



A Rapid Assessment of Children Working in Teashops and Restaurants

National Labor Academy (NLA) &
School of Planning Monitoring
Evaluation and Research (PMER)



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&
School of Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Research**

Preface

Child labor in Nepal is a serious concern. Around 40% or 3,140,000 of the 7,700,000 children aged between 5 to 17 years are engaged in work. Of this 3,140,000, about half or 1,600,000 child laborers are in exploitive working conditions; and about 621,000 are in hazardous work. Children are found working in carpet and entertainment industries, mining, *beedi* making, portering, brick production, embroidery (*zari*), car/motorcycle repair workshops, domestic work, cross border smuggling and roadside hawking. Each sector has its own array of push/pull factors influencing entry and exit of children and which determine the nature and extent of exploitive work children are exposed to.

To get an update of the status of children working in some of these sectors, World Education's *Naya Bato Naya Paila* project funded by United States Department of Labor commissioned rapid assessments in four sectors - brick kilns, domestic service, mining and portering having high incidence of child labor. Rapid assessments in two additional sectors - urban transport and teashops and restaurants -were conducted in collaboration with, and financial contribution from, Plan Nepal. The Ministry of Labor and Employment/MoL&E (formerly Ministry of Labor and Transport Management/MoLTM) provided advisory inputs. The Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, UNICEF and ILO have been part of this research as members of the Working Committee, along with Plan Nepal and MoL&E.

The Rapid Assessments, conducted in 2011/2012, have used the methodology popularized by ILO in the early 2000s, have highlighted the factors contributing to children's entry along with the unique dynamics and emerging trends associated with each sector. Findings from these rapid assessments will be of use to policy makers in designing and implementing future actions to eliminate child labor. The research undertaken will I believe, also add to the literature and enhance the understanding on child labor, while encouraging deeper debate on this issue and will aid in the goal of eliminating child labor in the country.



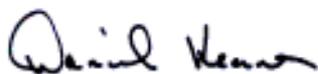
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Foreword

Child labour in general and its worst forms in particular are a global and a national problem. According to the quadrennial Global Report on Child Labor released by the International Labour Organisation in 2010, the picture is bleak: despite the fact that the number of child labourers declined slightly (from 222 million to 215 million over a period of five years), the pace of reduction has tapered off and 115 million children are still exposed to hazardous work worldwide. In Nepal the picture is similar: there has been a reduction overall, but it is uneven across sectors and an estimated 1.6 million children aged 5-17 years are still engaged in the worst forms of child labour. Approximately 20% (more than 600,000) are engaged in hazardous work that interferes with their education or is harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

In 2011 rapid assessments were conducted in six sectors of child labour—urban transport, mining, teashops and restaurants, portering, domestic service, and brick kilns—in order to explore the extent and nature of child labour in Nepal. The study looked at a number of things, including the prevalence of child labour in the sample districts; the emerging patterns of demand and supply; the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of child labourers; the push and pull factors of migration affecting children's entry into the sector; the work histories, working conditions and hours of children; the relation between work and school and education; the nature and extent of the hazardous and unhealthy working conditions, children's desire for rehabilitation and awareness about child rights; and possible programme interventions to improve existing conditions. I hope the findings, recommendations and data generated from these rapid assessments will be of use to policymakers and organizations working on child rights in their efforts to design and implement plans, policies and strategies for addressing child labor issues in Nepal.

On behalf of Plan Nepal, I would like to thank the Ministry of Labor and Employment for providing the technical guidance needed to make the assessments happen. Acknowledgement is also due to New ERA, the National Labor Academy and Child Workers In Nepal who undertook the six studies and prepared the associated reports. Our gratitude extends to all those members of the working committee, United Nations Children's Fund, International Labour Organisation, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare, and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development for providing their invaluable feedback and thereby helped finalise the report. Special thanks must go to World Education for coordinating the entire process of assessment. Plan Nepal is proud to be part of the team which undertook the assessments.



Donal Keane
Country Director
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Acknowledgements

The primary objective of this Rapid Assessment study of teashops and restaurants child labor in Nepal was to assess the situation of children working in tea-shops and restaurants and estimate the incidence of child laborer within this sector of the economy. The survey was conducted in ten districts and 239 working children were interviewed. As children working in tea-shops and restaurant are busy from dawn to dusk, interviewing them was difficult. Children had to be approached when they had leisure time, requiring surveyors to make several visits to the tea-shops and restaurants. In addition, employers dislike children being approached as during the survey/interview period the child could not provide services.

The research team acknowledges the constant and continuous support from Chij Kumar Shrestha, Dyuti Baral, Gopal Tamang, Harihar Nath Regmi, Helen Sherpa of World Education, Subhakar Lal Baidya and Soni Pradhan of Plan Nepal during the study design and report preparation. Cooperation in the field from stakeholders, and participating child workers in particular, were overwhelming; which made the survey successful. Thus this report is dedicated to child laborers, with a hope that the use of this report in policy, program and action formulations will be adequately geared towards improving the conditions they face.

Ram Prasad Sharma
Team Leader

Data Certification

On behalf of the research team, I would like to assure, that to the best of my knowledge, the survey data used in this report was collected through one to one interviews with the child workers after soliciting their consent and is authentic.

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Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organization
CL	Child Labor
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal
CWISH	Children – Women in Social Service and Human Rights
DCL	Domestic Child Laborer
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GEFONT	General Federation of Nepal Trade Union
GTZ	German Technical Co-operation
GON	Government of Nepal
ILO	International Labor Organisation
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor
NGO	Non-government Organization
NPR	Nepalese Rupees
NLA	National Labor Academy
NLFS	Nepal Labor Force Survey
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
RA	Rapid Assessment
TBP	Time Bound Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
WE	World Education

Executive Summary

Objectives and methodology

The main objectives of the rapid assessment research were to collect data on and analyze the extent and situation of child workers in teashops and restaurants in Nepal. The study aims to identify push and pull factors determining children's entry into this type of work, to ascertain the incidence of the worst forms of child labor, and incidence of exploitation that would make it a worst form of child labor. It also aims to offer suggestions to combat the problem of child laborers in this sector.

Both quantitative and qualitative information were collected during the rapid assessment. Quantitative information was collected from the surveys of children (who were the key respondents) working in teashops and restaurants, supplemented with qualitative information through interviews conducted with their employers, local residents, other key stakeholders. Surveys were conducted in ten districts of Banke, Ilam, Kailali, Kaski, Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Myagdi, Saptari, Sarlahi and Sunsari.

District selection was guided by the overall incidence of child labor (less than 5000; 5000-10,000; more than 10,000), urban, semi-urban and rural settings; and five development regions (far western, mid western, western, central and eastern).

All the municipalities and village development committees (VDCs) of the selected districts were classified as urban, semi-urban or rural. From each group one municipality or VDC was randomly selected and from it, one ward. Each selected ward was subdivided into four, three, or two sub-wards depending on whether it was urban, semi-urban or rural in nature. Last, from the sub-wards, one sub-ward was randomly selected and all the teashops and restaurants in that sub-ward were enumerated. This mapping exercise then helped identify child laborers in the teashops and restaurants.

A total of 959 teashops and restaurants were surveyed using a simple questionnaire designed mainly to confirm whether children are employed and their work conditions. Altogether, of all the children found, 239 children working in the teashops and restaurants were identified and then interviewed using a structured questionnaire.

Findings of the study

Gender, Age, Ethnicity

Use of child labor in teashops and restaurants is common in Nepal. Almost 25 percent of the surveyed teashops and restaurants (or 240) employ child laborers. Of the total child laborers in teashops, 25 percent are girls and 75 percent, boys. Children below 14 years of age comprised 36 percent while 64 percent were of age between 14 to 18 years. The majority of child respondents were *Janajati* (48.5 percent). Brahmin/Chhetri (21 percent), Terai castes (20 percent), Dalits (9 percent) and Muslims (1.3 percent) comprised the others.

Birth Registration

Child workers in teashops and restaurants of surveyed districts come from 50 districts across Nepal. About four out of ten child laborers or about 43 percent reported that their births had been registered in their place of origin while about 36 percent said that it had not and about 21 percent were unaware if their births had been registered or not.

Land, Livelihood & Loans

Of the total child respondents, families of nearly two-thirds had arable land in their place of origin. The major source of income of these children's families was daily wage earnings while 43 percent earned their living from farming.

Nearly a quarter of the respondent's families have taken loans to maintain their livelihood. Only about 5 percent reported that the family has borrowed from the employer. About 20 percent of child respondents reported that their parents had received advances from their employers.

Literacy Status

Of the total child laborers, 71 percent were literate while 29 percent were illiterate. Among those who are literate, 8 percent had completed secondary level education; 27 percent had completed the lower secondary level; and 65 percent had completed primary level education. Among those who were illiterate, only 1 percent of the children had attended nonformal education classes. Looking at the current schooling status, only 30 (or 13 percent) of the 239 children working in teashops and restaurants are found to be attending schools.

Tasks

Child laborers are involved in different types of tasks in teashops and restaurants. They are: dishwashing, serving food, food preparation, chopping fruits and vegetables and cleaning.

The work involvement of children differs depending on their age. One fourth of those 14 or older prepare food, but only 5 percent of those under 14 are involved in food preparation. The main job of child laborers under the age of 14 is dishwashing.

Of the total, 18 percent reported that they had been injured at the workplace. The major injuries reported were cuts and bruises (74 percent) and burns (26 percent). Health problems in the workplace were reported by 36 per of child workers. The major health problems reported were headaches, fevers, cough/colds, water-borne diseases, backaches, and chest pains. Further, 67 percent reported that they believed the high workload was the major reason for their sickness. About 41 percent of child workers did not receive treatment. Of those who received treatment, one in four reported that the treatment cost was borne by their parents. In all 52 percent reported that they to continue to work even during sickness.

Work and Pay

Various sources were reported by child respondents for accessing their current work. Parents of a great majority of children were well informed about the activities and work status of their children. In fact, the majority (48 percent) of them were hired at teashops and restaurants at the suggestion of their parents, followed by friends, on their own initiative, and by relatives. The majority (59 percent) of them had been in paid work when they were aged 10 to 14 years. About 12 percent reported that they began paid work when they were less than 10 years old.

Food and shelter are generally provided in addition to minimal wages for their work – although very few children are paid the Nepal’s current minimum wage of Rs 6,200 monthly. The majority of the children get their payment as monthly remuneration. Earnings of 44 percent of the respondents ranged from NPR 1,500 to NPR 2,500. Similarly, 28 percent earned between NPR 2,500 and 5,000, and 24 percent earned less than NPR 1,500. Only 8 percent were found earning remuneration more than NPR 5,000 per month. Most of the children received monthly salary in cash except for 16 percent of the children. More than half of the children reported that they themselves received their salary, and 30 percent reported that their salary is received by their parents.

Still, when asked about whether feel better in the current work or at home, a majority - 68 percent - reported they feel they are better off in the workplace. The reported reasons were better food, opportunity to live in an urban area, nice clothes and the income earning opportunity. About one-fourth of the children said they were unhappy with their current job and 32 percent considered their salary to be inadequate. About a quarter of respondents reported that they were penalized by employers, 87 percent reporting that they had experienced scolding and 18 percent reporting that they were beaten.

Of the total child workers, 41 percent reported that they would advise other children to seek work in teashops and restaurants. The reasons for such advice are mainly opportunities for good food. Of the 59 percent who said they would not suggest that other children work in this

sector, 48 percent gave the high workload as the reason. By gender, five female child workers reported the risk of sexual abuse as the reason for not suggesting others to join teashops and/or restaurants for work. Similarly, bad treatment (scolding) by employers was reported by 33 percent of female child workers as a reason not to suggest others to join teashops and/or restaurants for work.

Substance Abuse

Of the total children, 87 percent reported not using any addictive substances, about 11 percent reported they smoked, and 6 percent drinking alcohol. There was no reporting of drug use.

Push and Pull Factors

Poverty and deprivation among the rural households, and poor educational facilities in rural areas leading to drop out from schools are the major push factors leading to child labor supply in teashops and restaurants. Similarly, breakdown of family or loss of one of the parents triggers children to seek employment in market centers. Rising urbanization has led to proliferation of cheap eateries, and they look for child laborers who can be made to work long hours at cheap rates. Urban glitter and prospect for becoming independent too have attracted child labor in teashops and restaurants.

Worst Forms of Child Labor

Five criteria were used to determine whether the employment conditions in Nepal's teashops and restaurants fit within the legal definitions of child labor or a worst form of child labor: bondedness, working without pay, excessive hours of work, age of working children, and risk, and to measure the scale of children in exploitive work conditions in teashops and restaurants. The criteria were:

- a. **Bonded:** If the incidence with which families borrow money from their children's employers is used as a proxy variable, 4.6 percent of children can be regarded as bonded and if an advance taken from the employer by parents is considered a form of bondage, a further 19.7 percent of child workers are bonded, with a total of 24.3 percent of children in bonded conditions.
- b. **Working without pay:** About 80 percent working children reported that they get salary on a monthly basis. The rest get benefits such as opportunity for schooling, food, clothes, and loans. The majority of the children did not receive the government's minimum wage or any overtime pay for the extra hours worked.
- c. **Excessive hours of work:** The survey found more than 80 percent of child laborers in teashops and restaurants work for more than 12 hours a day.

- d. **Very young age:** Thirty-six percent of child laborers are younger than the legal age of 14.
- e. **Risky work:** About 18 percent that they had been injured in their workplace, 74 percent experiencing cuts and bruises and 26 percent, burns. About 36 percent reported that they faced health problems in their workplaces and 52 percent that they had to work even when they were sick. More than 37 percent had been punished.

Based on this information, the majority of the children found in the teashops and restaurants in this survey fit the definition of child labor. Also, the work due to the long hours, low pay, young age of many workers and elements of bondage can be defined as exploitative as per Nepal's laws and a worst form of child labor as per international definitions.

Recommendations

Improvement in the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable households is key and impacts on the need of households to send children to work. Poverty alleviation accompanied by availability of educational opportunities in the place of origin of child laborers will reduce the supply of child labor from vulnerable households. Life-cycle events also trigger child labor supply. Through better social protection arrangements, the supply of child labor can be reduced.

Improved enforcement of labor laws and regulations is needed to eliminate child labor in teashops and restaurants. For this clearer regulations are needed and children below 10 years of age should be completely banned from work in teashops and restaurants; children of 10 - 14 years should be discouraged from joining the labor force; rules for part-time work for children 10 - 14 years of age should be disseminated to all owners of teashops and restaurants; for older children, work conditions such as workload, pay rates, educational access, and opportunities to socialize need to be regulated. And local bodies such as VDCs and municipalities should be entrusted and empowered to ensure this is done nationwide. Local bodies should work closely with Labor Inspectors in monitoring child labor incidences.

At the local level, social pressure to address child labor needs to be stepped up. Local governments (VDCs and municipalities) and civil society organisations should be encouraged to declare and work toward making their areas 'child labor-free zones.' Social pressure needs to be geared towards substituting adult labor for child labor. This can be done also by exerting pressure from the buyers of the services, by boycotting teashops and restaurants whose employers/owners are not sending younger workers to school.

At the municipality level, detailed studies of child laborers, including those in teashops and restaurants, should be conducted regularly. In the case of teashops and restaurants registered in urban areas, stringent requirements can be enforced to report on the child labor situation periodically. Similarly, increased coverage of child labor issues in the national level surveys is recommended.

Keeping in mind the magnitude and dynamics of the child labor problem in Nepal, an initiative to establish a child labor research centre is suggested. This centre can be entrusted to carry out child labor-related research on a regular basis, make policy and programme suggestions, analysis of data from other research and respond to the information needs for interventions and activism. This centre could be housed under Ministry of Labor and Employment and / or Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare. As the problem of child labor is pervasive and not specific to any one sector or geographical area, the proactive role of media needs to be encouraged to bring awareness among employers and suppliers of child laborers. Training and provision of incentives (such as media awards) can encourage journalists to act.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Child labor remains a major economic and social phenomenon in Nepal. Based on several studies conducted under the IPEC Time-Bound Programme (TBP), it was estimated that there were 127,143 children working in the worst forms of child labor in 2003-4 as bonded laborers, rag pickers (recycling workers), porters, domestic workers, in mines, in the carpet sector, and those being trafficked. Children involved in these worst forms of child labor started working between the ages of 10 and 14. In addition, more than one-third of them were illiterate. A majority were school dropouts who had been brought to their present workplace by their parents or relatives. Most were from landless and relatively large families. More than 80 percent of children trapped in the worst forms of child labor had migrated for work. With the exception of children bonded in agricultural labor and children working as long distance porters in the rural areas of Nepal, the vast majority of children worked in urban areas.

Child labor in Nepal is common. However, many work as unpaid family workers and in contrast to this, the numbers in wage based child labor is small in comparison. The proportion of unpaid family workers is larger as nearly 80 percent of Nepali population is in agriculture, of which an overwhelming majority is engaged in subsistence farming. Children working on family farms are also vulnerable as they can be deprived of the opportunity of education, health care and their childhood. Wage based child laborers often miss schooling and child development opportunities, and are devoid of parental care. Lately, due to various interventions, an increasing number of urban domestic child laborers are participating in schools (CWISH studies).

In 2000 it was estimated that at least one million children in Nepal were working in difficult circumstances, often as slaves in carpet factories, brick kilns, domestic service, agriculture, plantation, construction, transportation, stone quarry and mines and as migrant workers (CWIN, 2000). There are 2.1 million children working in different sectors in Nepal, which is 42 percent of the total child population aged 5-14 years. When the child labor is discussed in line with ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, the age range is under 18 years especially for the worst forms of child labor. A list of studies and suggested numbers of child labor in various sectors is presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Estimates of the Numbers of Child Laborers in Various Worst Forms of Labor

SN	Worst form*	Source**	Estimate (no.)
1	Girls trafficked into prostitution	KC et al., 2001*	12,000 annually
2	Child domestic labor	Sharma et al., 2001	55,655
3	Child portering	KC et al., 2001	46,029
4	Stone quarries (mining)	Sainju, 2002	32,000
5	Coal mines	RARA, 1999	115
6	Bonded and forced child labor	Sharma et al., 2001	17,152
7	Child labor in the carpet industry	KC et al., 2002	7,689
8	Child rag-pickers	KC et al., 2001	3,965
9	Brick kilns	Sharma et al., 2003	1,993

*Except for SN 4 and SN 9, all data is from rapid assessments.

**The full references can be found in the reference section at the end of the report.

According to the 2008 Nepal Labor Force Survey, a total of 2,097,000 children aged 5 to 14 are currently working (unpaid and paid). Among them highest number of children (88.7 percent) were working in agriculture, followed by wholesale and retail trade (1.6 percent), manufacturing (1.4 percent), hotels and restaurants (1 percent), construction (0.3 percent) and in private households (0.2 percent). NLFS suggests 20,970 children less than 16 years of age are working in teashops and restaurants.

National level research on child laborers in the restaurants and teashops of Nepal reveals that their situation is bleak; with very few government policymakers, programme implementers or other duty-bearers attempting to improve conditions for these children (CONCERN, 2000). The life of a child worker in teashops and restaurant normally starts before sunrise, when the child is called on to perform a long list of chores determined by his or her employer. These tasks include cutting vegetables with dangerous tools, cooking in smoky kitchens without ventilation or exhaust fans, lighting kerosene, wood, or gas stoves and hauling water from distant taps. S/he continues such tedious chores throughout the day, often working more than 12 hours without any rest, and ending up exhausted, both physically and mentally. Employers pay little attention to the working capacity of a child and their expectations from the child are high. Should a child worker make a mistake, say breaking a glass while washing the dishes, the employer punishes them with physical or verbal abuse and deducts the cost of the broken dish from the child's wages (CONCERN, 2009).

Personal hygiene, health care, education, rest, breaks, and entertainment are all denied children who work in teashops and restaurants. Since they usually sleep on the floor or on the tables, they have to wait till after closing time, sometimes late in the night, to get any rest, and then have to get up early in morning before the first customers arrive. Few have the opportunity to sleep in real beds. Most wear dirty clothes because they are not provided with sufficient water to stay clean and hygienic and because fatigue and a lack of free time make it difficult for them to bathe and wash clothes. Employers usually provide a free set of clothes twice a year to their regular workers. A few employers feed their child workers fresh food, but most are fed leftover, stale or even many days old food. However, even this kind of food is better than what the children get at home.

1.2 Objectives of the Rapid Assessment Research

The research aims to document and analyze the extent and situation of children working in teashops and restaurants in Nepal. It aims to identify the factors which push and pull children into this sector and which increase their chances of being in a worst form of child labor. It also aims to offer suggestions to combat the problem of child labor in this sector. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To assess the magnitude and extent of child labor in teashops and restaurants in Nepal. The issues probed include incidence, type of work, work load, duration of work, and working conditions and environment.
2. To explore and analyse the nature and root causes of the problem and the chances of being involved in a worst form of labor.
3. To explore the family and social context characteristics. This includes child laborer's cultural, social and economic characteristics and their family background.
4. To recommend guidelines for policy and programmes and projects geared towards the progressive elimination and regulation of the use of child labor in teashops and restaurants.

1.3 Research Design and Methodology

This section presents the study approach and methodology as well as the conceptual and analytical framework. A cross-sectional descriptive study design was used to determine the rate of child labor participation in teashops and restaurants. The rapid assessment research strictly adhered to the principles of a participatory approach and generating both quantitative and qualitative information. It followed multiple methods of data collection, which include a review of literature, policy analysis, field-level consultations and a survey of child laborers.

1.3.1 Research Approach

The study team used both quantitative and qualitative information for the rapid assessment of child labor in teashops and restaurants. A qualitative approach was employed to get the perspectives and eliciting the support of stakeholders and child respondents. The quantitative component provided statistical data on the actual numbers of children involved in various activities in teashops and restaurants. This information was collected from the survey of teashops and restaurants from selected districts in which respondents were identified by visiting all the teashops and restaurants in selected clusters of these 10 districts.

1.3.2 Research Districts

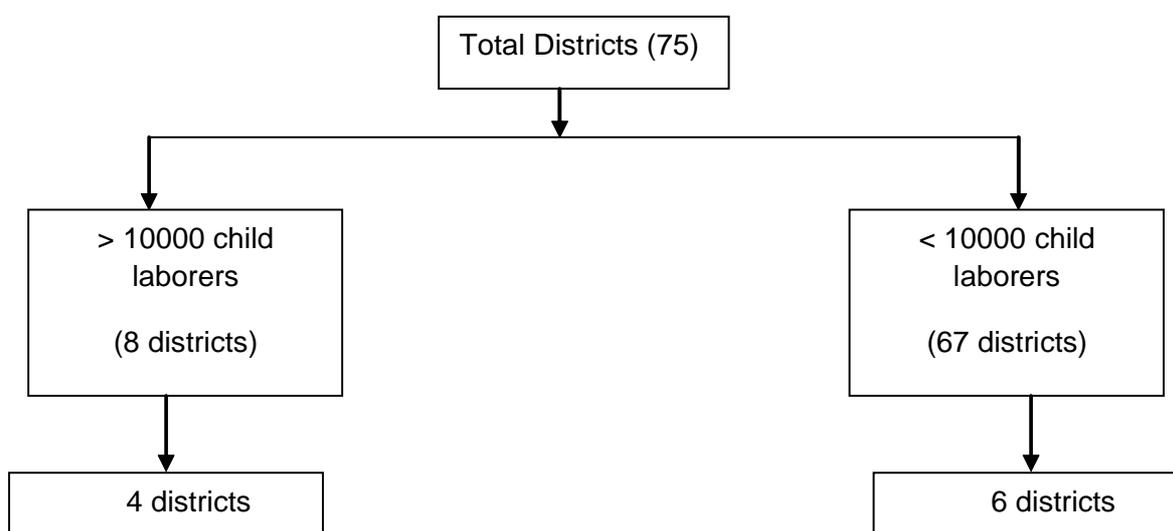
The process of selecting sites for a study is central. The National Labor Academy (2005) has reported the incidence of child labor at the district-level based on the work participation of children reported in the 2001 Population Census data. Using the incidence of child labor at the district level, identification of three categories viz. high, medium, and low incidence districts was made in terms of the child labor incidence rate. High incidence districts are those where more than 10,000 child laborers were reported; medium incidence districts had

5,000 to 10,000 child laborers; and low incidence districts had less than 5,000 child laborers (Annex 1).

Districts were selected from each category. Selected districts are Kathmandu, Banke, Kailali, Makwanpur, Myagdi, Kaski, Saptari, Sarlahi, Ilam and Sunsari. Among the 10 districts, 4 districts were selected from the worst, followed by 6 districts from medium and intermediate respectively.

The districts selection was also guided by the need to represent Nepal's physiographic regions (hills and the Terai plains); and its five development regions (eastern, central, western, mid-western, and far-western) as well as, in the case of clusters, urban, semi-urban and rural settings. The process of district and cluster selection is summarized in Figure 1.1

Fig. 1.1: Sampling frame for District Selection



1.3.3 Selection of Teashops and Restaurants

All the municipalities and VDCs of the selected districts were classified into three groups viz. urban, semi-urban and rural. From each group one municipality or VDC was selected randomly. From within the selected municipalities or VDC one ward was selected for the study. Selected wards were divided into four, three or two sub-wards in urban, semi-urban or rural areas, respectively. From the sub-wards, one sub-ward was randomly selected and all the teashops and restaurants in it were enumerated. This mapping exercise helped identify child workers in the teashops and restaurants.

A total of 959 teashops and restaurants were surveyed in all 10 sampled districts. Altogether 239 children were identified. These children were then interviewed using a structured

questionnaire. The breakdown of the numbers of children in the teashops and restaurants as found in the survey is given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 : Sample Distribution of Children Working in Teashops and Restaurants

Children Working				No. of tea-shops and restaurants
District	Male	Female	Total	
Kathmandu	49	18	67	213
Banke	36	5	41	170
Kailali	18	6	24	108
Makwanpur	31	17	48	60
Myagdi	4	6	10	57
Kaski	9	6	15	75
Saptari	7	0	7	67
Sarlahi	12	0	12	73
Ilam	10	3	13	69
Sunsari	2	0	2	67
Total	178	61	239	959
Cluster				
Urban	121	38	159	559
Semi-urban	46	16	62	311
Rural	11	7	18	89
Total	178	61	239	959

1.3.4 Survey Instruments

Two questionnaires were prepared for the study. The first type of questionnaire was designed to for teashops and restaurant owners, which elicited information whether child labor is employed. The second questionnaire was for children working in the teashops and restaurants. Both questionnaires were objectively designed and pre-tested before finalization. The questionnaire for children was designed to collect the necessary primary data required for the analysis of demographic, economic, social characteristics, work and working environment.

1.3.5 Organization and Management of Field Survey

The following strategies were adopted in the organization of field survey:

1. Ensured the transparency of the study by clearly stating the objectives and purpose of the study before conducting interviews and discussions with stakeholders and sought support from local people.
2. Maintained a low profile and behaved politely toward stakeholders and child respondents.
3. Hired local people as enumerators. Preferences were given to those who had past experience in administering similar type of surveys.
4. Provided intensive training to both the supervisors, and to the enumerators when they were hired in the field.
5. Monitoring and supervision from the professionals was done in all the survey districts.

1.3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

The NLA programmer developed a data-entry program (MS Access) after the survey instruments were finalized. An orientation program was organized for the data entry assistants and a trial run of the program was done using data collected during the pre-testing. The data entry assistants edited the instruments before the contents were transferred to microcomputers. Professionals designed cross tables and provided them to a data analyst who, using an appropriate program (Statistical Package for Social Scientists/SPSS), prepared output tables. Using raw data, these same professionals carried out the required statistical analysis (mainly descriptive).

1.4 Limitations of the Research

The following are some of the limitations of the study.

1. It was not possible to observe all the activities of children working in teashops and restaurants during the study. The study is mainly based on the information children provided during on one interviews.
2. In a few cases, employers were reluctant to allow the children working in teashops and restaurants to participate in the interview. However, with repeated efforts, all identified children could be interviewed. After observing interviews in neighbouring shops, the reluctant employers also agreed to their child workers' participation.
3. From the number of districts and clusters fixed initially, only 239 child workers in tea-shops and restaurants could be identified. The basis for estimation is clusters and districts. For characterizing child workers with age cohort and sex disaggregation, the sample size obtained is considered large enough.
4. Though Rapid Assessment, the study has attempted to provide national estimate of child labor in the sector. It should be taken as indicative till a more comprehensive and scientific national estimate is available.
5. The study is based on primary data collected from ten districts comprising hill and terai. Mountain districts were not included.
6. The Population Census report provides population data for rural and urban Nepal. Semi urban (market centers and near municipality towns) population is equally large and is growing rapidly. Hence, estimate of child labor for semi-urban is important for future policy design. For estimation purpose, the population/households in the semi urban areas is assumed to be equal to the urban households.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE CONTEXT

2.1 Teashops and Restaurants in Nepal

Many new urban and suburban areas are emerging as the fastest growing metropolis in the country. Migration from rural areas to urban and semi-urban areas has been increasing for the last two decades as they can provide better infrastructure and good opportunities for income generation. This has given opportunities to many industries to grow. The food and beverage industry has a range of outlets in Nepal from 5-star hotels and sophisticated restaurants to *bhatti pasals* (alcohol shops), party palaces, to small restaurants and little teashops. It is in the latter two the most children are seen to be working and is the focus of this research.

With the increase in the per capita income of Nepalese people, there is a growing tendency to eating food outside their own house; this has given a boost to the teashop and restaurant businesses in urban areas and its market centres as well as in the rural and semi-urban areas. The different types of teashops and restaurants in Nepal, classified for this study, are described in the following sub-sections.

2.1.1 Teashops

Teashops are very common in urban, semi-urban and rural areas of Nepal. Teashops in rural areas serve only tea and one or two items of snacks, whereas in urban and semi-urban areas their size increases with a variety of items on offer. In the morning and evenings people gather in such teashops to gossip about current topics. In rural areas, teashops are, in general, run by family members. The employment of workers is minimal in such teashops. But the tendency of employing additional workers in the teashops and restaurants of semi-urban and urban areas is high. They employ a number of laborers where the proportion of children is significant.

2.1.2 Restaurants

A restaurant is an establishment that serves food and beverages to order. It may or may not serve alcohol. Restaurants range from catering lunch or dinner to people working nearby, with simple food served in simple settings at low prices to expensive establishments serving refined food to local and tourists. Typically, customers sit around tables and their orders are taken by a waiter or waitress, (in many cases a child worker), who brings the food when it is

ready, and customers pay the bill before leaving. Generally speaking, restaurants selling "local" Nepali food are called a "restaurant," while those selling food of foreign origin are called a "Chinese restaurant" or an "Indian restaurant" or other identifier depending on the nature of the food served.

2.1.3 Bakeries

Bakeries shops are getting very popular amongst the local residents as well as office workers in urban areas. These are in the form of small shops where fast food and snacks are available. These can include tea and coffee, fruit juices, cakes, bread, donuts, and pastries which are very popular with the customers. Because of their fast service and low price rates, they are very much in demand and the number of these types of food outlets is increasing.

2.1.4 Canteens

This type of eatery is where tea, snacks and meals are served. In Nepal, generally canteens are found to be attached with an office, company or an educational institute. The main purpose of the canteen is to provide snacks, breakfast, lunch, and/or dinner to concerned students and employees of a specific institution. The canteen owners usually have a contract with the institute, government office or the company. Depending upon the policy of the institution or company, food could be available to the students or employees at a discounted rate.

2.1.5 Party Palaces and Catering Services

Party Palaces are a new type of restaurant/hotel for Nepal used for large private parties such as weddings. Some are connected to hotels or restaurants while others have their own premises. As people have smaller homes and can no longer host parties in tents in gardens etc they are becoming increasingly popular. Some have permanent staff while others hire temporary staff during busy periods and often employ child workers. Many also provide catering services for events in private homes.

2.2 Involvement of Child Labor in Teashops and Restaurants

Teashops and restaurants employing children, often under exploitative work conditions, and their number is increasing due to urbanization. Rapid development of market centers, district headquarters and roadside bazaars, means these businesses have children perform duties from early in the morning till late in the night, for as long as the shops are open. Research on child labor in these eateries is scanty, mainly because it was not included in the priority form of child labor under the worst forms of labor by Nepal and the ILO/IPEC initiatives. However, one comprehensive study (Sainju, 2003) provides some information on teashop child laborers. The study used judgmental sampling technique however and produced an estimate of 72,000 child workers in teashops for urban Nepal.

The current study for the first time presents an analysis from randomly selected districts and clusters and provides a robust national estimate of child laborers in teashops and small restaurants.

2.3 Socio-economic situation of sample districts

The selected districts for this specific study are Kathmandu, Banke, Kailali, Makwanpur, Myagdi, Kaski, Saptari, Sarlahi, Ilam and Sunsari. A brief socio-economic situation of each selected district is presented below (Population Monograph, CBS, 2003/05)¹.

1. **Kathmandu:** Kathmandu district is in Central Development Region where the capital of the country lies. The district is in a valley surrounded by hills. The total population of Kathmandu was 1.06 million as shown in 2001 population census. It is expected that the population had grown by 61 percent (469,145 households) by the 2011 census. The population census of 2001 also showed that total numbers of households residing in the district were 234,595 with 180,615 landless and 73,717 households involved in non-farm activities. The literacy rate in this district is 90 percent for males and 73 percent for females. Total Dalit population of the district is 2.27 percent. Numbers of children, below 16 years of age, who were living with employers, was 19,461.
2. **Banke:** Banke district lies in the plain area of Mid-Western Development Region. Nepalganj, the fourth largest city of the country is the head quarter of the district. The population of the district was 385,009 with 67,248 households as reported in the report of 2001 population census. The numbers of landless households in the district were 21,719 and those involved in non-farm activities were 23,255. The 2001 census report also indicated that the literacy rate of the district was 61 percent for males and 43 percent that for females. The Dalit population in the district was 10.65 percent of the total population the numbers of children of below 16 years of age living with their employers was 6,057.
3. **Kailali:** Kailali district lies in the Terai area of the Far Western Development Region. Dhangadhi, the district headquarters, is the largest city of this region. The population of this district was 614,691 with 94,395 households in 2001 census report. It was also reported that the numbers of landless households in the district was 17,719 and those involved in non-farm activities was 17,676. The literacy rate of the district was 66 percent for males and 43 percent for female. The Dalit population of the district was 13.09 percent of the total population and numbers of children below 16 years of age living with their employers were 12,721 in 2001.
4. **Makwanpur:** Makwanpur district lies in Central Development Region. It is basically a hilly district with some plain area in the southern part. The population of the district was 389,751 in 2001 population census. The total numbers of households in the district was 71,069 with 12,068 landless and 12,463 households involved in non-farm activities. The data also show that 66 percent of males and 44 percent of females of the district were literate in 2001. The Dalit population of the district was 4.26 percent. The numbers of children living with employers was 5,048.

¹ Detailed information is not published in the 2011 CBS census hence the previous census is referred to.

5. **Myagdi:** It lies in the Hills of Western Development Region. The population of the district was 114,085 with 24,430 households in 2001. Statistics of 2001 population census show that the numbers of landless households in the district was 2,949 and that those involved in non-farm activities was 4,602. The literacy rate for males was 73 percent and that for females was 51 percent in 2001. The Dalit population in the district was 22.83 percent of the total population. Also, the numbers of children of below 16 years of age living with their employers was 2,130 in 2001.
6. **Kaski:** Kaski district is in Western Development Region. It lies in the hill area with a large valley in the centre. Pokhara, the second largest city of the country, lies in this district. The population of the district was 378,210 with 85,065 households in 2001. The literacy rate of the district was 86 percent for males and 65 percent for females. Statistics also show that the numbers of landless households in the district was 36,622 and those involved in non-farm activities was 26,326. The population of Dalits in the district was 15.97 percent of the total population. The numbers of children of below 16 years of age living with their employers was 6,971.
7. **Saptari:** Saptari district lies in Terai belt of Eastern Development Region. The population of the district was 569,812 with 101,134 households as reported in population census of 2001. The numbers of landless households in the district was 61,898 and those involved in non-farm activities was 17,853 in 2001. The literacy rate was reported to be 61 percent for males and 31 percent for females. The Dalit population of the district was 20.97 percent of total population and children living with their employers was 9,493 in 2001.
8. **Sarlahi:** Sarlahi district lies in Terai belt of Central Development Region. The population of the district was 635,667 with 111,068 households in 2001. The numbers of landless households in the district was 36,428 and those involved in non-farm activities was 24,651 in 2001. The literacy rate of the district was reported as 49 percent for males and 27 percent for females. The Dalit population of the district was 13.05 percent of the total population in 2001 and 10,707/children were living with their employers.
9. **Ilam:** Ilam district lies in the hills of Eastern Development Region. The total population of the district was 282,107 in 2001 with 54,561 households. The literacy rate of the district was 78 percent for males and 61 percent for females. The numbers of landless households were 6,336 and that of households involved in non-farm activities was 8,746 in 2001. The Dalit population in the district was 5.44 percent of the total population. It was also reported in the census report that 4,486 children below 16 years of age were living with their employers.
10. **Sunsari:** Sunsari district lies in the Terai region of Eastern Development Region. The total population of this district was 623,226 in the 2001 population census. The numbers of households in the district was 120,185 with 61,898 landless households and the numbers of households involved in non-farm activities was 42,015. Statistics show that 69 percent of males and 48 percent of females of this district were literate in 2001. The numbers of children of below 16 years of age living with employers was 10,839. The Dalit population in the district was 14.25 percent of the total population.

2.4 Economic context of Nepal

A small, landlocked country in South Asia, Nepal is one of the least developed countries of the world. The country's per capita income was USD 568 in 2010 (Economic Survey 2009/10). Per capita incomes have been growing at little over 2 percent per annum at constant prices over the last three decades. Close to 6 million of Nepal's 26 million people are currently estimated to be living in absolute poverty.

Agriculture dominates the Nepalese economy. In 2009/10, agriculture's share of GDP was around 33 percent (Economic Survey 2009/2010). More significantly, more than 80 percent of the country's households cultivate some land and more than half of the country's population derive most of their income from agriculture.

2.5 Educational services provided to child laborers in the study area

Working with UNICEF, the government of Nepal through the District Education Offices has been providing non-formal education and flexible schooling in most of the major municipalities along with scholarship and the Education Guarantee Scheme aimed at working children and those out of school at high risk of entering employment.

There have been some systematic efforts in some of the study areas – Biratnagar, Nepalgunj, Pokhara and Narayanghat – by UNICEF working with the municipalities and the government (District Education Office) to reach out to all out of school and working children and ensure their access to education. The government also has implemented the Education Guarantee Scheme, albeit with mixed success. In areas where CBOs and NGOs are working for child laborers, children are assisted in gaining access to educational facilities. In the case of tea-shops and restaurants child laborers it is difficult to adjust time for education due to their workload from early in the morning till late in at night.

2.6 Child Protection System

At the district level are the District Child Welfare Boards (DCWB), mandated to protect children. Interventions on children issues including child labor are implemented in coordination with DCWB. The DCWBs have meager funds allocated from the Central Child Welfare Board which is used for administrative purposes; but their role in coordinating district level stakeholders of children issues is important.

2.7 Description of Institutional Framework

2.7.1 Legislation

The Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 protects the interests of children by conferring on them fundamental rights. Article 29 of the Constitution guarantees the right against exploitation. It prohibits any kind of exploitation in the name of any custom or tradition and in any manner whatsoever. The article also prohibits the traffic of human beings, slavery or servitude. The Constitution also prohibits all kinds of forced labor. The Labor Act of 1992 and the Children's Act of the same year makes the employment of children below the age of 14 illegal.

The government of Nepal ratified the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990. Besides forming a separate Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, the government introduced the Children's Act of 1992 to provide a comprehensive national legal framework for the rights of the child. The Child Labor (Prohibition and Regularization) Act of 1999 defines different types of work and prohibits the employment of children under the age of 16 in hazardous work. The government ratified the ILO's Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) in 1997 and its Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (No. 182) in 2002. According to Article 3 of the latter, the worst forms of child labor comprise:

1. All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict.
2. The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances.
3. The use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties.
4. Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Irrespective of Nepal's efforts to prevent children from working as laborers, it is believed that there are significant numbers of children still working in different sectors. However, there is a lack of information to know the total numbers of such laborers and the extent of the problems they are facing, including elements of labor and exploitation. This study attempts to find out the characteristics of child laborers working in teashops and restaurants to formulate the appropriate policies to protect them from exploitation.

2.7.2 History of Child Labor

The supply of child laborers for different activities is mainly from poor households to rural and urban areas. Sending children to work to ease a family's economic problems and for children in search of educational opportunities is still common. Concentration of child laborers in urban areas is mainly due to urban-rural disparity in opportunities. In addition, the conflict in the recent past also induced parents from the conflict affected areas to send children to safer areas, mostly in the cities, where many ended becoming workers. Employment of children is no longer concentrated in only traditional occupations such as agriculture and domestic work. It is expanding along with economic activities, in brick kilns and other construction activities, service sectors such as teashops and transport, and manufacturing such as carpet and *zari* production. Teashops are emerging as a major source of work for children, most of who have run away from home or have migrated seeking better life and opportunities.

2.7.3 Past Plans and Programmes for Eliminating Child Labor

The first major project on child labor elimination was the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). It has been operational in Nepal since 1995 when the Government of Nepal signed a Memory of Understanding with the International Labor Organisation (ILO) for launching a policy against child labor. After Nepal's ratification of

C182 in 2002, ILO/IPEC implemented the Time-Bound Programme (TBP) in order to assist the country in implementing the Convention by identifying the worst forms of child labor and to develop specific plans for their eradication. It led to the identification of seven sectors as a worst form of child labor that should be eliminated (ILO/IPEC 2006). Those seven sectors were domestic labor, portering, bonded labor or Kamaiya, trafficking (for sexual or labor exploitation), rag picking (recycling), the carpet sector and mining and stone quarries.

Since then the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) has supported several major child labor programs in Nepal. The Brighter Futures Program – Combating Exploitative Child Labor Through Education in Nepal (2002-2009) through which World Education and NGO partners provided services to 43,291 child laborers and 72,000 children at risk. This initiative provided educational services to remove children from child labor in 32 districts. It currently supports the Naya Bato Naya Paila project implemented by World Education and its NGO partners that has so far supported more than 6,577 child laborers and is addressing the problem by providing more than 4,569 children at risk with an education for preventing their entry into child labor. USDOL also supported ILO to implement projects to combat bonded child labor especially in agriculture and domestic servitude. It also supported Winrock's Circle project and ILO's regional project to address the trafficking of children.

The government also initiated the drafting Action Plans specifically aimed at the protection and overall development of children in Nepal. The first "National Plan of Action for Children" was developed in 2004. Child Labor is one of the main issues addressed in this National Plan of Action, and again the government committed itself "to taking immediate and effective time-bound measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, rehabilitate children in the worst forms of child labor, and prevent other vulnerable children from becoming child laborers".

Furthermore, in order to follow up on agreements made in the context ILO/IPEC's Time Bound Program, the government introduced the National Master Plan on Child Labor (2004-2014) in 2004. Nepal's National Master Plan on Child Labor defines child labor as "work or activity carried out by under-age children as defined by the constitution of the country and explained in the Children's Act and the Labor Act". The master plan made permissible all light work done by children under the age of 14 and all forms of employment not involving physical and/or mental hazards carried out by children under the age of 16. In addition, no work which involves physical or mental hazards can be carried out by anyone under the age of 18.

The National Master Plan on Child Labor divides all forms of child labor into two categories: (a) *general forms* of child labor, including activities in the agriculture sector and employment in the service sector which do not involve physical hazards, and (b) *worst forms* of child labor. Worst forms of child labor include:

- Activities violating fundamental human rights, including slavery and bonded labor;
- Employment in the service sector (including informal employment) that is hazardous to the physical and mental health of children, such as rag-picking, (recycling), portering, domestic service, auto repairing, and work in bars and restaurants as well as in transportation;
- Employment in the manufacturing sector, including in the carpet industry, brick and tile kilns, match factories, and leather tanneries;

- Employment in mines and quarries such as coal, magnesite, sand, and red soil mines, and stone and slate quarries;
- Activities in the agriculture sector in which children are exposed to chemicals such as pesticides and fertilisers (Government of Nepal, 2004a. pp. 2-3).

The detailed regulations needed to define what enterprises fall within the bars and restaurant category or in the banned "tourism" sector are not clear under the current legislation or National Plans making enforcement by Labor Inspectors difficult. As some older children of legal working age working in teashops and restaurants are properly paid and work regulated hours little effort has been made to address the needs of younger workers that are being exploited. Unions do not extend membership and protection to children under 16 that lack citizenship even though they are legally entitled to work from 14 years of age. Due to the current ambiguity in regulations few organizations extend services to children in these businesses. As many of the children work and live with their employers many do double duty in the business and at their employer's home. This results in a small number of these children accessing services for domestic child workers.

2.7.4 Organizations Addressing the Needs of Child Laborers

Many organizations work for the elimination of child labor in Nepal, including community-based organizations (CBOs), international and local non-governmental organizations (NGO)s, international donor agencies, and the Government. Major international agencies supporting organizations working in child labor issues include World Education, Terre des hommes, UNICEF, ILO, GTZ, SDC, Plan Nepal, and Save the Children. Trade Unions and Employers' Unions are yet to emerge as key players in the elimination of child labor. Few efforts have been made to address children working in teashops and restaurants, with the exception of Asman Nepal's efforts in Janakpur Municipality.

CHAPTER III

SURVEY FINDINGS

This chapter presents the findings from the Rapid Assessment. It includes the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of children who work in teashops and restaurants along with their working environment and working situation. Case studies and findings from the qualitative survey are presented to supplement the quantitative reporting.

3.1 Districts of Origin

Source districts of the child workers were identified during the survey. Children in the teashops and restaurant sector in survey districts came from about 50 districts. Makwanpur is a district from where maximum numbers of children came from (18.0 percent) followed by Kailali (8.4 percent), Banke (7.9 percent), Sarlahi (5.9 percent) (Table 3.1). Makwanpur also had the highest percent of girls working in this sector.

Table 3.1: Districts from Where Child Laborers Originate

District/Age	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Makwanpur	10	14.9	5	27.8	19	17.1	9	20.9	29	16.3	14	23.0	43	18.0
Kailali	4	6.0			10	9.0	6	14.0	14	7.9	6	9.8	20	8.4
Banke	12	17.9	2	11.1	5	4.5			17	9.6	2	3.3	19	7.9
Sarlahi	6	9.0	1	5.6	7	6.3			13	7.3	1	1.6	14	5.9
Bihar	5	7.5	1	5.6	6	5.4			11	6.2	1	1.6	12	5.0
Kavre	2	3.0			6	5.4	2	4.7	8	4.5	2	3.3	10	4.2
Sindhuli					4	3.6	3	7.0	4	2.2	3	4.9	7	2.9
Myagdi					2	1.8	5	11.6	2	1.1	5	8.2	7	2.9
Ilam	1	1.5			4	3.6	2	4.7	5	2.8	2	3.3	7	2.9
Sindhupalchok	1	1.5	2	11.1	1	0.9	2	4.7	2	1.1	4	6.6	6	2.5
Dhading	2	3.0			1	0.9	3	7.0	3	1.7	3	4.9	6	2.5
Saptari	1	1.5			4	3.6			5	2.8			5	2.1
Dang	3	4.5			2	1.8			5	2.8			5	2.1
Chitwan			1	5.6	1	0.9	2	4.7	1	0.6	3	4.9	4	1.7
Palpa	1	1.5					3	7.0	1	0.6	3	4.9	4	1.7
Ramechhap	1	1.5			2	1.8	1	2.3	3	1.7	1	1.6	4	1.7
Rolpa			3	16.7							3	4.9	3	1.3
Nuwakot					3	2.7			3	1.7			3	1.3
Rupandehi					2	1.8	1	2.3	2	1.1	1	1.6	3	1.3
Nawalparasi			1	5.6	2	1.8			2	1.1	1	1.6	3	1.3
Uttar Pradesh India	3	4.5			3	2.7			6	3.4			6	2.5
Don't know	3	4.5			2	1.8			5	2.8			5	2.1

District	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Dhanusha	1	1.5			2	1.8			3	1.7			3	1.3
Surkhet	2	3.0					1	2.3	2	1.1	1	1.6	3	1.3
Kaski					3	2.7			3	1.7			3	1.3
Jhapa					3	2.7			3	1.7			3	1.3
Tanahau					1	0.9	1	2.3	1	0.6	1	1.6	2	0.8
Dolakha					2	1.8			2	1.1			2	0.8
Siraha	1	1.5			1	0.9			2	1.1			2	0.8
Syangja			1	5.6	1	0.9			1	0.6	1	1.6	2	0.8
Dailekh	2	3.0							2	1.1			2	0.8
Baglung	1	1.5			1	0.9			2	1.1			2	0.8
Kanchapur					2	1.8			2	1.1			2	0.8
Saptari	1	1.5							1	0.6			1	0.4
Sunsari							1	2.3			1	1.6	1	0.4
Bhojpur					1	0.9			1	0.6			1	0.4
Taplejung							1	2.3			1	1.6	1	0.4
Bhaktapur					1	0.9			1	0.6			1	0.4
Khotang	1	1.5							1	0.6			1	0.4
Gulmi	1	1.5							1	0.6			1	0.4
Mahottari					1	0.9			1	0.6			1	0.4
Bardia					1	0.9			1	0.6			1	0.4
Baitadi					1	0.9			1	0.6			1	0.4
Doti					1	0.9			1	0.6			1	0.4
Udaypur					1	0.9			1	0.6			1	0.4
Parbat			1	5.6							1	1.6	1	0.4
Rukum	1	1.5							1	0.6			1	0.4
Khotang	1	1.5							1	0.6			1	0.4
Rautahat					1	0.9			1	0.6			1	0.4
Morang					1	0.9			1	0.6			1	0.4

3.2 Background Characteristics

The Child Labor Act of Nepal defines a child as an individual who is under the age of 16. It prohibits children under the age of 14 from working in any kind of employment. Children between 14 and 16 years cannot be employed in any kind of work involving hazardous tasks. The international definition of children however includes all children below 18 years of age and prohibits their employment particularly in the worst forms of child labor.

Use of child labor in teashops and restaurants is common in Nepal. Almost 25 percent of surveyed tea-shops and restaurants were found employing children. Of the total children working in surveyed tea-shops and restaurants, 25 percent are girls and 75 percent boys. As the work in tea-shops and restaurants requires exposure and contact with customers, most of whom are male, generally girls are not preferred as workers by the employers.

Of the total respondents, 64 percent were aged between 14 to 18 years. Children below 14 years of age comprised 36 percent of all child worker. Unlike in other sectors where children are often invisible at work, children in teashops and restaurants are visible and are in constant

contact with customers. But for whatever reason children remain unnoticed by the users of their services and those responsible for enforcing the rules and regulations, and defy the prevailing acts and regulations.

The majority (48.5 percent) of the respondent child workers were Janajati followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (21 percent), Terai castes (20 percent), Dalits (9 percent) and Muslims (1.3 percent). Except for a few respondents, almost all said their family have their own houses (92.5 percent). A large majority (83 percent) of them reported that their family had not migrated to their places of origin within the last ten years. Nearly four out of every ten respondents said their birth is registered, while 36 percent of them said it is not registered. About one-fifth did not know the birth registration status. Only 2 percent respondents reported that they were married. Table 3.2 depicts the background characteristics of the respondents. It also reveals, there is no systematic differences among the below 14 years and 14 to 18 years groups of child workers in this sector.

Table 3.2: Background Characteristics of Child Respondents

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Caste														
Janajati	22	25.9	15	17.6	51	33.1	28	18.2	73	30.5	43	18.0	116	48.5
Brahmin/Chhetri	13	15.3	2	2.4	27	17.5	9	5.8	40	16.7	11	4.6	51	21.3
Dalit	8	9.4			9	5.8	5	3.2	17	7.1	5	2.1	22	9.2
Terai caste	21	24.7	1	1.2	24	15.6	1	0.6	45	18.8	2	0.8	47	19.7
Muslim	3	3.5							3	1.3			3	1.3
Own house														
Yes	63	74.1	17	20.0	101	65.6	40	26.0	164	68.6	57	23.8	221	92.5
No	4	4.7	1	1.2	10	6.5	3	1.9	14	5.9	4	1.7	18	7.5
Migrated to place of origin within the last 10 years?														
Yes	10	11.8	1	1.2	21	13.6	8	5.2	31	13.0	9	3.8	40	16.7
No	57	67.1	17	20.0	90	58.4	35	22.7	147	61.5	52	21.8	199	83.3
Birth registered?														
Yes	28	32.9	4	4.7	50	32.5	20	13.0	78	32.6	24	10.0	102	42.7
No	21	24.7	6	7.1	41	26.6	18	11.7	62	25.9	24	10.0	86	36.0
Don't Know	18	21.2	8	9.4	20	13.0	5	3.2	38	15.9	13	5.4	51	21.3
Married?														
Yes					1	0.6	4	2.6	1	0.4	4	1.7	5	2.1
No	67	78.8	18	21.2	110	71.4	39	25.3	177	74.1	57	23.8	234	97.9
If married, living with spouse?														
Yes														
No					1	20.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	5	100.0

3.3 Family Background

Information on the size of family of child workers is presented in Table 3.3. The majority (57 percent) of the families had more than six family members. Around eight out of every ten respondents have their parents alive (mothers alive 84 percent, and fathers alive 80 percent).

This means about 18 percent have lost a parent which is high for this age group indicating the loss of a parent results in early entry into the workforce in this sector. The majority (31 percent) of the respondents were of first birth order followed by second birth order (28 percent).

Table 3.3: Family background

Description	Number	Percent
Number of family members		
Less than 6	102	42.7
6 and above	137	57.3
Father's status		
Father dead	39	16.3
Father alive	192	80.3
Father deserted	8	3.3
Mother's status		
Mother dead	19	7.9
Mother alive	200	83.7
Mother deserted	20	8.4
Order of birth		
First	74	31.0
Second	66	27.6
Third	58	24.3
Fourth and above	41	17.2
Total	239	100

3.4 Economic background

The families of nearly 64 percent of the total child respondents cultivate land. Daily wage earning is the primary source of income for 50 percent while 43 percent rely on farming for their livelihood. Wages were the major source of secondary income for families (71 percent) whereas farming was a second major contributor (16 percent) to their livelihood. Together, the data show heavy reliance on daily wage activities and few alternative sources of livelihood. This is a major reason why children were sent for the work as they start to contribute to family livelihood. Data revealing the economic status of respondents is presented in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Economic background of respondents

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Cultivated land?														
Yes	41	48.2	10	11.8	71	46.1	30	19.5	112	46.9	40	16.7	152	63.6
No	26	30.6	8	9.4	40	26.0	13	8.4	66	27.6	21	8.8	87	36.4
Main income source														
Farming	25	29.4	8	9.4	52	33.8	17	11.0	77	32.2	25	10.5	102	42.7
Service	1	1.2			5	3.2	2	1.3	6	2.5	2	0.8	8	3.3

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Trade Wage	3	3.5	2	2.4	3	1.9	3	1.9	6	2.5	5	2.1	11	4.6
	38	44.7	8	9.4	51	33.1	21	13.6	89	37.2	29	12.1	118	49.4
Secondary income source														
Farming	9	20.5	2	4.5	8	8.9	3	3.3	17	12.7	5	3.7	22	16.4
Service	5	11.4			10	11.1	4	4.4	15	11.2	4	3.0	19	14.2
Trade	1	2.3			6	6.7	3	3.3	7	5.2	3	2.2	10	7.5
Wage	20	45.5	7	15.9	44	48.9	12	13.3	64	47.8	19	14.2	83	61.9
Loan taken?														
Yes	15	17.6	5	5.9	35	22.7	4	2.6	50	20.9	9	3.8	59	24.7
No	20	23.5	5	5.9	46	29.9	20	13.0	66	27.6	25	10.5	91	38.1
Don't Know	32	37.6	8	9.4	30	19.5	19	12.3	62	25.9	27	11.3	89	37.2
If yes, with employer?														
Yes	1	5.0	3	15.0	6	15.4	1	2.6	7	11.9	4	6.8	11	18.6
No	12	60.0	1	5.0	27	69.2	3	7.7	39	66.1	4	6.8	43	72.9
Don't Know	2	10.0	1	5.0	2	5.1			4	6.8	1	1.7	5	8.5
Advance taken?														
Yes	13	15.3	6	7.1	18	11.7	10	6.5	31	13.0	16	6.7	47	19.7
No	49	57.6	11	12.9	88	57.1	33	21.4	137	57.3	44	18.4	181	75.7
Don't Know	5	5.9	1	1.2	5	3.2			10	4.2	1	0.4	11	4.6
Amount of advance taken (NPR)														
Up to 1000	5	26.3	2	10.5	1	3.6	1	3.6	6	12.8	3	6.4	9	19.1
1001 to 2500	4	21.1	3	15.8	8	28.6	7	25.0	12	25.5	10	21.3	22	46.8
2501 to 5000	1	5.3			7	25.0	1	3.6	8	17.0	1	2.1	9	19.1
5001 and above	2	10.5							2	4.3			2	4.3
Don't know	1	5.3	1	5.3	2	7.1	1	3.6	3	6.4	2	4.3	5	10.6

Data in Table 3.4 indicates the tendency of borrowing loans and taking advances is very common among families of children working in teashops and restaurants. Nearly a quarter of the respondents' families had taken a loan and nearly 20 percent had received an advance from their child's employer. However, only 11 children (4.7 percent) reported that their parents had borrowed money from their employers. The amounts of the advances received vary, but most are relatively small. 19 percent received less than NPR 1,000, 47 percent received NPR 1,000 to 2,500, 19 percent received NPR 2,500 to 5,000, and 5 percent received more than NPR 5,000. Respondents said that the amount was deducted from their remuneration.

3.5 Triggering Factors to Join Work

The majority of respondents (62 percent) reported that a specific reason or reasons had forced them to work in a teashop or restaurants. Parental pressure accounted for 48 percent, followed by a death in the family (19 percent) and parental conflict (11 percent). It is common that death in the family, especially of the mother, and marital strife force children out of the house and into the labor force because they have no alternative. Table 3.5 presents the reasons the children surveyed started working.

Table 3.5: Triggering Factors to Join Work

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Any reason to start work here?														
Yes	43	50.6	9	10.6	68	44.2	28	18.2	111	46.4	37	15.5	148	61.9
No	24	28.2	8	9.4	42	27.3	14	9.1	66	27.6	22	9.2	88	36.8
Don't know			1	1.2	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.4	2	0.8	3	1.3
If yes, reason														
Marriage					1	1.0	1	1.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.4
Death	8	15.4			12	12.5	9	9.4	20	13.5	9	6.1	29	19.6
Long-term sickness	3	5.8	1	1.9	2	2.1	1	1.0	5	3.4	2	1.4	7	4.7
Parents' separation	1	1.9	1	1.9	4	4.2	3	3.1	5	3.4	4	2.7	9	6.1
Parents' remarriage	4	7.7	2	3.8	4	4.2	1	1.0	8	5.4	3	2.0	11	7.4
Parents' feuding	5	9.6	1	1.9	6	6.3	4	4.2	11	7.4	5	3.4	16	10.8
Parents' insistence	22	42.3	4	7.7	36	37.5	9	9.4	58	39.2	13	8.8	71	48.0
Civil conflict					3	3.1			3	2.0			3	2.0

The information presented in the table reveals that there is not much difference between age cohorts of child workers when triggering factors are considered. In the case of parents' insistence and effect of parents' conflict, younger children (14 years or less) seem to be more affected. In case of older children, three reported 'Civil War' as the triggering factor.

Box 1: Escaping marriage

Fourteen-year-old Krishna Thapa works at a restaurant in Hetauda. He used to study in grade 5 in his village, Bhainse, located in Makwanpur District. He left home when he heard that his parents wanted to "arrange" his marriage, as he had no interest in marrying at such an early age. Immediately on arriving to Hetauda, he found a job at a small restaurant where other people from his village were also working. His parents and his would be in-laws followed him and tried to convince him to get married but he refused. Krishna plans to convince his employer to enrol him in a school close to the restaurant.

3.6 Activities in Teashops and Small Restaurants

Child workers are involved in different types of work in teashops and restaurants. Altogether, 7 types of activities were identified. A key to survival, children find refuge working in restaurants as food and shelter are generally provided in addition to paltry wages for their efforts. In return they carry out manual tasks for their employers, are responsible for dishwashing and serving food in teashops and restaurants which also include kitchen work, washing clothes, food preparation, chopping meat, fruit and vegetables and shopping for necessary items (vegetables, utensils etc) in the market. The main activities conducted include dishwashing (59

percent), serving food (22 percent), food preparation (16 percent) and chopping meat, fruit and vegetables (2 percent). Similarly, shop cleaning (55 percent), serving food (54 percent), dishwashing (36 percent), kitchen work (24 percent), chopping meat, fruit and vegetables (18 percent), washing clothes (10 percent) and doing purchasing in the market (8 percent) were the major secondary activities to be performed.

Teashop and small restaurant jobs are easy to enter into. In this regard children were asked about their work duration in teashop or restaurant. The majority (49 percent) of the respondents were in their current job for less than six months followed by 6 to 12 months (29 percent) and more than 3 years (6 percent). When asked whether they had worked in another place also during the same period, very few of them (6 percent) reported that they were also engaged in another place. Children having dual work mostly are engaged in part-time as domestic workers for the same employer. The work involvement of children differs according to their age. One fourth of children of age 14 and above are engaged in food preparation, while only 5 percent of below 14 years prepare food. The main job of children below 14 years of age is dishwashing (Table 3.6).

When asked what they were doing before joining the teashop or restaurant, 38 (28 percent) of children responded that they were involved in schooling and household chores respectively. It was also reported that 22 percent of the respondents were engaged in a teashop or restaurant other than their current place of work and a few of them were engaged in daily wage labor (7 percent) or domestic labor (5 percent).

Table 3.6: Activities and duration of job

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Main activities														
Food preparation	2	2.4	2	2.4	23	14.9	12	7.8	25	10.5	14	5.9	39	16.3
Dishwashing	53	62.4	15	17.6	51	33.1	23	14.9	104	43.5	38	15.9	142	59.4
Serving food	11	12.9			34	22.1	8	5.2	45	18.8	8	3.3	53	22.2
Chopping food	1	1.2	1	1.2	3	1.9			4	1.7	1	0.4	5	2.1
Duration of job														
Less than 6 months	40	47.1	10	11.8	46	29.9	22	14.3	86	36.0	32	13.4	118	49.4
6 to 12 months	21	24.7	5	5.9	35	22.7	8	5.2	56	23.4	13	5.4	69	28.9
Up to 2 years	6	7.1	1	1.2	15	9.7	4	2.6	21	8.8	5	2.1	26	10.9
Up to 3 years			1	1.2	8	5.2	3	1.9	8	3.3	4	1.7	12	5.0
More than 3 years			1	1.2	7	4.5	6	3.9	7	2.9	7	2.9	14	5.9
Working for another employer														
Yes	6	7.1	1	1.2	5	3.2	3	1.9	11	4.6	4	1.7	15	6.3
No	61	71.8	17	20.0	106	68.8	40	26.0	167	69.9	57	23.8	224	93.7
Work before current place														
School	26	30.6	9	10.6	45	29.2	11	7.1	71	29.7	20	8.4	91	38.1
Household chores	20	23.5	7	8.2	24	15.6	15	9.7	44	18.4	22	9.2	66	27.6
Teashop	17	20.0	1	1.2	30	19.5	5	3.2	47	19.7	6	2.5	53	22.2
Wage labor	3	3.5			10	6.5	4	2.6	13	5.4	4	1.7	17	7.1
Domestic labor	1	1.2	1	1.2	2	1.3	8	5.2	3	1.3	9	3.8	12	5.0

3.7 How Job was Accessed

A child first setting foot in an urban area is most likely to gain employment in a roadside restaurant or teashop. The labor demand in such shops is high and skills are not required. At times the children get involved directly with the help of parents, relatives or friends. These children have limited options other than working in whatever job they can lay their hands on. Various sources were reported by children for accessing the current work. Parents of the great majority (84 percent) were well informed about the activities and work status of their children. In fact the majority (48 percent) of them were hired by teashops and restaurants at the suggestion of their parents, followed by friends (21 percent), own initiative (18 percent) and relatives (6 percent). Many of them came with relatives (34 percent) followed by with friends, with parents and by themselves. Some (3 percent) of them accessed teashop and restaurant jobs with the help of brokers. The majority (59 percent) of them had started work in teashops and restaurants when they were age 10 to 14 years. 12 percent reported that they began work when they were less than 10 years old (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Access to Work and Age of Entry in Work

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Parents informed about work place														
Yes	55	64.7	17	20.0	98	63.6	31	20.1	153	64.0	48	20.1	201	84.1
No	12	14.1	1	1.2	13	8.4	12	7.8	25	10.5	13	5.4	38	15.9
Whose suggestion or trigger event														
Friends' suggestion	13	15.3	1	1.2	27	17.5	10	6.5	40	16.7	11	4.6	51	21.3
Own self	8	9.4	1	1.2	26	16.9	8	5.2	34	14.2	9	3.8	43	18.0
Parents' suggestion	34	40.0	15	17.6	47	30.5	18	11.7	81	33.9	33	13.8	114	47.7
Due to household quarrel	4	4.7			1	0.6	1	0.6	5	2.1	1	0.4	6	2.5
Due to step-father/mother	3	3.5			2	1.3	2	1.3	5	2.1	2	0.8	7	2.9
Civil conflict					1	0.6			1	0.4			1	0.4
Relatives' suggestion	5	5.9	1	1.2	6	3.9	2	1.3	11	4.6	3	1.3	14	5.9
Employers' suggestion					1	0.6	2	1.3	1	0.4	2	0.8	3	1.3
Came with Parents	18	21.2	10	11.8	14	9.1	5	3.2	32	13.4	15	6.3	47	19.7
Relatives	23	27.1	5	5.9	38	24.7	16	10.4	61	25.5	21	8.8	82	34.3
Friends	11	12.9	1	1.2	25	16.2	12	7.8	36	15.1	13	5.4	49	20.5
Self	12	14.1	1	1.2	24	15.6	9	5.8	36	15.1	10	4.2	46	19.2
Broker	2	2.4	1	1.2	4	2.6			6	2.5	1	0.4	7	2.9
Employers	1	1.2			6	3.9	1	0.6	7	2.9	1	0.4	8	3.3
Age of entry in teashop and restaurant job														
Less than 10 years old	9	10.6	7	8.2	11	7.1	1	0.6	20	8.4	8	3.3	28	11.7
10 to 13 years old	58	68.2	11	12.9	53	34.4	18	11.7	111	46.4	29	12.1	140	58.6
14 and above					47	30.5	24	15.6	47	19.7	24	10.0	71	29.7

3.8 Working Status and Workplace

Of the total respondents, 67 percent reported that they were working in a teashop or small restaurant for the first time. For two thirds or 51 of 79 children it was not the first place of work but it was the *second* place of work. For one-third, that it was the third or fourth place of work. In contrast to the other sectors, such as the domestic sector, the children working in teashops and small restaurants were seen to have more opportunities to change work places. This is evidence of high mobility among child laborers in teashops rather than in other sectors.

Children were asked why leave one employer and start work with another. Two major reasons they gave were low salary (for about 50 percent) and serious punishment (for 37 percent). There is little gender difference amongst children citing serious punishment as the reason behind work place change: 38 percent of male children and 35 percent of female children cited this reason.

Children were asked what alternatives they had, had they not been working in a teashop or a small restaurant. About 28 percent said they would be attending school, 38 percent doing daily wage labor, and 33 percent working in their own household (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Work Experience and Alternatives

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Is this your first job?														
Yes	49	57.6	13	15.3	66	42.9	32	20.8	115	48.1	45	18.8	160	66.9
No	18	21.2	5	5.9	45	29.2	11	7.1	63	26.4	16	6.7	79	33.1
If not, which job is it?														
Second	11	47.8	5	21.7	27	48.2	8	14.3	38	48.1	13	16.5	51	64.6
Third	6	26.1			11	19.6	3	5.4	17	21.5	3	3.8	20	25.3
Fourth	1	4.3			7	12.5			8	10.1			8	10.1
Did you work in another teashop/restaurant?														
Yes	23	27.1	4	4.7	32	20.8	16	10.4	55	23.0	20	8.4	75	31.4
No	44	51.8	14	16.5	79	51.3	27	17.5	123	51.5	41	17.2	164	68.6
Reason for leaving your first job in a teashop/restaurant														
Low pay	10	37.0	2	7.4	14	29.2	11	22.9	24	32.0	13	17.3	37	49.3
Punishment	6	22.2	2	7.4	15	31.3	5	10.4	21	28.0	7	9.3	28	37.3
No schooling					1	2.1			1	1.3			1	1.3
Food restrictions	2	7.4							2	2.7			2	2.7
Fired	5	18.5			2	4.2			7	9.3			7	9.3
What would you be doing if you were not working here?														
Attending school	21	24.7	8	9.4	32	20.8	7	4.5	53	22.2	15	6.3	68	28.5
Household chores	27	31.8	5	5.9	32	20.8	16	10.4	59	24.7	21	8.8	80	33.5
Daily wage labor	19	22.4	5	5.9	47	30.5	20	13.0	66	27.6	25	10.5	91	38.1

Box 2: Vulnerability to Sexual Harassment

Girls working in teashops and restaurants are exposed to sexual advances and harassment. Informal discussions with local stakeholders reveal that girls below 18 have to please the shop's customers by tolerating sexual advances and lewd behaviour. The main sexual harassment found is fondling of the breasts and other part of the body of the girls by the customers. Some incidences of sexual indulgence were also reported. That is the reason girls are not motivated to work at teashops and restaurants in comparison to other sectors and also why employers prefer boys to girls. The level of income in this sector was found higher and satisfactory. However, the opportunities for school attendance were found very low due to the hours of operation from morning till late night of teashops and restaurants .

Table 3.9: Living Status at Work Place

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Where do you live?														
Employer's house	60	70.6	14	16.5	92	59.7	29	18.8	152	63.6	43	18.0	195	81.6
Own home	4	4.7	2	2.4	6	3.9	1	0.6	10	4.2	3	1.3	13	5.4
Rented house	1	1.2			9	5.8	7	4.5	10	4.2	7	2.9	17	7.1
Friends' house	2	2.4	2	2.4	3	1.9	2	1.3	5	2.1	4	1.7	9	3.8
Relatives' house					1	0.6	4	2.6	1	0.4	4	1.7	5	2.1
Living with														
Parents	7	8.2	3	3.5	7	4.5	1	0.6	14	5.9	4	1.7	18	7.5
Relatives	5	5.9	1	1.2	4	2.6	6	3.9	9	3.8	7	2.9	16	6.7
Friends	25	29.4	2	2.4	52	33.8	21	13.6	77	32.2	23	9.6	100	41.8
Alone	11	12.9	2	2.4	18	11.7	7	4.5	29	12.1	9	3.8	38	15.9
Employer	19	22.4	10	11.8	30	19.5	8	5.2	49	20.5	18	7.5	67	28.0

3.9 Living Status

Of the total respondents, 82 percent reported they lived at the place provided by their employers. The child laborers living at their own village house and rented rooms were 5 percent and 7 percent respectively. The majority (42 percent) live with their friends followed by with their employers (28 percent), alone (16 percent), with an almost similar proportion living with their parents (8 percent) and with their relatives (7 percent) (Table 3.9).

Clearly many employers provide accommodation as part of the employment package. Were these young workers provided with the minimum wage more of them would be able to afford to live in rented premises.

3.10 Knowledge of other children working in teashops and restaurants

Child workers were able to state the number of children involved in teashops and restaurants from their family. Similarly, they reported the number of children working at teashops and

restaurants from their own village. Of the total, 17 percent children said that other children from their family are working in teashops. Similarly, 36 percent children said they know other children of their village working as teashop workers (Table 3.10). Of 53 children reporting knowledge of children working in teashops, 13 said that more than 5 children from their village are working in teashops.

Table 3.10: Knowledge of other children working in tea-shops or restaurants

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Other children in the family working in a teashop or restaurant														
Yes	13	15.3	6	7.1	17	11.0	4	2.6	30	12.6	10	4.2	40	16.7
No	54	63.5	12	14.1	94	61.0	39	25.3	148	61.9	51	21.3	199	83.3
Number of children in the family working in a teashop or restaurant														
One	10	52.6	5	26.3	13	61.9	4	19.0	23	57.5	9	22.5	32	80.0
Two	2	10.5							2	5.0			2	5.0
Three or more	1	5.3	1	5.3	4	19.0			5	12.5	1	2.5	6	15.0
Other village children working in a teashop or restaurant														
Yes	28	32.9	9	10.6	39	25.3	11	7.1	67	28.0	20	8.4	87	36.4
No	39	45.9	9	10.6	72	46.8	32	20.8	111	46.4	41	17.2	152	63.6
Number of village children working in a teashop/restaurant														
Less than 5	24	64.9	5	13.5	28	56.0	9	18.0	52	59.8	14	16.1	66	75.9
5 to 10	2	5.4	3	8.1	7	14.0	2	4.0	9	10.3	5	5.7	14	16.1
More than 10	2	5.4	1	2.7	4	8.0			6	6.9	1	1.1	7	8.0

3.11 Working Hours

Of the total respondents, only 1 percent worked for less than 10 hours a day, about 14 percent worked for 10 to 12 hours, and 85 percent for more than 12 hours per day (Table 3.11).

3.12 Injuries and Health Hazards

Most of the work in teashops and restaurants involves activities requiring children to use sharp knives, potentially dangerous equipment, fat fryers, fires, stoves or hot water. Of the total, 18 percent reported that they were injured in the work place. Injuries reported were cuts and bruises (74 percent) and burn (26 percent) (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11: Working Hours, Injuries and Health Hazards

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Working hours														
Less than 10 hrs					2	1.3	1	0.7	2	0.9	1	0.4	3	1.3
10 to 12 hrs	11	13.1	2	2.4	9	6.0	11	7.4	20	8.6	13	5.6	33	14.2
More than 12 hrs	55	65.5	16	19.0	95	63.8	31	20.8	150	64.4	47	20.2	197	84.5

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Injury during the last six months of work														
Yes	15	17.6	1	1.2	19	12.3	8	5.2	34	14.2	9	3.8	43	18.0
No	52	61.2	17	20.0	92	59.7	35	22.7	144	60.3	52	21.8	196	82.0
If yes, type of injury														
Cut	8	50.0	1	6.3	15	55.6	8	29.6	23	53.5	9	20.9	32	74.4
Burn	7	43.8			4	14.8			11	25.6			11	25.6

Out of the total, 36 percent said that they faced health problems in the work place. The major health problems reported were headache (59 percent), fever (50 percent), cough and cold (38 percent), water-borne disease (7 percent), backache (6 percent), and chest pain (3.5 percent). Furthermore, 67 percent attributed their sickness to their high workload. About 41 percent received no treatment, but of those who did, one in every four reported that the treatment costs were borne by their parents. Over half (52 percent) worked even when they were sick (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Health Problems and Treatment

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Ever sick after beginning to work here?														
Yes	15	17.6	8	9.4	40	26.0	22	14.3	55	23.0	30	12.6	85	35.6
No	52	61.2	10	11.8	71	46.1	21	13.6	123	51.5	31	13.0	154	64.4
If yes, type of sickness														
Cough and cold	3	13.0	5	21.7	12	19.4	12	19.4	15	17.6	17	20.0	32	37.6
Fever/Measles	6	26.1	2	8.7	24	38.7	11	17.7	30	35.3	13	15.3	43	50.6
Respiratory problem/														
Chest pain	1	4.3	1	4.3	1	1.6			2	2.4	1	1.2	3	3.5
Headache	10	43.5	3	13.0	23	37.1	14	22.6	33	38.8	17	20.0	50	58.8
Water-borne disease	1	4.3			3	4.8	2	3.2	4	4.7	2	2.4	6	7.1
Backache	1	4.3			3	4.8	1	1.6	4	4.7	1	1.2	5	5.9
Reason for sickness														
Workload	12	52.2	5	21.7	25	40.3	15	24.2	37	43.5	20	23.5	57	67.1
Unhygienic food	4	17.4			9	14.5	3	4.8	13	15.3	3	3.5	16	18.8
Punishment	1	4.3	1	4.3	1	1.6			2	2.4	1	1.2	3	3.5
Cold temperature			2	8.7	4	6.5	5	8.1	4	4.7	7	8.2	11	12.9
Climate change					6	9.7	2	3.2	6	7.1	2	2.4	8	9.4
Treated for sickness?														
Yes	9	39.1	7	30.4	23	37.1	11	17.7	32	37.6	18	21.2	50	58.8
No	6	26.1	1	4.3	17	27.4	11	17.7	23	27.1	12	14.1	35	41.2
Why not treated?														
No money							1	3.6			1	2.9	1	2.9
General sickness	3	42.9			11	39.3	9	32.1	14	40.0	9	25.7	23	65.7
No idea about treatment place	3	42.9	1	14.3	6	21.4	1	3.6	9	25.7	2	5.7	11	31.4
Cost borne by Parents	3	15.8	2	10.5	4	8.9	8	17.8	7	10.9	10	15.6	17	26.6
Employer	8	42.1	6	31.6	25	55.6	8	17.8	33	51.6	14	21.9	47	73.4
Worked while sick?														
Yes	9	39.1	4	17.4	19	30.6	12	19.4	28	32.9	16	18.8	44	51.8
No	6	26.1	4	17.4	21	33.9	10	16.1	27	31.8	14	16.5	41	48.2

3.13 Educational Status

Of the total children, 71 percent were literate and 29 percent were illiterate. Of those literate, 8 percent had completed the secondary education level, 27 percent had completed lower secondary education level, and 65 percent had completed primary level education. Of the illiterate, only 1 percent child workers were attending informal education classes. During the survey, the main reasons for being illiterate were also explored. About 66 percent of the illiterate respondents reported poverty as a reason for their illiteracy and about 34 per cent said that they did not have any interest in studying.

Box 5: Economic Assistance is Needed to Attend School

Small market centres in rural areas are witnessing the opening up of teashops and small restaurants as remittances from migrant laborers continues to increase people's purchasing power. Many of these shops are family businesses, but some hire child laborers, usually teenage locals from poor households who will work for low pay. During discussions, VDC-level stakeholders opined that it is those children who are not attending school or who are overage, who are employed. Since the shops are small and their business limited, pushing employers to send child laborers to school and pay them more, may not be acceptable and instead deprive these children of the opportunity to work. Informants suggested that children who did not attend school for economic reasons should be given financial assistance.

Looking at the current schooling status, only 30 out of the 239 respondents (13 percent) currently attend school. Gender and age cohort differences are minimal (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13: Educational Status

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Literate														
Yes	44	51.8	13	15.3	84	54.5	30	19.5	128	53.6	43	18.0	171	71.55
No	23	27.1	5	5.88	27	17.5	13	8.44	50	20.9	18	7.5	68	28.45
Highest education level reached (by the literate)														
Primary	38	66.7	10	17.5	49	43	14	12.3	87	50.9	24	14.0	111	64.91
Lower-secondary	6	10.5	3	5.26	25	21.9	12	10.5	31	18.1	15	8.8	46	26.9
Secondary					10	8.77	4	3.51	10	5.8	4	2.3	14	8.187
Regularly go to school?														
Yes	9	15.8	4	7.02	12	10.5	5	4.39	21	12.3	9	5.3	30	17.54
No	35	61.4	9	15.8	72	63.2	25	21.9	107	62.6	34	19.9	141	82.46
Current level studied at														
Primary level	6	46.2	1	7.69	1	5.88	1	5.88	7	23.3	2	6.7	9	30
Lower-secondary	3	23.1	3	23.1	6	35.3	3	17.6	9	30.0	6	20.0	15	50
Secondary level					5	29.4	1	5.88	5	16.7	1	3.3	6	20

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Time for homework														
Morning			2	15.4	3	17.6	1	5.88	3	10.0	3	10.0	6	20
Afternoon	1	7.69	1	7.69	1	5.88	2	11.8	2	6.7	3	10.0	5	16.67
Night	8	61.5	3	23.1	9	52.9	2	11.8	17	56.7	5	16.7	22	73.33
No time					2	11.8			2	6.7			2	6.667
Participation in informal education														
Yes							1	2.5			1	1.5	1	1.471
No	23	82.1	5	17.9	27	67.5	12	30	50	73.5	17	25.0	67	98.53
Reason for being illiterate														
Lack of interest	8	28.6	1	3.57	10	25	4	10	18	26.5	5	7.4	23	33.82
Poverty	15	53.6	4	14.3	17	42.5	9	22.5	32	47.1	13	19.1	45	66.18

Employers making promises to admit children in school is common when hiring but eventually the employers often do not do so. In this regard, children were asked whether their employer promised to admit them in school. Of the total respondents, 15 percent reported that their employer did make this promise. Only 17 percent of children out of the literate group were attending school while at the workplace.

Of the total school going children, 73 percent did their homework late at night or after finishing work allocated by the employer. Similarly, 37 percent of the children paid their tuition fee themselves and 50 percent reported that their fee was paid by the employer, whereas 3 percent of the children's fee was paid by NGOs. (Table 3.14).

Table 3.14: Work For Education

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Employer promised to enrol in school?														
Yes	9	10.6	9	10.6	11	7.1	7	4.5	20	8.4	16	6.7	36	15.1
No	58	68.2	9	10.6	100	64.9	36	23.4	158	66.1	45	18.8	203	84.9
Who bears the cost of education?														
Employer	3	23.1	4	30.8	5	29.4	3	17.6	8	26.7	7	23.3	15	50.0
NGO					1	5.9			1	3.3			1	3.3
Self	5	38.5			6	35.3			11	36.7			11	36.7
Parents	1	7.7							1	3.3			1	3.3
Relatives							2	11.8			2	6.7	2	6.7

Box 3: Eager to be Enrolled in School

My home is in Balganga VDC of Saptari district. We have a family of six including our parents. Our economic condition is very poor. I was studying in a children centre's school where I did not have to pay. When I was in my house during the vacation my maternal uncle was also there and said he would take me to Kathmandu to work. We both went to Kathmandu by bus. When we reached the Kathmandu bus park my uncle disappeared. I tried to find him out but could not. When I was wandering here and there I found a police station and I told them what had happened. The Police were helpful in finding my uncle but he refused to keep me in Kathmandu. I made a telephone call to another uncle in Harion whom I knew while I was there. This uncle asked me to come to Harion in his friend's bus and now I am living with him. He has a small teashop where I am helping him by doing some work. All the family members treats me nicely. Uncle has promised to admit me in school in the next session.

3.14 Perceptions of Teashop and Restaurant work

Children were asked to cite all possible reasons as it applied to them, about why they were currently working. About 68 percent of the child respondents said that they were better off in their workplace compared to as being at home. Three-quarters cited good food as a major reason prompting such a preference, while for 41 percent, the opportunity to live in an urban area was important. For about 34 percent, earning money to purchase nice clothes was a lure; while for 8 percent, it was income earning opportunities (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Workplace Better than Home

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Are you better off here than at home?														
Yes	48	56.5	15	17.6	76	49.4	23	14.9	124	51.9	38	15.9	162	67.8
No	19	22.4	3	3.5	35	22.7	20	13.0	54	22.6	23	9.6	77	32.2
If yes, reason from being better off?														
Chance to study	3	4.8	4	6.3	6	6.1	4	4.0	9	5.6	8	4.9	17	10.5
Good food	39	61.9	12	19.0	55	55.6	15	15.2	94	58.0	27	16.7	121	74.7
Nice clothes	20	31.7	5	7.9	23	23.2	7	7.1	43	26.5	12	7.4	55	34.0
Urban residence	21	33.3	4	6.3	33	33.3	9	9.1	54	33.3	13	8.0	67	41.4
Friends	3	4.8			8	8.1	2	2.0	11	6.8	2	1.2	13	8.0
Income	4	6.3	2	3.2	4	4.0	3	3.0	8	4.9	5	3.1	13	8.0

Box 4: Ram Bahadur – I Wish to Start My Own Business

Sixteen-year-old Ram Bahadur does the cooking for a teashop in Nepalgunj. He has learned to cook many dishes, including *pakouda*, *samosa* (fried fritters), and *aluchop* (potato fritters). After he has saved enough, he plans to go back to his village and open his own teashop close to the local school, where he will sell various food items.

3.15 Basic needs

Children residing with the employer were asked about the food and bed provided by teashops and small restaurants. Almost all working children reported that they receive food in the workplace. And two thirds said that food in workplace is better than what they could get at home. It is interesting to note that, some child laborers seemed to miss homemade food, 10 percent children said food at the workplace is worse than at home. Children were also asked if they were penalized in the past week by being denied food; and 6 children said yes, they had missed food.

For 90 percent of working children, the employers provide a sleeping space in the workplace. Generally, children sleep in the restaurant space after business hours are over at night. Whatever meager belongings the children have are tucked in one corner of the shop. Children share the sleeping space with other co-workers who are generally adults. Though 61 percent of the children rated the workplace sleeping arrangement as being better than at home, there was a lack of privacy and sanitation in the teashops as the rooms are often of poor quality (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16: Perceptions of Food and Beds

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Food available at workplace?														
Yes	67	78.8	18	21.2	111	72.1	42	27.3	178	74.5	60	25.1	238	99.6
No							1	0.6			1	0.4	1	0.4
If yes, quality of food?														
Better than at home	43	50.6	14	16.5	75	49.0	25	16.3	118	49.6	39	16.4	157	66.0
Same as at home	19	22.4	4	4.7	27	17.6	15	9.8	46	19.3	19	8.0	65	27.3
Worse than at home	5	5.9			9	5.9	2	1.3	14	5.9	2	0.8	16	6.7
Room to sleep in and bed available at workplace?														
Yes	63	74.1	17	20.0	101	65.6	33	21.4	164	68.6	50	20.9	214	89.5
No	4	4.7	1	1.2	10	6.5	10	6.5	14	5.9	11	4.6	25	10.5
If yes, quality of bed?														
Better than at home	38	47.5	14	17.5	62	46.3	16	11.9	100	46.7	30	14.0	130	60.7
Same as at home	17	21.3	3	3.8	29	21.6	14	10.4	46	21.5	17	7.9	63	29.4
Worse than at home	8	10.0			10	7.5	3	2.2	18	8.4	3	1.4	21	9.8
Deprived of food in the last week?														
Yes	2	2.4	1	1.2	2	1.3	1	0.7	4	1.7	2	0.8	6	2.5
No	65	76.5	17	20.0	109	71.2	41	26.8	174	73.1	58	24.4	232	97.5
If yes, how many meals?														
One meal	2	66.7			1	33.3			3	50.0			3	50.0
Two meal			1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	16.7	2	33.3	3	50.0

3.16 Monthly remuneration

The majority of children working in teashops and small restaurants (84 percent) get their payment as a monthly remuneration (Table 3.17).

For 44 percent of the respondents, earnings between NPR 1,500 and NPR 2,500 per month were reported, while 28 percent reported they earned between NPR 2,500 and NPR 5,000, and 24 percent reported they earned less than NPR 1,500. Only 8 percent earned more than NPR 5,000 per month. Most received their monthly salary in cash but 16 percent did not. Of those who did not receive a salary in cash, 45 percent had been promised that they would be sent to school.

More than half (57 percent) collected their salaries themselves, while 30 percent said that their parents collected their salaries (Table 3.17).

Younger children (Less than 14 years) earned a lower salary than children who were 14 to less than 18 years. Almost 40 percent of those under 14 years of age earn less than NPR 1,500 per month, while only 12 percent those 14 and over earn so little. The need to pay older children more money could shift demand towards younger children. There are no systematic differences in the mode or level of payment by gender. The current monthly minimum wage in Nepal (2011) is Rs.6,200.

Table 3.17: Monthly Income

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Monthly income (NPR)														
Less than 1500	23	33.8	5	7.4	12	9.1	9	6.8	35	17.5	14	7.0	49	24.5
1500 to 2500	31	45.6	4	5.9	45	34.1	8	6.1	76	38.0	12	6.0	88	44.0
2500 to 5000	3	4.4	2	2.9	33	25.0	19	14.4	36	18.0	21	10.5	57	28.5
5000 to 10000					5	3.8	1	0.8	5	2.5	1	0.5	6	3.0
Other income														
Food and clothes	5	27.8			7	26.9	2	7.7	12	27.3	2	4.5	14	31.8
Sent to school	4	22.2	6	33.3	6	23.1	4	15.4	10	22.7	10	22.7	20	45.5
Job provision later on					1	3.8			1	2.3			1	2.3
Don't know	2	11.1	1	5.6	5	19.2	1	3.8	7	15.9	2	4.5	9	20.5
Salary received by														
Self	31	36.5	1	1.2	72	46.8	31	20.1	103	43.1	32	13.4	135	56.5
Parents	25	29.4	13	15.3	28	18.2	6	3.9	53	22.2	19	7.9	72	30.1
Relatives	11	12.9	4	4.7	11	7.1	6	3.9	22	9.2	10	4.2	32	13.4

3.17 Work and Wage Satisfaction

About one-fourth of the children reported being unhappy with their current job and 32 percent thought their salary was inadequate. Further inquiries about their unhappiness with work and wage dissatisfaction elicited the following responses.

More than 82 percent said that the workload should be reduced by half. The expected income of the child workers from the teashop and restaurants was also asked from those who were unhappy. 35 percent and 55 percent respondents said that their salary ought to be increased by 50 percent and 100 percent respectively. This data indeed speaks of excessive workload on one hand and low salary on the other. No significant differences in perceptions of work by either age cohort or gender were found (Table 3.18).

Box 6: Child Laborers should be enrolled in School

Informal discussions with customers in teashops in Kathmandu revealed that child laborers in teashops are taken for granted as a phenomenon. All shops employ children who go unnoticed by the customers. Most customers are of the view that these child workers should be enrolled in school so that when they graduate to adulthood, they can get better job opportunities.

Table 3.18: Perceptions of Work

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Work satisfaction														
Yes	52	61.2	15	17.6	88	57.1	28	18.2	140	58.6	43	18.0	183	76.6
No	15	17.6	3	3.5	23	14.9	15	9.7	38	15.9	18	7.5	56	23.4
If not satisfied, what is needed?														
Not satisfied but no alternative so okay	2	11.1	1	5.6	2	5.3			4	7.1	1	1.8	5	8.9
Reduce present workload by 25%			1	5.6	3	7.9	1	2.6	3	5.4	2	3.6	5	8.9
Reduce present workload by 50%	13	72.2	1	5.6	18	47.4	14	36.8	31	55.4	15	26.8	46	82.1
Wage satisfaction														
Yes	44	51.8	13	15.3	72	46.8	25	16.2	116	48.5	38	15.9	154	64.4
No	21	24.7	3	3.5	36	23.4	17	11.0	57	23.8	20	8.4	77	32.2
Don't know	2	2.4	2	2.4	3	1.9	1	0.6	5	2.1	3	1.3	8	3.3
If not satisfied, what should be done?														
Not satisfied but no alternative so okay	2	7.1	1	3.6	5	8.8			7	8.2	1	1.2	8	9.4
Increase pay by 50 percent	9	32.1	3	10.7	13	22.8	5	8.8	22	25.9	8	9.4	30	35.3
Increase pay by 100 percent	12	42.9	1	3.6	21	36.8	13	22.8	33	38.8	14	16.5	47	55.3

3.18 Penalties at Work

The respondents were asked whether they were penalized during work at teashops and restaurants by the employers. About 26 percent of child respondents reported that they had been punished, 87 percent with a scolding and 18 percent with a beating.

Similarly, the respondents were asked whether they need permission from the employers to quit the job if they get better opportunities from other work places. About 33 percent reported that they would not get permission to quit their job if better job opportunities were available elsewhere. The remaining 67 percent said they could leave and that they would get permission for other better options (Table 3.19).

Most child respondents said that they work from dawn to dusk. Questions were asked to identify free time utilization pattern among the child workers. Of the total, 36 percent watch television, followed by other entertainment (35 percent), playing (25 percent) and just taking rest (11 percent). Nearly 3 percent child workers reported that they have no free time during the whole day (Table 3.19).

Table 3.19: Penalties and Utilization of Free Time

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Punished?														
Yes	14	16.5	4	4.7	33	21.4	11	7.1	47	19.7	15	6.3	62	25.9
No	53	62.4	14	16.5	78	50.6	32	20.8	131	54.8	46	19.2	177	74.1
If yes, type of punishment														
Scolded	12	66.7	4	22.2	29	65.9	9	20.5	41	66.1	13	21.0	54	87.1
Beaten	3	16.7	2	11.1	4	9.1	2	4.5	7	11.3	4	6.5	11	17.7
Payment withheld					1	2.3			1	1.6			1	1.6
Freedom to leave the job?														
Yes	42	49.4	6	7.1	82	53.2	30	19.5	124	51.9	36	15.1	160	66.9
No	25	29.4	12	14.1	29	18.8	13	8.4	54	22.6	25	10.5	79	33.1
If not, why not?														
Complete the duration	7	18.9	4	10.8	8	19.0	5	11.9	15	19.0	9	11.4	24	30.4
Parents have taken a loan	5	13.5	1	2.7	5	11.9	2	4.8	10	12.7	3	3.8	13	16.5
Won't get a better job	2	5.4			7	16.7	4	9.5	9	11.4	4	5.1	13	16.5
Parents won't allow	11	29.7	7	18.9	9	21.4	2	4.8	20	25.3	9	11.4	29	36.7
Utilization of free time														
Watching TV	22	25.9	6	7.1	37	24.0	20	13.0	59	24.7	26	10.9	85	35.6
Playing	23	27.1	9	10.6	22	14.3	5	3.2	45	18.8	14	5.9	59	24.7
Studying	4	4.7	5	5.9	12	7.8	2	1.3	16	6.7	7	2.9	23	9.6
Entertainment	24	28.2			47	30.5	13	8.4	71	29.7	13	5.4	84	35.1
Sleeping	1	1.2	2	2.4	4	2.6	2	1.3	5	2.1	4	1.7	9	3.8
Conversing with friends	1	1.2			1	0.6	1	0.6	2	0.8	1	0.4	3	1.3
Washing clothes			1	1.2	1	0.6			1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8
Resting	8	9.4	2	2.4	10	6.5	5	3.2	18	7.5	7	2.9	25	10.5
No free time	3	3.5			4	2.6			7	2.9			7	2.9

3.19 Freedom for Home Visits

Child workers in teashops and small restaurants reported varied freedom to go home. More children between 14 to 17 reported one home visit if they have worked more than six months as compared to children less than 14 who are working in teashops and restaurants. About 43 percent of the children who have worked more than six months said that they had been home only once. However, 10 percent reported that they never go home. Only 6 percent said that they had been home more than four times. Children who work in nearby villages visited home more frequently than others (Table 3.20).

Table 3.20: Home Visits

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Freedom to visit home?														
Yes	54	63.5	17	20.0	101	65.6	42	27.3	155	64.9	59	24.7	214	89.5
No	13	15.3	1	1.2	10	6.5	1	0.6	23	9.6	2	0.8	25	10.5
Number of visits by those who've worked more than 6 months														
One	8	23.5	4	11.8	24	28.2	15	17.6	32	26.9	19	16.0	51	42.9
Two	12	35.3	1	2.9	14	16.5	5	5.9	26	21.8	6	5.0	32	26.9
Three	5	14.7	1	2.9	11	12.9	1	1.2	16	13.4	2	1.7	18	15.1
Four			1	2.9	9	10.6	1	1.2	9	7.6	2	1.7	11	9.2
Five	1	2.9			4	4.7			5	4.2			5	4.2
Six	1	2.9			1	1.2			2	1.7			2	1.7

3.20 Problem Sharing

When they face any problems in the workplace, about 56 percent of the child respondents reported that they share these with employers (42 percent); parents (41 percent); relatives (12 percent), friends (4.5 percent); and NGOs 1 percent) (Table 3.21).

Table 3.21: Problem Sharing

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Do you share your problems with anyone?														
Yes	33	38.8	14	16.5	63	40.9	24	15.6	96	40.2	38	15.9	134	56.1
No	34	40.0	4	4.7	48	31.2	19	12.3	82	34.3	23	9.6	105	43.9
If yes, with whom?														
Parents	13	27.7	7	14.9	26	29.9	9	10.3	39	29.1	16	11.9	55	41.0
Employers	13	27.7	7	14.9	28	32.2	8	9.2	41	30.6	15	11.2	56	41.8
NGO							1	1.1			1	0.7	1	0.7
Relatives	6	12.8			6	6.9	4	4.6	12	9.0	4	3.0	16	11.9
Friends	1	2.1			3	3.4	2	2.3	4	3.0	2	1.5	6	4.5

3.21 Perception of Work

During the assessment, each child worker was asked whether he or she would encourage or discourage another child to work in a teashop or small restaurant. Of the total children, 41 percent reported that they will advise others to join teashops and small restaurants. Among the different reasons why they believed other children should join this work, nearly 77 percent said that food opportunities were better and 32 percent said it is due to nice environment. Similarly, 48 percent of the children said that they would not suggest other children to join this sector due to the high workload. Feelings of isolation (39 percent) was the major second reason given and low payment (36 percent) was the third reason for not suggesting others to join teashop and small restaurant work. This suggests that in some cases immobility and confinement of the teashop and small restaurant workers is a serious issue.

By gender, 5 female child laborers reported the risk of sexual abuse as the reason for not suggesting others to join teashop for work. Similarly bad treatment by employers was reported by 33 percent of female child laborers as a reason not to suggest others to join teashops (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22: Advice about Working in a Teashop or Restaurant

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Would you advise a child like yourself to work in a teashop or restaurant?														
Yes	31	36.5	8	9.4	50	32.5	10	6.5	81	33.9	18	7.5	99	41.4
No	36	42.4	10	11.8	61	39.6	33	21.4	97	40.6	43	18.0	140	58.6
If yes, tick two reasons														
Nicer environment than village	5	12.8	1	2.6	24	40.0	2	3.3	29	29.3	3	3.0	32	32.3
Good food	23	59.0	8	20.5	36	60.0	9	15.0	59	59.6	17	17.2	76	76.8
Nice clothes	11	28.2	3	7.7	13	21.7	4	6.7	24	24.2	7	7.1	31	31.3
Access to school	4	10.3	1	2.6	3	5.0	2	3.3	7	7.1	3	3.0	10	10.1
Friends available					1	1.7	1	1.7	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	2.0
Better income-generating options	5	12.8	1	2.6	5	8.3	2	3.3	10	10.1	3	3.0	13	13.1
Skill development					1	1.7			1	1.0			1	1.0
If no, tick two reasons.														
Feel isolated	15	31.9	6	12.8	23	24.0	12	12.5	38	26.6	18	12.6	56	39.2
Bad treatment	2	4.3	1	2.1	5	5.2	13	13.5	7	4.9	14	9.8	21	14.7
Bad food	4	8.5			6	6.3			10	7.0			10	7.0
Heavy workload	19	40.4	5	10.6	34	35.4	10	10.4	53	37.1	15	10.5	68	47.6
Low payment	10	21.3	4	8.5	28	29.2	9	9.4	38	26.6	13	9.1	51	35.7
Risk of sexual abuse							5	5.2			5	3.5	5	3.5
Discontinuation of education	7	14.9	2	4.3	11	11.5	5	5.2	18	12.6	7	4.9	25	17.5

3.22 Addictions

Each child respondent was asked whether he or she has used any addictive substances. Of the total children, 87 percent reported not using any addictive substances. 8 percent reported had used at least one and 4 percent, had used two addictive substances. Of these 87 percent, about 11 percent were addicted to smoking, and 6 percent to alcohol. There was no incidence of narcotic drug use (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23: Addictive Personal Habits

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Smoking														
Yes	3	3.5	1	1.2	22	14.3			25	10.5	1	0.4	26	10.9
No	64	75.3	17	20.0	89	57.8	43	27.9	153	64.0	60	25.1	213	89.1
Alcohol using														
Yes	3	3.5			12	7.8			15	6.3			15	6.3
No	64	75.3	18	21.2	99	64.3	43	27.9	163	68.2	61	25.5	224	93.7
Drug abuse														
No	67	78.8	18	21.2	111	72.1	43	27.9	178	74.5	61	25.5	239	100.0

Box 7: Effective Efforts to Stop Child Labor

In Ilam Bazar, teashops and restaurants do not use child laborers. This is in response to regulations made by municipality and civil society organization, banning child labor use. About a dozen child laborers were rescued from the teashops, and were handed over to the respective parents along with financial help of five thousand rupees for their rehabilitation with the family. Shops defying the regulations are fined five thousand rupees and this fine is given to rescued child labourer's family. Local level initiatives against child labor work, and discussions with stakeholders in Ilam gave evidence of the effectiveness of this.

3.23 Participation

The proportion of children who had previously been interviewed or have otherwise participated in research was minimal. Just 9 percent had been consulted by NGOs for their research work. Similarly, only 2 percent had participated in children-related programs organized by NGOs. Teashop and restaurant owners were asked about past research and program participation. They reported that research into issues related to child labor in their sector is conducted every year but children are rarely or less involved. Child related programs were not found having reached any of the surveyed teashops and restaurants (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24: Participation

Description	Less than 14				14 to 17				All				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Participation in a similar survey?														
Yes			2	2.4	16	10.4	3	1.9	16	6.7	5	2.1	21	8.8
No	67	78.8	16	18.8	95	61.7	40	26.0	162	67.8	56	23.4	218	91.2
Participation in child-centred program?														
Yes					3	1.9	1	0.6	3	1.3	1	0.4	4	1.7
No	67	78.8	18	21.2	108	70.1	42	27.3	175	73.2	60	25.1	235	98.3

3.24 Estimation of Total Number of Child Laborers in Teashops and Restaurants

On the basis of the incidence of child laborers in the surveyed teashops and restaurants, an estimate of the total number of children working in this sector in Nepal was made.

The total number of households in urban and rural areas in Nepal in 2011 was estimated assuming a growth rate of 2.45 percent from 2001 to 2011. Then, the number of teashops and restaurants was estimated using the incidence rate of teashops and restaurants per hundred households found in the survey.

It is estimated that there are 600,000 teashops and restaurants in Nepal, 444,000 (74 percent) of which operate in rural and semi-urban and market centres. In urban areas, there are an estimated 160,000 teashops and restaurants

In every 100 urban teashops and restaurants there are 28 child laborers employed. The incidence of child labor is 20 for every 100 semi-urban and rural teashops and restaurants.

Altogether it is estimated that 141,061 children work in tea-shops and restaurants, 33 percent of whom work in urban areas (Table 3.25).

Table 3.25: Estimation of Child Labor in Teashops and Restaurants in Nepal

Sector	Total Teashops and Restaurants	Incidence Parameter (percent of teashops and restaurants employing children)	Estimated no. of child labor in Teashop and Restaurant
Rural	461,962	20.4	94,278
Urban	164,475	28.4	46,783
Total			141,061

As per population census 2011, the total number of households in urban and rural Nepal are 1.12 million and 4.53 millions. The census does not provide data for semi-urban areas, for the estimation purpose, it is assumed that semi-urban households are equal in number to urban households. If rural and semi-urban areas are separated this would result in a lower estimate for children working in teashops and restaurants. Based on this child labor estimation is given in Table 3.26.

Table 3.26: Estimation of Child Labor in Teashops and Restaurants in Nepal (According to 2011 census)

Area	Total Households	Total Teashops	Incidence % of shops with CL	Estimated number of CL
Rural	3415028	140016	4.1	5741
Semi Urban	1117478	159799	14.3	22851
Urban	1117478	232435	20.8	48347
Total	5649984	532251		76939

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Background

Child laborers working in different sectors in Nepal have attracted policy and program attention for more than two decades. The rapid assessment presented in this report was undertaken to reveal the current situation of child laborers in teashops and restaurants. Clusters of households from 10 districts comprising rural, semi-urban and urban areas were selected, and all the teashops and restaurants in those clusters were enumerated to assess the incidence of child laborers in the sector. The child laborers thus identified in teashops and restaurants were then interviewed using a structured questionnaire. A total of 959 teashops and restaurants were visited and 239 child laborers interviewed.

4.2 Summary of Findings

Simple averages of the main indicators were computed to analyse the problem. The main findings are summarised below.

1. Based on the incidence and conditions under which children are working among the surveyed teashops and restaurants in 10 districts, the number of child laborers in this sector in Nepal is estimated at 76,393. In the urban areas there are 48,347 child laborers at work, and in rural and semi urban are 5741 and 22,851 child laborers respectively.
2. About 36 percent child laborers (50,781 children) are children less than 14 years of age. The remaining 64 percent are 14 to 18 years of age, who while of legal working age, work under such conditions as to be considered child laborers.
3. Boys outnumber girls among the teashop and restaurant child laborers. Male child laborers account for 74.5 percent of total children in this sector.
4. Child laborers mainly come from rural areas and are mainly *Janajatis* (48.5%), Brahmin/Chhetri (21.3%), Dalit (9.2%) and Terai castes (19.7%).
5. Almost 29 percent of child laborers in this sector are illiterate. Of those who are literate, only 17.5 percent currently go to school.
6. More than 80 percent of child laborers receive regular salary but few receive the country's minimum wage with those receiving salary, 44 percent receive Rs 1500 to Rs 2500 per month.

Based on the survey findings, an attempt is made here to gauge the incidence of the worst form among child labor. Using five criteria, bondedness, working without pay, excessive hours of work, very young age, and risk, the incidence of child laborers in teashop and restaurant was assessed. Summary of findings are presented below.

- a. **Bonded:** When an incidence of borrowing / taking a loan from the employers by the family of a child laborer is used as a proxy indicator it was found that 11 out of 239 child labor's parents had taken a loan from the employer of the child respondent. This gives incidence of bondage at 4.6 percent. However, if an advance taken from the employer is considered as element of bondage, 19.7 percent child laborers are bonded.
- b. **Work without pay:** About 80 percent children working in tea-shops and restaurants reported that they get a monthly salary. The rest reported they get benefits such as opportunity for schooling, food, clothes and loans. However, wages are often nominal and do not meet the government's minimum pay requirements.
- c. **Excessive hours of work:** The survey findings show that more than 80 percent of the children work for more than 12 hours a day.
- d. **Work at Very Young Age:** The existing laws and regulations prohibit employment of children below the age of 14 years. However, survey results demonstrate that 36 percent of children who work in tea-shops and restaurants are below 14 years of age.
- e. **Risky work:** Children were asked about work hazards and risks while at work. About 18 percent of the child respondents reported that they been injured while at work. Most reported having had cuts and bruises (74 percent) or burns (26 percent). About 36 percent reported that they faced health problems at work. Of these, 52 percent (or 45) reported that they had to work even when they are sick. More than 37 percent had been punished.

4.3 Recommendations

Use of child laborers in teashops and small restaurants is highly visible, and will probably increase along with increasing urbanization and evolving market centers. Long hours of work, low pay and lack of school opportunities make this form of child labor a worst form of child labor. Given the socio-economic realities faced by the child labor supplying households, regulating employment relationship so as to change the 'worst form' to an 'acceptable form' is a solution in the short run. This needs to be coupled with the improved economic conditions of vulnerable households and all children having opportunity for an education, Only then can the elimination of child laborers in teashops and restaurants be planned and implemented.

Based on the Rapid Assessment findings, the following recommendations are made for eliminating child labor in the teashops and restaurants.

At the Macro Level

1. Improvement in the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable households is key to reducing the need of households to send children for work. Poverty alleviation accompanied by the availability of educational opportunities in origin communities

will reduce the supply of child labor from vulnerable households. In addition to the general poverty problem, the supply of children from rural households is also triggered by life cycle events in the families. Village Development Committee level arrangements to protect children from such families through a decentralized social protection system can reduce the need for families to use child labor as a coping strategy.

2. The socio-economic conditions of vulnerable households must be improved in order to reduce the need to send children to work. Poor, marginalized families face two problems. First, poverty forces parents to seek employment for their children in order to ease economic problems. Second, the lack of educational infrastructure encourages parents to seek work for their children in urban areas, where educational opportunities are much better than they are in the rural villages of origin. Alleviating poverty and increasing the availability of educational opportunities in the villages of origin will reduce the supply of children.
3. Humanizing child labor relations through legal arrangements is needed to eliminate the worst form in child labor. For this purpose, children below 10 years of age should be completely banned. For older children of legal working age, work conditions such as workload, pay, educational access, and opportunities to socialize need to be regulated. The current Act governing child labor needs reformulation and refinement. It should make local bodies—Municipalities and Village Development Committees responsible to identify, monitor, and rehabilitate children at work. NGOs should be encouraged to work in tandem with the VDCs and municipalities. Such bodies should be supported with adequate resources and skills to act on and oversee the problem of child labor at a decentralized level.
4. The demand side of child labor in the teashops and restaurants is likely to remain vibrant so long as hiring children remains cheap and the increasing urbanization and emerging market centers will see increasing numbers of teashops and eateries, leading to higher demand for children for work. On demand side management, employers should be made to pay salaries, send younger children (within the free and compulsory education age group) to school, and more importantly, should be prevented from making children work excessive hours. Monitoring of this should be entrusted to the local bodies such as municipalities and VDCs. The Trade Unions too need to extend their range of protection beyond adults to also include children, particularly those above 14 years and of legal working age.
5. Ministry of Labor and Employment/MoL&E (formerly Ministry of Labor and Transport Management/MOLTM) needs to take a leading role in monitoring and overseeing child labor issues. In particular, it should see that the legal provisions are met, and new legal instruments are created to address the dynamics in the child labor front. Similarly, the Ministry of Women, Child and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) should be active in devising and monitoring the interventions to ease the plights and solve child labor problems. MoWCSW should assist DCWB in the districts by enhancing resources and capacity so that child labor problem is tackled at decentralized level. Coordination among civil society organizations and local bodies such as VDCs and Municipality can best be worked out by the DCWB at the local level.

At the Micro Level

1. Local governments (VDC, municipalities) and civil society organizations should be encouraged to declare their areas 'child labor free zones'. Initiatives towards this purpose should be supported with technical and financial from the government, NGOs and INGOs working on children issues. In fact, innovation can be made to address the child labor problem if NGOs and INGOs adopt specific urban and rural areas and work together with local agencies to solve the child labor problem.
2. To encourage local schools to enrol child laborers, the incentive system should be made more effective for working children. Schools should be provided extra support per child laborer enrolled. This will encourage schools to look for child laborers not currently enrolled and motivate the employers to send children to school. For children who cannot be enrolled in schools, more special educational programs are needed.
3. Similarly, in source communities, schools should be encouraged to reduce dropouts due to economic reasons, by providing educational support to such children. Local bodies should allocate an annual budget targeting the dropouts from schools, and schools should be support with that fund.
4. Public awareness campaigns against exploitative practices among child laborers are needed. Local level CBOs such as mother's clubs and different users groups, employers' and workers organizations can be the vehicles for awareness campaigns.
5. Social pressure needs to be geared towards substituting adult labor for child labor. This can be done also by exerting 'pressure' from the buyers of the services, by boycotting teashops using child labor or teashops who are not sending child laborers to school. Consumer awareness is needed for this purpose. Mechanisms to label teashops and restaurants 'child labor free' should be devised, so that buyers can mount social pressure on teashops and restaurant owners to address child labor.

Research

1. Municipality level detailed studies of child labor including teashop child laborers should be conducted regularly. In the case of teashops, as these units are registered in the municipality, stringent requirements can be enforced to report on the child labor situation periodically. This will provide a basis for interventions and monitoring at the local level.
2. Government sponsored large scale surveys such as the Population Census, Labor Force Survey and National Living Standard Survey should be made to include child labor issues. The national level findings will provide foundations for policy level initiatives to combat child labor problems.
3. Keeping in view the magnitude and dynamics of the child labor problem in Nepal, an initiative to establish a 'child labor research center' is suggested. This center, which can be located in the MoL&E or MoWCSW, can be entrusted to carry out child labor related research, make policy and program suggestions, respond to the information need for interventions and activism.

Media

1. The problem of child labor use is spread all over Nepal, in market centers and in urban areas. Media, especially visual media, should be encouraged and supported to take up and air the issue of child labor. Such initiatives should bring out good and bad practices, create awareness against child labor, and sensitize policy makers on child labor issues.
2. Journalists can play an important role in support of the campaign against child labor. Training journalists for this purpose is recommended. Also instituting an annual award to best reporter on child labor issue can work as an incentive for increased coverage on child labor problems in the media.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Districts Classified by Child Labor population [2001]

More than 10,000

	District	
1	KATHMANDU	19461
2	MORANG	15136
3	KAILALI	12711
4	DHANUSHA	12286
5	SIRAHA	11922
6	JHAPA	11533
7	SUNSARI	10839
8	SARLAHI	10707

5000 to 10,000

	District	
1	SAPTARI	9493
2	MAHOTTARI	9493
3	RAUTAHAAT	9435
4	RUPENDEHI	7916
5	NAWALPARASI	7407
6	KASKI	6971
7	CHITWAN	6855
8	UDAYAPUR	6813
9	BARA	6431
10	KANCHANPUR	6106
11	BANKE	6057
12	DANGDEOKHURI	5785
13	TANAHU	5762
14	BARDIYA	5633
15	SYANGJA	5402
16	MAKWANPUR	5048

2000 to 5000

	District	
1	KAVREPALANCHOK	4716
2	PARSA	4690
3	LALITPUR	4621
4	GULMI	4557
5	ILLAM	4486
6	BAGLUNG	4369
7	KHOTANG	4325
8	KAPILVASTU	4269
9	GORKHA	4063
10	SINDHUPALCHOK	3944
11	SINDHULI	3903
12	NUWAKOT	3850
13	ACHHAM	3830
14	PALPA	3767
15	SURKHET	3725
16	RAMECHAP	3521
17	PYUTHAN	3366
18	DHADING	3350
19	DOTI	3327
20	LAMJUNG	3292
21	BHAKTAPUR	3003
22	DAILEKH	2985
23	ROLPA	2967
24	DOLAKHA	2867
25	PARBAT	2863
26	ARGHAKHANCHI	2776
27	BAJHANG	2766
28	DHANKUTA	2694
29	BHOJPUR	2679
30	PANCHTHAR	2647
31	BAITADI	2647
32	OKALDHUNGA	2554
33	MYAGDI	2130
34	RUKUM	2116
35	SOLUKHUMBU	1861
36	TAPLEJUNG	1764
37	JAJARKOT	1701
38	DADEL DHURA	1644
39	SANKHUWASABHA	1541
40	TERHATHUM	1498
41	BAJURA	1178
42	SALYAN	1027

Less than 2000

	District	
1	SOLUKHUMBU	1861
2	TAPLEJUNG	1764
3	JAJARKOT	1701
4	DADEL DHURA	1644
5	SANKHUWASABHA	1541
6	TERHATHUM	1498
7	BAJURA	1178
8	SALYAN	1027
9	JUMLA	999
10	DARCHULA	896
11	RASUWA	539
12	MUSTANG	471
13	HUMLA	456
14	DOLPA	421
15	KALIKOT	309
16	MUGU	299
17	MANANG	139

Annex II: Questionnaires

Survey of child laborers in teashops and restaurants in Nepal

SN	Question	Code
1	District	
2	Municipality/VDC	
3	Ward no.	
4	Name of child laborer	
5	Caste	
6	Age	
7	Sex	

I Description of family

QN	Question	Response category and code
101	Place of origin (home address)	District
102	Does your family have its own house?	Yes 1 No 2
103	Did your family migrate here within the last 10 years?	Yes 1 No 2
104	Was your birth registered in your place of origin	Yes 1 No 2
105	How many members does your family have?	Number
106	Are your parents alive and do they live with you?	Father dead 1 Father alive 2 Mother dead 3 Mother alive 4 Father deserted 5 Mother deserted 6
107	Which child are you (in order of birth)?	First 1 Second 2 Third 3 Fourth 4 Fifth 5 Others (specify) 6
108	Does your family have farm land?	Yes 1 No 2
109	If yes, how much?	<i>Bigha/Ropani</i> <i>Katha/Aana</i>
110	What is the primary source of income of your family?	Farming 1 Service 2 Trade 3 Wage 4 Other (specify) 5

111	What is the second main source of income of your family?	Farming Service Trade Wage Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5
112	Are your parents in debt?	Yes No Do not know	1 2 3
113	If yes, did they take a loan from your employer?	Yes No Do not know	1 2 3
114	Did your parents taken an advance from your employer?	Yes No Do not know	1 2 3
115	If yes, how much?	Amount.....Dont know ()	
116	Are you married?	Yes No	1 2
117	If yes, are you living together with your spouse?	Yes No	1 2
118	Did you start work due to any special event in the family?	Yes No	1 2
119	If yes, what was it?	Marriage Death Long-term sickness Parents' separation Parents' remarriage Parents' feuding Civil conflict Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

II. Type of work and work environment

201	What is the main type of work you do?	Cooking Dishwashing Waiting tables Marketing Cutting Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5
202	What other type of work do you do?	Kitchen work Dishwashing Waiting tables Clothes washing House cleaning Marketing Cutting Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
203	How long have you worked here?	Years.....Months.....	
204	Do you work in other places in addition?	Yes No	1 2
205	Do your parents know where you are?	Yes No	1 2

206	What did you do before working here?	Attended school	1
		Own farm/household work	2
		Teashop	3
		Brick kiln	4
		Transport	5
		Wage work	6
		Domestic work	7
		Other (state)	
207	How and why did you come here for work?	Friend's advice	1
		Own idea	2
		Parents' advice	3
		Domestic conflict	4
		Step-mother/father	5
		Civil conflict	6
		Others (state)	7
208	With whom did you come to this job?	Parents	1
		Relatives	2
		Friends	3
		Own	4
		Broker	5
		Others (state)	6
209	At what age (in years) did you start working in a teashop/restaurant?	5 to 7	1
		18 to 9	2
		10 to 11	3
		12 to 14	4
		15 and above	5
210	Is this the first time you have worked in a teashop/restaurant?	Yes	1
		No	2
211	If not, which place is it?	Second	1
		Third	2
		Fourth	3
		Fifth or above	4
212	Did you work in a different occupation before starting to work in a teashop/restaurant?	Yes	1
		No	2
213	Why did you change your place of work in order to work in a teashop/restaurant?	Low remuneration	1
		Punishment/harassment	2
		Not allowed to go to school	3
		Insufficient food	4
		Fired	5
		Other (specify)	
214	What would you be doing now if you were not working here?	Studying	1
		Working at home	2
		Working for wages elsewhere	3
		Other	
215	Where do you live now?	Employer's house	1
		Own house	2
		Rented room	3
		With friends	4
		Others	
216	With whom do you live now?	Parents	1
		Relatives	2
		Friends	3
		Alone	4
		Other	
217	Does any member of your family under the age of 18 work in a teashop/restaurant?	Yes	1
		No	2
218	If yes, how many?	Number	
219	Do you know any other child under the age of 18 from your village who works in a teashop/restaurant?	Yes	1
		No	2
220	If yes, how many?	

III Type of work

301	Time you start in morning	Time	
302	Time you finish in the evening	Time	
303	Have you been injured while working in the last six months?	Yes	1
		No	2
304	If yes, what sort of injury was it?	Cut	1
		Burn	2
		Fracture	3
		Others (specify)	4
305	Is food provided to you?	Yes	1
		No	2
306	If yes, what is the quality of your food?	Better than at home	1
		As at home	2
		Not as good as at home	3
		Other (specify)	4
307	Is a bed is provided for you to sleep in?	Yes	1
		No	2
308	If yes, what is the quality of your bed?	Better than at home	1
		As at home	2
		Not as good as at home	3
		Other (specify)	4
309	Do you remember any incidence of not getting food last week?	Yes	1
		No	2
310	If yes, how many times?		
311	Did you buy any of these things during last three months?	Clothes	1
		Sandals/shoes	2
		Soap	3
		Toothbrush/toothpaste	4
		Food	5
		Others (specify)	6
312	How much salary and others benefits have you been promised?	Per month (NPR)	
		Per year (NPR)	
		Only food and clothing	1
		Food, clothing, and schooling	2
		Job provision later on	3
		Do not know	4
313	Who collects your salary?	Self	1
		Parents	2
		Others (specify)	3
314	Are you satisfied with your workload?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Do not know	3
315	What type of workload would make you happy?	Okay as is	1
		$\frac{3}{4}$ of present load	2
		$\frac{1}{2}$ of present load	3
		Do not want to continue work	4
316	Are you satisfied with your pay?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Do not know	3
317	What type of pay will make you happy?	Okay	1
		50 percent increment	2
		100 percent increment	3

IV. Education, health and other personal matters

QN	Question	Response category and code
401	Are you literate?	Yes 1 No 2
402	Up to which grade have you studied?	Grade
403	Do you go to school at present?	Yes 1 No 2
404	If yes, which grade are you studying in?	Class
405	Who bears the cost of your schooling?	Employer 1 NGO 2 School 3 Others 4
406	When do you do your homework?	Morning 1 Daytime 2 Night 3 No time for home work 4
407	Have you participated or are you participating in any informal education classes or training ?	Yes 1 No 2
408	Why are you illiterate?
409	Did your employer promise you to enrol you in school?	Yes 1 No 2
410	Have you dropped out of school?	Yes 1 No 2
411	If yes, why did you drop out?	Employer did not pay fee 1 Too much work at home 2 Discrimination at school 3 Others (specify) 4
412	Are you better off here than at home?	Yes 1 No 2
413	If yes, what are the reasons?	Education 1 Food 2 Clothing 3 Urban setting 4 Companionship 5 Others (specify) 6
414	Have you ever fallen sick here?	Yes 1 No 2
415	If yes, what type of sickness did you suffer?	Cough and cold 1 Fever/Measles 2 Chest pain/respiratory problem 3 Headache 4 Water-borne disease 5 Back pain 6 Others (specify) 7
416	What was the reason you got sick?	Work load 1 Stale food 2 Punishment 3 Fell down 4 Others
417	Did you seek treatment?	Yes 1 No 2
418	If no, why not?	No money 1 Common sickness 2 Did not know where to go 3 Others
419	Who pays for your medical expenses?	Self 1 Employer 2 Others (specify) 3
420	Do you have to work when you are sick?	

V. Other

QN	Question	Response category and code
501	Have you ever been punished?	Yes 1 No 2
502	If yes, what type of punishment was it?	1 2
503	Can you quit your job when you want to?	Yes 1 No 2
504	If not, why?	Must complete the year 1 Parents/relatives are in debt 2 Can't get a better job 3 Parents won't allow 4 Others (specify) 5
505	How do you spend your leisure time?	Watch TV 1 Play 2 Study 3 Go for walk 4 Other (specify)
506	Are you allowed to visit home from time to time?	Yes 1 No 2
507	How many times have you visited your home in the last six months?	Times
508	If visits are not allowed, how many years has it been since you last visited home?	Year
509	Do you inform anyone if you have a problem?	Yes 1 No 2
510	If yes, whom (or where) you have informed?	Parents 1 Employer 2 NGO 3 School teacher 4 Relatives 5 Friends 6 Help line 7 Other
511	Would you encourage somebody like yourself to work in a teashop/restaurant?	Yes 1 No 2
512	If yes, mark two reasons with a “.	Better than in village 1 Good food 2 Good clothing 3 Schooling 4 Others (specify) 5
513	If no, mark two reasons with a “.	Feel isolated 1 Bad treatment 2 Bad food 3 Work load high 4 Risk of sexual abuse 5 Other (specify) 6
514	Do you smoke or chew tobacco?	Yes 1 No 2
515	If yes, when did you start?	Months
516	Do you drink alcohol?	Yes 1 No 2
517	If yes, when did you start?	Months
518	Do you take any intoxicating drug?	Yes 1 No 2

519	If yes, when did you start taking it?	Months	
520	Were you consulted by any organization for research like this in the past?	Yes	1
		No	2
521	Have you participated in the programs of any organisations?	Yes	1
		No	2

Please describe your all activities from early in the morning when you wake up to late at night when you go to bed.

You are working in a new place; do you feel any that there are any sorts of risks in working here?

Enumerator's name:

Date of interview:

Questionnaire for teashops and restaurants

(a) District: (b) VDC/Municipality:

(c) Ward No: (d) Area name:

(e) Type of Place: 1. Urban 2. Semi-urban (3) Rural

1. Name of proprietor:
2. Caste:
3. How much money (in NPR) have you invested in your shop?
4. How much (in NPR) do you sell on average each day?
5. Have you registered your shop in your VDC/municipality?
 1. Yes 2. No 3. Not required
6. If it is registered, how much do you have to pay (in NPR) per year?
7. How many people in your family work in your teashop/restaurant?

No of family members:
8. Do you have any other helping hands?
 1. Yes 2. No
9. If yes, how many?

Description **Male** **Female**

Less than 18 years

More than 18 years

Interviewer's name:

Date of interview:

Annex III: The districts of origin of child laborers in teashops and restaurants

District	Kathmandu	Banke	Kailali	Makwanpur	Myagdi	Kaski	Saptari	Sarlahi	Ilam	Sunsari	Total
Saptari	1										1
Makwanpur	4			36		2		1			43
Kavre	9			1							10
Rolpa	1					2					3
Chitawan	2			2							4
Sindhupalchok	6										6
Palpa	1			3							4
Sunsari	1										1
Bhojpur	1										1
Taplejung	1										1
Nuwakot	3										3
Dhading	4				1	1					6
Bhaktapur	1										1
Rupandehi	2		1								3
Tanahu	1					1					2
Khotang	1										1
Nawalparasi	2					1					3
Gulmi	1										1
Dhanusha	3										3
Ramechhap	3	1									4
Sindhuli	4			1		1		1			7
Dolakha	1	1									2
Siraha	1						1				2
Saptari	1						4				5
Sayngja	1		1								2
Mahottari	1										1
Sarlahi	1			4		1	2	6			14
Kailali	1	2	17								20
Dailekh		2									2
Bardia		1									1
Banke		19									19
Surkhet		3									3
Dang		4				1					5
Baglung		2									2
Kanchapur			2								2
Baitadi			1								1
Doti			1								1
Udaypur				1							1
Parbat					1						1
Myagdi					7						7
Kaski					1	2					3
Rukum						1					1
Khotang						1					1
Rautahat						1					1
Ilam									7		7
Jhapa									3		3
Morang										1	1
Bihar	6							3	2	1	12
Uttar Pradesh		6									6
No Response	2		1					1	1		5
Total	67	41	24	48	10	15	7	12	13	2	239



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