

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Street Children as the Children 'who survive or live onto the street on open sky without any interference of the parents. They live, eat and sleep onto the street, they are known or defined as a Street Children indeed (Angelli, 1986).

Street children means, the children who really depend upon the street for their livelihood. They used to beg, steal and sale recycle goods such as plastics and metal goods for which they use to hang on roaming and rounding various places of the street. They are from different background. Children who left away their own homes to escape from abuses and neglecting. Among them some are from the slum areas and some are from remote villages. Some children can go visit their families day time only. The squatter children come only on daytime – work, earn money and go back to their homes. Some are orphaned those who had lost their parents everlastingly by accidents, Landslide or in any disaster that's why they are compelled to come to the street. A street child or street youth is any minor for whom the street has become his or her habitual abode, and who is without adequate protection (CWIN, 1995).

They are the foundation stone and integral parts of the hole society as well as the backbone of the nation. Further more, the future of the nation rests upon them. They are all in all the corner stone of social and economical development of the society. Children are regarded as the clay which can be modeled in any shape. This is my pleasure to state a description of the scientist' saying as well. "Give me a five year's old child; I will mold him or her in the way you like in the future" (Mao, 1949).

Recognizing this fact, the United Nation (UN) appealed the members to observe in 1989 as the international year of the child where they have voted side of the child's rights. Nepal took the membership of the Child Rights legally approved by the Geneva Convention on September 14, 1990 onwards.

The principal aspect to be looked into is whether the destitute and penniless children should have been assured of good atmosphere or environment so that their growth and development would not be inhibited. However, in many developing countries such as Nepal and Bhutan inadequate focus on the potentiality of children manifest through indicators such as low access for the majority of the children to the basic needs and rights of childhood such as health, education, security and love. At every step of their lives, they are oppressed and neglected indeed. Their development is thus being threatened and they are being violated which have resulted in their relegation to the bottom stem of the socio-economic ladder. As a result, many children have become the victims of the streets as well.(ILO, 2006)

None of Street Children are our traditional phenomena in society but it has been increasing tremendously in these recent years as a part of our urbanization system along with development. As life becomes bit strenuous and laborious in the countryside, the numbers of child workers are increased in the urban areas. We see that population growth rate of our country is significantly high as the urbanization is increasing day by day compared with the other developed countries. The crude birth rate according to the census data of 1999 is 34.10 while crude death rate is only 10.30 (CBS, 2001).

Street children have been one of the serious issues worldwide, but it is even more severe in developing countries like Nepal. In Kathmandu only, Child Protection Centers and Services (CPCS, 2010) estimates the number of street children are approximately 1000-1200. They are living, sleeping and working under the open sky and surviving as they can without family support. They are staying with friends and working as Khalasis, Beggars, and Rag Picker. Despite their young age, they are exposed to some of the worst form of exploitation and forced to experience social exclusion day after day. The reasons for which they got to the Kathmandu streets are numerous and complex. Socio-economic conditions in villages, family violence, attraction for the city, political instability, are some of them (CPCS, 2010).

Pradhan (2002), the most popular group among the street children are rag pickers called *khate*; they survive by collecting bits of plastics and garbage in the street and they are one of the

most neglected groups of children in Nepali society. CWIN (2003) carried out a survey research on street children of Kathmandu, which is based on a survey of 500 street children of Kathmandu. One fifth of these children were personally interviewed and asked about their personal history. Out of them 48 percent were runaway children, 13 percent were squatter children, 39 were percent orphan children. Most common reason for being street children was prior abuse and neglect.

Although the majority of the population still lives in rural areas and derives their livelihood from agriculture, the pressure of change including population growth, declining fertility of farmland and the pressures of globalization has contributed in significant and rapid rise in the numbers of street children living in cities (CPCS, 2010).

Currently an estimated 38 percent of the population is aged less than 14 years and the pressure of change falls heavily on this age group, and this has resulted in significant levels of child migration. Children move away from their homes for a variety of reasons such as death of one or both the parents, poverty, illiteracy, domestic abuse and the perceived attractions of city life. Many of these children find themselves living on the streets in urban areas and attempt to earn money in marginal economic activities such as collecting rags, shining shoes, dishwashing in hotels, pulling carts and rickshaws and begging. Street children are highly vulnerable to exploitation and sexual abuse. These children will often then be used for domestic labor, carpet weaving and a variety of other jobs. They and their families are by promise of good employment but the reality is very different with very low pay, if any at all, and harsh living and working conditions (CPCS, 2010).

Every year around 500 children are landed in Kathmandu streets from different parts of the country due to the various socio-economical reasons mainly from neighboring districts like Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Kavre, Dolakha, Dhading and Makwanpur etc. These big amount of children, who are the future stars of our society can be found roaming around mainly in the streets of Kathmandu such as Darbar Marg, Newroad, Thamel, Kalanki, Kalimati, Ratnapark, Bus Parks, Baghbazar, Putalisadak, Baneshwor, Pashupati, Guheshwori Kalanki,

Jawlakhel and some other areas. CWIN research reveals that there were about 1500 Street Children in Kathmandu alone in according to the study of 1995 but within these ten years back there could be more than double. The report of the CWIN 1998 shows the actual data of the Child Labor and Street Children at Kathmandu is about 5000 approximately. The estimation of the prestigious Organization CWIN who is working amongst the Child Workers in Nepal shows that there are about 800 to 900 Street Children in Kathmandu valley. Moreover, the ongoing conflict situation has also contributed to rise in Street Children in the country. The causes to be increment of Street Children n is only present ongoing conflict situation which we can see it day by day (ILO, 2003).

There is no doubt that children are our hidden treasurer who do not only decorate their own future but also work for creating the bright future of a nation too. In the country where they are not treated goodly fulfilling their basic needs with the better guardianship, proper diet, education and medical treatment, we cannot imagine a well civilized and developed society Instead of care and affection, our Street Children gets abused, exploited and assaulted by our own society (St.Xavier's Journal, 2010). Thus we can classified them into three main parts or categories for our study in general.

#### **# Run away from Home:**

These children have run away from their own homes or work places in rural areas with high hopes of and dreams to Kathmandu to escape hard lives, abuses and neglecting.

#### **# Squatter Children:**

These children might be come into the streets from the neglected families who live in the poor and slum areas of the town. Some of them are even entitled to support their families.

#### **# Orphan/abandoned Children:**

These children are forced to lead a street life either due to the loss of the families, forsaking of parents or due to the mistreatment of the step parents.

All these Street Children fight for their own survival by either begging or rag picking on the streets of our main cities. They all sleep in the open space of the streets under the roof of the sky. In fact, they are one of the most neglected groups of children who have been denied all the privileges and rights of our society.

There are undoubtedly so many organizations working for the overall welfare of the children. There is, however, a disproportionate number of these organization in Kathmandu alone. These organization works with concern to the rights, dignity and development of the underprivileged for their upliftment in our society. Among them a few are as follows:

Education Programme for Helpless Children (EPHC) provides education to children living in most difficulty circumstances and the programmed in based in Pashupati areas.

The socialization of Street Children is a very complex process itself since it requires the children to change their street behavior and give up many bad habits acquired on the streets. Therefore, the success of all these programmes largely dependent on the personal commitment of the Street Children themselves as it needs major adjustments in their social and mental outlook. (ILO, 2005)

The definition of the Non-Government Organizations:"A street child or street youth is any minor for whom the street (In the widest sense of the word including unoccupied dwellings, waste land etc.) has become his or her habitual abode and who is without adequate protection" (CWIN, 1995).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

It is widely known that Street Children problem is the common phenomenon of our country within the couple of decades which has turned out to be one of the social as well as national problems of the society. This is due to the rapid process of the urbanization as well. Naturally,

the rapid urbanization and modernization inspires the migration trend of the people from remote villages indeed.

We know, there are innumerable of social, economical and political actors to drive towards the city life. Such as poverty, ignorance of the family, neglect of the society family breakup or separation, abandonment, pull out from school due to unable to pay fees and hosts of orphanage in various places are the major reasons of children migration to the city. The behavior, nature and the characteristics of the street children differs from the other normal children. They are very much influenced by the street culture and affected their lifestyle totally. They have mentally as well as psychologically deep rooted problems. (CWIN, 2010)

- ❑ The street children have not specific shelter to live.
- ❑ Most of the street children used to be suffered by the city police.
- ❑ They have little abuses, by local dadas.
- ❑ They are died of respective love and care which children always would be requiring.

In fact, street children's situations and conditions are heart rendering. There are so many street children surrounding to us in our society who are uneducated, uncivilized, and lazy and have aggressive behavior. It is a standing as very serious and unfortunate situation for the people of this country as a major factor which brings about psychological change in them against the society. It's been picturing as an existing problems will remain continue until and unless the society emphasis on integrating the concerns. It is great issues and fundamental rights of the children into the mainstream of the development efforts. So, the following questions are for the conscious and scholars of this country as follows.

The same faced by the street children earnestly, for that they are doing any kinds of job. Some are working as labor, rag pickers, shoes shining, beggar, conducting on tempo and some in other vehicles etc. The record of ILO, 1996 shows that nearly one in every three children between aged five to fourteen is a child labor. Some of these children work in agriculture, in

manual trades, mines and some are in carpet factory, garments, small hotels and restaurants etc,. Some are exploited in domestic workers, porters and rag pickers. Still others are bounded as laborer to pay parental debts or trafficked into labor as well as sexual as exploitation and many are still in the worst forms of child labor (ILO, 1996).

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

Although some of the NGOs and Bal Ashram Kendra made efforts to socialize and rehabilitate the Street Children in Kathmandu but this small effort is not enough for huge things the problems are still alarming and teasing towards us. However, the issues have been already lightened. So, the problem of the Street Children has become the main agenda of the talk show and program phenomenon like NTV' Sangharsha program which is very resourceful as well as risky. I deeply admire to madam Aarati Chataut's the performance which was very lively. That's why; this study in this area will definitely help to focus the problem regarding the Street Children. Here under the study areas of the following:

- a) To describe the socio-economic conditions of the Street Children.
- b) To find out the driving forces for being street children.
- c) To explain the needs, interests and ambitions of the Street Children.

### **1.4 Importance of the Study**

The research topic "Street Children in Kathmandu A sociological Study" has its own significance since it reflects the nation's present status of poverty and social structure. When people are suffering from poverty various children go to street. Most of the street children deprived from the various sort of the opportunities from their early life that will hinder their personal capabilities that frosted the unemployment in their future life. It's been trusted that the earnest study would make people aware regarding these problems of our society as well as the country. So, the status of child today will certainly determine his or her future. Our children equal our future.

If his living standard of the people is significantly low, then several families who have related problems will be aroused and the ultimate problems will be directed to their children no matter how well being their family condition would be. The only difference is the degree attitude looking towards to their children. The study here we will try to analysis why they are forced to be onto the street. In this just because of the family problems such as their economic status or there are other forces driving such as social, political or mental, socially etc.

The number of the street children in any country rises with increasing urban growth. Though there are massive increments since the last 2006 and this number is low in absolute terms relative to Brazil and United States. Nevertheless, Nepal will face such a huge problem or real threat if current trend towards unsupervised urbanization continuously. Although the problem of street children in Nepal is relatively new. It is definitely sensitive and needs to be deals with greater degree of priority so that additional problem could not be produced. Moreover, It is being hoped that this study will leave some stains and guidelines for formulating relevant policy with regarding the street children. This study will be helpful for policy maker, planner, and development experts and also will be fruitful reference for future researchers in this research topic too.

### **1.5 Organization of the Study:**

This study is divided into five chapters which are as follows:

Chapter one deals with the background, statement of the problem, Objectives of the study, Importance of the study and organization of the study etc.

Chapter two deals with the review of the selected literatures, concerning articles, seminar papers, foreign as well as Nepali literatures and internet website sources on the street children.



Chapter three deals with the research methodology that includes location of the study area, research design, sources of data and instruments of data collection. It also points out the limitation of the study.

Chapter four deals with the findings and analysis of the collected data and presentation.

Chapter five presents the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations for further research. The bibliography and the questionnaire are placed at the end of the dissertation.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

First of all, we must define what is child or should state the age that who is known as a child. It is very complicated because it differs according one place after another. Geneva International Convention defines that children as aged eighteen and under is known as child. This issue of the Street Children is very critical problem in Nepal. And also this is a common problem and has been occurring all over the world since so long time back. We can recognize that developed countries have already managed to protect about street children but even then it is not even fully controlled. Nepal has only developed thoughts about the street children and some of civil society and NGOs are started to work with this existing issues.

In this earth when there is a different person there is definitely different opinion and working in different areas and fields of Street Children, they have defined Street Children as the Children who survive or live in the street in open sky without the interference of the parents. They live, eat and sleep in the street, they are knows and defined as a Street Children indeed.

#### **2.1 Child Definition**

We cannot find a universal definition of the child. In so many countries a child is defined in terms of their age limits. United Nations Children Fund states that age limits are the formal reflection of society's judgment about the development of children's capacity and responsibility (UNICEF 1997).

Children Act 1992 (2048 BS) defines "Child means every human being below the age of 16 year." The Labor Act 1992 and the Central Bureau Statistics (CBS 2001) defines the age limit of the child at 14 years .The street child means the children who really depend upon the street for their livelihood. They used to beg, steal and sale recycle goods such as plastics and metal goods for which they use to hang on roaming and rounding various places of the street. They are from different background. The ran away children who ran away from their own homes to escape abuses and neglecting. Among them some are from the slum areas and some are from remote villages. Some can go visit their families day time only. The squatter children come only on daytime – work, earn money and go back to their homes. Some are orphaned children those who had lost their parents forever, they are compiled to come to the street. One of the very serious problems, which is influencing to street child is, the poverty. Not only this, moreover it is also connected with the unstable and ongoing political violence and conflict situation taken place at present. Another problem is open or closed border and race and gender too (ILO, 1998).

## **2.2 State of Child Right**

Child right violations are predominantly affecting in the areas of economic, social, physical, emotional as well as sexual abuses because of ongoing armed conflict in the country. CWIN (2010) had recorded 4,506 incidences of child right violations previous year. In comparison to last year, the figures of child victims and supervisors of various risk situation, abuses and exploitation seem to be constantly increasing. However, increasing public awareness and child consciousness regarding child rights may help to manage it. Many government and non government organizations have taken positive and careful steps towards ensuring child rights. Therefore, many children have been saved their rights from being violated. The statistics cases recorded and analysis is shown in Table 1 shows how the traditionally deep-rooted social system unfair such as child labor, exploitation, castes discrimination, gender and social discrimination and sexual abuses have badly polluted to our society as a whole. Conscious people along with children are raising their voices against such social brutality on the side and

in other side government has failed to protect children's rights which Nepal ratified the ILO Minimum age Convention in May 1997 and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention in September 2001.

S. No.	Nature of cases/incidents	Numbers
1.	Physical abuses against children	324
2.	Child labor exploitation	181
3.	Child Trafficking	74
4.	Children at risk and facing exploitation after migration	458
5.	Children at various risk situations	459
6.	Domestic violence against children	109
7.	Child sexual abuse	137
8.	Corporate punishments	203
9.	Children neglected in child cares home	51
10.	Orphaned	16
11.	Abandoned Children	184
12.	Neglected Children	136
13.	Child Killing	33
14.	Stricken with natural disaster	276(124 death)
15.	Child death due to the communal diseases	186(3 death due to negligence)
16.	Neglected children with physical and mental disability	31
17.	Child Committed Suicide	52 (47 deaths)
19.	Information published for child adoption	510
20.	Child Marriage	32
21.	Juvenile delinquency	61
22.	Incidents of ill street children	84(2deaths)
23.	HIV affected children	41
24.	Mission Children	948(20abducted)
25.	Found children	494
26.	Children directly affected from conflict (died, injured, abducted, arrested)	36(23 boys,13girl) death:57, injred:17, arrested, 578 arrested
	Total cases recorded	6,315

**Source: CWIN 2003**

It should be noted that these cases and incidents recorded by are just a territory of violence of the actual reality of children's right in Nepal. The cases of violence against children and child rights are still underreported. Due to the lack of adequate mechanism and public awareness, many other circumstances and pressured people are keeping their cases secretly. The reason this are manifold.

Nepal itself participated on the Geneva Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990 as well. The Convention provides children rights to survive, have protection and development including the rights to life and health, education, information, personhood, privacy and equality and the rights against exploitation and discrimination and protection against torture, human trafficking and bonded or forced labor (UNICEF 1992) defines that children are the people under the age of 18, but legally below 16 year of age are considered children in Nepal those who have not allowed to take citizenship.

Similarly, the children's Act 1992 makes provisions relevant to the situation of the street children. Act highlights on:

- Equal rights of children born in and born out of the wedlock and of natural and adopted children.
- The responsibilities of guardians and the circumstances under which they may be replaced.
- The establishment of homes for orphan, abandoned and handicapped children.
- The prohibition of using children for the purpose of begging.
- Children under 10 years of age are not criminally liable. However, these are only based on the books but it's so much lacking and ignored in practice. According to the statistics, these are more than 5,00,000.00 children in Nepal who are migrated from rural areas to urban areas seeking jobs and other facilities. Among them, there are approximately 300,000 child laborers in the different kinds of jobs, 5000 street children. 40,000 children in debt bondages, 100 children in prison and nearly 50,000 children are working in sex industries including children being trafficked to India and elsewhere (CWIN, 1995). Geneva

Convention 1990 signed on the treaty paper by United States of America and Somalia which are as follows:

- We have to put children at first whatever we do.
- We have to end poverty and invest in the children.
- Leave no child behind eliminating all kinds of discriminations.
- Make great arrangement to care for the every child.
- Educate every child no matter which ethnic group or background they are come from.
- Protect all the children from Harm, Exploitation and the war.
- Combat or fight against the HIV/AIDS.
- As you work with them listen to the children and Ensure their
- Participation.
- And protect the earth for the children thinking that this is the platform where children can perform.

It came to know that State of the Child in Nepal a country report released by the CWIN 1998 says that the problem of the Street Children is unanimously universal. According to their reference and as the estimation of WHO there are lying 100 million children living in the streets world-widely. The report which is based on survey of the 10 famous cities around the world found out that there about more than 40 million street children in Latin America, 25 to 30 million in Asia, more than 10 million in Africa and 20 to 25 million in well developed countries. We can imaging that the number the children hag been growing up in recent decades and years due to the widespread recessions or natural disasters like Tsunami disaster, flood, landslides victims, political violence turmoil, civil conflict, increasing disintegration or divorce of the parents and migration and growing urbanizations etc. CWIN (2010) estimated that there are more than 5000 (five thousand) children who have landed on the streets of these cities due to the various socio-economic, socio-psychological, family reasons and family violence and conflicts.

Being an orphan, abandonment, rise in domestic violence, lack of opportunities including education and recreation in the villages, exploitation at work places, growing trend of migration in general and the ongoing conflicts situation are the reasons contributing to children coming to streets.

Let's take a look some of the good steps taken by ILO in 1998. "Nepalma Bal Sram Viruddhako Rastriya Yojanako Ruprekha" published by ILO in 1998 in Nepal, classifies the street children under the topics of child labor are in many socio-economic sectors and street children of Nepal is growing day by day. As we seen the periodic report of ILO of 2004, it is happening so due to the massive or enormous migration trend of present conflict, war with the security forces and Maoists and also rapid processes of urbanization as well as the increment of the city poor settlements popularly know as slum and squatter areas. Moreover, it's been says that these neglected and abandoned children either they beg or pick rags to survival roaming the different parts of the street. They have merit income per day only by begging. At the Jawlakhel bus stop I have the privilege to talk with two boys. Their names are Amrit Gopali Shrestha and Kumar Khadka. They use to earn each day upto Rs. 100 to 150. They came to the street after their mother left them and went back to the village in not returning basis (ILO, 1998).

In this research section researcher has tried to review root causes of being street children, people's attitude towards street children and street children behavior are the main topics. And also we have discussed here the governments plan, role and responsibilities of the other institutions and organizations in the followings.

"The entry of the refugees from rural areas is rapidly changing the personality of Nepal's main towns and cities. The number of the squats and slums are increasing and they are growing in huge sizes. But there is also life and work outside these "refugee squats" for children. Social workers in Nepal now recognizing a separate street culture among these children. They

become addicted to the buzzing and excitement of living in the streets. They are often rebellious, aggressive, independent, hard working and dangerous too" (Sattar, 1993).

The study of 100 children reported longer work hours among street children (14 hours to 18 hours per day), lower income from rag pickings (Rs. 23 per day), a lower prevalence of begging (18%). The type of street children 48% runaway, 13% squatters and 39% abandoned and orphaned children. The most common causes given for being a street child was previous abuse and neglect (CWIN, 1990).

It has been suggested that besides being subjected to health weakness such as accidents, Sexual Transmitted Diseases and Drug addiction, street children had virtually no right way of entry to basic health, nutrition and education. According to the Shah the most damaging effort observed in such street children was the development of a deep sense of insecurity which often resulted at the existing social system (Shah, 1994).

Street children 111 in Kathmandu to determine their health status and their daily exposure to environmental pollution found that new comers on the street had less incidence of fever, headache, vitamin B deficiency and colds, than their longer term street examine' the existence of contact to the family was found to positively influence street children's personal cleanliness behavior and while all subjects performed environmentally hazardous occupations, rag picking was the most harmful increasing the likelihood for frequently injury by 25 percent. The nature of the jobs street children did for their survival and the very fact that they had spend most of their times on the street, showing them to all kinds of health conditions (Azad, 1998).

A study conducted by police headquarters 1998, in Kathmandu found that there were about 3100 street children in Nepal. They found that 700 street children existed in Kathmandu for which 58.2 percent were between the ages of 9 to 15 years and 54.8 percent had their parents alive, 47 percent were illiterate, and 65.8 percent were living in the street (NCWCA, 2058BS).

CWIN (2007) conducted a study in Narayanghadh which highlighted the existence of a significant number of children working and living in Narayanghat. This study found that children had migrated to Narayanghat and were living in situations of risk because of poor economic conditions of the family, family disharmony and abuses and expectation of better life or attraction of urban life and facilities. This study noticed out that there is gender separation in the type of work children did. The whole majority of boys worked as hotel assistant or worker and rag pickers, girl worked as domestic helper or workers.

So many studies on the street children have been conducted in other parts of the world. Street children in from other geographical locations or sites show similar socio-economic and socio-demographic individuality or character as in our country Nepal.

The leading explorer explored the facts and stated that the middle class people's observation or incitement and reactions to street children as well as their ways of using those reactions for their own personal benefits. The above mentioned data have also highlighted the ways in which smaller street children use to be sheltered and protected by the other bigger street children. They capitalized on the cuteness and loveliness of the small children by making them sell and buy newspaper or goods on the street to survival because people in general are full of sympathetic and companionate towards the smaller children whether they be street children or some other children. Pople have that kinds of sympathy towards human being (Aptekar, 1988).

Angelli who has published his research report in 1986, as a case study from different countries screening how the street children has become a growing urban problem as well as tragedy. Definitely the literature of the street children from the different parts of the world will suggests us that this is a common problem of the country whether that be well developed or not, the few outstanding or important uniqueness of the children's lifestyle are also common cross cultural such as making living with selling newspapers, begging, stealing, recyclable



goods selling, living in groups oftenly, facing and experiencing violence, having no contact with their families and facing high level of competence or tough life relying to others (Angelli, 1986).

Another scholar Blanc, who has published his report in 1991, has examined policies or strategy and programmes which is designed to provide the immediate services to the street children for long time to support and arrange protection to them. He has emphasized on the utilization onto the street children's survival and self-respect by creating such a healthier an better environment and providing opportunities which would be so nice to them in up coming days.

The report of the Mr. Muyakho which is published in 1992 of the Kayna South Africa has focused on the underprivileged children in the community and their relationship towards work and education in the street as well. If this problem is discussed in the public face by means of media it draws or sketches especially the problem faced by young girls highlighting differences the problem faced by the boys on the street. So, the purpose of this study is to develop or make aware of understanding of the problem facing children birth to till age 18, analyzing various levels for their mistreatment, abuses and abandonment and also neglect ion. Moreover, the report has also required identifying and also highlighting to common problems such as pollution, urban violence, overcrowding, internal-external migration and integration and lack of sense of be in the right place too. Therefore, above mentioned lackings and problems has been pointed out by the reporter or researcher (Muyakho, 1992).

One of the well known prestigious social organization vows and has been monitoring the media on the issue of the women, children, conflict and corruption as well as Dalits' rights and other burning social issues. So, this particular report has been issued as a output of the media monitoring on the situation of children during the current armed conflicts (IRICON, 2003).

In fact, the following above mentioned reviews of the literature suggests that the social as well as economical conditions of the country have had a toxic and deadly which is affected to the children of the country. It is a frightening and unfortunate reality that because of this issue, the problem of the street children is growing rapidly with every forthcoming morning. If this issue or problem is left behind without unsolved in days to come or in time, it could create a national problem which Nepal cannot effort or face to resolve simply.

### **Review of National Law and Policy**

Legal provision regarding the protection of children can be found as back as interim constitution of 1950 of Nepal. It stated that human trafficking and forced labour were prohibited with the exception of compulsory service required by the state for public benefit and it also prohibited that employment of a child below the age of 14 years in industries, mines or in hazardous work. The 1990 constitution seeks to protect the interest of children by conferring on them certain fundamental rights and imposing certain duties on the state in the form of the 'directive principles and policies of the state'. It is the Interim constitution of Nepal, 2007 that guarantees rights of child more explicitly. The article 22 state that:

- ❖ Every child has right to name and identity.
- ❖ Every child has right to proper care and brought up, basic health and social security.
- ❖ Every child has right against physical, mental or any other form of exploitation. Such act of exploitation is punishable by law and the exploited child or children shall be compensated as per the arrangement made by the law.
- ❖ Needy physically challenged, orphans, mentally retired. Victims of conflict, displaced and vulnerable street children shall have the special right from the state for their secure future.

- ❖ No children shall be employed in factories/industries at the risk of their life or shall not be made to work in any places mining industries, or risky work sites. In addition, no children shall be recruited in the security services or used in war and conflict.

The children act 2048 BS(1991) after the evolution of multiparty democracy government of Nepal introduce Children Act 2048. It tries to address many child related issues including prohibition and regulation of child labour and prohibition of child labour under age 14.

### **The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 2056**

In 2056 government of Nepal introduce a new act to prohibit and regulate child labour. It strongly prohibited involving the child labour below the age of 14 in any enterprises. It also fixed the time boundary and determines other limitations in case of miners. It is the cornerstone to eliminate child labour from country.

Citizen Act 1955, Beginning Act 1963. The common law code 1963, Foreign Employment (Regulation Act 2007, Trafficking and transportation, (control) Act, 2007 has also address the child labour.

### **Non Governmental Organization**

The role of NGO is advocacy on the right of the child, information collection and dissemination is indispensable. In Nepal NGO side CWIN first raised the issue of child right and child labour exploitation.

The Child Welfare Society (CSW) is also supporting children by operating common room as well as literacy pre game for working and street children. The Informal Service Sector (INSCES) is involved in the issue of human right and bonded labour. At the local level, the Integrated Community Development Campaign (ICDC), the Prayas Nepal and other community base organization are help to protect the right of children at risk.

### **International Non-Governmental Organization,**

There is number of INGO's involved in the field of child right and welfare by providing financial and technical support for various activities in the field. They include action aid save the children fund UK, USA, Japan and Norway, Plan International and DANIDA, UNICEF and ILO/IPEC have also been actively involved in this sector in Nepal. UNICEF has helped the government prepare the ten year plan of action program for child development and ILO is supporting the Ministry of labour for drafting a ten year master plan for the elimination of child labour from Nepal.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter deals with the approaches of research design, rationale of site selection, universe and sampling, nature of data collection and tools and technique of data collection methods applied during the study. In order to achieve and find out the objectives of the study, the following methodological approaches have been followed.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research is both exploratory and descriptive in nature. Exploratory, in the sense this research explored and uncovered different problems associated with street children as well as their demographic characteristics. This also explored social structure and institutions (like economy, caste/ethnicity and religion) and their influence on street children. Descriptive research presented a clear picture of phenomena under investigation.

#### **3.2 Rational of the Site Selection**

Kathmandu is the Metropolitan city. The total area of the city is 385 square kilometer and touched with the Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Makwanpur and Kavre neighboring districts. The total population of Kathmandu is 3,37,785, male-1,72,455 and female-1,65,330 itself (CBS, 2001). It has become one the major destinations for the migrated people from the rural areas. May I have your attention that Kathmandu is one of the best and less polluted districts of the country? Therefore, not only adults but also children along with parents and relatives and by themselves come here everyday. While they come on at street definitely catch up the way of surviving livelihood on streets and commence begging, call people for tempos and micro bus since driver gives some money to them against that job.

The researcher has chosen Kalanki of Kathmandu as a research area due to the closer destination and facility of direct link transportation. Normally Kalanki is known as a main shopping junction of Kathmandu district specially groceries and vegetable as well as the transportation availability destination. We can see almost all the castes and ethnic group people at any time during the day.

### **3.3 Universe and Sampling Procedures**

Street children are movable, therefore the exact number of the street children of the study area is unknown. Because of the unidentified total number of the street children in the Kalanki, main study region, the researcher has applied Accidental sampling techniques to achieve purpose as mentioned in the objectives. And the researcher took about 36 street male children on sample from the study area. And also emphases have given to cover different age group, caste and ethnic composition, street children's involvement area and daily life style etc. And the researcher has consulted with the local people to find out exact situation of street children. While talking with the local people, he asked various questions such as: Do you know how many street children daily comes in Lagakhel?, Do you have any idea from where they have come from? What they unusually do? How they deal with the passer by?

### **3.4 Source of Data**

The data have been obtained from primary source as well as secondary sources and analyzed.

The primary data has been collected from field by observation, interview and case study.

The secondary sources have been collected from the available materials such books, journals project and periodic reports Internet, concerned NGOs, INGOs and other related published articles and literatures. And the nature of data is both qualitative and quantitative etc.

### **3.5 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection**

All the necessary data were collected by using the following methods indeed.

### **3.5.1 Interview**

At the time of interview,(2069-1-22 to 2069-2-27) mixed types of information collected from the street children as well as social workers, officials of the concerned organizations, friends and well wishes. The questionnaire has been prepared on the basis of the study objectives. Spot questions have been put to obtain more relevant information to the researcher. The set of questions for interview was semi-structured and open-ended questionnaires. And interview schedule was used to get information about various socio-economic aspects, family's background. Both structure and unstructured interviews were taken by the researcher. Interviews were recorded in the audio and video, later recorded interviews were transcribe and translated before the interpretation of the data.

### **3.5.2 Observation**

The non-participant observations were carried out to know their age group classification and behavior analysis with which they are extending their friendships, food and clothing and habitations that they are using. This is to make aware that a deal have been established directly to collect the data by observing etc.

### **3.5.3 Case Studies**

The case study method in the research is considered as one of the most important method. Lively interview with the small number of the children would be conducted in order to collect their name, family background, histories and present as well as future ambitions and plans.

## **3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation**

In course of research, collected data through the various tools and techniques processed with the use of coding, editing, classification and tabulation so that they could be analyzed. And the

data processing has been made by appropriate coding to make it worthwhile and meaningful and indication to clear picture indeed. The main purpose of this study and analysis is to establish relationship and make aware of the root cause of the street children, age group, their behavior and caste/ethnic group.

### **3.7 Limitation of the Study**

Generally everyone has some short of limitations in study. Therefore, this study also has no free from some of limitations which are as follows:

Naturally children hesitated to talk to the strangers at first. Whence they became ready to talk even they do not give fact information about themselves. At first with the conversation with the researcher some of them said they have more than 25 members in family. But after spending long time with them they became ready to detail information about their family.

The study was done over a short period of time lack of appropriate financial support with the respondents. So, there was limitation in terms of time spent each others.

The study was cover over only 36 respondents in Kalanki for which may not represent the all street children.

This study includes only those who are below 16 years of age with 36 respondents.

## **CHAPTR IV**

### **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

This chapter deals with the approaches to the respondents and findings of the survey where 36 street children were asked questions at the Kalanki area of the Kathmandu District. The study carries out mostly with the causes of street children while going across the interview as follows.



#### 4.1 Social Condition

As every individual knows that we people are social living beings and want to live in society from where we can have lend a hands and supports. But, in terms of street children, mostly they had come from village and slum areas where civilization is merely developed or ignorance. Since, they landed onto the street socially they are very destitute. They are not been taught how to deal with others that's why the language they use each other is sling(rough), they do not respect and love each others. They are abused, neglected and looked as a wicked fellow due to the suppression, exportation and discrimination from the society. They do not have proper shelter for dwelling where they can be safety. Therefore, most of the street children sleep in garbage, containers and temples.

#### 4.2 Place of Origin of Respondents

To migrate one place to another like village to city is very common phenomenon all over the world. This principle also applies to Nepal as well. The street children who are interviewed in Kalanki area are from the various districts. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the street life has direct links with the rural areas. Of course, cities have became center point of attraction in search of opportunities, education and good living standards. This very research found that children are moved in search of alternative to their lives in the way of interests and or compelled. According to the survey of CWIN 2003 there were 300 to 400 children landed on the streets of Kathmandu from the different parts of Nepal. But in 2010 CWIN report declares around 500 children used to land on the streets of Kathmandu every year. So, the place of Origin is shown in the table 1.

**Table No.1 : Distribution of the Place of the Origin**

S.No.	Name of district	Number	Percentage
1.	Ramechhap	7	19
2.	Sindhupalchowk	5	13
3.	Dolakha	4	10
4.	Kathmandu	3	8

5.	Parsa	3	8
6.	Bhaktapur	2	6
7.	Makwanpur	2	6
8.	Dhading	2	6
9.	Rasuwa	2	6
10.	Sunsari	1	3
11.	Okhaldhunga	1	3
12.	Nuwakot	1	3
13.	Kaski	1	3
14.	Dang	1	3
15.	Kailali	1	3
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

Let's place the percentage of the of above data as per district-wise : During the survey 19% children from the Ramechhap district, 13% children from the Sindhupalchowk, 10% children from the Dolakha and 8% from Kathmandu and Parsa respectively and followed by 6% from Makwanpur, Dhading and Rasuwa were found. Where as 3% from Okhaldhunga, Sunsari, Nuwakot, Kaski, Dang and Kailali migrated to sub-metropolitan city Kathmandu. As the table shows that children from the Ramechhap district were in large number where as Less percentage from Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha district are being found during the field survey and interview.

It's been recorded that within the Central Development Region, Bhaktapur, Dhading, Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Ramechhap, Rasuwa and Nuwakot's children contributed on the survey with answering.

And in second place western region come up as the second larger contributor respectively Kaski, Makwanpur and Gorkha were the contributor. From mid-western region Dang and Kailali were the third place contributor and at last or for the place eastern region reign its stain Okhaldhunga and Sunsari were the contributor etc. They have migrated to Kathmandu as well as Kathmandu in search or work for surviving. Transportation services made easier to all

people along with children go one place to another without any difficulties. And main causes poverty forced the children to migrate from the rural area to Kathmandu.

### 4.3 Age Group

Among the 36 street children those who were selected for the study found between 7 to 16 years of age and two of them were above sixteen. Table 2 shows the age group wise distribution and the population of the respondents.

**Table no. 2 : Age wise population composition of the street Children**

S.No	Age Group	Number of respondents	
		Total number	Percentage
1.	7-8	7	19.44
2.	9-10	11	30.55
3.	11-13	21	33.33
4.	14-15	4	11.13
5.	16	2	5.55
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

Out of the 36 respondents of age wise group distribution majority were found with group of 11 to 13 which has 33.33 percentages and in second place 9 to 10 years which has 30.55 percentages respectively. From the above shown data any one could draw the picture of average age of the street children which is 12 years.

### 4.4 Caste/Ethnic Background

Nepal is also a country amongst the world which has caste diversity. So, it has definitely various castes and ethnic groups which the table 3 shows the children who came from different caste and ethnic groups as follows.

**Table no.3 : Caste/ethnic group composition**

S.No	Ethnic composition	Number	Percentage
1.	Chhetri	10	30
2.	Brahmin	7	20
3.	Magar	6	18
4.	Newar	6	17
5.	Tamang	4	13
6.	Pariyar	1	3
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

The above mentioned table 4.3 shows that the large number of Chhetri who is 30% and second larger Brahmin who is 20%, Magar 18%, Newar 17% Tamang 13% and Pariyar 3% is shown in above caste and ethnic groups.

#### **4.5 Family Background**

This is a prime factor for which influences children to come onto the street. Table 4.4 show refers the family situation of street children at the time when they left their residences. The heart rending cause is lack of enough food due to the poverty. They ran away at small age while doing good schooling, cause of lacking care and affectionate love to be shown.

**Table no.4 : Parents Status of the Respondents**

S.No	Father	No.	Percent
1.	Alive	22	60
2.	Dead	9	25
3.	Father' Abandoned	5	15
	Total	36	100
S.No	Mother	No.	%

1.	Alive	18	50
2.	Dead	14	40
3.	Mother' Abandoned	4	10
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

It is the universal truth that mother always plays vital role in children's life. But the children on the street who were met during the research did not get proper love, care and protection as they wished. They had not desire to leave home without any cause. But lack of above things they had no choice so this was the reason why they landed on the street indeed.

The percentage of the father alive is 60% comparatively high than the percentage of mother 50% alive. As it is mentioned that the mother's presentation at home keeps great importance. So, the demise of mother makes definitely different that father would not be able to take care of all the children properly. Lack of sufficient food is at own place. Due to the 40% mother's death is high and abandoned by the father 15% which is greater to main. Because of that reason children ran away and migrated to urban.

#### 4.6 Family Size of the Street Children

Well, street children came from the different families and different sizes. Actually, it means that everyone living in the same household in a common family. The family size of the respondent is given in table below.

**Table no. 5 :Family size of the respondent**

S.No	Family size	Number	Percentage
1.	4 members	4	11
2.	5 members	10	28
3.	6 members	4	11
4.	7 members	11	31

5.	Above 7 members	7	19
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

Hence, table no.5 shows that highest 31% were come from the 7 members, 28% from the 5 members, 19% from above 7 members and for 11% is shared to 4 members and 6 members respectively in the family. It gave a clear picture that both larger and smaller family members had come to be the street children. We can know children from larger family members came to streets due to the insufficient food. To fulfill their needs themselves they landed to the street of Kalanki.

#### **4.7 Family Categories**

During the interview period to know about their family categories the respondents at the same time.

**Table No.6 : family Types**

S.No.	Family	Number	Percentage
1.	Joint family	28	78
2.	Nuclear Family	6	17
3.	Extended Family	2	5
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

At the end of research with long conversation with respondents, it was possible to find out that most of the children are from joint family where father, mother, children used live at common household. This data shows that most of the street children came from the joint family it occupies the 78% likewise 17% and 5% street children came from the nuclear and extended families respectively

#### **4.8 Income Source**

The families those who landed onto street had no proper income source of the respective children which made their economic conditions worse and displaced them from the family. The study came up with the results that in fact, the poverty is major reason which compelled them landed onto the street. Parents could not feed their children as much as they need it. The following table 7 shows the economic status of the respondents.

**Table no. 7 : Distribution of respondents' parents income source**

S.No	Income Source (Occupation)	Number	Percentage
1.	Labour	15	42
2.	Agriculture	12	33
3.	Service	5	14
4.	Petty business	4	11
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

The table 7 shows and makes clear up that the majority of the street children's parents have the cruel background of physical labour in the city market. 42% of the laborious parents could not feed, educate and give appropriate facilities to which required by their children. And 33% parents were dependent upon the agriculture as whole for the income source which estimated also failed and their children ran away for better opportunities and gain in course of living lifestyle. Service carries 14% followed petty business by 11% according the above-mentioned chart, which was not sufficient. Thus, the reason children were forced to migrate from villages.

#### 4.9 Educational Status

We know that the education is the back-bone of the every human being as well as the light of the knowledge. It plays vital role in everybody's life for being good and civilized human. This Very fact is lacking in street children's life because they are unprivileged from the opportunity.

**Table no. 8 : Literacy status of Street Children**

S.No	Status	Number	Percentage
1.	Not formal education	22	61
2.	Grade 1 - 5	12	33
3.	Above grade 6	2	6
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Out of the total respondents, 61% of them are not involved in any formal education. 33% percent children are under grade five and only 6% children studied up to grade 6 and above. From the following data what we noticed is the majority of uneducated children onto the street which is not good enough.



#### 4.10 Ambition towards the Education

Education is the wealth. Most of the street children know this thing in spite of being illiterate but this is not possible from their side. It is very serious matter and really necessary to pear down their words voting towards the education.

**Table no. 9 : Educational interest of Respondents**

S.No	Want to study	Number	Percentage
1.	Yes	29	81
2.	No	7	19
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

From the above table no.9 shows that 81% of the street children are interested to study where as 19% of the children are not. So, if above 81% children got any opportunity to study, they are very much ready to quit street life and catch up the books and pens. Since, they are aware of regarding the facts of education plays very important role in terms of building career and getting good job in nice organization they think it is their bad luck that could not burn in wealthy family. They have always complained that country could not think about it.

#### 4.11 Types of Street Children

There are two types of street children found in the course of study. There are fully street children and squatter children which are shown below in table no.10

**Table no 10: Distribution of Respondents**

S.No	Types	Number	Percentage
1.	Fully street children	29	81
2.	Squatter children	7	19
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

The above illustrated data on the table no.10 reflects the majority of the fully street children which is in the top with 81%. and Squatter children is only 19% at the end. It means there are lots street children roaming surrounding us.

#### 4.12 Reason of Leaving Home

It is the very important factor of this study to find out why children left their homes for the street. The main reasons shown below on table no.11.

**Table no. 11 : Children's reason for leaving home**

S.No	Reasons	Number	Percentage
1.	Family neglected & abuse	8	22
2.	Orphaned	7	19
3.	Influenced by friends	6	17
4.	City life attraction	3	8
5.	Not being taught	2	6
6.	Worst economic condition	10	28
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

From the above shown table no.11 clarifies that 28% child left home due to their worst economic condition or poverty, 22% followed by family abuse and neglect. Parents and step mother's mistreatment was another major cause of driving forces. 19% were orphaned were, 17% influenced by their friends and 8% were migrated from village because of city life attraction and 6% children left home for being not taught but in search of better life. Parents and relatives brought them to the city. As they could not afford high expenses and set out from own village thinking that return soon but which was not possible. This was the cause of leaving homes by street children.

#### 4.13 Family Contact

While going across the respondents on the street and the corner of the road near the tea shop, some of them told that they got to home sometime in great festival Dashain or in Deepawali. It means they have little bit contact with family. In fact, there is family contact but very rarely but not by each street children.

**Table no. 12: Family Contacts by Respondents**

S.No	Contact	Type	Number	Percentage
1.	Yes	Once in Year	13	36
2.	No	-	23	64
		Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

Amongst the 36 respondents interviewed by researcher, 64% children does not have any contact with their family but only 36% children have lively contact with families only once in year. From the above research, it can imagine or guess that the children who are on the street have bitterness with their parents as well as relatives because of what had happened in the early days. So, they never even contact to own family.

#### **4.14 Situation of the Children after Leaving Home**

The researcher came to be aware after field survey and interview with the respondents that they do not became street child immediately after leaving own homes. Some were left with the relatives and some were worked as domestic servants, as a hotel helpers, tempo conductors etc. Those who were left with relatives could not bear exploitation came onto the street, saw street boys and began to stay together and those who were working in various places for a while, they left because of dissatisfaction in during working period and master behave such as mentally torture, inadequate wages, unpaid, created, much pressure in work, fired out without being paid. As most of these children do not have anyone to return, to go for help, they ultimately landed on the streets. They found other children there and learn all the ways to survive with begging, working and protecting themselves. So, once these children established

to street life, no one wants to return homes and stay under controlled life. They care no one even themselves.

#### **4.15 Duration of the Street Life**

The children who are landed onto the streets with the search of opportunities due to the various reasons in the rural area and even from urban area, below given table shows the period of street children.

**Table no. 13 : Duration of Street Children**

S.No	Street life Duration	Number	Percentage
1.	Upto 3months	2	6
2.	3 to 6 months	3	8
3.	6 to 9months	2	6
4.	9 to 1year	5	14
5.	1 to 2 years	11	31
6.	2 + above	13	36
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

From the above table no.13 shows that the years of the children those who are living onto the street from 3 months to 2 years and above. 36% children are onto the street from more than 2 years and 31% children from 1 year onwards. Like that same way 14% from 6 months to 9 months, 8% from 3 months to 6 and 6% from 3 to 6 months. This continuous series indicates that children's landing process onto the streets is not been controlled and stopped by any means but it is necessary at any cost.

#### 4.16 Economic Condition of Street Children

The street children who are found onto the street at Kalanki, Kathmandu are economically in poor condition. First of all it's true that very rarely they use to get jobs in the society and some are not interested to do so too. They spent times by playing, roaming and fighting. Their habitation area is full of unclean and people they dealt with are very rude natured. They do not get proper wages as per their labour. So, they are in very meager condition that's why stealing is their normal natured.

#### 4.17 Type of work of Street Children

The children who are on the streets do any kinds of work for their livelihood. This is true that mostly children use to do the jobs which they feel it is good to them. Sometime they do not continue same work for the period of time and jump from one to another as the basis of charge range. They do not have any future plan at the moment but working means to earn money for their own expenses. Therefore, they take number of jobs which is available in the streets. CWIN study has identified as much as various types of job street children have taken in various stages of their lives. While doing such job they concentrate their minds in the areas like bus terminals, shops, super markets, temples, airport and tourists centers etc.

**Table no. 14 : Surveyed the Types of Work of Street Children**

S.No	Work types	Number	Percentage
1.	Khalansi(Tempo, Micro, bus)	21	58
2.	Begging	7	19
3.	Rag-picking	3	8
4.	Shoes shining	2	6
5.	Nothing	3	8
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

It is universal truth that street children have no choice without doing all kinds of job assigned by masters since they have to depend themselves for survival. We can see above shown on the

table that 58% of children doing khalansi conducting tempo as well as microbus. And others are doing according to the data shown in table above.

#### 4.18 Daily Income

The street children, they have to earn money at any cost for survival. So, they have no fixed and regular income as any other employer receives like salary or wages day to day or monthly basis. There is fluctuation in daily earnings of street children. Sometime it differs according to the festivals and also nature of work too. There is vital role of good weather. Some said Rs.100 to 150 and some said 70/80 rupees per day income and some are not much as mentioned. So, hereunder the average daily income ranges of the street children.

**Table no. 15 : Daily Incomes of the Street Children**

S.No	Income range	Number	Percentage
1.	20-30	3	8
2.	40-50	8	22
3.	60-70	14	39
4.	70 & above	11	31
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

Above shown table no.15 makes confirm that amongst them 39% children earn Rs.60 to 70 per day and followed by 31% earns more than Rs70. Similarly 22% earn Rs.40 to 50 and 8% only earn Rs.20 to 30 each day.

They have flexibility in earnings. So, if they work harder daily they can earn more money which would be very helpful to them. In spite of laboring, if they remain playing cards or sleeping and relaxing they should have to face hand to mouth problem. But this problem could be minimized if they continually work. Since the CWIN took initiative regarding this issue, beside their earnings, if they faced insufficiency what the street children use to do can be seen in table no.16 as follows:

**Table no. 16 : Activities in case of Insufficiency**

S.No	Activity	Number	Percentage
1.	Go to work again	15	42
2.	Borrow from friends	10	28
3.	Start begging	5	14
4.	Stay idle	6	16
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

If the earnings of the particular day is less, they use to work more and more again which above shown 42% makes aware to everybody. And followed 28% borrows from the friends but have to return later. It shows that they are their parents, neighbors and well wishers too. Stay idle is with the 16% and finally start begging is at the last position. This the last alternatives of the street king's bramhaastra is in the way of survival at any cost, not matter what they have to do they will do it.

#### **4.19 Daily Expenses**

It is award that the enemy of every human being in us is appetite. No one can stop hunger and the pee if the human is alive. Like that same way every street children works for bread and butter for the shake of survival. But, in course of working, somebody can earn little-bit more and some earn less comparatively. It is very natural that they do not have safe place to have savings of every income. So, they used expense as much they the income is generated. Below, mentioned figure shows the range of expenditure of street children which is as follows.

**Table no. 17 : Daily Expenses of the Street Children**

S.No	Expense rang	Number	Percentage
1.	20-30	14	39
2.	40-50	11	31
3.	60-70	8	21
4.	70 & above	3	9
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

From the above figure it shows that most of those who earn less money are in big number and have no savings but those who has more income and have fewer expenses can savings for the future. No one has family supports since they left home at all.

#### 4.20 Habits of Street Children

From the above table no.15, makes more clear that street children earn somehow average income each day. They do not only expense money in fulfilling necessities but also in having funs. Yes, off course, having money with somebody is also full of dangerous since aged person give them harassments. So, they spend all the money in spite of savings in many ways like alcohol drinking, smoking cigarettes, foods, watching movies and some other things doing etc. Those street children do not use to save money lack of safe places.

**Table no. 18 : Habits of Street Children**

S.No	Habit area	Number	Percentage
1.	Smoking cigarettes	32	88
2.	Alcohol drinking	29	80
3.	Drugs	12	33
4.	Food	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

Street children mostly use to make big expenses in the areas of smocking cigarettes, alcohol drinking, various types of drugs and food as it available in small hotels and restaurants. In my search, I found no one who do not have never tested such above mentioned things, so, that means they are 100to33% users.

The table no.19. shows that what they feel being street heroes is happy, unhappy or don't know.



**Table no. 19 : Satisfaction statuses of Street Children**

S.No	Comments	Number	Percentage
1.	Happy	25	69
2.	Unhappy	8	22
3.	Don't know	3	9
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

Since the large number of street children are happy to be in street it is confirm that most of them would not like to come back in normal life. Those who are unhappy are also compelled to stay at same territory due to the lack of alternatives. Those who are come up with 9% say don't know have no idea what to do and obviously remain onto the street. So, if we just the see the large number they are satisfied on street where they can survive without any controlled.

#### **4.21 Problem faced by the Street Children**

The street children who are run away, squatter and abandoned or orphaned came from very remote village because of social, economical, mental, physiological and homeless children faced innumerable problem in city. Indeed, to spend life in street is very horrible neither any safe nor fixed shelter available. While on the streets, they face problems of hunger, shelter, clothing's etc. Many times they are chased by police force, abuses, exploitations, harassments, from dada (bullies) and gangsters. With all these problems and tensions they lead their complex life style. Street children are among the high risks and insecure groups and they are vulnerable to various forms of abuses and exploitations. Since so many worries and tensions they have they are using drugs, alcohol as to escape mechanisms to release and get away from that but that is also not the right way.

According to the report of the CWIN of street children from 1989 to 1995, 90% street children are beggars and rag pickers had have the experience of being arrested by police and this common phenomenon at present for them too.

**Table no. 20 : Classification of problem faced by respondents**

S.No	Problem	Number	Percentage
1.	Police	18	50
2.	Bully(dada)	9	25
3.	Stolen by friend	4	11
4.	Winter	3	8
5.	Local people	2	6
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

Above shown 36 respondents came up in table no.20 with the large percentage of problem faced by policeman which is 50% and followed by 25% of bullies or dada who torture younger and feeble child. 11% children faced their money stolen by their own friends where as 8% are affected by climate especially in winter season and 6% are deadly hated by the local people. Therefore, street children faced lots of problem knowingly and ungodly in our country.

#### 4.22 Sleeping Places of the Street Children

Especially street children use to depend on the street for the food and shelters. But, there are few children from slum areas who return back to their homes for shelter in the night to sleep. Rest of the children use to face problems for sleeping areas. Few places have been arranged by social organizations at present. The following table shows that sleeping places of the respondents.

**Table no. 21 : Sleeping places of the Street Children**

S.No	Place	Number	Percentage
1.	With friends in slum area	8	22
2.	Dharmashala	5	14
3.	Vehicles(bus,tempo)	16	45
4.	Not fixed	7	19
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

From above table it is clearly shown what 45% street children in the vehicles(bus and tempo). 22% go to the friends home in slum area as well as the squatters when 14% use sleep at Dharmashala and 19% have not fixed place. They use to sleep where they reached at night.

#### 4.23 Future Planning of the Respondents

I used to put one of the very important question to the respondents in my research about their future planning. I asked every single person that why would you like to be in future, your desire or expectations. I have found different types of mixed answers. Amongst them one boy said to me with bit negligence to my question" Ke banne ke banne,uhi khate ta ho !?? But most of them answered very specifically regarding their future aspiration to me which are as follows:

**Table no. 22 : Future planning of the respondents**

S.No	Future Plan	Number	Percentage
1.	Teacher	4	11
2.	Settle down	3	8
3.	Study	7	19
4.	Driver	19	54
5.	Rich-man	3	8
	Total	36	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013).

From the above chart almost street children wanted to abandon the street life if they granted any kinds of alternatives from any means. So far, their future planning is concerned 54% respondents wanted to be driver for self reliance. May be if possible settle down doing marriage to beautiful woman with small family. 19% children wanted to study, 11% wanted to be Teacher,8% wanted to settle down(wanted to return home but no money) and another 8% wanted to be very rich man in near future.

Perhaps due to the aged children's dominance and harassment some of them wanted to be big dada to take revenge. And some of them wanted to be great person for the name and fame hero and players. Regarding the sports non of them dislike football.

#### **4.24 Driving Forces**

To be street children, it is the main causes which made them to land on street leaving home forever. As per the long discussion with the respondents, the researcher came to this conclusion which are places point-wise described here under as follows:

##### **a) Poverty.**

Poverty is the shortage of common things such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water which determines the quality of life. It may also include the lack of access to opportunities such as education and employment which aid the escape from poverty and allow one to enjoy the respect of fellow citizens.

In data collecting time 16 respondents giving the reason of insufficiency of food, shelter, clothing and opportunities and landed onto street to face all kinds' circumstances which comes in front of them. Therefore, poverty is the one reason which compelled to be driven respondents leaving their homes easily.

##### **b) Neglecting of Parents.**

There is so many children, they cannot feed sufficiently, make them happy, provide love and cares to all of them equally. Because of big joint family one can feel neglect on with others and used to search its alternatives. That situation to promote 11 children escape from resident and at last land onto to open Sky Street. So, neglection is also a reason of driving forces of the respondents.

##### **c) Hope of Better Future.**

Since, they have big joint family and have 9/10 members living together in same hut, definitely their needs cannot be fulfilled. The main thing is they are tired of with their own

work which has been done from the forefather's time to now. And, hoping for the opportunities of the better future. It is not possible in their own locality, that's why 5 children leave home with much of excitement of better tomorrows. But, in city life they cannot adjust easily while anyone is strange. Since, they do not have any choices to survive, they land onto the street life. So, the hope of better future is also another reason for the respondents.

#### **d) Family Class or Abandonment**

Most of them are used to be physically senseless in terms of marriage. They used to play, fight and tease together not due of the rival but because of friendship. When they become young and know the real meaning of love as well as marriage they might have become parents of two/three children. When time pass by they used to quarrel due to the dislike each other and divorce after sometime then child used to be left alone. Four responds give the reason of family class in the interview time.

### **4.25 CASE STUDY**

#### **1. Bishal Maharjan, 10 year old boy**

My name is Bishal Maharjan, I am from Dhading. I have 8 members in my family. I have one younger brother and two younger sisters, parents and grad-mother at home. I had studied one class at home. I had once heard father was saying that we are hindu but I don't have idea what is this meant. We were farmers, had land and father use to work in field always. It was not enough to feed all of us for the hole year. So, father used to come in Kathmandu Kathmandu in off season for laboring. Five years back I came Kathmandu with my father but lost after few days from the bus park at the time when father had gone to work. I looked around but that was so strange for me. Neither father got me nor I. Since then, I don't have any contact with my families. That night one man took me to his resident and told me to work. About one and half months later, I ran away from there due to the hard work and got job in small hotel at Baudha. But was also very uncomfortable to me because they woke up me early in the morning and

late night sleep. Because of that I fell ill too. I worked there as a domestic worker. During that time I had learnt to face people and know some places where how to go. There was another boy Named Kale, we ran away to roam city from there too. We walked out long time seeing so many things in the way, where we reached we didn't know. I asked a woman the name of place while we were standing. She said to us Pulchowk. Again we walked ahead. At this moment, sun was already set and darkness was slowly growing dim. We reached a small opened house which was Dharmashala, we stayed there without any food. The night was hardly pass-away. The next day was begin but we didn't have any money, We were hungry and had to eat, so, since then we started begging.

## **2. Ramesh Rana Magar, 10 year old boy**

I am from Phokhara. One of our relative brought me here in Kathmandu for cleaning glasses and plates in small restaurant. That work was very hard to me. In winter time I wept several times due to the cold. And not only that the honor use to beat me sometime blaming plates are not clean. I could not bare this for long time. One day when he beat me like this again, I ran away like anything else but didn't know where to go. In the evening time may be about 7 o'clock, I was at the corner of the ending road with long face. One man asked me what my name is. I replied Ramesh. He asked me several questions and I was replying one after another. Finally, he proposed me to go at his Bal Kendra. I was so surprised and happily jumped up. He was the founder of that Bal Kendra. Now I understood that the name of that Bal Kendra was Shahara Bal Griha which is situated at Saibu Kathmandu District.

The moment, I was very very happy for rescuing like me once was supposed to destroy own identity and the future. I have been offered to study too in very nice school. They use to feed very goodly in time. We use to have meat twice a week. In this Bal Griha there are 16 children along me. Some are orphan, some are from poor family and some are neglected family. I am very happy now. Thanks to that uncle who found me at that pavements.

### **3. Amit Gopali, 13 year old boy, Makwanpur**

When I was five years small boy, my father died with TB. I was with my mother but 6 months later my mother raw any with another man leaving me and two years sister. Grad-mother was taking care of small sister. I was just admitted in school by father but after his death and mother's second marriage; there was no one to take to the school. So, I stop going to school stayed playing with other children. By that time one man I even forgot him, brought me at Kathmandu to look after small baby.

This was very danger job for me but I was doing anyway. One day the fallen on the cemented ground from the bed and hardly damaged. The house honor beat me very badly and pushed me out from the door and locked it. I begged sorry for long time but they didn't hear. Then step out from that house and I am here on the street from previous six months. If they call me, I am even ready go there to labour. I think this is my only nightmare or terrible dream. I had strong desire to study a lot and become good man. All are useless.

### **4. Summary of the Case Study**

This Case Study shows that children come from the city form the different parts of the country due to the various reasons. They come to here city area because of the high range of the poverty, family abuses, abandonment as well as loss of relatives. As they landed on the city for the hand to mouth purpose every children has to work. So, it nature that some got to work in domestic worker or servants and some are in small hotels and restaurants. After working for short time they had to leave because of pressure, accident mistaken or dissatisfaction in any one reason they used to leave jobs.

Though they experienced working in various places but finally it was their unfortunate that they landed onto the streets to enjoy free life. They meet another child, become friends and find out the way of living.

But from the above case study, it is found that children have interests to study. One is already adjoined in BAL KENDRA where he is offered to study in school. They had big big dreams and wanted to be very big person. From the interview the researcher noticed that they had remained hungry for the long long time in their lives.

Therefore, it can be notify that children are suffering and struggling with various sorts of problem onto the street. They are not familiar with love, care and understanding which children requires. And they are looked as a social as well as national burden which was totally unfair.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

This very chapter deals with the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

#### **5.1 Summary**

Though the problem of the Street Children is worldwide, but also it is an avoidable phenomenon in this country Nepal where urbanization is rapidly growing day by day in one side but in another there is very big gap between city and villages. We see most of the major cities are designed goodly and have facility of mostly fundamental needs such as education, health care and employments. But there are thousands of villages in our country who are deprived from even basic facilities such food, health care, education and employments. These are the cause that growing of urbanization attraction amongst the rich and poor community of the rural and slum areas.

In comparison to other rendered socio-economic problem of the country like Nepal, the issue of the street children seems not so major problem but if this trend is increased further ahead without any preventive and controlled, this problem will be great headache to the country in upcoming days. Therefore, as prevention is better than care we know, all the concern parties like, country, authority personnel, organization, scholar, cavity society as well as general people should think very seriously in terms of solutions. So, if they, specially who are underprivileged of love, care, education and other fundamental child rights' and compelled to struggled to survival, still there are much possibilities to reform and develop them as capable citizens. So, if once again we just try to overcome with such kinds of problem, it is nothing in front of hole nation.

This is a survey of the socio-economic condition of the street children in particular place Kalanki, Kathmandu District. It has tried to know the major factors of the children driven away from homes and at the streets as well.

Street children always keep on moving here to there one districts to another, so they are known as movable population indeed. But generally they have made a certain places of their findings area such as Kalanki, Kalimati, Newroad, Thamel, DurbarMarg, Ratnapark Bus Park, Gongabu bus park, Baghbazar, Baneshwor, Sundhara side, Pashupati, Baudha, Jawlakhel, Kalanki bus park side and Patan Darbar square side etc. Even though there many places of their findings the researcher chose the Kalanki bus park and total of 36 respondents were selected from the population.

This study exposes that the street children of Kalanki were a homogeneous who were mixed of all the places of Nepal. They represented from four development regions from east to mid-west. The large number of population was from the central region with 55.56%. There were not found any girls while research was taking place and a short question had been put to respondent about the girl. They told that it would be very critical to girls while boys were facing lots of problems. There verities of age group children onto the streets. So the lower age group considered from 7-8 years who were represented with 19.44% and highest age group was 16years above were 5.50% in total. But the maximum numbers of the children were found in 11-13 years of age who were 33.33% on the street.

The sample of the respondent's population included various castes and ethnic groups while the majority of the street children belonged to chhetri which carried 30%, Brahmin 20%, magar 18% and newar 17% respectively. It is found that most of the children were from very poor family whose parents were involved in various laborious job which carried 42% and other were in petty business 11%, service 14% and agriculture 33%.

The researcher found that majority of the family background is parents alive. They don't have step father and mother. But 10 to 15% of the children were abandoned by their parents. They had very normal sized of the family members but due to lack of enough food, they faced problem in it where 31% of 7 members in family and 19% with above 7 members in family. In terms of educational ability, most of the street children have not formal education which, carried 61% and 33% children were joined in school in primary level, 6% were above grade 6 but left due to the poverty. During the survey, the researcher noticed that the street children have also desire and ambitions to study 81% to be great man where as 19% didn't have any. Since population of street significantly growing the children were classified into 3 categories such as runaway, squatters and orphaned as well as abandoned etc. The survey shows that there were 47%,19% and 34% respectively where runaway were in first place.

The main noticeable fact is, poverty is the great factor which the large number of the children in the family drove away from education and forces into the labour. And main reason for leaving homes was also the poverty in search of ways to earn money to fulfill needs of fun and food. Only 36% children's have family contact during the Dashain once in year and 64% have never gone back. I case of survival, they involved in domestic helper, hotel, carpet factories, pottering, tempo conducting and some other areas. Lack of opportunities in village's leads to city migration in search of livelihood. As they step onto the city various things began to influence them as city life attraction. They did not jumped immediately to be the street children but slowly the situation compelled them to land. The range of the street children landed onto street is 3 month to above 2 years. There were 6% children upto 3 months and 36% children were more than 2 years and above.

The street children had to work to meet their needs. They were found to be in various types of jobs such as domestic helper, hotel Kanchha, carpet weavers, pottering, tempo conducting, rag-pickings and some other too which is not easy job. Such kinds of work give harmful

effects on health which would be barriers physical as well as mental development. The study reveals that tempo conducting (58%) was the most easy and popular job among the streets heroes. Beside that they were involved 19% in begging, 8% rag-picking and 6% in shoes shinning show would be found at the corner of the chocks. Regarding their average income it seems good income because 8% children earn minimum Rs.20-30 and 39% children earn maximum Rs. 60-70 and above according to season and climates. And insufficiency of money 42% children go to work again, 28% borrow with friends, 14% start begging and 16% children stay idle as well.

It can be imagined that while they were lying free without controlled by anybody, definitely they should have bad habits. During study period the researcher found that they were influenced by all kinds mixed habits such smoking, alcoholisms, drug abuses, aggressive and bad languages spoken for even normal purposes. For above mentioned areas they were experienced cent percentages. And they face very crucial types of situation in terms of survival being street children. They had beware with policeman 50%, physical torture 25% by bullies, 8% by own friends with stolen money and 6% from local people that they even let to us go near. One of the major problem of children was not able to save money from the day to next. Spend their all the money out of earnings. Because that they need work everyday for own stomach. This was the great problem alarming amongst the street children. They do have sick and accident some time if they have money go for treatment nearby, clinics and hospitals. If not, then they sleep without any treatment. Sometime, other friends also help them for treatment as a mutual assistance.

The sleeping places were one of the major problem of street children in the city. There was no problem for those who were slums and squatters but for others it was major problem. It is very good news that there are undoubtedly not other than some organizations working for the overall welfare of the street children. Some remarkable rehabilitation contribution of those

Balkendra of(CWS) and CWIN's common room which focus on the providing street children with increased economic opportunities through skillful training providing, schooling, non-formal education classes(Literacy Program)and income generation activities. The researcher have found some of the children been privileged by such beautiful program.

Nevertheless, the success of the all kinds of these programs and schemes mainly depends upon the self personnel commitment and pledges of the street children themselves. It can be major obligations in their social, economical as well as mental attitude and outlook.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Since the Nepal ratified the National and International convention of the Child Rights in various times and ILO minimum age convention 138 and as article 26 stated to protect child from exploitation and abuses and act 1992, I want to focus to think about the norms and values of rights. As far as the research was focused on data collection from suitable sampling methods, the conclusion sketches from all the findings are qualitative and analytical.

It is very natural that migration and integration is the demographic phenomenon and it has strong relationship with social as well as economical aspects. Since the roads and transportation service's vehicles are developed and increased has created further easy way to travel cities from villages. And most compelled situation at present of migration is ongoing conflicts and wars.

Some reasons why children are migrated to urban areas are as follows:

- i. Poverty and less income sources of the family which reflects not enough food was the reason to rush to the cities.

- ii. By sudden change occurring in the family like death of family members, second marriage or escape and disappear, step parents maltreating and abandonment of the parents etc.
- iii. Mental, physical and psychological violence, abuses exploitation by parents and relatives may cause to migrate from village to urban area.
- iv. City's attraction due to some interesting things heard by other people which are not available in villages.
- v. With own desire due to the influenced by friends in depth hope of good life standard.
- vi. Knowledge of to achieve something with even labouring like the purpose of study etc.

Once any children landed onto the street and encounter with others they enjoy staying together since people are social person. They create their own society and feel much better than at home because there would not be any restrictions. They can roam all around freely as much as they want and some of them though they love homes but do not want to return due to the lack of enough food. Since, they left homes; they need to work at any cost to survive. The way of survival amongst the street children was different – some used to work all kinds jobs, some are begging, rag-pickings, shoes shining etc, to obtain foods. The researcher have found that street children manage their own social support networking with all the bigger and smaller street children. They also never miss the opportunities given by NGOs and some individuals if they are willing to help them. They are to engaged in various works from mornings to evenings to maintain their livelihood everyday as usual.

As the observations of their sleeping areas, their health and hygiene, food and clothing and the nature of works. It seems ok those who are in homes and Balkendras but those who are at Dharmashal and pavements, they are looked like very heart rending situations. Yes off course,

human being as we are but we see very worst behavior than to the tamed animal. People's hatred is in high altitude towards street children which does not suite to a conscious people. They are deprived from all kinds nutritious and foods which is necessary to health.

Beside the trouble and problems they face, everyday they prefer to stay onto the streets. This light shown by known of hidden reality that if anyone would be ready to deserve them deny with very normally. And get the reply, I am ok, I am as I should be. In my research, I found that most of children had no interest to return home but found one thing very common, that is, to earn money and should study. Regarding their future plan most of them wanted to be driver as easy job because it does not require more study qualifications.

Focusing some lights of the street children through the serious investigation and research of their socio-economic condition is not enough deal and solutions. It has slowly growing and becoming one of the major issues in the country. It should not be contradiction each other in terms of problem siding. For that effort, it requires dedications, honest commitments and willingness towards the social problem. They are all the cause of urbanizations, poverty, abandonment, population growth or etc. These all variables are right on their places it but as the problem been created, we should not keep silence watching it as idle. It is utmost important to make solutions as soon as possible so that threatening situations could not be overwhelmed.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

- ) The finding of the study will be helpful for the comparative study of street children in some major cities of Nepal.
- ) Its data will also be useful to analyze the root causes of street children in Nepal for the further researchers.

) Data of the study will be helpful for the government and non-government agencies for the policies and plannings for state making projects.



APPENDIX 1.

Interview Questionnaire/Schedule

Respondent No:

**A. PERSONAL**

NAME:

CASTE/ETHNICITY:

AGE :

SEX:

ADDRESS (Permanent):

MUNICIPALITY/VDC:

WARD NO :

DISTRICT:

**B. FAMILY BACKGROUND**

- 1) What is the size and structure of your family?
  - a. Joint / Nuclear/extended
  - b. No. of members: .....
  
- 2) What kind of occupation does your family do?
  - a. Agriculture
  - b. Wage labour
  - c. Domestic worker
  - d. Service (govt. / private)
  - e. other. ....
  
- 3) Do your parents earn sufficient income for family?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  
- 4) Why did you leave your home?
  - a. Advice of your friends'
  - b. Dislike of rural life
  - c. Bad economic condition
  - d. Family trouble.
  - e. Expecting better life.
  - f. Search of job
  - g. Other. ....
  
- 5) Did you inform your family before leaving house?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  
- 6) Do your parents know your address?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  
- 7) Do you have any family member together in Kathmandu ?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No

If "Yes" specify .....

**C. EDUCATIONAL AND PERSONAL MATTERS.**

- 8) Are you read or write?  
.....
- 9) Are you joined the school at past? .....
- If yes, Class: .....
- 10) Who manage yours to study?  
.....
- 11) Do you get learning environment in the school?  
.....
- 12) Why did you leave school?  
.....
- 13) How many times have you visited in your home last year?  
a. Once    b. Twice  
c. None    d. More than above .....
- 14) If none, why reasons?  
.....
- 15) How does your's family member behave you?  
.....
- 16) Who love you most?  
.....

**D. WORKING CONDITION**

- 17) Nature of work  
.....
- 18) Working Status and time!  
a. Part time    b. Full time  
If part time,  
a. Morning only    b. Afternoon only  
c. Evening only    d. Morning & Evening
- 19) Working period as a street children  
a. Less than six months                      b. Six to twelve months  
c. Two years    d. More than two years.
- 20) Did you work as Domestic child labour in other houses in past?  
a. Yes    b. No

- 21) If 'Yes' how many places did work?  
 a. One                      b. Two                      c. Three                      d. More than three
- 22) Why did you leave the previous place?  
 a. Low payment                      b. Misbehave.  
 c. not given good & adequate food                      d. Sexual harassment  
 e. Not paid in time                      f. Others.....
- 23) Do your parents frequently visit you at your previous working place (master's house)?  
 a. Yes                      b. No
- 24) How many times do you go to your house in a year?  
 .....

**E. HEALTH AND HYGIENE**

- 25) Have you ever been sick since working here?  
 a. Yes                      b. No  
 If 'Yes', Specify the nature.....
- 26) How many times you take bath?  
 a. One                      b. Two.                      c. Three  
 d. More than three.
- 27) How many times you change your dress?  
 a. Daily                      b. Twice a week                      c. thrice a week  
 d. None

**F. ENTERTAINMENT**

- 28) Do you play games?  
 a. Yes                      b. No
- 29) If 'Yes' what types of games do you plan?  
 .....
- 30) With whom do you play?  
 .....

**G. EARNING AND EXPENDITURE**

- 31) What is your income source of per day?  
 .....
- 32) Your's expenditure in per day?

- 33) .....  
Saving status?  
.....
- 34) Are you satisfied with your income?  
a. Yes                      b. No                      c. Partly satisfied.

**H. FOOD AND SHELTER**

- 35) Where do you sleep?  
.....
- 36) Do you sleep 'alone or with friends', and in which place?  
.....
- 37) Bedding materials?  
a. Yes                      b. No
- 38) If yes, what do use for sleeping?  
.....
- 39) If No, why?  
.....
- 40) What types of food do you get?  
.....

**I. RELATION WITH FRIENDS AND OTHERS**

- 41) How do Friends call you?  
.....
- 42) Does any of your friends treat badly?  
a. Yes                      b. No
- 43) If 'Yes' how treats you badly?  
.....
- 44) Have you faced any sexual harassment since working here?  
a. Yes                      b. No
- 44) If yes, who harassed you?  
.....
- 45) How does he / she harasses ?  
.....

**J. PERSONAL FEELINGS**

- 46) Do you satisfy with your present job?

a. Yes.    b. No    c. partly satisfied

47) If 'No', would you like to leave your work?

a. Yes    b. No

48) What is the reason for dissatisfaction?

a. Low wage    b. Bad behave    c. No education    d. Others.....

49) Do you know about child right? If yes, what do you know?

.....

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