

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Today's children are the future of the nation. Nation's future depends upon them. If a child gets good environment, proper care from his/her family and society, the and then~~an~~ only he/she can be a good person and can do something better for himself/herself, for his/her family, society and nation too. So we should create good environment and give good care for the children, so that they can be strong pillars for the nation.

If we talk about Nepal, huge numbers of children are out of basic needs. Because of poor family condition, children are not only deprived ~~offrom~~ basic needs but also compelled to work as a domestic helper, work in hotels and restaurants etc. ~~They~~ They are compelled to do these types of works instead of having school education

A street child is a term used to refer to children who live on the streets of a city. They are basically deprived of family care and protection. Most children on the streets are between the ages of about 5 and 17 years old, and their population between different cities is varied ([Human Rights Watch- Abuse of Street Children](#))

Street children live in junk boxes, parks, or on the street itself. A great deal has been written defining street children, but the primary difficulty is that there are no precise categories, but rather a continuum, ranging from children who spend some time in the streets and sleep in a house with ill-prepared adults, to those who live entirely in the streets and have no adult supervision or care. According to UNICEF, "Street living children are children who may have lost their families through war or illness, or have been abandoned because they had become too much of a burden, or else ran away from their abusive, dysfunctional, poverty-stricken families and now live alone on the street." (UNICEF 2009, assessment of street children)

A widely accepted set of definitions, commonly attributed to [Amnesty International](#), divides street children into two main categories:

1. Children on the street are those engaged in some kind of economic activity ranging from [begging](#) to [vend](#). Most [of them](#) go home at the end of the day and contribute their earnings to their family. They may be attending school and retain a sense of belonging to a family. Because of the economic fragility of the family, these children may eventually opt for a permanent life on the streets.
2. Children of the street actually live on the street (or outside of a normal family environment). Family ties may exist but are tenuous and are maintained only casually or occasionally.

UNICEF has sub-categorized and defined street children into three types: Street-Living, Street-Working, and Street-Family.

According to UNICEF, children from street families are children who live on the streets with their families. UNICEF categorizes [s](#) street children in three different groups,(UNICEF,1994) they are as:

1. Children who have continuous family contact but who stay with their parents on the public pavements in urban areas.
2. Working children who spend all their days and some [part](#) of their nights on the street and in public place but who have occasional family contact: Children on the street.
- 3.Children who do not have any contact with their family: Such as “orphan”, ”runaways”, ”refugees” and “and “displaced person” “children of the street” this is the most crucial groups the children do not have any protection from the vagaries of the nature and society.

Generally CWIN and CPCS have classified the street children into three main categories.

1. Runway children-Runway children are the ones, who have left their homes by themselves or with their friends to escape abuse, negligence and hard lives.

2. Orphan or abandoned children-orphan and abandoned children are those who have been thrown out on the street by fate and cruelty to feed for themselves or due to the maltreatment of their parents.

3. Squatter children-Squatter children are those who spend their entire day working and playing on the street but often run to their homes on the poor and shanty areas in the city at night.(CWIN 2005)

Street working children are children who spend most of their time working in the streets and markets of cities, but return home on a regular basis. The life of the Nepalese street children is so pathetic that with the little money they make by street based jobs, such as rag picking, begging, porting, flower selling, newspaper selling, street vending, and shoe shining, they cannot afford one full meal a day, and most of the time they are hungry. It is hunger that is forcing them into criminal activities, and the ultimate reward they get is mob beatings or a jail term.

To survive, every street child has to work very hard and in many ways they are threatened with various forms of violence. Many such children develop physical complications related to their hazardous work and unhygienic living conditions. As a result, they become apathetic to social norms and values. The street children of Pokhara known as “Khatay” as well as “Kawadi”. They can be seen on the street collecting garbage, sniffing the glue, beagging from~~with~~ people and laying on the footpath.(CWIN 2005).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Poor family background is the main cause for the children to come on the street or be street children. Death of parent, unwanted birth (illegal birth) of a child, uncontrolled population growth, political instability, conflicts, domestic violence, social evils, maltreatment of the parent, family breaking and ignorance of family, influence of friends and lack of education are also the push factors making~~to be a~~ children push on the street~~and of the street~~ where as urbanization, facilities and freedom of life are the main pull factors for it. How much a country is developed

can be shown when how much of its child population has got its child right because children are the future of nation. Nepal is in a poor condition for child right.

According to CWIN (2006), around 700 children landed on the state every year. Though there is contradiction on the actual number of street children but 30000 is the generally accepted number of street children in Nepal. They are mostly scattered in the major cities like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Biratnagar, Nepalgunj, Butwal and others. (Street Children protection & Rehabilitation Center 2010)

Pokhara sub_ metropolist~~an~~ is one of the rapidly growing cities in Nepal with the high migration trend of 7.5 % (Pokhara Sub metropolitan 1998). Most of the people ~~migrates~~migrates to get opportunities of job. Migration increas~~e~~s the poor settlement in cities known as slum or squatter areas and they have contributed quite a lot to the increment -of street children of Pokhara.

Street children in Pokhara are mostly engaged in rag picking, ~~be~~agging, taxi cleaning etc. Though there is debate about the actual number of street children in Pokhara. But 250 -300 is the widely accepted number of street children, among them 6-7 are girls. (personal interaction with Ramesh Khadka Program Manager of Joti Street project new road, Pokhara, 2011).

Generally we think that community people have negative perception about street children. It is very important to find out ~~whetherthat do~~ the people really ~~-do~~ have negative perception for street children or not. This study attempts to answer the questions on people's perception toward street children, main factors to make children on the street (their family, society, they themselves, government or poverty), main responsible factor ~~whichto~~ make the street children's habit bad. This factor might be the lack~~ke~~ of care, bad ~~compa~~companion~~ign~~ or miss behavior of people. This is very important to know that the bad habits of street children are affecting the society or not. This study has tried to find out that whether the bad habits of street children have ~~beenis~~ effecting society and it's children or not. In the context of Pokhara many INGO/NGOs are working to reduce the number of street children and to improve the situation of street children. This study has also tried to collect view of community people's suggestion for these organizations.

This study tried to answers the following research questions.

1. What is the general perception of people towards the street children?
2. What do the people think about the habits of street children?
3. How is the perception of people about the occupation of street children?
4. How do people behave with street children?
5. Why is their attitude negative or positive?:-
6. What are the effects of street children's activities in local people's lives?
7. What is the role of organizations in mediating the relationship between community and street children?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study is to find out perception of community toward street children.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows

1. To examine the attitude of people toward street children.
2. To analyze the effects of street children's activities ~~on~~ the communities.
3. To assess the role of organizations working for the street children in mediating the relationship between street children and community.

1.4 Significance of the study

Childhood is the very important stage of our life. It is the foundation of adulthood. So foundation should be strong for the whole construction. There is not exact data, but more than 6 thousands children are in high risk in Nepal. They are wasting their time on the street. Pokhara is major tourist destination of Nepal. Thousands of tourists visit Pokhara every year. Increasing number of street children can give negative impact to them. So it is very important to decrease the number of street children. Not only in Pokhara but also in Nepal, the relation between community people and street children seems quite negative. So, it is very important to understand the relation between Street children and community people. This study has ~~been~~ tried to find out the relation between street children and community people. Normally people think

street children are affecting society and its children too, this study has ~~been~~ tried to find out, the perception of community towards street children. This study will also help Pokhara sub-metropolis~~tan~~ & other social organizations to increase their activities for needy children. Beside this it will help other students to study in depth of the matter.

1.5 Limitations

This study includes the following limitations:

1. This study has covered only 100 people of Pokhara. So the findings cannot be generalized at national level.
2. This study has focused only on the perception of community towards street children but it has not covered all kinds of child labor.
3. This study has ~~been~~ conducted ~~on~~ for the purpose of partial fulfillment of requirements for master's degree. Due to financial and time constrains the study may not be sufficient for ~~actual~~~~depth~~ study of street children, that can be representative for all street children.

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical overview

Socialization is the primary means by which human infants begin to acquire the skills necessary to perform as a functioning member of their society, and is the most powerful learning processes. According to Ogburn, “Socialization is the process by which the individual learns to confirm the norms of the group” (Ogburn 1975: 12) through the process of socialization the individual becomes a social person and attains personality.

According to the dictionary of sociology by Vidya Bhusan (1999) socialization is: ‘the shaping of human behavior both mental & physical throughout experience in social situations. Socialization subsumes all the process enculturation, communication & learning throughout which the individual human organism develops a social nature & is able to participate in social life. Some of these processes operate continuously throughout life to shape & reshape, for example the media & information services, which others operate at specific stages in the life cycle, for example the processes by which society communicate to elderly or the sick what behaviour is expected of them, that is to say what their roles consist of’.

Today’s children are the citizensfuture of tomorrow. They are ~~the~~ key to make the nation best or worst. Better socialization is the way to make them twinkling stars for the nation. But not only in the case of developing countries but in developed countries are ~~also-affected-by~~there is drastic of domestic violence. Domestic violence is the main hindrance ~~infor~~ better socialization. Domestic violence is a form of violence that occurs inside the home, so it affects children very badly

Domestic violence, also known as domestic abuse, spousal abuse or intimate partner violence (IPV), can be broadly defined as a pattern of abusive behaviors by one or both partners in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, friends or cohabitation. Domestic violence has many forms including physical aggression (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects), or threats thereof; sexual abuse; emotional abuse; controlling or domineering; intimidation; stalking; passive/covert abuse (e.g., neglect); and

economic. Alcohol consumption and [mental illness](#) can be [co-morbid](#) with [abuse](#) and present additional challenges when present alongside patterns of abuse (Shipway 2004).

Not only developing countries like Nepal but also developed countries like ~~America~~[The U.S.A.](#), United Kingdom ~~also-also are~~ affected by domestic violence. . Estimates are that only about a third of cases of domestic violence are actually reported in the United States and the United Kingdom. According to the [Centers for Disease Control](#), domestic violence is a serious, preventable public health problem affecting more than 32 million Americans, or over 10% of the U.S. population. Domestic violence is the main hindrance ~~to~~for the children's better socialization. (Wallace 2004). In the process of socialization, many children use to be witness of domestic violence. It gives the children negative impact. In the case of Nepal, violence against the female is higher than against the male. There are many types of violence: Physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, and economical is the main. Violence is the cause of conflict.

Conflict theory deduces civilization as a fight for authority linking groups that are struggling for limited means. Karl Marx is the originator of conflict theory. Marx believed there existed two categories of people: capitalist and working class. The elite or capitalist class includes the power of wealth that has access to the resources to manufacture or produce products. The working class on the other hand is individuals that have no power and their hard work is sold to capitalist class to produce these products. The elite have an advantage over the working class in that they keep this class enslaved, so that they have to rely on the elite for income and they can maintain this power position of wealth. (SparkNotes.com 2008).

Conflict theory can be a very useful lens to analyze society. It can be use to analyze the relation between haves and haves not, capitalistic and workers, owners and renters etcetera. Likewise this theory can also be used to see the relationship between street children and community people.

In the context of Nepal, many children are on the street also because of social and economic inequality and resultant poverty. Economically poor parents can not provide their children essential things, so children come on the street in -search of better opportunity. Children end up on the streets for a mixture of reasons, though poverty is usually at the heart of the problem. In the countries where we work, conflict and poverty combine to force children onto the streets. In many cases a child's

family can no longer afford to care for them properly or may need their help to supplement the family income and help put food on the table.

Or it could be that a child's parents have been killed ~~in~~by conflicts or ~~of~~ HIV/AIDS, or they may have become separated when they were forced to flee their homes. In parts of Congo and Uganda, families and communities sometimes accuse children of being witches and for bringing bad luck upon them. In Afghanistan girls may end up on the streets after they have been forced to leave home for committing 'honour crimes' like adultery (i.e. being raped or sexually abused) or refusing an arranged marriage. Boys may end up on the street to ~~help~~ support their parent's opium addiction. (<http://www.warchild.org.uk>)

2.2 Review of the previous studies

Street children and their health

“The health effects of homelessness include higher rates of infectious diseases, mental health problems and physical disorders. A United Kingdom report noted that those sleeping on the street on average lived only to their mid-to-late forties. Higher rates of infectious disease result from overcrowding, damp and cold living conditions, poor nutrition, lack of immunization, and inadequate access to health care services”(Homeless of Public Health, 1992). “The increase in homelessness among families in recent years focused attention on the serious health problems faced by children living in hostels and temporary accommodation. These problems include disturbed and developmental delays, as infections, injuries, and other health problems” (Josephine Ensign, 2004).

UNICEF confirms that street children are among the most physically visible of all children, living and working on streets and public squares. Yet, paradoxically, they also are among the most invisible and therefore, the most difficult to protect, the hardest to reach with vital services like education and health care as well.

The health condition of street children is generally poor. Many suffer from chronic diseases like TB, leprosy, typhoid, malaria, and jaundice and liver/kidney disorders. Venereal disease is rampant among older ones (14yrs+). Scabies, gangrene, broken limbs and epilepsy are common.

HIV & AIDS cases are now widely seen. Most street children are exposed to dirt, smoke and other environmental hazards. They are constantly exposed to intense sun, rain and cold (Manihara 2006).

Poor health is a chronic problem for street children. Half of all children in India are malnourished, but for street children the proportion is much higher. These children are not only underweight, but their growth has often been stunted; for example, it is very common to mistake a 12 year old for an 8 year old. Street children live and work amidst trash, animals and open sewers. Not only are they exposed and susceptible to disease, they are also unlikely to be vaccinated or receive medical treatment. Only two in three Indian children have been vaccinated against TB, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio and Measles; only one in ten against Hepatitis B. Most street children have not been vaccinated at all. They usually cannot afford, and do not trust, doctors or medicines. If they receive any treatment at all it will often be harmful, as with kids whose parents place scalding metal on their bellies as a remedy for persistent stomach pain (<http://www.iindiaonline.com>)

Situation of child labor

According to ILO's (2011) rapid assessment on rag-picking children of Nepal, there are about 4,000 children working in this sector, is considered one of the worst forms of child labor. Among the rag pickers, 88% are boys and 12% girls. In average, rag pickers work 6 hours a day and earn NRs. 87 per day. They concentrate in the areas like junkyards, temples, market centers, cinema halls, airports, bus terminals, hardware shops, tourist centers, etc. while they do their work. While on the street they face problems of hunger, shelter, clothes, etc. Similarly, face problems from police, "dada" (bullies), gang etc. With all these problems and tensions, they lead their complex life.

CWIN has published "Child labor in transportation sector in Nepal" This book has studied major urban areas of Nepal. According to this book CWIN has studied children working in different vehicles to upload and download goods, to collect fares from passengers, to give signals about the traffic situation while on the road and etcetera. These children, while at work, are not only deprived of education and other basic needs such as good health and quality food, but also are

exposed to highly hazardous situation. In this research CWIN's research sites were Kathmandu, Pokhara, Biratnagar, Nepalgunj, Dharan etc.(CWIN,2006).

Child labor is done by any working child who is under the age specified by law. The word, "work" means full time commercial work to sustain self or add to the family income. Child labor is a hazard to a Child's mental, physical, social, educational, emotional and spiritual development. Broadly any child who is employed in activities to feed self and family is being subjected to "child labor".
(www.childlabor.in)

It is obligatory for all countries to set a minimum age for employment according to the rules of ILO written in Convention 138(C.138). The stipulated age for employment should not be below the age for finishing compulsory schooling, which is not below the age of 15. Developing countries are allowed to set the minimum age at 14 years in accordance with their socio-economic circumstances.

C-138 has also made provisions for flexibility for certain countries, setting the minimum age of 12 and 13 for their children - but only for partaking in light work. Light work can be defined as children's participation in only those economic activities which do not damage their health and development or interfere with their education. Yes, work that does not obstruct with a child's education is considered light work and allowed from age 12 under the International Labor Organization (ILO Convention 138). It is because of this that many children employed in part time work like learning craft or other skills of a hereditary nature are not called child labors. The same work translates into child labor if a child is thrown into weaving carpets, working into factories or some other employment to earn money to sustain self, or augment his family's income - without being given school education and allowed opportunities for normal social interactions. A child working part time (3-4 hours) to learn and earn for self and parents after school, is not considered 'child labor' (www.childlabor.in).

Child labor is a very complicated development issue, effecting human society all over the world. It is a matter of grave concern that children are not receiving the education and leisure which is

important for their growing years, because they are sucked into commercial and laborious activities which is meant for people beyond their years. According to the statistics given by ILO and other official agencies 73 million children between 10 to 14 years of age are employed in economic activities all over the world. The figure translates into 13.2% of all children between 10 to 14 - being _____-subjected to child labor. Child labor is also prevalent in rich and industrialized countries, although less compared to poor nations. For example there are a large of children working for pay at home, in seasonal cycles, for street trade and small workshops in Southern Europe. India is a glaring example of a nation hounded by the evil of child labor. It is estimated that there are 60 to 115 million working children in India- which was the highest in 1996 according to human rights watch. (www.childlabor.in)

Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use among Street Children

CWIN made some study about “impact of alcohol & tobacco as street children. In Nepal most of the street children are affected by advertisement of alcohol. Advertisement is a new growing industry in Nepal and alcohol products have become a prominent part of advertising agencies in Nepal. In this given context of alcohol- use in Nepal, CWIN conducted a study to examine the increasing number of children in urban areas who are being exposed to media advertisements that have been banned from electronic media, but are still promoted through many TV channels. In this context, CWIN wants to major what children’s knowledge of effects of alcohol is as well as there ideas about media & how it affects them (CWIN 2007)

The use of alcohol has become common among different caste and ethnic groups, among gender and among all age groups in Nepal. 16% of children in Kathmandu leave home due to alcohol use in the family. The median age of first exposure to alcohol was 11 years. Even if the Alcohol Act of 2056 prevents the selling of alcohol to children aged below 16, bar & restaurants in addition to homes were the major place where alcohol (Raksi) is initiated.

Among children at risk, alcohol is considered as a means for entertainment (39%), forgetting sorrows (17%), as food (10%), and as energy (10%). The impact of alcohol as perceived by children includes domestic violence (35.6%), indebted (14.4%), bad relation with neighbor, illness or death of a family member (3%) and decline in social prestige (2.3%) including children involvement in alcohol use. The overall ever use of tobacco is 55% among children at risk. Street children not only are always at risk of exposure to substance use but they also run the risk of physical and psychological stress. The more the hazardous form of child labor, the more children are associated with dysfunctional family, the more they run the risk of exposing with such substances.

The current prevalence rate of drugs is 20.6% and the overall prevalence of alcohol use among children aged 10-17 is 17.4% for current use, with 21.8% for boys and 11.2% for girls. Exposure of drugs use largely depends on the company of children. The socio-psychological circumstance is much more favorable for drug use for children. More and more street children are exposed to intravenous drug use. Among them about 10% are believed to be exposed to HIV infection.

More than 80% street children are addicted to glue sniffing, which is the current trend among street children. The issue of drug use and HIV among street children is utterly neglected by the organizations working on the issues of HIV and drug abuse. (CWIN-2002)

The estimated number of street children in Nepal ranges between 3100 to 5000. Increasing at the rate of 10 00 children taking to the streets every year. Drug addiction and glue sniffing are a relatively new phenomenon among street children in Nepal. The low price of the drug (between 20-30 rupees) and its easy availability have significantly contributed to the dramatic increase of this damaging behavior. The most common form of glue used by children is called Dendrite. This substance is used for sticking rubber and is easily available at any hardware or shoe repair shops. Children as young as 5-17 years have been known to smoke this form of glue.

Inhaling dendrite has anesthetic effects on the user, causing a slowdown in the body's function. Users may feel slightly stimulated at lower doses and they may lose their consciousness at higher doses. The immediate negative effects of dendrite can be nausea, sneezing, coughing, bleeding noses, exhaustion, bad breath, and loss of appetite. Deep breathing of the Dendrite or using a lot over a short period of time may result in losing touch with one's surroundings, violent behavior, loss of self-control unconsciousness or death. Long-term use can cause muscle fatigue, weight loss, electrolyte imbalance, exhaustion, and later, permanent damage to liver, kidneys, blood and bone marrow and the nervous system. This form of glue is not only easily available but is also legal and therefore can be purchased at a very low cost. The long term negative impact of such drug abuse can cause permanent damage to the child and may even lead to death (acr.hrschool.org/mainfile.php/0106/27/).

CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale of the selection of Study Area

Pokhara valley, one of the tourist destinations of Nepal, lies 200 km west of Kathmandu. It is full of natural beauties. In Pokhara valley, there are two urban areas, Lakhnath municipality and Pokhara sub-~~metropol~~~~metropolitan~~ city. Hundreds of street children are found spending their life at high risk in Pokhara. Many NGOS/INGOS are working for street children but the problem of street children is increasing day by day instead of decreasing. The number of street children is increasing every year. The major streets Prithvic-~~Chok~~, Hallanc-~~Chok~~, Chipladhunga, are selected for study area, where most of the street children roam. In ~~the~~ese areas frequency of street children is very high.

3.2 Research Design

The present study has tried to fulfill the gap of knowledge about the perception of community towards street children by systematically exploring & describing. So the study has been exploratory cum descriptive in nature. The methods definitely dig out hidden and unknown things about the perception of people towards street children of Pokhara.

3.3 Population and Sample

In this study 100 people were selected from major streets like Prithvichowalk, Halanchowalk, Chipladhunga for research purpose. Shopkeepers, hotel owners, ~~K~~abadi collectors, taxi drivers, NGO/INGO workers and local people were the respondents for the study. Because of time and resource limitations as well as availability of the respondents, convenient method of nonprobability sampling was used to select the sample.

3.4 Nature & Sources of Data

This study has been based on both primary & secondary sources of information.

3.5 Primary Data Collection Techniques

Essential and appropriate scientific instruments used for the data collection should be precise and accurate. That is why the best appropriate tools and techniques such as interview schedule have been used to collect the required information. Observation also has been done.

3.5.1 Interview schedule

A design of questionnaire was prepared in order to find out ~~the about~~ perception of community toward street children in Pokhara city. Community people, INGO/NGOs workers, Kawadi collectors, Hotel owners, Shopkeepers, Taxi drivers were the respondents for study. The interview schedule has been prepared in English but it was translated into Nepali language before they were used in actual field work.

3.5.2 Secondary Sources

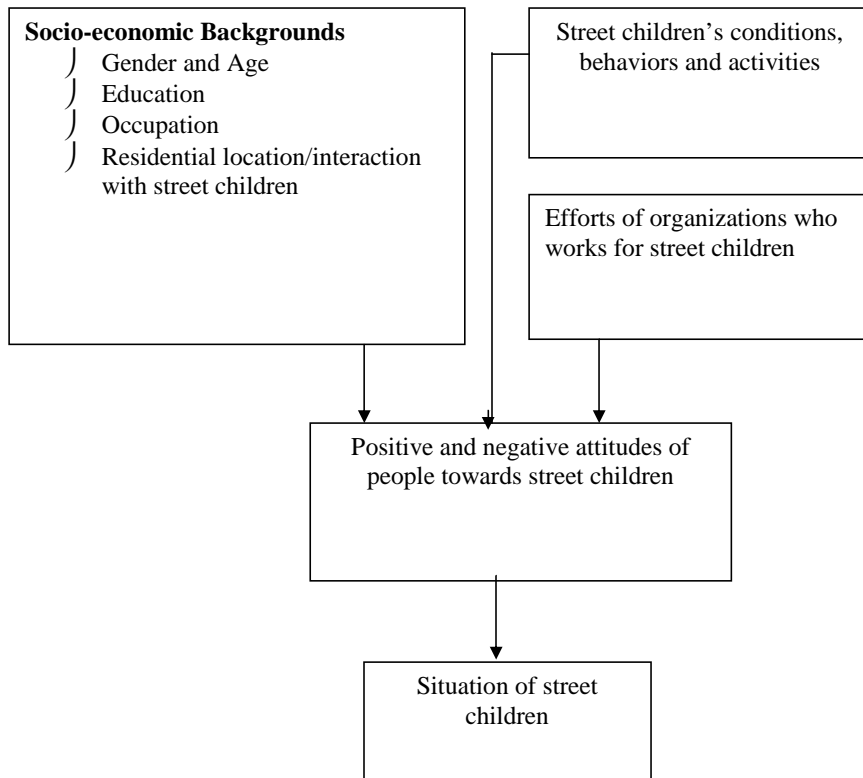
Secondary data has been collected from various reports, books, News papers, articles, NGOs, CBOs, INGO, GOs, websites etc. Nature of data has been both quantitative & qualitative. However it is mostly quantitative in nature.

3.6 Data Analysis & Presentation

Most of the data of the study was quantitative. The quantifiable data was processed ~~with by~~ the help of computer programme Microsoft Excel. Simple statistical tools like frequency and percentages have been used to analyze the data. The result of the study has been presented with frequency tables, cross tables, bar graphs, pie charts and figures etc.

Figure 1

3.7 Conceptual Framework



People's Socio-economic Backgrounds (Gender/age, Education, Occupation, Residential location/interaction with street children) may make their perception different about street children. Similarly street children's living conditions behaviour and activities also give negative and positive impressions and attitude. Organizations have programs to improve their conditions and their activities which also affect people's attitude towards the children. On the other hand, people's perception and attitude toward street children can also have impact on

the situation of the children on the street. Therefore, this study has adopted this conceptual framework.

CHAPTER-IV

GENERAL BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENT

This study tries to understand the perception of community toward street children, therefore it is very important to know the background of respondents. People from different occupation have been taken as respondents, so that more views from different people should be collected. It is very important to state the background of the informants because perception can be different by age, gender, religion, education status, occupation etcetera. This is a study about the perception of whole community. So, it is very important to include people from different background.

4.1 Respondents by Gender

Male female both have been taken as respondents for this study but the number of female is higher than the number that of male.

Table 1: Respondents by Gender

Gender	Total	Percentage
Men	46	46.0
Women	54	54.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

As shown in the table above, female respondents are more than male respondents. The number of female respondents is 54 and the number of male respondents is 46. Female respondent are 8 percent higher than male respondent. 13 percentage respondents from total respondents are house wife, therefore the number of female respondent is higher.

4.2 Respondents by age

Different age groups is have been taken as a respondent for this study. But the majority of the respondents are 26-30.

Table 2: Respondents by age

Age	Number	Percentage
16-20	8	8.0
21-25	20	20.0
26-30	27	27.0
31-35	24	24.0
36-40	13	13.0
40+	8	8.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

The table no 2 shows that the highest number of respondent are in the age 26-30(27%).Out of 100 respondents 27 were 26-30 years. The figure shows that the smallest respondent are from the age 16-20 and 40+. Each has 8 percent.

4.3 Respondents by Caste/ethnicity

The population of study area has been composed of different cast/ethnicity groups but the majority is of Bhramin/Chhetri.

Table 3 Respondents by Caste/ethnicity

Caste	Number	Percentage
Bhramin/Chhetri	52	52.0
Janajati	20	20.0
Dalit	10	10.0
Madheshi	15	15.0
Others	3	3.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

The table no.3 shows that the highest number of respondents is of Brahman/Chhetri .Out of 100 respondents 52 Percentage respondents are Brahmin/Chhetri. The 2nd highest number of

respondent is Jjanajati. 19 Percentage respondents are Jjanajati. Researcher collected data from business persons, NGOS/INGOS workers, taxi drivers, Kkawadi collectors and community people; It is also observed that most of the Brahman/Cehhetri are involved in business and NGOS/INGOS.

4.4 Respondents by Religion

The study area has been composed ofby the population of different religion. But the majority of the area is of Hindu. Some of the respondents follow both religions: Hinduism and Buddhism.

Table 4 Respondents by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	81	81.0
Buddhist	12	12.0
Islam	3	3.0
Christian	2	2.0
Others	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

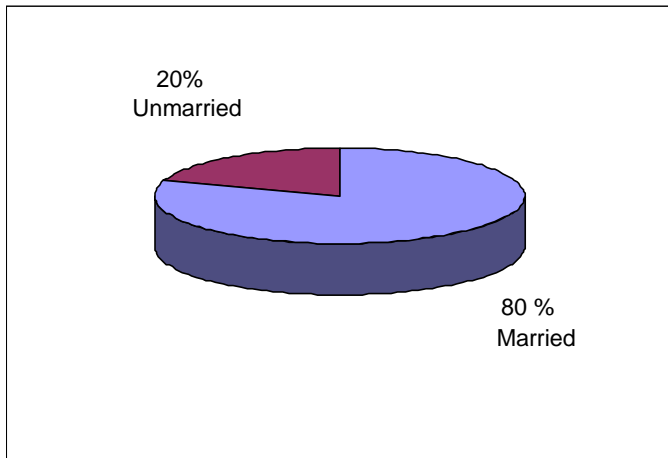
Source: field survey, 2011

The table no. 4 shows that the highly significant percentage of respondents is Hindu. Out of 100 respondents 81 Percentage respondents are Hindu. Likewise 12 Percentage respondents are Buddhist. 3 Percentage respondents are Islam, 2 Percentage respondents are Christian. Like wise 2 Percentage respondents are of different religions. Similar to the population characteristics of Pokhara, this sample include majority of Hindu followed by Buddhist.

4.5 Respondents by Marital Status

Married and unmarried both have been taken as a respondents for this study. Most of the respondents were married. The marital status has been presented in the figure below.

Figure 2 Respondents by Marital Status



Source: field survey, 2011

The figure 2 shows that 80 percent- respondents are married. 20 percent are unmarried.

4.6 Respondents by Occupation

Respondents from different occupations were chosen for this study. Business persons, NGOs/INGOs workers, Taxi drivers, Kabadi collectors and community members were in the study groups.

Table 5 Respondents by Occupation

Occupation	Number	percentage
Agriculture	5	5.0
Service	31	31.0
Labor	16	16.0
Business	28	28.0
Housewife	13	13.0
Student	7	7.0

Others	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field Survey, 2011

The table 5 shows that the highest number of respondent's occupation is service. Out of 100 respondents 31 percent are service holders. Out of 100 respondents 28 percent respondent's occupation is business. Likewise 16 percentage respondent's occupation is labor work. Out of 100 respondent 13 percentage respondent are house wife. Out of 100 7 percentage respondents are students and other 5 percentage respondents' occupation is agriculture.

4.7 Respondents by Education

Education can play great role for individual's thinking. Well educated and uneducated people may have different views and thinking. So it is important to state respondent's educational status. The following table shows the literacy status of the respondents.

Formatted: Justified

Table 6: Respondents by Education

Educational status	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	8	8.0
Just Literate	11	11.0
Under Primary	4	4.0
Primary passed	17	17.0
SLC Passed	20	20.0
Certificate level Passed	17	17.0
Bachelors Passed or Above	23	23.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field Survey, 2011

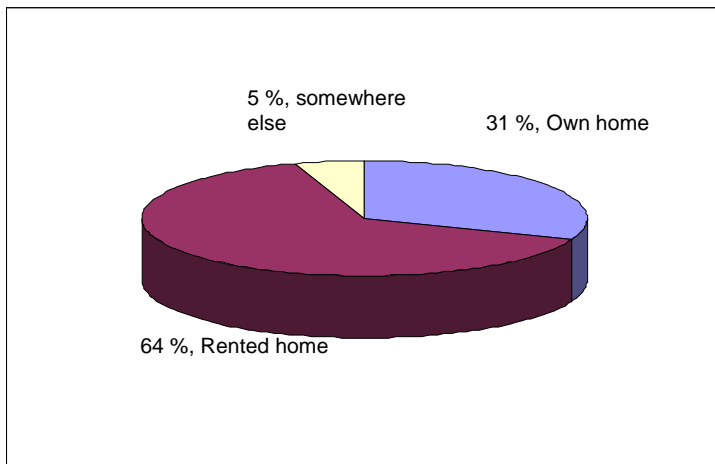
The table 6 shows that the largest percentage is of the respondents having bachelor's degree and above education. Out of 100 respondent 23 percentage are bachelors and above. The 2nd highest number is of SLC pass. Likewise 17 percentage is of primary and another 17 percentage is of

PCL pass. Out of 100 respondents 11 percentages is just literate and 8 percentages is illiterate.
Just 4 percentage respondents are from primary level.

4.8 Respondents by Residential Background

The migration rate had been is being very high in the last decade. People used to migrate in cities in search of opportunity. So the number of people staying in rented house is increasing in Pokhara. The following figure shows more about it.

Figure 3: Respondents by Residence



Source: Field Survey, 2011

The figure 3 shows that most (64%) of the interviewed respondents live in rented house. Out of 100 respondents 31 percentage live in their own home. Likewise 5 percentage respondents lives somewhere else. During the research we found 5 percentage people are living at Kabadi collectors' place

4.9 Respondents by Location

The data has been collected from the different major streets of Pokhara. Prithvi Chok, HallanChok, SrijananChok, ShivalayanChok, RatnanChok, Chipledhunga, Mahendrapul and Lakeside has been selected for study area, where most of the street children use to roaming. In those areas presence of street children is very high.

Table 7: Respondent by Location

Location	Number	Percentage
Prithivichok	21	21.0
Srijanachok	17	17.0
Shivalayachok	15	15.0
Mahendrapool	8	8.0
Ratna-chok	8	8.0
Hallanchok	6	6.0
Lakeside	12	12.0
Chipleadhunga	13	13.0
Total	100	100.0

Respondents for this study were from the different streets of Pokhara. The table- 7 shows that the highest number of respondents are from Prithivi-chok. Out of 100 respondents 21 percent respondents are from Prithivi-chok. Likewise 17 percent from Srijana-chok, 15 percent from Shivalaya-chok, 13 percent are from Chipleadhunga, 12 percent from Lakeside, 8 percent from Mahendra pool, 8 percent from Ratna-chok and 6 percent are from Haallanchok.

CHAPTER-V

ATTITUDE TOWARD STREET CHILDREN

5.1 Respondents' General view about street children

Street children are quite different ~~from~~ other children in that they grow up in street, so they usually show abnormal behaviour. So people have different views ~~towards~~ them. The following table shows the different views of respondents about street children.

Table 8: Respondent's view about the street children

Category	Number	Percentage
They are Deprived	60	60.0
They are bad	14	14.0
Don't know	14	14.0
Others	12	12.0
Total	100	100

Source: field survey, 2011

The significant percentage of respondents thinks that street children are deprived. of necessary things. The table 8 shows that out of 100 respondents 60 percent think that street children are deprived of necessary things. It is also observed that most of the respondents think that street children are made deprived of things by their family and society. Some of the respondents blame government too. 14 percentage respondents think that street children are bad. They blame street children. They think that many NGOs/INGOs are working for them but street children themselves do not want to come out from the street environment. Respondents think that all the children are equal; they are on the street because of their family. They don't have other choice. If we provide education, they can be a good person in future. Some respondents answered that they are deprived of mental capacity because of their own habit. One of the respondents thinks that they love ~~freedom~~ freedom; therefore they are on the street.

5.2 Education and view about street children

Educational status of respondents can affect the views about street children. Respondents with high of-level education can think intellectually than the respondents with low level of education. The following table will try to show the relationship ~~between education of respondents and their view about street children~~ in accordance with the level of education.

Table 9: Relation between education of respondents and their view about street children

Category	They are deprived		They are Bad		Don't know		Others		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Illiterate	2	25.0	2	25.0	3	37.5	1	12.5	8	100.0
Just Literate	5	45.5	3	27.3	1	9.1	2	18.2	11	100.0
Under Primary	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Primary passed	9	52.9	3	17.6	3	17.6	2	11.8	17	100.0
SLC Passed	14	70.0	2	10.0	1	5.0	3	15.0	20	100.0
Certificate level Passed	12	70.6	2	11.8	1	5.9	2	11.8	17	100.0
Bachelors Passed or Above	16	69.6	0	0.0	5	21.7	2	8.7	23	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

As the table shows most of the people think that street children are deprived of what is needed for proper development. The highest percentage of SLC passed and certificate level respondents think street children are deprived of such things. Out of 20 SLC passed and 17 certificate level passed respondents, 70 percent SLC passed and 70 percent certificate level passed respondents think that street children are deprived. Likewise out of 23 bachelors passed and above respondents 69.6 percent think they are deprived. Most of the respondents are of the same opinion about them. It is interesting that none from bachelor passed and above level think street children are bad. It can be said that people with higher education level generally have positive attitude towards the street children.

5.3 Feelings towards the street children

Street children grow up in the street environment, so they do have habits adopted from street life. These habits ~~are use to be~~ quite strange for other people. So some people hate their habits and some do have sympathy ~~withfor~~ them. The following table shows more about it.

Formatted: Justified

Table 10: Feelings towards the street children

Category	Number	Percentage
Hate/Dislike	11	11.0
Sympathize/Love	74	74.0
Neutral	13	13.0
Don't Know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

The table 10 shows the majority of people have sympathy/love toward street children. Out of 100 respondents 74 percentage respondents have sympathy/love toward street children. Just 11 percentages hate/dislike street children. They replied that they hate because of their bad behaviour. Respondents who had love/sympathy gave different causes for it. Most of the respondents viewed that street children are on the street because they do not have other options. They are compelled to spend their life on the street because they do not have any family support and they are victimized by poverty and society too. Their parents are responsible ~~forto~~ makinge them live on the street because their parents just gave them birth. Respondents have love and sympathy for street children because they do not have family care, they are helpless and they are compelled to spend their life ~~on at~~ "cold" street. Some respondents also viewed that everything is happening because of poverty. Parents are compelled to let their children be on the street because of poverty. And the children, who do not get basic needs easily at home, leave their home and come on the street. Some respondents answered that street children use d-to be very innocent, there are nobody to love and care them, they are deprived ~~ofby~~ child right, these are the causes they do love street children.

People hate/dislike street children because of the bad habit and bad behaviour of street children such as street children do not respect anyone, they do not hesitate to use vulgar words too, they are used to spend their money in cigarette, alcohol, tobaccos etc. Street children's glue sniffing habit is giving negative effect to other children too. Some respondents viewed that street children's stealing habit is making people irritate.

5.4 Factors responsible for creating the street children

Street children are not on the street by their own wish. There are many responsible factors to create the situation. The following table will show more about it.

Table 11: Factors responsible for creating the street children

Category	Number	percentage
Family	47	47.0
Society	10	10.0
Street children	10	10.0
Government	9	9.0
Poverty	24	24.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

The table 11 shows that family is responsible for children to come on the street. Out of 100 respondents 47 percent respondents think that family is the main cause for children to send on the street. It means most of the street children are on the street because of the lack of good care of their family. 24 percentage respondents replied that poverty is the main cause to make children on the street. They think that everything is happening because of poverty. Likewise 10 percent respondents opine that society is the main cause to make the children on the street and another 10 percent respondents take street children themselves are responsible. 9 percent respondents take government to make the children on the street. They think government must take strong action about it

Most of the respondent viewed that family is responsible for this social problem. When someone gives birth to a child, it is their duty to take care for him or her. Respondents blame those parents who let their children on the street. They also suggest for giving counseling classes to those

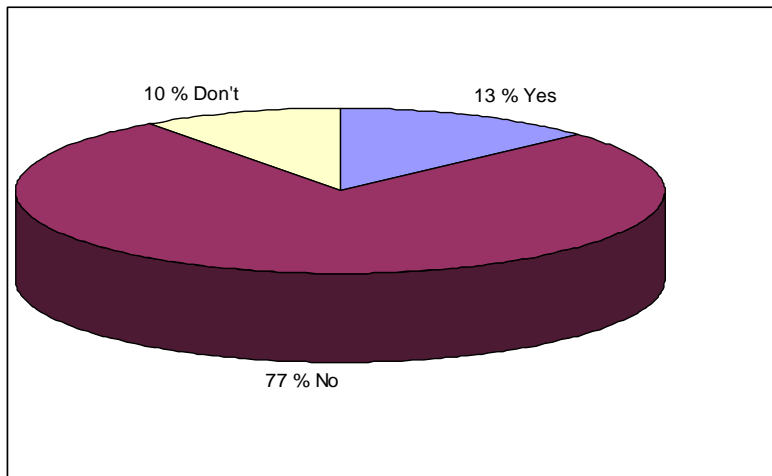
parents who do not take responsibility of their children. When children do not get love, care and basic needs at home, they come on the street in search of food and shelter. Conflict at home, behaviour of step father/step mother also is responsible to make children on the street.

Likewise many respondents think that poverty is the main cause for the children to come on the street. The problem of street children is not going to be solved before the alleviation of poverty. Uneducated and poor parents do not have any idea about the contraceptives of family planning, so they just give ~~the~~ birth ~~to~~ children. Respondents give advice that government take the responsibility of those children who are out of family contact. And government should take strong action for poverty alleviation and education. Likewise some respondent viewed that the people who have enough to survive, they should also try to help those children. Society should also think for those children because it is the problem of society.

5.5 Opinion about street children as burden of society

Different people have got their different views about street children. Some people take street children as a burden of society but some people do not. The following table will show more about it.

Figure 4: Opinion about street children as burden of society



Source: field survey, 2011

Most of the people think that street children are not the burden of society. They think they are working hard just to feed themselves. They do not have other options, so they are compelled to collect garbage and spend their nights on the street. They themselves create many problems.

~~F~~The figure 4 shows that the majority of the people think that street children are not the burden of society. Out of 100 respondents 77 percent think that street children are not the burden of society. Likewise, 13 percentage respondents think that street children are the burden of our society. Most of the respondents think street children are not the burden of society. They are on the street because of their own problem. They collect the garbage for whole day just to survive. They themselves are in poor condition; they are not affecting the society. Respondent also viewed that, street children also the citizen of this country, they are also the part of our society, so everybody has got equal right to live. Street children are not on the street by their wish, it is the result of our social system. Some respondents suggest everyone to helping them for res integrate.

Likewise some respondents viewed that street children are the burden of society. They always disturb the people by making noise, by throwing ~~the~~ stone, by stealing ~~the~~ things. They also think that bad habits of street children like glue sniffing, smoking, using alcohol, using vulgar words can affect the other children.

5.6 Disliked things about street children

This question was asked to know the things/behaviour which people dislike most about street children. Most of the respondents ~~give~~reply the similar answer ~~to~~for this question. Glue sniffing, smoking, drinking alcohol, stealing the things, raging the people, using bad words are the habits of street children which most of the people do not like ~~about street children~~. Some respondents do not like their behaviour, likewise some respondents viewed that if somebody ~~p~~roposes them to go and stay at their home, they reject. They do not want to work at home because they want to enjoy their freedom. Therefore they do not like street children. Some respondents do not like street children because they do not obey the people, they always fight; lay down on ~~footpath~~ ~~which disturb~~ foot path which disturb the people very much.

5.7 Causes of street children' bad behaviour

Street children do have different behavior than other children. They do not hesitate doing anything. They have some bad behaviour, like raging the people, using bad words, begging, fighting etc. The following table will tell more about the causes of their bad behaviour.

Table 12: Causes of their bad behaviour among the street children.

Category	Number	Percentage
Lack of care	43	43.0
Bad Companion	45	45.0
Misbehavior of people	4	4.0
others	8	8.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

Everybody thinks that street children have got many bad habits. They behave with people in bad way. This question was asked with people to know the causes of street children's bad behaviour/things. Many of the respondents think that main cause of their bad behaviors is bad companion. Out of 100 respondent 45 percentage think that main cause of their bad behaviour is bad companion. Almost same percentage of other respondents thinks that lack of care is the main cause for their bad behaviour/things. Likewise a few think that misbehavior of people is the main cause for the bad behaviour/thing of street children. Rest of 8 percent people maintained similar causes such as family and social system.

5.8 How the street children's behaviour can be improved

This question was asked to collect the ideas about how we can improve the behaviour of street children. Most of the respondents have replied that we can change their behaviour by giving good education. Some respondents viewed that moral education can work more effectively to change their behaviour. They think that government and NGOs/INGOs should work seriously to educate and re-integrate the street children. Some of them think that street children should be kept in separate School from where they could not come outside the compound until their behavior changes. Likewise some respondents answered that good care and love can be the best way to change the behaviour of street children. Some respondents think that vocational trainings

can be the best means to change the behaviour of street children, they also advice government to make better policies for the betterment of street children.

5.9 Things liked about street children

Everybody thinks that street children do have bad habits only. But nobody cares that they do have good habits too. The following table will show whether people have anything that they like about street children or not.

Table 13: Things they like about street children

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	39	39.0
No	48	48.0
Don't know	13	13.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

Most of the respondents s_have replied that they do not have anything they like about street children. Out of 100 respondents 48 percents replied that they do not have the things that they like about street children. 39 percent replied that they have something that they like about street children. Likewise 13 percent respond do not have any idea about it. From 39 percent, most respondent like street children because they look lovely, innocent, talented, active, hardworking and helpful. They help and co-operate their friends. Some respondents viewed that they keep our city clean by rag picking and they take care of shops by sleeping in front of it. Some respondents like street children because they look confident and they do not hesitate to do any work.

CHAPTER-VI

IMPACT OF STREET CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES ON COMMUNITY

Majority of the people think that street children's activities are giving bad impact on society. This chapter tries to find out what activities are really giving bad impact on community. This chapter also tries to find out street children's habits like smoking, glue sniffing, drinking— alcohol to know whether they are affecting other children or not, and other children are adopting street children's bad habits or not.

6.1 View on community & people having problems because of street children

Street children grow up on the street without any family care therefore they adopt street habits from their friends. They always enjoy their freedom. They do not agitate, are not scared and do not feel shy to do anything. They do not care people, -They just enjoy their freedom. These kinds of habits can be the problem for the community people. The following table will tell more about it.

Table 14: Respondents' view on community & people are having Problems because of street children

Category	Number	Percentage
Yes	48	48.0
No	38	38.0
Don't know	14	14.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

Many of the respondents s have replied that community people are having problem because of street children. But there are remarkable percentages of respondents who think that community people are not having problem because of street children. It is observed that all the Kabadi collectors think that street children are not giving any problem to community people; they are cleaning the city by collecting garbage. Most of the business persons also think that people are

not having problems because of street children. But most of the community members think that street children are giving problems to people by stealing their things, fighting on the road, disturbing people by making noise. It is also observed that taxi drivers also getting problems ~~from~~by them. Taxi drivers were also respondents for this study, they replied that sometimes street children give them problems by breaking the glass of taxi, puncturing the tire and ~~Scratching~~scratching the taxi.

It ~~was~~is also asked that, what these problems ~~we~~are. ~~To~~For this question most of the respondents ~~gave~~answered similar answers. They ~~viewed~~~~have been saying for long~~ that street children give trouble by stealing the -things, ~~be~~agging on the way, raging, throwing the stones at their house, making loud noise on the street, using vulgar words. Likewise some respondents take glue sniffing, drinking alcohol and smoking habit seriously. They think that it is not only ~~a~~ffecting street children but also other children and community people too.

6.2 Location of respondent and people having problem

Eight major streets of Pokhara have been taken for this research purpose. Respondents from different locations have different feelings for the problem they are having from street children.

This table tries to show the relationship between the location of respondents and ~~they are having~~ problems ~~they are having~~ from street children or not.

Table 15: Relation between Location of respondent and people having problem

Category	yes		No		Don't know		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Prithivichok	11	52.4%	7	33.3%	3	14.3	21	100.0
Srijanachok	7	41.2%	7	41.2%	3	17.6	17	100.0
Shivalayachok	10	66.7%	5	33.3%	0	0.0	15	100.0
Mahendrapool	3	37.5%	2	25.0%	3	37.5	8	100.0
Ratnachok	3	37.5%	4	50.0%	1	12.5	8	100.0
Hallanchok	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0	6	100.0
Lakeside	6	50.0%	5	41.7%	1	8.3	12	100.0
Chipledhunga	3	23.1%	7	53.8%	3	23.1	13	100.0
Total	48		38		14		100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

The above table shows that remarkable respondents are having problem because of street children. Majority (83%) respondents from Hallanchok think that people are having problem from street children but insignificant respondents from Chipledhunga think so. People from Hallanchok and Shivalayachok are having more problem ~~than from~~ the people of other locations. It is also because these two are the main areas where most of the street children use to roam.

6.3 Ever got trouble from Street Children

Street children do not hesitate to give trouble to anybody. They give trouble to people by ~~be~~agging, raging, stealing the things, using bad words etc. The following table will show whether the respondents ever got trouble by street children or not.

Table 16: Have they ever got trouble from Street children?

Category	Number	Percentage
yes	36	36.0
No	60	60.0
Don't know	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

The table 16 shows that 60 percent respondents have not got trouble fromby street children only 36 percent got trouble by different activities of street children like beagging, ragging, stealing the things, using bad words on the way etc. It is also asked that how they have got trouble by street children. Most of the respondents gavereplied similar answer. They got trouble by the street children's habit of beagging, raging, stealing their money. They also viewed that street children always ask about money and when they do not give them these children use bad words. Some shopkeepers viewed that street children used to steal their things from the shop. Taxi drivers answered that street children give them trouble by puncturing their taxi and breaking glasses of it. Kabadi collectors also viewed that they are also getting trouble by street children. They answered that street children always try to steal money from their shop. When these children use to be angry, they always throw stones on their roof.

6.4 Gender perception about trouble from street children

Generally we can see street children raging female than male. They get little bit scared with male but not with female. The following table will tell more about the gender difference in perceiving trouble by street children.

Table 17: Gender perception about trouble from street children

Category	yes		No		Don't know		Total	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Men	14	30.4%	31	67.4%	1	2.2%	46	100.0%
Women	22	40.7%	29	53.7%	3	5.6%	54	100.0%
Total	36		60		4		100	0.0%

The above table 17 shows that both men and women are troubled by the street children. But the percentage of women is slightly higher than the percentage of the men. Normally Women don't give punishment to street children so, they also tease women. Out of 54 women respondents, 40.7 percent reported that they have got trouble fromby street children where only 30.4 percent are men who reported trouble.

6.5 Views of respondents about behaviour of Street children affecting their children

Because of different socialization, street children and other children do have different behaviour. Street children's behavior can affect the behaviors of other children in those areas where street children live. The following table will tell more about it.

Table 18: Views of respondents about behaviour of Street children affecting their children

Category	Number	Percentage
yes	27	27.0
No	66	66.0
Don't know	7	7.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

Majority of the respondent replied that the behaviour of street children is not affecting their children. The table 18 shows that most of the children are not affected by the behaviour of street children. Out of 100 respondents 66 percentages replied that street children's behaviour is not affecting their children. Likewise 27 percentage respondents replied that their children are affected by the habits of street children. It is also observed that respondent with high social status replied that their children are not affected by street children's behaviour and the respondent with low status replied that their children are affected by street children's behaviour. Their children do adopt street children's bad habits. Sometimes their children leave the class and go with street children. They adopt glue sniffing and smoking habit too.

6.6 Are street children thieves?

Most of the people think that all the street children steal things to sell. This question was asked to know the percentage of people suffered by street children's this habit.

Table 19: Are street children thieves?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
yes	32	32.0
No	67	67.0
Don't know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

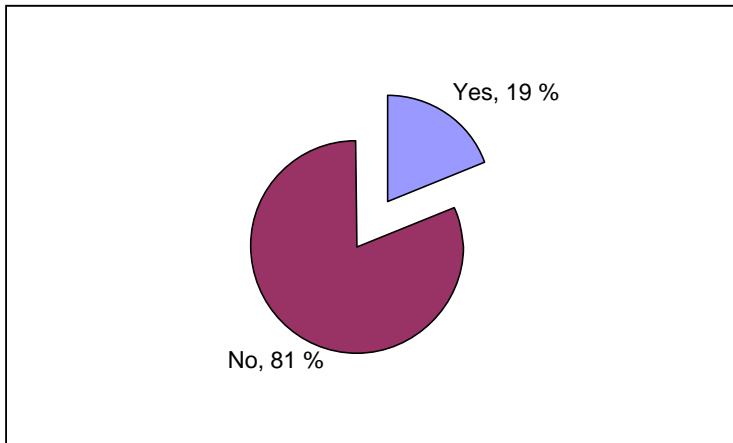
Source: field survey, 2011

The table 20 shows that out of 100 respondent 67 percentage percent respondent never found street children stealing their things while other one third (32%) reported that street children stole their things. It is also observed that most of the people who have house at road side replied that street children always steal their thing. They take whatever they find outside the house. Some of the respondents replied that street children always steal their aluminum tap.

6.7 Whether respondents have ever given punishment to street children

Street children do not hesitate to do anything, like stealing the things, using bad words, raging the people etc. For this some people use to give punishment.

Figure 5: Whether respondents have ever given punishment to street children



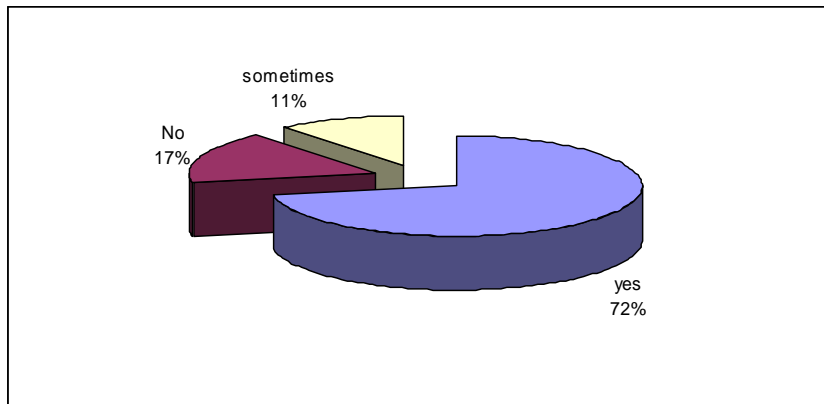
It is found that most of the people do not give punishment to street children. It is also observed that most of the people do not like to punish street children for their mistakes also because they are scared to get bad behaviour from them. ~~The~~ figure 5 shows that most of the respondents never gave punishment to street children but some of other have given punishment to street children.

6.8 Views on street children's glue sniffing habit

Most of the street children ~~are seen~~ sniffing glue. Generally they use dendrite for sniffing. In the context of Nepal dendrite is cheap and easily available. Most of the street children have taken it as an addiction. Huge numbers of street children walk on the street sniffing glue. The following chart will give clear picture about it.

Formatted: Justified

Figure 6: Views on street children's glue sniffing



Source: field survey, 2011

Majority (72%) of the respondents replied that they have seen street children sniffing glue. According to Medical Science Glue sniffing damage kidneys, liver, brain and overall nervous system. So it can be said that thousands of street children in Nepal and hundreds of street children in pokhara are at high risk.

6.9 Effects of glue sniffing on society

Street children walk on the street sniffing glue. Nobody is there to control them, they enjoy there freedom. They sniff glue whenever and wherever they want. It can affect other children and society too. The following question was asked to know the view about it.

Table 20: Effects of glue sniffing on society

Category	Number	Percentage
yes	72	72.0
No	16	16.0
Don't know	12	12.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

Most of the respondents viewed that it affects the society. It is also observed that glue sniffing habit of street children's is one of the main causes for what people hate them. The table 20 shows that out of 100 respondents 72 percent think that glue sniffing habit can affect the society. They think that mainly other children can be affected by it.

6.10 Do respondents think street children's bad habits affect the other children?

Children ~~use are~~ ~~uses are~~ ~~to be~~ very innocent; they can not understand what is wrong and what is right. If they see the bad habits of street children, they can easily adopt their habits. The following question was asked to know the view of people about street children's bad habits can affect other children or not.

Table 21: Do respondents think street children's bad habits affect the other children?

Category	Number	Percentage
yes	73	73.0
No	20	20.0
Don't know	7	7.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

Majority of the respondents think that street children's bad habits can affect other children too. In table 21 we asked them whether behaviour of street children ~~is~~ affecting your children or not. ~~To~~ that question, 66 percentage respondents replied that their children are not being affected

by street children's bad habit. But table no.23 shows that majority people (73%) think that street children's bad habits affect the other children too. So it can be analyzed that most of the children do not adopt street children's habit but their guardians are wary about it and they keep their children away from street children.

6.11 Respondents as eye witness of glue sniffing

Street children spend their life on the street. We can see them sniffing glue, smoking, pick pocketing, raging the people, using alcohol. The following table analyse whether people have been eye witness of these habits. This is a multiple choice question, so respondents have chosen more than one answer.

Table 22: Respondents as eye witness of glue sniffing

Category	frequency	Proportion
Glue sniffing	65	65.0
Smoking	64	64.0
Raging the people	46	46.0
Using alcohol	31	31.0
Pick pocketing	25	25.0

Source: field survey, 2011

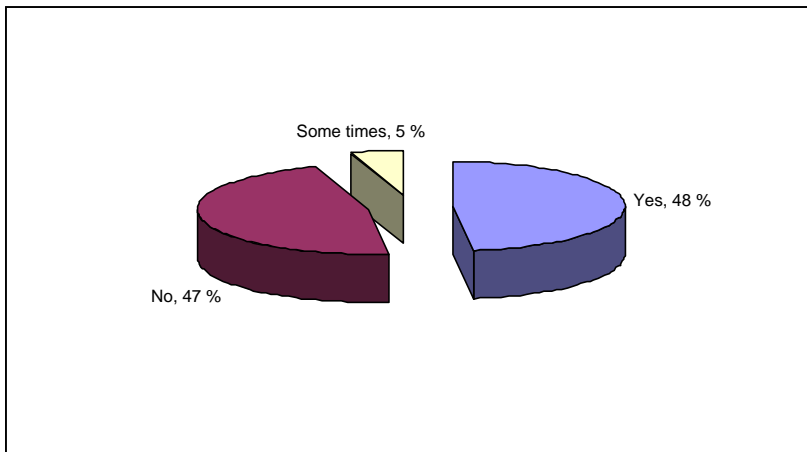
Percentages are based on multiple responses of 100 respondents.

Significant respondents replied that they have seen street children sniffing glue and smoking cigarette. Likewise 46 percentage respondents replied that they have been eye witness of raging the people. And 31 percent replied they have been eye witness of using alcohol. Some other (25%) reported they have been eye witness of pick pocketing. We can say that most people saw street children sniffing glue and smoking because it is easily available and cheaper.

6.12 Respondents ' attempts to correct street children's bad habit

This question was asked to know whether they have ever tried to stop street children's bad habit or not. Street children use to have many bad habits like Glue sniffing, smoking, pick pocketing, raging the people, using alcohol etc. Sometimes people seem trying to stop them doing this. The following figure will tell more about it.

Figure 7: Respondents ' attempts to correct street children's bad habit

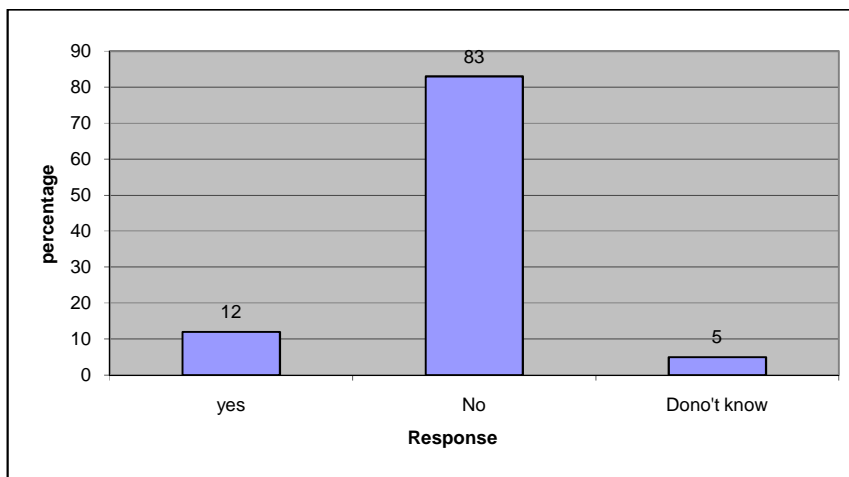


The figure 7 shows that people try to stop street children's bad habit but not all. Out of 100 respondents 48 percent replied that they tried to stop street children's bad habit. Likewise 47 percent respondent replied that they never stop children for it. It is also observed that respondent who do have direct contract with street children they use to stop them for m doing bad works. Especially shopkeeper, Kabadi collectors and NGO workers replied, they trieduse to stop and other respondent replied they do not.

6.13 Respondents who have never seen the children adopting the street children's bad habits

This question was asked with respondent to know whether they have ever seen the children adopting street children's bad habits or not. If other children see the bad habits of street children they may adopt the habits of street children. The following figure will tell more about it.

Figure 8: Respondents who have ever seen the children adopting the street children's bad habits



Source: field survey, 2011

The figure 8 shows that most (83%) of the respondent have never seen the children adopting street children's bad habits but a few respondents replied that they have seen the children adopting street children's bad habits. So it can be said that most of the children do not adopt street children's bad habits. It is also observed that respondents from low socioeconomic status replied yes to this question

CHAPTER-VII

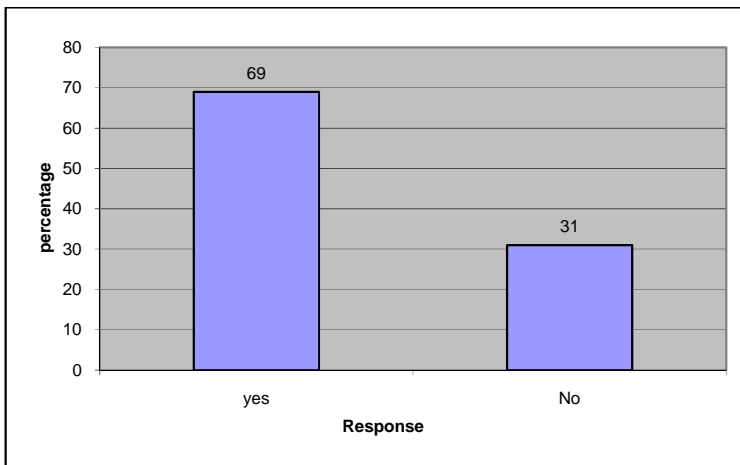
RESPONDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS NGOS/INGOS WORKING FOR THE STREET CHILDREN

In Pokhara, there are numbers of organizations working for and with the street children. Their role is very important to prevent children coming on the street and improve the situation of those who are already on the street. They can also change the general attitude of people toward street children. This chapter analyses what people think about these organizations.

7.1 Knowledge about organizations working for street children

Many organizations are working for street children in Nepal. More than 1 dozen NGOs/INGOs are working in Pokhara but some people do not know about these organizations. The following figure will tell more about it.

Figure 9: Respondents' knowledge about organizations



Source: field survey, 2011

The figure 9 shows that most of the people know about the organizations working on the sector of street children. Out of 100 respondents 69 percentages replied that they know about the

organizations working on the sectors of street children and rest-of-others replied they don't know about them.

7.2 Attitude toward organizations

Many organizations are working on the sector of street children. Among them only few of them are working actively. Therefore people do have different views about these organizations. The following table will give clear picture about it.

Table 23: Respondents' attitude toward organizations

Category	Number	Percentage
They are doing good job	12	17.39
They are just spending the budget & doing nothing	21	30.43
Their work is not enough for decreasing number of street children	20	28.99
They need support from government too	16	23.19
Total	69	100

Source: field survey, 2011

Some people had negative attitude towards the organizations working for street children. Out of 69 respondents 30.43 percent think that these organizations are just spending their budget and doing nothing. Likewise 28.99 percent think that the work of organizations is not enough for decreasing the number of street children. Some others think that organizations are doing good job and they need support from government too. From this table, it can be deduced that organizations' work for street children is not sufficient. They should take strong action for it. And government should support the organizations to decrease the number of street children.

7.3 Respondent's Education and view about the organizations

Education status of people can also affect their thinking, views and perception. The following table will show the education status of people and their thinking about the organizations working in the sector of street children.

Table 24: Relation between education status of respondents and their thinking about the organizations

Education	They are doing good job		they are just spending the budget and doing nothing		their work is not enough for increasing number of street children		They need support from government too		Total	Percentage
	Number.	Percentage %	Number.	Percentage %	Number.	Percentage %	Number.	Percentage %		
Illiterate	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	100.0 %	1	100.0 %
Just Literate	1	33.3 %	1	33.3 %	1	33.3 %	0	0.0%	3	100.0 %
Under Primary	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Primary passed	1	7.7 %	6	46.2 %	5	38.5 %	1	7.7%	13	100.0 %
SLC Passed	1	9.1 %	5	45.5 %	3	27.3 %	2	18.2%	11	100.0 %
Certificate level Passed	5	29.4 %	3	17.6 %	5	29.4 %	4	23.5%	17	100.0 %
Bachelors Passed or Above	4	16.7 %	6	25.0 %	6	25.0 %	8	33.3%	24	100.0 %
	12		21		20		16		69	100%

Source: field survey, 2011

~~A remarkable percentages of primary passed respondents~~ Majority of the persons who have passed primary level of educations think that organizations are just spending the budget but illiterate and under primary respondents have no idea about it. ~~Remarkable percentage of primary passed respondents~~ They think that organization's work is not enough for the increasing number of street children but under primary and illiterate respondents have no idea about it. Higher number of bachelor passed and above respondents think that organizations need support from government too. The significant number of just literate and certificate level passed respondents think that organizations are doing good job.

7.4 Views on role of NGOs/INGOs and Government

For the answer of this question, most of the respondents focus on education. They viewed that government and organizations can change the situation of street children by giving them quality education. They also suggest that those children should not allow coming out from the compound of the school before they get education. They also focus for the education and awareness programs for street children's family.

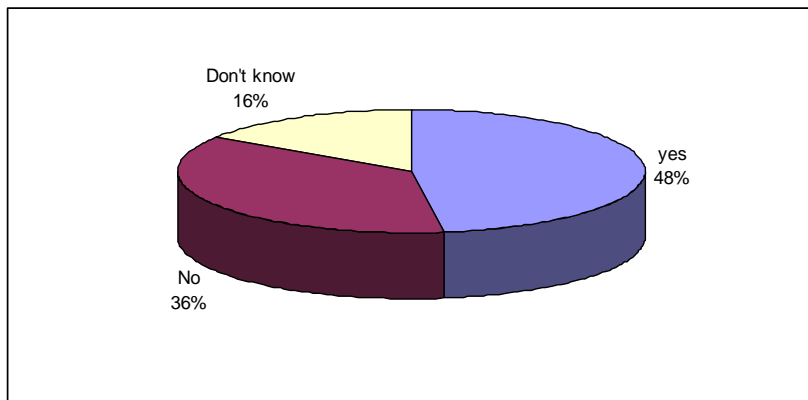
People think that government should take street children's issue very seriously. Enough budgets should be separated for street children and this budget should strictly spend for them only. Some of the respondents viewed that if government can not handle the issue of street children, it should be hand over to foreign organizations. They think that government should seriously work to give employment for everyone and poverty alleviation, so that at least everybody should be able to take care of their children. Like wise some respondent replied government should make strict rule to punish those parents who do not care their children. They also think that children should not allow to work before 16 years.

This question was asked to NGO/INGO workers too. They give little different answers than other respondent. They focus on drop in centers and rehabilitation centers. government and NGOs/INGOs should open numbers of rehabilitation and drop in centers so that street children come from the street life and then organizations should help them by giving some vocational trainings and moral educations so that they can live their normal life. NGO/INGO workers also viewed that awareness programs through electronic media could work effectively. Therefore media and organizations should go together to solve the situation of street children. They also reply that community member's help and support is very important to solve this problem.

7.5 Views on such organizations' performance

Organizations working for the street children can create awareness about the street children among the community people. They can also help to create positive attitude towards street children and improve their condition. The following figure tells people's opinion about whether people think organizations trying to make good relations between community and street children or not.

Figure 10: Respondents views on such organizations' performance



Majority of the people think that organizations are trying to make good relations between community and street children. This question was asked to know the perceptions of people ~~about whether~~ the organizations are trying to ~~establish~~~~make~~ good relation between communities & street children or not. Out of 69 respondents 48 ~~percent~~ think ~~that the~~ organizations are trying to make good relations between communities and street children, ~~36 percent~~ think that they are not trying to make good relation between communities and street children and rest 16 ~~respondentspercent~~ have no idea about it.

7.6 Suggestion for creating good relations between community and street children

This question was asked to know the view of people about how the relation between community people and street children can be better. Most of the respondents give quite similar answer. They think that people ~~arede~~ irritated because of the bad habits (stealing, raging, ~~bea~~gging, using bad words, glue sniffing, smoking, drinking alcohol etc) of street children. So the organizations working on the sectors of street children should try to reduce these habits by giving moral educations ~~tofer~~ them. Likewise organizations should also try to make positive response to community members about street children by giving awareness programs.

7.7 Opinion on how the organizations can educate street children

Organizations are spending huge budget for the improvement of street children but the problem is increasing day by day in stead of decreasing. The following table will collect the views of people about how the organizations educate street children.

Table 25: Respondents’ opinion on how the organizations can educate street children

Category	Number	Percentage
By making school for street children only	33	47.83
By keeping them in public school	11	15.94
By giving them some vocational training	22	31.88
Others	3	4.35
Total	69	100.00

Source: field survey, 2011

Majority of the people think that organizations can educate the street children by making school for street children only. People think that street children are different in nature than other children; therefore they need separate school. Most of the people think that they should not be ~~allowe~~nd to come out from the school compound before they get education. Out of 69 respondents 47.83 ~~percent~~ think organization can educate street children by making different school for them. The second highest number (31.88%) of respondents thinks that, organizations can educate street children by giving them some vocational training. They think that vocational trainings are the best and effective for street children. It can give better out put in a short period. Other 15.94 percent think that keeping street children in public school is the best idea to educate

them. They think that friendship with other children can change the behaviour of street children. So by keeping street children in public school can give not only academic education but moral education too.

7.8 Suggestions to control population of street children

This question was asked to collect the suggestions which can decrease street children. ~~To For~~ this question most of the respondents give quite similar suggestions: these are education, poverty alleviation, employment, and awareness programs. They think that government should make better policies for education, health, employment and poverty alleviation. It is also observed that everybody thinks that poverty is the root cause to make a children go on the street. They think everything is happening because of poverty therefore government should give first priority for poverty alleviation. Some respondents think that first government and organizations should open numbers of rehabilitation centers and schools for street children. And every street child should be kept in these centers and schools. For this, government, NGOs/INGOs and community members go together. If any street child ~~is~~ found on the street he/she strictly should be kept on center or school. Government also provides enough budgets for it. They also advise that children should not be allowed to come out from these schools before they get education. These schools should give school education plus vocational trainings according to their interest. They think that government should take responsibility for their employment and better future too. Some respondents suggest to strictly avoiding collecting the garbage, if community people find anybody collecting garbage, they should help concern organizations by bringing him/her in rehabilitation centers or school. Some of the respondents suggest government to make the service of family planning easier. They think that family planning service should be made easily available in each and every part of the country so that nobody is compelled to give unwanted birth. Respondents also advise, Government should not allow people to give birth ~~to-for~~ more than two children. And parents who do not give proper care for their children they should be punished.

CHAPTER-VIII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1. Summary

The main purpose of this study was to find out the perception of people toward street children. Total 100 respondents were interviewed for the study. Respondents from different professions have been taken. They are business persons, NGOs/INGOs workers, Taxi drivers, Kabadi collectors and community members. ~~A major street~~Streets of Pokhara ~~have~~ been selected for study area. They Prithivichowk, Shrijana-chowk, Shivalaya-chowk, Hallanchowk, Ratna-chowk Cheplay dhunga, Mahendra pool and Lakeside, where most of the street children roam.

Men and women both have been taken as respondents in this study. They are from different age group. Respondents from different religions have been taken for the study but the majority of the respondents are from Hindu religion. Married and unmarried persons have been taken as ~~a~~ respondents; they are from different occupations. From illiterate to highly educated respondents have been taken for the study purpose.

Attitude towards Street Children

-) Majority (60 %) of the respondents think that street children are deprived of necessary things. They blame street children's family and society ~~to make them~~in compelling them to go on the street. Some blame government too. But some people think that street children are bad.
-) Majorities (74 %) of the respondents have love/sympathy ~~with~~for street children but fewer hate/dislike street children.
-) Majority of the respondents (47%) state that family is the responsible agency for creating street children. Similarly poverty is also a culprit.
-) Highly significant respondents (77%) state that street children are not the burden ~~to~~of society.

- |) Majority people (83%) think that street children should be treated withby love and sympathy.
- |) Majority of the respondents (45%) think that the main cause of street children's bad behaviour is bad companion. Likewise lack of care is also responsible.
- |) Higher numbers of respondents (48%) do not have any thing that they like about street children. But there are other who reported things they like about them.

Impact of Street Children on Community

- |) Majority of the respondents (48) think that people are having problems because of street children mostly by stealing the things, beagging on the way, raging, throwing stones at their house, making loud noise on the street, using vulgar words. They think that these habits not only affect society but also other children too.
- |) Majority of the respondents have got problem from street children. They got trouble fromby the street children's habit of begging, ragging, stealing their money.
- |) ~~One third (66% of the people)~~ think that their behaviour doesn't affect their children but there are few who think it affect.
- |) It is also observed that respondents from high social status think street children's behavior doen't affect other children but respondent with low social status replied that their children are being affectededng by street children's behaviour.
- |) Majority of the people (67%) have never found street children stealing their things.
- |) Majority of the respondents (72%) have seen street children sniffing glue.
- |) Majority of the respondent's (72%) viewed that glue sniffing habit of street children affect the society. It is also observed that glue sniffing habit of street children~~s~~ is one of the main causes for what people hate them.
- |) Huge numbers of respondents (73%) have been eye witness of glue sniffing habit like wise second highest respondents have been eye witness of smoking, ragging the people, using alcohol, pick pocketing etc.
- |) People do stop street children doing bad things which show they feel some responsibility toward them.

-) Majority people (83%) reported they have never seen the other children adopting the street children's bad habit.

Attitude toward Organizations Working for the Street Children

-) Majority (69%) but not all respondents know about the organizations working on the sector of street children and rest 31 percent replied they don't know about it.
-) Some people (30.43%) think organizations working in the sector of street children are just spending the budget and doing nothing. But there are others who had positive attitude toward them.
-) Majority of the respondents think that government and organizations can change situation of street children by giving them quality education. They should also focus for the education and awareness programs for street children's family. They think enough budgets should be separated for street children and it should be strictly spente for them only.
-) Organizations can ~~establish~~make good relation between community and street children by giving moral education ~~to~~for street children and awareness programs for community people.
-) Majority of the respondents (47.83%) think that organizations can educate street children by making school for them only.

8.2 Conclusion and Recommendations

Street children are deprived of their family, society and government. But on the other hand street children are making them deprived themselves because many NGOs/INGOs are working for them but they do not want to come out from street life. The view of uneducated people and educated people is quite different about street children. Educated people have positive attitude where ~~as~~ uneducated people have negative attitude ~~tofor~~ street children.

It is found that most of the people have love/sympathy ~~withfor~~ street children. They think they are not on the street by their wish; they have not other option except it. Their parents are responsible ~~of~~ ~~make~~ing them come on the street. Children are on the street because of the lack of care from their family. When children do not get love, care and basic needs at home, they come on the street. Conflicts at home, behaviour of step father/step mother are - responsible ~~for~~ ~~make~~ing children come on the street. People think street children are not the burden ~~on~~ society. They are also the citizen of this country. They collect garbage just to feed themselves. They are in poor condition, being neglected and alienated from society. There are many kinds of things/behaviour of street children that people dislike most. These are glue sniffing, smoking, drinking alcohol, raging the people, using bad words. The main cause of this behaviour is bad companion and lack of good care. These habits can be changed by giving them moral education. People do have some things that they like about street children. Their innocence, confidence, talent, activeness, hard working nature, co-operative with their friends are the things that they like about street children.

Majority of the respondents think that people are having problem because of street children but the number of respondents who think people are not having problem because of street children is also remarkable. It is observed that most of the Kabadi collectors and business persons think people are not having problem because of street children but community people think they are having problem because of street children. People from Hallanchok, Shivalayachok, Prithivichok and Lakeside are having more problems ~~th~~en the people from Shrijanachok, Mahendrapool, Ratnachok and Cheplaydhunga. Street children's behaviour does have immediate ~~e~~ffect on the children of the lower class family because the lower class children often get into contact with the

street children. Relatively children from high class family are safer from it. Many respondents want to give punishment to bad behaviour of the street children however they are reluctant ~~on~~ to do it only because they are scared of the street children's agitation in return. So the state authority must take the responsibility of fair justice.

In pokhara metropolitan city, many organizations are working in the sectors of street children but still some people do not know about these organizations. In general, people's attitude toward the organization is mixed- both positive and negative. People who know about the organizations think that organizations are just spending the budget and doing nothing. Some people think that their work is not enough for the increasing number of street children. Some organizations are trying to ~~establish~~~~make~~ good relation between street children and community but they are expected to work more seriously.

-) To make the street children less ~~street~~, Government, NGOs/INGOs and community members should go together. Government should make better policies for education, poverty alleviation and employment. Poverty is the root cause for making the children come on the street.
-) Government and organizations should open schools for street children only. These schools should give education according to the interest of street children.
-) They should open some rehabilitation centers and drop in centers too.
-) Street children should strictly avoid collecting garbage. Community members should help Government and NGOs/INGOs by giving information about street children.

REFERENCES

Bhusan, B. (1999). *Dictionary of sociology*. Anmol publications, India

Child Labor, Retrieved 3 October, 2011 from <http://www.childlabor.in>

CPCS (2010). *Social awareness on Anti Glue Sniffing in Pokhara*. CPCS. Kathmandu.

_____(2010). An annual report of Street children Protections & Rehabilitation Centre. CPCS, Kathmandu.

CWIN (2002). *Annual Journal of CWIN 2002*. CWIN, Kathmandu.

_____(2005). *Annual Journal of CWIN 2005*. CWIN, Kathmandu.

_____(2006). *Annual Journal of CWIN 2006*. CWIN, Kathmandu.

_____(2007). *Annual Journal of CWIN 2007*. CWIN, Kathmandu

Dutton, Donald G. (1994). *Violence and Victims*. Retrieved August 2, 2011 from wikipedia.org/wiki/Domestic_violence.pdf

Ensign, Josephine (2004). Retrieved August 5, 2011 from <http://www.warchild.org.uk>

Public of Health Homeless (1992). Retrieved August 10, 2011 from <http://www.warchild.org.uk>

[Human Rights Watch \(2011\). Abuse of Street Children](http://www.hrw.org/en/children/street-children). Retrieved September 2, 2011 from <http://www.hrw.org/en/children/street-children>

Manihara, N.S (2006). *A Study in Street children in India*. Retrieved July 15,2011 from http://www.iindiaonline.com/sc_crisis_theproblem.htm

Markowitz, Sara (2000). ["The Price of Alcohol, Wife Abuse, and Husband Abuse"](#) in *Southern Economic Journal*.67 (2): 279–303. Southern Economic Association

Nepal: Glue sniffing on the rise among Street Children (n.d.). Retrieved 20 July 2011, from <http://www.acr.hrschool.org/mainfile.php/0106/27/>

Sally wehmeier, (2000) "Oxford dictionary 2000", page 1226.

Schmidt, Anna Lena (2003). *Human Right of street children in Ethiopia*. Retrieved September 2, 2011 from http://www.childfriendlycities.org/pdf/thesis_street_children.pdf

Shipway, Lynn (2004). [*Domestic violence: a handbook for health professionals*](#). Rutledge, New York.

Street Children. Retrieved July 13, 2011, from <http://www.warchild.org.uk>

Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. [*Full \(2000\). Report of the prevalence, incidence, and consequences of violence against women": Findings from the national violence against women survey*](#). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Publication No. NCJ183781.

Tuladhar, Sumnima (2002), *CWIN annual report*, Retrieved June 2, 2011 from <http://www.cwin.org.np/>

[UNICEF](#) (2002). *Rapid Assessment of Street Children In Lusaka*. [UNICEF](#).

Wallace, Harvey (2004). *Family Violence: Legal, Medical, and Social Perspectives*. Allyn & Bacon.

Annex1: Interview Schedule

<p>A Study on</p> <p>Perception of community towards street children</p>
--

Date:...../...../...../

Section-A: General Background of respondent

Q.N.	Question	Response Category
1.	Name of the respondent	
2.	Gender	1. Male 2. Female
3.	Ageyrs
4.	Caste / ethnicity	1. Brahman/chhetri 2. Janajati 3. Dalit 4.Madheshi 5.Others
5.	Religion	1. Hindu 2. Buddhist 3. Muslim 4. Christian 5. Others
6.	Marital Status	1. Married 2. Unmarried
7.	Occupation	1. Agriculture 2. Service 3. Labor 4. Business 5. Housewife 6. Student 7. Others
8.	Educational Status	1. Illiterate 2. Just Literate 3. Under primary 4. Primary passed 5. SLC passed 6. certificate level passed 7. Diploma passed & above
9.	Do you live in your own home?	1. Yes 2. No
ATTITUDE TOWARD STREET CHILDREN		
10.	What is your view about street children?	1. They are deprived 2. They are bad 3. Don't know 4.....

11.	How do you feel about them?	1. Hate/dislike U12 2. Sympathize/ love U13 3. Neutral U14 4. Don't know U14
12.	If you hate or hate/dislike, why	
13.	If you sympathies or love, why?	
14.	Who is responsible for children to come on the street?	1. Family 2 Society 3. Street children themselves 4. Government 5. Poverty
15.	Why do you think so?	
16.	Do you think street children are burden of society?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
17.	Why do you think so?	
18.	How do street children should be treated?	1. They should be hated 2. They should be loved/sympathized 3. Don't know 4.....
19.	What are the things/behaviors that you dislike most about street children?	1. 2. 3.
20.	What are the main causes for their bad behaviors/things?	1. Lack of care 2. Bad companion 3. Misbehavior of people 4.
21.	How do you think their behaviors can be improved?	
22.	Is there anything that you like about street children?	1. Yes 2. No U24 3. Don't know U24
23.	If yes, what are these things?	1. 2. 3.

24.	What do you think about people's perception toward street children in general?	1. Negative 2. Positive U 26
25.	If negative, how do you think it can be changed/improved?	
IMPACT ON COMMUNITY		
26.	Do you think community and people are having problems because of the street children?	1. Yes 2. No U 28 3. Don't know U 28
27.	If yes, what are these problems?	
28.	Have you ever got trouble by street children?	1. Yes 2. No U 30 3. Don't know U 30
29.	If yes, how?	
30.	Is this behavior of street children affecting your children?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
31.	Have you ever found street children stealing your things?	1. Yes 2. No
32.	Have you ever given punishment to street children?	1. Yes 2. No
33.	Have you ever seen street children sniffing glue?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Sometimes
34.	Do you think that glue sniffing habit of street children affect the society?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know
35.	Do you think that street children's bad habits affect the other children?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
36.	Have you ever been eye witness of following behavior of street children?	1. Glue sniffing 2. Smoking 3. Pick pocketing 4. raging the people 5 Using alcohol
37.	Have you ever tried to stop them doing	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

	this?	
38.	Have you ever seen the children adopting the street children's bad habits?	1. Yes 2. No
39.	Do you know there are some organizations working on the sector of street children?	1. Yes 2. No <input type="radio"/> stop
40.	What do you think about the Organizations working in the sectors of street children?	1. They are doing good job 2. They are just spending the budget and doing nothing 3. Their work is not enough for decreasing number of street children 4. They need support from government too.
41.	How do NGOs/INGO's or government can help to change the Situation of street children?	
42.	Do you think that organizations trying to make good relations between communities & Street children?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
43.	What can organizations do to make good relations between communities & Street children?	1. 2. 3.
44.	How can organizations educate street children?	1. By Making schools for street children only 2. By keeping them in public school 3. By giving them some vocational training 4.
45.	Can you please give any three Suggestions that help to make the street Children less street?	1 2 3

*** Thank you for your kind co-operation **