

# CHAPTER – I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Most people will have heard the term "street children" before. However, many people might not know or understand who street children are or what the situation of the street children like. "Street children" is a term which has been used now for many years to describe a group of particularly vulnerable children who are marginalized and often socially excluded from the community in which they live. The term is used at both the global and the local level, and has been defined in a number of ways by various groups working with this group of vulnerable children. However, it is important to note that there is no internationally agreed definition of the term. The definition of "street children" which has most frequently been used is that of boys and girls aged under 18 for whom "street children" (including unoccupied dwellings and wasteland) has become home and or/ their source of the livelihood, and who are inadequately protected or supervised (Black, 2011 UNICEF)

Household guardians encourage their children to leave in search of a job that leads many of the children to adopt street living for survival. Through many cultures regard children as the future architects and backbone of their country. The situation is different in Nepal, due mostly to the socio-economic conditions. Children are often neglected, abused, exploited, and exposed to the worst forms of labour such as sexual abuse and physically exhausting or dangerous work. Children working on the street are clearly a much more visible phenomenon in Nepal than other forms of child labour (CIWIN, 1998).

A widely accepted set of definition commonly attributed to "United Nations International children's Emergency fund defines street children into two main categories. Firstly, Children on the street and Secondly, Children of the street. The children those engaged in some kind of economic activity ranging from begging to vend. Most go home at the end of the day and contribute their earnings to their family. Because of the economic fragility of the family, those children adapt for a permanent life on the street comes under the Children on the street. While the children who are

actually live on the street (or outside of a normal family environment). Facilities may exist but are tenuous and are maintained only casually or occasionally. They work, live and sleep in the streets comes under the children of the street.

In many regions of the world, the phenomenon of street children is unabated, while it is emerging in others where it was unknown so far. Behind child disconnection lie highly vulnerable families and communities, many struggling to come to terms with economic liberalization and growing inequality. Disconnection can also be traced to a lack of communication in the family and the weakening of social capital. Street children are an alarm signaling the dire need for social development and poverty reduction policies to improve the situation in the community at large, and to prevent more young people from becoming marginalized (Volpi, 2010).

This definition best suits the prosper of this research as it includes both "children of the street" and children on the street." The former refers to children who live in the street and the letter refers to children who only use the street as their workplace or social hangout, but live with their families. Hence, "Street children" in this research is used to refer to all children who have a special relationship with the street. Hence forth the terms "children of the street", "Children on the street" and "street children" are used without quotes. It must emphasize here that the two categories children at the street and children on the street are not fixed and exclusive. In other words, children move between the categories all the time. For example, children who work on the street and usually live with their families occasionally spend a few days on the street. Also, children who work in hotels, restaurants or in home sometimes live on the street in between jobs. The terms are used here to point out the different relationship that the children have with street culture their families and their peers (UNESCO, 2008).

Children are an integral part of the society and precious. They are our sources of hope, joy and inspiration that grow with love, care and understanding. So, we must understand that a child who is innocent, vulnerable dependent, and voiceless the proper support of adult care (Apetkar, 1998).

The family of the street children mostly forced to engage with income generate activities. Due to this reason children, compel to be street children in part of our country and city. Since they are the future of the nation, parents and the nation could

not be given its genuine concern over children who are decreasing in order day by day. They are depriving from well education and health facility which direct watering to raise various social evils in society. Children are often neglected, abused, exploited, and exposed to the worst forms of labor such as sexual abuse and physically exhausting or dangerous work. Children working on the street are clearly a much more visible phenomenon in Nepal than other forms of child labor(CIWIN, 1998).

The phenomenon of the street children is a complex and differs from place to place, but there some common stereotypes of the who the streets children are: on one side there is a picture of a male, aged around 13 or 14 years, engaged in substance abuse, yearly sexual activities and delinquency, while on other, a street children is seen as a victim and thus is more likely to be treated as a passive objective of welfare, rather than a person with his or her rights (UNICEF, 2005).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

Most of the children living in the streets right now left their homes because of various problems that happened in their families. These problems are mainly caused by stepmothers, family conflicts, poverty, lack of awareness, dislocation from the migration and civil war emotional abuse and neglect and orphanages. Some children left in search of better opportunities in the big cities. Specially, they force to be street children from various push factors of rural areas such as poverty, landlessness, and the urbanization and the industrialization of the city.

The nation's bright future depends on the bright, healthy, educated and well minded person of the nationalities, but these are seemed in street without any care and attention. Generally, they are nurturing with discrimination, prone type abuse and various type of the treating behavior. Despite, many articles and lawful provision have been passed and come in to effect from the nation. In this way huge budget has been expending from government and form various I/NGOs in course of protecting child right in Nepal but what actions done by all concerned stakeholders has been seemed failure to decrease the situation of children in Nepal either street or work place. Their life is spending hardship day into night.

Street children are facing many problems on the street. Some problems faced by the

street children are physical, psychological and sexual exploitation by adults and other street children. Street children are most vulnerable to malnutrition, substances abuses and severe health problems. Street children are engaged in begging on the street, trash picking, pick pocketing, rag picking, working in bars, restaurants and tempo buses even some children are engaged in prostitution. Hence, they are engaged with numerous works and present various type of behavior. So, analyzing from all existing problem of street children and its present situation in Kathmandu Metropolitan city needs a research. Owing to full fill the needs and fill the hurdle of information as well as to find out the economic determination of the street children, this study has been conducted.

Hence, after accomplishing the field research, the study answers the flowing questions:

1. What are the socio economic determinants of street children in Kathmandu metropolitan city?
2. What is the existing situation of street children in Kathmandu metropolitan city?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

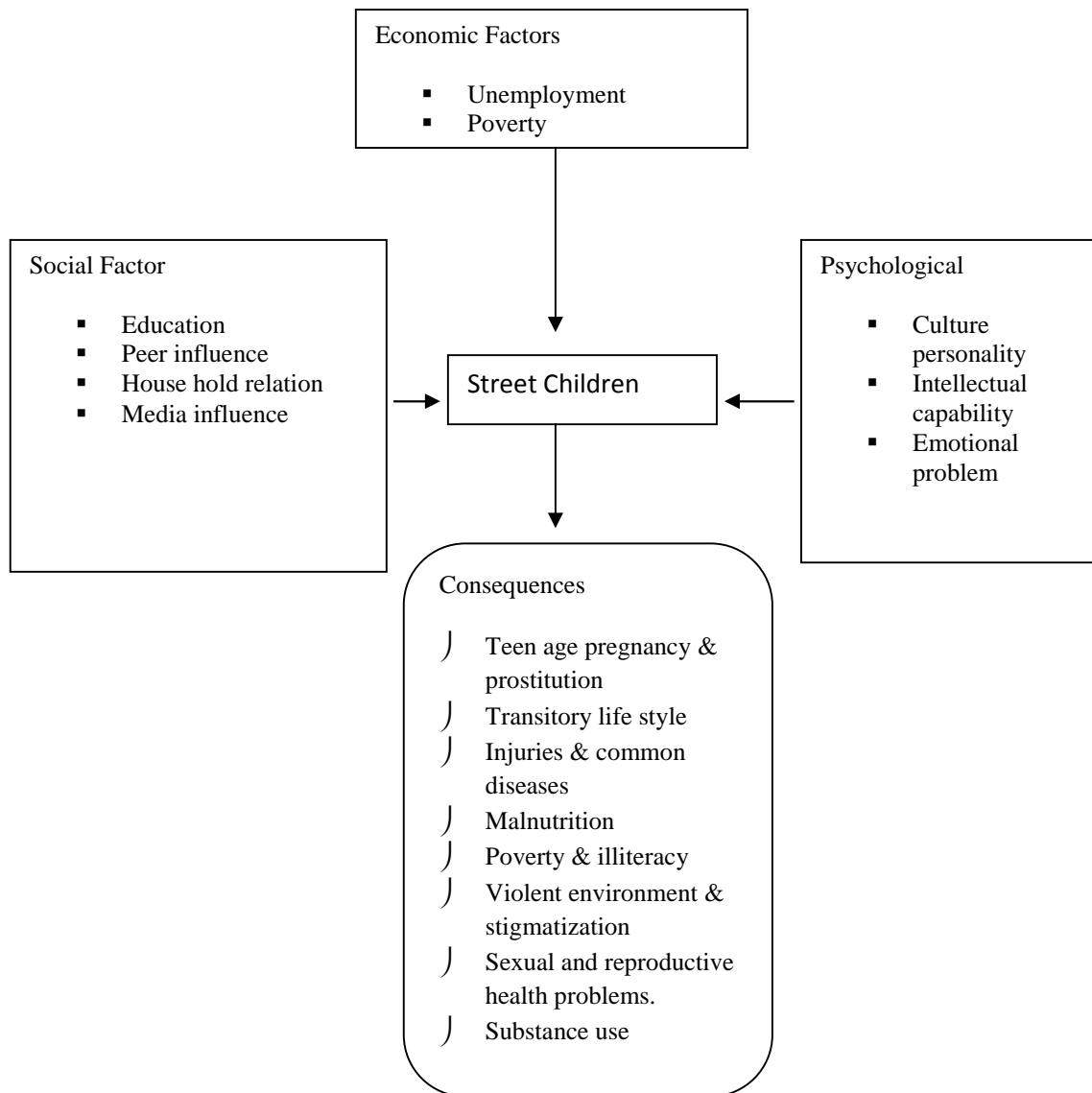
The general objective of the study is to identify the socio economic determinants of street children of Kathmandu metropolitan city. The specific objectives of this study are.

1. To analyze the socio economic determinants of street children.
2. To search out the problems of street children.
3. To find out the effect made by both government and non-government organization for the street children.

### **1.4 Conceptual Framework**

In other to carry out the study, different social economic and demographic variables are identified and on the basis of this variable conceptual framework are constructed. Different social-economic and demographic variables are determined to migrate of children in Cities. Higher the social economic status lower the lower the being of

street children and vice versa. Higher the street children higher chances of facing different types of problems. On the basis of study, following conceptual framework was adopted which is as follows.



### **Economic Factors**

#### **1.5 Justification of the Study**

More study has been conducted in street children but noon can be covering the socio economic related activities in depth. This study has generated basic information of street children and their engaged economical activities as well as consequences of being street children in Kathmandu metropolitan city. Therefore, the finding of this study has been useful for government agencies, local NGOs, and INGOs. Hopefully,

the result of this study is helpful to other researchers who want to carry out research in this area, planner and for policy maker as well.

### **1.6 Limitation of the Study**

Due to the lack of time and resources, this study was limited in small and specific area in Kathmandu; its findings have not been generalized at national level. Similarly, this study was only concerned with the social, economic determinants of street children in Kathmandu metropolitan city on the basis of selected variables. This study has been based on explorative and descriptive analysis.

## CHAPTER – II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Asha Rane and NeelaShroff (1994), based on the UNICEF sponsored research studies in seven major cities and their practical experiences of working with street children, in their paper presented a profile of street children in terms of age, sex, family background, living, and working conditions, and health conditions. The major problems encountered by street children in India include harassment by the municipal authorities and the police, exploitation by employers, and a general lack of recreational facilities.

Collette Suda (1997) observed that poverty, rapid urbanization, population growth, family instability and the declining role of the extended family system are among the key factors responsible for the prevalence of child abuse and neglect in Nairobi. In this state of flux, cases of children who have been battered, abandoned, abused and neglected by their families or displaced as a result of armed conflict in the region have increased at an astounding pace over the past several years. One out of every three children from poor urban families in Kenya is regularly battered or subjected to other forms of maltreatment by a parent or other family members, the public and the authorities. Basically, there are two levels of abuse, and neglect. There is abuse and neglect, which children experience at home and which drives them on to the streets. There is also abuse and neglect, which street children endure while on the streets.

The presence of children living on the street has elicited emotive public concern, been given considerable media coverage, and in the late twentieth century, has become a matter of priority for national and international child welfare organizations. Publications in both academic and welfare literature have emphasized the sheer scale of the worldwide problem, have sought to explain the root causes of this phenomenon, have summarized the identifying characteristics of street children worldwide, and have documented the dire consequences of a street lifestyle for children's health and development. (Catherine Panter-Brick, 2002).

CWIN (2002) conducted a research entitle on “Glue Sniffing among Street Children In the Kathmandu Valley.” Questionnaire, survey, interview, 300 children picnic at

Public Park and meeting with different doctor and various organizational stockholder was adopted as method and the tools for this study. Basically, this study focused on the glue sniffing and the how and why they compel to glue sniffing as well as determination of the effect existing form the glue sniffing in street children. This report showed that 500-600 in Kathmandu in such time when this research was conducted. From the study find that most of the children who are as street children said that they left their home because of the domestic violence and conflict in their family, generally due to their alcoholic father. Some left their home due to searching employment while other was influenced by their friends. Some of them left their home due to poor economic condition and inadequate education facility in villages. For income money to survive mostly they engaged with plastic picking, metals scraps and other unhealthy works as well. Where a Rag picking is one of the most health hazardous jobs for the street children. Who is young those are seen to begging in market or touristic area for hand to mouth. In course of such type of behavior pattern they mostly hatred from the public and treated from the police time to time. Large majority of the street children faced one or other kind of problem surviving in the street. Sometime they encounter with beaten and verbal abuse from the police. In course of glue sniffing, street children gone through due to peer grope influence and stress create on. Thus, this report clearly showed the hardship life of street children to survive in street having with insecurity of food and many health problems like HIV etc. Glue sniffing translated as drug to the children so it need to addressed.

CWIN (2002) indicates that foreign paedophiles abuse about 5% of the street boys in Nepal. There is no available information on Nepali paedophiles so much so that presently all paedophile activity is considered synonymous with foreigners only. The situation of paedophilia is further compounded by lack of national legislation on the issue, and as a result, it is speculated that Nepal may increasingly become a hotspot for paedophiles and sex tourists.

Panicker (2005), pointed out that many of the children in South Africa are basically rootless, mostly because they exist without resources, homes, education and guidance, or care and affection. They are often brutalized by police, older street children or gang members, and are often exposed to drug dealers and pimps. In a nutshell, they are exploited by all levels of society. The more these youths are exposed to street life, the



more they are assimilated into the street culture, and therefore, their chances of staying on the street increases.

ILO(2007) pointed the street child runs into a friend who introduces him into his gang for a price. He has to slowly gain inroads, contacts and acceptance. Generally, within a month, he gets accustomed to the rough life. However, it takes at least two years to make the grade as a street child, somewhat equipped to cope. He learns the hard and cruel way to survive to beg, steal, scavenge and win patronage of the bigger boys or pimps. Moreover, slowly he is on his own, in his own gang of street children but 'independent' and 'his own master.' Most kids live on the railway platforms, in the bus terminus, market yards, and shop verandas, parks, pavements and footpaths.

Hassani (2008) carried out a research on "street children struggle to survive in Mumbai. Filed under Indian street kid News." He argued that the discourses on street children naturalize social deprivation and stigmatize poor families and children. Street children and their families are portrayed as displaying social unacceptable attributes. Which place them outside mainstream of society? He was also argued that the social construction of street children promotes intervention, which sustains the status quo of social inequalities. Tragically, their homelessness leads to their further abuse through exploitation child labor and prostitute. Most of Indian street children are working in train, restaurant, as beggar etc. Which are not only subject to the stains and hazards of their labor, but are also denied the education or training that could enable them to escape the poverty trap poor health is a chronic problem for them, half of all children are not only underweight but their growth has often been stunted. Such homeless kids are seen near a food store, some of traffic signals, selling flowers or books etc. It means number of street children is increasing day by day in order to many reason of society, family and the peer grope stress, even the children are future of the country.

Thapa, Ghatane and Rima (2009) was carried out a very time and situational research entitled on "Health problems among the street children of Dharan municipality" The study was conducted as a cross sectional descriptive study. Forty eight subjects comprised the sample size of the study. Snowball sampling method was adopted, interview schedule, physical health examination Performa and lab investigations (i.e. blood for hemoglobin, urine routine examination microscopic examination, stool routine examination/ microscopic examination are included as Research instruments.

This study indicated that the street children are marginalized and vulnerable population to poor health, have grown all over the world and also in our country. The continuous exposure to harsh environment and nature of their life style threaten their mental, physical, social and spiritual wellbeing with the increasing number there is growing at an alarming proportion. The increasing phenomenon of street children have been linked with several related factors like economic recession, political instability, natural calamities, family breakdown and violence including physical, emotional and sexual abuse. Street children constitute a marginalized group. They do not have relationship with major institution of childhood such as family education and health; which society considers the most essential. Generally, who are street children are spending his/her life in dire condition under the unkindly manner. Street children have not good option and guidance for his life so they spend their life; Whatever they thought and similarly they are adapting and habituated like use cigarette smoking, tobacco chewing, alcoholism, drug abuse, There is almost argument that the health condition of street children. There are no official static regarding the general health of the street children, limited literature till date reveals the prevalence of a wide range of physical health problem among them substance abuse which is the common behavioral problem also jeopardizes the child physical health. Most of the diseases were due to poor health habits. It was found that the nature of work, their life styles and the different types of behavior they adapt finally lead them to many health problems. The health problem can be prevented, if an integrated program that involves all the issues are developed and implemented. Street children are exposed to contaminants and bacteria while scavenging the garbage and so majority had problems related to skin. Many studies show that respiratory infections are the major health problems experienced by street children. In this study, both males and females suffer mostly from financial hardships that push them out of their homes. This study showed that majority (95.8%) were males which corresponds to the research finding by Child protection centre and services<sup>8</sup> in which 99% of the sample were male. The female subjects were least in comparison to male, this may be because many girls work in houses as domestic servant and street life is more dangerous for them as they are more likely to be sexually abused than boys. Street children seldom get job of good kind. Majority scavenges or pick through garbage for scraps and sell it using it as a means of earning. Majority of the subjects i.e. 81.2% were found to be rag pickers, 14.6% street vendor and 4.2% work in hotel. This does

correspond to the research finding by CPCS8 in which out of 430 respondents, 49% were found to be rag pickers. Working in the street environment poses many hazards and risks to children on the street leading to numerous health problems. Lack of access to bathing and toilet facilities and medical care further accentuate their poor.

Basnet (2010) gone through a research entitled on “The lost childhood of street children in Nepal.” This study focused on the vulnerability and sexual abuse of the street children in detail, to figure out risk factor to health and mental or physical problem existing in street children. Semi- structured key informants interview, government and non- profit organizational professionals were interviewed ethnography observation were as tools for study. This study was developed to gain to more sophisticated understanding of children’s potential departure from street figure out of this study reveal that these children have different push and pull factors that bring children to the streets like economic prosperity, lack of education, to independence, internal child trafficking, urbanization, influence to political conflict and peer grope. His study also reveals that Nepalese society have negative impact on street children. Society member think these children are violent, uncontrolled and have no emotions even these are human being. This study has been limited in nourishment of the street children or their childhood. It focused on sociologically more in situation of them, it unable to cover the socio-economic activities of street children. Much of studies have been conducted with street children some are related to situation of street children, cause to be street children and so on. But no one can cover the special on socio-economic of street children

Christophe Rickman’s (2012) carried out a massive study entitled “Anthro-sociological Study of Social, Cultural and Communicational Practice” on street children. The main objective of research was to find out the overall status and practices of street children nationally and internationally. Quantitative and Qualitative approach was used as study method. There is analysis of the statistical data and basic profile of the research respondent were used under the process of the Quantitative approach tools as well as observation and first-hand accounts were used under the process of the qualitative approach tools of the study. The children who live in street they don’t have housed; they don’t enjoy with their family and they have to work to survive in dire condition for themselves. The street children falls on extremely

vulnerable group of children living in most severe situations well beyond the usual notion of poverty. The reasons which lead the child to get to the street are numerous and complex. Poverty, family conflicts and the pursuit of freedom appear to be the most frequently encountered causes.

The image of street children is generally in public eye is not very positive they are considered to be most homeless and helpless group of the society; as drug abuser and paper, plastic picker. Spending his/her life in discrimination; exploitation and deprivation even they are spending life being deprived by the basic need as well as education, Health and employment, street children is not their own problem. It is the worldwide problem because they are vulnerable group of society, being caused by parental; migration unemployment; policy of country; they are unable to fully fill their own aim despite willingness. So, they are bounded to decide to live in the street (Rickman's 2012).

(Rickman's 2012)The street children mostly stay in gangs owing to equal problems and discriminatory practices on public places they faced. They are product of parental family disintegration; lack of proper child counter intervention in rural areas; a weak education system; insensitive traditional exploitation social relations unsafe migration; growing attraction towards urban, cities, and peer influence are to the street for their survival. So the children must be treated without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of race, color, sex, language religion or other status. Of course, this study did not take into account the scope of the subject and the multiplicity of the contexts in which the concerned "children and youth" are evolving. In this publication on approached the subject of these children and try to understand their situation. There were not certain findings, assumptions explained on the socio-economic determination of the street children.

Bhat, Arshad and Qadir (2013) were carried out research to figure out the street children in Indian city. Which study was entitled on "Street children and their concerns: A sociological study of Srinagar District of Jammu and Kashmir." This present study was an endeavor to analyze the reasons or causes of a child on the streets. The research work was an exertion to highlight the socio-economic problems faced by the street children in Jammu and Kashmir with special reference to Srinagar district. The main tool used for this research work was interview schedule consist of

comprehensive questionnaire regarding the problems and issues faced by the street children. The questionnaire was completed by 91 street children in Srinagar district of Jammu and Kashmir, who spend the majority of their time in the streets. In addition to the interview schedule various rounds of National Sample Survey, the Central Statistical Organization, official statistics, Human Development Reports by the UNDP,

UNICEF benefited the research study. This study mostly emphasized, the street children is any girl or boy for whom the street has become his or her habitual abode or a source of livelihood, and who worked on the street and went home to their families at night. The scenario of street children is considered to be the most important problem facing both developed and developing countries and they are the product of economic growth, poverty, loss of traditional values, domestic violence, physical and mental abuse. Child labor is a worldwide phenomenon while it is an emerging issue, besides it powering the water to flourish and linearization and growing inequality among society. Street children are the most difficult to protect themselves their life become the victim of all forms of exploitation and abuse, and their days are likely to be very different from other children. There are many reasons for the children to decide to leave their home, poverty, disagreement at home, disintegration in family, unable to pay school fee and to find job, children worldwide experience violence, exploitation and abuse. They are forced in conditions to be sexually abused or subject to violence as a punishment, they are forced into child marriage or trafficked into exploitation conditions of work. They are needlessly placed in prisons, detention facilities and institutions. Children are under worst circumstances such as these are seeing their human rights infringed in the most fundamental ways and suffering both physical and psychological harm that has wide reaching and sometime irreparable effects. The issue of street children is an alarming and escalating and the volume of this problem is expected to continue with increasing with the rise of population and urbanization. A closer look of the study reveals that there are many factors responsible for the stipulation of street children in Srinagar district of Jammu and Kashmir; In addition, the breakdown of traditional family values, modernization and urbanization leaves a large number of children without necessary care and support for their sound growth and development.

One research was carried out on the human right and the legal provision of the street children in international arena and taken the Guatemala country as field for study. This study entitled on “Litigating the Rights of Street Children in Regional or International Fore: Trends, Options, Barriers and Breakthroughs” and done by researcher Uché U. Ewelukwa (2013). Legal document reviewed as analysis for data. This article focuses on the fate of street children and interactions between street children and international law and international institutions. This study seemed as limited human, financial, and technical resources; children’s rights advocates are frequently forced to allocate resources only to programs and strategies that have the most potential to improve the lives of the children they serve. This is particularly true in developing countries where poverty is widespread, unemployment is high, and public expenditure on education, health, and important social programs is low. That international human rights litigation on be powerful means political expression and community mobilization for abused and victimized children in developing countries and can result in precedent setting interpretations of core treaties affecting of street children is limited by a number of factors, particularly weakness in international human rights litigation hardly addresses the core factors that contribute to the street children problem and that frequently shape the expressed of street children such as underdevelopment systemic poverty, economic disparities, armed, such as underdevelopment, negative attitude especially discrimination on the basics of race and ethnic (Uché U. Ewelukwa 2013).

Tuladhar (2013) conducted a reported entitle on “Situation and causes for street children: A sociological study of Kathmandu Valley.” This study was overviewed basically situation of street children existing in Kathmandu Valley and their hardship of life. The researcher took 50 samples from the study area. Emphasis was given to cover different age group, ethnic composition, their involvement area, daily life style, etc. The primary data was been collected from the field by administering semi-structured close and open-ended questionnaires for interview. Direct observation was also conducted while acquiring data. The secondary data was been collected from available materials such as books, journals, project reports, internet, and published articles. It is found that street children were no concentration in a particular area. They were of moving nature. They do not stay in a single place always. Some of them were found moving many area in a single day i.e. Thamel, Baneshwor, Kalimati, Kalanki

etc and come back to New road and Ratnapark in the evening to sleep. According to street children Ratnapark area is safe for them to stay at night because it is an open area and no residential zone nearby. They feel security from police as police office is attached with Ratnapark.

They do have mutual understanding with street vendor and sex worker and loyally behave with them. If stranger misbehave with them then they collectively attack stranger. Because of the lack of education and knowledge, they always use vulgar and rude word among them and with stranger. They are mostly engaged work with like rag picking, roadside repair shoe, Khalasi, Hotel worker, News Paper seller and so on. They have not fixed dream and aims for future but some of them showed their interest to be teacher, soldier and the social worker. They compel to fight with many more problems like food insecurity, health problem, and inhuman activities and so on. It is found that the most influencing population wise group is 9-13 years and average age is 13 years. Children reasons for leaving home are: family violence, parental alcoholism, abuse, poverty, personal reason, social causes, economic causes etc. Most of the street children are from adjoining districts of the Kathmandu Valley. Dominant numbers of street children are higher from Brahmin and Chhetris caste/ethnic identity than the others. Street children are normally mobile population. However, generally they have made certain areas their base when they do their business and sleep at night. Street children take up a number of jobs available in the street such as rag picking, begging, tempo conducting, porting, flower selling, street vending, shoe shining (Tuladhar Parbati 2013).

Senaratna<sup>1</sup>, Wijewardana (2014) carried out a research entitle on” Street children in Colombo: What brings them to and sustains them on the streets?”. This study was carried out to describe factors associated with initiation and continuation of street life among street children in Colombo city. A descriptive cross sectional study of mixed methods was conducted, Semi structured interviews (SSIs) were conducted with key informants using a semi-structured questionnaire (SSQ). Focus group discussions were conducted using a moderator’s question guide with street children recruited through referral sampling. SSIs were also conducted with street children, using a SSQ. All children identified through referral sampling were subsequently profiled. Data triangulation was used to validate data. This study identified two groups of street

children namely 'children on street' are those engaged in some kind of economic activity ranging from begging to vending most go home at the end of the day and contribute their earning to their family. They may attend to school and retain a sense of belonging of a family. Because of the economic fragility of the family these children adapted for a life of street actually live on the street (or outside of a normal family environment). Family ties may exist or occasionally they work, live and sleep in the street. Street children a dynamic population shifting as opportunities arise moving in and out as other designated categories of children. Street children are not usually counted not subject to census so their numbers are not known due to this burning issue is currently now.

Although some children have adults' guardian who may or may not take care of them some live all by themselves. They are cared for or not by the guardians these children earn a living for themselves by begging shifting and lifting goods and other material for merchants and their customers selling lottery tickets, working in permanent and other stalls selling vegetables, as well as by illicit means such as drug peddling, commercial sex work, due to frequently family disruption poor family functioning and the antisocial behaviors they witness in their environment these children show poor socialization, due to the following cause street children are increasing i.e. extreme poverty, born in the street, commercial sex worker of mothers, neglect by one or both parents, father addicted to alcohol, imprisonment of a parent, migration etc. So street children life is going on bad condition, harmful increasing for society. Many children help their parents/guardians in income generation while strive to earn their own. Most children do both. The income generating activities of these children include sale of fruits/ vegetables/ lunch packets /meat / heavy manual labor), working as helpers in motor \garages other small-scale industries cleaning public toilets and buildings and collecting recyclable papers, cardboards, metals, glass materials. In addition to the above legitimate occupations, some also engage in various illicit activities. These include drug peddling robbery and pick-pocketing commercial sex work and pimping. Although some of these activities, both legal and illegal, are carried out alone by children many of them engage in these as groups which at times also show territorial behaviors. This study presented most of the disadvantaged socio-economic conditions; poor family functioning and family influence have brought children to the streets.



## **2.1 National Level Policies and Plan**

After the restoration of multi-party democracy in 1990, the issue of child development is accorded priority in the national agenda. As a result, sweeping changes were made in the government's attitude towards the problem of children. The interim government ratified the UN convention on the right of the child on August 19, 1990. The government endorsed World Summit Declaration in December 12, 1990 and formulated a "ten year national programme of action for children and development through a National task force, coordinated by the National Planning Commission, specific provisions were made on the issue of child labour both in the constitution of Nepal and labour act 1992. A Memorandum of understanding was signed between the ministry of labour and the ILO on the international programme and elimination of labour In February 1995 in which it was mentioned, the aim of such cooperation (between HMG Nepal and the ILO) will be to promote conditions to enable HMG to progressively prohibit, restrict and regulate child labour with a view to its ultimate elimination, increase awareness in the national and international community of the consequences and solution of the child labour problem. The government of Nepal has demonstrated a strong commitment to combat child labour. Combating child labour has become an essential element of the national development plan because Nepal has ratified the ILO Minimum age convention (No.138) in May, 1997 and ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No.182) in September 2001.

## **2.2 Some Other Legislation of Child Labour**

### **The Children's Act 2048 (1991)**

This act defined all individual below 16 is considered as children. This act focused on following issues such as naming and birth registration, no discrimination of children, right to bring up children, education and health care, no physically violence to children, children and juvenile justice, no cruel treatment of child in jail, children not to be involved in immoral profession, prohibition and regulation of child labour, children not to involve in begging, no sacrifice of child, no children in illicit or illegal affairs, prohibition of child labour of children below 14, protection of children lost parents, establishment of juvenile court, protection in the court proceedings, establishment of rehabilitative center and establishment of child correction home.

### **Citizen Right Act, 1995**

According to section 14 of the Act, a child below 14 years can't be employed in any factory of mine or any other hazardous work.

### **Begging (prohibition) Act, 1962**

A guardian or any other person is prohibited from engaging a child (below the age of 16 years) in begging. If any person contravenes the provision, he is liable to pay a fine up to Rs. 75 or imprisonment up to 3 months or both.

### **The common law code, 1963**

Any kinds of physical relations with or with consent of a girl under the age of 16 is considered as a rape (sec.1) and punishable with imprisonment for a term extending from 6 to 10 years if the child is under 14 years and from 3 to 5 years if the child is above 1 year (sec.3). The property of rapist is confiscated and half of such property given to the victim (sec.10).

### **Trafficking and Transportation (control) Act, 2007**

Taking a person to a foreign country with the intention of selling is punishable with imprisonment for a term extending from 5 to 10 years. Forcing a woman into prostitution is punishable with imprisonment for a term from 10 to 15 years and selling a person is punishable with imprisonment for a term from 10 to 20 years.

### **Policies in Addressing Children's Issues**

The seventh plan (1985-90) is the first plan in which children's issues have been assessed. It states that children will be physically, mentally and intellectually capable citizen in the future if they are provided with facilities for all round development from their childhood.

The eight plans (1992-97) have focused on the following issues such as reduce the rate of school dropouts, to improve the quality of education and to increase the enrolment of girls. Children of school going will be provided free primary education as well as programme will be launched for the benefit of children especially difficult

circumstances, abandoned, orphaned street children and children affected by drug abuse. The government will encourage and provide facilities to national and international NGOs involve in such programme.

During the Nine plan, the central and district level welfare boards were created. The juvenile delinquencies court was set-up.

The Tenth plan (2002-07) has a separated section for child rights and development. It has juxtaposed six sector targets, three strategies, nine different implements policies, thirteen programs and five expected outputs. Its objective read as ‘the right of children will be protected and promoted by putting an end to exploitation and discrimination, and thereby, to ensure their right to develop physically, mentally, socially and psychologically.

The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007 that guarantees right of children more explicitly. The article 22 states that:

- Every child has right to name and identity;
- Every child has right to proper care and brought up, basic health and social security;
- Every child has right against physical, mental or any other forms of exploitation. Such act of exploitation is punishable by law and exploited child or children shall compensated as per the arrangement made by the law;
- Needy, physically challenged, orphans mentally retired , victims of conflict, displaced and vulnerable street children shall have the special right from the state for their secure future;
- No children shall employ in factories/ industries at the risk of their life or shall not be made to work in any places mining industries, or risky work sites. In addition no children shall be recruited in the security services or used in war and conflict.

Economic theory basically the Marxist one suggests that deviant behavior is the result of inequalities of social and economic order in which an acquisitive society encourages aggression and discourages altruism. Children are forced to commit offences due to the lack of very basic requirements of life, are forced to run away

from their rural homes to urban areas due to the lack of food security. So unemployment and poverty incidence are that kind of economic factor that challenges their survival and creates tension in the family.

### **Social factors**

A child does only those things that he learns from the society family is primary institution where a child starts to be socialized, so the family should have good and strong relationship with each of each member, if family is itself suffering from bad condition like turmoil or broken home and loose family ties, in this situation a child always feels insecure and cannot learn well parental care determines the nature of child like family, a child also learns from his friends or peer group. If he meets bad companion we cannot expect good behavior from him like wise education and media are influencing on the personality of a child.

### **Psychological Factors**

Individual have different personalities because certain universal traits link all humans. Their common characteristics are not necessarily biologically based. They may also result from universal or nearly universal psychic experiences VIZ, birth itself, stage of psychological development. Siblings and others experiences with other objects. The psychological factors Viz. culture and personality, intellectual capability, emotional problem affect the degree/extent of street children.

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

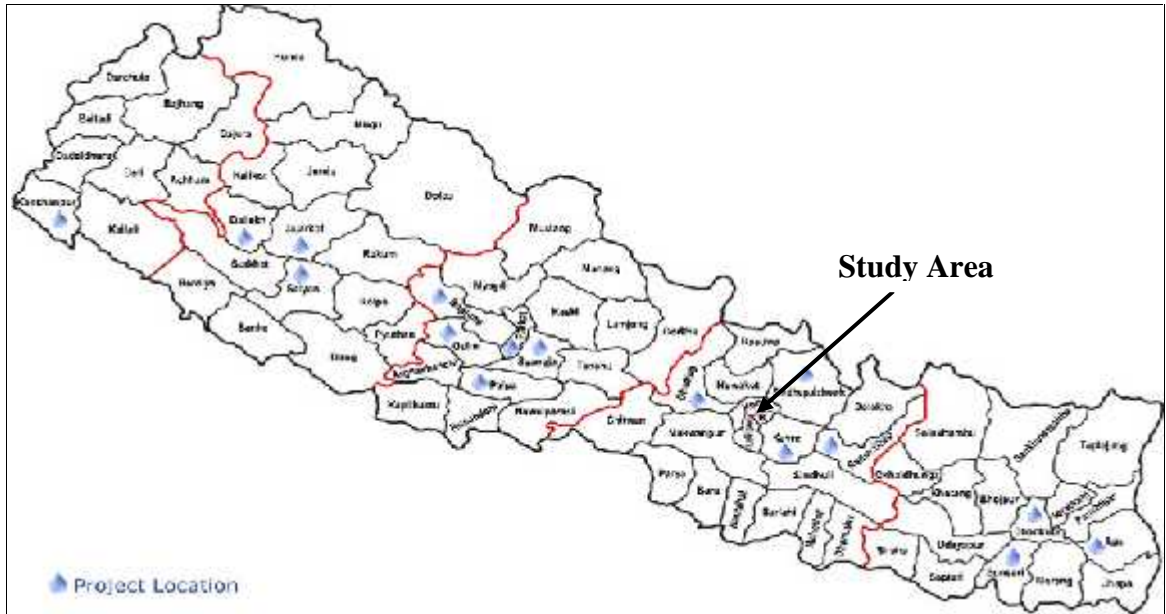
Exploratory and the descriptive research methods used in this study. Attempts were made to identify the socio economic determinants of street children. In this chapter, the study area, target population, research design, study variables, sample design, selection of respondents, questionnaire, nature, and sources of data and data analysis and interpretation procedure described.

#### **3.1 Rational of the Selection of the Study Area**

The study has conducted at Kathmandu. The main rationale for selecting this site is that it is the residential city researcher and is well-known to the entire phenomena of the place. It is thought that the study can deliver better result if the known site is selected. There are two main reasons behind selecting the area for study. First, a large number of street children have been found in this city. Second, the researcher has keen interest in the study of such children. As some cases and issues of the study topic are known to him, it is expected to explore the intended facts of the study in detailed. Keeping these facts in mind, decision has been made to conduct the study in this area.

#### **3.2 Study Area and Target Population**

Kathmandu District is a part of Bagmati Zone, is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal, a landlocked country of South Asia. The district, with Kathmandu as its district headquarters, covers an area of 642 km<sup>2</sup>. It is one of the three districts in the Kathmandu Valley, along with Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. Its population was 1744240 in the initial 2011 census tabulation.



### 3.3 Research Design

This study investigated the hidden facts and nature of street children in Kathmandu Metropolitan city. In this research, exploratory and descriptive methods were used. This research design was made to describe the socio-economic determinants of street children and major consequences associated with them which enable us to present a clear picture of the phenomena under investigation.

### 3.4 Sample Design and Selection of Respondents

The following sampling techniques and sample size was adopted for field study.

S.n	level	Sampling techniques
1	Metropolitan city(Kathmandu)	Purposively
2	Areas(Ratnapark, Thamel, Balkhu, Kalimati and Kalanki)	Purposively
3	Respondents	Snowball

In order to collect the data, non-probability including snowball sampling technique applied in this study. The sample size was taken 18 street children in order to fulfill the objective of research.

### **3.5 Nature and Sources of Data**

To fulfill the study objectives, data were collected primary and secondary sources, but the analysis of the socio economic determinants of street was based on the primary data obtained from field survey. For the accomplishment of this study, data were gathered from the following two major sources were field survey as primary source of data where secondary data collected by previous investigation as well as by studies various reports and literature review.

### **3.6 Techniques and Tools for Data Collection**

The following tools and techniques were used to collect the required data:

#### **3.6.1 Questionnaire**

This questionnaire divided into two sections. The first section questionnaire was collected personal information such as age, sex, mother tongue, religion, cast/ethnicity, district, and municipality. Second, sets of questionnaire were collect information about family information and finally third set of questionnaire were collect information regarding street children.

#### **3.6.2 Semi-structured Interview Schedule**

Semi-structured interview schedule was used in the study as the tool for collecting data. The schedule was prepared with comprehensive questions for interview mostly relating to the Street children. This schedule has been used to collect data from all the related individuals involved in the study.

#### **3.6.3 Key Informant Interview**

This was used to interview the key informants. They were the personnel of the Various personals relating to welfare based organizations relating to street children's, political leaders, and social activists.

#### **3.6.4 Observation Checklist**

To get necessary details for the study, the researcher were also used the observation

technique. For this, an observational checklist was prepared and used during the period of the study.

### **3.6.5 Document Study**

In addition to this, document study techniques were used to collect required secondary data for the study. For this, various organizations report, internet sites and the use of library has been an immense means.

### **3.7 Analysis and Interpretation Procedure**

The completed questionnaires were manually checked before entry into computer. Then data was entered into excel software and analyzed. Simple mathematical analyzing procedure such as counts and percentage were adopted to analyze the data.



## CHAPTER – IV

### DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO – ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This chapter explains the socio-economic and demographic analysis of street children such as age, sex, origin place, having father and mother, family and family size, quarrel face in family, education status father and mother, caste, religion, language, employment and occupation status of father and mother, monthly income of father and mother, ownership of land and its distribution.

#### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics

##### 4.1.1 Study Area of Street Children

The study targeted street children in Kathmandu metropolitan city involved interviewing a sample of 18 street children in the six different areas namely Ratnapark, Thamel, Balkhu, Kalimati and Kalanki. Most of the street children get in Ratnapark because it is the main public place of the Kathmandu metropolitan city. There is a lot of street children were begging, walking, and searching the food in dustbin and so on.

**Table 4.1: Distribution of Street Children by Study Area**

Location	Frequency	Percent
Ratnapark	8	44.44
Thamel	4	22.22
Balkhu	3	16.67
Kalimati	2	11.11
Kalanki	1	5.56
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

##### 4.1.2 Children on the Basis of Contact with Family

Out of total 18 respondents most of the street children were reported they aren't living

with parents. Street children are almost they have not contact with family because some street children were not family, some were left his home from themselves due to most of the street children were not contact with his family while remaining a few percent of street children were said 'yes' means who is street children almost they have not contact with family (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2: Distribution of Street Children on the Basis of Contact with Family**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No	11	61.11
Yes	7	38.89
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

#### **4.1.3 Size of Family**

In the study area 100 percent respondents were reported they have family. According to their report, minimum family size was found to be four members and maximum family size was ten members and mean family size was 7.25 members.

#### **4.1.4 Having Father and Mother**

This section shows about the street children having father and mother, it is also most important part of the determination to street children. Because according to data it was observed that majority of street children had fathered and mother. In the study area out of 18 respondents, percent around fifty five percent of street children were father while remaining 44.44 percent weren't. It means most of the street children have father. Similarly 33.33 percent of street children reported they haven't mother. It was compare the most of the street children have not mother (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3: Distribution of Street Children by Having Father and Mother**

<b>Having father</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	10	55.56
No	8	44.44
Total	18	100
<b>Having mother</b>		
Yes	12	66.67
No	6	33.33
Total	18	100

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

#### **4.1.5 Having Step Father and Mother**

From the above data shows Having stepfather and mother plays vital role to determination of street children. Family like this have the uncertainty of the future of children which makes them feel orphan so they prefer street for their livelihood where they can live frilly rather than in family. Where there are showing above data most of the street children have not father also most of the street children have not mother. As they don't have parents or guardians so they are miss guided easily as street children (Table 4.4).

**Table 4.4: Distribution of Street Children by Having Step Father and Mother**

<b>Having step father</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No	16	88.89
Yes	2	11.11
Total	18	100
<b>Having step mother</b>		
No	13	72.22
Yes	5	27.78
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

#### 4.1.6 Origin Place of Street Children

**Table: 4.5 Distributions of Street Children by Place of Origin**

District	Frequency	Percent
India	4	22.22
Kathmandu	3	16.67
Dolkha	3	16.67
Nuwakot	2	11.11
Bara	2	11.11
Makwanpur	2	11.11
Kavre	1	5.56
Sarlahi	1	5.56
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

At the time of research, Street Children were found in different parts of the country. Out of the 18 respondents 11.11 percent were from Makawanpur, 5.56 % from Kavre, 11.11% from Nuwakot, 11.11% from, 5.4% from Bara, 16.67% from Dolakha, 22.56% from India, 11.11% from Rautahat, 35.56% from Sarlahi and 16.67% from Kathmandu,(Table 4.5).

#### 4.1.7 Problem of Family Quarrel of Street Children

Below data shows that the out of the total street children 27.78 percent street children face family quarrel as a result they become street children. Family quarrel is most important factor to determine for street children. Most of the joint family have quarrel and children of this kind of family find themselves at the point of dilemma to find out right and wrong they find themselves in not good family by comparing their family with their neighborhood small family so they seek freedom like there friend small family. Hence they move to street (Table 4.6).

**Table: 4.6: Distribution of Street Children by Family Quarrel of Street Children**

<b>Family face quarrel</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No	8	44.44
Yes	5	27.78
not stated	3	16.67
don't know	2	11.11
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

## **4.2 Social Characteristics**

### **4.2.1 Education Status of Respondents**

Education is one of the most important social elements of human being. Uneducated children cannot decide right or wrong so they don't know the effect of living and street as far as they think themselves being free from everything by living in street. Due to illiteracy they seek for money rather than better future that led them to do bad behavior so people dislike them and they find themselves being far from society so they start line life as street children. As below data shows majority of street children are uneducated. Education plays effective and major role to migration. Due to migration children cannot adopt according to the environment of migrated area as a result they become street children Table 4.8 shows, out of total street children 38.89 percent are literate and 61.11 percent are illiterate. Furthermore, among total literate, more than Five and four class of the street are maximum (Table 4.7).

**Table 4.7: Distribution of Street Children by Education Status**

<b>Education status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Illiterate	11	61.11
Literate	7	38.89
Total	18	100.0
<b>Level wise education status</b>		
Class three	1	14.29
Class four	2	28.57
Class five	2	28.57
Class six	-	-
Class seven	1	14.29
Class eight	1	14.29
Total	7	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

#### **4.2.2 Education Status of Father and Mother**

Parental education is the one of the important component to determine socio economic condition of the household. Which are also determinants the education, future and environment of children. From where to determine the future of children. The good commanding of his children those father and mother are literate. Because the guardians want to fruitful life of children. Below data shows that the out of 18 respondents most of the father and mother are illiterate of street children because they have not knowledge about the importance of education. Where, most of the mother is illiterate of street children. It means most of the father and mother are illiterate of street children and who are street, his father and mother are mostly illiterate (Table 4.8).

**Table 4.8: Distribution of Street Children by Education Status of Father and Mother**

<b>Education status of Father</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Literate	12	66.67
Illiterate	6	33.33
Total	18	100.0

<b>Education status of mother</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Illiterate	13	72.22
Literate	5	27.78
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

#### **4.2.3 Caste and Ethnicity of Respondents**

Nepal is the multi cast country there are various cast have different culture. Due to his culture they have different economic condition. Where the children are also different environment creating due to the cast is also to determine the future of children. From the below data out of the total street children most of the street children from the dalit. Dalit cast is the very poor in any condition (social, economic, education etc.). The most of street children from the Dalit cast and the minimum street children from the Brahmin community. Because Brahmin cast is the very educated people from the Nepali community. Middle of the street children from the Chhetri and Baisya Table (4.9).

**Table 4.9: Distribution of Street Children by Caste and Ethnicity**

<b>Caste/ethnicity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Dalit	8	44.44
Janjati	3	27.78
Chhetri	2	11.11
Baisya	2	11.11
Brahmin	1	5.56
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

#### 4.2.4 Language of the Respondents

**Table 4.10: Distribution of Street Children by Language**

<b>Mother tongue</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Hindi	4	22.22
Nepali	4	22.22
Bhojpuri	2	11.11
Gurung	2	11.11
Maithali	2	11.11
Tamang	2	11.11
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

Out of the total street children It was observed that the street children are found who are from different place and speak different language. Language is the medium of the feeling of expression where this study also to shows about street children form the different community and language. As above data shows the most of street children see from the speak language from the hindi and nepali. (Table 4.10).

### 4.3 Economic Characteristics

#### 4.3.1 Ownership of Land and its Distribution

In the context of Nepal land is the main property of people because in the concept of the people land is the constant and permanent property. Ownership of land is the one of the important indicator of economic because most of the Nepalese people living from the land. In this study area, out of the total 18, most of the respondents 16.67 percent informed that their family had own land. Most of the respondent (66.67%) were informed that No". Only 16.67 percent had said don't know. It means those children are street who have not ownership of land. Due to land the family condition is good and bad where land is determine the condition of economic those family have land his family is busy in his land due to the family everything going on proper and they do not move from his home. So the land is also to determine the street children (Table 4.11).



**Table: 4.11: Distribution of Street Children by Ownership of Land its  
Distribution**

<b>Ownership of land</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No	12	66.67
Yes	3	16.67
don't know	3	16.67
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

#### **4.3.2 Monthly Income of Father**

Monthly income of respondent's father in the study area out of total respondents 110 who said they have father, it was found to be Rs. 230 minimum daily income and maximum daily income was Rs 550 and mean income was Rs 375.

## CHAPTER – V

### INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION OF STREET CHILDREN

The main objectives of this chapter are to examine the socio economic situation of street children and cause which lead to be street children. The field survey recorded basic information of respondent's such as who brought street children, reason for being street children, living and sleeping condition of street children, duration on street, work on street, work of hour in day, income status of street children, saving and spend money, obtain of food, problem faced including sexual violence, use of substance, types of substance, place to get substance, spend of money in substance, suffering from diseases, place of medical treatment, street children's perception on street life, people treat street children, knowledge about organization about organization for welfare of street children, join of such organization and go back home.

#### 5.1 Who Brought You

'Who bought you' it means the street children why they are move from the origin place or by whom with move them. This is the mainly factor to determine the street children because the children are surely remove with someone. Continuously from below data shows that out of total respondents 18, most of the respondent's they come here with friends. Friends is that type of relation where there were anyone ready to remove everywhere so this is the mainly factored to remove the children due to they become street children. In the data shows that the children were bought by the relatives. Relatives gave the different hope to parents and children they move to urban area but they did not help them due to children change into street children by themselves. Here were also shows the street children move from the house themselves and children were also bought by the parents (Table 5.1).

**Table 5.1: Distribution of Street Children by Brought**

Who brought you	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Friends	6	46.15	2	40	8	44.44
Relatives	3	23.08	2	40	5	27.78
Self	2	15.38	1	20	3	16.67
Parents	1	7.77	-	10	1	5.56
Others	1	7.77	-	-	1	5.56
Total	13	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

## 5.2 Different Work on Street

Street children were involved in different work because every person is conscious about work because every person has to do necessary work for the live. So the street children are also to work for the love where in this study are sowing the blow data there were different types of work doing for the live. Whereas porting, begging, rag picking and other types of work were get. Out of the total respondents there are various works, which is done by street children. This study mostly shows the street children were begging work. Begging is that type of nurturing system for the children where they are the freely get the food from the others. But in the begging system might not be necessary to be get. Porting and rag picking more than double present of involve work in begging (Table 5.2).

**Table: 5.2: Distribution of Street Children by Different Works on Street**

Types of work	Frequency	Percent
Porting Begging	8	44.44
Begging Porting	4	22.22
Rag picking	4	22.22
Others	2	11.11
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### 5.3 Working Hour per Day

Here is given below data there were different 3 section divided in working hour per day about the street children. Out of the total 18 respondent most of the street children were found work 5-9 hours per day. Where less than 5 hour and more than 10 hour more than double present street children were shows in 5-9 hour in work time. Street children were to work in involve in per day to different work. It was observe that, the majority of (44.44%) street children which were work nine hour work time and 27.78 percent of street children work in less than 5 and more than 10 hour (Table 5.3)

**Table 5.3: Distribution of Street Children by Working Hour per Day**

Hours	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5 hour	5	27.78
5-9 hours	8	44.44
More than 10 hours	5	27.78
Total	18	100

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### 5.4 Income Status of Street Children in Day

In the study area, it was found to be Rs. 50 minimum daily income and maximum daily income was Rs 390 and mean income was Rs 375.

### 5.5 Saving Money of Respondents

From the below data shows street children by saving money. It is important factor that the street children were to saving money even the street children were hopeless person but insipid of street children were save the money. Out of the total respondents more than eighty present street children were not save the money where as only sixteen present children were save money.(Table 5.4).

**Table 5.4: Distribution of Street Children by Saving Money**

<b>Save of money</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No	15	83.33
Yes	3	16.67
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### **5.6 How Street Children Spent their Income**

From the level of income the person were spend life style. Children were also some collect the income by begging, porting and etc., from the below data. In the study area, it was found that the vast majority of street children reported that they spend their money on food. A little over support of family of the children spend has money on the cloths and little bite of the street children spend were money paying rent. The few street children were found them to paying rents by income. Food is the necessity of the every person because without the substance nobody can live so the street children were found they spend their income in food (Table5.5).

**Table 5.5: Distribution of Spending Money of Street Children**

<b>Spent income</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Food	8	44.44
Clothes	4	22.22
Substance use	3	16.67
Support of family	2	11.11
Others	1	5.56
Paying rents	-	-
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### **5.7 How Children Obtain Food**

Food is the basic need for the every person. Every person get the food in any sources where for the children were to get the food from the different sources. In the study area, all of the 18 respondent the majority of street children obtain the food from the

bought the food they buying and Eat left over from restaurants. While more than 22 percent of street children obtaining the food from the home and so on 11.11 percent obtaining food from the drop in center, Street children were spend his/her life in road but they are obtain food from the different sector(Table5.6).

**Table 5.6: Distribution of Obtaining Food of Street Children**

<b>How to get food</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Buying	6	33.33
Eat left over from restaurants	6	33.33
Eat from home	4	22.22
Eat from drop in center	2	11.11
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### **5.8 Problem Faced by Street Children**

From the below data street children cited a number of problems on street. These include food, diseases, Abuse/discrimination, labor exploitation, shelter, and sleep. The study revealed that the majority of the street children food and Diseases as their main problem on the streets. Food is the necessary for the every person so this is the main problem for the street children. 22.22 percent of the street children were faced from the abuse/discrimination. 11.11 percent of street children were faced from the shelter and sleep (Table 5.7).

**Table 5.7: Distribution of Problem Faced by Street Children**

<b>Problems</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Food	5	27.78
Diseases	5	27.78
Abuse/discrimination	4	22.22
Shelter and sleep	2	11.11
Labor exploitation	1	5.56
Not stated	1	5.56
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

## 5.9 Problem of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence has a profound impact on physical and mental health. As well as causing physical injury, it is associated with an increased risk of a range of sexual and reproductive health problems, with both immediate and long-term consequences (www.wikipedia.com). In the study area, out of the total 18 street children 38.89 percent reported they face sexual violence while 33.33 percent said 'no'. Furthermore, 11.11 percent not stated about it and 16.67 said don't know (Table 5.8).

**Table 5.8: Distribution of Problem of Sexual Violence**

Face sexual violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	38.89
No	6	33.33
Don't know	3	16.67
Not stated	2	11.11
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

## 5.10 Use of Substances

From the below data to analyzed the about street children were how to use the drinking and smoking. This is the very important factor how the street children were involve in drinking and smoking. It is the one of the good indicator of measure the health status of street children. In the study area, Data shows that the 50 percent of street children said they use substance while remaining a few percent of street children were use the drinking and smoking.

**Table: 5.9: Distribution of Use of Substances**

Use of substance	Frequency	Percent
Yes	9	50
No	6	33.33
Not stated	3	16.67
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### 5.11 Type of Substances

This is the very important factor to know about the street children regarding the use of substance. Because almost of the street children to involve in the substances. In the given below data Street children cited a various types of substances. These include cigarette, Alcohol, Drugs, Nicotine, Dendrites and Glue. The study revealed that the majority of the street children stated cigarettes as their main use of substance on the streets. 25 percent of the street children used alcohol, 16.67percent said nicotine while 8.33 dendrite (Table 5.10).

**Table 5.10: Distribution of Type of Substances**

Types of substances	Frequency	Percent
Cigarettes	4	22.22
Alcohol	3	16.67
Drugs	2	11.11
Nicotine	2	11.11
Dendrite	1	5.56
Glue	-	-
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### 5.12 Places to Get Substance

Street children were using the many kinds of drugs abuse, cigarette, alcohol etc. But that thing from where they get which they get different place as well as friends. From below data out of total 18 street children who use substance (12), where, most of the respondents found substance from drugs seller and friends, 35.2 percent of street children substance from the 9.09 and only 8.33 percent of the street children were substance from the pharmacy,(Table 5.11).



**Table 5.11: Distribution of Place to Get Substances**

<b>Places to get substance</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Drugs seller	4	33.33
Friends	4	33.33
Shops	3	25
Pharmacy	1	8.33
Total	12	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### **5.13 Money Spent in Substance per Day**

A large proportion of the money that the children earn is spent on purchase of substances (cigarettes, alcohol, Dendrites, Glue, Nicotine and drug). In the study area out of total 18 street children only 12 street children were money spend in a dy, majority (41.67%) street children were spend money substance per day, 25 percent of the street children were less than Rs 50 and 8.33 percent were spend per day more than Rs 200 (Table 5.12).

**Table 5.12: Distribution of Money Spent in Substance per Day**

<b>Spend of money (Rs)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than 50	3	25
50-100	5	41.67
100-200	3	25
More than 200	1	8.33
Total	12	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### **5.14 Suffering from Diseases during Last Six Month**

From the given below data show the how the street children were suffering from the diseases. This is the important factor to analyze the health condition of street children. A disease is the condition of illness or not being well. In the study area, majority of

street children said 'Yes' suffering from any kinds of diseases while the few percent of street children were said 'No'. Furthermore 11 percent don't know about it and 5.56 reported they not stated about it (Table 5.13).

**Table 5.13: Distribution of Suffering from Diseases during Last Six Month**

Suffering from diseases	Frequency	Percent
Yes	12	66.67
No	3	16.67
Don't know	2	11.56
Not stated	1	5.56
Total	18	100

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### 5.15 Place for Medical Treatment during Last Six Month

From the below data show if the street children sick or if they were in problem regarding the treatment. How the street children were be activities. In the study area, out of the total street children who suffer from diseases last six months, just over fifty percent (52.5%) said visit clinic when they become sick while 22.22percent reported pharmacy shops and 44.44 percent traditional healer(Table 5.14).

**Table 5.14: Distribution of Place for Medical Treatment during Last Six Month**

Place for medical treatment	Frequency	Percent
Traditional healer	8	44.44
Clinic	6	33.33
Pharmacy shops	4	22.22
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

## 5.16 Street Children’s Perception on Street Life

**Table 5.15: Distribution of Street Children’s Perception on Street Life**

<b>Street children perception on street life</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Fell hopeless and helpless	9	50
Felt fatalistic	3	16.67
Bleak and without a future	2	11.11
Temporary	2	11.11
Enjoyed living on the streets	2	11.11
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

From the above data this is the very important factor to know about the how perception of people about the street children. This analyzes the status of street children by the people. It is the one of the important factor to identify their own view regarding street life. In the study area Asked about how they perceived their lives on the street. Out of the total street children majority (50%) said they fell hopeless and helpless, 16.67 percent said felt fatalistic, and 11.11 percent said without future, Temporary and enjoyed living on the street, (Table 5.15).

## 5.17 People Treat Street Children

Street children are that type of children who has nobody. Because those street children were family they were also the feel single. So it is important factor to reality to know the people how accept or the feel about the street children. From given below data in this study among of the 18 street children have different views from them. Most the street children have badly (44.44%) Street children were questioned as to what they felt were the public’s opinions about them as “street children”. More than (27.78%) felt that the general public neglected them, 16.67% of the generally views them 'Good' and 11.11% of the street children were other types of treat,(Table 5.16).

**Table 5.16: Distribution of People Treat Street Children**

<b>People treat street children</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Bad	8	44.44
Neglected	5	27.78
Good	3	16.67
Other	2	11.11
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### **5.18 Knowledge about Organization for Welfare of Street Children**

From the below data shows about the how street children have knowledge about organization for welfare of street children. In the study area out of total respondents more than seventy seven percent said they don't know any organization which work for welfare of street children while 22.22 percent said 'yes' (Table 5.17).

**Table 5.17: Distribution of Knowledge about Organization for Welfare of Street Children**

<b>Knowledge about organization</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No	14	77.78
Yes	4	22.22
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### **5.19 Willing to Join Organization for Welfare of Street Children**

In the Nepal there were many kinds of organization to work for the children. Really how the organization follow the street children for the solving problem. How to trend the street children were join the organization. From the below data the study area who knows about any organizations for welfare of children, majority (83.33%) of them said they don't join any organization while remaining 16.67 percent said 'yes', (Table 5.18).

**Table 5.18: Distribution of Join of Organization for Welfare of Street Children**

<b>Join of organization</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No	15	83.33
Yes	13	16.67
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### **5.20 Reintegrate to Family**

Street children life is very difficulties and vulnerable insipid up they were obligation to spend life in the road. But interesting matter is that the street children how the views they spend their or they remove from them where this studies show most of the street children were not back to family from the below date. Because they want to spend life by free which is feel from being street children as well as their habit were adjust in street life. But the few present of street children were wanting back to family. They have to feel if to back in family again the repeat past activities (Table 5.19).

**Table 5.19: Distribution of Reintegrate to Family**

<b>Back to family</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No	11	61.11
Yes	7	38.89
Total	18	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

### **5.21 Government Services for the Child Protection**

Government services are the most main and important part for the children but children issue is cross cutting issue so might not be sufficient. Where Government services are focused on ‘hard’ intervention, i.e. health, education, justice, birth registration, certification of status (abandonment, single and double orphan and relinquishment), Children Helpline, as referrals to NGOs for direct services. However,

there is confusion regarding statutory powers, roles and function. Recent online survey findings highlight stark discrepancies on the scope of services provided by statutory actors, including varying perceptions on care and custody matters: removal of children from biological families and a range of alternative care settings (kinship care, foster care, NGOs and child welfare homes), placement of children in different types of care, approval of legal guardians and domestic adoption. Moreover, there are slight variations and arrays of services provided by the same Government actors.

Overall there are no cross-sectoral standards and specific procedures with regard to the management of cases of children in need of care and protection – whether they are victims of violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation, deprived of parental care or at risk. Flows, processes and accountabilities governing case management are not clearly defined between and across sectors for: detection/identification, reporting, rescue, verification, assessment, planning, referrals, follow up, review and closure, best interest determination, and recording keeping. The Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare recently initiated comprehensive guidelines governing safe rescue of children, best interest determination and case management. While this signals a much needed step forward towards translating policies into action, operational bottlenecks persist.

Here are the minimum standards for services including those of social workers and psychosocial workers.

Establish social welfare services (services required for prevention, early intervention and rehabilitation) and identify government agencies responsible for the provision of such services.

Select, accredit and monitor select NGOs services providers in each district, to provide services required for prevention, early intervention and rehabilitation.

## **ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Local government bodies also play a social welfare role: CDOs disburse district funds to support children in need of care and protection; CDOs are also mandated to support children deprived of parental care; DDC/VDCs are mandated to carry out

activities regarding the protection of orphan and wiping out of harmful social practices for the protection of girls an inventory of helpless, orphaned and disabled children with the village development area and make appropriate are arrangement VCPCs/MCPCs collect data on orphaned and conflict affected children, children with disabilities, other coordinate and refer children to services providers as well as use block grant funds to support children/livelihood programmers, including social protection shames although they have yet to target children and families at risk.

## **5.22 Child Protection Service Undertaken by NGOs of Nepal**

### **CIWIN (Child Worker in Nepal)**

CIWIN is the NGOs which is children related organization. According to the CWIN there are around 5000 street children all over Nepal. In Kathmandu only it is estimated that the number of street children is approximately 1200-1500. Where there are different type of survives provide for the children. 33 of United Nation Convention on the Rights of the child (CRC). “Children must be protection from the illicit use of drugs and prevent the use of children in their production. Where different service provide for children from CIWIN as following.

- CIWIN Organization mainly works in coordination with different child related organization.
- Organizing different types of awareness campaign programme for the children.
- Empowering street children for creative activities for the socialization, regular up to date.
- Street is not safe place for children so commanding; encourage leaving street, inspiring in good way.
- work in different types of policies whereas regular visit and group discussion they are the problem in street but what is the main cause or effort in street.

### **CPCS (Child Protection Center and Services)**

CPCS was established in order to work with and for he hundreds of street and working children of Nepal, living in very difficult circumstances and generally deprived of any social support. The street is their home and their way. CPCS works with

them and for them with common respect and understanding.

CPCS work is in two parts:

Risk Reduction – short term actions to reduction the dangers of street life.

Social Rehabilitation- long term plans to reintegrate the child back into society

CPCS organizes field (street) visits to the main areas where street children live, work and suffer. We provide them opportunities for socialization and education, to learn to write, to read, time for counseling and awareness of drugs, HIV, health and hygiene and society s norms.

The foundation of all our programs, the shelter is a temporary drop-in center that offers refuge to working and street children. The shelter provides for a number of restrew

A 24 hour medical and legal emergency line for street children supported by cars and motorcycles for rapid response, emergency medical treatment and police liaison.

CPCS ‘street- arts and rehabilitation’ programs are developed with the hope of offering former working children and opportunity to be involved in something creative and dynamic. The challenge is to bring out he child’s skills through sporting, cultural and artistic expression, to help him grow in self- confidence, independence, be aware of his individual rights and to share feelings with others.

As formal education is perhaps the most assured way to bring a street child back into society, we enroll them in school when they feel ready to go

The youth program of CPCS is a way to socialize children from 16 to 20 years of age by providing them training for practical skills. By education, socialization and empowerment, the youth can start building their own future and turn their backs on the vicious circle of the street: drugs- criminal activity – jai- death.

### **APC Nepal (Association for the Protection of Children)**

APC Nepal is non- profit and non-governmental organization registered under CDO Kathmandu an affiliated with the social welfare council. APC Nepal is one of the successful for street and marginalized children in Nepal. APC Nepal with collaboration with different NGOs performs following activities for street children.



**Training and job Placement :-** The training and job (TJP) program does not only aim at providing a variety of trainings to the youths of APC, it most importantly at ensuring proper and sustainable job- placement of the youths after the training. The TJP coordinator ensures that the youth placed in the work after the training is completed, that they work in good condition and are not exploited, and that they receive suitable and timely salaries.

**Family Re- integration: -** The family intervention is carried out by the coordinator of the family Re- unification and follow- Up (FRFU) coordinator on a regular basis. The coordinator interacts between the child and the families by making the child understand about the importance of family. Likewise, the coordinator puts efforts in making the family understand about their parental and social responsibilities towards their children. The family intervention is carried out through various exercises such as family tracing, socio – economic assessment and mobility mapping etc.

**Awareness and Participation: -**The staffs from the Awareness and participation program (APP) work with the children and the staffs of APC by providing them awareness on various issues such as child protection, CSA and child rights. Besides that the APC tea puts efforts in making the stakeholder realize about their social responsibilities towards the street children. APC team works mainly with the children, staffs and stakeholders providing them awareness on child related issue. The sensitization intervention carried out via APC is to help the primary and secondary stakeholders enhance their grasp with regard to the sensitive and pathological child related issues

**Psychological Counseling: -**Counseling is the safe and confidential process that offers support, encouragement and challenge. Individual counseling as group counseling were provided for the children in a need basis. For children, who were abused, who had traumatic history, individual counseling were very fruitful they feel very relieved, became more confident after one to one counseling. In most cases, group counseling as done for behavior issues, rule and regulation of and organization, family values etc.

## CHAPTER – VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with summary findings of the study, conclusion, and recommendations.

#### 6.1 Summary and Findings

This study has been carried out to examine the socio economic determinants of street children in Kathmandu metropolitan city. The data have been taken by asking the street children age group 5-16 years residing in different areas namely Ratanpark, Thamel, Balkhu, Kalanki and Kalimati. Data were collected by snowball sampling technique from 187 street children in the study areas. The main findings of this study are as follows.

The study targeted street children in Kathmandu metropolitan city involved interviewing a sample of 18 street children in the five different areas namely Ratanpark, Thamel, Balkhu, Kalanki and kalimati. 8 street children were interviewed in Ratanpark, 4 in Thamel, 3 in Balkhu, 2 in Kalimti and 1 in kalanki.

In the study area majority of respondents (55.4%) belonged to 10-14 age group followed by 22.7, 15.6 and 6.3 percent in age group 5-10, 14-16, and less than 5 year respectively.

Out of total 18 respondents majority of the percent were reported they aren't living with parents while remaining 38.89 percent said 'yes'.

In the study area 100 percent respondents were reported they have family. According to their report, minimum family size was found to be four members and maximum family size was ten members and mean family size was 7.25 members.

In the study area out of 18 respondents, more than fifty five percent of street children were father while remaining forty four percent weren't. Similarly, thirty three percent of street children reported they haven't mother.

In the study area, it was observed that majority of street children hadn't step father and mother. But this studies shows stepmother were more than stepfather. Only 11.11 percent were stepfather where as 27.78 percent street children were stepmother.

In this study area 27.78 percent respondents informed that their family had faced quarrel while remaining 44.44 percent said 'No'. Furthermore 11.11 percent respondents said 'don't know,' and 16.67 not stated.

Out of the 18 respondents 5.56% were from Sarlahi and Kavre, 11.11% were from Makawanpur, Nuwakot and Bara, 16.67% from Dolkha,22.22% from India and 27.78 from Kathmandu.

Out of total street children 38.89 percent are literate and 61.11 percent are illiterate. Furthermore, among total literate, 28.57 percent in class four and five, 14.29 percent of the street children were class three, seven and eight.

In this area, out of 18 respondents who had father, 66.67% of the respondents said that their fathers are literate whereas only 27.78 percent said their mother is literate.

Out of total respondents 18, majority of respondents belonged to 44.44% were street children from Dalit and 27.78% from Janjati, so on 11.11 percent of the street children were from chhetri and Baisya. Only minimum around 5 percent street children from the Brahmin cast.

Out of total 18 respondents, most of the respondents spoke Nepali and Hindi language (22.27%) as mother tongue followed by Maithili Tamang, Magar, Gurung and Bhojpuri language (11.11%).

In the study area out of total respondents 18 who said they have father, it was found to be Rs. 230 minimum daily income, and maximum daily income was Rs 550 and mean income was Rs 375.

In the study are out of total respondents 18, most of the respondent's (44.44%) said they come here with friends while minimum 5.56 percent said they come here with parents.

In this study out of the total 18 respondents majority of the street children (38.89%) were leaved in Road side, 27.78 percent street children were lived in family member only 5.56 percent street children lived in rented place and 16.67 percent were lived in other places.

In study area More than half of the respondents work begging, 22.22 percent as porting and rag picking and 11.11 percent of street children were spend in other types of work.

In the study area out of total respondents, majority (44.44%) respondents work 5-9 hours in day followed by more than 10 hour and less than 5 hours 27.78 percent

In the study area, it was found to be Rs. 45 minimum daily income and maximum daily income was Rs 390, and mean income was Rs 375.

In the study maximum street children were didn't save money were as around the sixteen percent of respondents said that they save money while remaining 83.33 percent said 'No'.

In the study area it was found that, the vast majority of street children (44.44%) reported that they spend their money on food. A little over 22.22 percent reported they spend their money on cloth and 16.67 percent in support of family. Whereas minimum street children were spend income in paying rents and other aspects.

In the study area, the majority of street children (33.33 %) obtaining food from begging and buying, 11.11 percent street children obtain food from the home and restaurant.

The study revealed out of the total respondents the majority (27.78%) of the street children problem faced on food and disease, 22.22 percent of street children were faced on abuse/discrimination, 5.56 percent were not stated and labor discrimination and 11.11 percent street children were problem faced on shelter.

- In the study area out of the total 18 street children the majority 38.89 percent reported they face sexual violence while 33.33 percent said 'no'. Furthermore 16.67 percent don't know about it and 11.11 said not stated.

- The study revealed that the majority (33.33%) of the street children stated cigarettes as their main use of substance on the streets. 25 percent of the street children used alcohol, 16.67 percent said nicotine and dendrite while only 8.33 percent said Dendrites.
- In the study area out of total street children who use place to get substance where most of (33.33%) substance from drug seller and friends, 8.33 percent from pharmacy and 9.09 percent get from shop.
- In the study area out of total street children, majority (41.67%) of them spent Rs 50-100 in day followed by 25 percent spend money Rs 100-200 and less than 50 , only 8.33 percent in more than Rs200.
- In the study area, majority (66.67%) street said they suffering from any kinds of diseases while 16.67 percent said 'yes'. Furthermore 11.11 percent don't know about it and 5.56 reported they not stated about it.
- Out of the total street children majority (50%) said they fell hopeless and helpless, 11.11 bleak and without future and felt fatalistic, only 5.56 percent said temporary and enjoyed living on the street.
- Out of total respondents more (44.44%) felt that the general public disliked them, 27.78% neglect and only 16.67 feel good.
- In the study area out of total respondents more than seventy seven percent (77.79%) said they don't knowledge about any organization while remaining 22.22 percent street children knowledge about organization.
- Out of the total respondents only 16.67 percent of street children were join of organization where maximum street children more than seventy two (72.22%) said 'No'
- In the study area who knows about any organizations for welfare of children, majority of the street children were don't join any organization while remaining few street children were join in organization.
- In study area out of total street children, more than a sixty percent said No to back family while remaining thirty percent said 'Yes'.

## 6.2 Conclusion

The phenomenon of street children is well known around the world. Nepal is no exception in this respect. Although small in number, street children of Nepal are a visual community and are definitely the most vulnerable group of children, who are at risk of exploitation, drug abuse sexual exploitation and being forced into criminal activities.

The study was focused to socio economic determinants of street children in Kathmandu metropolitan city. The causes of being street children in Nepal are burning issue. In the study area, most street children are illiterate because they leave their home at their childhood. Children from broken families having stepfather are found as street children but most of them have their parent remain alive. Due to illiteracy of parents, it is found that children cannot get school enrollment because their parents aren't aware of education, which affects badly to overall development of children. Insufficient income to fulfillment the basic and additional needs of families is also a contribution factor incensement of street children in Nepal. The working and living condition of street children is very poor and miserable. Most of the street children do rag picking. They collect polythine and other materials, which can be reused and sold in waste collection center. Likewise, they work in dirty places, which adversely affect their health status. Street children have too many harmful habits of smoking, drinking, using drugs, which also affect their health. In this case, it is clear that street children are more vulnerable groups than adults and others. Most of the children are found to work daily to earn money for their survival. Most of them work 5-9 hours and earn Rs 45-390 per day. They said that it was sufficient income for survival, but they don't want to save much money for the next day or future because of robbing and steeling problems. Some of them don't have idea of saving. So, most of street children are found to spend their income in entertainment like smoking, alcohol, dendrite, taking drugs and so on. The main living places of street children to spend their night are mostly road, temple/stupa, public places and footpath. Some street children have not fixed place for living. Street children who live in road, footpath, public places harassed by drunkards, local boys dogs, polices. Children issue is the cross cutting so don't fulfill them to any NGOs/ INGOs, Government and public. So for them to future all are responsible.

Children are coming to street not because there is a demand but back at home they have more complex factors pushing them out of family, out of community and out of school rather than pulling them to street. So, in order to address the street children's needs we have to develop integrated programmed that involve all the factors. Although street children are earning, their life style encourage them to spend all they have and they do not have future in what they do as an earning and which jeopardizes their health. So, interventions need to be made to encourage children to access developmental services such as education, recreation, and vocational training.

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## QUESTIONNAIRES

**Thesis Title: Social and Economic Determinants of Street Children in  
Kathmandu Metropolitan City**

**Personal Information:**

Serial no: ..... Location:.....

Name of Respondents:.....

Age group: - less than 10 year (.....), 11-14 (.....), 14-16(.....)

Sex:..... Language:.....

District:..... Municipality/VDC:.....

Caste/ethnicity:..... Religion:.....

Education:..... Completed schooling:.....

**Family Information:**

S.N	Questions	Descriptions	Codes	Remarks
1	Do you have family?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
2	Do you live with your family?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
3	How many members in your family?	.....		
4	Do you have father?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
5	Do you have mother	Yes	1	
		No	2	
6	Does your family face quarrel?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know	3	
		Not stated	4	
7	Do you have step father?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Not stated	3	
8	Do you step mother?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Not stated		

9	Does your family own land?	Yes No Not stated	1 2 3	
10	If yes, how much land/property in your family?	Ropani..... Ana .....	1 2	
11	What is your father occupation?	Agriculture Trade Daily wage Private services Governmental services Others....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
12	What is your mother occupation?	Agriculture House wife Trade Daily wage Private services Governmental services Others....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
13	How much money does your father earn?	Rs .....		
14	Does your father literate?	Yes No Don't know Not stated	1 2 3 4	
15	If yes, what is your father education level	Completed schooling.....	1 2	
16	Does your mother literate?	Yes No Don't know Not stated	1 2 3 4	
17	If yes, what is your father education level	Completed schooling....	1 2	

### Individual Information of street children:

S.N	Questions	Descriptions	Codes	Remarks
1	Who brought you here?	Parent Relative Self Others....	1 2 3 4	
2	Where do you live here	Road sides Home Family members Friends Rented place Others....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
3	How long have you been here?	Year (...) Month (...)		
4	Where do you sleep?	Road sides Family members Friends Rented place Others....	1 2 3 4 5	
5	What types of work would you do on the street?	Porting Begging Rag picking Working as conductor Washing cars Street vendor Others.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
6	How many hours do you work per day?	..... hours		
7	How much money do you have earn in a day?	Rs.....		

8	Could you earn sufficient to survive?	Yes No	1 2	
9	Do you save money?	Yes No	1 2	
10	Where do you spend your income?	Food Clothing Paying rent Support of family Substance use Others....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
11	How do you obtain your food?	Buying Eat left over from restaurants Eat form drop in center Eat from home Others.....	1 2 3 4 5	
12	Have you ever faced any problem?	Yes No	1 2	
13	If yes, what is your main problem on the street?	Food Diseases Discrimination Begging Labour exploitation Shelter Sleep Others.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
14	Who gave you the most problems?	Police Drunkard Others...	1 2 3	

15	Why did you start living on the street?	Step father and mother Death of father and mother Search better opportunity in city Poverty Family disruption Pressure of peer Large family size Abused by parents/ guardians/ care givers Employment Earning income for family Others.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
16	Do you involve in sexual intercourse?	Yes Not Don't know Not stated	1 2 3 4	
17	How do you know about sexual intercourse?	Television Internet Mobile Magazines Friend Self Others.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
18	Do you face any sexual violence?	Yes Not Don't know Not stated	1 2 3 4	
19	If yes, who gave you the most sexual violence?	Friends Tourists Drunkard	1 2 3	

		Others....	4	
20	Do you know about STD, STI including HIV/AIDS?	Yes No	1 2	
21	If yes, how do you know?	Television  Magazines Friend Self Others.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
22	Do you use any kinds of substance?	Yes No	1 2	
23	If yes, what kinds?	Cigarette Alcohol Drug Nicotine Dendrite Glue Others.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
24	Where do you find these substances?	Drug seller Friends Pharmacy Others.....	1 2 3 4	
25	How much do you spend on it? (Daily)	Rs .....		
26	Do you suffering any kinds of diseases or injuries?	Yes No	1 2	
27	If yes, what kinds of disease or injuries?	Cutting Broking Mental problem Burning STD/STI Others.....	1 2 3 4 5 6	

28	Where do you go if you need a medical treatment?	Clinic Hospital Traditional healer Pharmacy shop Others....	1 2 3 4 5	
29	What is your perception on street life?	Fell hopeless and helpless Felt fatalistic Bleak and without a future Temporary enjoyed living on the streets Others.....	1 2 3 4 5	
30	How people treat you as a street child?	Good Bad Neglect Others....	1 2 3 4	
31	Do you know about any organization working for welfare of street children shelter home, habitation center etc?	Yes No	1 2	
32	Have you joined such organization?	Yes No	1 2	
33	Would you go back to your family?	Yes No	1 2	