

CHAPTER- 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Every family, community and the nation want to make bright future of the children. All we have an understanding that children are the raw mud or material and based on the situation or environment their development preserve & can go further. Before this, it is needed to define about the child and we have different types of definition regarding the child as per the culture, community and nations.

According to the United Nations the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), a child is any person under 18 years which was ratified on 20th Nov 1989. Every country has own definition about the children which is defined as per the role of child, their culture, internal laws, etc however almost countries of the world have signed on UNCRC with their commitment. The United Nations the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) underlines that the Nation has the main responsibility to fulfil the children's rights. It is the Nation that has to make sure that children are protected, educated and in good health. Nepal has also signed on UNCRC on 14th Sep 1990.

In India, there is define any person under 16 is child according to the internal law regarding the children.

The civil law of China describes that people under eighteen years old are the children.

According to the constitution of Nepal 2072, there is define any person under 18 years is child. Similarly, children act 2048 describes a children is any person under 16 years. Here are two contradictory definitions in Nepal. Even though the recent constitution is strong and applicable than the children act of 2048.

A definition for the term 'street children' is an ongoing debate among scholars, researchers and international organizations. In some countries, this concept refers to children who commit crime, run away from home, dropped out of school, abandoned by their family and to the ones who work in the street. Yet while conceptualizing a definition, it is crucial to pay attention to particular meanings and give importance to differences among countries Because, those very definition become generalizations and

they even diffuse in the daily use of the term, which would be influential in the stigmatization of the children and in political interventions (Browne and Flashaw, 1997).

According to United Nations, street child is a boy or a girl for whom the street has become his/ her abode and or source of livelihood and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults (Atlantis and Goddard, 2003).

For council of Europe, street children are children under 18, who for longer or shorter periods, live in a street milieu. They are children who live wandering from place to place and who have their peer groups. Most significantly, they have few or no contact with those adults, parents, schools, child welfare institution (Atlantis and Goddard, 2003).

According to UNICEF, people who are between the ages of 13-18 are considered to be children. In addition, UNICEF provides a commonly used definition in 1988, which examines street children into three groups in regard to the frequency of their seeing their family:

-) Children who have continuous family contact: those children are among from families with poor life standards. They work or hang around on street during daytime and go back home during the night. Those children still have the guidance and protection from family. Children in this group are called 'children-at-high-risk'.
-) Children with occasional family contact: those children have far relations with their family but still they do not leave home for a long time. Children in this group are called 'children- in- the- streets'.
-) Children without regular family contact: children who are from among the poorest part of the society and they have no relations with their family. They spend their whole day on the streets. Those children are called 'children –of-the-streets'.

Many reasons are defined that why the children come to the street but it depends as per the nations and culture also.

According to the United Nations (UN), street children are increasing due to defenceless victims of brutal violence, sexual exploitation, abject neglect, chemical addiction, and human rights violations.

According to a report of the World's Street Children, Violence and sexual abuse within the home are among the main reasons children run away to live on the streets.

According to the WHO, family breakdown, armed conflict, poverty, natural and man-made disasters, famine, physical and sexual abuse, exploitation by the adults, dislocation through migration, urbanization and overcrowding, acculturation, disinheritance or being disowned etc are the main causes for the children to leave the family and to come on the street.

According to Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB), family violence, death of the parent & no guardianship, frequent abuse by family & society's members, unbelievable attractions, dominate by stepfather/mother, lack of love & affection, increasing the urbanization, exploitation of the owners, to look for new job/work etc are the causes for the children to come on the street.

This study can play vital role to find out the real problem of those children who are reintegrated and recommend the proper solution for the effective integration with appropriate tools.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Various studies find that rapid population growth, less economic growth, low pace of development etc. are the reason behind the increasing number of street children worldwide. And indeed, street children have become a global issue. Since children constitute some more portion of world population, the increasing number of street children have created a vigorous problem in the social sphere.

Street children has become a big issue in nepali society as it has resulted from the malfunctioning of certain parts of society. They reflect some hidden or unseen aspect of nepali society as how society as a system and its parts consider some dysfunction. Results have shown that improper functioning of the family resulted to the situation of street children.

Previous studies and research always focus on street children as a social problem. Their major focus was on the causes and major consequences related to street children. But very few pay concern to the fact that street children are still the part of the society and they can still be integrated in the society. These studies were mainly concerned with the association of street children with crime or how have been the subject of victim of violence and severe abuse being at the situation of vulnerability. Rare focus has been on

the integration aspect of street children after certain counselling session or vocational training.

The integration processes of street children after vocational training have made them more capable of their agency. They are the social actors fully capable to form new social reality through their action, interaction and new social relationships within the society. And this study intends for the same.

-) Why the children use to come in the street and what is the profession in street?
-) Where did they reintegrate from the organization and after the reintegration how they adjust in family?
-) What is the reintegration process of organization and what is the perception of family towards the children?
-) What is the situation and challenges of socialization and reintegration of children?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to compare the socio-economic condition of the youth in 2 time period one when they were in street and next after reintegration with Vocational Training as well as job placement.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows;

- a. To analyze the condition of the youth/children when they were in the street and analysis the condition when they are in rehabilitation centre.
- b. To examine the social condition of the youth after their Vocational Training & Job placement through the support of organization

1.4 Significant/Importance/Rational of the study

Street children are also the integral part of the society and the nation but there is the problem of the street children in the societies. The people of the society think that street children are terrible and criminal. So, the study is important to find-out the real problems of the street children and strengthen & weakness to reintegrate them in society & their families. The general people of the society aren't aware about the street children and always they think they are bad and harm for the society.

The children, who couldn't get opportunities or chance & appropriate care in their childhood as per the stage and later they start to find alternative ways for their pleasure & survival. As a result those suffered children become street children. There are many organizations (GOs and NGOs) are working in Nepal with street children to protect their rights based on The United Nations the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and internal laws like Children's Act 1992 AD (2048 BS), Public Act 1963 AD (2020 BS). The Nepal Government has also made the plan to work with the children who are in most vulnerable condition including street children on its five years plan.

The working organizations with the street children have different types of working procedures with their own modalities. Any way they are working with the best interest of the children to develop their capacity, increase the self-esteem for the successful reintegration. Generally the organizations are working with street children through Street Visit to build-up the relationship on the spot for their motivation towards the positive activities, Drop-in-Center to listen & counsel them and take & provide basic needs/requirements, Rehabilitation Center to prepare them for the specific planning increasing their capacity as well as building the relationship with family & their relatives. After that, children use to start Study or Vocational training according to the children's interest and the capacity but it depends on the educational level of the children and their age. Later the children are being reintegrated in their family and community with the some follow-ups after the reintegration. Although here isn't condition to be silent after their reintegration and there can be also some weakness which can be taken or receive from them. They can give appropriate recommendations for the reintegration of the children.

Except this, it is also hoped that this study will provide some guidelines for the formulating relevant policies with regards to the reintegration of the street children for the concerned organizations which are working with street children. This study will be helpful for the policy maker, planner, development expert and also fruitful references for the future researchers in the same research area.

1.5 Organization of the Study

Status of Street children after vocational Training (A Case Study of Reintegrated Children within the Community after the Vocational Training), the research is divided into 8 chapters. In first chapter there is mention the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, Rationale/ Justification/ Importance of the study and organization of the study. In Second Chapter has Overview of Relevant Literature, Theoretical Review. Like as in third Chapter has Research Design, Study Area/Site and Rationale for Selection, The Universe and sample, Nature and Source of Data, Data Collection Techniques, Data Processing Analysis, Interpretation and Reporting, Limitations of the Study and Ethical Consideration. In fourth Chapter has the Setting and profile of the respondent. In Fifth Chapter has analysis of the Respondents in Rehabilitation Center after rescuing from the street and in Six Chapter has socio-economic condition of respondents after Vocational Training & Job Placement and their current living situation. In seven chapter has mention that the Summary, Conclusion.

CHAPTER- 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Overview of Relevant Literature

There are many studies carried out about the children's problem but fewer studies in the street children's issues. Even though, not any studies of the street children's reintegration in their family and society after the vocational training and job placement. Here is the literature review to know and understand the actual condition of the ex-street children after their reintegration in family and community with vocational training and job placement.

Here are the many problems regarding the children in Nepal. The main cause can be the least developing county among the world and lack of the utilization of local natural resources. Not only in Nepal there are many problems regarding the children in the world in different countries like developed countries and developing countries. Seeing the problem of the children in the world, The United Nations created a common understanding about the children's Rights for its member countries and the member countries accept the memorandum as an international law regarding the children called The Convention on the Rights of the Children (CRC). The UN requested to own member countries to sign on it to secure the children's rights from their own level. As a result, Nepal has signed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on 1990 which is international level law. After that Nepal made a Child act 2049 and regulation 2051. Even though the Rights of the child aren't secure in the present condition but the condition of the child in Nepal is being worst day by day. They are in critical condition in different sectors like Child labor, very vulnerable work, street children, etc.

To study in this sector or to know it better there are many studies which were done on the time period by the different organizations and experts which are follows;

A research of CWIN-Nepal conducted on 1990, study of 100 street children reported longer work hours among the street children (14 to 18 hours per day), lower income from rag picking (NPR 23 per day), a lower prevalence of begging (18%). The types of the street children interview in the study included 48% runways, 13% squatters and 39%

abandoned & orphan children. The most common reason given for being a street child was prior abuse and neglect according to that study.

“Nepalma Balshram Biruddhako Rastriya Karya Yojanako Ruprekha” published by International Labor Organization (ILO) on 1998 in Nepal categories the street children under the topics of child labors in various economic sectors and states that the number of street children in Nepal is growing day by day. According to the ILO, it has been happening so because of the massive migration trend and rapid process of urbanization as well as the increment of the urban poor settlements popularly known as slum or squatter areas. It further says that these neglected and abandoned children either beg or pick rags for their survival. Pointing to the result of street culture, it raises the issues that girl child prostitution on the street is in ascending order.

“The state of the Rights of the Child in Nepal 2002 a national report published by CWIN Nepal declares every year around 500 children are landed in the street of the Kathmandu valley from the different districts of Nepal. Children come mainly from neighbouring districts of Kathmandu like Kabhre, Sindhupalchok, Nuwakot, Dhading, Makawanpur etc. The number of the street children is also on the rise in other urban areas like Biratnagar, Dharan, Birganj, Narayanghat, Butwal, Pokhara and Nepalganj. The new challenges in working with street children are the rampant use of the drugs, including intra-venous drugs used by some of the children. Street youths are gradually being exposed to the world of crime as well.

A modified study of a journalist on 2006 of India named NS Manihara says the reality of the street child is naked and vicious face of poverty, sickness and exploitation. The tragedy is that those who bear it are themselves innocent, lonely and frightened young children. He had added that the street children’s work, health and other conditions becomes very bad.

“A report of the situation of the street children” had prepared by the Woman department of National Union of Journalist for Central Child Welfare Committee on 2007. The report had taken more than 600 cases from the street and it has described among them, more were boys, the children were above 5 years, their professions were rag picking, begging, steal

“The state of children on Nepal -2009” a national report prepared by Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) announces that there are coming around 500 children on the street of Kathmandu valley as per the report of CWIN-Nepal 2006. The life of the civil society is being complex due to the country’s social, cultural, economical, poverty, imbalance in decentralization and resources distribution. Trend of the children to come on the street is increasing due to the lack of unemployment, illiterate, domestic violence etc. It is also imagined that many children are come on the street because of 10 years armed conflict and political instability.

Among these report and study, VOC has already reintegrated more 797 street children in their family and society after the vocational training, psychosocial support and fulfilling their basic requirements. Yearly trends of reintegration of the street children in VOC are 40 children in 2010, 63children in 2011, 68 children in 2012, 80children in 2013, 75 children in 2014, 58 children in 2015, 71 children in 2016, 82 children in 2017.

The above review of literature suggests that the social and economic condition of the country has had a harmful effect on the children of the country. It is an alarming and unfortunate reality that due to this, the problem of street children is growing rapidly with every year even though here are many studies, research and others reports.

In the sector of the street children, there are many reports, journals, etc but not written particularly about the street children's condition after the vocational training & job placement. Mainly there are two analysis of the street children/youth, 1 is their condition on the street when they used to stay and another their condition after the vocational training. So, this study could be an useful materials for the analysis of the two period of the those children/youth and to know the condition of the youth after their self reliant.

Theoretical review

Society from a functional perspective is a system made up of inters related parts. The social system has certain basic needs which must be met if it is to survive. These needs are known as functional prerequisite. The function of any part of society is tis contribution to the maintenance of society (haralambus and Holborn, 1991).

In applying the functionalist paradigm to everyday life, people sometime make the mistake of thinking that functionality, stability and integration are necessarily good or that the functionalist paradigm makes that assumption, however, when social researchers look for the functions served poverty, racial discrimination or the oppression of women , they are not justified by the understating of above idea; this can be assumed that functional perspective can be discussed on proper functional parts of society as well as malfunctioning part of social system (Earl Babbie, 2004). This thesis also proposed for the same. Street children are the outcome of dysfunction of parts of social system especially family. A modified study of a journalist on 2006 of India named NS Manihara says the reality of the street child is naked and vicious face of poverty, sickness and exploitation. The tragedy is that those who bear it are themselves innocent, lonely and frightened young children. He had added that the street children's work, health and other conditions becomes very bad.

A street child is any girl or boy who has not reached adult hood for whom the street (in the widest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.) has become her or his habitual abode and or source of live lihood and who is inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults (Swart, 1988).The term "street child" refers ,more specifically to children of the streets. These children come from homes where there is violence, overcrowding, drug and alcohol abuse or from communities divided by political forces into war zones. Many have been abused and hope to find a better life in the city (Bernstein & Gray, 1991

CHAPTER- 3

RESEARCH METHODS

This section is for the different research processes, tools and techniques used by the researcher during the study period. There were many methods used to collect the data, these are specified as per the follows;

3.1 Research Design

There are many types of research design but here is used descriptive and analytical method. This research design is based on both primary and secondary data. These data and information required for the study are collected through the schedule interviews, field observation and focus group discussion. The descriptive research design explains about the respondents' various aspects such as respondents cause to be street children, their condition/status when they were in street/rehabilitation center, their income, management of family, their relationship with family/neighbours, current living condition etc.

3.2 Study Area/Site and Rationale for Selection

There are many children in the street in Kathmandu valley which is big problem for urban development. The community people have a kind of thought, there are many activities regarding the crimes and the street children are also involved on that. But if there is appropriate environment for the children (wherever they are), they can do everything in their life. Many organizations are working to reintegrate the street children in their family and community through the different types of methods like providing scholarship, vocational training & job placement, micro-credit, etc. Many people and organizations feel that it is very difficult to work with the street children & for their reintegration and many organizations are diverted to work with other beneficiaries than the street children.

Even though, some organizations are working only with the street children and there was need to find the real condition of those children who were in the street and after that they were reintegrated in family & community after the vocational training. The researcher is

also working with the children's sectors, has knowledge on the issues and familiar with the children also. The organization named Voice of Children is also working with the street children & their successful reintegration. After that, the organization has 10 years experience working with the street children for their successful reintegration. There was need to find the condition of those children from this study. In this reason, it has given priority to select this subject/area for the study purpose.

3.3 The Universe and Sample

Many organizations (GOs & NGOs) are working for the street children especially to reintegrate them in their family or society. Vocational Training is one of the major tools to reintegrate them with the self-reliant. The children who reintegrated in their family or in society after the vocational training they are working in different sectors as a job holder.

Up to now, more than 300 children are reintegrated from the VOC but here are taken only 20 children's cases as sampling through the purposively who represents the all children who were taken vocational training. Among the 20 children, some of them were stayed long period on the street and Rehabilitation center of VOC. Some children were stayed in short period. Anyway all of them are reintegrated in their family and community after the vocational training with job placement.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

The study has based on both primary data and secondary data sources. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected and used in this study. The both sources are described about the respondents taken for this study.

Mainly the study has based on primary sources. Primary data are collected through the interview schedule, field observation; focus group discussion and sharing the experiences of the youth.

In the interview process it's like individual discussion where youth was asked to provide information on their background like age, street period, work in the street, their difficulties, life on the rehabilitation centre, vocational training, job placement, reintegration, relation with family etc.

In field observation how youth works in their sector, relation with their co-worker, supervisor etc. Through the field observation know about the training and job is relevant or not. By the field observation build the relation with youth which support to interaction about their work.

However, Secondary data is also used as important materials in order to supplement the primary data through different reports, manuals, books, internet sites etc. Each sampled the secondary sources were also used during the study. The secondary information has been acquired and maintained from variety of the sources. The relevant information on street children was obtained from the different NGOs working with the street children.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection was done in the organization named VOC which is working with the street children's reintegration after the vocational training since 17 years. At first the researcher collected the information about the study area and consulted with the concerned organization to find the information regarding the research like number of children, their status, relationship, and others. After that the researcher decided the sample for the interview after building the relationship with the children of VOC. After building the relationship, started to collect the information through the different techniques which are given below;

3.5.1 Schedule Interview

Schedule Interview was the main method of the collection data in this research. In this method the data were collected personally or individually from the children by the researcher.

From this method, the researcher is made able to know the children's feelings, their anticipation, their aspiration and as a whole situation through the direct communication with the schedule.

3.5.2 Focus Group Discussion

It helped to get the common problems of the children who are reintegrated in their family and community after the vocational training. Organized the 2 focus group

discussion, in each group there was 8 persons. In the group discussion, there was asked the questions regarding their feelings, expectation from the organization, about their success, relation with the family members as well as community and their participation at there etc.

3.5.3 Case Study

This method helped to the personal experiences and problems of the children who are working in their sectors. 5 case studies were studied and it helped to know their details information in depth. This method is very long and effective if the time is enough for the study with the researcher. The case study presents more fact of the information of the issues related with the study.

3.6 Data Processing Analysis, Interpretation and Reporting

After the study there was micro analysis in each and every data which were taken on the basis of the questionnaires including many variables. The findings of the study are analyzed and presented in the descriptive form. Also, the findings are shown in pie chart, bar diagram and other method according to the requirements. Except this, there is more analysis in every data, table and pie chart to make clearer in the reporting. By this type of interpretation, every people can understand the information related to the study.

3.7 Limitations of the Study

In every study/research there would be own limitations and it effects from the external factors. The researcher has also some limitations in this study which are as per follows;

-) It doesn't represent all children reintegrated in family and community after the vocational training. The cases are taken just from the list of the children according to the required numbers of the researcher.
-) The samples of the children are taken only in Kathmandu valley where children are staying for the work but some children are in out of valley and they are stayed at there by working.

-) The conclusion of the study is depended from the primary data through the special questionnaires made for the study of the individual interview with the concerned children.
-) Due to limited time, resources constraint and particular researcher, the study/research is also conical if we compare the total number of children who were taken the vocational training. As a result the fact findings can be a type of supposition in stead of authenticity.
-) Objectives of the study were limited to find-out just the socio-economic condition of the children who were taken the vocational training from the Voice of Children.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

In this study, it is respected if there were some ethical issues. During the field work, the person didn't feel the comfortable in any subject or she/he said not to disclosed her/his identity that should be considered. The individuals have the right in their ethical issues. The researcher also was very sensitive in this matter because every personality has right to be protect in their side and they can choose themselves.

More than this the issues of the street children is more sensitive and they are victimized many times by the peer groups & adults. Asking questions through the questionnaires, observations, case studies etc are also a kind of re-victimized. So, during this research period, it was well thought-out and respected as per their wishes.

CHAPTER- 4

BACKGROUND AND CHARACTERISTICS ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONDENTS IN THE STREET PERIOD

In this chapter, the socio-economic status of respondents is analysis when they were in the street before coming in the organization's rehabilitation center. Most of the children are come in street by different

4.1 Age of the Respondent

Age of the respondents is described from the following table. It shows that in this age, they were on the street and involving in the different activities.

Table No: 1

Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

SN	Age Bar	No of respondents
1.	Under 5	3
2.	5-9 year	11
3.	10-14 years	4
4.	14 above	2
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

From the observation of the above table, 3 youth were staying in the street under of 5 years of their age. More youth were come in the street between the ages of 5-9 years which is very big number of the youth in total. Like wise, between the ages of 10-14 years, 4 youth were come in the street. At last, 2 youth were come in the street that were above 14 years. From the above mention table, it shows that, the vulnerable age of the youth to come in the street is 5 to 14 years.

4.2 Cast/Ethnic Group

Cast is a form of the social stratification which involves a system of hierarchically ranked, closed, endogamous stratum etc. Especially the children who lived in the

organization rehabilitation center at that time there wasn't discrimination regarding the cast and ethnic group being urban area and they didn't face with their local people but in their local area they have faced problem of discrimination about cast system. As a result they came in the street. The following table shows about the distribution of the respondents by caste/ethnic group.

Table No: 2

Distribution of Respondents by Cast/Ethnic Group

SN	Cast	No of respondents
1.	Tamang	7
2.	Chhetri (Thapa, Karki, Rawat, Giri)	3
3.	Shrestha	1
4.	Bramhan (Upreti, Dahal, Poudel, Neupane)	2
5.	Gurung	1
88.	Kunwar	1
9.	Magar	1
10.	Nepali	1
11.	Joshi	1
12.	Shah	1
13.	Haluwai	1
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

The above table shows that the numbers of more children are come in the street from the Tamang community or cast/ethnic group according to this field study. Tamangs are the indigenous people and their population is more surrounding areas of the Kathmandu Valley. Comparatively they aren't more literate, aware & sensitized in the community and their living condition is also poor. So, the families send their children for work in Kathmandu and some children use to escape from the family lack of the basic

requirement in their family like nutrition, education, health etc. Now a day the trend is increasing and other casts of the children are also coming because the new political movement has changed a bit even in the rural areas. People especially youth, they are more flexible in caste or ethnic group.

4.3 Place of Origin

Most of the children are from the different district of Nepal to Kathmandu valley as street children. They use to come to Kathmandu especially in urban areas for the better opportunities than their village or residence. The trends of the mobility of children would be from neighbouring district where they feel easy to go there in term of distance and security also but where is the facilities of the transportation from there most of the children are come in Kathmandu valley for the better opportunity, just to see the city especially Kathmandu, influence by the friend etc. in the present condition, it's ratio is also increased in the city. Any way children are in the street from different district but it is right more are from the neighbouring district. From the following table, it can know the flow of the children from the different district.

Table No: 3

Distribution of Respondents by Place of Origin

SN	District	No of respondents
1.	Kabhrepalanchok	3
2.	Kathmandu	2
3.	Dhading	2
4.	Sindhupalchok	2
6.	Nuwakot	1
7.	Bhaktapur	1
8.	Chitawan	1
9.	Dailekh	1
10.	Dolakha	1
12.	Kaski	1

13.	Lalitpur	1
14.	Mahottari	1
15.	Makawanpur	1
18.	Ramechhap	1
19.	Sangkhawasabha	1
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

The table shows, the youth are come more from the neighbourhood district of Kathmandu like Kabhrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok, Dhading because it is so near and the family send the youth for the work or youth become influence from the different types of attractions like from the friends, facilities of the urban area, development of the urban area etc.

4.4 Cause of being street children

The first priority of the children would be their family and community but due to the various socio-economic conditions, cultural status and others compel to the children to come on the street. Some children come on the urban area for the work send by their family and some can be different types of reasons like escaped from the family, lost during the visiting period, being with the friends etc. These are the common and seen problem according to the all but there are more severe and major problems why the children escaped from the family and come to live in the street. Some are violence in family especially by the step parents, not fulfilling the basic requirements like education, health, hygiene, not listening, pressure for work than the study, etc. Main reason is to leave the family by the children is family relationship as well as psycho-social problem. When they feel insecure in family from the own person or family members then they use to look for another options or way where there is safe way and take the decision to leave the family & start to do something. As a result, they work and finally becomes street children due to the behaviour of the owner again violence, not listening, feeling pressure etc. So, street children have faced very severe type of problem regarding psychosocial issues. From the study following causes are findings to separate of the children from their family which are very important and presented in the following table.

Table No: 4

Distribution of Respondents by Causes of being street children

SN	Causes	No of respondents
1.	Send for work by parent	5
2.	Violence	5
3.	Escaped from family	3
4.	Friend's influence	2
5.	Mother's death	1
6.	Stepfather	1
7.	Attraction of city	1
8.	Father's death	1
9.	Unknown	1
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

Main cause of the separation is send by the parent for the work to their children due to the lacking on socio-economic condition. Mainly they haven't enough food for feeding, not access of the education in term of low income & lacking on awareness, discrimination from the society etc. So, for secure and protective future they use to send for their children to the urban area but they become street children through the behaviour of the owners of the hotel, house or their boss where they work and live. The second cause in violence in the family, we know that Nepal is developing country and especially due to the patriarchy system, woman and children are more victimized from the domestic violence. It means not only father beats to the children but the root of the violence can be male especially father. If mother became violent from her husband than she reacts that towards her children. So, violence is the main cause for the separation of children from their family.

We can analysis from the above mentioned table, poverty is the main cause and that's why the parents have sent their children for the work. Domestic violence is hidden problem of our society being as a big issue to escape from the family.

4.5 Duration of Stay on the Street

Children are spent their time on the street involving different types of activities. Once children went to the street and they became habitual on the street or adjust at there. As a result they spent long time on the street and it would be difficult to rescue them from the street because they feel freedom, trouble-free, settle down and happy on the street. Depending on the activities of the children on the street, its duration happens like if the children are earning more in the street, they want to stay more time at there and if they aren't earning more & feeling difficulties they want to leave from the street. The children who are in short period on the street, they feel trouble, dominated from the adults of the street. Any way, among the interviewed children, their duration in the street is as per follows;

Table No: 5

Distribution of the respondent by staying Duration on the Street

SN	Duration	No of respondents
1.	Less than 6 months	5
2.	1-2 years	7
3.	2-3 years	4
4.	3-4 years	2
5.	4 years above	2
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

The above mention table describes that 11 youth are stayed less than 6 months on the street and after that they are rescued from the street by the organization. More numbers of the youth are stayed on the street which period is 1-2 years and among the total youth 7 youth are stayed 2-3 years in the street and the duration of the street 3-4 years & 4 years of the youth is 4 respectively.

4.6 Profession of the street

The children of the street use to involve in different types of the work in the street for their survival according to their capacity and their relationship with the concerned people where they stay. Comparatively their income becomes more in those types of people in average. In fact, street children have any types of facilities and they use to consume as per their income. Mainly the street children if they have more amount of money they spend as per this and if they don't have more money they manage as per this. Their profession is as per follows;

Table No: 6

Distribution of Respondents by profession of the street

SN	Profession of the street	No of respondents
1.	Begging	9
2.	Rag picking	7
3.	Tourist Guide	1
4.	Work in garbage collecting centre	2
5.	Street business	1
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

The above mention table shows that 9 youth were involved in begging because this is easy work and here isn't any labor work just present in front of the visitors with the some work & action. Among the 20, it number is 9 which is very high. After that children's profession is to pick-up the rag from the street. They use to collect the rubbish from the container and sell in the whole seller whose number is 7 among the 20 youth.

CHAPTER- 5

ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONDENTS IN REHABILITATION CENTER

In this chapter, it is analysis of the respondents when they came in the rehabilitation center after the rescue from the street. They were involved in different activities as per their plan in the center.

5.1 Year of the Rescue from the street

The sampled respondent were rescued from the street on different time period and they were spend time according to the planning of the preparation. The years when the respondent were rescued from the street to the rehabilitation center;

Table No: 7

Distribution of Respondents by Year of the Rescue from the street

SN	Rescue Year	No of respondents
1.	2009 AD	6
2.	2010 AD	3
3.	2011 AD	2
4.	2012 AD	2
5.	2013 AD	2
6.	2014 AD	2
7.	2015 AD	3
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

According to the table, 6 youth were rescued on 2009 AD from the street 3 youth were rescued on 2010. Likewise, in 2011, the number of respondent was 2 in 2012 it was 2, in 2013 was 2, in 2014 was 2 and 3 was in 2015 AD. More respondent were from 2009.

5.2 Types of the Reintegration

When the children passed out from the rehabilitation center than it called their reintegration and there are 2 types of reintegration for the children like family reintegration and community reintegration. If the children have family and they reintegrated with the family that is family reintegration. If the children don't have the family or there isn't good/appropriate environment to reintegrate the child in family, the organization reintegrate to those types of children in community after making the self-reliant that is called community reintegration. Among the children, their reintegration has done as per follows;

Table No: 8

Distribution of Respondents by types of the reintegration

SN	Types of the Reintegration	No of respondents
1.	Family Reintegration	8
2.	Community Reintegration	12
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 20018)

If we compare the above mention table, 8 children were reintegrated in their family for the study at the beginning but after 1 or 2 year, they started to take the vocational training. Likewise 12 children were reintegrated in the community for the vocational training residential in the vocational training center and in rented room in community. It showed that to reintegrated children in family is difficult than in community.

5.3 Training Subject of the children

After finished the study or not interest for the study, the children were chosen the different kinds of the subjects in vocational training according to their capacity and concentration. There were various options for the children to choose the training subject which were facilitated by the senior children and staff of the rehabilitation center. Following subjects were taken by the children as per their interest which are;

Table No: 9

Distribution of Respondents by training Subjects

SN	Training subject	No of respondents
1.	Cook	5
2.	Electricity	3
3.	Driving	2
6	Motorcycle repairing	3
7.	Plumbing	2
8.	Waiter	2
10.	Printing Press	1
11.	Sewing	1
12.	Carpentry	1
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

From the above mention table, big numbers of children were taken cook training. The attraction can be the children in hotel sector to be a cook of the big hotel. In second sector, they are chosen electricity training which number is 3. Due to the developing trends of house; its demand was high as a skilled electrician. The reintegration process if the children take training and start the job it will successful reintegration because children can by himself and sustain their life.

5.4 Duration of Training

According to the training subject, the duration of the training depends. Sometimes, it depends also as per the capacity and learning of the youth. For example some youth can learn same course in 6 months and some youth can take it 9 months. The duration of the training was minimum 1 month and maximum was 3 years in this study. The finding of the duration of the training is in this study as per following;

Table No: 10

Distribution of Respondents by duration of the training subjects

SN	Duration of Training	No of respondents
2.	3 month	6
3.	5 month	9
4.	6 months	2
5.	8 months	1
6	9 months	1
7.	1 year	1
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

If we see the above mention table, 9 youth have taken 5 months training and after that they were started to work. Similarly, 6 youth were finished their training with in 3 months.2 youth were completed their training with in 6 month. Likewise, 1 youth was finished their training with in 8 month and 1 was completed within 1 year.

CHAPTER- 6

SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS AFTER VOCATIONAL TRAINING & JOB PLACEMENT

The respondents were reintegrated in family and community after their training for the job. The respondent who were family they were reintegrated in family and the respondents who weren't family they were reintegrated in community renting a room according to their location of work.

6.1 Working Sectors of the Respondent

After the completion of the vocational training, youth were involved different kinds of work for their self-reliant. Some youth were done the job according to the training and some youth were diverted the work just opposite the training due to the more earning than the training taken subject. Due to the uncertain job market of our society, youth are diverted towards the more income's job. Among the 20 youth, their work distributions were as per follows;

Table No: 11

Distribution of Respondents by working sectors

SN	Working Sectors	No of respondents
1.	Hotel/Restaurant	5
2.	Electricity	4
3.	Transportation	2
4.	Construction	2
5.	Plumbing	2
6.	Electronics	3
9.	Motorcycle mechanics	1
10.	Saloon	1
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

Among the 20 youth, 5 are working in hotel/restaurant sector which is big number among the 20 youth. Likewise, 4 are working in electricity sector as electrician, 2 are working in transportation sector, 2 are working in construction, respectively, 1 are working in motorcycle workshop & saloon. The table show that youth are engage in different sector and all the 20 youth are not same job what they taken the training. They attract in those work where the salary is high. So, that difficult to make them sustainable in future.

6.2 Status of the job

Youth are working in different sectors which we discussed in 5.2.13. In the sectors of the job, there are categories means duration basis like some youth able to find permanent work, some of them have temporary but any way they have job if they are getting daily wages. According to the skills of the youth, they can find the job easily. In fact, they are getting job whatever to manage their life. Among the 40 youth, they have following types of work as per finding;

Table No: 12

Distribution of Respondents by status of job

SN	Types of the Job	No of respondents
1.	Temporary work	10
2.	Permanent work	4
3.	Occasional work	3
4.	Daily Wages work	3
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

As per the table, 10 youth has temporary work, it means that they don't have security of the job in one place but they can get the job according to their skills. Likewise, 4 has job as permanent and they are working at there as a staff whenever they work at there without any problem. In other side, 3 youth has the work only in the occasion and it means they have to wait for the work or use to find the job occasionally. Any way they are maintaining their life from that job. 3 youth has daily wages work.

6.3 Average Salary

From the different types of works, youth use to earn money in different range. Earning depends according to capacity, skills and dedication of the persons. If they are educated and the work is more skilled full, there would be more earnings otherwise just average income. Most of the time, salary depends according to job providers and it turn over. Even though, most of the time salary determines dedication of the employer, his/her motivation & long lasting towards the work/job, stability of the job providers, attitudes of the employers also.

Among the 20 youth, the following income is shown in the table according to the finding of this study;

Table No: 13

Distribution of Respondents by average salary

SN	Range in the salary	No of respondents
1.	Rs. 4000-5000	9
2.	Rs. 5000-6000	4
3.	Rs. 6000-7000	3
4.	More than Rs 7000	4
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

According to the above mention table most of the youth have less salary if we calculate comparatively as per the level of the market rate. In the table, 9 youth earn 4000 to 5000 per month, 4 youth earn Rs. 5000 to 6000 per month who 3 youth earn Rs. 6000 to 7000 and 4 youth earn more than Rs. 7000 per month. Most of the family depends in the income of youth so those who have low salary comparatively local market price they feel difficult and have chance to back previous life.

6.4 Relation with the family

Children leave the family and come to the street due to the different types of the problems faced at there. When organizations work with them for their reintegration in the family than they start to live & re-build the relationship each other. The organization plays the role of the mediator to rebuild up the relationship between children and families. Basically, the organization is become able to rebuild the relationship among them which was known by the study during the interviewing period. Among the 20 children, their relation is shown according to the following table which is;

Table No: 14

Distribution of Respondents by relation with the family

SN	Status	No of respondents
1.	Good relation with family	9
2.	Satisfactory relation with family	6
3.	Poor relation with family	4
4.	Not have family	1
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

As per the above mention table, 9 youth have good relation with their family, it is really good for them because once they were out of the contact and the relationship was also break with them.6 youth has satisfactory relation with the family, in this part they have relation but can't say good any way it is appropriate to them and sometimes there happen some ups & downs with them. 4 youth has poor relation with family and they don't have any types of interaction and talk each other. Sometime they meet and just see not much more. Among the 20 youth, 1 hasn't family but their relation with concerned people is good. During the reintegration of youth in family is very challenging, some of family didn't accept the children because of their prestige in society. Some of have not family to reintegrate and the relatives also didn't want to keep with them so there is chance to came back in previous life.

6.5 Financial Support to the family

After completion the training, the youth earn the money from their work and they manage the money as per their needs. Some of them support to the family and some of them don't support and spend according to their needs. Among the total 20 youth 92.5% have their family & they are supporting to them as per the capacity and how much they support to their family from their earning, which is shown from the following table;

Table No: 15

Distribution of Respondents by financial support to family

SN	Description	No of respondents
1.	Partial	8
2.	Full	6
3.	Not to Support	3
4.	Not want to say	2
5	Not have family	1
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

The table shows that 8 youth support to their family partially, it means that these youth provide some money to their guardians/parents for the household activities which is positive point for the family and even to the youth also because they are feeling some responsibility towards the family. 6 youths are supporting to their family fully. It means that 6 youth's family is depended with the youth who got the training from the organization which is very positive point for the family and from these types of support family and concerned youth can have a big satisfaction. Likewise, 3 youth not support to their family because they just have relationship with them and not support financially. They want to earn & expenses themselves. 2 youth didn't like to say/talk about this matter and which is their right also not to say something to somebody. At last, 1 youth haven't family and they are staying independently. During the reintegration in family they have their own feelings like some expect some money from youth for household

expenses some family think if he saves money his future will secure. So, family have different opinion.

6.6 Residence of the Respondent

Youth, who are working, they were left their house and their family before. So, it is very important to analysis about their residence where they stay which can see from the following table.

Table No: 16

Distribution of Respondents by residence

SN	Description	No of respondents
1.	Own House (in valley or out)	8
2.	Rented room only	12
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

Among the 20 youth, 8 have own house which is in Kathmandu Valley and out of the valley. They are staying at there and working or supporting to their family 12 youth are staying in the rented room and they don't house. House or rented room whatever, they are staying nicely and managing their life. Most of the youth didn't want to stay with their family because they have already experience of free life. They don't want to stay under the control of family .They don't like interfering their life and their decision by other so they want to stay separate. Its shows that there is less number of reintegration in family.

6.7 Relation with the Neighbour

We know that the every human being needs community and there should be a clear relation with them (neighbor) where they live. Relations without the neighbor can't think to stay in a community. It is very necessary for all to maintain their relationship. So, the following table shows that trends of the relationship with the neighbor of the youth which is;

Table No: 17

Distribution of Respondents by relation with neighbor

SN	Description	No of respondents
1.	Helping/Cooperative	8
2.	No Interaction	10
3.	Conflict	2
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

From the observation of the above mention table, 8 youth have co-operative relationship with the neighbour. They have interaction with them and help/assist in the difficulties each other. It means that those numbers of youth have good knowledge of the social norms and values. Likewise, 10 youth have no interaction with the community or neighbour, they just work their job and busy in their schedule. They don't care about the society/neighbour. Their main motto is to work and maintain the life according the existing society. 2 youth have conflict with the neighbour and they don't like them anymore. They want to just spend their life according to the wish of them.

6.8 Facing Problem

The children who were in the street and they rescued from there. Finally they are working completion the vocational training as well as improving the behaviour themselves. This is big transition for them to reintegrate in family or society from the street where they were felling free for everything. Now, they are working and maintaining their life themselves, but they have facing different kinds of problems regarding the daily life which is presented in following table;

Table No: 18

Distribution of Respondents by facing problem

SN	Description	No of respondents
1.	Low Income	8
2.	Family Relationship	5

3.	Alcohol & Drug	2
4.	Education	1
5.	Don't Know	1
6.	Shelter	1
7.	Nothing	2
	Total	20

(Source: Field Study 2018)

From the above mention table there are 6 types of problems expressed by the youth during the interviewing period. One is low income and 8 youth have this problem. Really this is the main problem of them if there is low income definitely the life becomes difficult. Similarly, 5 youth have felt the relationship problem with the family which is a big psychosocial problem for them among the youth, 2 have alcohol & drug problem due to the drugs and alcohol problem they have chance to relapse. 1 youth have education problem because due to this problem they couldn't improve their situation, 1 youth didn't know their problem and 1 youth have problem of shelter because the family was not identify and reintegrated in community. 2 youth haven't any types of problem which was said during the interviewing period.

CHAPTER- 7

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

This study has tried to analysis the socio-economic condition of the former street children who are working in sectors after the vocational training provided by the organization named Voice of Children. The focus was given to obtain true picture of socio-economic status of the former street children, this might be represent the reintegration process of the street children through the vocational training who are working with the street children and their reintegration. The objectives of this study have been to know the condition of the youth/children when they were in the street, to analysis the condition of the youth/children when they were in the rehabilitation center, to know the socio-economic condition of the youth after their Vocational Training & Job placement through the support of organization and analysis of the current condition of the youth.

The children who were spend their life in the street doing different kinds of activities and after that they were taken vocational training and started to work staying in community and/or family are selected for this study because these types of the children/youth's cases are very difficulties to reintegrate them in family or community. The organization is also dedicated to work with the street children through the different types of the step or ladder approach which is very essential for the street children's successful reintegration and their socialization. Voice of children has this type of approach for the street children according to their need and it is formulated by the different time period.

The descriptive type of this study was conducted by using purposively method among the big number of the children in voice of children. Among the 600 children, just 20 were selected for the studies, who were taken different type of training from the financial and technical support of the organization.

From this study it was found that majority of the respondents were Tamang due to the indigenous people of Nepal and their percentage is 35. It means that from the indigenous community, more children are coming in the street. Large numbers of the respondents are transferred from the neighboring district of the Kathmandu like from Kabhrepalanchok,

Dhading, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok etc. Among the respondents, 25% are sent by family for work due to their low economic status and remaining are been street children due to the violence in family, escaped from family, friend's influence, parent's death, stepparents, attraction of the city, etc. Any way, if there is problem in the family, the children uses to escape/come in the street. Among the respondents, their street period is 6 months to 4 years and it shows, the children can spend their life wherever and from the analysis more than 75 percent.

children are spend their life more than 1 years in the street. These children were spending their life in the main part of the Kathmandu valley like Thamel, Thahity, Chhetrapati, Basantapur, Newroad, Bir Hospital, Jamal, Kalimati, Kalanki etc. Their main professions in the street were begging, rag picking, ganga selling, tourist guide, garbage collection, street business etc.

When the children rescued from the street than they are stayed in the rehabilitation center from 1 year to 7 years and they were participated center's activities like recreational activities, changing behaviours, family visit, etc. 11 children were studied NFE class and 15 children were take formal school from class 3 to class 10. Among the 20 respondents, 8 children were reintegrated in family and 12 were reintegrated in community after the vocational training. They were taken cook, electricity, driving, electronics, plumbing, waiter, computer sewing, carpentry, motorcycle repairing training for their self reliant. Their course duration was 1 month to 3 years depending on the training and their institutes like some of them were government, some were non government and private also.

After the training the youth are involved in different kinds of job sectors like hotel/restaurant, transportation, electric/electronic mechanics, plumber, security guard, barber etc. among these sectors of work/job, some work as per monthly salary and some works in a contact based as per their skills. The average income of the youth is 4000 Rs to more than 7000 Rs in a month.

45% youth have their family and most of them have good relationship with the families and their guardians. Among them, 40% respondents have helpful and cooperative relationship with their neighbour which is very improvement matter from the perspective

of the former street children. More than 70% respondents support financially to their family from their income and some of them don't support.

The condition of the former street children is quite good which has found from the study. They have very good improving form the street to the community of family reintegration. After rescued from the street, they have improved and prepared for the training. When they finished their training then they are able to find or get the job for the earning. Any way, they have average income just for the survival but this is the sign of the upgrading itself.

From the study it is known that if there are the opportunities for the any types of the persons, they can do something in their life. Just here is need of the appropriate opportunity.

7.2 Conclusion

In this study, the findings from the respondents are; their place of origin, caste, age, ethnic group, their locations of living, causes to being street children, profession in the street, staying duration in the street, place of rescue, duration of the rehabilitation center, educational level, types of the reintegration, training subjects, duration of the training, their level of the work, working sector of the respondent, average salary range, relation with the family members/guardians, their support to the family, resident of the respondent, relationship with the neighbours, facing problems etc. The former street children who got the job after the vocational training they have also different types of problems faced like low income, problem in relation with the family, drugs & alcohol, shelter etc. Normally it is common for all but they are thinking these problems as per their level where their feelings are attached. Among the 20 children, only 45% have good relation with the family and 30% respondents have satisfactory relationship with their families. Any way all the respondents are living nicely whatever the income less or more than Rs 7000.00. It is depends their income level and management of trends of the expenditure.

References

- Babbie, Earl 2004. R. Practice of social research. Belmont, CA : Thomson/Wadsworth,
- Convention on the Right of the Child (1989). Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_on_the_Rights_of_the_Child).
- Corcoran, S. and Wakia, J. (2013) Evaluating outcomes: Retrak's use of the Child Status Index to measure wellbeing of street-connected children. UK: Retrak.
- ENNEW, J. 2000. Why the Convention is not about street children. In: FOTTRELL, D. (ed) Revisiting Children's Rights. 10 Years of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Hague/Boston: Kluwer Law International.
- Falshaw, L. & Browne K.D. (1997). Adverse childhood experiences and violent acts of young people in secure accommodation. *Journal of Mental Health* 6, 443-455.
- Haralambos, M. and Holborn, M. (1991) *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives* (3rd ed.) London: Collins Education
- ICRC, IRC, Save the Children, UNICEF, UNHCR and World Vision (2004) *Inter-agency guiding principles on unaccompanied and separated children*. Geneva: ICRC.
- ILO (1996). *Child Labour in Nepal (Volume,2). Overview and a Proposed Plan of Action*. Author.
- Laumann, L. (2015) Household economic strengthening in support of prevention of family-child separation and children's reintegration in family care. FHI 360.
- N.S. Manihara (2004). *Street children*. Vijayawada, India, SKCV children trust
- SWART, J (1988a). Street-wise: opening the way to self-actualization for the street child in Africa *Insight*, 18 (1):9 (pp.33-41). SWART, J. (1988b). Community Perceptions of Street Children in Hillbrow in the *Child Care Worker* Vol.6 (6). June 1988 (pp121).
- SWART, J. M. (1988b). *An Anthropological Study of Street Children in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, with special reference to their moral values*. M.A. Thesis in Anthropology, University of South Africa.
- SWART, J. (1988b). Community Perceptions of Street Children in Hillbrow in the *Child Care Worker* Vol.6 (6). June 1988 (pp121).

State of the Rights of the Child in Nepal 2004/National Report Prepared by CWIN (<http://www.cwin.org.np/index.php/resources/cwin-publications/cwin-annual-reports/file/1-cwin-annual-reports-2004.html>).

Street Children Retrieved from. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/street_children.

Tamang, A. and Fredericks, J. June 2006, Asylums of exploitation. Internally Displaced Children in the Worst Forms of Child Labour due the Armed Conflict in Nepal, Kathmandu, Terre des Hommes Foundation.

UNICEF, UNHCR, Save the Children and World Vision (2012) A better way to protect all children: The theory and practice of child protection systems, Conference report. New York: UNICEF.

Vocational Educational and Training Service NSW. (2016). Retrieved from. (<https://www.training.nsw.gov.au/vet>)

ANNEX: 1

Questionnaires for the schedule interview

1. Introduction of the Youth:

1.1 Respondent Profile:

Name:

Age:

Sex:

Marital Status:

Cast/Ethnicity:

Religion:

Permanent Address:

Temporary Address:

Educational level:

1.2 Introduction after coming in the street

Date of arrival in the street:

1.3 Main cause to come in the street:

- a)Death of father b)Death of mother c)Stepmother d)Stepfather
e)Violence f)Friend's influence g)Send for work by parent h)Attraction of
city area i)others

1.4 Duration to stay in the street:

- a)Less than 6 month b)1 year c)2 years d)3 years e)More than 3 years

1.5 Profession on the street?.....

1.6 Where the child was found on the street?.....

1.7 Duration to stay in organization's Rehabilitation Center:

- a)Less than 1 year b)1 year c)1.5 year d)2 years e)More than 3
years

1.8 Passed Educational level:

a) Only NFE b) Under 5 class c) 5 class Passed d)8 class e)SLC passed

1.9 Types of the Reintegration: a) Family b)Community

Date of the Reintegration:

Vocational Training: a) Yes b)No

Date of Phase-out:

Duration of Support from Organization after the Reintegration:

Total support period from the organization:

2. Family Background

2.1. Number of Family Members:

Father: a)Alive b)Dead c)Left

Mother: a)Alive b)Dead c)Left

Stepfather a)Yes b)No

Stepmother a)Yes b)No

Number of sisters Number of Brother

2.2. Income Source of family

a) Agriculture b)Business c)Service d)Labor e)Others

3. Detail of the taken Vocational Training.

3.1 How did you motivate for the training?

a)After finished the SLC b)Couldn't Study c)For support the family

d)Friend's motivation e)Educator's motivation f)Family's **Motivation**

a)Self b)Others:

3.2 Subject of the Vocational Training:

3.3 Duration of the Vocational Training:

a)Less than 3 month b)3 month c)6 months d) 9 months e)More than 9 month

3.4 Training Institute:

a)Private/Individual b)Non Government c)Government

3.5 Training Completed: a) Yes b) No

3.6 On the Job Training: a) Yes b) No

3.7. Duration of OJT:

a)1 month b)2 month c)3 month d) 4 month e)5 month

3.8 Did you face any problem during the training? a) Yes b)No

3.9. If yes, what types of problem?

a) Problem to learn/understand due to low educational level b)Problem to manage time
c) Bad behavior of the staff of training center d) Not interested for the training
e) Others

4. Job Details:

4.1 Sector (Subject) of job:

4.2 Level:

a)Labor/worker b)Technician/Technical staff
c)Supervisor/In charge d)Contractor/manager/coordinator

4.3 Status of job:

a)Occasional b)Daily Wages c)Temporary d)Permanent

4.4 Range of salary:

- a)Rs 4000-5000 b)Rs 5000- 6000 c)Above Rs 6000

4.5 Are you satisfied in your Salary? a) Yes b)No

4.6 Are you satisfied in your work? a) Yes b)No

If no, why?

4.7 Working days in a week: a)7 days b) 6 days c)As per wishes

4.8 Working hours: a) Less than 8 hours b)8 hours c)More than 8 hours

4.9 Did you face any problem during the working?

.....

5. Planning of Budget and Saving Money

Do you plan the budget? Yes No

If Yes, What for

Do you save money? Yes No

6. Family (Relation, support, etc)

6.1 Condition of relation with family

- a)No relation b)Poor c)Satisfactory d)Good e)Better

6.2 Closed relation with

- a)Mother b) Father c) Elder sister d) Elder brother e)Younger sister
f)Younger brother g)Others

6.3 Support to the family

- a)Not any support b)Helping to household activities c)Partial Financial support
d)Full financial support

6.4 Did you got marriage? a)Yes b)No

6.5 If yes, Educational Level of the spouse

- a) Illiterate b)Literate c)Under 5 class d)5 class passed e)SLC passed

7. Relationship with Neighbor

7.1. How is the relationship with your neighbours?

- a)Helping/cooperative b)No interaction c)Conflicts

7.2. Are you feeling Discrimination from Neighbor? a)Yes b)No

7.3. If yes, what types of feelings of Discrimination?

- a) Due to cast b) Due to low economic status c)Due to excluded by neighbours
d) Due to low educational status e) Due to past experience

8. Living Condition

8.1. Housing a) Own House b)Rented room

8.2. How many rooms? a) 1 common room b) 2 room with Kitchen c) 3 rooms d) more than 3 rooms

8.3. Source of Water:

- a) Individual tap b) Underground water (Well/Pump) c)Public tap (*sarbojonik*)
d)Mineral water Jar e) Other:

8.4. Assets of the family:

- a)Sewing machine b)Bicycle c) Motorbike c) Rickshaw
d) Landline Phone e) Mobile phone f)Cattle/poultry/goats

9. Are you feeling problem in this situation?

If yes, what types of problems?

- a) Family Relation b) Family planning c) Health d) Education e) Food
f) Low income g) Alcohol & Drug á Shelter h) Water i)
Cast discrimination j) Other:

ANNEX: 2
Photos of the Activities



Trainees are taking **Cook Training**



Trainee is taking **Electricity Training**