

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Child labor is defined as under aged children working for money or food or for any other basic needs. It is a wide spread phenomenon, existing in all parts of the world. It cannot be analyzed without looking at the historical, economical, cultural and social context it is embedded in. Child labor is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country. The growing facilities in rural area, rural to urban migration and urbanization have also contributed to an increase in the migration of child labor. Children are also taking part in the migration of people from one place to another in search of livelihood in or social reality. Poverty, no land, unemployment, hardship of life and lack of opportunities are some of the push factors as well as peer pressure, curiosity and allure of cities adds to pull factors in rural to urban migration of children. Above all, the urban and semi-urban areas offer a demand for cheap and without bargaining labour force that is fulfilled by child labour. (CWIN, 1997)

According to the latest estimations of the international Labour office, there are about 140 million full time child workers in the world. Although most of the child workers are found in developing countries, child labour is also an increasing problem in our country. More and more children are being pushed into the labour market as a part of family survival strategy. Child labour is probably the issue that involves the largest number of children worldwide. This issue has been given new prominence in many countries in part as a result of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which was adopted by general assembly of United Nations in 1989, and then ratified by many countries afterwards.

Child labour has been perceived as a global phenomenon. Generally, in developed countries, because of higher economic status, children do not have to work for income to support their family economically. But in underdeveloped countries like Nepal, due to poor economic status of family, children are found working for income to support the family economically. That is why the underdeveloped countries have the overwhelming majority of child labourers.

There are more female than male child labourers and the situation is worse in rural than urban areas. In 2010, 44% of children age 5 to 14 were involved in child labour activities in the mid and far western regions of Nepal. According to Nepal labour force survey (NLFS) in 2008, 86.2% of children who were working were also studying and 13.8% of the children work only.

In urban areas, the children are found in several types of works. The main works are carpet weaving in various industries, working in hotel, restaurants, rag picking and domestic works. In fact they are found more or less involved everywhere including the work of printing press, book binding, street vending, portrage, rickshaw pulling and so on.

Poverty is the main cause of child labour around developing countries. When a family is poor, everyone has to work. But many children work because of lack of other opportunities. School might be unavailable or just too expensive. (UNDP, 1993) School attendance among children is very low. In, Nepal only one third of the children aged 6-9 years were attending school in 1991. (CWIN, 1998)

Migration from rural to urban areas occurs in search of better economic opportunities. It is not the case of child labourer only. Adults also enter into the city with a hope of getting better jobs for easier and better life. However in the case of child labour it has mainly resulted due to their poor economic condition as well as educational status.

Today's children are the future stars of nation. So they should get a good opportunity to develop their physical and mental condition. Childhood is the best period for such development. In this period we should provide them good education, training, nutrition etc. Education is most important component for the development of the child. Defining 'child labour' is not so simple as we use this word in our daily life. By child labours we generally mean those who are below 15 years of age and engaged in different labour sector without levels of facilities, working long hours, getting low wages and loosing opportunities of their physical and mental development.

Child labourers are found to have migrated increasingly in urban areas of the country such as Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Pokhara, Birgunj and Dharan. Even many families are migrated to such urban areas in search of work. Most of the children

gathered in the Pokhara bus park from the adjoining districts. Hence the children gathered in Pokhara bus park in search of work mostly in transportation and around the bus park to get the job on lodges, hotels and restaurants as well as on different motor workshop. The children who work as child labourer are generally found to be of the uneducated, unaware and poor family. Child labour deprives the children of education, which is indispensable for the acquisition of knowledge, training and skills to make their future better. Therefore it is essential to eradicate the child labour for the welfare of the society and country.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Because of the lack of the actual statistics about child labourers who work in the various sectors in Nepalese society, it has become difficult to collect their figure. However statistical year book 2002, CBS states the figure of distribution of children by their age in the country as percentage of the total child population aged between 6 – 14 years is 39.35 of the total population 22,2736,934 of Nepal. According to another report of CBS (2001) child labourers are 10% of total labour force in Nepal.

The country Report on state of the child by CWIN (1998) shows the fact that the urban area has the big employment opportunities than in rural areas. Farming is the predominant occupation in the country. Most Nepali children are involved in the agriculture sector. About 94% people hold 56% of total cultivable land whereas 6% hold 44% land. Therefore there is large number of landless farmers who cannot fulfill their basic needs of their daily livelihood. The children of such people either have to support their family economically or reduce the burden by leaving the family to work somewhere else. These children migrate from village to urban areas to get better life.

The bottomland is, migration of rural children has increased twofold, caused by a range of factors like mass poverty, landlessness, unemployment, food insecurity, poor schooling in addition to a range of hardships. These children belong to poverty stricken rural families are constantly on the move from the hills to southern plains and from towns to cities, ultimately cross the Indian border to pursue better livelihoods. This is not a problem that children do works, but the problem is that due to the opportunities of work, children will be separated / migrated from the parents or families. This creates exploitation in the employment of children in various sectors

because children would not be much aware of their rights and they also would not be much aware about protection of their future lives that may be disastrous. This is because of the children are more susceptible to all of the dangers than adults are. Convention of the rights of child to be protected from hazardous work and work that is likely to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

We can see various forms of child labour in Pokhara buspark where domestic child worker is one of the easiest works available for the children at present. Children who are doing this work have their uncertain future. They are the hopes of nation, therefore problems on child labour is an essential subject matter that should be considered as a factor influencing the future of the country. In this regard this study will help to analyze the problem of child labour.

In this context, the basic issues related to child labourers are as follows:

-) What are the causes of migration of children to become labourers?
-) What are their living conditions?
-) Where do they spend their life?
-) What are the basic problems that they are facing?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the proposed study is to investigate and illustrate the present socio-economic condition of the child labour in Pokhara buspark. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- i. To describe the socio-economic backgrounds of child labourers.
- ii. To analyze current situation of child labourers.

1.4 Importance of the Study

Child labour is a single most important source of child exploitation and child abuse in the world today resulting in a high-risk condition for children. Children are regarded as a priority area of development since they have a significant role to play in the future. In this context, it should be a matter of concern for all development

workers to study and find out about the lives of these street children, who are at risk and are having hard time, including their daily activities and living style.

A large number of children in Pokhara are deprived and are miserable due to the absence of adequate support and help. Among these deprived children, the condition of street children is figured even worse.

The study is able to evaluate the condition, status and life style of street children. Therefore, it is hoped that the outcome of the study would be useful for CBOs (Community Based Organization), NGOs and institutions that are already providing protection and care for child labourers in Pokhara.

Likewise, it is also hoped that the knowledge and information yielded by this research will be useful for future researchers who wish to carry out studies on the issues concerning with street children.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The study has been divided within six chapters. The first chapter comprises the descriptive background and the objective. The second chapter deals with review of literature. The third chapter is devoted to research methodology used during the study. This chapter describes the research methodology as well as the tools and techniques used for data collection during the research process. The fourth chapter includes the physic-geographic setting with some pictures.

The fifth chapter consists of data analysis, the results and interpretations. Further tables have been incorporated to illustrate the study findings. The sixth chapter contains the summary, conclusion and recommendations to minimize the problems. Such recommendations if implemented would hopefully bring about some significant changes in the lives of children and the attitude of the employer. Finally, the references, interview schedule, abstract have also been attached to these documents.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

While doing research in any field it is quite important to review the previous literature which gives us a way and an idea to move ahead. Here are some reviews done by different researchers and organizations which are related to the current study and which provides guidelines to this study.

2.1 Theoretical Review

While doing any kind of research, theoretical guidelines or base is necessary. It provides the way forward to conduct the study. In this research I have gone through different/various theories which are related to the study. Some the theoretical perspective related to children and child psychology as well as sociological/anthropological theories are mentioned below.

2.1.1 Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency refers to abnormal social or legal behavior by children or adolescents, for dealing with juveniles, such as juvenile detention centers. A Juvenile Delinquent is one who repeatedly commits crime. These juvenile delinquents sometimes have mental disorders/behavioral issues such as post traumatic stress disorder or bipolar disorder, and are sometimes diagnosed with conduct disorder partially as a result of their delinquent behaviors (Wikipedia 2011).

Juvenile delinquency, legal term for behavior of children and adolescents that in adults would be judged criminal under law. In the United States, definitions and age limits of juveniles vary, the maximum age being set at 14 years in some states and as high as 21 years in others. The 16-years to 20-year age group, considered adult in many places, has one of the highest incidences of serious crime. A high proportion of adult criminals have a background of early delinquency. Theft is the most common offense by children; more serious property crimes and rape are most frequently committed in later youth.

The causes of such behavior, like those of crime in general, are found in a complex of psychological, social, and economic factors. Clinical studies have

uncovered emotional maladjustments, usually arising from disorganized family situations, in many delinquents. Other studies have suggested that there are persisting patterns of delinquency in poverty-level neighborhoods regardless of changing occupants; this "culture of poverty" argument has come into disrepute among many social scientists. The gang, a source of much delinquency, has been a common path for adolescents, particularly in the inner cities. Not until the development, after 1899, of the juvenile court was judgment of youthful offenders effectively separated from that of adults. The system generally emphasizes informal procedure and correction rather than punishment. In some states, psychiatric clinics are attached, and there has been a tendency to handle cases in public welfare agencies outside the court. Juvenile correctional institutions have been separated from regular prisons since the early 19th century, and although most of them are inadequate, some have developed intensive rehabilitation programs, providing vocational training and psychiatric treatment. The parole system, foster homes, child guidance clinics, and public juvenile protective agencies have contributed to the correction of delinquent and maladjusted children. Especially important for prevention is action by community groups to provide essential facilities for the well-being of children. On international level, delinquency rates are highest in the more economically and technologically advanced countries (Cromwell et al, 1978)

The majority of studies and programmes dealing with juvenile delinquency focus on youth as offenders. However, adolescents are also victims of criminal or delinquent acts. The continuous threat of victimization is having a serious impact on the socialization of young men and on their internalization of the norms and values of the larger society. According to data on crimes registered by the police, more than 80 per cent of all violent incidents are not reported by the victims. Information about the victims allows conclusions to be drawn about the offenders as well. The results of self-report studies indicate that an overwhelming majority of those who participate in violence against young people are about the same age and gender as their victims; in most cases the offenders are males acting in groups. Those most likely to be on the receiving end of violence are between the ages of 16 and 19, with 91 in every 1,000 in this group becoming victims of some form of crime. Surveys have shown that men are more likely than women to become victims. In the United States, 105 in every 1,000 men become crime victims, compared with 80 per 1,000 women. Men are 2.5 times

more likely to be victims of aggravated assault. Older people are less often affected; as mentioned, crimes are usually committed by representatives of the same age groups to which the victims belong (UN, 2003). These data are prone to provide adequate guidance to the current study. Nevertheless, these data depicts the situation of developed societies whereas the situations are different in developing country like Nepal. Hence, the current study will fill up this lacuna.

2.1.1.1 Juvenile Crime and Violence

Adolescents are sometimes perceived as a threat to community peace and security. This view is by no means confined to the scaremongering or routine stereotyping of youth in the mass media; the UN High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, for example, considers that the combination of a booming adolescent population with unemployment and urbanization can raise the risk of civil strife. The suggestion is that if adolescents are not productively employed or feel disaffected from society, particularly males, they are more likely to express their frustrations through violence. But despite the difficulties of making the transition to adulthood, the fact is that the vast majority of young people function as stable members of society going peacefully about their affairs. In practice, while a small proportion of adolescents develop bad habits of drug abuse, violent behaviour and criminality that adversely condition the course of their adult lives, the overwhelming majority move on to an adulthood in which they accept the prevailing codes of conduct and themselves come to be concerned about the criminal behaviour of later generations. According to the United Nations Guidelines (1990) for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), “youthful behaviour or conduct that does not conform to overall social norms and values is often part of the maturation and growth process and tends to disappear spontaneously in most individuals with the transition to adulthood.” (UNICEF, 2011)

As with every other age group in society, adolescents are infinitely varied in their characteristics, life situations and attitudes. In the literature about young people and violence, there is generally a marked absence of material pointing to the positive contributions to society made by adolescents, or reference to the vast majority who do not become involved in violence of any kind. In today’s world, the word ‘juvenile’ is being seen followed by the word ‘delinquency’ to a disturbing degree. Clearly

adolescence is an uncertain period that can put some young people in conflict with the law and endanger their health and well-being (UNICEF, 2011).

Juvenile delinquency approach has become very useful for my study and this approach guided me to study about the street children's behaviour and how they become delinquent.

2.1.2 Deviance

Deviance in a sociological context describes actions or behaviors that violate cultural norms including formally-enacted rules (e.g., crime) as well as informal violations of social norms (e.g., rejecting folkways and mores). It is the purview of sociologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, and criminologists to study how these norms are created, how they change over time and how they are enforced (Wikipedia, 2010).

2.1.2.1. Deviance as a Violation of Social Norms

Norms are the specific behavioral standards, ways in which people are supposed to act, paradigms for predictable behavior in society. They are not necessarily moral, or even grounded in morality; in fact, they are just as often pragmatic and, paradoxically, irrational. A great many of what we call manners, having no logical grounds, would make for good examples here. Norms are rules of conduct, not neutral or universal, but ever changing; shifting as society shifts; mutable, emergent, loose, reflective of inherent biases and interests, and highly selfish and one-sided. They vary from class to class, and in the generational "gap." They are, in other words, contextual (Clinard and Meier, 1968).

Deviance can be described as a violation of these norms. Deviance is a failure to conform with culturally reinforced norms. This definition can be interpreted in many different ways. Social norms are different in one culture as opposed to another. For example, a deviant act can be committed in one society or culture that breaks a social norm there, but may be considered normal for another culture and society. Some acts of deviance may be criminal acts, but also, according to the society or culture, deviance can be strictly breaking social norms that are intact (Wikipedia, 2010).

Viewing deviance as a violation of social norms, sociologists have characterized it as "any thought, feeling or action that members of a social group judge to be a violation of their values or rules"; "violation of the norms of a society or group"; "conduct that violates definitions of appropriate and inappropriate conduct shared by the members of a social system"; "the departure of certain types of behavior from the norms of a particular society at a particular time"; and "violation of certain types of group norms/ behavior is in a disapproved direction and of sufficient degree to exceed the tolerance limit of the community" (Thomson, 2004).

2.1.2.2 Deviance as Reactive Construction

Deviance is concerned with the process whereby actions, beliefs or conditions come to be viewed as deviant by others. Deviance can be observed by the negative, stigmatizing social reaction of others towards these phenomena. Criminal behaviour, such as theft, can be deviant, but other crimes attract little or no social reaction, and cannot be considered deviant (e.g., violating copyright laws by downloading music in the internet). Some beliefs in society will attract negative reaction, such as racism and homo negativity or alternatively even race-mixing or homosexuality, but that depends on the society.

People may have a condition or disease which makes them treated badly by others, such as having HIV-AIDS, dwarfism, facial deformities, or obesity. Deviance is relative to time and place because what is considered deviant in one social context may be non-deviant in another (e.g., fighting during a hockey game vs. fighting in a nursing home). Killing another human is considered wrong except when governments permit it during warfare or self-defence. The issue of social power cannot be divorced from a definition of deviance because some groups in society can criminalize the actions of another group by using their influence on legislators (Douglas and Waksler, 1982).

Deviance approach provides to understand the guidelines to the current study how the broken family pushes the children to the street life.

2.1.3 Social Disorganization

In Sociology, the social disorganization theory is one of the most important theories developed by the Chicago School, related to ecological theories. Social disorganization theory: linking (directly) high crime rates to neighborhood ecological characteristics, youths from disadvantaged neighborhoods were participants in a subculture in which delinquency was approved behavior and that criminality was acquired in social and cultural settings through a process of interaction. A core principle of social disorganization theory is that place matters -- i.e., one's residential location -- as much or more than one's individual characteristics (age, gender, race) in shaping the likelihood that a person will become involved in illegal activities. The theory is not intended to apply to all types of crime, but instead to street crime at the neighborhood level. The theory has not been used to explain organized crime, corporate crime, or deviant behavior that takes place outside neighborhood settings, which shows its effects are not highly regarded. A recent overview of social disorganization theory, including suggestions for refining and extending the theory, is a journal article by Kubrin and Weitzer (2003).

Thomas and Znaniecki (1918-1920) introduced the idea that a person's thinking processes and attitudes are constructed by the interaction between that person's situation and his or her behavior. Attitudes are not innate but stem from a process of acculturation. Any proposed action will have social importance to an individual both because it relates to the objective situation within which the subject has to act, and because it has been shaped by attitudes formed through a lifetime of social and cultural experiences. This is based on the "four wishes" of the Thomas theorem, viz., "If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences". These four wishes are the desire for new experiences, the desire for recognition, the desire for domination, and the desire for security. Combined with the cultural values of a pre-existing situation, the four wishes give rise to certain attitudes which are subjectively defined meanings and shared experiences, strongly emphasized and embodied in specific institutions. The root of new attitudes arises from the formation of new relationships and interaction between the person and the world outside the community. For example, the emergence of economics as an independent sphere

reflected the tendency to reduce quality to a quantity in barter transactions and led to the development of money.

Edwin Sutherland (1934) adopted the concept of social disorganization to explain the increases in crime that accompanied the transformation of preliterate and peasant societies where "influences surrounding a person were steady, uniform, harmonious and consistent" to modern Western civilization which he believed was characterized by inconsistency, conflict and un-organization. He also believed that the mobility, economic competition and an individualistic ideology that accompanied capitalist and industrial development had been responsible for the disintegration of the large family and homogeneous neighborhoods as agents of social control. The failure of extended kin groups expanded the realm of relationships no longer controlled by the community and undermined governmental controls leading to persistent "systematic" crime and delinquency. He also believed that such disorganization causes and reinforces the cultural traditions and cultural conflicts that support antisocial activity. The systematic quality of the behavior was a reference to repetitive, patterned or organized offending as opposed to random events. He depicted the law-abiding culture as dominant and more extensive than alternative criminogenic cultural views and capable of overcoming systematic crime if organized for that purpose (1939: 8). But because society is organized around individual and small group interests, society permits crime to persist. Sutherland concludes that "if the society is organized with reference to the values expressed in the law, the crime is eliminated; if it is not organized, crime persists and develops (1939:8). In later works, he has switched from the concept of social disorganization to differential social organization to convey the complexity of overlapping and conflicting levels of organization in a society (Sutherland and Cressey, 1934).

Ruth Shonle Cavan (1968) produced *Suicide* as a study of personal disorganization in which she confirmed that the mortality rate is relatively stable regardless of economic and social conditions. She was particularly interested in dance halls, brothels, insanity, divorce, nonvoting, suicide, and other forms of socially problematic behavior of interest to the political reformers, studying the working lives of "business" girls and their dispersal throughout the zones of Chicago (1929). Partly as a result of her studies, Cavan (1953) emphasized the importance to the efficient

functioning of the entire social order of the regulation of sex. While there are variations in the specific arrangements, all societies contain family groups, forbid incest, sanction marriage, approve more highly of legitimate than of illegitimate births, and look upon marriage as the most highly approved outlet for sexual expression of adults. She has continued the work to review delinquency in different countries (1968), returning to write of the Chicago School itself in 1983.

Mapping can show spatial distributions of delinquency and crime, but it cannot explain the results. Indeed, such research has often been used politically to ascribe immorality to specific population groups or ethnicities. Social disorganization theory and cultural transmission theory examine the consequences when a community is unable to conform to common values and to solve the problems of its residents.

Shaw and McKay (1942) apply Sutherland's theory of systematic criminal behavior, and claim that delinquency is not caused at the individual level, but is a normal response by normal individuals to abnormal conditions. Thus, if a community is not self-policing and imperfectly policed by outside agencies, some individuals will exercise unrestricted freedom to express their dispositions and desires, often resulting in delinquent behavior. They consider the Concentric Zone Theory and produce a diachronic analysis to demonstrate that delinquency is already dispersed in urban areas, and that more wealthy and important groups move to avoid the existing social disorganization. Their concepts, hypothesis, and research methods have been a strong influence on the analysis of delinquency and crime rates of street children in many countries (Shaw and McKay, 1942).

Shaw and McKay (1942) demonstrate that social disorganization is endemic to the urban areas which are the only places the newly arriving poor could afford to live. In these areas, there is a high rate of turnover in the population (residential instability) and mix of people from different cultural backgrounds (ethnic diversity). Shaw and McKay's analyses relating delinquency rates to these structural characteristics establish key facts about the community correlates of crime and delinquency:

-) The rates of juvenile delinquency are consistent with an ordered spatial pattern with the highest rates in the inner-city areas and declining with distance from the city center.

-) There is an identical spatial pattern revealed by various other indexes of social problems.
-) The spatial pattern of delinquency rates shows significant long-term stability even though the nationality structure of the population in the inner-city areas change greatly throughout the decades.
-) Within inner-city areas the course of becoming delinquent occurs through a network of interpersonal relationships involving family, gangs, and the neighborhood.

Comparing the maps, Shaw and McKay (1942) recognize that the pattern of delinquency rates correspond to the "natural urban areas" of Park and Burgess' Concentric Zone Model. This evidence the conclusion that delinquency rates always remain high for a certain region of the city, no matter which immigrant group lived there. Hence, delinquency is not "constitutional", but is to be correlated with the particular ecological environment in which it occurs. In this context, Shaw and McKay assert that ethnic diversity interferes with communication among adults, with effective communication less likely in the face of ethnic diversity because differences in customs and a lack of shared experiences may breed fear and mistrust. These data are highly relevant in the context of present study where the urban centers of Pokhara has high concentration of street children.

There are a number of problems in Shaw and McKay's work. As defined, social disorganization downplays the significance of ethnic and cultural factors in delinquency. Some ethnicities may encourage criminal activity because the behavior is not considered criminal or wrong. Although research in different countries has tended to support their findings that delinquent rates are highest in areas with economic decline and instability, that research has not found that crime rates spatially disperse from the city center outward. In fact, in some countries, the wealthy live in the center, while the poorest zones are near its fringes. Further, their work does not consider why there is significant non-delinquency in delinquency areas. Thus, the theory identifies social causes of delinquency that seem to be located in specific geographical areas, and its conclusions are not completely generalizable. For a general discussion the work of Snodgrass (1976), (Shaw & McKay (1942) are vital. Social disorganization approach has provided guidance to the current study in the

sense that if the society is organized with reference to the values expressed in the social norms and law, the delinquent can be reduced. Migrations also force to be delinquent. While studying the street children they frequently migrate from one place to another.

2.2 Review of Previous Studies

2.2.1 Situation of Street Children: World Context

Situation of street children and their living condition is both a subject of interest and matter of concern for researchers, development workers and child right activists. Yet, only a few researches and studies have been conducted in this area so far. However, some organizations working for children have carried out some surveys and studies in this area for their own specific purposes. A short review of available literature is provided below to highlight the situation and status of street children.

The situation of children in the world over today looks as though children's rights are there, more to be violated than guaranteed. A large number of children in the world live in sub human conditions, in poverty, deprivation, infection by various diseases, malnourished, suffering from war, strife, and conflicts, maimed, abandoned, orphaned, exploited, economically and socially abused, physically and sexually alienated and neglected. The right of the child is violated daily in countless ways.

The number of people living in poverty has increased to 1.2 billion of which 600 million children are below the age of 18 while the world economy as a whole has grown massively. Even at the onset of the 21st century about 30,500 children are estimated to die daily due to various diseases and other causes like accident, war etc. which can be prevented (UNICEF, 2006).

It is almost impossible to estimate the number of children who are victims of trafficking, bondage and debt, forced labour, etc. ILO has estimated that 250 million children between the age of 5-14 are employed in various sectors, most of who are in the less developed countries. Of these, at least 60 million between 5 and 11 years age are said to be engaged in hazardous sector of employment (ILO, 2001).

It is estimated that about 540 million children in the world live in very dangerous circumstances involving political conflicts, war, ethnic and communal clashes, etc. During the decade more than 2 million children have been killed, 6 million injured and 1 million orphaned (Amnesty International, 1999).

The dominant interpretation of street children is that of passive victims and deviants. Interventions are therefore designed to rescue or remove children from the street and to socialize them into mainstream society. Street children are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, however, street life also offers children access to income and control over day-to-day decision-making. For many, organizations are an integral part of street life not a way out. Therefore, understanding street children as passive victims fails to address the complexity of their situation. In not recognizing the opportunities as well as the problems of street life, organizations have been unsuccessful in providing viable alternatives. The way we perceive street children dictates our response to them. It is vital to gain an understanding of street children's perspectives of their own situation to encourage more appropriate and effective interventions (Save the Children UK/Sathsath, 2003).

Reality Situation of Street Children in Asia

-) The working street child works from 6 to 16 hours, often in a combination of “occupations”.
-) Street children usually come from large families, with six to ten children per family.
-) Street children are generally malnourished and anaemic, many of them physically stunted.
-) Street children suffer psychologically from undue family pressures, abuses and neglect at home. Very often, they develop low self-esteem.
-) Street children are prone to street fights and bullying from bigger youth, harassment from policemen, suspicion and arrest for petty crimes, abuse and torture from misguided authorities.
-) Street children usually come from broken families.
-) There are more boys than girls. Female children are disadvantaged because of their sex; they do more housework and are prone to sexual abuses.

) Parents of street children are preoccupied with earning a living, oftentimes engaged in irregular low-paying jobs as construction workers, vendors, and scavenger (Child Hope Asia, 2010).

The aforesaid situations also prevail in Nepalese condition which is prone to guide the study.

2.2.2 Situation of Street Children in Nepal

Street children fall into three main categories: fugitives from poverty in deprived rural areas, escapees from physical or mental abuse by family or step-parents, and orphans. Street children basically collect the things such as copper, brass, aluminium, iron, tin, plastic, high quality plastic, bottle and cardboard. Street children basically include rag pickers, shoe shining boys, street hawkers, and porters (Sattaur, 1993).

Most of the street children have reported experiencing all types of abuse. They perceive sexual activities as coping strategy and as a routine that is easily accessible to them and within their control. According to them exposure to sexual activity including obscene language, pornographic materials, involvement with paedophiles, and with commercial sex workers started within the first three months of their being on the street. Some of them reported being exposed to sexual activities back home, before coming to the streets. Some older street children had been luring younger street children into sexual activities. (Kansakar, 2003)

The rural family, which is supposed to be the bedrock of children's welfare and protection, is becoming a major source for street children. Parents, forced by poverty, are sending their children into the streets to beg, steal or engage in different child labour areas (mostly the worst form of child labour). Children are leaving their homes to escape domestic violence or breaking family structure. Government policies and strategies are directed by a centralized development trend, weak implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and lack of strong enforcement of existing laws and regulations. These are responsible for more and more children being out of schools and compelled to live on to the streets instead of ensuring the welfare of children and society in general. (CWS and UNESCO, 2005)

States parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and 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 (UN Convention on the Rights of the Child Article no 32).

Youth homelessness and street children are phenomena, not only of developing countries, but also experienced worldwide. Definitions of "street children", "homelessness" and "youth" vary across countries and cultures, as do the causes of homelessness and the associated problems. here are major difficulties in trying to estimate the number of street children and the magnitude of difficulties they experience as these populations are not adequately covered by national census, educational and health data. Depending on the definition used, estimates of the numbers of street children range from 10 to 100 million, the majority being located in major urban areas of developing countries. By regions, estimates have included about 40 million in Latin America, 25-30 million in Asia, and over 10 million in Africa. Boys predominate (71-97%), but girls often have more difficulties. For the purposes of the Street Children Project, the 1990 estimate by UNICEF of 100 million has been accepted, representing those with current difficulties, and those at risk. Some of these children are "on the street", that is they maintain quite good family contact, often returning home each night. They may be on the streets to work, have fun, to pass time, or due to overcrowding in their homes which may provide little more than a place to sleep. In some countries, these are the majority of street children. Others are "of the street", where the street is their home. Some search for their identity on the streets (WHO, 1993). This tendency can be linked with the tendency of current study where it has been traced that many children are "of the street children".

Substance (tobacco, alcohol and drugs) use is a part of street life. Children on the streets begin this habit from the very beginning once they are adapted to the street life. CWIN (2008), a research on alcohol and drug use among street children in Nepal illustrates this fact. The central argument of the study was that street children in Nepal are much vulnerable of exposure to alcohol, drugs and tobacco use. Reasons for children choosing to live on the streets are also associated with dysfunctional family. These children run the risk of exposing to such substances. Further, this risk is

aggravated with the compatible alcohol use environment at all levels of child socialization processes, from home, company, community to market.

Regarding the economic conditions the work of street children usually consists of collecting various used materials at street corners and other dumping sites to sell them at variable prices to junkyards. Mornings and evenings are peak hours for rag picking. Their earnings range from NRs. 50 to 300 a day, though it fluctuates greatly depending on their age, the amount of hours worked in a day, and the season (ILO/IPEC, 2001).

Rag pickers (street children) live a day to day lifestyle, usually spending all the money they earn in a day, which means they often face the situation of not having enough money to feed themselves. This draws them to either borrow money from junkyards, putting them in a bonding situation, or to resort to petty crime such as begging, theft, or other criminal activities.

Similar characteristics and nature of the street children are also reported by other studies. “Street children are not like common children. Free life, mobile in nature, eating many times as they like, self and daily earnings, quick resentment and cold down, self-decision and implementation, distrust to other, unwilling to extend relationship with others, frank and sometimes cruel, recidivistic behavior, etc. are the nature of street children” (TOLI, 2000)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter primarily discusses on research methods adopted in this study. The methods of data collection and analysis are presented in this chapter. At the same time the present chapter deals with selection of research site, research design, nature and sources of data, sampling procedure , data collection technique with questionnaire schedule, key informant interview, case study , analysis of data, and limitation of the study. On the basis of this methodological tool and technique real information of the research site has been picked up from the sociological ground.

3.1 Research Design

Since the study aimed to analyze the socio-economic characteristic, educational status and present living conditions of the child workers. Thus, the nature of this study depicts both exploratory as well as descriptive research design.

The exploratory research design has been used to explore the problem of child labours and its causes as well as solution and similarly, the descriptive research design has been employed to describe and general pattern of the life of child labour, their socio-economic condition and phenomenon. Semi structured interview schedule was adopted with some open ended question , keen observation regarding food, clothing ,lodging and sanitation facilities was also made for the supplement of the study.

3.2 Rationale of Selection of the Study Area

Pokhara is one of the famous tourist destination and second most visited city of Nepal. It lies in the central part of Nepal just 200 Kms west from capital city Kathmandu, where apart from tourist many others are attracted in search of good life and better opportunities. Population of Nepal increased from 15 million in 1981 to 18.5 million in 1991 and then to 23.1 million in 2001 fixing an annual growth rate of 2.2 percent in 1991 to 2001 (CBS 2002). Due to unfair and unbalanced development between urban and rural area, growing unemployment, landlessness

and lack of opportunities in the rural areas, many people tend to migrate to the urban areas. Among them thousands of children leave their village for better opportunities in

the city that ultimately creates as increasing employment problem of children in urban areas. Among the migrant children some run away on their own or some move with their parents from the village and some are brought by contractors for the employment in different areas such as domestic work, restaurant and bars, carpet factory , brick kilns. The child gathered in the buspark because they had to leave the bus at any cost at its last junction that is the buspark. At buspark they could engage themselves in hotel work, potters, rag picker, and beggar to fulfill the certain needs of food.

3.3 The Universe and Sampling

Purposive sampling method was used to select the respondents of the study. Based on the recount conducted by Kidasha, it is estimated that the number of child labours in Pokhara is in the range between 2,032 and 3,594 children. Many people from surrounding districts and villages come to Pokhara buspark, in search of work and better life. Most of the children are migrated because of their economic condition. I selected Pokhara buspark area for my research study, where the presence of the child labourer is remarkable. Therefore, in order to understand and study about the lives of these children, Pokhara buspark has been chosen as the study area. The respondents were selected from the matching study criteria. Based on availability 50 child labours were selected in a purposive manner i.e. 48 male and 2 female child labour.

3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

The study has employed both primary and secondary types of data. The primary data have been collected from the direct fieldwork and interview. The information given by the child labour is the main source of primary data. On the other hand the secondary data was collected from published and unpublished materials such as journals, newspaper, magazines, research reports, and from NGOs, INGOs. Thus, the main sources of both qualitative and quantitative data were acquired from Interview with the child laborers and NGOs working for child labour.

3.5 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

There are different types of data collection techniques. During the study to meet the objectives, specific techniques were applied that is interview, case study, group

discussion which helps in observing the case in more details. Following tools are also applied during the study.

3.5.1 Interview

The question attached in annex was employed for the collection of reliable information of the child labour. It also provided the quantitative and qualitative information that was designed to cover the various aspects like socio-economic characteristics of the child labour. Meanwhile many questions were developed to explore the role of employee who is using the benefit from the work done by child. Semi-structures schedule were also introduced to fulfill the required information.

3.5.2 Case Study

This method was used to highlight the children around buspark. This study submitted and illustrated the significant events of 5 children. Hence 5 case studies are undertaken to bring more in depth insight of the existing situation of child labour.

3.6 Analysis and presentation of data

The data collected from the field study were analyzed adopting a systematic way. In order to minimize the error first of all, the data collected during the desk studies and fieldwork were processed and edited. Secondly, the data were classified into two major categories; quantitative and qualitative. Thirdly quantitative data are computed in tabular on the basis of research content. Likewise, various qualitative data collected have been present on the table in the various categories to simplify the analysis from different views. While analyzing the qualitative data, special attention is given to examine the cause and effect relationships of various dependent, independent and extraneous variables included in the study. Likewise, some qualitative data are kept into the box from and important clues are kept in inverted commas.

Data are categorized, processed and analyzed using computer programme MS excel. An effort is made to verify and measure the reliability and gathered data by comparing them with data acquired by secondary sources. . The information are presented in the form of table and descriptive text.

3.7 Limitation of the Study

This is a small scale study and which is confined only to the certain area of Pokhara bus park, with limited number of respondents. This research is a micro study which represents the socio-economic condition of domestic child worker around the Pokhara buspark. More time ought to be spent with the child workers for better interaction regarding maltreatment and violence at the workplace problem of domestic child labour in the country.

As this research focused mainly on daily lives of child labour, scare information are available regarding the magnitude and nature of the problem concerning those children in Nepal in general and in Pokhara bus park in particular. So, in the absence of proper research and secondary data on that child worker, it is difficult to assess the extent and the nature of the problem.

Children of the poor and marginalized groups and children of any particular castes who are living with their parents have less importance in this study. Likewise, the outcome and conclusion drawn from the study is based on the information obtained from a limited number of child worker within Pokhara buspark. Thus, the conclusions may not represent the magnitude of the problem of domestic child worker in the other parts of Nepal.

However in similar context the findings of this study also generalize to some extent.

CHAPTER - IV

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

This chapter describes about the socio-demographic features of the respondents by age, gender, caste & ethnicity, religion, home district, and about their education and family background.

4.1 Demographic features of Respondents

This work is mainly based on primary data, focusing on migrant child labour of Pokhara Buspark. All the data taken here were collected from field survey and interview conducted with the child labour of buspark. During the study both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. The data collected from the field visit have been presented on the table in various categories to simplify the analysis from different views. The analysis and facilities has been done as follows;

4.1.1 Respondent by Gender

In buspark, most of the boys come in search of job to earn a livelihood as socialization patterns in Nepali society are such that boys are prepared for the world productive work and involved in economic activities. They can decide themselves about their future. But confidence and self-esteem are not cultivate during the socialization of girl children “Feminine” qualities are encourage in their upbringing. They feel comfort inside the home. So, above factors are the major factors that determined the difference in the number of male and female in the street of Pokhara.

Table: 4.1.1 Gender of the Respondents

Gender	Number	Percentage
Boys	48	96.0
Girls	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

Most of the children were boys and very few no of girl children were seen in and outside of the buspark. Above table shows that out of 50 children interviewed 48 were boys and 2 were girls. One girl who was interviewed used to pick money in the

temple and sleep under the roof of bus station with her mother. Her mother is a beggar and her father is unknown. Next girl works as a utensil cleaner in a restaurant. Her mother eloped and father is no more in this world. Her brother gave this work and he also work as a bus conductor. Around this study any girl could not found sleeping alone in the street. They had someone to look after them.

4.1.2. Respondents by Age

In the bus park many children were visible having different age group. Even there is a provision of strict control on the employment of young persons between 14 to 16 years of age. Here, in Nepal there are no rules to prevent children from working in any job if anybody is aimed at doing welfare of them. In this research total 50 children were taken and their age is divided into four groups.

Table: 4.1.2 Distribution of respondents by age

Age	Number	Percentage
5 – 8	2	4.0
9 – 12	9	18.0
13 – 16	36	72.0
Not known	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Source – Field survey 2013

Above table shows clearly that 72% children were between the ages of 13 to 16. 18% of the children were between the ages of 9 to 12. Only 4% of the children were between the ages of 5 to 8 and 6% doesn't know their age. It is because of the fact that 13-16 age group children are most vulnerable to migrate to the city area. Besides, these age group children are mostly demanded in the city area to work in the household work and in hotel.

4.1.3 Caste and Ethnicity

Nepal is distinguished by great plurality of ethnicity, caste , language and religion. It is divided into three ecological belt; the hills and river valleys in the middle, and the narrow Terai pain in the south. Terai includes ethnic group such as Tharu, Danuwar, Brahmin, Maithii etc. Middle hills include the large ethnic group

such as Gurung , Tamang , Magar, Rai , Limbu, Bahun, Chhetri. The high Himalayan in the north includes group such as Sherpa, Bhote etc.

Occupational castes are found in communities throughout the country except in the high Himalaya (Source: CBS). They are Kami (smith), Damai (tailor), sarki (shoemaker) etc.

Table : 4.1.3 Distribution of respondents by castes and ethnicity

Caste and ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Dalit	20	40.0
Janajati	15	30.0
Others	12	24.0
Not known	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey 2013

Above table illustrates the ethnic diversity of street children in Pokhara Buspark. It shows that the children had come from many ethnic groups. Table shows that the number of dalit children was greater followed by Janajati and others. 6% do not know from which ethnic group they belong to.

4.1.4 Respondents by Religion

Religion is a very important aspect of life in Nepal. Nepal is a Hindu country. Hinduism and Buddhism are followed by almost almost ethnic groups of Nepal. Minority religious community includes Muslim and Christian.

Table: 4.1.1 Distribution of the Respondent by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	36	72.0
Christian	9	18.0
Buddhist	5	10.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey 2013

Most of the children on the street are from Hindu background. The percentage of Hindu respondents is 72, 18% are Christians, especially, the Dalit children and 10% are Buddhists. Usually, migrated communities in the slum areas are not very much orthodox. Hence street children from such background are also not orthodox. Despite all this, now a days the facts are coming into light that Christianity is spreading widely in the oppressed community and in the slum areas and also among the street children.

4.1.5 Children’s Home Region

The children came from the various parts of the country in the buspark where they spend some days, and then they went at certain places where they could get some benefits.

Table: 4.1.5 Distribution of respondents according to home region

Development Region	Number	Percentage
Central	15	30.0
Far-western	5	10.0
Western	30	60.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

Above table shows that most of the children have come to Pokhara bus park from adjoining districts. Poverty in the rural area and easy transportation has certainly contributed to this movement of children. Surveyed children are mostly from western development region that 60% of the children are from western region, 30% from central region and only five percent from far-western region.

4.1.6 Educational Background

A lot of children have left homes due to social problems, like violence at homes, bad treatments by parents; hence they preferred work instead of education. They failed to distinguish the importance between the education and work. During this study the educational background is categorized into 3 Table accordingly.

Table: 4.1.6 Distribution of the Respondents by level of Education

Level of Education	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	18	36
Literate	6	12
class 2	13	26
class 4	9	18
Above class 4	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: field survey 2013

Above table gives the educational background of the children. Collectively the largest numbers of children among those interviewed were illiterate. They had never been to school and were illiterate. Beside this there are numerous factors such as most of the people don't know the importance of education, and there is no legal provision that makes education compulsory.

A smaller number were literate, in this category such children were included who attained the non-formal program provided different organizations in Pokhara. About 20% of the total number of children had school education passed up to class 2. About 18% of the children had school education passed up to class 4 and about 8% of the total number of children has school education above class 4.

4.1.7 Current Education Status

Education is essential for the overall development of a country like Nepal. It is the key for the enhancement of the ability of children but being poor most of the children are deprived of education.

Table:4.1.7. Distribution of the respondents by Present Educational Situation

Present educational situation	Number	percentage
No school education	24	48.0
Dropped out from school	25	50.0
Still going to school	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

The data suggest that not being in school and dropping out of school have certainly contributed to the creation of child labour. Fifty percent out of the total children were dropped out from the primary classes. Many parents are unable to pay for the cost of uniform, textbook and stationary. Only one child is still going to school in the present situation. Thus the table consists of the tragic educational situation among child labour.

4.1.8 Reason for Dropout

Every children has a dream to go to school. But they cannot go as most of these children come from poor families whose main source of income generates from agriculture. Many of these families have a little land or no land at all. Though primary level education is free in Nepal But the prevailing socio-economic condition like poverty, illiteracy, lack of adequate working and employment facilities compels parents to send their children to work rather than to school for their survival.

Table:4.1.8. Distribution of the Respondents for reason for Drop out from the school

Reason for Dropped out	Number	Percentage
Inadequate Finance	9	36.0
Pressure from parent	2	8.0
Migration	3	12.0
Dislike the school Environment	4	16.0
Maltreatment by Teacher	2	8.0
Family Breakdown	4	16.0
Death of Parent	1	4.0
Total	25	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

The table shows the reason of dropped out from the school. Inadequate finance, pressures from parent and migration are the points that are certainly linked with poverty. These are the main factors influencing the children dropped out from the school, which hold 56% of the reason for dropped out. Maltreatment by the teacher and dislike the school environments are the factors related with school. This

dropped out 24% of the total children from the school. 20% of the children dropped out from the school due to their family breakdown and death of parents.

Hari Pariyar is a 13 year boy from Gorkha. He has studied up to standard two in his village. He dropped out the school because his family has not sufficient amount of money to buy stationary and uniform. His family lives in joint family at small house in remote Gorkha. His family's occupation is sewing cloth. His father and uncle also used to play musical instrument at the time of marriage, bartaman in the village. This occupation could not fulfill the needs of the 11 family members. His famiy bears his grandmother, his father and he himself.

His father doesn't have much land. Poverty, lack of food at home is the main reason of leaving home. He left home by telling her mother only. After leaving home he came to Pokhara. He saw many children selling different items to the bus passenger. Then, he also decided to do that type of work. That was the time of cucumber, a summer season. He also bought two cucumbers and cut them into pieces. He kept it on the tray and sold. He had brought cucumber in Rs 50 and sold it all the pieces in Rs 180. He found it profitable. He saw other children collecting plastics, tin and other stuff in Pokhara buspark and he made friendship with those children and started to collected plastic to sell.

He earns Rs 100 to 150 per day. He uses to see one movie in a week with his friend. Now, he has a huge friend circle. He wants to earn lot of money to send home. He wants to become driver in future.

4.1.9 Willingness to Join school

Child labourer are mostly from poor family so even though they want to join school they cannot afford. During the survey, when they were asked about the willingness to join school, most of the children gave positive answer.

Table: 4.1.9. Distribution of respondent's willingness to join school

Willingness to join School	Number	Percentage
Yes	42	84.0
No	8	16.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

The majority of the children (i.e. 84%) respondent says that they would like to go to school if they get a chance. 16% of the children don't want to join school education because they don't like school environment.

4.2 Family Patterns

Two types of family system prevail in Nepal; joint family and Nuclear family. Large extended family appears to be the norms among several caste and ethnic group in mountain and terai. Agro economy of the country has played a major role in maintain the joint family of large family size. Nowadays there is an increasing trend to split large families into nuclear. Family include everybody living in the same household, such as grandparents, uncle , aunt, cousin and unmarried siblings whereas nuclear family includes only the parents with their children i.e. father mother and child.

4.2.1 Family Size

Table: 4.2.1 Distribution of respondents by family size

Family size	Number	Percentage
0 – 2	3	6.0
3 – 5	7	14.0
6 – 8	19	38.0
9 – 11	14	28.0
Above 11	4	8.0
Not known	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

Above table shows that among the children interviewed the largest number came from families with 6 to 8 members. 14 children came from families with 9 to 11. 7 children came from families with 3 to 5. 4 children came from the families with the maximum members above 11. 3 children were from 0 to 2 member families. These children don't know how many members are there in their family.

4.2.2 Family Occupation

Family occupation also states the reason of the children leaving their home. If there were sufficient income of the family member to provide their children with proper food and education then the chances of child labour would be minimized automatically.

Table: 4.2.2 Distribution of Respondent family Occupation

Family occupation	Number	Percentage
Labourer	13	26.0
Farmer	17	34.0
Petty Trader	5	10.0
Tailor	3	6.0
Painter	1	2.0
Driver	3	6.0
Shoe Maker	2	4.0
Beggar	1	2.0
Carpenter	2	4.0
Not known	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

Above table illustrates the children's family occupation. It was found that majority of children's family are engaged in farming. It is quiet true that Nepal is rural based agriculture country. More than 80% of the people depend upon agriculture.

The family occupation of 26% of children's family is laborers. They are engaged in construction work, pottering etc. 10% of the children's family occupation is small scale business in roadside. They sell small quantity of chocolate , cigarette, fruits and vegetable etc 10% of the children family member are engaged in tailoring and shoe making. 6% of the children's fathers are driver. One of the children father works as a painter and one's mother as a beggar. Two children's fathers are engaged in sawmill as carpenter. 6% of the children do not know about their family occupation.

4.2.3 Family Structure

Family and social harmony are important factors responsible for children leaving home. The family status is directly related with poverty. If the family number is high the source of income is low, then in this situation knowingly and unknowingly the rule of “struggle for existence” would operate. Thus the domestic violence begins treating regular mental tension within the family.

Table: 4.2.3 Distribution of Respondent by Family status

Family Status	Number	Percentage
Step mother/step father	12	24.0
Father only	3	6.0
Mother only	8	16.0
Father and mother	24	48.0
Orphans	2	4.0
Not known	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

The above table indicates that majority of the children have both parents. This however doesn't mean that the parents are living together as a family. They could have been remarried or separated. The fact that most of the children have both parents suggest that the parent have not adequately carried out their responsibility of taking care of their child. This suggest that parental neglect is one of the factors behind becoming child labour. 12 children live with either step father or step mother. Possibly deprived of love and parental care, they left the family and came to street. The data also show that out of 50 children three children have only mother and eight have only father at their home. One child who ran away from orphanage doesn't know his family status.

CHAPTER V

CURRENT SITUATION OF CHILD LABOURERS

This chapter describes about the current situation of child labourer which includes their family contact, reason of leaving home, occupation, earning, attitude, habit and their ambition.

5.1 Family contact

The family contact helps the children to get improved if the members are conscious of their work. Due to this fear the majority of children didn't want to be in contact with their family members. They even did not want to be highlighted in the television screen or any newspaper. They were afraid that in case their family knew where they were then they might come to pick up or torture them.

Table: 5.1 Distribution of Respondents by family contact

Family Contact	Number	Percentage
Family Contact	17	34.0
Not in contact	33	66.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

Above table shows the present family contact of the respondents. Among the 50 children interviewed 33 were not in contact with their families due to the reasons discussed above. They have no family fearing also;; negative attitude towards step parents is also the main reason for not meeting them. They also feel that they are not able to earn sufficient money, not able to send money home and gift to their family, not having nice clean clothes were the reason they do not want to keep in contact with their family.

17 children interviewed for this study were in contact with their family. Most of them go to home during festival time like dashain and tihar. Love of mother, good earning in the city forced them to go home.

5.2 Reason of leaving home

There are various reasons for the child labourer behind leaving their home and family away. Family status of child labourer is affected by economic condition. Nepalese society is male dominant society and polygamy is rather common. On the other hand, if a child's one of the parents especially mother dies then father will do second marriage. It gives rise to discrepancy between own children and step children arise. These children are badly treated by their stepmothers. The causal factors, poverty at home, problematic family relationship and the attraction of the city are the main causes of leaving home.

Table:5.2. Distribution of respondents by reason for leaving home

Reason for living home	Number	Percentage
Lack of food at home	7	14.0
Work and earn in the city	10	20.0
Maltreatment by step father	3	6.0
Maltreatment by step mother	6	12.0
Death of both parent	2	4.0
To see the city	2	4.0
Family breakdown	5	10.0
Influence by friend	5	10.0
Alcoholic parents	4	8.0
Abandoned by parents	3	6.0
Other	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

While asking this question to the children, they gave various reasons behind leaving home. Above table and figure shows the clear reason of leaving home and coming to the street. The reason “work and earn in the city” seems to be highest. Lack of food and education at home, work and earn in the city are consider to be a situation directly linked with poverty. It consists 20% and 14% respectively. The poor economic condition of the family was reported as the prime reason for leaving home.

Family breakdown, maltreatment by stepfather and mother, alcoholic parent and abandoned by parents collectively represent violence against children in the family. It is in the category of child neglect and abuse. Changes in the family structure due to remarriage are also another factor for leaving home.

Among the 50 children interviewed two children had come to Pokhara after the death of both parents. One child from Baglung came in Pokhara because his both parents died of HIV AIDS. He was hesitating to repay this answer at first. After being alone among other friends he told such a miserable story. One child who was interviewed came from Rolpa. To talk with this child was little difficult because of language. Maoists kill his father and mother. When he knew maoist wants to take him in their gang he ran away.

In the remote village children had heard many more about city life and city. So, curiosity towards city forced them (two among fifty) to come to Pokhara. Influence of friends attracts them towards the city to leave their home for 10% of the children out of 50 interviewed. In the category of other include 3 children who came to the street due to their own misdeeds and maltreatment by teacher.

Rupesh Bhujel is 13 years boy from Hetauda. His father had three wives. His mother eloped away with another man when he was two years old. He came to Pokhara with his step mother. He and his step mother ran away from the home because of his father's alcoholism and violence upon them. Now his step mother has also married with another man, so he became alone and living in the street. He used to sell water bottle and other food stuff in the long route bus, standing in the street of pokhara buspark. Sometimes he also worked as a rag picker. His average daily income is in between Rs 100 to Rs 150. When his friends talk about their family gathering during the visit to their home at festival times, he feels alone in the street. Then he felt sad at that time. He wants to become a police in the future.

5.3 Occupation of children

Children do various kind of jobs to survive. They formed a mobile group. Changing place and changing job are common practices among them. Immediate cash reward for their work is an important motivation for street children. In this context the table below shows the number of children and their different jobs.

Table: 5.3 Distribution of Respondents by Occupation of Children

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Selling water and other stuffs	7	14.0
Conductor	12	24.0
Rag picking	16	32.0
Porter	5	10.0
Selling news paper	2	4.0
Cleaning vehicles	3	6.0
Utensil cleaning in small resturant	2	4.0
Picking money in temple	1	2.0
Begging	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

The data shows that majority of the children collect and sell the recyclable goods for their living i.e they work as a rag picker.24% of the children interviewed worked as bus conductor for their living. Bus conductors feel that their job is better and reputed than rag picker's job. They were satisfied with their job being bus conductor.

Selling water and other foodstuffs are the easy way of earning in the street of Pokhara bus park. They get mineral water bottle, peanuts from shopkeepers and sell them to the passengers of long route. They get commission from the shopkeepers for selling their goods.

10% of the children were porters. Pottering work is common among the children during the arrival and departure of buses. They uses to carry the luggage of the people and get some amount .

Three children were interviewed in buspark in cleaning vehicles. Two small children were found in buspark as a beggar. One girl was found picking money from the temple near buspark. Two children were selling newspapers like Kathmandu post, Annapurna post. Two children (one boy and one girl) were found working in a small restaurant as fetching water, cleaning table and cleaning the dishes.

Dinesh Tamang is a 15 year old child from Dhading. He has studied up to class four. He left his school because his family decides to engage him in the work at the city. So, they sent him to Pokhara with his mama. His mama put him in his job. Now he is bus conductor. The owner of the bus provides him food and cloth as well as Rs 6000 cash monthly. Generally he goes to home during festivals time, long strike in the valley etc. he was looted twice by junki (big street boys who takes drugs) when he was sleeping at garage. From those events he does not keep money with him at night time. The police also caught him once while he was hanging outside. The police put him whole night at station and punished him. In the morning, police told him to clean the toilet. From that day he does not like police, so he wants to become Maoist to take revenge upon police and punish them.

5.4 Earning of children

Daily earning depends upon the nature of the work, the effort and time invested on it. The earning of the children who work as rag picker depends on the place they went to and the time spent looking for recyclable goods. The weather and situation of country such as strikes, Nepal Bandh also play an important role. It is difficult to work in the rain and cold.

Table: 5.4 Distribution of respondents by earning per day

Amount (in Rs)	Number	Percentage
Up to Rs. 20	1	2.0
Rs.20 to Rs. 50	9	18.0
Rs. 50 to Rs. 100	33	66.0
Rs. 100 to Rs. 200	5	10.0
Above Rs.200	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

The above table indicates that 66% of the children earn in between Rs.50 to Rs.100 per day. Mostly rag pickers, auto conductors, water and other stuff seller belongs to this range. 18% of the children earn in between Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per day in an average. One girl who used to pick money from the temple earn in average Rs.20 per day.

Porters and auto conductors earn in between Rs.100 to Rs. 200 per day. They also send the money to their home from time to time.

5.5 Attitude towards work

The child labourers generally, work for long hours. Their earnings are directly related to the amounts of items collected (in case of rag picking), which depends on the number of hours they work. Different children have different attitude towards work.

Table: 5.5 Distribution of respondents by attitude towards work

Attitude towards work	No. of children	Percentage
Satisfied	22	44.0
Unsatisfied	17	34.0
Indifferent	11	22.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

The above table shows that 44% of the child labourer are satisfied, 34% are unsatisfied from their work. 22% of the children belong to the category in indifferent toward their jobs. They were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied about their job. They said “thikai chha” (it’s all right)

Manoj Pun is a 15 year child who had already changed three hotel jobs in two years. He is from Chitwan. He had studied upto standard 2. He then left his home with his uncle in search of job. He never received a penny from any of his employers. His duty starts at 3am in the morning and continued until eleven at night waiting on tables, washing dishes, and running a range of errands. He always hope for returning home during dasain to meet his parents. Now working at buspark, Manoj has no alternative but to stay in this present job. At least he will be able to get food and place to stay or might get some chances to return home. But he regularly falls sick and gets injured due to the heavy beatings from his employers and adult worker. Even during sickness, his employer will not allow him for rest.

5.5.1 Reason of Satisfaction of Work

Children are struggling for survival though it is common to all. They are busy from early morning to late evening. The reason of satisfaction is the work being easy, profitable and accompanying friends.

Table: 5.5.1 Distribution of respondents by reason of satisfaction of work

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Profitable	4	18.0
Easy to work	3	14.0
Freedom	5	23.0
Accompany	10	45.0
Total	22	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

The majority of the children were satisfied with their work. The reason of satisfaction is 45% of accompanying friends, 23% of freedom, 18% of profitable and easy to work.

5.5.2 Reason of dissatisfaction from Work

Even though child labourer works from early morning to late night they don't get good income. While child labourer had to completely depend on their own income for survival. They were not totally satisfied from work.

Table: 5.5.2 Distribution of respondents by reason of dissatisfaction from work

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Harassment	3	18.0
Boredom	2	12.0
Dirty	3	18.0
Low income	9	52.0
Total	17	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

The reason behind dissatisfaction is 18% by harassment of police or employers, 12% by boredom or boring type of work, 18% by rag picking from dirty places and 52% were dissatisfied because of hard work and low income.

5.6 Children's Habit

The cleanliness of children is also defined into two tables that is brushing teeth habit and bathing habit respectively.

5.6.1 Brushing Habit

The health situation of child labourer is not much remarkable in Nepal owing to the lack of awareness on the fact of children. Only few number of children were found aware towards sanitation. Brushing teeth habit is also one of the good habit of cleanliness.

Table: 5.6.1 Distribution of Respondents by brushing habit

Brushing habit	Number	Percentage
Daily	0	0
sometimes	7	14.0
Never	43	86.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

Above table shows the situation of brushing habit among street children in and around the bus park. Daily brushing habit was nil among these children. Seven children out of fifty interviewed i.e. 14% were found brushing their teeth sometimes. 43 children i.e. 86% of the children had never brushed their teeth in their life.

5.6.2 Bathing Habit

The number of children aware towards sanitation and taking bath has been illustrated in the table below.

Table: 5.6.2 Distribution of respondents by bathing habit

Bathing habit	Number	Percentage
Once a week	14	28.0
Swimming instead of bathing	14	28.0
Rarely	22	44.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

Above table shows the situation of bathing habit among the child labour. Majorities of street children take bath rarely. Some of them belongs to this category seems that they had not taken bath in their life. 28% of the children interviewed had the habit of taking bath once a week at least. They used to bath in public taps, river etc. Another 28% used to swim instead of bathing.

5.6.3 Smoking Habit

During the course of study it was found that smoking habit is most common among the majority of the children. They used to smoke by peer influence and being hero. Most of them do not know about the dark side of the smoking. Very few children knows that 'smoking is injurious to health'.

Table:5.6.3 Distribution of respondent by smoking habit

Smoking habit	No. of children	Percentage
Not smoking at all	11	22.0
Smoking rarely	9	18.0
Smoking daily	30	60.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

Above table shows about the child worker's smoking habit. The majority of the children i.e. 60% were found as habitual smoker. About 18% children used to take smoke rarely. They take smoke when they felt bore and angry. Among the 50 children interviewed only 11 children i.e. 22% had not smoked at all.

5.6.4 Habit of alcohol consumption

Child labourer have different bad habits which are harmful for their health but they are not aware about that kind of bad habit. That kind of bad habit makes them ill.

Table: 5.6.4 Distribution of respondent by alcohol consumption

Alcohol consumption	Number	Percentage
Not consuming at all	36	72.0
Consuming rarely	11	22.0
Consuming daily	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

Above table illustrate alcohol consumption habits of children. The majority of the children, 36 out of 50 i.e. 72% were found not consuming alcohol at all. 11 children drank alcohol sometimes in little amount. Three children interviewed used to take alcohol daily. They take alcohol to get relief from pain, cold and for enjoyment.

5.6.5 Habit of drug abuse

During the study drug abuse habit was found rare among the child labourer which is one of the most dangerous habit adopted by child labourer.

Table: 5.6.5 Distribution of respondents by drug user

Drug user	Number	Percentage
Drug user	6	12.0
Non user	44	88.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

Above table and figure indicate that majority of the children, 44 out of 50 i.e. 88%, were found not using any type of drugs. 6 children interviewed were found using drugs.

5.7 Ambition

Every human being has their ambition and child labour also have their own ambition. However, the culture of poverty directly affects the way in which child labourer think about their future and the actions they take to improve their social status.

Table:5.7 Distribution of respondents by ambition

Ambition	Number	Percentage
Driver	7	14.0
Teacher	1	2.0
police	3	6.0
Singer	2	4.0
Army	2	4.0
Shopkeeper	5	10.0
Maoist	7	14.0
Actor/Hero	2	4.0
Pilot	1	2.0
Tourist guide	2	4.0
Restaurant Guide	2	4.0
Doctor	1	2.0
Whatever possible	15	30.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: field survey 2013

This above table shows about the street children's ambition or aspiration towards future. All want to get out from their street living life. Ambition shows that they all imagine about their bright future of being army, police, hero, driver etc. They do not know how difficult and what type of education are needed for being doctor and pilot. But they want to become doctor and pilot.

Om Bahadur K.C is a boy of 14 years. He was from Liwang village of Rolpa District. Maoist took his father in their civil war. During the war with police in Rolpa , his father was killed in police encounter. Then his mother went police station to beg justice for their protection. In the way of returning, the armed force of Maoist shoot her mother too. He has twin's sister and one brother. His uncle had cared them. When he heard that Maoists were coming to take him in the force, he ran away from the village without saying anyone. He came to Pokhara 16 months ago. He came here by night bus. He got down at bus park. That was his first visit to Pokhara.

After getting down from the bus he became confused where to go. Then he started walking at the road unconsciously. He saw many people waking here and there. It was morning time. One man told him to bring the load in the bus. He did his work. After that, that man gave him Rs.30. he then saw other boy like him also engaged in same work. From that day, he has been engaged in same job. He likes the job because of money. He sleeps with his friends in the bus park. He wants to go home to bring his brother and sisters here in Pokhara. He thinks that it is his responsibility to care them being a big brother.

He earns Rs.100 to 200 per day. His ambition is to be army in the future.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

This study is based on the child labour of Pokhara especially of Pokhara Bus Park. During this study fifty children were interviewed and were found that a street child has become a habitual place of survival, serving as both home and work place for these children. This report mainly describes both work and lives of the children in street in and around the Pokhara bus park. The main objective of this study was to describe the socio-economic background of the child labourers and to analyze current situation of child labourers. This survey lays the ground work for an assessment of the situation determining whose these children are and why they left home, their educational level, their aspiration towards home, how they support themselves what are the bad habit they learn from the street, problem they faced on the street. Along with quantitative data including family size and composition, types of street employment, wages etc. It includes qualitative information about the motivations, street experience, aim and needs of children. Information was gathered from the area of Bus Park. Both qualitative and quantitative data was gathered during the study.

Summary of Major Findings:

- The majority of the children are boys i.e 48 % .
- Most of the children are between the ages of 9 to 16 which are 72%.
- The children have come from many ethnic groups however the study shows that the number of Dalit children is 40% which is highest.
- The percentage of Hindu, Christian and Buddhist are 72%, 18% and 10% each respectively.
- The children in the bus park come mostly from the different development region. 60% from western, 30% from central and 10% from far-western region.
- The large numbers of children i.e. 50% were drop out from primary class. Among those interviewed 48% were illiterate and one single child is continuing his studies.

- The reason of dropped out from the school are inadequate finance (36%), pressure from parent and migration (20%), these are the points which are certainly linked with poverty.
- Many children came from the families with the maximum of up to 9 members i.e 38 % children.
- 48% of the street children have both parents alive. This however doesn't mean that the parents are living together as a same family. They could be remarried or separated
- 4% of the children come to the street because of the death of both parents. 6% were abandoned child who does not know who are their parents.
- Poverty, child abuse, neglect, family breakdown and peer influence are the prime factor contributed to create child labour.
- 34% of the children's family are engaged in farming and 26 % in labourer.
- 34% of the child labours are in contact with their families. 66% are out of contact with their families.
- Working as a group and sharing the income was a popular practice among the child labour.
- Child labours are mostly self employed.
- 32% children work as a rag picker and 24% work as bus conductor
- 66% of the children earn in between Rs 50 to Rs 200 per day.
- 44% of the children were happy and were enjoying their freedom.
- They receive cash almost immediately after the job was done.
- New children learn from the peer how to make money, where to find jobs, which place was better for night shelter, where to find free and cheap food and which NGOs and individuality provides assistance.
- CWIN is a name of NGO, which is most common upon child labour in Pokhara.
- Watching movies and television were the main source of entertainmanet for children in buspark.
- Making money, eating whatever they wanted, watching movies, playing cards and wondering in the city with friends anytime in the day are the things enjoying by the child of buspark.
- They create story to win sympathy from others and they are habitual liars.

- 60% of the child worker are found as habitual smoker.
- 12% of the child labours were drug user.
- Alcohol drinking was common upon 28% of the children.
- Daily brushing habit is nil among these children.
- Bathing habit is rare among 44% of the child labour, 28% children take bath once a week
- They have their own ambition; all want to get out from their street living life. 20% wants to become rich man, 24% wants to become driver, 15% wants to become shopkeeper and 10% wants to be a singer.

6.2 Conclusion

Child labour is a global phenomenon. The problem however, is the most critical in the least developed countries. As child worker's family have low economic status children are pushed to work as child labourer. In Nepal child migrate from rural to urban area, looking for a job is a old practice in which children from the age of 12 years are permitted, and sometimes encouraged to participate. Child labour is mostly due to their instinct to survive in hard life conditions such as poverty, maltreatment of the step parents etc. Most of the child labourer are illiterate. Lack of opportunity and Lack of interest in the education is certainly one of the factors contributing to the creation of child labourer. Most of the child labour are boys rather than girls. This research shows that children come from different ethnic group but the greatest number of child labourer come from low caste and from hindu religion.

From this study it is found that most of the children have their parents alive. But some of them have step parents from whom they are facing problems of mistreatment. Children have to do work because the parents have not carried their responsibilities of taking care of their children. Lack of parental care and guidance is one of the main reasons why children are working as child labourer in Pokhara buspark. Most of them have a bath taking, teeth brushing and hand washing habits. The majority of the child labourer work as a rag-pickers and beggar, except for the children who work as a vehicle cleaner and worker in hotel/restaurant. They are involved in bad habits like smoking, drinking alcohol etc. The children who have left home and are living in the street created social networks among themselves. Children also have contact with

family. The role of culture of poverty, frustration, feeling of insecurity, distrust are playing a vital role in determining the socio-economic status of child labourer.

From the study, it is deduced that child worker life is full of problems, challenges, difficulties and hardships. Hence, Poverty, unemployment and double marriage are the main factor for the migration of child worker that should be analyzed properly for the development of the society as well as the country.

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APPENDIX I

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. Personal information

- 1.1 Name of the respondent:
- 1.2 Age:
- 1.3 Sex: male () female ()
- 1.4 Caste /ethnicity/ religion :
- 1.5 Previous (home) address:
- 1.6 Current (home) address:
- 1.7 Family description :
Family size:
 - a. Step father: yes/ no
 - b. Step mother: yes/no
 - c. Father/mother: yes/no
 - d. Father only
 - e. Mother only
- 1.8 How long have you been leaving the home?
 - a. 0 -1 Yer d. 3-4 yrs
 - b. 1-2 yrs e. 4-above
 - c. 2-3 yrs
- 1.9 Are you in touch with your family? Yes / No
- 1.10 If yes, how frequently do you go to meet family in a year?
 - a. 1-7 days e. festivals
 - b. 7-30 days f. others
 - c. 1-6 month
 - d. 6-12 month

2. Economic background of the family

- 2.1 Income source of the family.
 - a. Agriculture c. labour
 - b. Business d. Abroad
- 2.2 Is the income sufficient to feed the family? Yes/No

2.3 Any other sources

3. About reason of leaving home

3.1 How did you leave your home ?

- a. Ran away
- b. With the consent of family

3.2 Why did you leave your home?

- a. Death of the father
- b. Death of mother
- c. Mother has eloped poverty
- d. In search of work
- e. Poverty
- f. Lack of love and affection from parents
- g. Attraction towards city life
- h. Having companion with street boys
- i. Parents cannot afford for education
- j. Others

3.3 When did you leave your home?

- a. Year
- b. Months

4. Works and earnings

4.1 What kind of works do you do? How long have you been with these jobs?

Description	duration
a. Rag picking	
b. Carrying loads/unloads	
c. Conductor of the bus, taxi	
d. Vehicle cleaner	
e. Small business by the road side	
f. Construction labourers	
g. Domestic servant	
h. Hotel/resturants worker	
i. Begging	
j. Others	

- 4.2 How much do you earn in a day?
- Rs 20 to 50
 - Rs 50 to 100
 - Rs 100 to 150
 - More than 150
- 4.3 How do you spend the earnings?
- Fooding
 - Clothing
 - Helping family
 - Alcohol & drugs
 - watching movie
 - entertainment
 - others
- 4.4 Do you save your income? Y/N.
- 4.5 If yes, how do you save your income?
- Give to junkyard owner
 - Give to shop owners
- 4.6 If no, why don't you want to save the money?
- No safe place to keep money
 - Fear of being looted from the older ones
 - Have to share with others in the group who have no money
- 4.7 Are your earnings enough to feed yourself?
- Yes
 - No
 - No response
- 4.8 If not, how do you get food on those days?

5. Residency of child worker

- 5.1 Where do you usually sleep?
- At street
 - Infront of shop
 - With friends
 - Anywhere
 - At room
 - at temple
 - others

- 5.2 What sort of problem do you have at your residence?
 - a. Cold
 - b. Problem of raining
 - c. Things get stolen at the place of residence
 - d. Misconduct of police
- 5.3 What sort of problem do you face in your daily life?
 - a. Poor sanitation
 - b. Abuse and violence
 - c. Shortage of healthy and hygienic food
- 5.4 Attitude of children towards residency.
 - a. Boring
 - b. Entertaining
 - c. Alright
 - d. Its ok

6. Educational background

- 6.1 Have you attended the school in your native place? Y/N
- 6.2 Do you go to school now? Y?N
- 6.3 If yes, then in which class do you read?
.....
- 6.4 If no, are you interested to join school? Y/N
- 6.5 How many times have you left schools?
.....
- 6.6 Why did you stop attending school?
 - a. migration
 - b. lack of interest
 - c. health problem
 - d. abuse / bullying
 - e. discrimination
 - f. unable to pay cost

- g. need for income
- h. fail in class
- i. run away from home
- j. other

7. Perception of children to present job

- 7.1 Do you have any additional opportunities/facilities in working place?
Y/N
- 7.2 If yes, what type of opportunities do you have?
- a. Games
 - b. Education
 - c. Physical exercise
 - d. others
- 7.3 Are you satisfied with your job? Y/N
- 7.4 Why you are not satisfied?
- a. Due to wage
 - b. Due to work
 - c. Due to employer
 - d. Due to parents/guardians
 - e. Due to own interest
- 7.5 Are you getting to continue this job? Y/N
- 7.6 If not, where do you want to go?
- a. Home
 - b. Other works
- 7.7 What would you like to do in the future?
- a. Study
 - b. Continue the same type of job
 - c. Earn money
 - d. Don't know
 - e. Other

8. Health / sanitation status

- 8.1 Do you give importance to your health? Y/N

- 8.2 Are you aware of your health during seasonal changes especially in winter, rainy season and summer? Y/N

- 8.3 How often do you take bath?
 - a. Daily
 - b. Once a week
 - c. Twice a week
 - d. Once a month
 - e. Twice a month

- 8.4 Do you brush your teeth? Y/N

- 8.5 Do you wash your hand before eating? Y/N

- 8.6 Where do you go for medical treatment?
.....

- 8.7 Do any organization organize medical camp for you?
.....

- 8.8 What type of health problems do you face in your daily life?
.....

- 8.9 Where do you get your clothes from?

- 8.10 Are they warm/ comfortable enough? Y/N

- 8.11 Do you ever get cold? Y/N

- 8.12 Where and how do you clean your clothes / how often?
.....

9. Children attaining bad habits

- 9.1 Do you have any kind of bad habits? Y/N

- 9.2 If yes what kind of bad habits do you have?
 - a. Consuming drugs
 - b. Smoking
 - c. Alcoholic
 - d. Dendrite sniffing

9.3 Have you been in trouble with the police because of your bad habits?

.....

9.4 Have you had to leave a place you were living in because of your bad habit?

.....

9.5 Do you think there is the effect of culture of poverty among you and your family in the past?

.....

10. Future plan of child worker

10.1 Do you feel good about yourself? Y/N

10.2 Are you physically strong as everyone else? Y/N

10.3 Do you want to give up living in the street? Y/N

10.4 Will you be able to find a job? What kind of job could you get?

.....

10.5 What kind of job would you like?

.....

10.6 What do you want to be in future?

a. Educated person

b. Doctor

c. Police

d. Hotel owner

e. Social worker

f. Tourist guide

g. Go abroad

h. Rich people

10.7 Do you often feel sad, lonely or happy? Y/N

10.8 Have you ever tried to harm or kill yourself? Y/N

Thank You !