the Lagankhel, study area is shown in the map, lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan city.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The dissertation is divided into six chapters. The first chapter includes background, statement of problem, objectives of study, importance of study and limitation of study. In second chapter review of literature is included. The third chapter describes the methodology adopted for the study. Chapter four presents the setting which represents an introduction of the general profile of the study area. Data analysis and discussion are presented in chapter five while the conclusion and recommendations are dealt in chapter six.

## **CHAPTER - II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The society should offer them opportunities for their education, growth, and development and survival protection. But most of the developing countries face the problem of child labor.

The issues of child labor are quite complex and are gaining new dimensions in recent days. Despite this fact, there are only a few empirical and comprehensive studies conducted on this issue. Some of them have been reviewed below. This review has been divided into four parts.

A child as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1989) means every human being below the age of 18 years. The ILO Convention No 182 also considers any person under age of 18 as child. Whereas, the Nepal 'Labor Act 1992' defines a child as a person below the age of 14 years but the Children's Act 1992 broadened the age limit up to 16 years. Child Labor Act of 1992 defines childhood as children who are under 16 years of age. So, a child is defined so those who are less than 16 years of age. The child laborers is defined as the children between the ages of 5 to 14 years old and are directly or indirectly force to work at home or out side it.

#### **2.1 Child labor**

Chemical, Physical, Biological and Psychological hazards are often found in the workplaces causing irreversible damage to children's psychological development for their adult lives (ILO, 1998). In practice socio-economic conditions of the large majority of the children of today's developing countries are very target. They have been the victim of the prevailing social economic and political systems that exploit and suppress them in many instances; children are considered as a source of cheap labor force and in ILO's report, in has been stated that children between the ages of 5-14 are catagories as child labour in developing countries (Suwal, 2002).

Child labor is the most common phenomena which is a consequence of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the country. The position of child labor in Nepal is also similar to other developing countries where children work in occupations unattractive to adults, wages are low and workers rights are not recognized.

Child labor is economically unsound, psychologically disastrous and physically as well as morally dangerous and harmful. It involves the use of labor its point of lowest productivity and is therefore an inefficient utilization of labor force. Child labor precludes the full unfoldment of child's potentialities. It deprives him of education, training and skills which are the necessary prerequisites of quality development and economic development. Children are the most vulnerable group in the population. They require of social care on account of their vulnerability and dependency. They can be exploited and directed toward undesirable channels by unscrupulous elements in the community. They don't do proper care and protection to the children at all times. It is on their physical and mental developing that the future of the nation depends (ILO, 1993).

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

ILO Regional Department for Asia and Pacific discusses effects of globalization and structural change. Research shows that globalization and economic liberalization have led to increased emphasis on efficiency. Modernization and market integration have negative consequences also; rural poverty, migration,

liberalization, regional inequalities consumerism and diminishing family and support and community cohesion. These have modified the overall pattern of child employment (ILO, 1997).

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

Child labor is a worldwide problem. And it is a burning problem of our society also. Timsena assumes that this problem has great economic implication. Industrialization on large scale leads to maladjustments and one such maladjustment is the employment of the children. Cheap labor and poverty compels children to work for wages. On the one hand, the demand for cheap labor is growing rapidly, on the other; poverty of mass is becoming more acute. In such a situation tendency to exploit child labor has become automatic. As a result of this has exerted a negative effect over the health of the child labor and has discouraged their growth and development. Poverty has forced them to work and they are abandoned to go to school to which education is free. Child labor deprives educational opportunities and minimizes their chances for vocational training. Poverty is responsible for child labor and it adversely affects adult labor since it reduces wage and increase unemployment (Timsena, 1986).

Several studies from Nepal and other countries indicated that the main reasons for child labor are poverty, discrimination of gender and caste/ethnicity, dysfunctional families, parent's illiteracy and unawareness towards children

education. Which make a kinds of tends to run away for their home and enter into the market and become hotel/restaurant laborers, rag-pickers etc. because they have not any other alternatives and work for their family livelihood (CWIN, 2001).

## **2.2 Situation of child labor in Nepal**

Child labor in the context of Nepal should not be defined in terms of paid and unpaid jobs. Rather, it should define in terms of the nature of work whether it is beneficial or harmful or intolerable.

Situation analysis of child labor in Nepal conducted by UNICEF (ROSA) discussed that child labor is a wide spread phenomenon in Nepal. In fact due to economic stagnation such as drought and disease, internal conflict and wars, as well as structural adjustment policy implication, child labor has much of the third world countries. More and more children are being pushed into the labor market as a part of family survival strategy. Indeed in terms of the size of the population involved, child labors is probably the issue that involves he largest numbers of children worldwide (UNICEF, 1997).

Pradhan and Sainju conducted a research on "Urban child labor in Nepal: Realities and Challenges". In this work they have compiled situation of child laborers in various fields. They have studied on children working as rag pickers, hotel Kanchha, street children, shoes shining boys of Kathmandu, child workers of Kathmandu valley. They maintain that Nepal's children are the most deprived victims of social, economic, cultural and political system that exploit them. Their most basic needs food shelter, clothing, education security are denied to them. They again argue that the condition of children, particularly who work as "Gothalo" at a land lord's house and "Kanchha" in urban restaurants, is extremely oppressed and exploited (CWIN, 1988).

The report argues the child labor is consequence of the feudal land holding system, which is still a bitter reality of many third world countries (ILO/IPEC, 1996). Chiranjibi Nepal conducted a survey on child labor in Nepal: The objectives are related to the study to exist of child labor understanding employment structure

and working condition of child laborers and examining employer's attitudes towards child labor to reduce viable areas of intervention along with suitable recommendation. A study was carried out on the child labor situation in Nepal taking from all development regions of Nepal (Nepal, 1998). The study has concluded that:

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

Sattar enlisted different types of working children in Nepal under 10 main headings: Agriculture, cottage industries, manufacture, plantation, domestic, catering selling, manual labor, sexual exploitation and street children. The study has indicated no labor market is completely free from child labor exploitation in Nepal. The major portion of child labor in Nepal is involved in the agriculture sector (Sattar, 1993).

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Agriculture                    | Livestock, tending, planting harvesting, ploughing and fishing.  |
| Cottage industry               | Pottery, carpet and cloth wearing, candle making, thank painting, poultry farming.                     |
| Manufacture                    | Printing, bricks, bread, garments, matches, cigarettes, soap, shoes, plastic.                          |
| Plantation                     | Tea, Sugar, tobacco.   |
| Domestic                       | Carrying for parents servants  |
| Catering                       | Hotels, Restaurants, Bars, Teashops  |
| Selling                        | Street hawking, petrol pump attendant, shop assistance, shoe shining, newspaper, vending and delivery. |
| Manual Labor                   | Rock breaking mechanic sweeper, road and building site worker, carpenter.                              |
| Tourist and Travel industry    | Pottering circus performer, rafting and trekking guide, bus conductor, Rick saw puller.                |
| Other ways children earn money | Rag picking, prostitution, begging.  |

According to different researches undertaken by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) and International Labor

Organization (ILO), the total number of working children between 5 to 14 years is 2.6 million of which the economically active children number 278, 000 are revealed by the rapid assessment of the worst forms of child labor. This assessment showed that the worse seven areas to child labour as defined by the ILO are trafficking children in commercial sexual exploitation, rag picking, child porter, child labor in carpet factories, domestic child labor, bonded child labor, children in mines and porter children. The number is 127, 000. Out of these children, 37 percentages are illiterate and 63 percentages of these children come from landless families ( CWIN, 2002 cited in Maharjan S.N., 2003).

### **2.3 Child Labor in Hotel and Restaurant**

Child labor (Hotel/Restaurant) is one of the major fields of employment for children in Nepal. Children are found working in teashops/hotels and restaurants in both urban and rural areas. Hotel/restaurant work is easily found and widely available in major cities like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Biratnagar, when children migrate from a rural village the first option is often work in a restaurant where at least two meals a day can be secured if little else.

CONCERN NEPAL has conducted a survey on "Child labor in restaurant and teashops in Nepal ". The report explains the situation and problems of child labor in hotel/restaurant. The report has drawn a conclusion that restaurant and teashop work is one of the most visible and hazardous forms of child labor. According to the report, there are more than 20,000 registered and non-registered teashops and restaurants in Nepal employing more than 71,000 child workers through out the Country. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable condition suffering, unhygienic working environments and long working hours at low pay (CONCERN, 2003).

CWIN, researchers estimated that there were 7,615 restaurants, bars, hotels and lodges in Kathmandu at the beginning 1989. Out of 9,540 workers in these places, 7665 were children. Hotel and restaurant owners take advantage of this cheap source of labor carrying little for the wellbeing of their young workers. They

frequently maltreat the Kanchha and often force them to serve in their households as well as in their business (CWIN, 2002). Cheap labor demands are high and skills are not required. At times the children get involved with the help of parents, relatives or friends. These children do not have any option often other than working whatever job they can lay their hands on (CONCERN, 2003).

## **2.4 Nepali legislation on child labor**

Many laws regarding child labor have been formulated in Nepal. Most leading are:

The interim constitution of Nepal, 2063 article (13) has not only guarantees equality to all citizens and equal protection of the law to all persons, but it also requires that the state make advancement of children.

The labor Act 1992:

- Prohibits the employment of children less than 14 years of age.
- Essentially prohibits night and early morning shifts for minor (from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.).
- Provides for initial check up and medical treatment of employees.

The children's Act 1992:

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

World summit for children (1990) was held at the UN Head Quarters in New York in 1990. The world summit for children adopted a declaration on the survival, protection and development of children, Nepal, ratified the declaration and resolved to "Work" of the special protection of working children and of the abolition



of child labor. Thus, it is said that solving the poverty instead looking at the child labor as region can best solve the problem. Thus, the problem of the elimination of child labor is a problem of elimination of mass poverty. The economic causes have made a very bad impact upon the literacy and artisan cannot effort to educate these words through education is free. For him and educated child is and asset desired to earn every thing, if the children did not work expenditure on education (Panta, 1997).

According to Suwal (1970), child migrated from those families, which are socio-economically poor, but it is not that children from all poorer households do migrate for the purpose of employment. The attitude of the parents and children, knowledge about the work place, availability of jobs, mediator of contacts with the employers distance, migrate and more of transportation play an important role in the decision of child migration for the purpose of employment. Due to such reason, child labor is widespread phenomenon in Nepal and is found in enumerable occupation. The international programs on the elimination of the child labor (IPEC) of ILO (1999) in its facts sheet for Nepal State some major factors which contributed to child labor, they are:

- Poverty.
- Social customs, values and attitudes.
- Literacy of Parents.
- Lack of access to education for the children.
- Agrarian relation.
- Migration from rural to urban areas.
- Family disharmony and diminishing family support.
- Trafficking of girls within the country and across the boarder.
- Inadequate enforcement of a labor and criminal laws.

## **CHAPTER - III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Rationale of the Study Area**

Child labor is one of the burning issues for the developing countries like Nepal because the government could not control it. It is growing in all parts of the country. Like other district, Lalitpur district is also facing the same problem of child labor. The socio economic condition of the child labor is very poor. They always depend upon the other people for their livelihood. As researcher stayed some years in Lalitpur, the researcher has been more or less familiar with the people in the community. So, the researcher selects the Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan city for the purpose of research. This research is feasible to conduct and easy to do in the limited time and budget.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The present research, design is both descriptive and explorative. The purpose of this study is to describe the characteristics of child labor working in hotels/restaurants and teashops. There are few studies in this type of research. The present study has to adopt exploratory research design. It has attempted to explore the socio-economic status of child laborers who are working in different hotels/restaurants and teashops in Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City and analyzed their present situation.

#### **3.3. Nature of Data**

Mainly, the study is based in the primary sources of information collected from the study area. Primary data are collected to analyze the working condition of children, present living environment and the opinions. Secondary sources of information such as previous studies, relevant literature and data obtained from other organization are also used in the study. The primary data source were filled questionnaire, interview, observation and secondary data source were taken from

the different sources like as published books, journals, newspaper, magazine, publication, websites etc.

### **3.4. Universe and Sampling**

It is not possible to cover all children working in hotels/restaurants and teashops of Lalitpur sub metropolitan city. The census of child labor working in hotels/restaurants and teashops of the study area has not been taken from any governmental and non-governmental or private sector. So, that the actual no. of child laborer is unknown. So this condition to determine the size of respondents in the study area was very difficult task. The universe of this study included the entire child laborer below ages 14 years of residing in Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan city. The study data was taken by using random sampling techniques among child labor working in hotels/restaurant and teashops in Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan city. The sample size 50 was included in the study purpose among them 35 boys and 15 girls of Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan city.

### **3.5. Techniques of Data Collection**

This research has been conducted by employing various methods for data collection. Both primary as well as secondary data has been collected. The researcher himself collects the primary data with the help of following techniques from the respondents.

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaire**

Structured questionnaire was used to get detail information about child labor employed in hotel/restaurants. It has been keep in mind that the target of the questionnaire schedule was to obtain the personal identification and family characteristics, caste, sex, age, nature and hardship at work, experience, saving, expenditure, health attitude towards work and future aspirations.

#### **3.5.2 Interview**

This method aims to collect information about qualitative facts such as idea, feelings and views, behaviors, socio-economic condition etc. It was used for cross checking.

### 3.5.3 Direct Observation

This is also an essential instrument to recognize the situation clearly and deeply. In this method the researcher has observed his/her working condition, physical appearance, clothing, behavior of the employers and even the food as well. Observation method helps to find reality between doing, saying and working situation of child labor who are working hotels/restaurant and teashops field.

### 3.6. Operational Definition

The meaningful and clear information about child labor, hotels/restaurant and teashops is described here.

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Child Labor | The term child labor refers the children below the age of 14 who are working in hotel and Restaurant as laborers. |
| Restaurant  | Comercial place where meals can be bought and eaten.  |
| Hotels      | These types of building where rooms and usually meals are provided for people in return for payment.              |
| Teashops    | Public place where Tea and Snacks can be bought.  |

### 3.7. Method of Data Analysis

The collected data has been analyzed using simple statistical tools. Primary data has been analyzed according to its nature. Quantitative data has been analyzed using simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage distribution. Qualitative data has been analyzed descriptively and to extend possible with the use of tables and frequency distribution. Higher statistical tools and methods weren't used to analyze the data. Based on the finding of analysis, careful interpretation of the finding is made.

## CHAPTER -IV THE SETTING

### 4.1 Study Area

Katmandu is the capital of Nepal. Some eight kilometers south of central Katmandu situated on a plateau across the Bagmati River; is a lovely little city called Lalitpur, the city of fine arts.

The city also known as Patan, once an independent Newar kingdom before the present dynasty took over, is best known for its finest traditional crafts and rich artistic heritage.

It must be mentioned here that one of the most common and typical Newari name of Patan is Yala. It is said that King Yalamber named his city after himself and ever since then this ancient city was known as Yala. Lalitpur Sub metropolitan city is the headquarters of the Lalitpur district. The district is located in the Bagmati zone and central development region of Nepal. Lalitpur is easily accessible by road from Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and other places.

Lalitpur district lies in the central part of Nepal. It is located in between the latitude 27°22' to 28°50' north and longitude 85°14' to 85°26' east and elevation ranges from 457 meters to 2831 meters and total area of the district is 385 square kilometers.

There is Kavrepalanchok district to the east, Kathmandu district to the west, Kathmandu and the Bhaktapur districts to the North and Makawanpur district to the south. According to the population census, 2001, the total population of the Lalitpur sub metropolitan city is 337785 (CBS, 2001) among them 142455 are males and 165330 are females.

Lalitpur sub metropolitan city is historically important districts. In fact Patan Durbar Square is one of the monumental areas in all three cities of Kathmandu Valley that still stands with its most beauty.

Lalitpur is said to have been founded by King Veer Deva in 299 AD. It has many old names such as Yala, Yupa, Lalitpur, and Manigal. Several historical records plus many other legends also indicated that Patan is the oldest of all three cities of the Kathmandu Valley.

## 4.2 A geographical account of Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan city

This study is confined to the Lagankhel, Lalitpur sub metropolitan city of the Lalitpur district. Lalitpur lies in the central development region of the country. The total area of this district is 358 square km (Kilometer). According to the census 2001: 3, 37,785, the population males and females are 172455 and 165330 respectively in Lalitpur District. This District is located at Kavere district in the east, Kathmandu in the west, Makawanpur in the south and Kathmandu and Bhaktapur districts in the North.

### **Population**

- ✎ District Population according to Population Census, 2001:337785
- ✎ Households - 68922
- ✎ Sex Ratio - 104
- ✎ An average households size - 4.9
- ✎ Population density per square kilo meter - 877
- ✎ Rank position - 3

### **Population Composition of the Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan city, 2001 (CBS)**

|           |          |          |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| ✎ Newar   | - 136200 | (40.32%) |
| ✎ Kshetri | - 65355  | (19.35%) |
| ✎ Barhmin | - 40264  | (11.92%) |
| ✎ Tamang  | - 40059  | (11.86%) |
| ✎ Magar   | - 11816  | (3.50%)  |
| ✎ Rai     | - 5957   | (1.76%)  |
| ✎ Gurung  | - 4934   | (1.46%)  |
| ✎ Pahari  | - 3277   | (0.97%)  |
| ✎ Sarki   | - 2798   | (0.83%)  |
| ✎ Thakuri | - 2517   | (0.75%)  |
| ✎ Tharu   | - 2381   | (0.70%)  |
| ✎ Limbu   | - 2187   | (0.65%)  |

## Literacy

✎ Literact rate :70.77

## Religion

✎ Hindu

✎ Kirat

✎ Baudha

✎ Christian

✎ Islam

✎ Shikha

## Schools/college

| Category                | Community | Private |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Primary Schools         | 122       | 70      |
| Lower S. School         | 30        | 21      |
| Secondary School        | 47        | 145     |
| Higher Secondary School | 10        | 41      |

| Category         | Private Resource |
|------------------|------------------|
| Primary Schools  | 9                |
| Lower S. School  | 23               |
| Secondary School | 24               |
| College          | 2                |

### Main Temples

- ✎ Krishna Mandir
- ✎ Bajra Barahi Mandir
- ✎ Golden Temple
- ✎ Kumbeshor
- ✎ Jagatnarayan Temple
- ✎ Mahabudha



## CHAPTER - V

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

For the interpretation of data, different heading and sub-headings have been designed on the basis of the objectives of the study.

#### 5.1. Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics such as age and sex structure, place of origin, family size and parental status are presented and analyzed below.

##### 5.1.1. Distribution by Age and Sex

The age between 10 to 16 is a critical period for the development of children. They should enjoy all types of facility to develop physically and mentally. But the reality is different. Table-5.1 gives the distribution of child laborers engaged in different Hotels, Restaurants and Teashops under the different age group as well as sex.

**Table-5.1**  
**Distribution of child laborers by age and sex**

| Age (in year) | Boys |       | Girls |       | Total |     |
|---------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
|               | No.  | %     | No.   | %     | No.   | %   |
| 7-9           | 2    | 5.71  | 5     | 33.33 | 7     | 14  |
| 9-11          | 5    | 14.29 | 3     | 20    | 8     | 16  |
| 11-13         | 11   | 31.43 | 4     | 26.67 | 15    | 30  |
| 13-14         | 17   | 48.57 | 3     | 20    | 20    | 40  |
| Total         | 35   | 70    | 15    | 30    | 50    | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008



The above table shows that the age of child laborers ranges from 7 to 14 years of which 70 percent are boys and 30 percent are Girls. The highest percent of child laborers are found in the age group of 13-14, that is 40 percent, (48.57 percent among boys and 20 percent among girls). Thirty percent of the child laborers were aged 11-13 years, 16 percent were aged 9-11 years and 14 percent were aged 7-9 years.

The participation of elder children is higher than younger children because they can understand their responsibilities and do not need any guidance.

#### 5.1.2. Place of Origin

People from disadvantages group and low economic status are compelled to leave their place origin due to various conditions such as poverty, hungry in search of jobs, expectation of high wages in destination. In case of migration child laborers, mostly they are found to be migrated from rural to urban area desiring to raise the economic status of their family. The attraction of child labour from different regions of country towards this center is increasing due to high employment opportunities, high wages and other facilities. The roigen place of child labors is shown below.

**Table-5.2**  
**Distribution of child laborers by place of origin**

| Development Region                   | Boys |       | Girls |       | Total |     |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
|                                      | No.  | %     | No.   | %     | No.   | %   |
| <b>1. Central Development Region</b> |      |       |       |       |       |     |
| Sindhupalchok                        | 8    | 22.86 | 3     | 20    | 11    | 22  |
| Ramechhap                            | 4    | 11.43 | 1     | 6.67  | 5     | 10  |
| Rasuwa                               | 2    | 5.71  | 2     | 13.33 | 4     | 8   |
| Kavrepalanchok                       | 6    | 17.14 | 3     | 20    | 9     | 18  |
| Dolakha                              | 3    | 8.57  | 1     | 6.67  | 4     | 8   |
| Bhaktapur                            | 2    | 5.71  | 1     | 6.67  | 3     | 6   |
| Lalitpur                             | 5    | 14.29 | 3     | 20    | 8     | 16  |
| Sub Total                            | 30   | 85.71 | 14    | 93.33 | 44    | 88  |
| <b>2. Eastern Development Region</b> |      |       |       |       |       |     |
| Jhapa                                | 2    | 5.71  | 1     | 6.67  | 3     | 6   |
| Bhojpur                              | 1    | 2.86  | -     | -     | 1     | 2   |
| Sub-total                            | 3    | 8.57  | 1     | 6.67  | 4     | 8   |
| <b>3. Western Development Region</b> |      |       |       |       |       |     |
| Palpa                                | 2    | 5.71  | -     | -     | 2     | 4   |
| Sub-total                            | 2    | 5.71  | -     | -     | 2     | 4   |
| Grand Total                          | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50    | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

From the survey, it is found that in the study area children were migrated from 10 districts representing from three Development Regions of Nepal. The majority of the child laborers are from the Central Development Region (88.00%). This percent is very high in comparison to other Development Regions. The study reports 4.00 percent, from the Western Development Regions, 8.00 percent from Eastern Development Regions and child labor from Mid-western Development Region and Far Western Development Regions is found.

Out of total girls child laborers, 14 (93.33%) were found from Central Development Region and 1(6.67%) from Eastern Development Region. There was not any girl child labourer from the eastern and western Development Regions.

Among the children found from three development regions, Central Development Region covers 88 percent, which is the highest percent. The children, from Eastern Development Region cover only 4 percent which is the lowest. The above table indicates that the children laborers in Hotel, Restaurant and Tea shops didn't come not only from far away in terms of their origin.

In the context of child labor, 11 child laborer from Sindhupalchok (8 boys and 3 girls) which is highest and 1 child labor from Bhojpur (1 boy only) which is lowest were noticed.

### **5.1.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition of the Child Laborers**

Children from different ethnic groups were found during the survey. It has a wide diversity of caste/ethnic composition of population. Those children laborers were from 11 different caste/ethnic groups. The caste and ethnic composition of respondent child labourer is presented in the below table.

**Table- 5.3**  
**Caste/Ethnic composition of child laborers**

| Caste/Ethnicity | Boys |       | Girls |       | Total |     |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
|                 | No.  | %     | No.   | %     | No.   | %   |
| Tamang          | 8    | 22.86 | 3     | 20    | 11    | 22  |
| Chhetric        | 6    | 17.14 | 4     | 26.67 | 10    | 20  |
| Brahmin         | 5    | 14.29 | 1     | 6.67  | 6     | 12  |
| Tharu           | 2    | 5.71  | 1     | 6.67  | 3     | 6   |
| Pahari          | -    | -     | 1     | 6.67  | 1     | 2   |
| Magar           | 5    | 14.29 | 1     | 6.67  | 6     | 12  |
| Sarki           | -    | -     | 1     | 6.67  | 1     | 2   |
| Gurung          | 2    | 5.71  | 1     | 6.67  | 3     | 6   |
| Thakuri         | 2    | 5.71  | -     | -     | 2     | 4   |
| Newar           | 2    | 5.71  | 1     | 6.67  | 3     | 6   |
| Rai             | 3    | 8.57  | 1     | 6.67  | 4     | 8   |
| Total           | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50    | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

From the survey it is clear that Tamangs are in majority i.e. 22 percent among total respondent child laborers, 20 percent child laborer are from Chhetri community, 12 percent are from Brahman and 8 % are from Newar community.

The major caste/ethnic groups are Tamang, Chetri, Magar and Newar although some child laborers are found from many other different caste/ethnic groups also.

#### 5.1.4 Family Size

Family size is one of the determinants of socio-economic condition and socio-economic condition is the main causes for the size of the family. Families with low economic status normally have higher fertility rates and hence, have big family size. Large family size means more economic burden to the parents which might lead to drive the children to work into the labor market. The family size of child

labourer was recorded asking question with them about the total number of family members they have in home. Table-5.4 presents family size of child laborers.

**Table-5.4**  
**Family Size of Child Laborers**

| Family Size | Boys |       | Girls |       | Total |     |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
|             | No.  | %     | No.   | %     | No.   | %   |
| Less than 7 | 9    | 25.71 | 8     | 53.33 | 17    | 34  |
| 7-8         | 18   | 51.43 | 5     | 33.33 | 23    | 46  |
| 9 and above | 8    | 22.86 | 2     | 13.33 | 10    | 20  |
| Total       | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50    | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

Out of the total child laborers 46 percent have the family size 7-8, 34 percent have less than 7, and 20 percent have 9 and above. The table indicates that most of the children are from the bigger family members. Most of the big families have to face problem of food, cloth, and basic necessities of life because of the limited resources and income. So, this table is illustrated that children were unable to get proper care of guidance along with education and other facilities from their family and left the home.

#### **5.1.5 Parents status of Child labor**

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization. It is necessary to know about the family background or parental status of the in hotels, restaurants and tea shops. If mother or father is not alive or not with them; then the life of children turns downwards. Table-5.5 presents the parental status of child laborers.

**Table-5.5**  
**Parent Status of Child Labor**

| Family Size  | Boys |       | Girls |       | Total |     |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
|              | No.  | %     | No.   | %     | No.   | %   |
| Both Alive   | 19   | 54.29 | 9     | 60    | 28    | 56  |
| Both Dead    | 3    | 8.57  | 3     | 20    | 6     | 12  |
| Father Death | 6    | 17.14 | 1     | 6.67  | 7     | 14  |
| Mother Death | 7    | 20    | 2     | 13.33 | 9     | 18  |
| Total        | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50    | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table 5.5 shows that majority of them (56%) have their both parents alive. 12 percent children are from the family whose both parents are dead. 14 percent children are without father and 18 percent children are without their mother.

Death of parents (Father dead or mother death) creates domestic violence in the family in which is one of the reasons for driving children out of their home. But this may not be true in all cases as most of the children in this study were from those families which are suffering the problem of feeding and do not have alternative except making their children work as child laborers.

#### **5.1.6 Parent's Occupation of Child Labor**

The carrier development of children also depends upon the occupation of their parents. The occupation determines their personality and carrier. Therefore, the development of the child in every factor is determined by the occupation of parents. Table 5.6 presents the sources of income of parents of the sampled child laborers.

**Table- 5.6**  
**Occupation of the parents of Child Laborers**

| Source of income                | Boys |       | Girls |       | Total |     |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
|                                 | No.  | %     | No.   | %     | No.   | %   |
| Agriculture                     | 21   | 60    | 8     | 53.33 | 29    | 58  |
| Domestic service and wage labor | 9    | 25.71 | 5     | 33.33 | 13    | 26  |
| Services                        | 5    | 14.29 | 1     | 6.67  | 6     | 12  |
| Others                          | -    | -     | 1     | 6.67  | 1     | 2   |
| Total                           | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50    | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

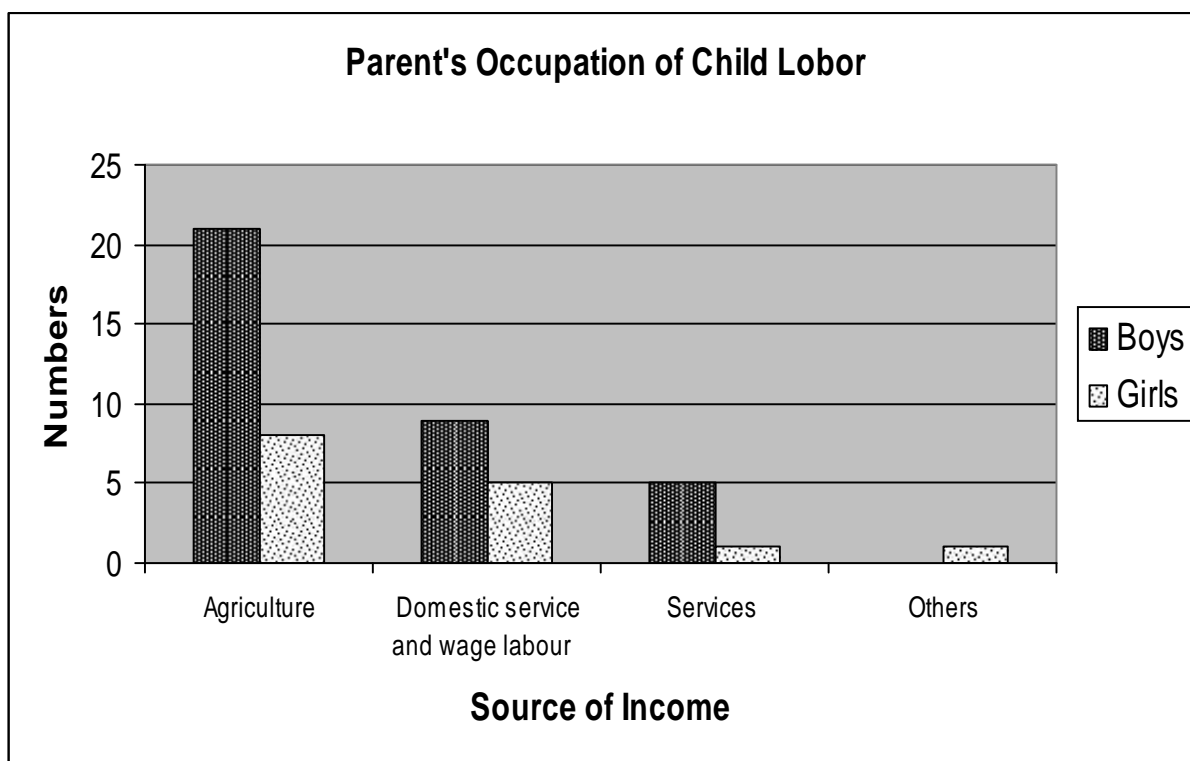


Table 5.6 shows that the major occupation of the parents of 58 percent respondent is agriculture. About 26 percent are Domestic service and wages labour, 12 percent do the service, and 2 percent do the other.



Due to agro-based family background with insufficient food and low income occupation, their parents are compelled to send their children to the labor markets or children run away themselves from home to labor market to get better life than at home. After analyzing the parental occupation, it is found that they are involved basically in low income occupation.

## 5.2. Socio-Economic Characteristics

Many children are leaving their home due to the poor economic condition as well as familial and societal disturbances when agriculture is insufficient to sustain family there are only limited alternative employments in rural areas. One of them is children entering the urban labor market.

The analysis presented below helps to understand the socio-economic condition of the child-labor, which is based on sample of 50 respondents.

### 5.2.1 Educational Status of Children

Education is the light of children and it is one of the most important fundamental needs of human being. Education is the basic requirement to develop the personality of every individual. Without education nobody can achieve success. So, this study has tried to find out the educational status of respondent child laborers.

**Table -5.7**

**Distribution of child laborers by Sex with Education Status**

| Education Status                        | Boys      |               | Girls     |               | Total     |               |
|---|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
|   | No.       | %             | No.       | %             | No.       | %             |
| Illiterate                              | 24        | 68.57         | 9         | 60            | 33        | 66            |
| Up to primary (1-5 class)               | 7         | 20            | 6         | 40            | 13        | 26            |
| Up to lower secondary class (6-8 class) | 4         | 11.43         | -         | -             | 4         | 8             |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>35</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

Source: Field survey, 2008

Table-5.7 shows that majority of the respondent child laborers (66%) are literate and 34 percent are illiterate. But all the literate children have discontinued the schooling. Among the 66 percent literate children, 76.47 percent have attained up to primary level of education, 25.53 percent have attained up to lower secondary level of education. Out of 66 percent illiterate child laborers, 68.57 percent comprise boys and 60 percent girls relatively higher proportions of boys are found in every level of education compared to girls. Children left their study for the sake of work, which are categorized in the row of 1 to 5 and 6 to 8 grades. During the field survey period, it was found that only 4 boys and 2 girls were studying at school.

### 5.2.2 Landholding Situation

The landholding situation of the employee was classified on the basis of sufficient and insufficient.

**Table-5.8**  
**Landholding situation of child laborers**

| Landholding situation | Boys |        | Girls |        | Total |        |
|-----------------------|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|                       | No.  | %      | No.   | %      | No.   | %      |
| Sufficient            | 9    | 25.71  | 2     | 13.33  | 11    | 22     |
| Insufficient          | 26   | 74.29  | 13    | 86.67  | 39    | 78     |
| Total                 | 35   | 100    | 15    | 100    | 50    | 100    |
| If insufficient       |      |        |       |        |       |        |
| 1-3 month sufficient  | 6    | 23.08  | 6     | 46.15  | 12    | 30.77  |
| 4-6 month sufficient  | 9    | 34.62  | 4     | 30.77  | 13    | 33.33  |
| 7-9 month sufficient  | 8    | 30.77  | 3     | 23.08  | 11    | 28.21  |
| More than 9           | 3    | 11.54  | -     | -      | 3     | 7.69   |
| Total                 | 26   | 100.00 | 13    | 100.00 | 39    | 100.00 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

This study was also focused on to find out the land holding situation of the respondent family. Majority of the respondent child laborers, 78 percent reported insufficient land for survival and 22 percent home are sufficient land for survival.

So, it can be concluded that rural poverty and insufficient land holdings for survival might be the major leading factors for driving children to child laborers.

The majority of the respondent child 33.33% labors have food sufficient only for 4-6 months whereas 30.77 percent have sufficient up to 3 months 28.21 percent have sufficient for 7-9 months 7.69 percent of them have food sufficient more than 9 months.

### 5.2.3 Family Income

Most of the Nepali people are poor. It is the parent's main responsibility to fulfill the basic requirement of the family. The children of the unemployed, poor and incapable families have to work for the family's survival. Because of the insufficient income and poor economy. .Children is compelled to be a child labor.

**Table-5.9**  
**Family Income of Child Laborer**

| Family income   | Boys |       | Girls |       | Total |     |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
|                 | No.  | %     | No.   | %     | No.   | %   |
| Enough          | 2    | 5.71  | -     | -     | 2     | 4   |
| Just sufficient | 12   | 34.29 | 4     | 26.67 | 16    | 32  |
| Insufficient    | 21   | 60    | 8     | 53.33 | 29    | 58  |
| Do not known    | -    | -     | 3     | 20    | 3     | 6   |
| Total           | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50    | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

Table-5.9 shows that only 4 percent respondent's family income is sufficient (enough to certain level and style). Among total respondent 32 percent children's family income is just sufficient (tightly sufficient but no saving for education, health etc). 58 percent children's their family income is not sufficient (not enough for survival) and 6 percent children do not know the level of income of their families

#### 5.2.4 Reasons for Leaving Home

Migration of child labor from rural to urban areas has been increasing rapidly due to several reasons. Some of the main reasons are poverty; unemployment, hard life in origin, limited economic opportunities secured improved livelihood, etc. (to migrate from rural to urban areas). In such cases children also migrate with their parents but sometimes children run away themselves or their parents send them to the urban area. Table-5.10 presents the child laborer's reasons for leaving home.

**Table-5.10**  
**Reasons for leaving home by child laborer**

| Causes                  | Boys |       | Girls |     | Total |     |
|-------------------------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
|                         | No.  | %     | No.   | %   | No.   | %   |
| Poor Economic condition | 17   | 48.57 | 15    | 100 | 32    | 64  |
| Advice of Friends       | 13   | 37.14 | -     | -   | 13    | 26  |
| Expecting better life   | 5    | 14.29 | -     | -   | 5     | 10  |
| Total                   | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100 | 50    | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

The table shows that, majority of child labor 64% left home due to the poverty. The various other reasons to migrate from home for work are advice of friend's 26% expecting better life 10%.

#### 5.2.5 Form of Migration Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City

People tend to migrate to the urban areas due to unemployment, lack of facilities, landlessness and lack of opportunities. Poverty and for the expectation of better life, children also leave the village and rural areas along with their parents. They think that unemployment problems are solved in urban areas. Some children are compelled to work due to their own circumstances where as some engage in work due to their own desire. Some are kept there by parents and some are brought by contractors for the employment in different areas.

**Table-5.11  
Mediums of Arrival**

| Persons     | Boys |       | Girls |       | Total |     |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
|             | No.  | %     | No.   | %     | No.   | %   |
| Parents     | 5    | 14.29 | 4     | 26.67 | 9     | 18  |
| Relatives   | 11   | 31.43 | 6     | 40    | 17    | 34  |
| Middle man  | 10   | 28.57 | 5     | 33.33 | 15    | 30  |
| Self wanted | 9    | 25.71 | -     | -     | 9     | 12  |
| Total       | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50    | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

The above table clearly shows that most of the respondent child laborers (34%) came to this area with their relatives and 30 percent with middleman. 18 percent came themselves running away from home with their own interest to look the city.

#### 5.2.6 Duration of Away from Home

Child labors are away from their home and are working in Hotel, Restaurants and tea shops at Lagankhel, Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City. They are from different parts of country. Due to the extensive load of work, they are deprived from going home in time. Their boss does not provide leave and rest facilities in time to time which they should get as their working rules.

**Table-5.12  
Duration not visiting home**

| Months          | Boys |       | Girls |       | Totals |     |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|
|                 | No   | %     | No    | %     | No     | %   |
| 0-6             | 2    | 5.71  | 3     | 20    | 5      | 10  |
| 6-12            | 5    | 14.29 | 7     | 46.67 | 12     | 24  |
| 12-18           | 9    | 25.71 | 1     | 6.67  | 10     | 20  |
| 18-24           | 11   | 31.43 | 1     | 6.67  | 12     | 24  |
| above 24 months | 8    | 22.86 | 3     | 20    | 11     | 22  |
| Total           | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50     | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

The above table shows that, most of the child labors were out of home for 6 to 12 months and 18 to 24 months i.e. 24 percent of total Hotel/Restaurant child laborers. Similarly, 20 percent were out of home for 12 to 18 months, 22 percent for above 24 months, and 10 percent for 0 to 6 months.

#### 5.2.7. Reasons for Joining Work at Hotel, Restaurant and Teashops

Children are normally under the protection of their parents/ families and fulfill their basic needs such as food; cloths; shelter; education;, recreation; affection; etc .When the family become unable to fulfill their responsibilities due to various reasons, such as small land holding, which is insufficient for survival, no fixed job, low wages and low income status etc. Then children tend to leave home or even their own parents took them at other's home or place for employment for economic support. They are more likely to engage in the worst forms of child labor. Here an attempt has been made to find out the major reasons of children joining works at hotel restaurant. The result is presented in the table below.

**Table - 5.13**

#### **Reasons for Joining Hotel, Restaurants and Teashops Work**

| Reasons                      | Boys |       | Girls |       | Totals |     |
|------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|
|                              | No   | %     | No    | %     | No     | %   |
| Easy to do                   | 17   | 48.57 | 5     | 33.33 | 22     | 44  |
| Easy to find                 | 13   | 37.14 | 4     | 26.67 | 17     | 34  |
| Security of food and shelter | 5    | 14.29 | 6     | 40    | 11     | 22  |
| Total                        | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50     | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

From the above table we can conclude that 44 percent respondents are joining in the hotel, restaurants and teashop because it is easy to work there. Also 34 percent respondents are of the opinion, join there because the job where they work is easy to find. The lowest 22 percent respondent said that they join in restaurant because of the security of food and shelter.

### **Case Study 1: Ramesh's work; Respite for his Parent but high price to pay**

Ramesh Tamang is an 11 years old and come from Sindhupalchok. He was employed as child labor in restaurant of Newar family. His family felt that he might get better exposure and opportunity for schooling. In the village, the school was far and he could not go the opportunity to go there. As a child labor of restaurant he has to work from 5 am to 10 pm in performing kitchen chores such as cooking, dish washing, water collection in morning and evening and tidying house, washing clothes for the remainder of the day. With such work, his father comes every second months to collect Ramesh's salary (Rs. 900 for 2 months) which represents a great respite to his poor landless parent but the cost to Ramesh is great. He will have to work hard and remain illiterate.

### **5.3 Working Condition/Environment**

There was no written employment agreement between employer and employee when children engage in Hotel and Restaurants. Children have to work hard form early in the morning to the late at night. They have to work with limited food and very cheap labor wage. They are deprived of rest and health treatment facility. As stated earlier, the children of this sector are from poor economic class. Some of them are either the children of homeless and landless.

#### **5.3.1 Types of Works**

During the study, child laborers involved in hotels, restaurants and teashops were found working for a long hour. They have to do all kinds of work such as cooking, cleaning tables/floors, washing plates and glasses, servicing and often doing some other extra works in employer's house also. They had very little choice and they are always at their order. The table shows the types of work done in hotels, restaurants and teashop.

**Table-5.14**  
**Distribution of Child laborers by types of work**

| Types of work                   | Boys |       | Girls |       | Totals |     |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|
|                                 | No   | %     | No    | %     | No     | %   |
| Cooking                         | 3    | 8.57  | 3     | 20    | 6      | 12  |
| Cleaning                        | 13   | 37.14 | 7     | 46.67 | 20     | 40  |
| Servicing                       | 5    | 14.29 | 1     | 6.67  | 6      | 12  |
| Cooking and cleaning            | 7    | 20    | 3     | 20    | 10     | 20  |
| Cooking and servicing           | 4    | 11.43 | 1     | 6.67  | 5      | 10  |
| Cooking, cleaning and servicing | 3    | 8.57  | -     | -     | 3      | 6   |
| Total                           | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50     | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

From the table 5.14, it is clear to see that majority of the child laborer (40%) are engaged cleaning plates, glass, table and floors in their work place. There are 46.67 percent of girls in the cleaning work. Similarly, there are 20 percent child laborers, who are engaged in cooking, cleaning and servicing. A little proportion 6% child laborers employed for cooking, cleaning and servicing.

### 5.3.2 Working Hours

According to Children's Act (1992) of Nepal, the working hours for children should be limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week, but this provision is not applied to the case of hotel/restaurant child laborers because they have to work more than 10 hours per day and they have no holidays in a week. In the survey, respondents were asked about the length of time on an average, they spend working in hotels, restaurant and teashop all the day. The table presents the total numbers of hours worked by respondent child laborers per day.



**Table - 5.15**  
**Child Laborers Working Hours per Day**

| Working hours  | Boys |       | Girls |       | Totals |     |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|
|                | No   | %     | No    | %     | No     | %   |
| 2-6 hours      | 4    | 11.43 | 4     | 26.67 | 8      | 16  |
| 6-9 hours      | 17   | 48.57 | 3     | 20    | 20     | 40  |
| 9-12 hours     | 8    | 22.86 | 6     | 40    | 14     | 28  |
| Above 12 hours | 6    | 17.14 | 2     | 13.33 | 8      | 16  |
| Total          | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50     | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

The above table shows that, 40 percent hotel/restaurants child laborers work 6 to 9 hours per day. 28 percent working 9 to 12 hours. Majority of them are those who stay at the working place. Similarly, 16 percent working more than 12 hours and 2-6 hours a day. During the study period, it is also found out the workers who sleeps at the hotel/restaurant in the night have to work as "all time workers". So, in practice, these laws are not enforced and there are not enforced and there is not legal security for them and the hotel/restaurants masters can fire at any time. The field survey revealed that, the child laborer working for 2-6 hours in hotels/restaurant and teashops were going to school.

### 5.3.3 off Time or Holiday

According to field survey, the working hours of child labor ranges from 7-12 and above hours per day.

**Table -5.16**  
**Child laborers whether they get off time/holiday**

| Off time/holiday | Boys |       | Girls |       | Totals |     |
|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|
|                  | No   | %     | No    | %     | No     | %   |
| Yes              | 9    | 25.71 | 4     | 26.67 | 13     | 26  |
| No               | 26   | 74.29 | 11    | 73.33 | 37     | 74  |
| Total            | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50     | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

The above table shows that, the majority of the hotel/restaurants child laborers (74%) do not get off time or holiday and rest of them (26%) replied that they get off time/holiday to some extent.

#### 5.3.4 Perception towards their Job

Perception towards their current job was also asked to respondent child laborers and their perception is presented in the table below.

**Table -5.17**

#### **Perception towards their current job**

| Attitude   | Boys |       | Girls |       | Totals |       |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|  | No   | %     | No    | %     | No     | %     |
| Satisfied  | 15   | 42.86 | 6     | 40    | 21     | 42    |
| Not satisfied  | 20   | 57.14 | 9     | 60    | 29     | 58    |
| Total  | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50     | 100   |
| <b>If 'not' satisfied (Reason for dissatisfaction)</b> |      |       |       |       |        |       |
| No chance to study                                     | 7    | 35    | 4     | 44.44 | 11     | 39.29 |
| Low wage   | 9    | 45    | 2     | 22.22 | 11     | 39.29 |
| Dislike the job  | 4    | 20    | 3     | 33.33 | 7      | 24.14 |
| Total  | 20   | 100   | 9     | 100   | 29     | 100   |

Source: Field survey, 2008

During the survey, 42 percent of the respondents expressed their satisfaction with their present work. And 58 percent have expressed no satisfaction with their present work. Among the dissatisfied children, 39.29% children have expressed their causes dissatisfied with no chance to study and low wages. 24.14 percent have explained that they dissatisfied with the job and wages.

#### 5.3.5 Job Regulation Attitude

During the survey, the respondents were also asked about their interest for continuing the present job. The table below shows child laborer's opinion about Job Regulation Attitude.

**Table-5.18**  
**Child labors attitude towards job regulation**

| Particular  | Boys |       | Girls |       | Totals |     |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|
|             | No   | %     | No    | %     | No     | %   |
| Yes         | 14   | 40    | 11    | 73.33 | 25     | 50  |
| No          | 13   | 37.14 | 3     | 20    | 16     | 32  |
| Do not know | 8    | 22.86 | 1     | 6.67  | 9      | 18  |
| Total       | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50     | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

During the field survey period, respondents were asked about the attitude towards job regulation and it is found that 50% of them want to continue the current job. The reasons behind are food availability, not sure about other job if they leave, but 32 percent child laborers reported not wanting to continue the present job because of limited facilities and 18 percent have no idea about whether they continue the job or not.

#### **5.4 Income Status**

The child laborers are extremely exploited by the employers. They are provided very low wages or salary; they do not get free time for rest and good health treatment facility. There is no good food and accommodation.

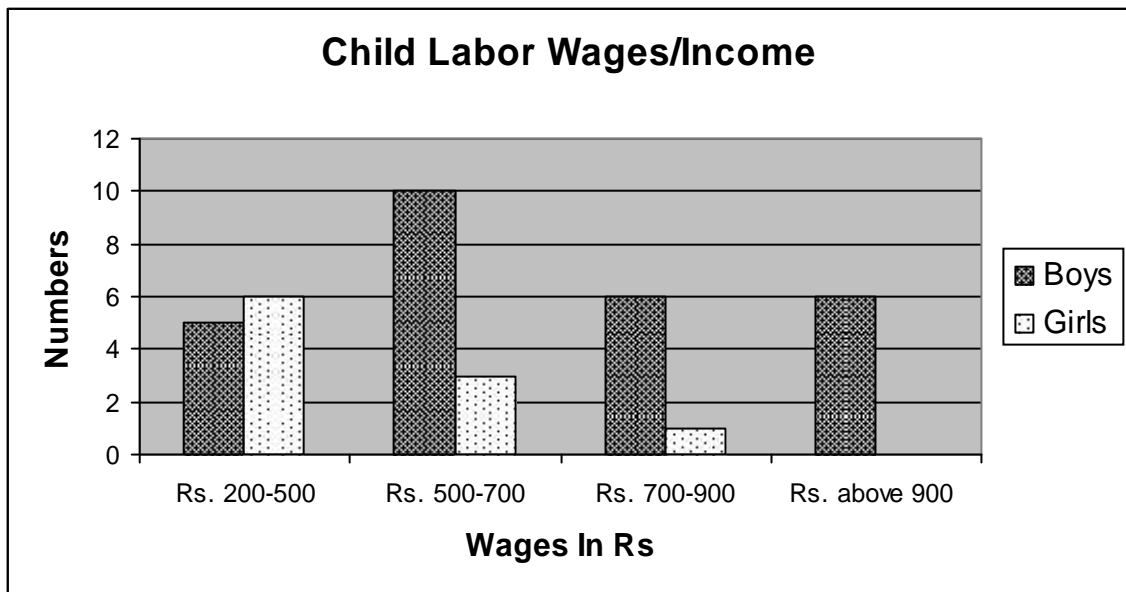
##### **5.4.1 Level of Income from the Work**

As there is no legal agreement between employer and employee, the child laborers are compelled to accept any level of income in which the employer provides them. Some children are obliged to work only for food and accommodation with very minimum pocket money whereas others are working on the basic salary but the salary is very low to their labors.

**Table-5.19**  
**Child Labors by their Monthly Wages/Income**

| Wages (Monthly) | Boys |       | Girls |       | Totals |       |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|                 | No   | %     | No    | %     | No     | %     |
| Yes             | 27   | 77.14 | 10    | 66.67 | 37     | 74    |
| No              | -    | -     | -     | -     | -      | -     |
| Do not know     | 8    | 22.86 | 5     | 33.33 | 13     | 26    |
| Total           | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50     | 50    |
| If 'yes',       |      |       |       |       |        |       |
| Rs. 200-500     | 5    | 18.52 | 6     | 80    | 11     | 29.73 |
| Rs. 500-700     | 10   | 37.04 | 3     | 10    | 13     | 35.14 |
| Rs. 700-900     | 6    | 22.22 | 1     | 10    | 7      | 18.92 |
| Rs. above 900   | 6    | 22.22 | -     | -     | 6      | 16.22 |
| Total           | 27   | 100   | 10    | 100   | 37     | 100   |

Source: Field survey, 2008



Above table shows that, 74 percent child labor get wages and 26 percent child labor do not know about the wages. But their parents get their wages.

Most of the children are working in very low wages. Including accommodation and fooding (29%) children are getting Rs 200 to 500 as salary per months. The respondents are (35.14%) paid from Rs. 500 to 700 per month, 18.92 percent receiving Rs. 700 to 900 as monthly wages and 16.22 percent employee receive above Rs. 900 per month.

The above data presents vivid picture of the nature economic exploitation to children. Children have to work more than they can and in return their monthly payment is very low and there is very low chance of getting other facilities.

## **5.5 Health and Nutrition**

The child laborers frequently suffer from headache, fever, cough, and so on. They are helped by their friends and their boss while they become ill. Lacks of balance diet, lack of rest, hard working beyond the physical capacity are the common causes of their illness and partly for their illness own negligence's such as not bathing, not washing cloths are also responsible.

### **5.5.1 Health Status**

The world health organization (WHO) has defined health as "a state of physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". "Health is wealth". So, good health is the most essential part of life every of living being. An unhealthy person can do nothing good. An unhealthy person always becomes physically as well as mentally back in every walk of life. The table below presents the health condition of the respondent child laborers.

**Table-5.20**  
**Child Laborers Suffered from Illness during Work**

| Suffered Disease           | Boys |        | Girls |       | Totals |       |
|----------------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|                            | No   | %      | No    | %     | No     | %     |
| Yes                        | 27   | 77.14  | 10    | 66.67 | 37     | 74    |
| No                         | 8    | 22.86  | 5     | 33.33 | 13     | 26    |
| Total                      | 35   | 100    | 15    | 100   | 50     | 100   |
| If 'yes', types of Disease |      |        |       |       |        |       |
| Cough                      | 7    | 25.83  | 5     | 50    | 12     | 32.43 |
| Fever                      | 12   | 44.44  | 2     | 20    | 14     | 37.84 |
| Headache                   | 8    | 29.63  | 3     | 30    | 11     | 29.73 |
| Total                      | 27   | 100.00 | 10    | 100   | 37     | 100   |

Source: Field survey, 2008

The above table shows that 74 percent child laborers have been found to be physically weak i.e. suffered with disease such as fever, headache, cough etc. 26 percent of the working children seem to have good health condition.

Out of 74 percent illness during working time, 37.84 percent of them reported suffered from fever, 32.43 percent from cough and 29.73 percent from headache. In the case of girls, 50 percent suffered from cough.

### 5.5.2 Daily Food Intake

Food is a basic need of all human beings. Food intake is one of the important factors. This indicates the health situation of child laborers. The child laborers who live in the city have to work hard for their survival. The table below indicates the distribution of respondent child laborers fooding facilities.

**Table - 5.21**  
**Child laborers' time of food taken**

| Per day           | Boys |       | Girls |       | Totals |     |
|-------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|
|                   | No   | %     | No    | %     | No     | %   |
| 2 times           | 19   | 54.29 | 9     | 60    | 28     | 56  |
| 3 times           | 10   | 28.57 | 4     | 26.67 | 14     | 28  |
| more than 3 times | 6    | 17.14 | 2     | 13.33 | 8      | 16  |
| Total             | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50     | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

The table shows that 56% of the respondent child laborers take food two times per day, and 28 percent take food three times a day 16 percent reported taking food more than three times per day. In the observation, after asking the child laborers, it is found that they take rice, curry and dal as their daily meal.

### 5.5.3 Place of Sleeping

The sleeping condition of the child labor employed in hotels/restaurants and teashops are described in the following table.

**Table-5.22**  
**Child Laborers Sleeping Place**

| Place of Sleeping | Boys |       | Girls |       | Totals |     |
|-------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|
|                   | No   | %     | No    | %     | No     | %   |
| On Bed            | 18   | 51.43 | 6     | 40    | 24     | 48  |
| On bench          | 9    | 25.71 | 5     | 26.67 | 14     | 28  |
| On floor          | 8    | 22.86 | 4     | 33.33 | 12     | 24  |
| Total             | 35   | 100   | 15    | 100   | 50     | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2008

The above table shows that 48% of the respondent child laborers sleeping on the khat, 28 percent sleep on the bench and 24 percent sleep on the floor.

## **5.6 Personal Message**

Approximately all the child laborers have single message from their side that is "do not work like us".

## **5.7 Employer's View**

The relevant study dealt mainly with 50 child labors and also the 10 employers. Depending upon the related area, while asking different questionnaires to the employers and found various answers of the different employers. Even then, have tried to report their view in this way below:

While asking about the child laborer's education, majority of them told that some of the children had left their education earlier and it was quite difficult for them to rejoining. However some employers told that they didn't commit the child laborers for education while joining them. Similarly, the household work and its time wouldn't be fixed. So sending them to school is difficult. Still some of them told that the children themselves have no interested to read. Similarly, the employers are the opined that works to be done was more and there are other problems too. They couldn't send for school.

While asking about the source of the child laborers they are of the opinion forward their view in this way; some of the child laborers were from orphan family. Some of them were from low socio-economic status and rural areas. The employers also said that some of the child laborers they had got were also from illiterate family and the parent's or the mediator themselves brought there.

While eliciting the information about facilities and wages they said that they were given lodging and fooding. But, they didn't do their medical check-up instead they had provided medicine when they were sick.

It is also found that not any special different between the child laborers and employers view regarding the given facilities, wages and lodging and fooding.



## CHAPTER -VI

## CHAPTER -VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1 Summary

The major findings of this study are summarized as follows:

- Out of 50 respondent child laborers interviewed 70 percent are boys and 30 percent are girls.
- The average family size is 6.5
- Main occupation of 58 percent respondent's family is agriculture.
- Most of the child laborers 40% used to do farming at home before child labor.
- All of the child laborers have their own house.
- In education status, 66 percent children are illiterate and 34 percent are literate. Among the literature children 76.47 percent have attended primary level of education and 23.53 percent have lower secondary level. During the survey period, it was found that only 4 boys and 2 girls were studying at school.
- Poverty in the major reason for not joining or dropping out from school.
- Most of the respondents reported that they are interested to study in future, if somebody helps them.
- It is found that only 4 percent respondent's family income is sufficient, 32 percent children's family income is just sufficient and 58 percent children family income is not sufficient.
- 78 percent of the child laborers have insufficient land to feed their family and only 22 percent child laborers have sufficient food for survival.
- 64% of child laborers majority left home due to family poverty.
- 74% of hotels/restaurant child laborers do not get off time.
- 42 percent of children expressed their satisfaction with their present working like.
- 50% of child laborers expressed their job regulation and 32 percent are not satisfied with present job.

- They get free food and lodging facilities in the hotels/restaurant and teashop.
- 26 percent of child laborers were not suffering from any kind of disease. 74 percent children suffered from headache, fever and cough.
- Majority of the child laborers 56% use to take food two times a day.
- All of the child laborers want to convey the message “Don’t work like us”.

## 6.2 Conclusions

The present study shows that hotel, teashop and restaurant in Lagankhel, work is one of the most visible, hazardous and exploitative condition as well as unhealthy working environment. Accurate information is lacking, but scattered information and educated estimates indicate that the incidence of child labor has been rising mainly on account of migration from rural areas.

The poverty is the leading cause of child labor in general. As a result, they have to leave school or they can not go to school. Most of the families of the child laborers are dependent on the agriculture even through majority of them are unable to survive upon it on the other hand; they have not sufficient land to cultivate. Poverty is both the cause and consequence of child labor. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country.

However, other factors like inequality to resources, large family size, illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, dysfunctional families also contribute children to enter into labors market at their early age. Also it was found that, children have to support their family due to the poor economic condition.

The children have to do all kinds of work in hotels and restaurant like cooking, cleaning tables, washing pots, serving meal, washing clothes etc. Most of the workers in this field have to work for more than 12 hours. Some of them have to work as "All times workers" mainly who have got facility of accommodation.

At last, it is concluded that the child workers in hotels and restaurants and teashop are one of the worst forms of child labor. It is not only the poverty but also parent illiteracy, lack of schooling facilities, lack of employment opportunities and

weak legal enforcement are also the contributing factors for children to be engaged on such labor. The necessity of today is, to protect working children from exploitation abuses, improper influence, illiteracy, ignorance and hazardous condition to develop their physical mental, social and moral development.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

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

#### **Recommendation to employers:**

1. The working hours of child labor should be reduced.
2. Wages of child labor should be provided on the basis of their working hours.
3. The health of the children should be checked regularly.
4. The children should be provided with their right to education during free hours.

#### **Recommendation to Child Labor's parents:**

- Parents are encouraged to send their children at school, not for child labor.
- Notwithstanding their compulsion to send their children for work, they should maintain healthy relation with the employers so that the children would be secured from excessive labor.

#### **Recommendation to government and NGOs/INGOs:**

- Poverty is the key reason that parents send their children to work. In other words, poverty and child laborers are highly correlated with each other. The government as well as NGOs, INGOs should formulate and implement poverty alleviation, income-generating system, skill developments programme in rural areas specially targeting to poor families.

- Free vocational and skill development training programme should be launched in rural areas specially targeting poor families.
- The present study shows that majority of the child laborers come from the illiterate family, thus, it needs an urgent awareness programme targeting groups to both parents and employers to protect the right of child.
- Public awareness should be created about the exploitative nature and hazardous condition of child labor. The concerned institution should be well organized to take special care and support of the child laborers.
- All child and human rights activities should seek support from national and international media to combat the issue.

**Recommendation to government:**

- There is a trend of migration to cities from the villages. So, employment opportunities should be created in the rural areas, which discourage the migration.
- Strict laws, policies and social mobilization should be directed for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor.

The major four principal areas suggested for action plan are as follows:

1. Formulation of appropriate policies and programme by governmental and non-governmental organizations.
2. Review of legislation and enforcement machinery.
3. Programme for direct intervention with child workers.
4. Awareness raising and community mobilization.

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## Annex-1, Questionnaire

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
Caste/Ethnic: \_\_\_\_\_ No. of family members: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sex: Male :  or Female :   
Home/Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Place of work: \_\_\_\_\_

### Group 'A' Educational Background

- 1) Have you ever been to school?  
Yes  No   
If Yes, Grade.....  
If No, Causes of not Joining School:  
a. Poverty  b. Death of parents   
c. Negligence of parents  d. Other (state).....
- 2) Do you go to school now?  
Yes  No   
If not, then why did you leave your school?  
a. Due to backwardness of economic condition   
b. Due to working load   
c. Self not interest   
d. As school was so far   
e. Other (state).....
- 3) Do you want to go school?  
Yes  No
- 4) How do you feel when you see your friends going to school?  
.....

### Group 'B' Migration

- 5) How did you come here?  
a. Myself  b. Parents   
c. Relatives  d. Middleman   
e. Other (state).....

- 6) What are the main reasons for leaving home?  
 a. Family                       b. Village life hard   
 c. Influenced by friends  d. Other (state).....
- 7) Why did you come here?  
 .....
- 8) Where did you live before this place?  
 a. House                       b. Other place
- 9) For how long have you left your home?  
 Year.....  
 Month.....
- 10) Do you go to home?  
 Yes               No   
 If yes,              a. Daily                       b. Weekly   
                             c. Monthly                       d. Yearly   
                             e. Sometime

**Group 'C' Family background**

- 11) Do you have your own home in your village?  
 Yes               No
- 12) Do you have sufficient land to feed your family?  
 a. Yes               b. No   
 If no, how many months it is sufficient?  
 a. 1-3 month                       b. 4-6 month   
 c. 7-9 month                       d. more
- 13) Are your parents alive?  
 Father:              a. Alive                       b. Dead                       c. Don't know   
 Mother:              a. Alive                       b. Dead                       c. Don't know
- 14) What is your family's (parent's) occupation?  
 a. Agriculture                       b. Domestic Servant and labour   
 c. Business                       d. Services   
 e. Don't know                       f. Other (state).....
- 15) Do your family earn sufficient income for family's survival?



a. Sufficient                       b. Insufficient

c. Just sufficient  d. Don't know

16) Number of children

Number of brother.....

Number of sister.....

17) What type of work have you done when you were staying with in your own family?

a. Farming                       b. study

c. Domestic work                       d. Take care of sibling

e. Other (state).....

18) What type of work do you do at this Hotel?

a. Cooking                       b. Cleaning

c. Cooking and Cleaning                       d. Servicing

e. Other (state).....

19) Why did you choose this work?

a. Easy to do                       d. Easy to find

c. Security of food and Shelter                       d. Other (state).....

20) How many hours you have to work in a day?

a. 2-6 hours                       b. 7-9 hours

c. 10-12 hours                       d. above 12 hours

21) Do you get off time or holiday?

Yes                       No

#### Group 'D' Wages and Expenditure

22) Do you get wage?

Yes                       No

23) How much do you earn in a month?

Rs...

24) What are other facilities you get including wages?

.....

25) Where do you use your income?

- a. Clothing                       b. Fooding   
c. Entertainment  d. Smoking   
e. Other (state).....

26) Do you support your family?

- Yes                       No

If yes, how much Rs. .... per month/year.

27) Who keeps your earning?

- a. Parents                       b. Brothers   
c. Sisters                       d. Myself   
e. Other (state).....

#### Group 'E' Health

28) Have you ever been sick since working here?

- Yes                       No

If yes, what was the disease?

- a. Cough and Cold     b. Fever                       c. Headache   
c. Join pain                       d. Other (state).....

29) How did you get better?

- a. Hospitalized                       b. Medicine   
c. Rest                       d. Other (state).....

30) Who helped you at that time?

- a. Parents                       b. Friends   
c. Self                       d. Employer   
e. Other (state).....

#### Group 'F' Food and Shelter

31). Do you get enough food?

- Yes                       No

32) How much meal do you have per day?

- a. One meal                       b. Two meal   
c. More than three

33) Commonly eaten food

- a. Dal-bhat
- b. Dal, Bhat, Tarkari
- c. Bread achar
- d. Other (state) .....

34) Where do you sleep?

Place: Hotel  home

- a. on khat
- b. on bench
- c. on floor
- d. Other (state).....

35) No of persons sleeping in a room?

- a. 1-2
- b. 2-4
- c. more than five

36) Do you have sufficient cloth to wear?

Yes  No

**Group 'G' Attitude towards the Job**

37). Are you satisfied with your present work?

Yes  No

If not, why?

- a. No chance to study
- b. Low salary
- c. Too much work
- d. Other (state).....

38) Would you like to leave it?

Yes  No

39) What kind of work do you like to do?

.....

40) What do you prefer?

- a. Go back home
- b. Continue the work
- c. Join alternative job
- d. Other (state).....

41). Do you know child labor act?

Yes  No

42) Do you face problem while staying here?

Yes  No

If yes, what type of problems have you faced since working here?

- a. Economic problems
- b. Sleeping
- c. Sexual harassment
- d. Over work
- e. Health
- f. Other (state).....

**Group 'H' relation with Family**

43) How often you visit your home in a year?

- a. One                       b. Two                       c. Three   
d. More                       e. Never

44) How often your parents come to see you?

- a. One                       b. Two                       c. Three   
d. More                       e. Never