

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

As a society develops, its power structure and value systems undergo continuous change. New demands require modification in communities at various states of adaptation. Attitudes to children and adolescents change correspondingly as a stage of evolution of the society. There are always struggles to readjust to new circumstances and maintain satisfaction.

The child in a pre-industrial society; with its high birth and infant mortality rates, large number of children, and continuing deaths in childhood; has a lower status than one in a technically advanced country with an aging population and few children, where each child has a high life expectancy and is in consequence greatly valued from an early age. At the same time, the quality of child life, which should be improved by community affluence, may be eroded by the pressures and increasingly complex relationships of an industrial society.

The elaborate stratification of such a society leads to increasing divergence in attitudes towards children in different social categories. The consequent disparity in child rearing practices, affording varying opportunities for social and psychological experiences in infancy, is reflected in different patterns of child life.

Childhood is a time of life to be enjoyed for its own sake and has its own rights and responsibilities. It is also a time of preparation for adulthood. This status is achieved by a process of socialization, through which the child learns what is expected of him and becomes familiar with the

cultural characteristics and system of social relationships of his environment.

The fundamental aims of socialization are the same in all societies, but there are wide differences in what must be learned and the way in which it is taught. The result is that the child acquires a pattern of behavior, which indelibly stamps him as a member of his own community. While there is thus pronounced variation between and within societies in attitude towards children and in the behavior expected of children, the child is always in a state of dependency, subject to restrictions and penalties and only accorded limited privileges.

Child labor is among the most universally condemned of all human rights abuses. Despite this, it is estimated that about 300 million children are presently economically active in the world, out of this more than 95% live in the developing countries. According to an ILO report of September 1999, 153 million child laborers in Asia are involved in hazardous and low status works. According to the same report, 250 million of the child laborers in developing countries are under the age of 14. Of them 61% live in Asia. 22% of the total child laborers in Asia are compelled to work full time.

Millions of children are exploited in south Asia. It is virtually the child labor factory of the world, with nearly half the world's child laborers, large number of who work in unhealthy and hazardous conditions. Many of these children are under 14 year's age. An estimated 88-100 million children work long arduous hours in farms and in factories, mills, brothels, homes and streets in south Asia today.

Child laborers are relatively low paid, generally receive little or no education and health care and some even have no right to terminate their

employment. However, any work that prevents a child's physical, mental and social development is a violation of Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Nepal is one of the signatories of the convention.

In Nepal, the Children's Act of 1992 prohibits employment of children under age 14 and also prohibits employment of children in hazardous occupations. Despite this, however, a 1993 study estimates that as many as 60% of the total child population are engaged in some form of labor, totaling about 5.7 million child laborers in Nepal, though it was only 23.28% according to the national census of 1991.

While child labor is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that is tied to issues of poverty, educational opportunity and culture; its most abusive and hazardous forms are repugnant to basic human rights and thus, must be eliminated.

Nepal is one of the world's poorest countries with the gross national product estimated at US\$ 20 per capita. In fact, some 70 percent of the country's 23 million people live in poverty. With this in mind, it is perhaps easier to understand why parents put their children to work.

The burden carried out by children are seen as a part of childhood training; a preparation for the child's adulthood. Parents and family members perceive domestic work as a part of upbringing of children, especially girls, therefore, no need for a second thought.

It is a culturally approved practice that the children from rural and poorer families are placed in with economically well off relatives, with the responsibilities of minding their young siblings and helping out with household chore. However, this traditional practice is witnessing a vital change recently. Nowadays child help is becoming commercialized.

Today the child help has transformed into a transactional commodity, whereas the 'part of upbringing activity' has become a full time, underpaid jobs for children.

Child works are seldom recognized as employment due to their traditional and cultural roots. Children are engaged in various types of jobs in the fields of agriculture, cottage industry, manufacture plantation, domestic works, catering, selling, manual labor, tourism and travel industry, and other ways of earning money as well like begging, prostitution and of course, rag picking.

The root of child labor is poverty and indebtedness back-grounded by complex geographical and topographical conditions, traditional socio-cultural practices, low educational status, and uneven land distribution, eventually fuelling urbanization as more and more rural poor leave for the cities in search of better livelihoods. Over the past two decades, migration from rural to urban areas has increased more than three folds.

As migration becomes more a way of life for the rural poor, it has given rise to an informal labor industry to supply urban businesses with workers. As these workers have to sustain themselves, manufacturers and brokers highly exploit them, almost bringing slavery to the modern market.

Every day brings more emigrant families to the cities, increasing the size and number of slum areas and drawing children into streets and works. Some estimates state that as many as 200,000 children may be working in urban areas. And urbanization is rapidly growing in Nepal. A recent study indicates that there are approximately 30,000 street children nationwide.

Common reasons for children to leave homes and step on the streets are generally identified as stepmother's (sometimes stepfather's) maltreatment, father's death, father left the home, mother's death, mother left the home, lack of home/housing and food, neglected or abused, abandoned and attraction to city life.

Scavenging is one of the extreme risks children face in street labor. In cities across the developing world, young children spend their days picking up used papers, plastics, rags, bottles, tins and metal pieces from the streets, garbage dumps and waste bins, and selling them to retailers and brokers for recycling.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Population of world's children (0-18 years) exceeds 2 billion. Nearly 9 out of 10, i.e., 87% of them live in developing countries. About 300 million children around the world, in countries rich and poor, work and many of them are at risk from hazardous and exploitative labor.

Article 32 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child calls upon the "State parties to recognize the rights of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development."

In June 1999, ILO has passed a treaty to ban hazardous and exploitative child labor, and proposed for international ratification.

In south Asia, the Heads of States of the SAARC countries met in 1993 and endorsed a resolution to eliminated child labor in a progressive and accelerated manner. The cumulative effect of these actions appears to

have had an immediate impact on the employment of children in the carpet industry in Nepal and India, and in the readymade garment industry in Bangladesh.

Still child labor is increasing in magnitude and severity in south Asian countries. Although the number involved is massive, the official figures appear to be under-estimations. All in all, in the least, there are over 40 million children who work in exploitative conditions in South Asian countries.

Nepal estimates about 5.7 million child laborers in the country. Since there is no national level survey study on child labor, it is difficult to give accurate statistics on child labor in Nepal. Of the 5.7 million working children, about 200,000 children are estimated to be working in urban areas in Nepal.

A recent study indicates that there are approximately 30,000 marginalized street children nationwide; of whom 26,000 are children 'on the street', i.e., children with residences who spend the majority of their time playing and working on the streets; and 3,700 children 'of the street', i.e., children who both reside and work on the street.

As life becomes harder in the countryside, it results into sustained exodus of people from hills to cities, and thus the number of urban child workers grows. The influx of 'economic' refugees from rural areas is rapidly changing the character of Nepal's major towns and cities. The number of squats and slums is increasing and they are growing in size.

But there is also life and work outside these 'refugee squats', particularly for children. Social scientists in Nepal now recognize a distinct 'street culture' among these children. They become addicted to the 'buzz' and

excitement of living in the streets. They are often anarchic, fierce, independent, hard working and tough.

A study carried out on 13 cities of Nepal revealed that majority of the street children are between the age of 9 and 16. Majority of them have both parents alive but not necessarily living together. A significant number come from step-parent, single parent or no parents. Lack of love, care and parental guidance, and violence in the family make children leave their homes. Other reasons are changes in family structure due to death, re-marriage or polygamy. Majority of them have no access to education and a high dropout rate in school. Many are rural children who have come to the cities to work because of peer influence, parent's expectation and personal desire, and who have left their jobs after being exploited.

There are major problems in trying to estimate the number of street children and the magnitude of difficulties they experience as these populations are not adequately covered by demographic studies, national census, educational and health data. Even though there has been no official record of street children population yet, CWIN, an NGO working with street children, estimated the numbers of street children in Kathmandu to be around 1200 in 1996. The number might have been considerably increased since then, parallel to growing urbanization.

These street children appear to fall into three main categories: fugitives from poverty in deprived rural areas, escapees from physical or mental abuse by family or stepparents, and orphans. The children from the first group may often have to support their families in the squats as their parents may be unable to find work in the city as easily as their children may. Most of the orphaned or abandoned children even don't know the

whereabouts of their relatives or guardians and what they are doing. Majority of these children collect and sell recyclable goods for a living.

The move to the street for many children, especially those of urban squatter areas, is a slow process of separation from the home and socialization into street culture. The street children build social networks with adults and peers for support. Survival in the streets is a full-time job. The children eat when they have money and the frequency and quality of their meals varies considerably. Such children are often seen rummaging through the refuse bins of restaurants for discarded food or waiting for leftovers outside restaurants.

Rag pickers earn from selling recyclable waste to junkyards. But child rag pickers are leading a precarious and increasingly difficult life because more and more adults have taken up junk-collection and the pickings are much thinner. Most of the junkyard owners are Indian nationals, driving this rather new industry in Nepal from India. Children are often cheated by these scarp dealers, but, because they are illiterate and lack even knowledge of simple arithmetic, they are unaware of being cheated.

They have no habit of saving money. They have several good reasons, not least that they have nowhere to call home and therefore no safe place to keep money. Night finds them asleep in the streets. They sleep in public shelters (*Patis*), temple shelters, open theatres, or pavements. They say that the police regard them as pickpockets, and thieves and therefore chase them from their sleeping places and rob them of their money. They are also often robbed and beaten by drunks and thieves.

Every morning of Kathmandu finds them with sacks on their backs combing the dump for plastics, polythenes, metals, bottles, papers and cardboards. Some of the children have pointed and curved rod sticks to

poke around in the rubbish and some use their hands. Many of the children visibly suffer from this degrading occupation; their arms and legs are covered with cuts, abrasions, rashes and sores. They complain of stomach upsets, diarrhea and dysentery, probably caused by eating discarded food found in the dump and drinking dirty water. The risk of tetanus and other blood-borne diseases is clearly high.

They work on the dumps; they say, because of poverty, death of a breadwinner, maltreatment by stepparents or a dislike of school. Most of those have received no education at all, and thus they are carefree about their health. After experiencing dangerous freedom on the streets, the sub-culture that envelops the lives of these children is marked by aggression and abuse, exposing them to extreme hazards. Their inclination to extreme aggression or extreme withdrawal indicates their mental sufferings as well.

Health care facilities are on the other extreme for these street children. Data reveals that specialized child health services are very rare for Nepalese children, almost nil for rural children. There is one child specialist for about 144,000 children in Nepal, data indicates. In such embarrassing circumstances, street children who do seek medical treatment may suffer trouble getting it. There may be no services available, or those that do exist may not cater for them, or are too expensive that they may not be able to afford. Whatsoever it might be, but a study conducted on street children of 13 cities of Nepal states that services offered by various organizations are extensively utilized by them.

1.2.1 Research Questions

The study of research attempted to focus on following subject matters:

1. Why do children leave their homes?
2. What conditions force them to leave their families?
3. Why do these children leave their villages?
4. What charm and glitz bring these children to the cities?
5. What conditions ultimately force them to this profession?
6. How and at what conditions do they live in?
7. How is their work environment?
8. How is their health status?
9. Are they aware of their hygiene?
10. Are they conscious about their health problems?
11. Are they involved in any illicit addiction?
12. What is their status in the society?
13. What is their attitude towards the society?
14. What is their daily earning?
15. How much do they save?
16. Where and how do they spend their earnings?
17. How do they like their job?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of the study was to find out the socio-economic conditions of child scavengers.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

To make the study precise, specific and manageable, the study was set up with following specific objectives:

1. To examine the social, psychological, health and economic conditions of child scavengers.
2. To find out the factors influencing or driving the children to leave their homes and come to this profession.
3. To find out the social attitudes towards the child scavengers as well as their perception towards the society and family.

1.4 Conceptual Framework

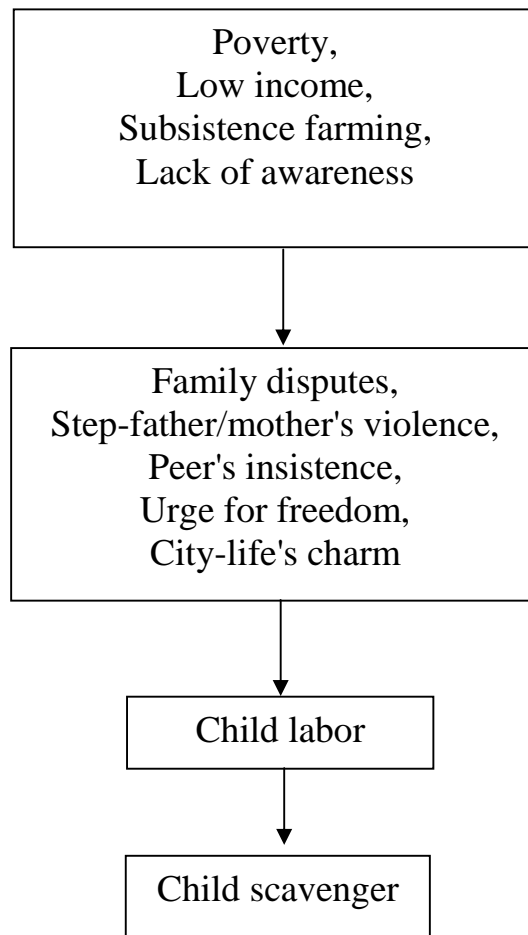


Figure-1: Conceptual Framework

The above Figure-1 showed the proposed conceptual framework, which provided the basis of available literature where selected variables were used in designing the framework for the purpose of analysis of the

situation of child scavengers. This study conducted as per presented conceptual framework for the purpose of analysis of the situation of child scavengers.

The above Figure-1 showed that poverty, low income, subsistence farming, lack of awareness and education etc. were the major or primary causes for the people to have family disputes and/or step-parent's violence in the family, which ultimately created situation for the children to leave their homes and come to the streets and to this profession. Besides, peer's insistence, urge for freedom and the charm of the city life also were the factors for the children to come to this profession.

1.5 Rationale of the Study

Urbanization is an inevitable outcome of the development path chosen by most South Asian countries. The fastest urban growth has taken place in Nepal among them, recording an increase from 4% in 1970 to 11% in 1990. Kathmandu is one of the fastest growing cities in Asia.

Cities are pivots of national development and growth, providing investment opportunities, jobs, markets and services. But rapid urban growth has also created over crowded and jostling slums. The numbers of street and working children are increasing in uncontrolled fashion. Thus, the problem has become a public concern.

Although there were few studies carried out on child labor and street children, the problem and population of child scavengers are increasing day by day. It has become a huge problem on the path of urbanization. So as to provide additional information to the concerned authorities so that it would be helpful to review the policies and programs planned for the

upliftment of the status of street children, this sector was selected for the research.

Lots of socio-economic studies were done on ethnic groups and classes of rural sectors, but very few studies were done on urban problems like child scavengers. Also, very less data were found regarding health status of child scavengers. So, health status too was given due importance in this study.

It was also hoped that the attention of the concerned and responsible authorities could be drawn to the poverty, degraded living and working environment, adverse health situation, low economic condition, suppressed psychological state and marginalized social position prevailing in the life of child scavengers. Therefore, this study was carried out to add a step in the way to build a stair for the rehabilitation and upliftment of these children's social, economic and health status.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study was limited to child scavengers in urban Kathmandu under 14 years of age. There might have occurred recall biases during reporting of age and information regarding health and social status by these child respondents. Because of the limited and snowball sample, the results of this research might not be representative of all child scavengers in the surveyed areas. Lack of resources and time constraints were the causes of these limitations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

Luitel (2000) mentions that poverty maybe one prominent push factor for child labor; however, other socio-economic and political factors also act for children's migration towards urban areas. It is always not only poverty but the cause of poverty such as social repression, unfair distribution of land, unemployment, child labor, bonded labor and social discrimination that are responsible for pushing children into the most difficult circumstances.

Child labor is the cause of poverty. If poverty has to be eradicated, there has to be frontal attack on child labor. Child labor is the result of exploitation of the weak and the vulnerable and it is always the poorest sections of society who are most vulnerable to this exploitation. When children start working at a young age they remain illiterate, unskilled and unable to demand their rights for equal wages and better conditions of work. By working long hours, they burn themselves out and their health is severely impaired. As adult, in situation like this, they are often heavily indebted. The circumstances of unemployment, if not employability, combined with their inferior position in the hierarchies of caste and class, predispose them putting their own children to work. And so the downward spiral of exploitation and poverty perpetuated. Forced at an early age to accept poor working conditions, long hours of work and less than minimum wages, the poor find themselves, not surprisingly, in a state of "false consciousness" - believing that their exploitation are their benefactors. Child labor therefore becomes acceptable even to those mostly affected by it (Walter, A. 1997).

Dhital (1997) has insisted that poverty, inequality and unemployment are closely connected with each other. Their interconnection has puzzled social scientists especially the students of development, who question whether these are three separate problems, e.g. eliminating unemployment does not automatically eradicate poverty. Thus, they are not synonymous but there are some close interconnections.

A research conducted on "Child Labor in South Asia" says illiteracy and families' lack of awareness is another cause of child labor. Many parents, who have had no education and skilled training, themselves do not see the need for their children to have such opportunities. Some parents prefer their child working to other alternatives, especially when school is not seen as a viable investment for future gains (Crawford, S. ed. 1995).

2.2 Review of Previous Studies

Social problems regarding street children are distinctly observed but not much remarkable attention has been given regarding implementation of intervention measures to solve those problems. Lots of studies had been carried out in course of time regarding social, behavioral, cultural and economic aspects of child labor, street children and child scavengers, but not much study had been conducted on health status of those children, and there are very little data describing prevalence of injury in street children, especially during scavenging.

Of 6.2 million children between the ages of 5-14 in the country, 2.6 million are child workers, says a report. According to the report entitled "Child Labor Situation in Nepal" published jointly by ILO and TU/CDPS, 15% of the children were engaged in non-economic work and 1.7 million are involved in economic activities. Of the 2.3 million working children, 61% went to school whereas only 36% did not have the

chance. The report said that the incidence of child labor reduced with increased level of household heads' education and a shift in occupation from agriculture to non-agriculture. The report is based on the findings of the "Migration and Employment Survey" conducted by the CDPS in 1996.

The incidence of child labor was reduced with an increasing level of household heads' education and a shift in occupation from agriculture to non-agriculture. In general, the incidence of child labor decreased with increasing family size and increased with increasing size of land holdings by households (KC, B. K. 2001).

A research conducted by Sainju, B. et al entitled "Lost Childhood: A Survey Research on Street Children of Kathmandu" in 1990 states under the heading "Some Bitter Facts About the Street Children of Kathmandu" about the health condition of the street children that most of the children are not in good health. Physical injuries like cuts, scratches, burns and skin diseases like scabies and other intestinal diseases are quite common among them. Cold, fever, coughs, headaches, stomachaches, diarrhoea, dizziness and ENT problems are the everyday reality. Out of 100 children sampled, about 20 showed the sign of acute or chronic tuberculosis. Only in CWIN Common Room, about 20 children receive the first aid service and simple treatment for cough, cold, headaches, fever or diarrhoea everyday.

The same research says regarding nutrition that almost all children suffer from malnutrition. Most of the time, they do not have adequate food. They generally eat in low standard filthy squatter restaurants or survive on leftovers or thrown-away food in the garbage bins and drink dirty water. Regarding their habits, the research states, the survey study reveals

that the interviewed children are involved in smoking, drugs use, alcohol and sex. They sleep in streets or *patis* or in squatter slums. Most children have never been in school.

Until the beginning of 1992, Teku was Katmandu's largest dump. Every morning some 70 children with sacks on their backs combed the dump for plastic, polythene, metal, bottles, paper and cardboard. Their arms and legs are covered with cuts, abrasions, rashes and sores (Sattaur, O., Child Labor in Nepal, 1993).

A research entitled "Urban Child Labor in Nepal" conducted by CWIN in 1987(?) states under the heading "Working in an Unhealthy Environment" that from early morning to late evening the children sort through the smelly and filthy domestic waste that the rest of us throw out. They are forced in the degrading unhygienic work by poverty.

The same research further says in detail about the working environment that it is not a hidden fact that Kathmandu, the nation's capital, has dirty, unhealthy and polluted environment due to mismanagement and poor town planning. In such a situation, one can easily imagine the conditions of these children who are sorting through rubbish at junkyards. They work in such disgusting conditions which most of us could hardly stand for just a minute. They ignore the environmental pollution, which seriously affects their health, because they are dependent on this hazardous work for their living and daily bread. They cannot afford to be sensitive about their working conditions although they are the most unhygienic, dangerous and destructive for their growth and self-image. Although they were not medically checked during the study, it's obvious that they suffer from malnutrition and growth retardation as well as anemia, tuberculosis, bacterial and parasitic diseases. Because of constant

exposure to dirt and germs, and the difficulty of washing themselves or their clothes, they develop several skin diseases. While searching the rubbish, they often get cuts on their hands and legs, which may cause tetanus. In addition, their habit of eating thrown-away or leftover food generally causes those digestive problems and food poisoning. Uneducated and unskilled, these boys have limited expectations and prospects. Some have been sifting through rubbish for 5 years, even though they know it is hazardous for their health.

Children are forced to work in dangerous and unhealthy conditions. They are exposed to dangerous chemicals in the garbage dumps and suffer from chronic illness and infected wounds. As they have no choice, they must work wherever they can make the money needed for their daily food (Sainju, B. et al, Lost Childhood, 1990).

The nature of their work and work environment is most unhygienic, dangerous, demeaning and destructive of self-worth. They develop several kinds of skin disease like ulcers, scabies, etc. While collecting rusted iron pieces, they usually receive cuts on their hands and become susceptible to tetanus. The broken glasses lying hidden in the garbage may injure their bare feet, which may develop into festering wounds. Many other sicknesses arise from exposure to extreme weather conditions, like cases of sunstroke, pneumonia, influenza and malaria. Carrying heavy loads under the arms or on their back adversely affects the height, weight, strength and stamina. Added to these hazards is the lure of eating thrown-away or leftover food and dirty water leading to digestive disorders and food poisoning (Rosario, A., Rag Picking and Rag Pickers' Education and Development Scheme in Bangalore City, India, 1988).

The frequency of injury is strongly associated with the street life. Street children are more likely to be injured in working place and in street. In lack of access to health facilities and to some extent, street children's own carelessness and their work conditions have contributed to increase the prevalence of injury and degree of severity (Dhital, D., Prevalence of Injury in Street Children of Kathmandu, 1997).

CWIN (1989) found that rag picking, in fact, is a terribly unhygienic, dangerous and destructive occupation for the growth and development of children. The poverty stricken rag pickers find it difficult to give up this occupation because there is virtually no alternative to them.

CWIN (1989) in "Street Kids in Kathmandu" noted that the habitual abode of the street kids in Kathmandu is the street pavements and the temple sides. The number of children working and living in the streets is about 500, of which 52% are minors (aged 5-16).

They often lack concentration and have problems sitting still and listening (Sainju, B. et al, Lost Childhood, 1990).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale of the Selection of Study Area

The study area of the research was streets, junctions and waste disposal sites of urban dwellings of Kathmandu Metropolis. The study area was selected purposively.

Kathmandu metropolitan city is the largest city and the capital of Nepal with ever growing urbanization. Along with urbanization, it also has developed various urban problems like pollution, sewage problems, drainage problems, improper dumping management, beggary, robbery, and of course, street children. It has the largest number of street scavengers in the country.

As Kathmandu has the largest number of street children, it is obvious that it has high probability of having the maximum representation of child scavengers.

3.2 Research Design

It was an exploratory and descriptive cross-sectional type of study design.

By exploratory research design, the cause pertaining to the recent situation or problems was brought out and by the descriptive cross-sectional research design, all the information about present situation of the child scavengers was attempted to acquire.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

3.3.1 Nature of Data

Both primary and secondary types of data were used in this study. Secondary data were obtained from UNICEF, ILO, IPEC, CWIN, reports, journals, books, papers, magazines and other media in accordance with requirements. Primary data were obtained with the help of semi-structured interview questionnaire schedule, unstructured interview and simple observation methods.

3.3.2 Sources of Data

The sources of data were the child scavengers working on the streets and dumping sites. The age limit taken was below 14 years.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

3.4.1 Universe

The study population or eligible population was all street scavengers below 14 years of age of the study area.

3.4.2 Sample

A total of 32 samples were taken. It was a snowball sampling method, with deliberate choice of respondents to participate. While choosing samples, due attention was given to make samples more representative regarding age and sex. Snowball sampling method was chosen because of limited time, limited resources, and difficulty in getting response from reluctant child scavengers and hidden tendencies of child scavengers.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

3.5.1 Questionnaire Schedule

Questionnaire schedule with close-ended as well as open-ended questions was used as a tool for data collection. Data were collected through individual interview with each of the respondents and filling the questionnaire. Only child scavengers below 14 years of age and willing to give interview voluntarily were included while those above 14 years of age or those who refused or denied to respond voluntarily were excluded from the study.

3.5.2 Unstructured Interview

Unstructured interview were also conducted to build a rapport with the scavengers and make them formal to elicit other necessary information. Similar techniques were also conducted with concerned people and groups to get maximum information.

3.5.3 Observation

Simple observation methods were used to know about their work place, living place, dwellings and different conditions.

3.5.4 Ethical Consideration

The consent of the respondents was taken considering all ethical norms. They were assured that the information they provide would maintain privacy and confidentiality. They were not compelled to give answers and were entirely independent on their wish.

3.6 Operational Definition and Measurement of Selected Concepts/ Variables

3.6.1 Child Scavengers

Throughout this research study, the term child scavengers referred specifically to the children earning their livelihoods independently on their own by collecting recyclable materials like plastics, polythenes, tins, metals, papers, cardboards, bottles etc. from streets and dump sites, and selling them to retailers; who were also popularly referred to as *Khate*, slang in Nepali meaning street dweller. Child scavengers only below 14 years of age were eligible for this study.

3.6.2 Social Status

Throughout this research study, the term social status referred to the living conditions of the child scavengers, their family condition, family structure, family size, their age, sex, caste, ethnicity, religion, literacy, their status in the society, their socialization, organization, relationships, social perceptions, social attitudes and behaviours etc.

3.6.3 Health Status

Throughout this research study, the term health status referred to the health condition of the child scavengers, their personal hygiene, working condition, environmental cleanliness, health care, health seeking behaviour, sickness, diseases, injuries during scavenging, work place safety, nutrition, smoking habit, alcohol habit and drug addiction etc.

3.6.4 Economic Status

Throughout this research study, the term economic status referred to the living standard of the child scavengers, their income, expenditure, savings etc.

Both qualitative and quantitative measurements were used to measure the variables as per requirement.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

3.7.1 Editing

The raw data collected were edited on the same day so as to detect errors and omissions, if any, and correct them timely. The purpose of editing was to assure that the data were accurately filled, consistent, uniformly entered, complete and well arranged to facilitate coding and tabulation.

3.7.2 Coding

Coding was done by assigning numbers and symbols to the answers collected so as to arrange them in limited number of categories or classes.

3.7.3 Classification

The data obtained were arranged in classes according to the attributes like social status, health status, economic status, and sub-classes like age, sex, ethnicity/caste, religion, literacy, family constitution, social perception, attitude, behaviour, sickness, injuries, treatment, nutrition, addiction habits, income, expenditure, savings etc.

3.7.4 Tabulation

Dummy tables were prepared and filled up with the raw data so as to summarize them in statistical form. Hand-used calculator was used for necessary calculations.

The data were further analyzed in order to detect the results, and the interpretations of the findings were deduced on the basis of measurements from statistical tools such as percentage table.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4. Findings of the study

The primary data thus collected from the first hand field survey were further analyzed in order to detect the results, and the interpretations of the findings were deduced on the basis of measurements from statistical tool such as percentage table.

4.1 Area of the Study

The area of this study was Kathmandu metropolitan city. Kathmandu has the highest number of child laborers in Nepal. Almost 20,000 child laborers are working in Kathmandu in various professions. Kathmandu, being the biggest city with the largest number of population in Nepal, also has the highest number of street children. According to an unofficial record it has around 500 rag pickers among them who have been doing this profession for their mere survival.

For the purpose of this study, almost every part of the urban Kathmandu was selected. Places like Sundhara, Khichapokhari, New Road, Basantapur, Indrachowk, Ason, Bhotahiti, Ratnapark, Bagbazar, Putalisadak, Old Bus Park, Maha Bouddha, Chhetrapati, Thahiti, Thamel, King's Way, New Baneshwor, Shankhamul, Koteshwor, Gaushala, Chabahil, New Bus Park, Teku and Kalimati were visited during the field study.

4.2 Social Aspects

4.2.1 Classification of respondents on the basis of age and sex

This research was conducted on child scavengers below 14 years of age and most of the respondents among the total of 32 samples taken were found to be at the age group between 11 to 15 years. Among the total 32 samples, 56.25% were male and 25% were female of age group 11-15 years. Only 12.5% male and 6.25% female were from the age group 6-10 years. Neither male nor female child scavengers were in the age group 0-5 years. Among the total respondents, 68.75% were male while 31.25% were female.

Table-1: Classification of Respondents on the Basis of Age and Sex

Age group	No. of respondents			Percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6-10	4	2	6	12.5	6.25	18.75
11-15	18	8	26	56.25	25.0	81.25
Total	22	10	32	68.75	31.25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.2 Classification of respondents on the basis of religion

Most of the respondents inherited the same religion as their families followed traditionally. However, some children had adopted different religion in contrast to their family and caste. The maximum numbers of respondents were Hindus representing 68.75% followed by 25% Buddhists and 6.25% Christians, whereas none were Muslims.

Table-2: Classification of Respondents on the Basis of Religion

Religion	No. of Respondents	%
Hindu	22	68.75
Buddhist	8	25.0
Christian	2	6.25
Muslim	0	0.0
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.3 Ethnic/Caste Distribution

A maximum number of ethnic groups were found to be involved in this occupation. The highest percentage was of Tamangs with 21.87% followed by lower caste groups (Kami, Damai, Sarki) with 18.75%. Similarly, Kshetriyas were 15.62%, Brahmans 12.5%, Rais 9.37%, Magars and Newars 6.25% each, and Gurungs were 3.12% in the descending order. So, it could be assumed that the most prevailing groups in this profession were from the ethnic and the lower caste groups.

Table-3: Ethnic /Caste Distribution

Ethnic/caste group	No. of respondents	%
Tamang	7	21.87
Lower caste (Kami, Damai, Sarki)	6	18.75
Kshetriya/Thakuri	5	15.62
Brahman	4	12.5
Rai	3	9.37
Magar	2	6.25
Newar	2	6.25
Gurung	1	3.12
Others	2	6.25
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.4 Literacy among Respondents

Among the literates, a larger number of respondents were found to have studied upto primary level education in different grades in between 1 to 5. Of the total respondents, 37.5% fell in this category. Only one respondent was found to have studied in class 6, which accounted to 3.12% of the total respondents in the category of class 6 to 10, and was the highest literate found during the research study. 21.87% of the total respondents were found to have basic literacy i.e., they were able to write their names as well as read and understand Nepali alphabets, simple words and very simple and short sentence structures giving straight meanings. In the other hand, 37.5% were found with no education at all, that means, they had never attended school and neither received formal education nor any other formal means of learning.

Table-4: Literacy among respondents

Literacy	No. Of respondents	%
Grade 6-10	1	3.12
Grade 1-5	12	37.5
Basic literate	7	21.87
Illiterate	12	37.5
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.5 Classification of Respondents on the Basis of Birthplace

Majority of the respondents i.e., 68.75% hailed from the central development region. 15.62% were from eastern, 6.25% from western and 3.12% from mid-western development regions whereas no one was from the far-western development region. It was also found that 6.25% of the respondents were unknown of their origin. The study also revealed that

6.25% of the respondents were originally from inside the Kathmandu valley.

Table-5: Classification of respondents on the basis of birthplace

Development region	No. of respondents	%
Eastern	5	15.62
Central	22	68.75
Western	2	6.25
Mid-western	1	3.12
Far-western	0	0.0
Unknown	2	6.25
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.6 Population composition of sample households on the basis of Age, Sex and Size

The total population of the households covered by the study sample was 159. Among them, 50.94% were male and 49.06% were female. The Table-7 below shows that the family sizes of 53.12% of the sampled families were with 5 or less members whereas 43.75% of the sampled families were with more than 5 members. Similarly, 3.12% of the respondents were unknown of their family background. It was also found that 17.61% of the total population was below the age of 5 years, 31.45% from the age group of 6 to 14 years and a significant number with 45.28% in the working age group of 15 to 59 years. Likewise, 5.66% of the total population was found to be the elderly population of above 60 years of age.

Table-6: Population composition of sample households on the basis of age and sex

Age group	No. Of respondents			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-5	11	17	28	6.92	10.69	17.61
6-14	28	22	50	17.61	13.84	31.45
15-59	39	33	72	24.53	20.75	45.28
60+	3	6	9	1.89	3.77	5.66
Total	81	78	159	50.94	49.06	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

Table-7: Classification on the basis of family size

Family size	No. Of respondents	%
0-5 members	17	53.12
6-10 members	12	37.5
>10 members	2	6.25
Unknown	1	3.12
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.7 Dwellings of Respondents

Many street children were found around Thamel, Basantapur, Maha Bouddha and Ason areas. Their main dwellings were the same areas where they pick rags mostly and also the busy streets and market places where they could hang around. They were also attracted to the tourists who show some affection towards them and therefore, could also be seen in the major tourist centers in the city.

Apart from these common places, the other dwellings were Sundhara, Chhetrapati, King's Way, Kalimati, New Baneshwor, Koteswor, Chabahil, New Bus Park, and Old Bus Park etc. The respondents were found wandering around here and there at almost all key junctions of the Kathmandu city, mostly during early mornings and late evenings.

4.2.8 Factors causing children to leave their house and adopt this profession

Poverty stands to be the first and foremost reason that force these children to leave their houses, separated from parents and families, and eventually lead to live a vagabond life in dusty and smoky streets, searching impossible future in the garbage. There were various other intimidating factors of abuse and violence in the family that brought these children into this profession, perhaps, poverty was playing either direct or indirect role always in causing this consequence in some way or the other.

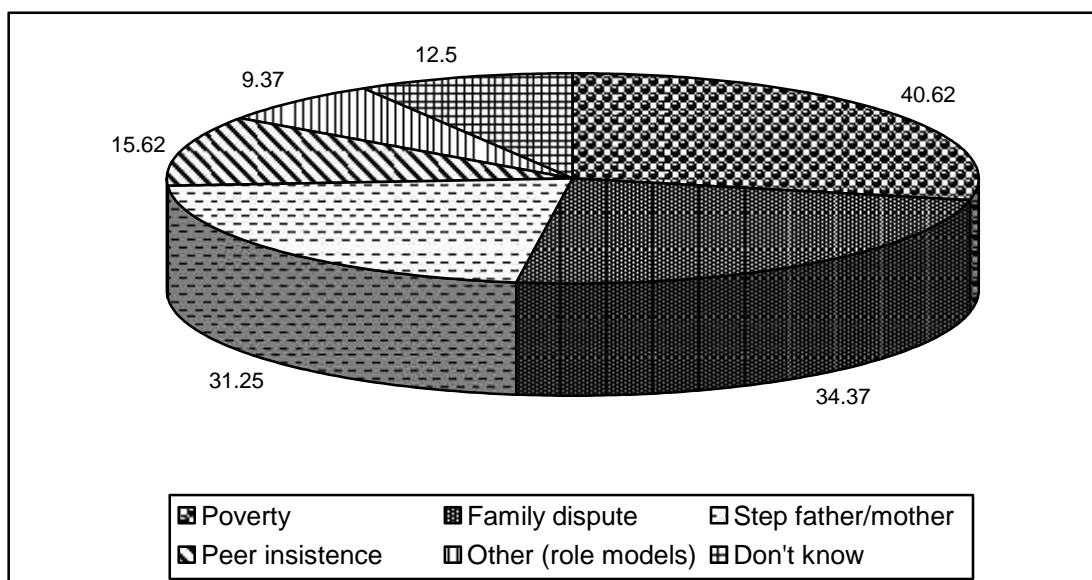
The study revealed that 40.62% of the respondents regarded poverty to be the main driving factor. Another main reason for the children to leave their houses was found to be family and/or parents' disputes, which accounted to 34.37% of the respondents. Among abuses by parents, family or kin, step mother's abuse and/or violence were found to be high. 31.25% of the respondents mentioned step father/mother's violence for the reason behind leaving house. Besides, a remarkable number of respondents came under the influence of their peers to leave their houses to experience the city charm. Moreover, some children were attracted to some people in their village as role models, who had gone back to the village with extravagant life style after spending some time in the city.

Table-8: Factors causing children to leave their house

Reason to leave house	No. Of responses	%
Poverty	13	40.62
Family dispute	11	34.37
Step father/mother	10	31.25
Peer insistence	5	15.62
Others (role models)	3	9.37
Don't know	4	12.5

Source: Field Survey, 2063

Fig 2: Factors causing children to leave their house



4.2.9 Age at which respondents left home

The most vulnerable age of children to leave their house was between 6 to 10 years. It was found that 62.5% of the respondents left home at this age. Another 25% of the respondents flee from home at the age below 5 years. There were very few, only 12.5%, runaways at the age group of 11 to 15 years.

Table-9: Age at which respondents left home

Age group	No. Of respondents	%
0-5	8	25.0
6-10	20	62.5
11-15	4	12.5
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.10 Attitude towards job

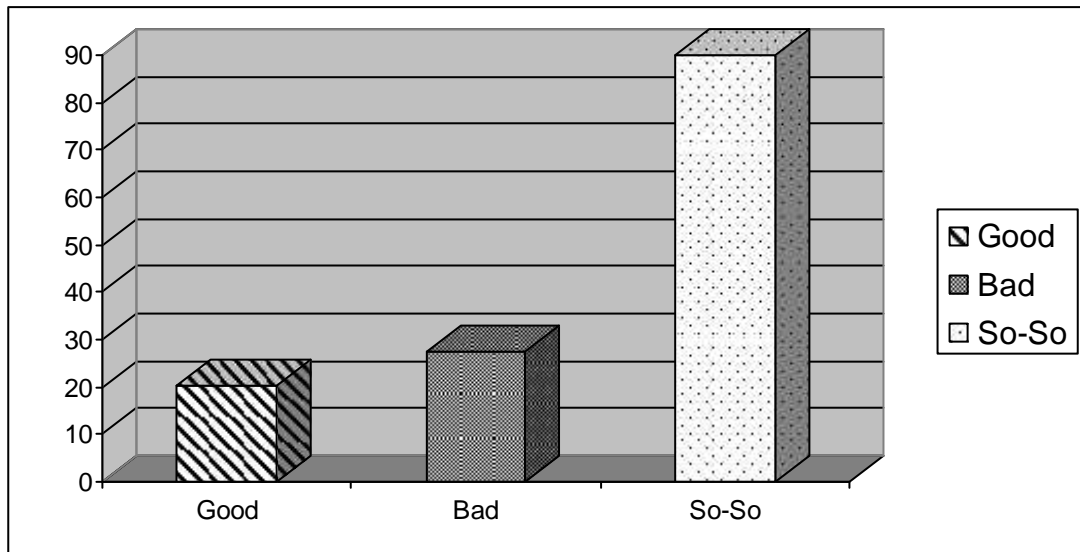
Most of the respondents disliked their job because of the society's mistreatment as lower class people and wanted to quit their job as soon as possible. 56.25% of the respondents answered back their job to be absolutely bad. However, 25% of the respondents, disregarding the societal remarks towards them as *Khate*, admitted their job to be good and said they had enjoyed it. 18.75% of the respondents, being reluctant to comment on their job, admitted their job to be fine as long as they were earning their livelihood.

Table-10: Attitude towards job

Attitude towards job	No. of respondents	%
Good	8	25.0
Bad	18	56.25
So-so (fine)	6	18.75
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

Fig 3: Attitude towards job



4.2.11 Troubling factors

The respondents received more than half i.e., 56.25% of the troubles from police such as being chased from the public places where they sleep, verbally abused, physically tortured, arrested in suspicion of theft and pickpocket etc. Second to the police, they received 37.5% of the troubles from rowdy youths, *junkies* and drug addicts such as asking for money, forcing to take drugs, forcing to have physical relations etc. Similarly, they got 21.87% trouble from dogs, the same percentage from drunkards and 15.62% from others such as local people, house owners, shop keepers, watchmen etc.

Table-11: Troubling factors

Troubling factors	No. Of responses	%
Police	18	56.25
Youth, <i>junkies</i> , addicts	12	37.5
Dogs	7	21.87
Drunkards	7	21.87
Others	5	15.62

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.12 Society's attitude towards child scavengers as perceived by respondents

The social attitude towards child scavengers was most of the times discouraging for them. People treated them as non human beings, and discarded them as well as their profession. Society always looked at them in suspicion and perceived them as robbers, thieves or pickpockets. And in the course of behaving like that they abused them physically and mentally. Many times they were beaten with no cause or without any fault. Police also gave them lots of troubles and robbed them off their money. So, social attitude as they found was very much discouraging.

All of the respondents had homogenous opinion about this kind of harassment and discouragement. Despite of long arduous works in the scorching heat they were not even given chance to stay and rest for a while and were chased by nearby shopkeepers or house owners suspecting them of being thieves. Even at night times, they feared all the time that someone would bash them while sleeping at open and public places. Nowhere in the society had they found consoling behavior. Very few of the respondents, who were in contact with tourists, mentioned about the appreciative behavior from them.

4.2.13 Family's attitude towards respondents as perceived by respondents themselves

The street children were mostly runaways from homes; hence they were no more living with their parents and families. The most of the respondents, i.e. 46.87% did not have any contacts at all with their families ever after leaving their house. Whatsoever, another 46.87% of the respondents did imagine that their families surely would have very negative attitude towards them. A very few respondents (6.25%) mentioned that their families would consider their work to be all right as long as they earned some money.

Table-12: Family's attitude towards respondents as perceived by respondents themselves

Family's attitude	No. of respondents	%
No contact with family	15	46.87
Negative attitude	15	46.87
Positive attitude	2	6.25
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.14 Scavengers' attitude towards society

More than half of the respondents i.e., 53.12% had negative attitude towards society who blamed the society to be responsible for their dreadful life. Few respondents (15.62%) were very aggressive and had avenging attitude towards the society. They strongly believed the society to be their enemy and wanted to take revenge on the persons who shattered their life. In contrary, 12.5% of the respondents were found with good attitude towards the society as they thought all had to live in the same society no matter what ever it would be. Again, 18.75% of the respondents preferred to stay neutral regarding their view on society remarking it to be so-so.

Table-13: Scavengers' attitude towards the society

Scavenger's attitude	No. of respondents	%
Negative attitude	17	53.12
Avenging attitude	5	15.62
Good attitude	4	12.5
So-so	6	18.75
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.15 Relationships among themselves

Most of the street scavengers had aggressive behaviour and were always found talking in obscene language. 62.5% of the respondents admitted that they were unfriendly and quarrelling now and then with their peers, elder and physically stronger ones always whipping their superiority over younger and weaker ones. On the other hand, 53.12% of the respondents were equally pleased at the same time to have their mates friendly and helpful at times when they were in need.

Table-14: Relationships among themselves

Relationships	No. of responses	%
Unfriendly and quarrelling	20	62.5
Friendly and helpful	17	53.12

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.16 Health status

4.2.16.1 Child scavengers receiving health services

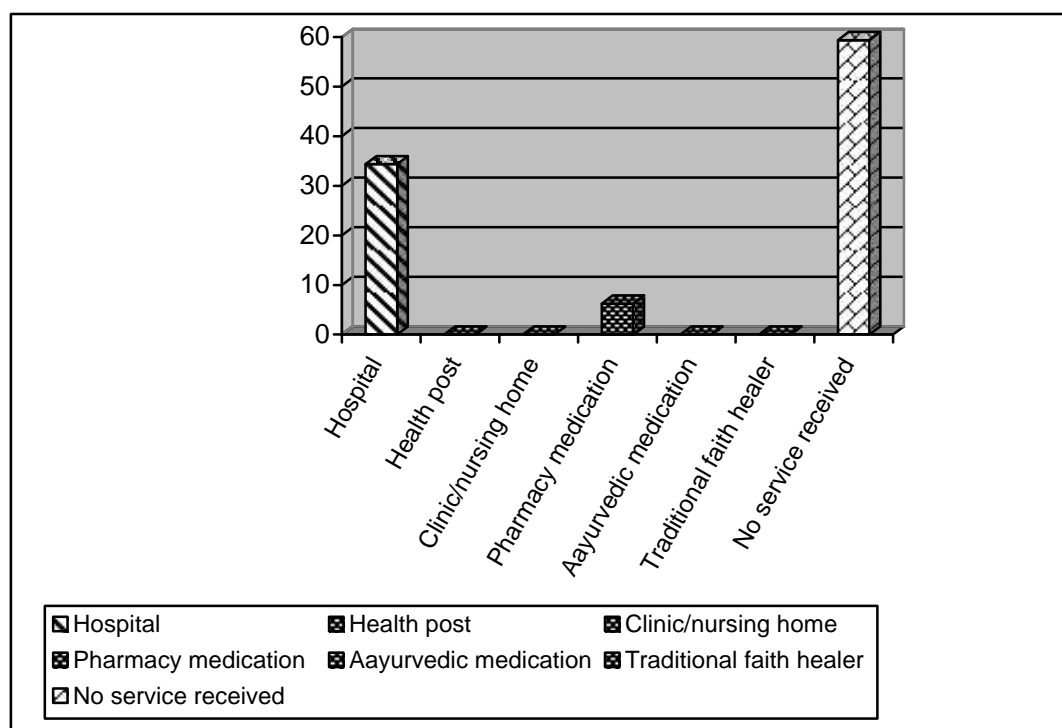
More than half of the respondents i.e., 59.37% had no access to health services. They had never been to any health institution. However, 34.37% had received treatment from government hospitals and few (6.25%) had received medication from private pharmacies.

Table-15: Accessibility to health services

Health facility	No. of respondents	%
Hospital	11	34.37
Health post	0	0.0
Clinic/nursing home	0	0.0
Pharmacy shop	2	6.25
Aayurvedic medication	0	0.0
Traditional faith healer	0	0.0
No service received	19	59.37
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

Fig: 4 Accessibility to Health Services



4.2.16.2 Sickness during past six months

The personal hygiene of the respondents was observed during the study. Almost all of the respondents were in very poor and neglected hygienic conditions. They had dirty clothes, dirty hands and feet, barefoot, uncombed hairs, running nose, foul smelling body etc. This condition was revealed in the high prevalence of abdominal disorders like diarrhoea, dysentery, gastritis, abdominal pain, worm infestation etc. among the scavengers. 68.75% of the respondents complained about one or the other type of abdominal disorder during the past six months.

It was also found that 56.25% suffered from fever and headache while 28.12% suffered from cough, common cold and flu at different time intervals during the past six months. Besides these, some of the respondents (9.37%) were found infected by communicable diseases like typhoid, jaundice, pneumonia etc. during the past six months. Only

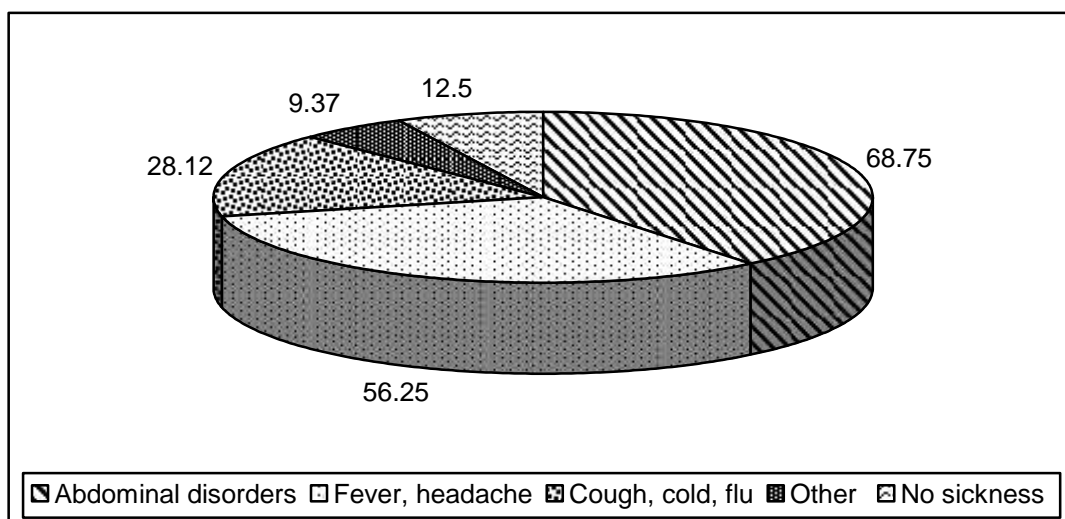
12.5% of the respondents were found without any sickness during that period.

Table-16: Sickness during past six months

Sickness	No. of responses	%
Abdominal disorders	22	68.75
Fever, headache	18	56.25
Cough, cold, flu	9	28.12
Others	3	9.37
No sickness	4	12.5

Source: Field Survey, 2063

Fig 5: Sickness during past six months



4.2.16.3 Treatment of sickness during past six months

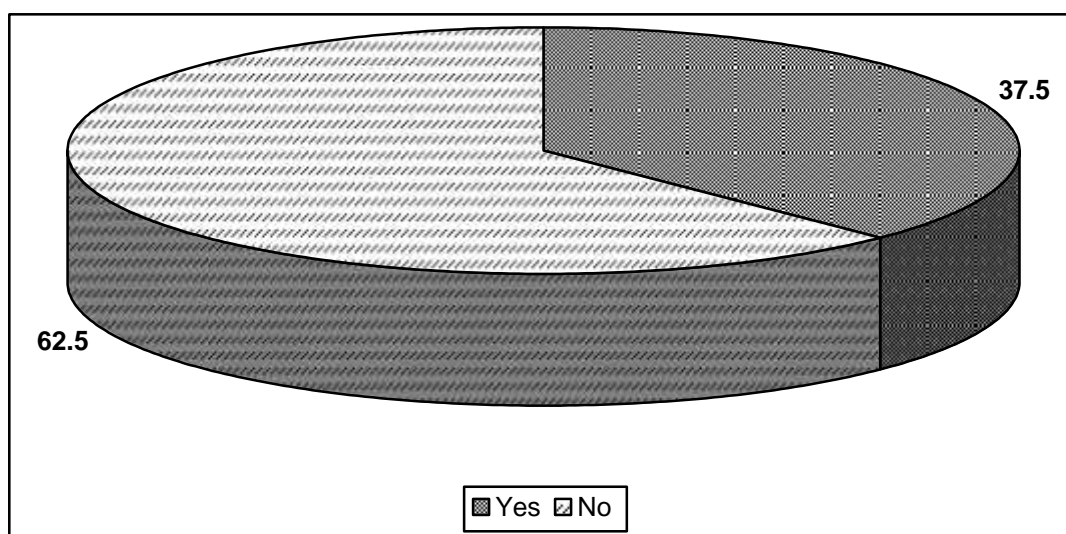
As far as the treatment is concerned during sickness, nearly two third of the respondents i.e., 62.5% had not been into any kind of medical treatment during the last six months. However, rest of the respondents (37.5%) showed their involvement in some kind of medical treatment during sickness in the last six months.

Table-17: Treatment of sickness during past six months

Treatment past 6 months	No. of respondents	%
Yes	12	37.5
No	20	62.5
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

Fig 6: Treatment of Sickness during past six months



4.2.16.4 Injuries during past six months while scavenging

About 75% of the total respondents were reported to incur injuries during the last six month's period. Of the total injuries occurred during scavenging, cut or punctured wounds were found to be predominantly common among street scavengers. Other types of injuries were also attentively present. 40.62% of the respondents had cut/punctured wound during scavenging in the last six months.

Table-18: Injuries during past six months while scavenging

Type of injuries	No. of respondents	%
Cut/punctured wound	13	40.62
Sprain/strained muscle	7	21.87
Animal bite	4	12.5
Fracture/dislocated bone	0	0.0
Others	0	0.0
No injuries	8	25.0
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.16.5 Common sites of injuries

Lower and upper limbs were most frequently injured during scavenging in comparison to other parts of the body. Highest percentage of injuries, i.e., 53.12% had occurred at upper limbs during the past six months, closely followed by lower limb injuries (46.87%).

Table-19: Common sites of injuries

Body parts	No. of respondents	%
Head, face, neck	0	0.0
Thorax, trunk	0	0.0
Abdomen, pelvis	0	0.0
Upper limbs	17	53.12
Lower limbs	15	46.87
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.16.6 Treatment of injuries during past six months

Of the total injuries induced during scavenging in the last six month's period, only 40.62% were found to be treated at different places.

Table-20: Treatment of injuries during past six months

Treatment	No. of respondents	%
Yes	13	40.62
No	19	59.37
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.16.7 Disturbances caused due to sickness/injury

According to the data regarding difficulties they experienced in their daily life and work due to sickness or injury, only 28.12% were reported to have some disturbances in their day-to-day life. Otherwise, the rest i.e., 71.87% could function as normally as usual.

Table-21: Disturbances caused due to sickness/injury

Daily function	No. of respondents	%
Normally performed	23	71.87
Lack in normal performance	9	28.12
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.16.8 Impact on work due to sickness/injury

Even after getting sick or sustaining injury, 81.25% of the total respondents could somehow continue their job while 18.75% of the respondents were unable to continue their job due to severe nature of injury and had to stop their work for some time.

Table-22: Impact on work due to sickness/injury

Continuation of work	Frequency of injuries	%
Could continue	26	81.25
Could not continue / stoppage of work	6	18.75
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.16.9 Frequency of meal

The frequency of meal the majority of the child scavengers take was found to be satisfying as 46.87% of the respondents were taking meals thrice a day and 9.37% were taking more than thrice a day although 28.12% were taking twice a day and 15.62% were taking only once a day in general.

Table-23: Frequency of meal

Frequency of meal	No. of respondents	%
One time/day	5	15.62
Two times/day	9	28.12
Three times/day	15	46.87
> Three times/day	3	9.37
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.16.10 Smoking habit

Maximum numbers of the respondents were exposed to smoking as they were highly vulnerable to and had very easy access to cigarettes through their peers, tourists, *junkies* and if not, the thrown away cigarettes in the streets. Curiosity and peer insistence led them to the smoking, which later

became habitual. Only 9.37% of the respondents were found to be non-smokers.

Table-24: Smoking habit

Smoking children	No. Of respondents	%
1-4 cigarettes/day	7	21.87
5-9 cigarettes/day	13	40.62
>10 cigarettes/day	9	28.12
Non-smokers	3	9.37
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.2.16.11 Drugs using habit

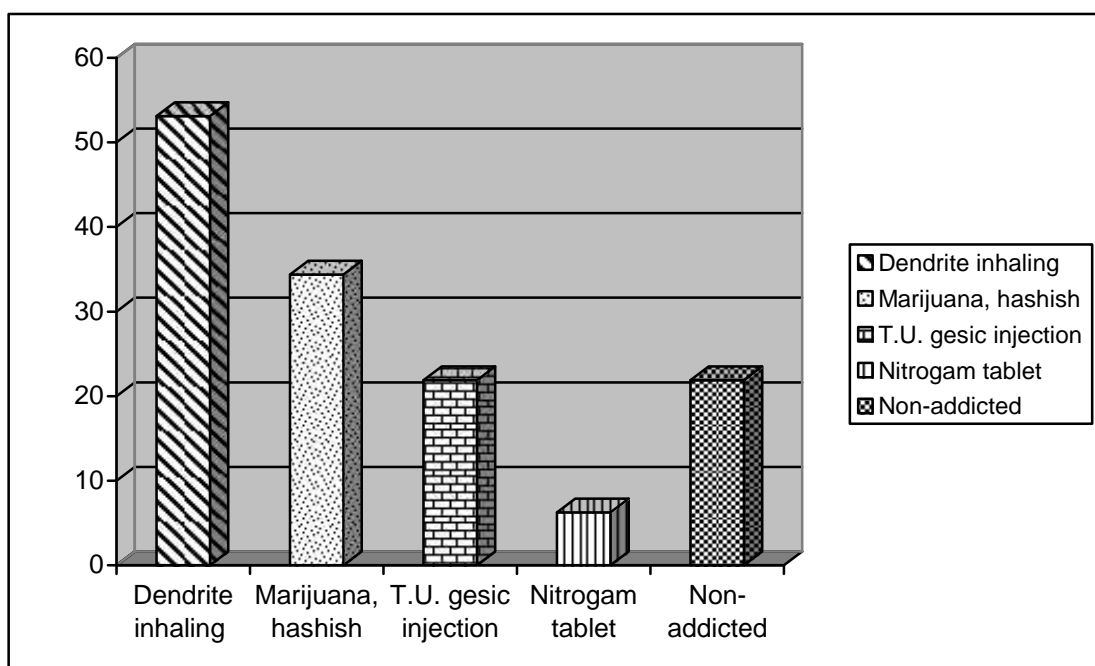
Dendrite (an adhesive material used in furniture, furnishing, leather works) was found to be the maximum abused substance (53.12%) as drugs by the scavengers. They used to keep dendrite in polythene bags, then blow and inhale it, which kept them dizzy. Besides dendrite, marijuana and hashish, they also commonly used TD gestic injection and nitrogepam tablets. Whatsoever, 21.87% of the respondents were found to be free from any type of drug addiction.

Table-25: Drugs using habit

Drug addiction	No. Of responses	%
Dendrite inhaling	17	53.12
Marijuana, hashish	11	34.37
T.D. gestic injection	7	21.87
Nitrogepam tablet	2	6.25
Non-addicted	7	21.87

Source: Field Survey, 2063

Fig7: Drugs using habit



4.2.16.12 Alcoholic habit

Except 9.37% of the respondents, the rest were found to be involved in drinking by any means. More often they used locally made *raksi* and *jaand*. A good majority among the alcoholics used to drink more than twice a week.

Table-26: Alcoholic habits

Alcoholic habits	No. Of respondents	%
Occasionally	6	18.75
One time/week	2	6.25
Two times/week	4	12.5
Three times/week	8	25.0
> Three times/week	5	15.62
Daily	4	12.5
Non-alcoholic	3	9.37
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.3 Economic Aspects

4.3.1 Work place of child scavengers

The main working places of the child scavengers were the dumping sites, common public waste disposal places, market places and the streets of Kathmandu metropolitan city. They mainly collected polythene and plastic materials. Besides, tins, cans, metals, bottles etc. were also their items of choice. They used to sell such collections in junkyards or to junk collectors.

4.3.2 Work starting age

Most of the respondents i.e., 65.62% had started this rag picking business at the age between 6 to 10 years. 25% of the respondents started at the age between 11 to 15 years whereas 9.37% of the respondents started at the tender age below 5 years.

Table-27: Work starting age

Work starting age	No. Of respondents	%
0-5	3	9.37
6-10	21	65.62
11-15	8	25.0
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.3.3 Things mostly picked during scavenging

Almost all the rag pickers admitted plastic as a major source of income. 100% of the respondents picked plastics and plastic materials for their livelihood. Their second choice was metals, tins and cans followed by card boards/hard papers and bottles/glasses.

Table-28: Things mostly picked during scavenging

Things mostly picked	No. Of responses	%
Plastics / plastic materials	32	100.0
Metals / tins / cans	23	71.87
Card boards / hard papers	13	40.62
Bottles / glasses	12	37.5

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.3.4 Daily income

Although their income was not regular and stable everyday, a vast majority of the respondents earned between Rs. 51 to Rs. 200 per day in average through scavenging. Few earned only Rs. 50 or below daily in average, which is notably low as compared to the other respondents.

Table-29: Daily income

Daily income (in Rs.)	No. Of respondents	%
<50	3	9.37
51-100	7	21.87
101-150	11	34.37
151-200	8	25.0
>200	3	9.37
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.3.5 Daily saving

Although they earned quite a good amount of money, nobody really had the habit of saving. More than half i.e., 53.12% of the respondents had no saving at all. Those who had some savings too were not for long. They tend to spent money as quick as they receive in hand. They had no

tendency for future saving, that was also due to lack of safe place to keep the money.

Table-30: Daily saving

Daily savings (in Rs.)	No. Of respondents	%
<50	12	37.5
51-100	3	9.37
>101	0	0.0
No Savings	17	53.12
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.3.6 Spending of money

A big portion of the income was spent on food and entertainment, alarmingly followed by alcohol and drugs. They found it very hard to save money amid their peers and there was always the fear of being robbed. So, they did not even spend money on materials like clothes or daily usable things. They used to spend money, even unnecessarily, whenever they have it in hand.

100% of the respondents were found to spend on food and almost half (46.87%) of the respondents were found to spend on various entertainments such as watching movies, gambling etc. But, a worrying factor was that 37.5% and 31.25% of the respondents were found to misuse their money on alcohol and drugs abuse respectively.

Table-31: Spending of money

Money spent on	No. Of responses	%
Food	32	100.0
Entertainment	15	46.87
Alcohol	12	37.5
Drugs abuse	10	31.25
Household purpose	5	15.62
Clothes	4	12.5
Others (medication)	2	6.25

Source: Field Survey, 2063

4.3.7 Job satisfaction

Despite the fact that most of the children involved in this sector disliked their job and were dissatisfied with their earnings, they had to hang on to it as they could not see any other option to push their life at least for the time being.

Table-32: Job satisfaction

Job satisfaction	No. Of respondents	%
Satisfied	8	25.0
Unsatisfied	24	75.0
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2063

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Child work is rooted in Nepalese society. It amounts to a structural problem in Nepal. It will take time for awareness of child rights to skin into the national consciousness.

This study conducted on child scavengers intended to provide more detailed information on their socio-economic status. This information will raise the issues regarding the social as well as economic development of child scavengers and the society's responsibilities towards them.

The study was mainly concentrated on family background forcing children to leave home, status of child scavengers in the streets, their workplace environment, their relationship with the society, their health status, their economic status in the urban Kathmandu.

Thus, the result of this study finds several important implications in strict implementation and proper monitoring of child rights issues especially focusing on child scavengers. First, preventive and promotional measures to stop children to come to the streets could be planned such as through awareness creating activities. Equally, the information could be used as a basis for planning specific intervention activities such as rehabilitative, education and health services for those who are already in the streets. This will ultimately help in managing and reducing prevalence of child scavengers in totality. The study also provokes for a ban on child labour.

5.1.1 Study Population

Children below 14 years of age are important strata of Nepalese Society. They are the school-going-age children. The fact, however, that lots of these children are laboring for an earning to live is highly embarrassing. Though international resolutions and national laws had banned child labour below 14 years of age, the level of influx of children in the labour market has not fallen down. Poverty and family disputes bring children at the streets. The number is ever increasing in the fast growing city Kathmandu. This warrants research into this group.

It was very difficult to build rapport with the child scavengers for interview as they were found to be aggressive, carefree and having hidden tendencies. It was a tough job to find a respondent who could cooperate fully. The scavengers were only found either at early morning or at evening time and they were reluctant to respond overtly as they were made habituated to expect something by some previous individuals or organizations working in this sector.

Due to limited time and limited resources, and difficulty in getting response from child scavengers; snowball-sampling technique was applied and the samples were limited to only 32. So, the results could not be generalized beyond the particular samples. There may be present biases due to recall, which may have a bearing on validity of the results. Considering the limitations during this study, need for more wide and in-depth studies are felt required for further probing and generalization of the findings.

Both primary and secondary data were used in this study. Secondary data were collected from NGOs working with street children like UNICEF, ILO, IPEC, CWIN, reports, journals, books, papers, magazines and other

media etc. Primary data were collected with the help of data collection tools and techniques like interview schedule, unstructured interview and observation. A very simple and easily comprehensible questionnaire was made with close-ended as well as open-ended questions for the respondents' convenience. Besides, unstructured interview was carried out to build rapport with the children.

As the sampling method was snowballing, almost all places of Kathmandu downtown were covered within this study.

5.1.2 Findings

Nepal is characterized by its agrarian structure, low level of development index and rooted poverty among the majority hilly people. About 90% of the population lives in rural areas and their major occupation is agriculture. The contribution of the agricultural sector constitutes more than 40% to the GDP of the country.

However, the agriculture in most parts of the country is done on subsistence basis, which has, thus, reduced the possibility of extra income of the people. Almost half of the total population is below poverty line. On the other hand, some urban parts of the country are getting more and more development facilities. Many industries, enterprises and business houses have been set up there, where the people from rural areas, frustrated from the poorer agriculture life, migrate in search of better employment opportunities.

Urban cities always have attraction for these poor rural countrymen so as their children. Some children come along with their parents and some are runaways. As the poor rural folks do not possess any advance knowledge and skill according to the demands of urban environment, they involve

themselves in the jobs, which are easily accessible and do not require any skill and contact. So, the children, in pursuit of basic needs, are forced to land on the streets and adopt the hazardous jobs for survival, scavenging or rag picking being one of them.

The number of street children in Kathmandu as well as in other towns in Nepal has been constantly growing. Majority of the street children are runaways, driven from home by a variety of socio-psycho-economical problems. Few are abandoned in the streets by their parents or families themselves while few others belong to squatter families who have migrated from rural areas. Many of these children are sheltered in the streets and have become rag pickers by profession who sell recyclable wastes to junkyards. It was estimated that there are about 500 street children in Kathmandu who are purely involved in rag picking business for their survival.

For the purpose of this research study, the samples were taken from every selected corners of Kathmandu city. Most of the scavengers hesitated to expose themselves to a stranger. Some were found in drug trip inhaling dendrite while some were smoking at the time of meeting. After spending some time to build rapport and develop intimacy with them, the interview unveiled the pathetic and insecure life of the street scavengers - their early age struggle, their tussle with the society, their hazardous work environment, their adverse health conditions, their risk taking behaviours, their turbulent economic situations and their uncertain future - which in all relentlessly compel them to wake up their mind to look for another option and quit this profession as soon as possible.

They always had the feeling of insecurity - socially, economically, psychologically and physically. Despite this fact, there is no second

choice for them as this is the only easily accessible job to earn some money to be able to survive in this earth turned into lonely planet for them. This is also the main reason for the children to come to this profession at the beginning because of the easy accessibility of the job requiring no skill. Eventually streets and garbage become integral and inseparable parts of their life, starting the day from the street sorting the garbage and ending it in the street waiting yet another day.

The 32 child scavengers taken as samples in this study are all within the age limit of below 14 years disregard of their sex, race and religion. Most of the child scavengers do not live with their parents or families and have no contact with them either. Among the respondents interviewed, 53.13% have family size of less than 5 members and 37.5% have family size of between 5-10 members. The average household size is 4.97 persons. Total male population is 50.94% and total female population is 49.06%.

The population of children below 14 years of age, the age group of this study population, is 49.06% and the population between 15-59 years of age, the working age group, is 45.28%. Most of the breadwinners of the families are involved in peasantry and labour works. Some are found working in the streets of Kathmandu as daily wage porters and labourers.

The main age group of the children in this rag picking work is between 11-15 years. Among the total respondents, 56.25% are male and 25% are female of age group 11-15 years. 18.75% are in the age group of 6-10 years.

In religion distribution, most of the respondents are Hindu with 68.75% and then Buddhist with 25%.

The child scavengers come from wide variety of ethnic and caste groups. Tamang from the outskirts of Kathmandu valley are highest in presence with 21.88%, closely followed by so-called untouchable caste groups of Kami, Damai and Sarki with 18.75%, and Kshetriya/Thakuri with 15.63%. Similarly, Brahman, Rai, Magar, Newar and Gurung are also present.

This study reveals that 87.49% of the respondents come from outside of the Kathmandu valley and 6.25% come from inside the Kathmandu valley while some are unknown of their origin. However, the majority of these children were born in villages. Majority 68.75% are from Central Development Region in comparison to 15.63% from Eastern, 6.25% from Western and 3.13% from Mid Western Development Regions. None are from Far Western Development Region.

Regarding the educational status of these child scavengers, the study showed that 37.5% of the respondents have education upto primary school level i.e., grade 1-5. However, grade 6 is recorded to be the highest grade in this study. In the other hand, another 37.5% of the respondents are totally illiterate and 21.88% are with very basic literacy.

The main reasons for leaving the house and come to this profession are due to acute poverty and its consequences, and disputes and violence in the family. 40.63% of the respondents have given the reason to be poverty as the cause of leaving house. 34.38% say family dispute as the reason. 31.25% point out to step father/mother's torture and violence. 15.63% came to the streets by peer's influence.

Most of these scavengers are runaways from their homes. Majority 62.5% of them have left their house between the ages of 6-10 years. 25% have

left their house below the age of 5 years, probably they are the abandoned and orphanage ones.

Whatsoever, almost all of them have started their work in the garbage as soon as they have arrived in the streets. Only a few roam around in the city for a little time all alone or with someone they know, and finally come to this job finding no other alternatives. 65.63% of the respondents begin this job at the age between 6-10 years, the most vulnerable age at which they leave their home. Only 25% begin this job at the late age between 11-15 years.

Once they are in the streets, they have to face unimaginable consequences of troubles everyday. Being in the street all the time in itself is a biggest torture of life. The street children are mostly troubled by police. Police often detains them in suspicion of theft and pick pocketing. 56.25% of the respondents are troubled by police, 37.5% by freak youths, *junkies* and drug addicts. Other common troubling factors are dogs, drunkards, strangers, house owners, shopkeepers and watchmen. They are usually threatened and tortured to give money, forced to take drugs, manhandled for theft and pick pocketing, and abused physically, especially girl scavengers, for sexual acts.

The child scavengers perceive the society's attitude towards them to be very disgraceful and disappointing. They think that people dislike them and treat them as lower class, no better than animals. They are often abused and scolded in obscene language by the public and the police. They are exploited and abused physically as well as mentally, so they find the society's attitude to be very discouraging towards them.

Their families, though they have no contact with each other, too have negative attitude towards their work. Because of the maltreatment of the

society, many of them have developed negative and aggressive feelings towards the society as a whole and regarded it to be their biggest enemy. Some even claim to take revenge on the people who drove them into the streets. However, all of them liked to be noble characters in future.

Regarding the health status of these child scavengers, the study showed that almost all of the respondents are absolutely careless about their health and hygiene. Most of the scavengers appear not to have bath for weeks as they have foul smell from their body at the time of interview. They were present with very dirty clothes, hands, feet and face. Many of them have long dirty nails and running nose.

59.38% of the respondents have no access to any kind of health service at all while 34.38% of the respondents do receive some services from hospitals including NGO clinics.

68.75% of the scavengers have abdominal disorders like diarrhoea, dysentery, gastritis, abdominal pain, and worm infestation etc. during the past six months. Likewise, 56.25% have fever and headache, and 28.13% have cough, cold and flu in the past six months. However, 62.5% of the respondents have not had any kind of treatment for the sickness during that period. This shows their reluctance of going to health centers despite of admitting sickness.

Prevalence of injury during scavenging among child scavengers is also very high. This can be explained by the filthy, hazardous and exploitative condition of the work sites, i.e., dumping places, street corners, junkyards, riverbanks etc. As these scavengers are in continuous touch with garbage and rubbish, the episodes of injuries they get induce is also multiple. Cut or punctured wounds most commonly occur to them as compared to other types of injuries such as sprain/strained/pulled muscle,

fractured/dislocated bone, animal bite or other injuries like burn, swelling, chemical allergy etc. while collecting scraps.

During the past six months, 40.63% of the respondents have cut/punctured wounds. Those cut/punctured wounds again are common in upper and lower limbs in comparison to other regions of the body like head, face, neck, thorax, trunk, abdomen and pelvis. During the past six months, 53.13% of the respondents have upper limb injuries and 46.88% of the respondents have lower limb injuries. It is traced out that hands and legs are generally not covered with clothes, shoes or gloves. These parts of the body are more exposed and bare. Thus, hands and legs are more susceptible to injury.

Again, like in case of sickness, in case of injury also, only 40.63% have followed the treatment at hospitals or dispensaries. Rests of the respondents have left it to heal by itself. So, there is always the fear of secondary infection later on.

71.88% of the respondents say that sickness or injury has not disturbed in their daily life while 28.13% say it does. Among the sick or injured, 18.75% have to stop doing their job for some time while 81.25% say that there is no effect of sickness or injury in their job performance.

The street scavengers say that most of their earning is spent on food. Besides, there are NGOs and individuals who are providing food for these street children. 46.88% of the respondents take meal thrice a day, 28.13% twice a day and 15.63% only once a day. So, majority of the respondents seem to have receiving enough diet from nutritional point of view, perhaps the necessary nutrients required for their body at the growing age is not available in their monotonous food regime. Also, the hygienic condition of the food they take is highly questionable.

Alarming, most of the scavengers are found to be in addiction of some kind or the other. 90.61% of the respondents are smokers, where 68.74% are heavy smokers. Only 9.37% of the respondents are non-smokers. Similarly, 78.13% of the respondents are involved in illicit drug abuse. The most commonly used substance is dendrite, which is used as drugs for 53.12% by the scavengers. Besides dendrite, marijuana, hashish, TD gestic injection and nitrogepam tablets are also used by them. 21.87% of the respondents are found to be free from any type of drug addiction. In a similar fashion, 90.61% of the respondents are alcoholic. However, the intensity of alcohol consumption is low in comparison to smoking habit or drug addiction. Only 12.5% excessively drink daily and 40.62% drink three or more than three times per week. 9.37% are absolutely non-alcoholic.

In regard to the economic status of the child scavengers, the study found that the income of these children is quite satisfactory for individual survival in terms of money. Though hard to believe, 25% earn between Rs. 151-200 and 34.37% earn between Rs. 101-150 in average in a day. Similarly, 21.87% earn between Rs. 51-100 per day in average. Only 9.37% earn less than Rs. 50 in a day. However, their income is not always attractive as mentioned. For example, during rainy seasons they relatively have low income. Nevertheless, there are certain instances when they have to rely on discarded foods from restaurants or have to sleep empty stomach.

Whatever their income is, these street children generally do not have any habit of saving even if it is suffice to do so at times when they have high earnings. 53.12% of the respondents could never make any saving so far. Sometimes they do remain with some surplus money, but that too lasts for a very short period as their habit of spending do not allow them to

stand for a long with money in hands. 37.5% of the respondents often have less than Rs. 50 as surplus at the end of the day, but usually the very next day they spend it all. Only a few (9.37%) respondents have records of real saving upto Rs. 100 in one day, but such instances occur very occasionally.

The other factors turning them to have no saving are insecurity in the streets and uncertainty of their refuge. These factors ultimately guide them to develop attitudes of spending money promptly before loosing anything and enjoy life as much as they can without loosing any time. Most of the child scavengers seem to be carefree in nature. They spend most of their earnings on food and entertainment, which are followed by expenses on alcohol and drug addiction. Household utilities, clothes and other usage like medical treatment etc. accounts for relatively a very little expenditure.

The street scavengers make money by picking up plastics, polythenes, rags, used papers, cardboards, bottles, tins, metal pieces etc. from the streets, garbage dumps and waste bins and selling them to the junk collectors and dealers. Although they are earning endurable money from this job, they have no sign of satisfaction. 75% of the respondents expressed their dissatisfaction because of the irregular income and unpredictable job nature as well as the predominantly prevailing social perception regarding the profession as one of the lower grade jobs.

Because of these reasons, majority of the child scavengers prefer to quit this job as soon as possible, but unfortunately have to stick to it unwillingly as no other suitable alternative is foreseen in the nearest future.

5.2 Conclusion

Children are assets of a nation and it is the nation's responsibility to nurture them through various stages of development so as to enable them to realize their full human potential. However, the existence of thousands of working children is one of the bitter realities of the contemporary Nepal.

There are estimated 30,000 street children nationwide. Majority of them are living and working in Kathmandu. Among them, about 500 are estimated to be involved in rag picking work to earn their livelihood. Street scavenging, although not a forced labour, is a consequence led by poverty along with family disputes and violence. The work environment is the worst and most hazardous of all forms of labour. Therefore, the street scavengers are always at high risks of developing serious illnesses and injuries. They are isolated from the society and are adapted to delinquent environment where they often confront with crime, violence, torture, abuse, exploitation, mistreatment and discrimination. Their job has the most uncertain characteristic in terms of income. So, they always live with paucity of basic needs and monetary crisis.

Necessity for survival due to poverty leads to child labour. Other leading causes are lack of awareness about child right within family, lack of general social consciousness, indebtedness which force parents to send their children to work, direct motivation of employers to exploit children because of their compliance and minimal salaries.

Among various forms of child labour, street scavenging has become a permanent phenomenon of urban towns and cities like Kathmandu. Poverty, family disputes and social disturbances are key factors to bring children into streets. The street is a cruel and hazardous work place. The

nature of the work and work environment is mostly unhygienic, dangerous and exploitative; leading to various health hazards. This study carried out in urban Kathmandu on child scavengers less than 14 years of age also observed the same situations and almost repeated the same stories.

The findings reveal that majority of the child scavengers are poverty stricken multiplied by family disputes and violence, who hail from villages and are living in the streets as runaways with no parents or families staying with them. Although the profession is dominated by boys, the presence of the girls in the streets is also remarkable. All of them are school going age children, but none of them are currently enrolled in formal education system and the literacy rate among them is very low.

Abandoned and ill treated by everybody, they are grown up in the streets with aggressive nature and have developed their own street culture. They can never have positive feelings towards society in status quo because they perceive that society always look at them with negative eyes and treat them differently. Undoubtedly the society really has not done much to address the concerns of these children. So, they are very hesitant to expose themselves to outsiders and contain pessimistic impact of societal behaviour.

The street children are constantly in the fear of police and different people from so called civilized society. These child scavengers are troubled, tortured, abused and exploited by the police and the people around them. Therefore, these children have negative feelings towards society and the feelings many times go offensive. They find societal behaviour very discouraging towards them. On the other hand, they

themselves are also found quarreling and fighting amongst them using obscene language.

On the basis of major findings, it was discovered that the children working as scavengers in the streets are living in very filthy and adverse environmental conditions. The nature of their job and the work environment is very dangerous, unhygienic and exploitative. But unfortunately, the children coming from rural communities in search of a better survival find no alternative and are forced to be engulfed by this profession.

Exposed to hazardous work environment with no protective and preventive measures continuously put them in high risk to contract many infectious and communicable diseases. The study also revealed that a huge number of child scavengers frequently suffer from work place injuries as well. Many of them are found to have abdominal disorders like diarrhoea, gastritis etc., and cold, cough and fever as well as cut or punctured injuries in hands and feet.

However, most of these scavengers despite of living in Kathmandu have no access to health services. At the same time, they also seem careless about their personal hygiene and lacking health seeking behaviour for treatment of minor sickness and injuries. Most of the sickness and injuries remain untreated and left for healing by itself. So, there are always enormous chances of developing severe degree of illnesses with further complications in future. Sickness or injuries do have hampered their daily work performance, but they have somehow managed to continue their activities.

Regarding their nutritional behaviour, the study showed that the child scavengers apparently take enough food to release their hunger, but how

much balanced is the diet puts a big question mark. A big majority of the children are heavy smokers and alcoholics at very young age. A fairly good number of them are drug addicts as well. They mostly use dendrite through inhalation process. Some of them are also using IV injection method and are sharing common syringes. So, they fall in a high risk behaviour group to transmit HIV/AIDS. The risk becomes even high as some of them are involved in unsafe sexual activities willingly or unwillingly, which, in either case, put them in the risk of transmitting STDs as well.

The child scavengers start their day in the dawn exploring through the dumped garbage at streets and waste disposal sites for recyclable materials like plastics, papers, tins, bottles etc. They work very hard covering a big area to collect junks and make some money from their collections by selling them to the junk dealers. Although their average earning in a day is fairly enough for a single person to survive, they have to starve in many occasions because of the irregular nature of the income. Their work and in turn their earning is mostly disturbed during rainy season and also during getting sick.

As their way of living is very much precarious and vagabond, they do not have the nature of saving money for future. They have adopted a kind of extravagant life style, which often run them into empty pockets. They have the habit of spending all the money that comes into their hands, especially in food and entertainment as well as in drug addiction and alcohol consumption. They have no saving habit for future because they fear of security.

Almost all of them are not satisfied with their current job in terms of earning money as well as social status. They hate to be called *Khate* by

the so called high class people of the society and want to switch to some other work which is better than this one because the society considers this job as a lower grade and always hate and discard them while doing this job.

Hence to conclude, it can be said that the different aspects of socio-economic issues of those child scavengers were not properly taken care so far by the child scavengers themselves as well as by the concerned authorities. Efforts made by the government, non-government and private sectors in this matter in the past were not sufficient, which can be clearly revealed by the ever-increasing figure of children landing in the streets day by day.

Hence, this huge affair of child scavengers has to be treated in a holistic way so as to make the environment such that any child in any part of the country is not bound to take this route ever again. And for those child scavengers already in the streets, appropriate rehabilitative measures should be taken in order to enforce and mould them into skilled professionals of the future.

5.3 Recommendations

This research has highlighted the urgency of the need to prevent children joining the child labour force specifically the street scavenging. For this, concerned authority of the government, other concerned CBOs / LINGOs / NGOs / INGOs and the private sector as well should launch effective awareness creating programs and promote ample alternative ways of living as soon as possible.

Centers for rehabilitation, psychosocial counseling, day care, health care, formal and informal education, recreation etc. would be helpful to draw

many children out of the work force. Prompt action should be taken to provide health care services including emergency services and drug rehabilitation to these marginalized children.

There is a urgent need to give due attention to these noticed but not heard little people who are surviving in the cross roads and dark corners of the bright city and who are literally living in the garbage. The time has come to change our attitudes and behaviours towards these innocent children and to welcome them into a warm and healthy society. A generous effort has to be made to take the children out of such inhumane work force and give them an environment for their proper growth, development and socialization process so as to mould them into the efficient professionals in the future, the real assets of the nation.

Researchers and investigators should be encouraged and emphasized to conduct more researches and investigations on street scavengers. The findings of such researches and investigations would be useful to plan programs and intervene.

There is an obvious need to raise awareness of child labour and child rights in all sections of the population. For the purpose, stronger advocacy is needed so that government would not only formulate sound policies in papers, but also build up powerful mechanism to monitor the proper implementation of them to benefit the real stakeholders at the grass root level.

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ANNEX-1

QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULE

Sample No.:

D) Social Aspects

1. Name: _____

2. Age: _____

3. Sex: _____

4. Religion: _____

5. Ethnic/Caste Group: _____

6. Literacy: _____

7. Birthplace/Address:

8. Family Structure:

s.n.	Age group	Relation to respondent	Male	Female	Occupation
1.	0-5				
2.	6-15				
3.	16-59				
4.	60+				

9. Where is your dwelling?

10. What is the reason behind leaving your house?
a) Family dispute _____ b) Step father _____ c) Step mother
_____ d) Poverty _____ e) Peers insistence _____ f) Others
_____ g) Don't know _____

11. At what age did you leave your home?
a) Below 5 years _____ b) Below 10 years _____
c) Below 15 years _____

12. How do you feel about your job?

13. Who troubles you more?
a) Police _____ b) Youths _____ c) Drunkards _____
d) Dogs _____ e) Others _____

14. How is the society's attitude towards you?
a) Encouraging _____ b) Discouraging _____ c) Others _____

15. How is your family's attitude towards you?

16. What is your attitude towards the society?

17. How is your relationship with other scavengers?

Health Status

18. Do you receive health services?

a) Yes _____ b) No _____

If yes, where?

a) Hospital _____ b) Health post _____ c) Clinic/nursing
home _____ d) Pharmacy shop _____ e) Aayurvedic _____
f) Traditional Faith healer _____ g) Others _____

19. What type of sickness did you have during last six months?

a) Abdominal disorders _____ b) Fever/headache _____
c) Cold, cough, flu _____ d) Others _____ e) No _____

20. Have you undergone any treatment of sickness during last six months?

a) Yes _____ b) No _____

21. What types of injuries did you have while scavenging during last six months?

a) Cut/punctured wound _____ b) Sprained/strained/pulled
muscle _____ c) Fracture/dislocated bone _____ d) Animal
bite _____ e) Others _____ f) No _____

22. Where was the common site of injury?

a) Head/face/neck _____ b) Thorax/trunk _____
c) Abdomen/pelvis _____ d) Upper limbs _____ e) Lower limbs _____

23. Have you undergone any treatment of injuries during last six months?

a) Yes _____ b) No _____

24. Had the sickness or injuries caused any disturbances in your daily work?

a) Yes/lack in normal performance_____

b) No/normal performance_____

25. Could you continue your work during sickness or injuries?

a) Could continue_____ b) Could not continue/stoppage of work_____

26. How many times do you take your meal everyday?

a) Once_____ b) Twice_____ c) Thrice_____ d) More than three
times_____

27. Do you smoke?

a) Yes_____ b) No_____

If yes, how many cigarettes a day? _____

28. Do you take alcohol?

a) Yes_____ b) No_____

If yes, how many times a week?

a) Once_____ b) Twice_____ c) Thrice_____ d) More than three
times_____ e) Daily_____ f) Occasional_____

29. Are you involved in any type of drug addiction?

a) Yes_____ b) No _____

If yes, what specific type?

II) Economic Aspects

30. Where is your current working place?

31. At what age did you start this work?

32. What type of things do you mostly pick?

33. How much money do you earn from your work per day?

34. How much money do you save per day?

35. For what purpose do you spend your money?

a) Food_____ b) Clothes_____ c) Household purpose_____

d) Drug abuse _____ e) Alcohol_____ f) Entertainment _____

g) Others_____

36. Are you satisfied with your job in terms of earning?

a) Satisfied_____ b) Unsatisfied _____

ANNEX-2

CHECKLIST

Sample No.:

1. Family origin:

2. Personal habits:

3. Literacy:

4. School going:

5. School dropouts:

6. Work place difficulties:

7. Social status:

8. Health:

9. Hygiene:

10. Social attitude:
