

Impacts of Child Labour Working at Hotels & Workshop Sectors in Pakistan

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Abstract

Child labour is a cheap and easily accessible phenomena and it can be easily available in developing countries like Pakistan and many others. Children are innocent and unaware about various laws and rights as compared to that of adults' laborers. Owing to their childhood, they are exploited to use in the market. Moreover their passive nature makes them more vulnerable and dedicated to their work. That is why they are employed at cheap rate without any terms and conditions and due to their innocence, they have are exploited in different ways. Majority of the parents are aware how education of their children is important for their children. They also know about the various types of harms their children got due to labor however, many parent are not aware about all this. Furthermore, child labor laws are important in this regard to play role if the parents are agree to be sincere and ready for the education, welfare and betterment of their children. This research was conducted in district Mandi Bahauddin of Punjab province, Pakistan. Hotels and workshop areas were selected for the selection of sample by using convenient sampling technique. The sample of 90 respondents was taken through convenient sampling. The study explained that the main determinants of child labor were unemployment, poverty, large family size and death of parents. Child labor should be stopped because it is harmful for society. It creates many other social evils for people and society. Both NGOs and Government should play their vital role for its eradication.

INTRODUCTION

The childhood is a stage which is needed care and protection. The UN Convention on the Rights of the child declares that every child has the basic right to life and that the government will make ensure the survival and development of the child. There are many factors which are responsible for child labour such as poverty, unemployment, family traditions, illiteracy, high inflation etc. Poverty is the greatest cause of child labour. There are many forms of child labour. Children are engaged in agriculture, domestic services, in factories, hotels, tea stalls, mining, in construction and beggary etc. Different laws have been passed to stop child labour in Pakistan but these laws are universally not implemented. Child labor means the employment of children at a small age which harms and exploits them. It is a kind of labor in which children are harmed physically, mentally and morally when they are forced to work. Child labor is a wide spread issue throughout the world especially in developing countries such as Pakistan. It is increasing and spreading day by day creating very serious threat for the society.

International Labour Organization has defined child labour as "Child Labour includes children who are prematurely leading adult lives, working long hours for low wages under the conditions which are harmful to both their health and to their physical and mental development. Sometimes this labor separated them from their families, they are often deprived of important education and training opportunities that could open up for them a better future (Francis, 1983). Child labor is a multidimensional problem which involves various causes behind it in a number of ways. Some of the major factors which are responsible and paving the way for child labour are parents illiteracy, low levels of family income or poverty, ignorance, over population, large family size, traditional occupation, weak enforcement of laws, unemployment, low levels of income, migration, lack of demand for universal compulsory primary education and many other factors (Ventateshwar, 2004).

Child labour is considered as a crime against the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The labour puts hindrance in the way of the education and normal development of the children which can be harmful to their health and their morals. The impacts of labour on children are not the same as on the adults because there are major psychological, mental, physical and social differences between these two groups. Children are seriously harmed by the work which is not harmful to adults. Dangerous work during development and growth in the childhood can have deep and negative effects on the children for the rest of their whole lives and it may destroy their mental and physical growth (Boyden et al., 1998).

In the ILO report, Facts on Child Labour (2004) it is argued that the effects of hazardous working conditions on children health and development is caused by physically exhausting work like lifting the heavy loads which is harmful for human body and the children are found more vulnerable to chemical hazards and radiation as compared to adults. They have less resistance power and less immunity against diseases and they are also weaker physically as compared to their adult fellows. They often suffer serious psychologically harms by living and working in an environment in which they are degraded and tyrannized and oppressed (ILO, 2004).

The ILO in its report in 1993 claimed that almost eighteen % children all over the world does labor in various sectors. Almost seven percent does in Latin America and this number is 18% in Asia while Africa is

largest number (25%) in this regard (Daily Dawn Karachi, 1993). According to ILO report in 1994, almost 150 million children between the age group of 6 and 14 years work all over the world (Daily Dawn Karachi, 1994).

In the developing countries, the ghost of child labor is very common having many statistical evidences, facts, figures and writings. The continent of Asia is leading in the front with largest number of child laborers who are working in different sectors. These children are performing duties as cooks, store keepers, household helpers, gardeners, maids and the cleaners. The exact estimates and thorough analysis about their condition in Asia is not possible due to lack of proper information. Asia is also distinguished from other countries regarding child labor due to two major factors. The first one is that a majority of child laborers are working in domestic pursuits and the second is that the large number of laborer are having the age of ten to fourteen years (Ray, 2004).

According to a research report conducted in 1998 about examining the situation of child labor in Pakistan and making comparison of child labor in rural and urban areas, about twenty three percent children were rural workers whereas 10% children were at work in the urban areas. In the report, it was also claimed that these laborers continued working without any proper rest and better quality of food. They were working on low pay and they were exploited as well. The condition of the children working in the carpet industry was even worse and vulnerable (Situation of Child Labour in Pakistan, 1998).

In 1996, The Child Labor Survey was conducted in Pakistan. According to this survey, Pakistan had a population of 40 million children in the age of five to fourteen years. Out of this population, more than 3030000 (3.3 million) children were working and active economically on full time basis in different sectors which constitute about 8.3% of the total population of the children. From the ratio of these 3.3 million working children, 2040000 (73%) were boys and 90 thousands (27%) were girls. These children were working as low wage laborers and are over worked in terrible working conditions, which depict the worst picture of child labour (ILO, 2008). In rural areas, the participation rate of children in work is almost eight times higher as compared to the children in work in the urban areas. Out of this age group, children having ten to fourteen years age are more than four times economically active than children between 5-9 years (Jafri & Rashid, 1997).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Raja (1983) has conducted study on 50 children in different auto workshops. His important findings were following: 1) 70% of the children work for 9 to 10 hours every day. 2) 76% of the working children belong to uneducated families. Anwar and Naeem (1986) studied child labour and found that the situation of child labor is worse in Punjab and that the innocent children had to work under unfavorable conditions. Most of the children have to do extreme labour to meet the needs of their families due to which they do not go to schools.

Hussain (1988) studied the relationships existing between economic growth, poverty and child labour. He mentioned that in exchange of few coins per month a child has to work for many hours daily. He also analyzed the relationship between poverty and child labour. He found out that in comparison to other labour, children work for longer hours, i.e. 54 to 72 hours in a week for a minute allowance of US \$ 5 per month. According to his findings poverty is the main cause of malnutrition and child labour in developing countries and according to a study, 40,000 children die every day due to this malnutrition raised by poverty.

Bequele and Bayden (1988) studied the working conditions of children. The child laborer loses an opportunity to get education, enjoy a healthy childhood along with bearing other costs such as health and physical hazards. He found out that the investigation of key factors of child employment is necessary for formulation of policies that are effective in shortening child labor. The most important objective of his study was to find out a relationship between child labor and variables such as poverty, fertility and adult literacy rate etc. in order to learn about the main causes of child labor in the city.

Weiner (1991) studied child labor and established a relationship between child schooling and child labour. He said that education is compulsory to control child labour. These variables have been recognized for child labour in Pakistan as well. Bhalotra et al. (1997) has conducted study on child labour. They have related child labour to the education of their parents. According to their survey, Childs working hours can be reduced in Pakistan by mother's education irrespective of their culture, continent and standard of living rises.

Burki and Fasih (1998) used a reduced form model and discussed the side determinants of child labour in Punjab, Pakistan. They analyzed that age and gender affect child's possibility of working. They said that children's schooling or working depends on the Parent's characteristics like education and number of siblings in different age groups. Basu and Van (1998) conducted survey on child labour and found out that arguments for prohibition of child labour lose its impact if child labour occurs because of the parent's concern about the survival of the household. Different policies are designed which may be legal interventions such as outlawing child labour and mutual efforts: public actions, which induce parents to pull out the children from the labour force. These policies may include advancement in technology, improvement in the labour market and greater availability of good schools.

Fassa et al. (1999) have discussed the impacts of child labour. Child Labour may have positive impacts but in some situations it affects negatively on the health and the development of the children. In this study, the

researcher has also exposed the condition of child labour in developed and under developed countries and its hazards. He says that child labour is major problem in developing countries; however it is possible to observe it in developed countries as well. Additionally, the study shows the evidences of impact of labour on the child health while comparing with theoretical concerns about the effects of the child labour on health. The researcher also described the policies that may be used to eradicate child labour.

Ali and Hamid (1999) linked child labour to many variables such as poverty, parent's education, family tradition, family size, education expenses and wages of adult labour. They discussed that a child laborer works according to monthly income of mother, monthly income of father, education of mother, education of father, starting age of work, job of mother, number of sisters, number of brothers, monthly payments etc. according to them the problem of child labour is very complicated and education is the best solution to child labour.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is a discipline, studying the behavior of human beings in various social settings. The scientific methodology is system of explicit rules and procedures upon which research is based and against which the claims for knowledge are evaluated. Methodology refers to more than a simple set of methods, rather it refers to rational and the philosophical assumption that underline a particular study (Creswell, 2003). Each scientific discipline has developed its own methods and techniques to collect data. Like other social sciences, Sociology has also developed its own research methodology based on the scientific paradigm.

It is the total set of elements from which the sample is drawn. It is that area where research is going to be conducted. The universe of the study was Tehsil Mandi Bahauddin of Punjab province, Pakistan. The population of the study was city areas of Tehsil Mandi Bahauddin consisting hotels and workshops.

The techniques which are used to select the sample are known as sampling techniques. For the present study, multistage sampling technique was used by the researcher to select sample. Then using convenient sampling technique, the respondents were selected. It is economical to conduct a study on tested material rather than to study the whole universe. It is the small representative part of the whole population. Sample size is simply the number of people or units available to be studied. A sample of 90 respondents was selected by using convenient sampling technique.

Data Collection

It is the gathering of collected data (figures, words. or reply) that describe some situation from which conclusions can be drawn. According to Brassard (1988), data collection helps your research to gain the result. The tools which are used to collect data are called as data collecting tools. Keeping in view the objective of the study, interview schedule was used to collect data.

An interview schedule consists of set of questions, which are asked from the respondents in a face-to-face situation. It is a technical procedure, which enables a social researcher to get the information accurately (Good & Hatt, 1952). Interview schedule refers to the questions formulated according to the requirements of the research objectives. It is the technical tool to collect the accurate collected data. The interview schedule consisted of the structured and unstructured questions covering all the aspects of the study. It was formulated in English language but the questions were asked in Urdu and Punjabi keeping in view the convenience of the respondents.

Data Analysis

After the collection of data, it is analyzed. According to Godfrey (1999) Data analysis is a process of meeting, modeling and transforming data with the aim of meaning useful information, suggesting conclusions and sustaining decision creation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section presents the analysis and interpretation of data and also deal with the background information of the respondents.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents regarding age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
7-10	16	17.8
11-13	35	38.9
14 and Above	39	43.3
Total	90	100.0

This table presents the distribution of age of the respondents. According to this table, majority of the respondents (43.3%) children were falling into the age category of 14 years and above. Almost 38.9% of respondents' age was 11-13 year whereas 17.8% children were falling into the age category of 7-10 years. The mean age comes to be 14 years.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents regarding education

Education	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	44	48.9
Literate	4	4.4
Primary	28	31.1
Middle	11	12.2
Matric	1	1.1
Intermediate	0	0.0
Any other	90	2.2
Total	90	100.0

This table shows the distribution of respondents regarding their education. Table depicts that most of the respondents have got little exposure of education. Education was divided into six categories. According to this table, majority of the respondents (48.9%) were illiterate which is a horrible picture. Almost 4.4% of respondents were literate which means they could read or write, 31.1% children had primary education, and only 1.1% respondents were educated up to intermediate whereas 2.2% children had any other type of education.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents with regard to whether their parents were alive

Parents alive/dead	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	76	84.4
No	14	15.6
Total	90	100.0

Table 3 presents that 84.4 % of the respondent parents were alive while parents of 15.6% children were dead. The results of the table show that parents' death is not a decisive factor in engaging children for work.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents regarding whom they live with

Live with	Frequency	Percentage
Parents	71	78.9
Relatives	15	16.7
Any other	4	4.4
Total	90	100.0

This table shows the distribution of respondents regarding with whom they live whether parents, relatives or any other friend etc. Table determines that majority of respondents (78.9%) lived with their parents while 16.7% lived with relatives. Only 4.4% children lived with anyone else than parents and relatives.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents regarding their type of family

Family	Frequency	Percentage
Joint	42	46.7
Nuclear	43	47.8
Extended	5	5.6
Total	90	100.0

This table presents the distribution of respondents regarding their type of family. Family can be joint, nuclear or extended. According to this table 46.7% of the children had joint family, 47.8% respondents belonged to nuclear family and only 5.6% children had an extended family.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents regarding their household size

Household size	Frequency	Percentage
2-4	11	12.2
5-7	46	51.1
8-10	24	26.7
11-13	8	8.9
14 and above	1	1.1
Total	90	100.0

This table reveals that 51.1% of the working children's family size consisted of 5-7 members, 12.2% children had household size 2-4, almost 26.7% children had family size of 8-10, and 8.9% respondents belonged to families having 11-13 members whereas only 1.1% children had an extended family with members 14 and above.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents regarding education of their parents

Education of parents	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	66	73.3
Literate	2	2.2
Primary	13	14.4
Middle	2	2.2
Matric	3	3.3
Intermediate	2	2.2
Any other	2	2.2
Total	90	100

According to this table, 73.3% children's parents were illiterate, 2.2% were literate, 14.4% had primary education, 2.2% parents were educated up to middle, parents who had done matric were 3.3%, 2.2% were educated up to intermediate level and 2.2% parents had any other type of education.

Table 8: Distribution of respondents regarding occupation of their parents

Occupation of parents	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	11	12.2
Job	8	8.9
Labor	46	51.1
No work	23	25.6
Any other	2	2.2
Total	90	100.0

This table shows more than half of the respondents' parents (51.1%) were working as laborers thus their children became laborers, 12.2% were working in agriculture field followed by 8.9% in private jobs, 25.6% children's parents were doing no work. The other 2.2% parents were doing any other kind of work. The results were just as found by Meltem (2008) that working of children depends on employment of parents, both employment of mother and father.

Table 9: Distribution of respondents with regard to monthly income of the family

Monthly income	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5000	19	21.1
5001-10000	35	38.9
10001-15000	28	31.1
More than 15000	8	8.9
Total	90	100.0

Generally family income and living style are directly related to each other. Large amount of income allows family members to enjoy all luxuries in their lives. About 21.1% children family income is less than 5000, 38.9% of respondents were those whose family income laid between 5000- 10000, 31.1% respondents monthly income laid between 10001-15000 and only 8.9% children's family income was more than 15000. This shows that children whose family income was less were more engaged in labor.

Table 10: Distribution of respondents with regard to their reasons of working

Monthly income	Frequency	Percent
For survival	10	11.1
Support family income	66	73.3
Parents death	10	11.1
Any other	4	4.4
Total	90	100.0

This table exposes the reasons of working of the children. There are several reasons as shown in this table, 11.1% children were working for survival. About 21.1% children family income is less than 5000, 38.9% of respondents were those whose family income laid between 5000- 10000, 31.1% respondents monthly income laid between 10001-15000 while 4.4% children had other reasons to work. The table shows the results similar to results found by Anwar and Naeem (1986) and many other researchers that children had to work to meet the needs of their family and support family income.

Table 11: Distribution of respondents with regard to whom has sent them to work

Sent to work by	Frequency	Percent
Mother	16	17.8
Father	57	63.3
Uncle	5	5.6
Relative	9	10.0
Friend	3	3.3
Total	90	100.0

Table 11 displays distribution of respondents regarding who has sent them to work. 17.8% children's mothers sent them to work while most of the children's father (63.3%) sent them to work while only 5.6% respondents were motivated to work by uncle, 10% respondents were sent to work by relatives and almost 3% by friends. The same result we found in sabeeha's research carried out in (1988) and Mehmood et al. (2005) that parents send their children to work to increase family income. The time utilization of a child is decided by his parents.

Table 12: Distribution of respondents regarding the number of earning members

Earning family members	Frequency	Percent
1-2	46	51.1
3-4	38	42.2
5-6	6	6.7
7 and above	0	0.0
Total	90	100.0

In recent times due to poor economic conditions of family, maximum members have to earn to meet the needs of their family. Table 15 elaborates 51.1% respondents have 1-2 family members earning, 42.2% have 3-4 earning members, 6.7% have 5-6 members earning for family.

Table 13: Distribution of respondents regarding main factors behind child labor

Factors	Frequency	Percent
Poverty	54	60.0
No interest in study	11	12.2
Parents death	19	21.1
Any other	6	6.7
Total	90	100.0

This table depicts the distribution of respondents regarding main factors behind child labor. 60% children were engaged in labor due to poverty, 12.2% respondents were working due to no interest in study, 21.1% were doing labor due to parent's death and 6.7% respondents had other reasons of working. Poverty and financial problems were the biggest factors behind child labor.

Table 14: Distribution of respondents regarding their nature of job

Nature of job	Frequency	Percent
Workshop worker	42	46.7
Hotel worker	23	25.6
Tea stall worker	10	11.1
Brick-kiln worker	15	16.7
Total	90	100.0

Table 14 shows the nature of job which the children choose. According to table 46.7% respondents are working in the workshops, 25.6% are working in hotels, 11.1% in tea stalls and 16.7% as brick-kiln workers. The result shows that most of the children are thus working in workshops.

Table 15: Distribution of respondents with regard to their daily working hours

Working hours	Frequency	Percent
Less than 4	2	2.2
5-8	50	55.6
More than 9	38	42.2
Total	90	100.0

Table 15 brings into light the daily working hours of children. According to this table children are facing horrible effects of lengthy working hours. More than half of the children (55.6%) are working for 5-8 hours, about 42.2% children work for more than 9 hours and only 2.2% children work for 4 or less than 4 hours. Children are engaged in fulltime work at early stages of childhood.

Table 16: Distribution of respondents with regard to their Work Schedule

Working schedule	Frequency	Percent
Continuous	34	37.8
With break	38	42.2
No specific time	16	17.8
Any other	2	2.2
Total	90	100.0

This table describes the work schedule of respondents. 37.8% respondents did continuous work without any break while 42.2% children work with break between long hours. 17.8% children had no specific time of working and 2.2% respondents did not know their time of working.

Table 17: Distribution of respondents with regard to their working days in a week

Working days	Frequency	Percent
7 Days	43	47.8
6 Days	35	38.9
5 Days	11	12.2
Any other	1	1.1
Total	90	100.0

The table above demonstrates the working days of respondents in a week. According to the table majority of the respondents (47.8%) worked for 6 days in a week, 38.9% children worked for whole 7 days while 12.2% respondents worked for 5 days within a week and 1.1% respondents worked for days other than these. The results is supported and pointed out by Weissman (1997) who developed a set of rough criteria to determine child labor exploitative as it involves fulltime work by children.

Table 18: Distribution of respondents with regard to their monthly pay

Monthly pay	Frequency	Percent
Less than 1000	13	14.4
1001-2000	14	15.6
2001-3000	22	24.4
3001-4000	25	27.8
4001-5000	6	6.7
5000 and above	10	11.1
Total	90	100.0

According to the table monthly income was divided into six categories. Children were engaged in extreme labor in exchange of a few coins. 14.4% respondents were paid less than 1000 per month for their hard work, 15.6% children had monthly income between 1001-2000, respondents paid 3001-4000 were 27.8% while 6.7% children were paid 4001-5000. Only 11.1% respondents were paid more than 5000. This is a pity situation.

Table 19: Distribution of respondents with regard to the facilities received from employer other than wage

Facilities	Frequency	Percent
Festival allowance	4	4.4
Dress	18	20.0
Medical facilities	19	21.1
Casual leave with pay	16	17.8
Any other	33	36.7
Total	90	100.0

Most of the children (21.1%) were provided Medical facilities by their employers which may include medicine during sickness or extra money to buy medicine. 20% children were given dresses beyond their specific pay; only 4.4% children were given festival allowance which includes extra money at occasions like Eid while 17.8% respondents were allowed casual leaves without any deduction from pay. Majority of the respondents were provided other minor facilities like Tea, Meal and pocket money etc.

Table 20: Distribution of respondents regarding their problems

Problems	Frequency	Percent
Long working hour	44	48.9
No recreation	11	12.2
No medical facilities	12	13.3
No reward	22	24.4
Any other	1	1.1
Total	90	100.0

Children have to face tremendous problems during labor. The main problem of most of the children (48.9%)

was found out to be long working hours. 12.2% children did not had any type of recreation which made it difficult for them to work while for 13.3% respondents had no medical facility. 24.4% children were not given any kind of reward for their hard work and for 1.1% respondents there were other problems regarding work.

Table 21: Distribution of respondents regarding punishment for minor mistakes

Punishment	Frequency	Percent
Yes	59	65.6
No	31	34.4
Total	90	100.0

Table 21 shows the distribution of respondents regarding punishment for minor mistakes. The results demonstrate that more than half of the children (65.6%) were punished by the employer for minor mistakes whereas 34.4% respondents were not punished. This is a pity fact that children are punished for minor mistakes.

Table 22: Distribution of respondents regarding diseases which affect them

Diseases	Frequency	Percent
Fever	29	32.2
Cough	20	22.2
Influenza	2	2.2
Skin diseases	16	17.8
Any other	23	25.6
Total	90	100.0

Children suffer from different types of diseases. Fever affected 32.2% of the children while 22.2% children got cough due to excessive work. 2.2% respondents were affected by influenza. 17.8% children were prone to skin diseases and 25.6% respondents got other types of diseases like burns, cuts and injuries.

Table 23: Distribution of respondents regarding behavior with others as child laborer

Facilities during sickness	Frequency	Percent
Harshly	5	5.6
Rudely	15	16.7
Normal	50	55.6
Pleasant	20	22.2
Total	90	100.0

This table is a demonstration of distribution of working children regarding their behavior with others. Majority of the respondents (55.6%) had normal behavior towards others, 16.7% children behaved rudely with others, 22.2% children behavior was pleasant as a laborer and 5.6% respondents had harsh behavior with others.

Table 24: Distribution of respondents about "Poverty is main cause of child labor"

Opinion	Frequency	Percent
Agree	64	71.1
Disagree	14	15.6
No opinion	12	13.3
Total	90	100.0

Table 24 elaborates the opinion of respondents regarding the statement "poverty is main cause of child labor". Majority of the respondents, 71.1% agreed that poverty is the biggest reason behind child labor while 15.6% children disagreed that there are some other causes of child labor such as illiteracy, family traditions etc. 13.3% respondents had no opinion about the statement.

Table 25: Distribution of respondents regarding reduction of child labor

Opinion	Frequency	Percent
Through poverty alleviation	15	16.7
Financial support	51	56.7
Fund for education	16	17.8
Enforcement of laws	8	8.9
Total	90	100.0

The above table shows the distribution of respondents regarding their opinion to reduce child labor. 16.7% of the respondents said that child labor could be eradicated through poverty alleviation which means that by reducing poverty, child labor can be reduced. Financial support was also considered as a way to reduce child labor by majority of the respondents (56.7%) which may include different funds given by government or organizations whereas 17.8% of the children had a view that if fund was given to them for education, they would quit labor. 8.9% children consider that government should enforce different laws and policies to reduce child labor.

CONCLUSIONS

The childhood is a stage which is needed care and protection. The UN Convention on the Rights of the child declares that every child has the basic right to life and that the government will make ensure the survival and development of the child. There are many factors which are responsible for child labour such as poverty, unemployment, family traditions, illiteracy, high inflation etc. Poverty is the greatest cause of child labour. There are many forms of child labour. Children are engaged in agriculture, domestic services, in factories, hotels, tea stalls, mining, in construction and beggary etc. Different laws have been passed to stop child labour in Pakistan but these laws are universally not implemented.

Child labor is no single reasoned phenomena rather there are many social, economic and cultural factors which are leading and paving the way towards child labor. There are a lot of factors around the world which drive employers to recruit children for work instead of adults. First of all the low remuneration paid to children, which is helpful for the employer to reduce their cost compared to their competitors. Secondly, the children do not complain as much as adults due to the lack of awareness about their basic rights at their working place; the complaints about the poor children's working conditions are very few. Thirdly, children are believed to be less troublesome, and more honest, obedient, trustworthy, easy to control, more willing to take orders and to do monotonous job without complaining and, due to their illegal employment status, easy to dismiss from job if needed.

Keeping in mind the above-mentioned situation, the present study was carried out having the major objectives such as to find out various socio-economic factors leading towards child labour, to study the nature of work and problems faced by working children and to know about the effects of child labour on the health of children and to suggest valuable measures for the eradication of child labor from the society.

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Determinants of Child Labor Working at Hotels and Workshops

Name of respondent: _____

1. Age of respondent (in years):

(1)	(2)	(3)
7-10	11-13	14+

2. Education:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Illiterate	Literate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Intermediate	Any Other

3. Are your parents alive?

(1)	(2)
Yes	No

4. With whom do you stay?

(1)	(2)	(3)
Parents	Relatives	Any other

5. Type of family:

(1)	(2)	(3)
Joint	Nuclear	Extended

6. Household size (members):

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2-4	5-7	8-10	11-13	14 and above

7. Education of parents (both alive or dead):

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Illiterate	Literate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Intermediate	Any Other

8. Occupation of parents:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture	Job	Labor	No work	Any other

9. Monthly income:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Less than 10000	10001-20000	20001 -30000	More than 30000

10. Reasons of working?

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
For survival	Low family income	Due to death of parents	Illiteracy

11. Who has sent you for work?

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mother	Father	Uncle	Relative	Friend

12. How many members of your family do work?

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1-2	3-4	5-6	7 and above

13. Main factor behind child labor?

(1)	(2)
Poverty	No interest in study
Parents Death	Any other

14. Nature of job:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Workshop Worker	Hotel Worker	Tea Stall Worker	Brick-kilns Worker

15. Daily working hours:

(1)	(2)	(3)
Less than 4	5-8	9 and above

16. Work Schedule:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Continuous / no break	With break	No specific time	Any Other

17. Working days in a week:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7 Days	6 Days	5 Days	Any Other

18. Monthly pay for the present job:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Less than 1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	4001-5000	5001 and above

19. What type of facilities are you receiving from your employer other than wage?

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Festival allowance	Dress	Medical facilities	Causal leave with pay	Any Other

20. What is the main problem you are facing?

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Long working hour	No recreation	No medical facility	No reward	Any Other

21. Do you get punishment from the owner for minor mistakes?

(1)	(2)
Yes	No

22. What diseases commonly affect you?

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fever	Cough	Influenza	Skin Diseases	Any Other

23. How do you behave with others as a child laborer?

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Harshly	Rudely	Normal	Pleasant

24. What is your response to the following statement?

	Statements	Agree	Disagree	No Opinion
1	Poverty is the main cause of child labor.			

25. How can we reduce child labor?

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Through poverty alleviation	Financial Support	Fund for education	Enforcement of laws

26. Give some suggestions to eradicate child labor from our society:
