

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF STREET CHILDREN IN NEPAL
(A Case Study of Putalisadak Area, Kathmandu)**

A Thesis Report

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Degree of Master of Arts in
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Submitted by

Deepak Bhatta Kshetri

Exam Roll No. 4984/061

T.U. Reg. No. 6-1-48-451-97

**Central Department of Rural Development
University Campus, Kritipur,
Kathmandu, Nepal
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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that Mr. Deepak Bhatta Kshetri has completed the thesis entitled "**Socio-Economic Condition of Street Children in Nepal (A Case Study of Putalisadak Area, Kathmandu)**" under my guidance. I forward this project report for examination and approval as per the regular procedure in the department.

Date: February, 2010

Mr. Umesh Acharya
Lecturer and Supervisor
Central Department Rural Development
Tribhuwan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu

APPROVAL LETTER

This thesis work entitled "**Socio-Economic Condition of Street Children in Nepal (A Case Study of Putalisadak Area, Kathmandu)**" by Deepak Bhatta Kshetri has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

Evaluation Committee

Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka
Head, Central Department of Rural Development

External Supervisor

Lecturer Mr. Umesh Acharya
Supervisor, Central Department of Rural Development

Viva Date:

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled "Socio-Economic Condition of Street Children in Nepal (A Case Study of Putalisadak Area, Kathmandu)" deals with the problem of street children which is relatively new topic. Therefore, the research topic entitled "Situation analysis of street children in Kathmandu, Putalisadak Area" provides information about causes of being street children, and how they have learned to survive in the street with their problems. It is believed that this study will make people aware about the problems of our society. The study here tries to analyze why such children are being forced to be in the street. Is this only of the family problems such as their economic status or there are other driving forces such as political, social etc. These children are thought to be the backbone of nation and nation builder and thus it has its own importance to uplift them either by providing opportunity or at least start to decrease the street child numbers.

The main objectives of the study are to analyze the situation of street children and to identify their problems and needs. The proposed study is conducted on following specific objectives.

- *To make a situation analysis of street children in the study area.*
- *To find out problems faced by street children.*
- *To find out the causes of being street children.*
- *To investigate, how the street children learn to survive in the street.*

An analysis of street children purposively is of Kathmandu, Putalisadak. In course of doing purposive sampling the researcher has found 40 numbers of street children in the study area. So, the number of respondents of this study has become 40 street children taken from Putalisadak area through the purposive sampling survey method.

The major problems analyzed by studying the issues of street children are problem of lodging and fooding, problem of torture from the police, problem of gang fight, health problem, clothing problem, economic problem, unnecessary blaming problem, insulted and hatred from different sectors people, etc.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CPCS	Child Protection Centre and Services
CRC	Children Right Convention
CWIN	Child Worker in Nepal
CWISH	Children Women in Social Service and Human Right
GFONT	General Federation of Nepalese Trade Union
GN	Government of Nepal
GNP	Gross National Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Centre
JJACT	Juvenile Justice Act
JSSK	Janasankhyaa Shikshyaa ra Shishu Sayaahar
NGOs	Non Governmental Organization
NTUC	Nepalese Trade Union Congress
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nation
UNCRC	United Nation Child Right Convention
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nation Children Fund
VOC	Voice of Children

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

"A street child is one whose home is to street and is unprotected and unsupervised. The concept of street children is broad which includes children who live in all public land building temples. Street children are those who live in these areas and make their living themselves with no protector is guardian is consider as street children" (UNICEF, 1996).

Children are not only the beautiful dreams of the nation but they are also the bright moon of society/nation. They are the pride of nation it is because of them the nation is alive and respected. Children are not only the wealth of the parents but they are also the wealth of nation. The nation's prided depends on the successful management and socialization of child generation. If there is weakness in the management of children, the nation's direction will be disturb (Janasankhya Shikshyaa ra Shishu Shaahaar 2043 B.S.).

Globally, approximately 250 million children of the age group 5-14 work for livelihood in conditions of various degrees of exploitation. Among them, 120 million work full time. Regionally, 61 percent of all child labour lies in Asia (Nepal Human Development Report 1998).

The literature on street children suggests some common characteristics shared by street children all over the world. Some of the common characteristics seen in the lives of street children are having unstable family relationship experiencing violence, making a living by selling recyclable goods and having a high level of competence and residency (Angelli Susana, 1986).

Munyakho's report of Kenya aims to develop a fuller understanding of the problem faced by children from birth until the age of 18. It seeks to do that by analyzing the causes of abuse, abandonment, mistreatment and neglect. The report deals with the problem of institutionalization with special emphasis as the problem faced by the young girls highlighting differences from those faced by boys (Munyakho Dorothy, 1991).

Children are an integral part of the society and they deserve the childhood, as it is their in born human right. The UN convention on the rights of the child has ensured that every child in the world has right to survival, development, protection and participation. However, majority of children in the world are deprived and denied of their fundamental rights. Nepal is one of the examples of nation plagued by the problems of street child. As mentioned above, rigid socio-cultural norms illiteracy, economic backwardness and ignorance of basic human rights are the major determinants of street child (ILO, 1997).

Population census 2001 reports the total population of the country as 23.15 million of which children population in the age group 0-14 years is 8,948,587 which is 39.3 percent of the country's total population. The share of child population under the age of 14 years is 39.3 percent in 2001 (CBS, 2001).

In 2062/63 crude birth rate in (per one thousand) is 30.0 Crude death rate is 2062/63 in (per one thousand) is 8.7. In 2062/63 average age of the male in years is 63.3. In 2062/63 female average age in years is 62.9. (CBS, 2001).

The Human Development Index (HDI) of Nepal for the year 1998 is 0.474 (HDI) which lies between 0 and 1 Nepal ranks 144 and falls in the low human development category. (UNDP, 1998).

Because of high population growth, low productivity, low income and armed conflict in the nation are the causes of being the number of street children have been increased. Parents of the children are not able to fulfill their children demand that is why they are forced to spend their life into street. In addition, due to the reason of high poverty level, chances of being street children is high since the parental support to their children is difficult to fulfill their demand and thus it drives them to live independent. Seeing the problems of street children researcher has chosen the research topic entitled "Situational Analysis of Street Children in Nepal" (Dhakal, 2004).

In simply, situational analysis refers to analysis that entails overall aspects of particular situation or circumstance. In this context of this study, situational analysis signifies different aspects of street children, which includes main causes of being street children, existing condition, and problems faced by them.

The term 'street children', according to Human Rights Watch, "The term street children refers to children for whom the street, more than their family has become their real home. It includes children who might not necessarily be homeless or without families, but who live in situations, where there is no protection, supervision, or direction from responsible adults" (www.google.com).

Many children come from structurally disadvantage homes where poor living conditions result in many difficulties. Parental death or abandonment, family conflict or shortage of housing may force children on to the streets. In many cases the move to street life is an adaptive response to the stress often represents a desire to take control of one's life

and displace old values and conditions with new ones (Hickson and Gaydon, 1989).

Not all poor children have become street children. Hence, other deeply rooted structural, cultural and biographical elements and their inter linkages must be part of the factors. The analysis of children's experiences in moving from their homes to the street must be conceptualized in the complex social matrix constituted by social, cultural, political economic and experimental elements emancipating from different social fields (Onta, 1996).

Onta (1996) has described three causes of children to be in the street. These are as follows:

1. Migration from rural villages to urban cities
2. Family conflict
3. Economic factors

The report child Labour situation in Nepal: facts and figures finds 2.6 million working children in Nepal. Of these children, 1.7 million participate in economic activities work participation of the rural children is double than that of urban children. Older children work more than the younger ones. Incidence of child Labour, however, is almost identical among the male and female children. The majority of economically active children (95%) are absorbed in the agricultural related works and remaining 5 percent in the non-agricultural works (Suwal, et al. 1998).

There are nearly 5000 street children in Nepal and 1500 are in Kathmandu only. In Nepal, hundreds of child related NGOs/INGOs are there but children in street are living in the darkness of deprivation of rights (CWIN, 1990). Children are not only deprived of their fundamental rights to survival and protection, but also equally exploited and

discriminated in their everyday life. In certain region of the country, the children are still being pushed into slavery, child Labour, street children, child abuse and neglect, girl trafficking and child bandage are very common issue (Pradhan, 1992).

Being a street child does not only exploit childhood but also come across obstacles in their development process. According to children act and labour act of Nepal (2048) the group of under age of 16 years old person are known as children. According to Bureau of Statistics (1999), there is over 12 million children population of which child labour at risk is about 2.6 million. According to the CWIN 1992 there are about 5000 street children and out of them around 1200 on the street and 3000 off the street are based in the Kathmandu valley. The same report also mentioned that there are about 32,000 children in India and 5000 children within Nepal and below 16 years are involved in trafficking and child prostitution. Though, there are no investigation and study made by the government to verify the above mentioned street children increasing trend. However, it is envisioned that the number has been increase because of high poverty level and unstable political turmoil (CWIN, 1992).

Nepal ratified the convention on the right of child in 1990. The convention provides children the right to survival, protection and development including the right to life and health education, information, personhood, privacy and equality, the right against exploitation and discrimination and protection against torture, human trafficking and bonded or forced Labour (UNICEF, 1992: 102).

Government of Nepal has signed the CRC on children right and this indicates that Government of Nepal (GN) has promulgated some rules and laws but specifically not addressed the problems and issues of

street child. We talked about juvenile justice in Nepal for children right. We regard children the "foundation stone of the nations" but generally we do not behave children well in practice. Children have been entitled as the "future stars" and the "rising sun" in most of the societies since the time immortal; however, children in the world are facing many problems regarding their rights to development, survival but generally we do not behave children well in practice. It is therefore utmost important to develop a concrete future plan so that the street children problem can be minimized. (ibid)

1.2 Problem Statement

Childhood is the formative stage of human life. They are the future stars of a country. In other words, the development of a country depends on the development of children. If the children are provided with feed, care, affection, love and education then they will grow in a proper way. They will be good citizens of the country and as a result they will be able to contribute to the nation. If children are not provided with food, shelter and education, he/she would not grow as a normal children. A child will a responsible citizen only when s/he can spend his/her life happily. Psychologically it has proved beyond doubt that happy childhood will lead to happy, healthy and responsible adulthood and unhappy childhood causes various problems in the adult life. An unhappy childhood not only destroys a person's life but also may create scares to the society by making him/her a monster. A child, being in formative stage, can be modified in any way. It is the period to make them knowledgeable, capable, responsible and sensitive citizen of nation (Oslo Conference, 1997)

Street child problem is a universal problem. Because of the low GNP, high population growth rate and limited resources for

entertainment, crude birth rate are becoming the pushing factors to the increasing number of street children. To cope with the ever-increasing financial pressures more and more children from the low income generating family are pushing into the street. It is also quite common for children from middle class and rich families if their demands are not fulfilled.

Root causes of being the street children are family causes, social causes, economic causes, political causes and other causes. A child being in a formative stage can be molded in any shape in terms of behaviours. It is the period to provide them with proper care, food, affection, love, education and shelter that will help them in their physical, mental and social development. As a result, they will be able to contribute to the national development endeavor. Today's children are the leader and the nation builders of tomorrow. Therefore, the children of today must be regarded as a subject, a member, a citizen, an actor and co-builders of a society. The present condition of Nepali children is far from satisfactory. If we don't spend little time to think on street child there would be a devastating problems to be faced by the government. Lack of street children study in the past as well as in the present make difficult to estimate the number of street children in Kathmandu. However it is thought that the number is increasing because of high pull factors but it is not possible to quantify the increasing rate. Every year hundreds of children leave their home and migrate to urban areas for a better future. However due to lack of contacts with relatives in the cities they ultimately find themselves homeless, helpless and forced to be onto street. They normally want to spend free life into street and do what they felt themselves appropriately (Dhakal, 2004).

The government and non-governmental organization have taken some initiative to combat the street children problem in Nepal. However, the problem of street children has not yet stopped. Keeping in mind the misery of the street child, the proposed study aims to open a line of sociological inquiry into the world of street child. The street child situation in Nepal strike the researcher to conduct a research study in this sector and recommend at least something to the concerned government agencies and other NGOs and INGOs who have chosen this field as their service area.

1.3 Objectives

The main objectives of the study is to understand the situation of street children and to identify their problems and needs. The proposed study is conducted on following specific objectives.

1. To make a situation analysis of street children in the study area.
2. To find out problems faced by street children.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

Children are an integral part of every family and community. In the absence of children, the existence of a complete society is not imagined. Thus, children in every society have been referred to as the "future star" or the "rising sun" so children have a significant place in every society.

From the very inception of human rights movement, the rights of the children has been raised as a major slogan. However, it has not implemented into a social reality. There are many children in our country who are living and working in the most difficult circumstances. Indeed, they are even not allowed the chance to live. Their basic human rights,

access to education, health care, and nutrition are denied. Moreover, they are exploited, discriminated, neglected and abused at every step of the life. Street children fall under this very category. The status of the child today will be determined his/her future (Ghale, 2003).

The number of street children in any country rises with increasing urban growth. The current number of street children in Kathmandu alone is estimated at 1500. Though there has been a massive increase over the last five years, this number is low in absolute terms, relative to other countries like Brazil and United States. However, the problem in Nepal will pose a real threat in future.

Though the problem of street children is relatively new, it definitely is acute and needs to be addressed with a greater degree of urgency. Therefore, the research topic entitled "Situation analysis of street children in Kathmandu, Putalisadak Area" is necessary. This research will provide information about causes of being street children, and how they have learned to survive in the street with their problems. It is believed that this study will make people aware about the problems of our society. The study here will try to analyze why such children are being forced to be in the street. Is this only of the family problems such as their economic status or there are other driving forces such as political, social etc. these children are thought to be the backbone of nation and nation builder and thus it has its own importance to uplift them either by providing opportunity or at least start to minimize street child numbers.

In the context of Nepal there are various programmes that have been implemented through the governmental and non-governmental sectors to solve the problem of street children. Due to the reason of poverty level the street child has been increasing day by day but it is yet to know on what percent it is increasing. It is therefore the researcher has

focused the research study to determine the possible root causes of street child, their behavior so that the output to some extent provide helpful information on regarding street child to student, government, non-governmental sectors and other interested people. The problem of street children is relatively new; it definitely is acute and needs to be deal with a greater degree of urgency so that additional problems are not produced. Therefore, an intensive study on socio economic condition, problems and needs of street children in the Kathmandu, Putalisadak area is necessary to have better understanding of their situation.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study is divided into six chapters. The chapter I present a general introduction on the issue of street children with background, statement of problems, objectives as well as rationale of the study. The chapter II focus on the review of literature. The research methodology adopted for the study had been discussed in chapter III. The chapter IV presents social aspect of street children. Chapter V focuses on economic and political aspects of street children. The summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendation are presented in the chapter V. At the end, interview schedule and some photographs of street children are included.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The concept of street children is not a traditional phenomenon of our society. But it has been increasing every year as a part of our urban reality. Every child has an inherent right to justice, freedom and peace and deserve access to all kinds of basic human need such as education, health care, protection, love and respect. The social commitment is thus necessary for the overall social, physical, emotional development as well as promotion and protection of the coming generation.

As the 21st century begins, the overwhelming majority of the people in the world who live in poverty are children and women. Despite the many stunning steps forward, a number of the goals remain out of reach of hundreds of million of children through out the world. Their lives and futures are threatened in a world market by deeper and more intractable poverty and greater inequality between the rich and poor (UNICEF, 2002).

The principles of the convention of the Rights of the child provide the world with a vision of what the 21st century could bring. Children and adolescents living in stable and nurturing homes and communities where, with adult guidance and protection, they have ample, opportunities to develop the fullness of their strengths and talents and where their human rights are respected (UNICEF, 2000).

A basic, quality education is a human right, yet more than 130 million primary school-age children in developing countries are out of school (ibid).

2.1 General Review

In 1988 ILO had undertaken a study "Nepalma Sram Virudhako Rastriya Karya Yojanako Ruprekha" stressed that the number of street children in Nepal is growing day by day. It is due to massive migration trend and rapid process of urbanization as well as the increasment of the urban poor settlements popularly known as slum or squatter areas. It further says that these neglected and abandoned children either beg or pick rags for their survival (ILO, 1988).

According to census of 2058 Nepal's population is 2,31,51,423, under fifteen years (<15years) age children number is 94,73,533 among them boys number is 4830595 (CBS, 2001). As mentioned numbers of street children in Nepal are 5000 and 1500 are in Kathmandu only. In Nepal, hundreds of child related NGOs/INGOs are there but children in street are living in the darkness of deprivation of rights (CWIN, 1990). Children are not only deprived of their fundamental rights to survival and protection, but also equally exploitation and discriminated against in their every day life. In certain region of the country, the children are still being pushed into slavery, child Labour,. street children, child abuse and neglect, girl trafficking and child bandage are very common issue.

Pradhan, (1992), children welfare society (1996) in "situation analysis of street children in Nepal" categorize two type of street children: (a) live and work in the street, and (b) live with family but spent time in street. It is focused that most children are compelled to leave their homes to the street due to their abusive and alcoholic parents, maltreatment by step parents and various attraction in the town.

About 2.5 million children in Nepal according to ILO/IPEC, (1994) are engaged in economic activities, making ends meet like the adults. Most are unable to join school or get the chance to live as normal kids

once they start work either to support in the household income or to survive on their own they would lose all opportunities to use their rights asset by the international convention of the rights of the child.

Onta (1996) has described three causes of children to be in the street. There are:

- i. Migration from rural villages to urban cities.
- ii. Family conflict.
- iii. Economic factors.

The large number of street children are boys because of less freedom for girls' to leave the home. Other factors which are responsible for the presence in street, are poverty, illiteracy and unemployment in their home society and exploitation by their employers. Children of streets do work differently like begging, rag picking, tempo conducting, pottering, stealing, street vending, shoe shining and other types of work, which is easy to learn (Onta, 1996).

According to the police headquarter report, there were 3100 street children in Nepal. They found that 700 street children existed in Kathmandu of which 58.2 percent were between the ages of 11 and 15 years, 54.8 percent had both parents alive. 47 percent were illiterate, and 65.8 percent were living in the street (Police Headquarter, 1998).

CWIN/CWS/CONCERN revealed that most of the child labours in the Kathmandu are migrants originated from the adjoining districts, of the total children. 92.1 percent among shoe shiners, and 97 percent among carpet weavers are reported to be migrant (CWIN, 1998: 3).

In 2001, ILO/IPEC published a report entitled "situation of child rag-pickers," estimated that there are 3965 children engaged in rag picking in the various urban centers of Nepal, with the highest concentration located in Kathmandu and Dharan. The study interviewed a

total of three hundred rag pickers; 264 boys and 36 girls, and come from rural areas, specifically from hill and mountain region (ILO/IPEC, 2001).

In 2001, UNESCO had undertaken a study with the aims to assess and evaluate the programmes of education for children in difficult circumstances with specific reference to street and working children in India. The major findings of the study are the basic issue of the street and working are to protect them from abuse in the preventive and protective measure (UNESCO, 2001: 142).

Due to the internal armed conflict many children are losing their parents guardianship and it has been negatively affecting for their future. During the last 8 years of violence conflict, more than 9000 people have been killed, around 32000 people have been disabled. More than 500 women and 245 children have been killed due to the armed conflict (INSEC, 2003).

The number of street children is increasing in Nepal. They are often seen wandering in the urban areas begging for money, engaging in pick-pocketing and even stealing food. They live under unhygienic conditions and sleep in the footpaths in cold winters nights and hot summer days. They are vulnerable to diseases and can easily be exploited. It is the duty of every citizen to help these children. The authorities concerned should pay immediate attention to this matter and rehabilitate them (The Himalyan Times, 18th February, 2005).

The problem of the street children is the biggest social problem in the Nepalese society. Even though there has been no accurate official record of street child population as yet, CWIN has estimated the number of street children to be around 5000 living and working on the streets of urban central of Nepal. Being an orphan, abandonment, rise in domestic violence, lack of opportunities including education and recreation in villages, exploitation at work places, growing trend of migration in

general and the ongoing conflict situation are the reasons contributing to children coming to streets. The street children are standing at the cross-road is dependent on the responsibilities performed by elite and fortunate Nepalese like us. If we show love and guide them to a better life, we can get a prosperous Nepal in the future. But if we neglect or abandoned them, it is we will have to face great problem in future (The Kathmandu Post, 13 April 2005).

In Nepal, there are a lot of organization get registered in the name of Child right related field. On other side, the number street children is not decreasing. There is no any organization that which has been working in favour of the child. Theoretically they raised the voice of child right but in practical they are very back. They are getting individual benefit rather than children benefited. Millions rupees has been spending in the name of children but children's life pattern have not been changing. If they don't pay attention towards children future tomorrow our country will face divesting problem (Annapurna Post, 6 February, 2006).

Social Research Center (SRC) on organization working for children has public its study and pathetic condition street children at a function in the capital. The study pointed out sexual abuse, child labor and poor health as chronic problems faced by street children. According to the study, 48 percent of street children are illiterate and 91 percent of them smoker 39 percent use narcotics, including injected drugs and among them 57 percent are still unaware of HIV/AIDS (Source: The Kathmandu Post, July 17, 2007).

There are more than 500 street children sauntering in the street of Kathmandu. They have their own reasons for leaving home. According to the study published by Sahara group, a majority of these children follow their friends and relatives who run away from their homes. They suffer

form the misconception that life is better out on the streets, because they think they get to free there. They also run away due to socio-economic problems. Most difficult part about living on the street winter season comes, and bullies scared them but the cold weather clearly was their toughest enemy. They have just one set of clothes, which most of them found in garbage to protect themselves from cold, they cuddle with their friends (News Front – 21 January 2008).

Street children are worldwide. In Kathmandu valley alone, voice of children and CPCS estimates the number of street children as approximately 900 to 1200. They are living, sleeping and working under the open sky and surviving without family support. They are living with friends and peers, working as beggars and ragpickers. In spite of their young age they are exposed to some of the worst forms of exploitation and forced to experience social exclusion day after day. The reasons for which they end up in the streets of Kathmandu are numerous and complex-socio-economic condition in villages, family, violence, attraction towards the city, and political instability, are some of them (CPCS and Voice of Children, 2008).

2.2 Policy Review

2.2.1 The Child Rights

According to the UN convention on the rights of the child there are four major rights of the child.

- i. Right of living: It has been defined as the inborn right of the child: This right refers to the right for nutrition of food and hygiene residence, clean environment, clean drinking water incalculation and first aid services etc.
- ii. Right of protection: Every child deserves protection against discrimination, exploitation, misbehave and insulting behaviour,

hazardous work and separation from the parents. There should be special arrangements for handicapped and disabled children.

- iii. Right of development: According to this, every child has a right to attain, education, sporting activities, entertainment and health care facilities, etc. which are indispensable to maintain reasonable quality of life.
- iv. Right of participation: Every child has the right to participation in the decision makings which may affect them, engage in creative activities without interruption and discrimination.

Legal provision and enforcement according to Nepal's constitution (1990) the labour act was adopted in 1992. Following this, the Labour rules were amended in 1993. The children was enacted in 1992 by addressing the United Nations children right convention (UNICEF) 1989. The common law of code of 1963, the foreign employment act of 1985 and the human trafficking center act of 1986 also restrict the use of child Labour and protect the healthy development of children. (The Labour Act, 1992).

i. The Labour Act 1992, and the Labour Rule, 1993

This act prohibits the employment of children and provides, various safeguards to minors defining children and minors. Such safeguards includes restrictions on the operation of dangerous machines hazardous to an individuals health prohibition of carrying excessive loads and performing high duty, a limitation as working hours (six hours per day) and minimum wage for children. (The Labour Act, 1992).

ii. The children's act 1992 and regulation on children 1995

This children's act 1992 states that a child under age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as a labourer and engaged the child rights. (The Children Act, 1992).

iii. The child labour (prohibition and regulation) act 2000

This act has already been put into effect. This calls for the prohibition of work for children under 15 years of age and regulation of work for children above 14 years work has not against the child rights.

Non-governmental organization (NGOs) The role of NGOs in advocacy as the rights of the child information, collection and dissemination (spread ideas) is indispensable. In Nepal, NGO like CWIN first raised the issue of child rights and child Labour exploitation. Yet it should be again noted that several children approached by researchers showed reluctance in interact with NGOs feeling these organizations were not helpful to them. The child welfare society (CWS) is also supporting children by operating common rooms as well as literacy programmes for working and street children. The informal sector service center (INSEC) is involved in the issues of human rights and bonded labour. General federation of Nepalese trade union (GFONT) and Nepalese Trade Union Congress (NTUC) are involved in the elimination of child Labour through preventive measures. They provide non-formal education programmes to parents and children who are involved as labourers in different industrial sectors. (The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 2000).

2.2.2 International Non-Governmental Organization (INGOs)

There are a number of international governmental organization involved in the field of child rights and child welfare by providing financial and technical support for various activities in the field of right.

These non-governmental organization are Action Aid, Save the Children Fund UK (which currently associated with Norway) Plan International, DANIDA, UNICEF and ILO/IPEC has helped the government to prepare a ten years plan of action programme for child development and ILO supporting the ministry of labour in drafting a ten years master plan of action for the elimination of child Labour in Nepal.

It can be said that institutional mechanism, laws, acts, policies and programmes addressing child rights and children development and welfare have been developed. Yet no institution has addressed the specific issues of street children. Overall these policies and programmes have failed to meet the real target of the worst form of child Labour. This is mainly due to the poor implementation of existing mechanism and lack of proper coordination among concerned governmental bodies and organization (www.cpcs.nepal.org).

2.2.3 Street Children Status in other Countries

Street children throughout the world are subjected to physical abuse by police or have been murdered outright, as governments treat them as a blight to be eradicate rather than as children to be nurtured and protected. They are frequently detailed arbitrarily by police simply because they are homeless, or criminally charged with vague offences such as loitering, vagrancy or petty theft. They are tortured or beaten by police and often held for long periods in poor conditions. (ibid)

The term street children refers to children for whom the street more than their family has become their real home. It includes children who might not necessarily be homeless or without families, but who live in situations where there is no protection, supervision or direction from responsible adults.

Street children are those children who have devised their own language, the vocabulary of which expresses their own unique situation (Voice of Child Workers, 1993).

The public view of street children in many countries is overwhelmingly negative. The public has often supported efforts to get these children off the street, even through they may result in police round ups or even murdered. (Ibid)

2.2.4 Children in UK

Street child problem is a universal problem all over the world. Despite of being rich country in the world, UK is facing the sever situation and has been trying to resolve the street children problem. Government of UK has established children charity throughout the country to record children about their problems. According to the children charity record, they were saying that they are physically or sexually abused (Source: Abstract of British Childline Charity from Internet).

2.2.5 South Africa

There are more than 10,000 homeless children living on the street of South Africa cities and town. Most of them leave their families to live on the streets due to reasons beyond their control. Many are subjected to physical, sexual or emotional abuse in their homes. They are often very poor families able to provide basic needs like food, clothing and housing (National Institute for Public Interest Law and Research (NIPILAR), 1994, 95).

2.2.6 Bangladesh

A report in Bangladeshi has showed that the number of street children in the country is increasing as growing with urban population.

The report says that the streets of Bangladesh are dangerous places for children. They face a daily routine of exploitation and violence and like other street children in the world. The report says it is impossible to calculate exactly how many street children are there in total, but it is generally thought to be approaching two millions (BBC News –II Feb. 2002).

2.2.7 India

India is one of the largest countries in the world both in terms of size of the country's and population density. There is also a high gap between rich and poor. Due to poor economic conditions and violence in the family leads children being onto street.

By the turn of the century, more than a third of Indians population is living in the cities. According to 1991 census 217 million of the total population of 884 million live in urban areas. The estimate of street children in the six major cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad has been calculated at 4,14,700. On an average of 47.4% of street children spend their night on the open street. But in calculation almost every street child (99.6%) spends night on the open street. The percentage of such children is also quite high in Bombay (61.6%). This is because there are large numbers of families living on pavement (Butterflies programme of Street and Working Children, Delhi-1991).

2.2.8 Nepal

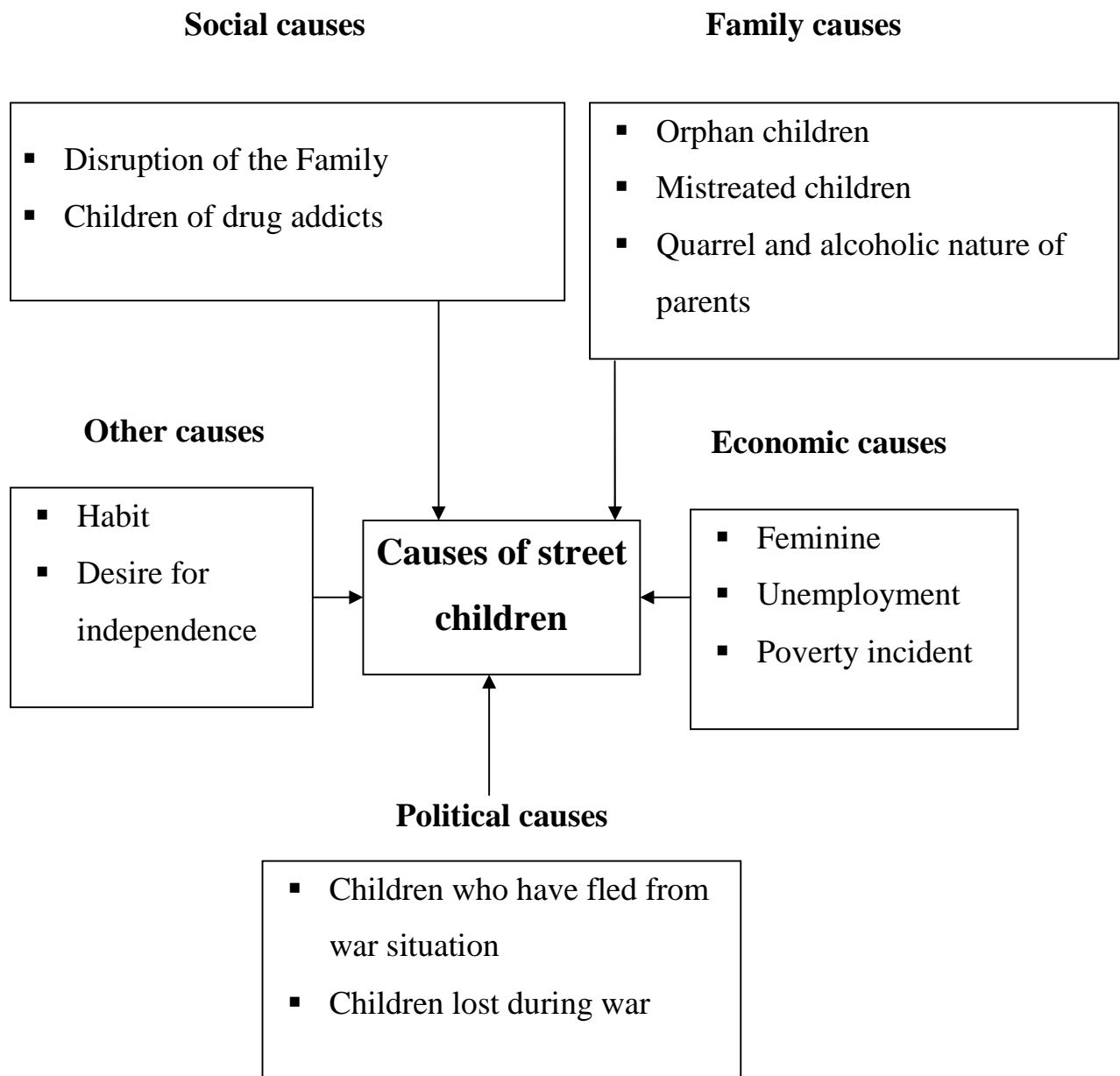
Even though there has been no official record of street child population as yet, CWIN, has ventured the survey, studies and observation from time to time. In 1992, CWIN estimated the number of

street children in Nepal to be around 5000. The population of street children in Kathmandu was estimated to be about 10000. Similarly, in the next year, the number was estimated to have been increased by 500. According to the latest CWIN estimated, the number of street children in Kathmandu has been dropped considerably from 1993. It has been estimated by CWIN's survey of 1996 that there are 1200 street children in the Kathmandu valley (A CWIN experience – 10 April 1997).

Since the lack of exact number of street children of Kathmandu district, the researcher has made efforts to study the whole universe of Putalisadak area's street children. While undertaking the research, the researcher has carried out census method of survey to take the respondents from whole universe for achieve my objects.

In course of doing census, the researcher has found 40 numbers of street children in the study area/field. Thus, the number of respondents of this study has become 40 street children taken from Putalisadak area through the method of census method. The research has hoped, the data acquired from this method has become more authentic and reliable because all the item of study has been carefully investigated/researched.

2.3 Conceptual Framework



The high level of poverty is believed the most influencing driving factors for children being onto street. Social causes, family causes and economic causes are the outcome of the poverty and are the leading causes that forced child being onto street. On the other side the leading problem of being street child is due to the family problems especially due to the poverty. Lack of sufficiency to generate more income and bad habit of taking alcohol could bet the prime leading factors creating violence in the family.

Street child is a kind of social problem and which need to be addressed to resolve in long-term basis. This highlighted the importance of the topic and thus it is believed that the conclusions drawn form the study to some extent will help to make people aware about the right of children and the planner to make plan and programme.

There are several reasons that influenced children being into street. The most influencing cause is due to the high level of poverty. However, we cannot put aside the cultural background and colonial feudal agricultural and ownership structures.

2.3.1 Social Causes

Social cause is one of the main cause that influence child being into street. Reasons of being into street from the social causes are briefly discussed below:

- Children of drug addicts: When parents are drug addicts, life can be unbearable for their children who may decide to take drug. Unfortunately, drugs have been demystified for the child, who is at great risk of becoming an addict too and it will be very difficult to treat. This is more serious problem in middle class and higher-class family.

- Children of beggars: Children whose parents are beggars are in danger of becoming like their parents. It is quite common in beggars family. Their parents asks them to beg and at the end of the day they have to give their parents what they have earn. It is quite common for disabled children.

2.3.2 Family Causes

This is also one of the governing and influencing factor to drive children being into street. Some of the major causes are mentioned below.

- Abandoned children: There are many cases of abanded children and the reasons for these vary. This is quite common when unmarried boys and girls who gave illegal birth and later on left them into street.
- Orphan children: If a child is being grown up by a grandmother, the child will be orphaned again when she dies. But there are other reasons a child may be an orphan for example orphans of war, orphans as a result of AIDS.
- Quarrel and alcoholic nature of parents: Violence against children frequent dispute nature between parents among each other with in the household and regular alcoholic nature of father encourage the children to deviate from right path such as street children.

Mistreated children:

- Beaten children: In some countries beating a child is consider almost normal. As a consequence, the children are so terrified that they may run away, and never return at home. As a consequence they spend their life in the street.
- Victims of rape or incest: When a child has been a victim of sexual abuse, their psychological reactions to this abuse remain for years.

Especially this sort of cases can be noticed the age group of 13 years and above.

- Children who have been thrown out of the house after misbehaving. If any child does misbehave act his family thrown out him from the home.

2.3.3 Economic Causes

The reasons of leaving their parenthood are discussed below:

- A famine that in rural area is quite high where production is only sufficient for three months of a year. They normally struggle to find food. This may differed from place to place. As consequences children may come in the street.
- Unemployment: Unemployment problem is a world wide problem. In the third world country unemployment rate is increasing day by day. Due to the reason of unemployment parents can not feed for their children as a consequence they come in the street.
- Poverty: Poverty is a main cause to increase the number of street children. Due to the reason of poverty children are compelled to spend their life in the street.

2.3.4 Political Causes

- Existing law and policies have given unfavorable result either advocacy field or action oriented programme. Likewise not getting attention to improve critical situation of those children who survive on the worst form of life-ongoing civil unrest, continuing threat from insurgency and security forces that force the children to leave home.
- This is the most violent situation which forced children being in the street and some of the causes felt important are discussed below.

- Due to the internal armed conflict many children are losing their parents guardianship and it has been negatively affecting for their future. During the last 8 years of violence conflict, more than 9000 people have been killed, around 32000 people have been disabled. More than 500 women and 245 children have been killed due to the armed conflict (INSEC, 2003)
- Children who have fled from war situation.
- Children lost during a war: Due to the reason of terrible war children may lost. Lost children don't even necessarily know who they are.

2.3.5 Other Causes

Beside above mentioned causes there are some other reasons the children are forced to be onto street. Some of the major influencing forces that children move onto street are mentioned below:

Habit

After spending many years living on the streets a street child is sometimes happier there than at home. We have to remember that these children are easily influenced it is quite common to get reply from street child that they are not allowed what they wish to do.

Desire for independence: Many children don't like to remain under control of their family. They may have desire to spend free life as a consequence at last they are compelled to come in to the street.

Presence of step parents especially step mother. General concept of the society has not good image about step mother as well as step mother does not show good behave towards her step children too besides some exceptional cases. Jealous nature of women takes place in the household negative repercussion impact.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methods refer to those methods that are used for conduction of research. To be precise, research method is a way to systematically solve the research problems. In research we study the various steps that are generally adopted by researcher in studying his/her research problems along with the logic behind them. This chapter deals with the approaches, research design, nature of data and data collection methods applied during the study. In order to achieve the goal of the study the following methodological approach has been applied.

3.1 Study Area

An analysis of street children purposively at Kathmandu, Putalisadak. Therefore the universe of the sampling is unknown and sampling is used purposive sampling. In course of doing purposive sampling the researcher has found 40 numbers of street children in the study area. So, the number of respondents of this study has become 40 street children taken form Putalisadak area through the purposive sampling survey method. The researcher has hoped, the data acquired from this method has become more authentic and reliable because all found items of study has been carefully and in detailly investigated in the research.

3.2 Research Design

Research, in common sense, refers to research for knowledge and to research answers of problems. Research design means an overall framework of plan for the activities to be undertaken during the course of a research study. In another word, research design describes the general plan for collection, analyzing and evaluating data after identifying problems. The research design is, thus, an integrated frame that guides the

researcher in planning and executing the research work. According to Kerlinger "A research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions and control variance" (Kerlinger, 1986:300).

To justify proposed research objectives, the researcher has used mainly descriptive and explorative research designs. Descriptive research is a study conducted to assess the opinions, behaviors or characteristics in a descriptive way. Another type of research design is explorative research design. It attempts to investigate the possibilities of understanding a particular research study.

3.3. Universe and Sampling

Since the lack of exact numbers of street children of Kathmandu district the researcher has made efforts to study the whole universe of Putalisadak areas street children. While undertaking the research, the researcher has carried out census method of survey to take the respondents from whole universe for achieving research objectives as defined by the international encyclopedia of the social sciences "A census of population may be defined as the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining to all person in a country or delimited territory".

Census Method Mainly has 4 Essential Features:

- i. A census must cover a precisely defined territory.
- ii. All persons/people/unit or study in the scope of the census must be included without duplication or emission.
- iii. The people items or study must be counted as of a fixed time, and
- iv. Census data must be obtained separately for each individual.

In course of doing census, the researcher has found 40 numbers of street children in the study area. So, the number of respondents of this study has become 40 street children taken from Putalisadak area thorough the census survey method. The researcher has hoped, the data acquired form this method has become more authentic and reliable because all item of study has been carefully and in detailly investigated researched.

3.4 Sample Design

Sample design of the study is purposive sample design. To make the study reliable and close to the objectives the researcher has taken 40 street children purposively at Putalisadak area.

3.5 Methods of Data Collection

Basically data can be generated from two methods. One is primary method of data collection and another is secondary method of data. Primary data are original data gathered by the researcher for his/her research project. Thus, these data are collected to meet the goal as mentioned in the number of research work. Primary data can be collected through interviews, questionnaires, observations. Secondary sources of data are those data which are already gathered by others for e.g. NGOS/INGOS books, journals and other related research literature.

The researcher has used following methods to collect primary data.

3.5.1 Primary Sources

*** Field Survey**

The data required for the study were collected form primary sources that was field survey. From the field survey researcher could established good report with street children of the study area and researcher became able to carry out the intensive information about them.

*** Interview**

The most common method of obtaining data is the face to face interview method. In this method, the interviewer talks to the respondent directly. This interview method helps to the researcher to get accurate data to meet the goal according to the objectives. Face to face interview involves interaction between interviewer and respondents. From the interview method researcher can go in depth and achieve information form interviewer.

Interview was taken for the collection of qualitative as well as quantitative data with key informant. From the interview method researcher collect street children opinion, feelings and their thinking. In addition to this interview helped to know street children background, characteristics and their journey towards street.

*** Structured Interview**

Structured interview is often used as an effective method in social research. Structured interview is a formal list of questions designed to gather response from respondents on a given topic. An interview schedule with a set of question was developed for street children to achieve the goal according to objectives researcher has used open and closed interview to achieve the information form street children.

In the field study, both closed and open interview was taken to the respondents. Closed interview was restrict the respondent with in the alternative given options. Open interview was asked to give the answer them in any way they choose. Structured interview helped to know the street children intention, attitudes, and their opinions. In addition to this structured interview method helped to know their activities, behaviour and demographic characteristics.

*** Observation**

A more direct way of gathering information is observation. Observation is the process of recognizing and noting peoples behave and occurrence rather than asking for information. In this research work, researcher has used participants observation method to collect data to achieve the goal according to objective. Observation was carried out to know their behaviour analysis, age group classification with whom they are extending their friendship, feeding and clothing that they are using.

Observation was carried out by the researcher to gather intensive information about the settlement patterns, food and residence places of street children. It also helps to generate qualitative information for in-depth knowledge about street children. In addition to this observation was carried out to know the street children direct behave to each other. On the other side observation helped to know the gesture activities as well as to know their relation with each other.

3.5.2 Secondary Sources

*** Internet and Website**

The researcher has also used relevant website and internet to acquire secondary sources of inform action to achieve the goal as set forth in objective.

In addition to this researcher has used different journals, books and other materials related with street children. On the other side, researcher has visited CWIN, CPCS, voice of children and other organizations related with street children. Secondary source of data helped to know about the street children.

3.6 Data Analysis

The data collected through various tools and techniques has been analyzed in this chapter using both descriptive and statistical method of analysis. The data processing has been done by appropriate collecting interpreted to make the meanings and implication of the study clear. The main aim of the analysis was to find out the problems faced by street children and to investigate root cause of being street children.

3.7 Limitations

- This study was confined only within Pustalisadak area of the Kathmandu district and therefore the result obtained from the study can not be generalized for all the other urban areas.
- The study was done over a short period of time and therefore has limitations in terms of time that was spent with each respondent interviewed.
- This study includes only those children whose age is below 16 years. In spite of all these limitations, it is hope that with all the efforts and dedication that has been put forth the study would be significant and useful.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STREET CHILDREN

The statistical description of various tables for the different subjects matter has been mentioned in line with the objectives of the study. The situation consequences, and outcome in the qualitative and quantitative values have been distinguished.

4.1 Age Structure

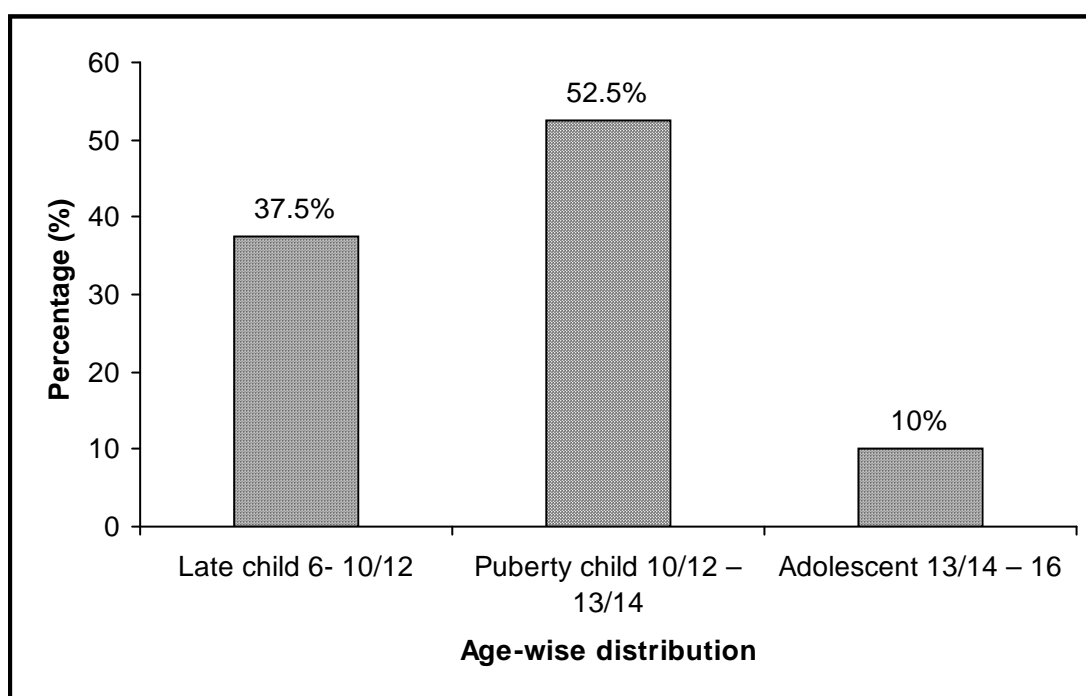
Child age is the most effective stage of human development. It is another determinant factor to indicate age pattern of the street children such as minimum and maximum. The age of the interviewed children ranges from five to sixteen years. The majority of children visible on the streets of Kathmandu Putalisadak are boys. It is clear from general viewpoint girls are discriminated by cultural values, family norms comparably with boys (i.e. more restriction to go away with alone) therefore, fewer girls are exposed with hard situation on the street. But usually boys have little objection to age away. Sometimes parents would consent to work from their tender age as an economic supporter. Girls are rarely exposed in the street life. If she exposed in the street life, it is clear that she has not any support beside herself or more compulsion to do so.

Table 1: Agewise Population Composition of Street Children

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Late child 6- 10/12	15	37.5
2	Puberty child 10/12 – 13/14	21	52.5
3	Adolescent 13/14 – 16	4	10
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Figure 1: Age-wise Distribution



We consider children to be in between 6-16 year. The children classified under this age group are late children, puberty child and adolescent children. Late children of age 6-10/12 were 37.5% and puberty age street children of 10/12 – 13/14 were 52.5%. The street children of adolescent age 13/15 – 16 were 10 percent.

4.2 Ethnic Composition

As mentioned in 2001 census, there are 101 caste and ethnic background identified. In field survey street children have many ethnic groups such as Brahmin, Chhetri, Tamang, Lama, Magar, Newar, Kami etc. Which are presenting in the table 2.

Table 2: Ethnic Composition

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Chhetri	15	37.5
2	Lama	6	15
3	Bishwokarma (Kami)	5	12.5
4	Pariyar (Damai)	4	10
5	Shrestha	4	10
6	Magar	3	7.5
7	Brahman	2	5
8	Rai	1	2.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

The above table 2 constitute distribution of ethnic composition. The ethnic composition of the street children found at research area consisted by Chhetri, Lama, Kami, Damai, Shrestha, Magar, Brahman and Rai, which comprised 37.5%, 15%, 12.5%, 10%, 10%, 7.5%, 5% and 2.5% respectively.

4.3 Educational Status

Education, a fundamental right of all children, has tremendous power to transform individuals and societies. For the millions of children are deprived of education, the consequences are dire, including poorer health and poverty. In fulfilling the right to primary education for all children, countries must provide quality education that is flexible and meets the needs of excluded children, many of them girls. Over 130 million primary school age children world wide are not enrolled in school, nearly 60% percent of them girl (UNICEF, Facts and Figures 2000). Though, Nepal had announced for the basic education to all by 2015 A.D. It has attained only 54.1 percent literacy rate.

Table 3: Literacy Status of Street Children

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Literate	13	32.5
2	Drop out school after admission	9	22.5
3	Never gone to school	18	45.0
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

The literacy composition of street children is uneven. 32.5 percent were found literate and 45 percent illiterate, 22.5 percent dropped out school after admission to school.

4.4 Origin of the Street Children

In the course of collecting information about the street children, a question was placed them regarding their birthplace as a district as well as development region.

They come from different socio-economic, ethnic family and educational background. Generally, the respondents said these reasons for leaving home. Expectation of better life, too much work at home, maltreatment by the guardians, influence by friends and no schooling around are some of the reported reasons for they were deserving away from their home and families. On the other hand it can be seen that some parents and relatives would leave their children on the road during the day time just for begging. Some of urban squatters family used their children for different economic activities for surviving.

In Nepal, many children are found to migrate on their own, some also head towards the towns with their parents while some are escorted by middle man, brokers for employment in cities. The kinds of jobs

available are cheap labour at households, hotel and restaurant, carpet factories, brick kilns, transportation scavenging and so on.

Table 4: Place of Origin of Putalisadak Area Street Children

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Jhapa	6	15
2	Dhading	5	12.5
3	Kavrepalanchowk	4	10
4	Sindhupalchowk	4	10
5	Chitwan	4	10
6	Kathmandu	3	7.5
7	Bhaktapur	2	5
8	Makawanpur	2	5
9	Humla	1	2.5
10	Lalitpur	1	2.5
11	Okhaldhunga	1	2.5
12	Udayapur	1	2.5
13	Dang	1	2.5
14	Sunsari	1	2.5
15	Jumla	1	2.5
16	Syangja	1	2.5
17	Nuwakot	1	2.5
18	Lamjung	1	2.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 4 indicates that the street children accumulated at Putalisadak were from different location 15% street children were from Eastern part, Jhapa followed by 12.5% from Dhading district, the adjoining district to the capital. Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchowk and

Chitwan constitute the 10% respectively. And from the Kathmandu itself were 7.5% located at Putalisadak area. From Bhaktapur and Makawanpur constituted 5% respectively. In the same way they were from Humla, Lalitpur, Okhaldhunga, Udayapur, Dang, Sunsari, Jumla, Syangja, Nuwakot and Okhaldhunga, Lamjung constituted 2.5 percent respectively.

4.5 Subject Relation to Family

Street children are those children who are living, sleeping and struggling on the street. Street children have no good relation with their family members. With regards of various behaves of their family, some street children have normal relation with their family and other some have appreciable and other some have worst than before.

Table 5: Subject Relation to Family

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Normal	27	67.5
2	Appreciable	4	10
3	Worst than before	9	22.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 5 implies that the subject i.e. street children relation to their family member remains normal for the 67.5% of the street children at Putalisadak area. 10% of them have appreciable relation. The relation which has been deteriorating than before comes to 22.5%.

4.6 Parents Relation

Table 6: Parents Relation

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Friendly and warmly	17	42.5
2	Always fight and quarrel	15	37.5
3	Usually do not quarrel	5	12.5
4	I do not know	3	7.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Parents have to play vital role to make their children future. Children are immature that is why parents should give direction to their children. Step-parents usually misbehave children which may affect children's sentiments. Most of the parents don't like step children. In some family parents quarrel after taking alcohol. Sometimes friendly and warmly behaviour of parents children may come on the street.

Table No. 6 is about the parents relation to each other. 42.5% street children comments that the relation is friendly and warmly between their parents. Not less than 37.5% street children comments that their parents are of fighting and quarreling nature and they do so. Very few street children i.e. 12.5% have found their parents peaceful and cool.

4.7 Love Towards Family

Street children are homeless. Some children came in the street in spite of getting love from their home. On the other side, other came in the street being neglected from their family. Being street children, many children loved very much towards their family, some hate their family and many of them love their family but do not like to rejoin them.

Table 7: Love Towards Family

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Love	29	72.5
2	Hate my family	3	7.5
3	Love but do not like to rejoin them	4	10.0
4	Other	4	10.0
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

The above table 7 depicts street children have love and affection towards family. Mostly, 29 street children i.e. 72.5% reported very much love and affection towards family. In response to the question, very few has hatred towards their family, which comprise only 7.5 percent. Having love towards family but do not like to rejoin them consist of only 4 out of 40, i.e. 10 percent.

4.8 Reason for Leaving Home

In Nepalese context poverty is the striking push factors for the children to migrate in urban area. When family is over poor, the family unable to feed food, provide cloth and give shelter to their children. Sometimes children are influenced by the peers groups. They hope to earn money and expect better life in the society. They inspired to make plan innocently and look rosy dreams of the city and ultimately they left the home without permission of parents. Many deprived children work because their step mother or father do not accept them easily and they cannot tolerate their domestic violence, so they have to run away from their home. The separation of children from the parents due to natural disaster (landslide, flood, earthquake) bus accidents, untimely death of

parents, mine and factories incidents etc. lead the children leaving for home.

Table 8: The Root Causes of Being Street Children

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Frequent dispute at home	18	45
2	More mouths to be fed and less hands to earn	7	17.5
3	Earn for my family	3	7.5
4	Death of parents	6	15
5	Natural disaster	6	15
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

The above table 8 seeks to identify the quantitative measure of being street children. It found that 45 percent children responded to have become street children because of frequently dispute at home. Poor families usually found to have borne numbers of off-spring. So large family members require a lot of by the street children respectively. That is the why, 17.5 percent flew to be street children in hope to feed well. Very less 7.5 percent destined at the street to earn for their family so that could make sufficiency of food at home. Children are ductile in nature and unshaped in ideas and thinking. Death of parents and natural disaster were also the causes of leaving home for the response 15 percent made.

4.9 The Person to make the Street Child

Children became street children due to various reason: poor economic condition, family dispute, bitten by family etc. are the reasons to make street children. In addition to this many children might have come on the street by their own decision. Many of them came on the street with their own parents and family. many parents and family left their children on the street. Other many other children came to the street with their friends and villagers.

Table 9: The Person to Make the Children

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Myself	17	42.5
2	My parents and family	11	27.5
3	Friends	9	22.5
4	Villager	3	7.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Above table 9 intends to find out the facilitator who brought the children into the street. More than 40 percent responded that they themselves are responsible for being street children, 27 percent blame their parents and family for making them street children. Nevertheless, friends cannot be ignored which constitute 22.5 percent of the street children.

4.10 Household Responsibility Being Taken at Home

In our Patriarchal Nepalese society, household responsibility is taken by male member of the family. Specially he involves in the economic activities. On the other side, the female involves in household chores. Some where in the absence of parents, the responsibility is bared by grand parents or maternal parents.

Table 10: Household Responsibility Being Household

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Father	24	60
2	Mother	8	20
3	Grand parents	6	15
4	Maternal parents	2	5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 10 is about the responsibility being taken at home. 60% and 20% street children told that father and mother hold the household chores respectively. In the same way, grand parents hold the very less responsibility at home Meanwhile, 5% of the street children reported that their maternal parents took responsibility of them and their family.

CHAPTER V

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STREET CHILDREN

5.1 The Sufficiency of Agricultural Production

Nepal is a country among underdeveloped in the world. In our country colonial-feudal agricultural ownership is existing. On the other side, unequal distribution of land is existing. Due to the lack of sufficient land for production, most of the families are unable to feed and fulfill their children's demand. On the other hand, low productivity and high population growth rate are the reason to increase the number of street children.

Table 11: The Sufficiency of Agricultural Production

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	1-3 months	28	70
2	4-6 months	8	2
3	6 and above	4	10
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table No. 11, our agrarian country has a subsistence economy. The greater number of population depends on agriculture as job, service and economic activities. Very few people occupy massive land and large population has few land, which is not sufficient to feed them. In the same way, when the street children were asked about it, 70% street children responded that the agricultural production is only sufficient for 1 to 3 months, 20% street children responded to have sufficiency only for 4-6 months. Only 10% makes sufficiency for more than 6 months.

5.2 Person Making Earning for Running Home

Nepali society is guided by patriarchy. In our society male plays vital role in the family. In most of the family father involves in income generating activities. On the other side, most of the female involves in the household works which has no any economic value and only father should earn money for his family is the traditional concept. After the death of father mother should make earning for running home. In the absence of both parent children themselves involves in economic generating activities.

Table 12: Person Making Earning for Running Home

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Father	22	55
2	Mother	10	25
3	Myself	-	-
4	Grand parents	8	20
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 12 indicates that father holds the responsibility at home. So he is also responsible for making earning for running home. 55% street children told that their father earned for their family, and then mother which has been responded 25%. Household run by grand parents are exceptional. Here, 20% street children responded that their household expenditure is made by grand parents.

5.3 Source of Income at Home

Less production resulting having hold less means insufficiency of food. Being unable to produce sufficient food, it is very difficult to feed for their family. Most of the family are unable to fulfill their children

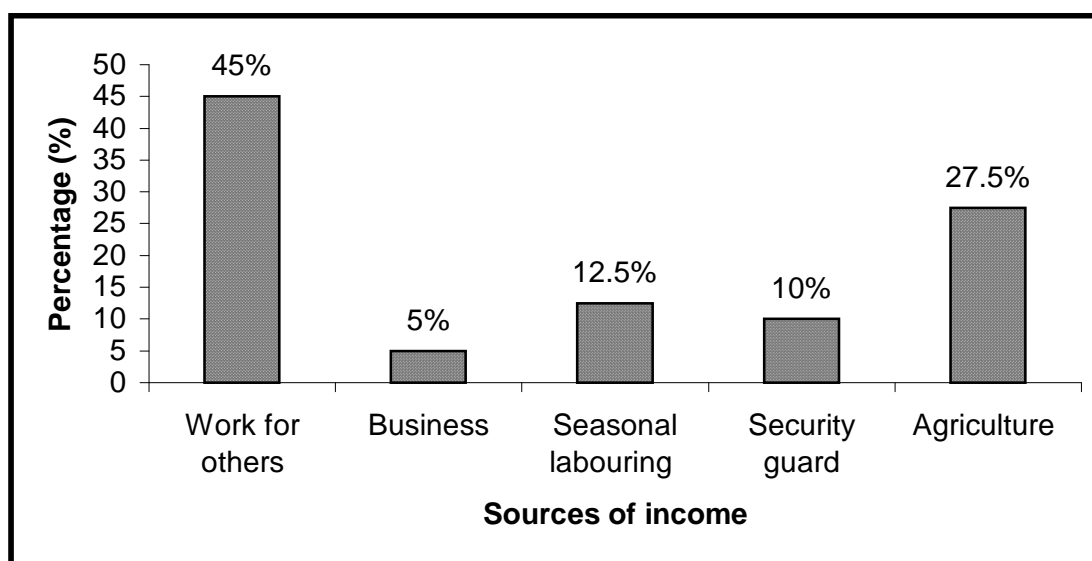
minimum requirement that is why children are compel to come on the street.

Table 13: Source of Income at Home

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Labour	18	45
2	Business	2	5
3	Seasonal labouring	5	12.5
4	Security guard	4	10
5	Agriculture	11	27.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Figure 2: Source of Income at Home



Most of the street children are from poor family. Their parents are involved in low income generating source. Most of the parents are involved in works for other and agriculture production work. From the above mention low income generating source they are unable to fulfill the minimum requirement of their children that is why children compels to be come on the street.

Table 13 is about the sources of income at home. 45 percent street children told that they work for others and make earning. Very few responded that they did business which comprise only 5 percent. Some of the guardian work as security guard which has been responded by 10% of street children. From agriculture as a source of income responded is 27.5 percent

5.4 Income Profile

Street children are facing great problems and it is very difficult to survive on the street. They have to involve in various income generating activities. Majority of the street children earn little money on the street. On the other side, some of the children do not earn money while staying on the street.

Table 14: Earning Amount While at Street

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Earn a little	36	90
2	Do not earn	4	10
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 14 shows that street children were asked whether they earned while at street. 90 percent street children told that they earn little, while the rest 10 percent children do not earn.

5.5 Sources of Living While at Street

Street children have many problem and struggle for existence on the street. They have to struggle to survive on the street. Street children are involve in different income generating activities. To fulfill their basic needs they asks money for others, collect rubbish, involve in stealing activities and pottering.

Table 15: Sources of Making Living While at Street

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Asking money (begging)	20	50
2	Rubbish collection	9	22.5
3	Stealing	6	15
4	Portering	5	12.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 15 is about the sources of making living while at street. 50% street children ask for money with people for making living. 22.5% street children collect rubbish to make living. 15% are engaged in stealing goods and materials. The rest 12.5 percent street children reported that they make living by pottering.

5.6 Expenditure Pattern

Poverty is cause to poor and illiterate families as well as to the street children. They have to work at the most congested dusty place. They also face plight situation even in low payment of hard work enduring job insecurity, inadequate shelter, long working hours, exploitation by adults, deprive of education, poor health status and medical facilities. Therefore, they do not care about their earnings where it is used for.

Street children usually make marginal income but they spend it use for recreation. Usually they expend for food, drugs, smoking, give to a family and team leader etc. The expenditure pattern of street children is presented in the following table.

Table 16: Money Uses by Street Children

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Spend for food	16	40
2	Spend for drugs, smoking and alcohol	18	45
3	Give to family	-	-
4	Give to team leader	6	15
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 16 shows that when the street children received money from any source, where they spend it is the matter of curiosity. 40% spend for food, while 45% spend for drugs, smoking and alcohol. 15% of them responded that they need to give money collected to their team leader.

5.7 Live in Group Function

Man cannot stay out of social networks. To solve immense problems society and social group is necessary. Society and groups help a person when he faces great trouble. Street children are also part of our society. Most of the street children says that group helps in need. Other says that group provide protection and lead the group.

Table 17: Live in Group Function

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Helps in need	25	62.5
2	Provide protection	11	27.5
3	Lead the group	3	7.5
4	Order to do nuisance activities	1	2.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Street children are wonderer. They have to face immense problems in the street. Street children should manage their safe strategy from their group people. They should involve in group to reduce their physical, sexual and other kinds of misbehave.

Figure 3: Live in Group Function

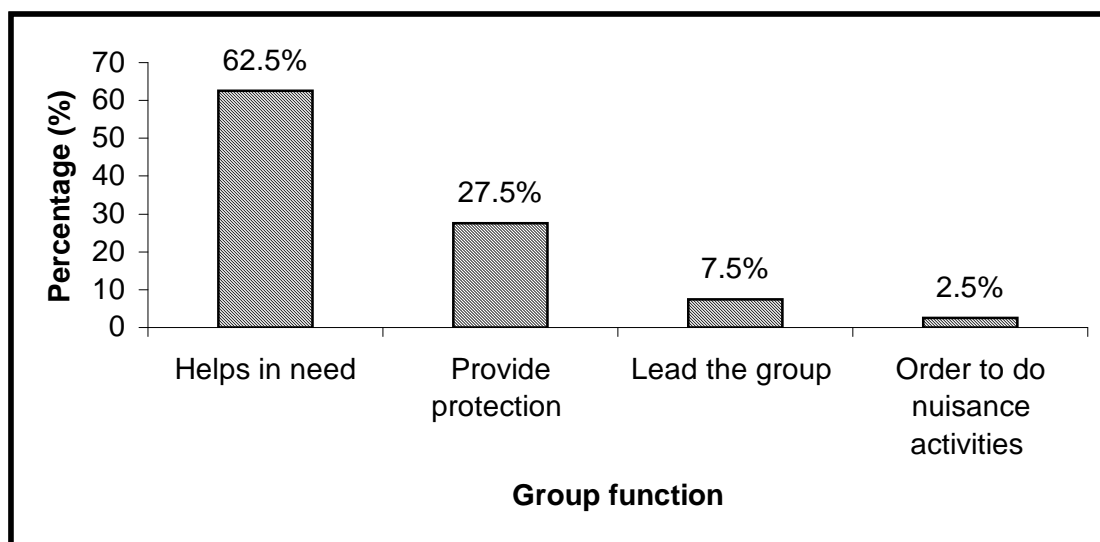


Table 17 indicates that most of the street children make group, live in group and work for group. But what do the group does for them was the question of curiosity. 62.5% responded that group helps in need and difficulty, 27.5% told that group provide protect so the group is important for them. While they are in group, 2.5% of street children reported that they were ordered to do nuisance activities.

5.8 Managing When Fall Ill

Street children spends their night and days on the street. They are different from other normal children. They wear dirty clothes, they eat unhygienic thrown food, sleep on the road, don't take care about health and ultimately fall ill quickly and suffer from different types of diseases. After illness some visit doctor for treatment. Some go to rehabilitation center established by NGOs/INGOs and some children visit children welfare organization.

Table 18: Managing When Fall Ill

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Visit a doctor	5	12.5
2	Go to rehabilitation center	7	17.5
3	Visit children welfare organization	19	47.5
4	Friends help	9	22.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table shows that the street children were asked how did they manage when fall ill. Only 12.5 percent visited a doctor, and 17.5 percent went to the rehabilitation center. 47.5% children visited children welfare organization and 22.5 percent got help from their friends.

5.9 The Agent to Help While in Great Trouble

Human life is full by trouble. We have to struggle for existence. When we fall in trouble we need help form our society, group and from our friends. Street children are helpless children because they are out of contact of their family and involve in many taboo activities. When they fall in great trouble, they need help. They say that when they face problem their own group members help them. Many mother street children say that street friends help them when they are in great trouble. Other say that rehabilitation center helps them.

Table 19: The Agent to Help While in Great Trouble

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Own group member	13	32.5
2	Street friends	13	32.5
3	Rehabilitation	6	15
4	Others (kinship, myself)	8	20
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 19 depicts when street children fall in great trouble, 32.5 percent of them got help from their own group members, while the same percent got help from the street children of their kind. 15 percent of the children street children were helped by rehabilitation center.

5.10 Immense Problem Faced in the Street

Street children are wonderer. While staying on the street they have to face many problems and are neglected children in our society. They are subject of dispute from police and public. On the street they have to face problems gang fight, lodging and fooding and torture from police. They have to face unwanted and unnecessary blames from public. In addition to this, they are insulted and hatred from high and middle class group persons.

Table 20: Immense problem faced in the street

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Gang fight	14	35
2	Lodging and fooding	13	32.5
3	Frequent torture from police	8	20
4	Unwanted and unnecessary blaming	3	7.5
5	Insult and hatred from high and middle class group	2	5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 20 reveals that the street children were asked about the immense problem they faced in the street. 35 percent faced gang fight while 32.5 percent lodging and fooding problem. 20% percent of them got frequent torture from police and 7.5 percent unwanted and

unnecessary blaming from others. 5% responded that they got insult and hatred from high and middle class group.

5.11 Suffering Agent of Harassment and Abuse

Child labour is a major social issue in developing countries. Every child has an inherent right to justice, freedom and peace and deserves access to all kinds of basic human needs. Due to family problem, illiteracy, poverty domestic violence, ignorance and conflict many of the children are compelled to miserable life. The living standards of the children have gone down every passing day like the setting sun. This miserable condition of our country has affected each and every sector of society and the children are its main victims. In Nepal, street children not only overwork but are socially and economically exploited. They are easy targets for exploitation because most of them are uneducated and unaware. They also suffer from sexual harassment humiliation, negligence, abuse, exploitation and diseases. In other words they are missing their entire childhood.

Table 21: Suffering Agent of Harassment and Abuse

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Family	3	7.5
2	Public	27	67.5
3	Police and local administration	7	17.5
4	Street children	3	7.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 21 shows the children get torture while at street. 67.5% street children get suffering mostly by public. They get very least suffering and harassment from their family and street friends. 17.5% street children were also made to suffer from police and local administration.

5.12 Nature of Suffering

Suffering is a kind of pain in human life. It is painful condition in human life and deprives the life of children. Most often street children are suffered from physical, mental, verbal, financial and other problems.

Table 22: Nature of Suffering

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Physical	8	20
2	Neglect	4	10
3	Verbal	24	60
4	Financial	3	7.5
5	Psycho-physical	1	2.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 22 is about the nature of suffering. They are in the form of physical, mental, verbal, financial, etc. 20% of the street children suffering was physical, while 10% was neglect. Very large street children i.e. 60% suffering was verbal. 7.5% were suffered financially and 25% suffered psycho-physical.

5.13 Future Ambition of Street Children

Children are the pillar of our society and nation. So, children have been entitled as the "future stars" or the "rising sun". It is said that today's buds are the blooming flowers of tomorrow; hence the children are the potential energy of the nation on whom the fate of nation depends. The lender body and mind are nothing more than the mud in the hand of the potter so if we create proper environment for hidden development and prosperity, they will become what we want them to. But in Nepal, most of the children are at different level of risk and their future is completely abyss. Children in Nepal are deprived in Health, Education Nutrition and

shelter facilities. Some of children are discarded from the family, some of them are forced to involve in prostitution and some of them are engaged in low level works. In this situation children have to work every hard from their early stage of life to survive. They have to work from early morning to late night, from their early childhood for living.

Street children future dreams were different, although, they could not afford it because it was not achievable for them. But, they have some incentive to do a good work. If they have some incentive to do a good work. They can do other prestigious work. Most of them wanted to be driver, actor and other some wanted to be singer, football player and mechanics.

Table 23: Future Target

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Driver	18	45
2	Actor	12	30
3	If any (singer, football, player, mechanics)	10	25
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 23 reveals that from sage to the business tycoon (business person) has future ambition. Street children were also asked about the future aim and target. 45% of them wanted to be driver in future. 30% of them wished to be actor in the future. It was found that 20.5% street children wanted to be singer, football player, mechanics. miscellaneously.

5.14 Use of Time, Leisure and Rest

Every body has to use his leisure time. Most of the people are involve in various activities. They value their time. Street children are wonderer and don't value their time. when street children find leisure

time they spend playing with friends, watch TV at shop, play gambling, collect rubbish etc.

Table 24: Use of Time, Leisure and Rest

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Play with friends	15	37.5
2	Watch TV at shop	8	20
3	Play gambling	9	22.5
4	Collect rubbish	8	20
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 24 is about the use of time by the street children. Except for the making living and earning time, 37.5 percent street children use the leisure time playing with friends. 20% street children watch TV at shop and 22.5 percent play gambling. Rest 20% street children utilized time in collection of rubbish stuff.

5.15 Food Taking Places by Street Children

Food is the basic need of all human beings. For good health, proper food should be taken in proper time. Unbalanced, insufficient and untimely food do not provide proper energy to the body. Most of the time, street children do not have adequate food. Furthermore these children cannot get nutritious and hygienic food. They have shortage of money. That's why they take their food from restaurant, bhatti, begging, hotel and container.

Table 25: Food Taking Places by Street Children

S.N.	Food taken place	Number	Percent
1	Bhatti	13	32.5
2	Begging	7	17.5
3	Hotel	13	32.5
4	Hotel container	7	17.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 25 shows that the street children are poor. They do have sometime enough money and food, and sometime empty. Sometime they pay for food and sometime get by begging. They get food from different places such as, restaurant, Bhatti, hotel etc. 32.5% got food from Bhatti, while 17.5% from begging. 32.5% of them got food from hotel and 17.5 percent from the containers at hotel.

5.16 Sleep Location of Street Children

Street children are homeless children. They have no any safe place for sleep and shelter. This is another big problem being faced by the street children. The night stay problem specially in the winter season is horrible. Street children sleeps in mandirs, dharmashalas and shelters at NGOs.

Table 26: Sleep Location of Street Children

S.N.	Particulars (stimulus)	Number	Percent
1	Street	5	12.5
2	Mandirs (temples)	11	27.5
3	Dharmashalas	12	30
4	Shelter at NGOs	8	20
5	Bus station	4	10
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 26 is about lodging problem of street children. They have a problem at every stair case. Among the researched street children, 12.5% slept at street, while 27.5 percent took shelter at temples. 30 percent street children took shelter at Dharmasala (pilgrim home), 20% of them were found taking shelter at children welfare home by NGOs.

5.17 Health Condition of the Street Children

Table 27: Health Condition of the Street Children

S.N.	Health condition	Number	Percent
1	Dog bite	6	15
2	Fever	9	22.5
3	Scabies	5	12.5
4	Hit by vehicle	4	10
5	Diarrhoea	3	7.5
6	wound	7	17.5
7	Measles	3	7.5
8	Others	3	7.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Street children are different from other children. They eat, sleep and stay on the street. They don't wash their clothes, they don't eat hygienic food. In addition to this they play and collect rubbish on the dust. Street children face to the problems of various kind such as fever, scabies, diarrhoea would measles etc.

Table 27 deals about suffering from disease is quite common in street children. 22% children were suffered by fever. 17.5% children were suffered by wound. 15% children were suffered by dog bite. 12.5% children were suffered by scabies. 10% street children were injured hit by

vehicles. Similarly, 7.5 percent children were suffered by wound and 7.5 percent children were suffered from measles.

5.18 Treatment Places of the Street Children

It is quite common to catch by diseases to the street children. When they suffers from various kind diseases, they have no money for their treatment. When they fall ill they prefer to go to government hospital, many children go to organization established by NGO/INGOs. Other go to ayurved hospital and health camp. Many of them don't take care of them.

Table 28: Treatment Places of the Street Children

S.N.	Treatment places	Number	Percent
1	Government hospital	12	30
2	Treatment by friends	7	17.5
3	Health camp	6	15
4	Ayurvedic hospital	4	10
5	Don't care	11	27.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Table 28 shows that most of the children i.e. 30% visited government hospital for treatment. 20 percent street children were helped by organization upto the hospital. 15% children visited health camp, while 10 percent only to the ayurvedic hospital. 27.5 percent street children do not care about their illness.

5.19 Knowledge on Street Children Related Laws

Street children were asked about relevant laws in relation with street children. Tharu don't take care about children laws. Most of the street children don't know about the children right.

Table 29: Knowledge on street children related laws

S.N.	Knowledge about laws	Number	Percent
1	Know	15	37.5
2	Don't know	18	45
3	Heard about it	7	17.5
Total		40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Street children are discriminated from their related laws. Some time they are accused of thief and misbehave. Most of the street children are illiterate. They don't know about child related laws. It is necessary to make aware about their law. Related NGOs/INGOs and general public should provide necessary information about their laws.

Figure 4: Knowledge on Street Children Related Laws

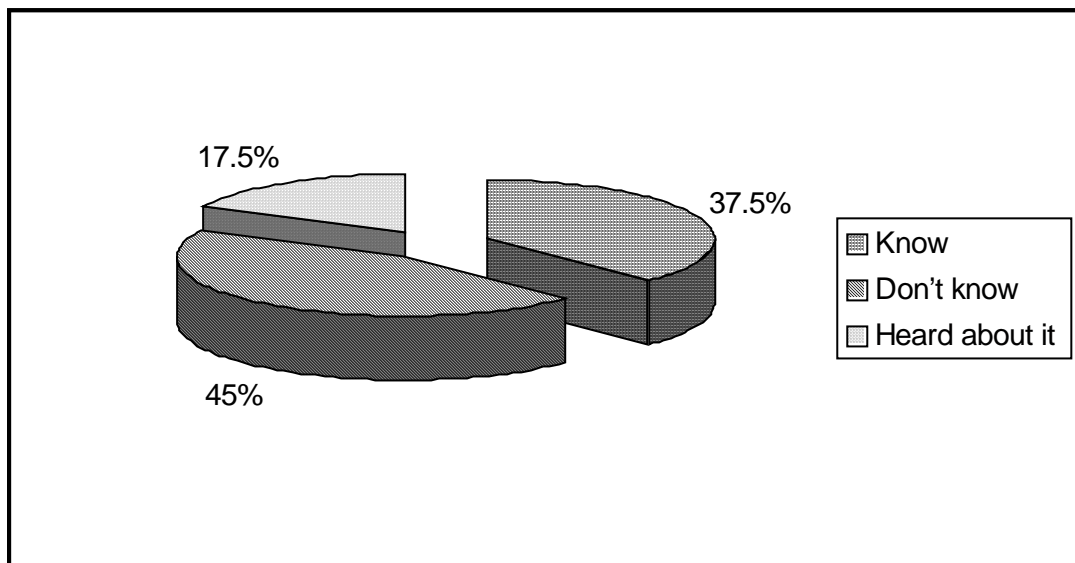


Table 29 shows that most of the children were not aware of their right. When they were asked about the children laws and rights, 37.5% responded that they were aware and 45% did not know about child laws and rights. Only 17.5 percent have heard about laws and rights.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

Children are delicate in their nature and are moulded according to the desires of parents, family, society and nation as well. Their brought-is highly risky and hazardous. If a little miscarries takes, they happen to deviate form the real path of life into the malfunctioning activities. It has been very instant important to investigate the real factor causing the children run away from the home to the street and solution to the research problem.

The research problem of the study focused on the situational analysis of the street children in Nepal and is based on their socio-economic status, causes of migration, consequences of being street children and hidden information about their nature and attitude. To meet the purpose of the study, both the primary and secondary information (data) have been utilized-along with research technique, interview, observation and questionnaire were applied for the study. Literature review in this study was prominent matters to verify the logic behind the issue raised., The provision made oat the national and international level about the child right have been reviewed to see whether they are materialized or just paper attempt. On the limitation side, the study could only include forty-street children of Kathmandu, Putalisadak area for representation of all street children in Kathmandu.

The qualitative and qualitative information about the study is from the field survey, which is the basis for the study. The survey of 40 street children was based on interview, observation and focus group discussion. The research design of the study has been framed as exploratory and

descriptive for the diagnosis of research problem. To make the study apparent census method survey was adopted.

The attempt has been made to visualize the day to day phenomenon of the street children. The pity situation of the children working as the street child labourer, ragpicking, beginning, pottering, bus, truck cleaner, street vender, shoe shining etc. have been manifested. The poor economic circumstance of the family, lack of sufficient land and food, necessity to work, inaccessibility of school, influenced by friend and middle man, large family size etc. are the prevailing factors which are effecting each and every sectors of human lives including child, where children are forced to work and there is virtually no sector in which children are not employed. It is observed facts that street children suffer from abuse, exploitation, neglect, humiliation and disease and as the result they ruin their important period of life making future uncertain.

The hundreds of street and working children of Nepal, living in very difficult circumstances are generally deprived of any social support. The street is their home and their way. The pressure of movement from rural to urban is higher due to development of road and transportation, and socio-economic aspect affecting in the values of life.

6.2 Main Findings

The major finding of the study are summarized as follows:

1. Various laws, acts and regulation have been made for the protection of child right but worsening situation has been existed all over the country.
2. The common features of age of street children is from 6-16. Among which number of street children in between the age of 12-14 were found highest in number and 14-16 ages were least in number.

3. Out of 40 respondents no girls were found. The composition of street children consisted of Chhetri 37.5 percent higher than any other ethnic class as Lama 15%, Kami 12.5%, Damai 10%, Tamang 7.5%, and Rai least 2.5 percent.
4. It was found that out of 40 respondents 13 were literate which comprised 32.5% and 18 were illiterate. During the survey no one was found studying.
5. The street children came into the Kathmandu metropolitan city mostly from hilly areas. Biggest number of street children were from Jhapa district. They were 6 in numbers i.e. 15% of 40. Likewise 12.5% of 40 were from adjusted district Dhading, Banepa, Sindhupalchowk and Chitwan constitute 10% of 40 street children respectively. And from the Kathmandu itself were 7.5%.
6. Street children relation to their family member remain normal for the 67.5% of 40 at Putalisadak area, 10% of them have appreciable relation with their parents. On the other hand, 42.5% street children commented that the relation is friendly and warmly between their parents but 37.5% commented that their parents are fighting and quarreling for this reason they forced to seen out of home.
7. Being at the street they were found having affection towards their family. 72.5% of 40 loved their family very much, 7.5% had hatred towards family and 10% have affection and love but do not like to join again.
8. The reason mostly debated for leaving home were identified as frequent dispute at home, poverty and influenced by others, 45% of 40 left home because of dispute at home and other justifiable cause poverty (large family members, no income source, need to earn to feed family etc.) forced to leave to home for 25% of 40. And 3 out of left home for no any reason.

9. 42.5% of 40 blamed themselves for becoming street children while 27.5% to their parents and family. 30% of 40 were influenced by friends, and villagers.
10. It is known that father holds the responsibility at home, so he is responsible for making earning for running home. 55% children hold that their father earn for their family followed by mother 20%.
11. In our context poor family do not hold enough land for agriculture and hence look for other sources of income. These includes Labour, business, seasonal labouring, security guard and agriculture. 45% street children told that they (parents) Labour, business, comprised least i.e. 5%, security guard 10% and agriculture 27.5%.
12. Most of the street children make living by doing different activities. 57.5% street children ask for money with people for making living, 27.5% collects rubbish and 15% steal goods and materials.
13. Money collected by doing different activities is spend for different topic. 40% spend for food, 45 spend for drug addiction and 15% gave their team leader.
14. Street children reported that when they fall ill 12.5% visit a doctor, 17.5% went to rehabilitation center and 47.5% visited children welfare organization.
15. street children were found in group. And hence they were helped by their own group members when they faced great trouble.
16. Street life was found full of problem. The immense problem faced in the street were gang fight (35%), lodging and fooding (32.5%), torture form police (20%), unnecessary blaming (7.5%), and insult and hatred from high middle class group (5%).

- 17.67.5% of 40 street children has been found abused by public followed by 17.5% office and local administration.
- 18.The research study found that the nature of suffering (abused) specially were physical (20%), mental (10%), verbal (60%), and financial (7.5%).
- 19.Though the children are in the street, they hope to be someone in the future. 45% of 40 wished to be drive in the future, 30% wished to become an actor and 25% wanted to become singer, footballer and mechanics.
- 20.34.5% of 40 street children at Putalisadak area used their leisure playing with friends, 20% of them watched TV at shop from a distance, 22.5% play gambling and 20% collect waste product (rubbish).
- 21.Mostly 22.5% street children take their food at Bhatti, 22.5% form Restaurant and 17.5% of them begged for food.
- 22.Basically the beds for street children are under the open-sky. 27.5% sleep in temples, 30% at Dharmasala, 20% in NGO shelter and 12.5% in the street.
- 23.The working places of street children were rag picking (elsewhere), khalasi at vehicles, at tea stall, hotel, coolie in the market, beggar in the street.
- 24.Every respondent were found working at least 1 to 2 hours a day by 30% of 40 street children and working for maximum 8 and above hours were least in members 5 (12.5%).
- 25.Generally dog bite (15%), fever (22.5%), scabies (12.5%), diarrhoea (7.5%) and measles (7.5%) were the diseases suffered by the street children. When they suffered these diseases mostly visited to government hospital (30%), organization (20%) and health camp (15%).

26. About 45% of the street children did not know knowledge about laws, 37.5% knew about this and 17.5% of them have only heard about it.

6.3 Direction to the Further Research

The following points should be considered for further researcher in concerned with the preceding research.

1. This research could not cover all the street children of Kathmandu. Therefore in further research one should try to study all the street children of Kathmandu valley as well as children outside it.
2. A comparative study is needed between street children and children at home.
3. There are no exact figure of street children. Therefore academic institution must involve in periodic research about street children.
4. Case history must be involved in further research.
5. Constraints of time, money and management must be minimized. So that the further research provide concrete information to the researcher.
6. Not only the socio-economic but other aspect physical, exploitation, mental, psycho-social etc. must be the part of further research.

6.4 Conclusion

Condition of the street children is far from the satisfactory. They are spending very pathetic condition in their everyday life. Analyzing all collected facts, figures, literatures and information from the study. It can be concluded that the situation of street children in the Kathmandu, Putalisadak area is hazardous in terms of physically, mentally, socially and economically.

The researcher found major problems by studying the issues of street children are as follows:

1. Problem of lodging and fooding.
2. Problem of torture form the police.
3. Problem of gang fight.
4. Health problem.
5. Clothes problem.
6. Economic problem.
7. Unnecessary blaming problem.
8. Insulted and hatred from different sectors people.

Street children issue has become a serious concern for policy makers and programme implementers. Eliminating street children problem is very complicated and challenging task. After discussion from the research work leads to the conclusion that poor economic condition, family quarrel, illiteracy, conflict, desire for independence are major reasons to push children in street. In addition to this lack of sufficient land, attraction towards city life for better future and relation with other friends are other causes to be street children in Nepal. To solve the problem of street children government, NGOs/INGOs and individual should implement joint work from their side. On the other side parents of the children should adequate take care of street children in Nepal.

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APPENDICES

Appendix-I Questionnaire

Family Information

Address: **Ward No.:**

VDC: **District:**.....**Zone:**.....

S.N.	Name	Relation with household head	Age	Sex	Marital	Education	Occupation	
							Primary	Secondary

...

R. with HH	Sex	Marital status	Education status	Occupation
01 HH	01 Male	01 Married	01 Unable to read and write	01 Agriculture
02 Father	02 Female	02 Unmarried	02 Read only	02 Business
03 Husband		03 Separated	03 Primary level	03 Govt. service
04 Wife		04 Divorced	04 Secondary	04 Private service
05 Son		05 Widow/widower	05 I.A., 10+2	05 Wage
06 Daughter-in-law		06 Ever-married	06 BA and above	06 Foreign employment
07 Daughter		07 Any other status		07 Any other
08 Grand son				
09 Grand daughter				
10 Any other relation				

Societal Questionnaire

1. Have you still been living with your family?

- a. Yes terminate b. No c. Often I visit my home
d. Any other (specify).....

2. How is your relation with your family?

- a. Normal b. Worst than before c. Appreciable

- d. Any other (specify).....
3. If possible, do you remember your house hold relation with your neighbourhood?
- a. Excellent b. Worst c. Normal d. No relation at all
4. Do you have your step father/mother?
- a. Yes b. No
- If yes, who is it? (a) Father (b) Mother*
5. How does your parents behave with each other?
- a. Friendly and warmly b. Always fight and quarrel
- c. Usually do not quarrel d. I do not know
6. How you are treated with step-parent?
- a. Misbehave b. Mistreatment c. Nice
- d. Scolding and slapping always
7. If the relation was friendly, why did you come to the street?
- a. They do not send me school
- b. I do not like schooling
- c. We have poor economic circumstances
- d. I want to live free in joy
8. How many step-brother and sister do you have?
- a. Less than 2 b. More than 2 c. None
9. How is your relation with your step-brothers and sisters?
- a. Friendly b. Disputing c. Fighting and debating
- d. Scolding and quarreling e. Any other (specify).....
10. If the relation is unfriendly, what is the causes behind that?
- a. They misunderstand each other
- b. I am the causes of dispute between them
- c. Father is drunkards and spends money
- d. They do not have proper fooding, clothing and money for expenditure

12. Do you love your family?

- a. Very much
- b. Hate my family
- c. I love but do not like to rejoin them
- d. If any (specify).....

13. What do you think about the life in the home and street preference either for home street or both?

Particular	Home	Street
a. Enjoyable and happy		
b. Boring and tension		
c. Strict at		
d. Free and friends		
e. Any others		

14. Did you have any other options except turnover to the street?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, what were they you think of? Listed them:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Comment

Suggestions

a.

a.

b.

b.

c.

c.

Becoming street child questionnaire

14. What do you think the root causes of being street child?

- a. Frequent dispute at home
- b. More mouth to be fed and less hands to earn
- c. I have to earn for my family

15. Who do you think is the person to make you street child?

- a. Myself
- b. My parents and family
- c. Friends
- d. If any (specify).....

16. With whom did you move out of home to the street?
 a. Parents b. Villagers c. Friends d. Alone e. If any
17. What made you street child?
 a. Fortune b. My own decision
 c. Relation with street children
 d. If any (specify).....

Comment	Suggestions
a.	a.
b.	b.
c.	c.

Economic and Political Questionnaire

18. Do you have your own home?
 a. Yes b. No
19. Who holds the households responsibility of your family?
 a. Father b. Mother c. None d. Both (a and b)
20. Do you have agriculture land?
 a. Yes b. No
- If yes, the food production is sufficient for:
 a. 1-3 month b. 3-6 month c. 6 and above d. 1 year
21. Who makes earning for running home?
 a. Father b. Mother c. Myself only d. Both (a) and (b) e. None
22. Would you tell me how much is the monthly income of your family
 Rs.....
23. Where does the income come from?
 a. Work for others b. Business

c. Seasonal labouring	d. Others
Comment	Suggestions
a.	a.
b.	b.
c.	c.

Problem Facing Questionnaire

24. Do you earn while at street?
a. Earn little b. Do not earn
25. How do you make your living?
a.
b.
c.
26. What do you do with the money you earn?
a. Spend her fooding
b. Spend for drugs, smoking and alcohol
c. Give to the family
27. Do you stay in group
a. Yes b. No
28. How is group leader chosen?
a. Voting b. Popularity of that person
c. By force d. Any other
29. What does the group do?
a. Helps in need b. Provide protection
c. Lead the boys d. Order to do nuisance activities
30. How do you manage when you fall ill?
a. Visit a doctor b. No nothing c. Go to rehabilitation center
d. If any (specify).....
31. Who helps you while you are in great trouble?
a. Team of other group b. My kin
c. My street friends d. Rehabe
32. What are the immense problem you face in the street? Innumerable the followings.
a. Gang fight b. Lodging and fooding
c. Frequent torture from police
d. Unwanted and unnecessary blaming
e. Insult and hatred from sophisticated high and middle class group

33. Have you done any mischievous act?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, please tell me the act and its consequences.

34. Have you suffered any harassment and abuse.

If yes, who suffered you.

- a. Family
- b. Public
- c. Police and local administration

35. How have you been suffered?

- a. Physically
- b. Mentally
- c. Verbally
- d. Financially

36. What do you want to be in future?

- a. Driver
- b. Actor
- c. If any (mention).....

37. When you find leisure, how do you spend your time?

- a. Play with friends
- b. Watch television at a shop
- c. Play gambling
- d. Collect rubbish

Comment

Suggestions

a.

a.

b.

b.

c.

c.

FGD Checklist for Street Children

1. History of being street children?

.....

2. History of migration to Kathmandu.

.....

3. First contact person and social relationship.

.....

4. Problems faced by street children.

.....

5. Number of friends and relationship.

.....

6. Street child health condition.

.....

7. Abuses to child using ugly words.

.....

8. Earning money each day.

.....

9. Public relationship towards street child.

.....

Comment

Suggestions

a.

a.

b.

b.

c.

c.

FGD Checklist for general public

1. Situation of street children in their area
2. Define the street children .
3. Nature and history of street children.
4. Area of the street children
5. Act of organization towards the street children.
6. Facing problems from street children
7. Street children bad habits/works
8. Number of street children in the custody
9. Facilities provided in custody
10. Behavior of street children in custody
11. Responsible factor being street children
12. Involvement of street children in education

Comments and suggestions for improving the present situation of street children?

Comments	Suggestions
a.	a.
b.	b.
c.	c.
d.	d.

APPENDIX-II
PHOTO FEATURES



Street Children Smoking Cigarette



Street Children are Playing Marble on the Road



Sleeping on the Road Side



Sitting beside the Road