

# CHAPTER – I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

Nepal, a small Himalayan Kingdom, is greatly diverse and heterogeneous in many aspects: geography, socio-economic, religion, language status of human development and culture. It is a country facing many challenges, the majority of its population lives below the poverty line. The per capita income of Nepalese is \$ 383 only (CBS, 2007) Nepalese society is plural and stratified in its social profile. The socio-cultural problems are everywhere due to its social frameworks, underpinning resources utilization and fragile topographical condition. The poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are prevailing characteristics which pre locate each sector of human life including child. The apparent result of this is compelling parents to abandon their child. 'Poverty is a main challenge confronting Nepal's children. Population is only one stand of a complexity of factors, which denies Nepalese children the right that all human should enjoy by birth. The socio-economic and socio-psychology structure of this country has had deleterious effect on the children of our country. It is an alarming and unfortunate reality that due to this problem of orphan children is growing rapidly. Majority of Nepal's children i.e. 9.4 million children are deprived of their rights form the lack of implementation of their existing rules and regulation (CWIN, 1997)

Children are consulate the most potential human resources of the nation, they Represent its development and future. The present status of children in any society is in fact and indication of its direction and destination. If children have full opportunity for learning, growth and development of their personality and potential in all dimensions the society will advance into a higher stage of development. Without development conditions, their social and psychological growth will the seriously constrained and it eventually results in the retardation of the growth of the society as a whole. This is why the civilized and progressive societies give almost care and importance to creating conditions for children to grow and develop as responsible and capable citizens. But this not happening universally (UNICEF, 2007)

Children are the source of inspiration and hope of the society. Every society wishes to bring up its children in an atmosphere of love and care and in peace and harmony. The meaning of 'child' differs from one concept to another. According to the "UN convention on the Rights of Child", a 'child means every human being below the age of 18 years (UN Convention, 1989). In the context of child labor, the ILO's minimum age convention 1973 has defined 'child' as a person below the general limit of 15 years or in special circumstances 14 years (*ILO 1973*). The law of Nepal says, child is that human being who is below the age of 16 years (The Muluki Ain).

A society needs recruits. That is possible through biological birth. The society then socializes them and makes possible to continue socio-cultural adaptation. Thus young children are learners of culture. We cannot even imagine the existence of society if there were no children. They are our source of hope, joy and inspiration. Hence, children are regarded as the future of the world, but no child can grow sufficiently without proper love, care and understanding. In each stage of childhood, a child, who is innocent, vulnerable, dependent and voiceless; needs the proper support of adult care. If they are not taken care properly, their overall development will be hampered and their future will lead them towards uncertainty.

In Nepal, children comprise the largest segment of the population. According to the population statistics, about 50 percent of the total population are under age 19 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2003). Despite the growing numerical strength, children in Nepal face a situation that is not conducive for their development. Their problems have several dimensions: health hazards, lack of educational opportunities, physical violence, social insecurity, economic exploitation, sexual abuses, psychological pressure and denial of their fundamental rights. These negative conditions have created a situation in which children have difficulty enjoying their rights and developing themselves to their fullest potential (NASC, 1999)

Children who are the backbone of the country have an inborn right to survival, protection, education, health care, nutrition and a favorable atmosphere for development. Nepal does not paint a bright picture regarding its children. Nearly, 60 percent of the total child population lives the most underprivileged life where denial, negligence and exploitation are the common occurrences. (CWIN, 2006)

In Zambia, a study in several districts by the international labor organization (ILO) shows that the majority of children in prostitution are orphans and they are the street children. In Ethiopia, the majority of child domestic workers in the capital city Addis Ababa are orphans.

In Uganda, a focus group discussion revealed that girls orphaned by AIDS were especially vulnerable to sexual abuse at work because of the stigma attached to children orphaned by AIDS (UNICEF, 2001)

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

As childhood is the formative stage of human development, Children are the foundation stone in the economic and social development. They are the future stars heroes and builder of the nation. However, in many developing countries such as Nepal, inadequate focus on the potential of children manifests through indicators such as health education, security and love. They are oppressed and neglected in every step of their lives. The development of the country depends on the development of the children. Despite the fact, their development is thus being threatened and their right are being violated which have resulted in their relegation to the bottom rung of the socio economic ladder.

Report of UNDP, 1998 has focused “Poverty” as the main factor of child labor because if a family is very poor and is unable to afford their food, cloth and shelter for everyone, then all the member of family have to work because their stepmother or father do not accept them easily and they can’t tolerate their domestic violence. So they run away from their home and it is the main factor of a child to be street children (UNDP, 1998)

The family is the first school of children and parents are their first teacher. Children learn preliminary social requisite and acquire primary educational foundation from their parents in home. Parents should have great responsibilities and duties to rear up and educate the children. So parent’s role is very significant in social and educational development of a child. But orphan child is not privileged of this although it is his/her inherent right. They are unable to get basic needs (food, shelter and cloth).

Among the different sectors, orphan children face various problems, which are related to their living and working. But these living and working problems have many other problems, such as developmental, health and educational problems. These problems are the burning issues for all developing countries including Nepal. This growing number of orphan children is one of the greatest challenges for all advocates of development and human rights activities.

The selected “Umbrella Organization Nepal” is located in the Swoyambhu, Kathmandu. To know the condition of the orphan children of this institution, the institution is specially selected to analysis and explores the real condition of the orphan child living there.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The general objective of this study is to examine the socio-economic and educational status of the orphan children living in Umbrella Organization at Swoyambhu, Kathmandu. In order to achieve this main objective, the study has following these specific objectives.

- To explore the root cause behind the arrival of children at this organization
- To analyse the current condition and satisfaction of the orphan children
- To assess the program effectiveness conducted by the organization to support the children

### **1.4 Signification of the study**

Children are the backbone of a country. Unless today’s children are given proper education and good environment, the future of no country will be secure. The condition of children in Nepal is pathetic as no definite rules and laws for their protection exist. They have been exploited by different people in different ways. The problem of orphan children is very serious and complex social problem. Their life is based on a tough struggle for survival. This research had tried to find out the various aspects of orphan child especially those who have left home and the reason behind leaving their home. Also the research is believed to be helpful for those national and

international organizations that are working for the betterment of the deteriorating condition of children of Nepal, especially the orphan child.

As this field reports highlight the situation of orphan children it will be significant for

- ) Those readers who are interested to know about prevailing situation of orphan children like their age group, origin place, education, health etc.
- ) This study had provided information about “Umbrella Organization Nepal”, which has been working for the betterment of orphan children since its establishment.

### **1.5 Limitation of the study**

Every research has its own limitation as no research work can include each and every aspect of the subject matter chosen for the study. This study also had some limitations and constraints. Although there are many centers working for the protection of children this study is based only on the condition of orphan children of the Umbrella Organization Nepal at Swoyambhu, Kathmandu. So, the result of this study cannot be generalized for all the children, as it is only the study of orphan children and the orphan children particularly of this organization.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study is organized mainly in to six chapters. Chapter I provides general background (information) of the study of orphan children including statement of Problem, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, Limitations of the study etc. Chapter II reviews the literature relevant to this study. Previously published articles, books, journal, newspaper, thesis etc of different scholars are studied.. Chapter III deals with Methodology of the study. As the study is about the condition of orphan children in Nepal, so the forth chapter has included position and status of the study area such as mission, physical status, income sources etc. Chapter V deals with the real condition of orphan children of the selected organization. It has included finding, discussion, and representation of empirical data. It provides descriptive and analytical result obtained by the Study. Finally, chapter VI presents the summary, Conclusion and Recommendations, Issues for further study.

## **CHAPTER- II**

### **Literature Review**

The literature review conducts the survey and summarizes all relevant information related to a specific topic of study. Similarly, in this chapter it has been trying to summarize the previous studies and research as much as possible.

Through this background information all the reality and facts of children, issues of child right and pre studies about orphan and its research are tried to include. Thus, it goes on with past studies and their conclusion.

#### **2.1 Meaning and Definition of Orphan Children**

The oxford dictionary defines the child as a young human being below the age of full physical development (Oxford Reference Dictionary, 2003)

The UN convention on the rights of the child had defines as” for the purpose of the present convention, a child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child majority is attained earlier”(UNICEF, 2003)

Children Act 2048 defines, “child means every human being below the age of 16 years” (Children Act, 2048)

Orphan children are those who don't have parents, don't have anybody to look after them and their life become miserable. They represent one of the most marginalized and vulnerable groups of the society.

The term ‘Orphan’ used in this paper carries the meaning that the children who are abandoned and helpless from family because of the death of parents, problems and divorces, economic crisis, natural disasters etc. The oxford English dictionary defines the word ‘orphan’ as one deprived by death of father or mother (more generally of both parents); a fatherless or motherless child (The Oxford Dictionary).

According to Encyclopedia of adoption, the word orphan means, “a person whose parents have died or who are presumed dead; usually refers to a dependent child”

According to the Online Encyclopedia Britannica and the Merriam - Webster dictionary an orphan child is

- a) a child deprived by death of one or usually both parents;
- b) a young animal that has lost its mother and
- c) one deprived of some protection or advantage e.g. orphans of the storm

Government of Nepal considers orphans as those who fall on one of the following criteria

- a. both of whose parents are dead
- b. whose father is untraced, mother became unable to nourish and maintain
- c. whose father has died and mother has eloped with another person
- d. children found unclaimed by the police in streets and enrolled in orphanage
- e. whose mother disappeared from the hospital after giving birth.

Children are the most vulnerable group of society and so they are easily exploited and victimized. They need special help, attention care and protection. According to the UN declaration of the rights of the child, every child has the right to affection, love and understanding, to adequate nutrition and medical care and free education, to be among the first to receive relief in time of disaster, to learn to be a useful member of society and to develop individual abilities, to be brought up in a spirit of peace and universal brotherhood, to enjoy these rights regardless of race, colour, sex, religion, national or social origin. Being a member country of United Nation, Nepal has tried to fulfill its obligation providing services for children through government and non-government levels (Gurung, 1981)

Children are foundation and economic and social development of a nation. However, in many developing countries such as Nepal inadequate focus on the potential of children manifests through indicators such as low access for the majority of children

to the basic needs and their rights of the childhood such as health, education security and love. At every steps of their life they are oppressed and neglected. Their development is thus being threatened and their rights are being violated which have resulted in their relegation to the bottom rung of the socio-economic ladder. (Singh, 1999)

As a result many children have become the victim of the social system. Children have inborn rights to survival protection, education, health care nutrition and a favorable atmosphere for development. Nepal doesn't point a bright picture regarding its children. Nearly 60% of the total population lives the most underprivileged life where denial, negligence and exploitation are common phenomena. (CWIN, 2006)

The growing scale of poverty, rapid population growth, unemployment and shortage of agricultural land and other social problems like family break-ups, parental negligence, death of parents and inappropriate family atmosphere have led the children to leave their home. Once they displaced from their homes, they find themselves with parents, shelter, food, cloths and means of survival and they became orphans (CWIN, 2004).

“A century that began with children having virtually no rights is ending with children having the most powerful legal instrument that not only recognizes but protects their human rights” (UNICEF, 2002).

Every year hundreds of children in Nepal become orphan due to various socio-economic reasons. CWIN research reveals that some children come to the stream because of the loss, desertion of parents or due to the maltreatment of the step parents. Such children generally fight for their own survival by either begging or rag pickling on the streets.

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



A CWIN study of 100 street children in 1990 reported 39% were abandoned and orphan children. The most common reason given for being an orphan child were prior abuse and neglect.

In rural Nepal, health care hardly exists and in some areas, one in ten mothers dies during delivery. Most Nepalese cannot afford the available medical help. There are now few doctors left in the rural area and even fewer with the qualification needed to treat, because of these factors many Nepalese children are becoming orphan.

If we look back at the history of civilization, we find that each war, famine and natural calamities has killed millions of children and for those who have survived from all had no more objection besides being orphan and only darkness in their future. In addition, there are also millions of children who are deprived of their basic childhood rights and are the victims of an exploitative socio-economic and cultural structure. It is therefore, the truth that children are the most vulnerable of the exploited group of society. Their problems are sadly a consequence of the existing reality, while in fact they deserve special rights so that the next generation can live in certainty

The First World War and the Second World War killed millions of people of whom children were the majority. These and other wars have not only killed children, but have also made them orphans and helpless. This had not only created a big tragedy in human society but also made the future unsafe and uncertain. Every year, hundred per thousand of children die from disease, famine, war, conflict and ignorance. Many of them could be protected if we were rational and kind to human being and children because, most of these problems are preventable. But unfortunately wars are increasing with every passing year. The State of the world's children 96 in this regard revealed that the civilian deaths in 1990 was 90% compared to the 14% in the First World War and 67% in the Second World War (The State of the World's children, 2001)

The extreme vulnerability of the more than 10 million children orphaned by AIDS and the harmful effects this has on their development and that of their societies is one of the most disturbing aspects of the HIV/ AIDS crisis (*www.unicef.org 2006*)

## **2.2 Protection of Orphan Child at International Level**

There are many international legal instruments for the protection of the child rights.

### ***UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Child Justice***

The united nation has made some basic rules in 1985, in the field of child:

- a) State can fix the age limitation of the child. But the age should not be extreme low to being capacity of criminal liability in the national law.
- b) The juvenile justice court should be considered about the situation and circumstance during the period of wrong work of delinquent.
- c) The juvenile justice system should be effective for delinquent and related child also
- d) Any notice should not be published about the delinquent child privacy
- e) The most important right should be preserved in juvenile justice administration
- f) Lawyer can be present by juvenile's side and they can be taken free legal aid etc.

*(Beijing Rules, 1985)*

### ***UN Convention on Rights of the Child, 1989***

The convention on the rights of the child is universally agreed set of standards and Obligations, which place children center-stage in the quest for a just respectful and peaceful society.

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

#### ***a) Right to Survival***

It is the inherent rights of every child to live a safe and happy life, which means every child, should have right for nutrition food and hygienic residence, clean environment, clean drinking water and first aid service etc.

#### ***b) Right to Development***

According to this right, every child has a right to attain education, entertainment, sports activities and health care facilities etc., which are indispensable to maintain reasonable quality of life.

***c) Right to Protection***

Every child deserves protection against discrimination, exploitation, misbehavior and insulting behavior, hazardous works and separation from the parents. There should be special arrangements for handicapped and disabled children.

***d) Right to Participation***

Every child has the right to have their opinions taken into account in decisions affecting their own lives.

*(UN Convention; 1989)*

***UN Millennium Declaration on the Child***

Millennium development goals by 2015 United Nations member states have pledged to especially 8 points among 2 directly concerned children

- Improve maternal health
- Reduce child mortality
- Achieve universal primary education

According to it, priority areas for action in A world fit for children

- Promoting healthy lives
- Providing quality education
- Protection against abuse, exploitation and violence
- Combating HIV/AIDS

*(UNICEF, 2006)*

### ***World Summit for Children 1990***

UN Summit on children on May10, 2002 was perceived as landmark decision as common modalities for improving the sanctity of children. It mainly focused on four major issues, which are promoting healthy lives, quality education for all, protection children from violence and combating HIV/AIDS (Space Time Today; 2002)

### ***Orphanage Ordinance (1941) of Srilanka***

It provides for the regulation and control of orphanages and institution and for the 'boarding care and maintenance of orphans and deserted children'. And also provided for the establishment of a state receiving home for children. Though provisions refer to the need for control and management so as to ensure the welfare of children, they also refer to the 'treatment' of orphans and deserted children and their 'detention' in the receiving home (Goonsekere, 1998).

### ***Some significant international children right movements***

- The five points declaration of save the children union 1923
- Child Rights Declaration 1924
- UN Human Rights Declaration 1948
- UN Rights of the child (RoC) Declaration 1959
- International Year of the Child (IYC) 1969'
- UN Convention on the Rights of the child 1989
- World Summit for the children 1990
- Millennium Summit 2000
- United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children (UNGASS) 2002 etc.

## **2.3 State of children of Nepal**

According to the population census, 2001 the total population of Nepal was 2, 31, 51, 423 whereas the children below the age of 14 years was 98 Lakhs 90 thousands 2 hundred and 1, which was 39.30% of the total population included 19.27% of boys and 20.03% of girls. According to the geographical features the total population of children below the age of 14 years, the Terai region obtains the highest of 19.20%.

Similarly hilly region and mountain region takes 17.16% and 2.93% respectively. The census shows that the total population below the age of 16 years was 94 lakhs, 85 thousand, 8 hundred and 7, which is the 43.13% of the total population.

**Table 2.1: Distribution of Children Population (0-14 yrs) by Ecological Region**

Ecological Region	Boys	Girls	Total
Mountain	349938 (50.55%)	352156 (49.45%)	712094 (100%)
Hilly	2154416 (51.18%)	2055719 (48.54%)	4210135 (100%)
Terai	2457605 (51.27%)	2318532 (48.73%)	4776137 (100%)
Total	4971959 (51.27%)	4726407 (48.73%)	9698366 (100%)

*Sources: CBS, 2063*

The information about the status of children by their living arrangement has been generated for the first time in 2001 population census. It generally states with whom the children under the age of 16 years are living for their livelihood. Children are classified in eight categories under the different heading. The research shows that 87.64% of the total children are living with their biological parents. Similarly children living only with their biological mother are 5.54% and living only with their biological father is 1.20%, whereas children living with their biological father and stepmother are 0.85% and with their biological mother and stepfather are 0.68. So on with other relatives are 0.94%, with employer are 0.65% and with others are 2.47%.

**Table 2.2: Percentage of Children Age below 16 yrs by Status of Living Arrangement**

Status living arrangement	Both sex	Male	Female
Biological Parents	87.64	88.0	87.2
Biological mother	5.54	5.4	5.6
Biological father	1.20	1.2	1.1
Biological father and step mother	0.85	0.7	0.8
Biological mother and step father	0.68	0.6	0.7
Other relatives	0.94	0.8	1.0
employer	0.65	0.6	0.7
Others	2.47	2.3	2.5
total	100	100	100

*Sources: Population Monograph CBS, 2003*

## **2.4 Position of Orphan Child in Nepal and Nepalese law**

A large group of the children are suffering with hunger, sickness, literacy, shelter, clothing etc. They just have to roam here and there in order to resolve the problem that has remain with regards to the hand to mouth of the roadside, since they don't have any shelter. A larger volume of such children are passing their days as a cowboy, household servant and sometimes as a paid worker just to safeguard their survival. In such a situation how can we expect their contribution in the development of the country? So it is a great challenge for the development of the country and the child rights as well (Gautam, 2004).

Out of every 100 Nepalese children; 84 live in village, 90 are immunized, 47 are malnourished and belong to extremely poor families and 1.3 percent of marriage occurs below the age of 18.

About 42 percent of the total population is children below the age of 16. Of every 100,000 pregnant woman, 559 die in childbirth each year. Only 88 percent of the population have access to potable water, 27,000 children die annually of diarrhea, 86 percent of the boys and 74.6 percent of the girls are enrolled in the country's 28,000 primary schools but only 51 percent of the total will complete the primary level. Girl aged 10-14 works twice as much as boys in the same age group.

In Nepal there are 6.23 million children of 5-14 years of age of whom 41.7 percent (2.6million) are economically active. Of those working children 4.5 percent (279,000) are involved in wage labor (ILO, 2002).

Among the 2.6 million children engaged in different sector of child labor at least 40,000 are bonded labors and another 5,000 working and living on the streets. Annually, some 12,000 women and children are trafficked to India.

Since the beginning of the "people's War" waged by the Maoist the number of children affected has increased daily. According to child workers in Nepal Statistics the insurgency has caused at least 345 (247boys and 98 girls) deaths, another 2,000 orphaned and about 8,000 displaced. Among those displaced, some have left for

neighboring Indian cities, some are living with relatives away from their homes and others have landed in exploitative labor sectors in Nepal's urban centers. Conflict has disrupted the education of hundreds of thousands enrolled in schools. Further pressures for higher security budgets have devoured resources for all child welfare programs notably nutrition and health along with education rights recognized more recently, such as that of child workers to voice their grievances, have been all but eclipsed ( 2004)

In Nepal, children are poorly affected. According to a joint report by the United Nation Programs on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), it is estimated that there are at least 13,000 orphans as a result of the HIV in Nepal. Many children have lost one or both parents due to HIV/AIDS.

### **Children in Nepal Brief Look**

CBS (2003) has conducted the research on the major characteristic of Nepalese children out of 100 children.

- 50(50.05) are girls and 50(49.95) are boys.
- 86 lives in village and 14 lives in cities
- 90 are immunized and 48 are malnourished
- 40 belongs to extremely poor families
- 80 are admitted to school, but only 51 complete primary level
- 86 boys and 74.6 girls are enrolled in primary level school in Nepal.
- 41 percent of total population is children below 16 years old
- 27,000 children die of diarrhea every year
- There is only one children's hospital and only one child specialist is available for 1,047,066 children
- Out of 2.5 million disabled people, 5% are children
- 52% of the population don't have toilets
- There are 23,885 primary schools
- 2.6 million children are engaged in different sectors of child labor
- Girls aged 10-14 work twice as much as boys in the same age group
- At least 40,000 children are bonded labors

- 5,000 children are working and living on the streets
- 450 pregnant mother out of 10,000 die during childbirth every year
- Annually 12,000 women and children are trafficked to India.
- 34% marriages involve children below 15 years old
- About 100 children are in adult jails.

In Nepal, there were no separate rules and acts until 1990 regarding the issues of children. After the restoration of democracy in Nepal, the government signed the UN-CRC convention on the right of the child and consequently began to make necessary legislative arrangement.

### **The children's Act 2048**

The act has been promulgated for the betterment of the child. The main objective of this enactment is to protect the right and interest of the children for their physical, mental and intellectual development. In this act various provisions have been accepted and included of UN Convention on the Right of the Children (CRC), 1989. The act defines 'child' which means a person who has not completed sixteen years. It entitles the child right to name. According to new provision the sentenced child will not be qualified for their future career. The Act provides the children right against surrender to any god or goddess and right not to be engaged in begging and right against making him *Fakir*. These problems are totally fundamental. The Children's Act 1992 does not use the term street children but is partially implied in the term "abandoned child" (*Bewarise Balak*) defined as a child "who has no father, mother or any other member of his family to look after him or who has been neglected by his father, mother or any other member of his family even though they exists: or who does not have any means of living".

### **Constitutional Provision**

Under the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 1990, children are entitled to wide range of fundamental rights available to all Nepalese citizens and but also accorded conditional rights.



Article 11(3) enables the state for making special provision. It laws for the welfare of children, giving them preferential treatment over other persons.

Article 18(2): Each community may conduct a school to impart education up to the primary level (grade 5) in their mother language.

Article 20(2): No child shall be employed in a factory, mine or similar risky job.

Article 26(8): The state shall make arrangements gradually for the free education of the children for the protection of their rights and interest and for protection from exploitation.

Article 26(9): The state shall follow the policy of development, health and social security for the progress of helpless children, women, aged person, handicapped and destitute.

### **Civil Code 2020 B.S.**

This act also provides some special rights to protect children's interest. Section 11 of *Adalati Bandobasta* has provided preference to hear cases in the court. The limitation of time starts to file the case since the age of sixteen years. Similarly, if the child is below the age of 16 years his guardian also can file cases in the court in favor of the child.

Besides these constitutional and legislative provisions, other legislative provisions are also effectively implemented regarding to the child rights. Labor Act prohibits the employment for children who are under fourteen. The Act also regulates the conditions of works of minor and women engaged in permitted activities. It has provision of penalties for those who violets the provision of the act.

Jail act has prohibited keeping child offender with adults. Citizenship act and *Muluki Ain* has several provisions relating to child rights. Children's rule is effectively implemented to protect and promote the rights and interest of children in order to ensure their physical and mental development. Government policy has also been increasing towards the promotion and protection the child rights.

## **The Acts concerning the child issues after ratification of CRC, 1989**

- Children development and rehabilitation fund act, 2953
- Center child welfare committee act, 2052
- The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 1990. Article-9(2), 11(3), 18(2), 2092), 26(1), (8),(9)
- Local bodies election act 1991
- Local self-governance act 1999
- The children's act 1992
- The Labor act 1991 section 45(1)
- Breast milk substitutes (marketing control) act 1992
- Insurance act 1992 & 1993
- Social welfare act 1992/2049
- Child labor (prohibition regulation) act 2056
- Torture related compensation act 1997
- Human right commission act 1997
- Foreign employment act 1991/2048
- Contact act 2056, section 3

## **Regulation after ratification of CRC 1989 concerning to child issue**

- Civil service regulation 1993
- Education regulation 1992 Rule 1
- Labor regulation 1992
- The police (boy recruitment, terms and condition)- rule 2042
- The garden labor regulation 1993
- Civil service rules 2050
- Child welfare regulation 1995
- Child regulation 1994
- The citizenship rules 2049

## **2.5 Governmental and Non Governmental Organization Assistance and Help to Orphan Organization**

The children are the future of the world and future of the country. So, the development of a country depends on the development of the children. The government will have the responsibility to develop a healthy and qualitative child. Therefore, the government has to provide the proper and easily accessible education, health and other facilities required for the quality life. But the government in Nepal due to the limited resources and insufficient commitment is not in a position to fulfill the responsibilities.

Nepal has not a long history on the child rights. The Balmandir is the first institution to protect and promote the child rights in Nepal. It was established in Nepal and its effort has been further expanded in the consecutive years. Late King Birendra on the way to furtherance the child rights on education has remarked that no child should be left out from the sunlight of the education. With these valuable remarks of the king, the state initiatives have been advanced at the greater extent. Having these backgrounds, the NGOs and INGOs working on the child rights i.e. SCF, ILO, UNICEF and CWIN also came to be seen as addressing the extreme necessities on protection and promotion of child rights. Meanwhile, Nepal became a state party of the convention on child rights. The latest development was the significant step forward as the promotion and protection of child rights in Nepal.

With the restoration of democracy in Nepal, the child rights have also got higher importance by expressing the issues, specifically also been recognized as the fundamental rights of the country and placed the issues under the directive principle of the state, the state initiatives have also been optimized at all level including the policy level.

In Nepal there were no separate rules and act until 1990 regarding the issues of children. However, the labor act 1992 and the labor rules 1993 contain specific provisions for the prohibition and regulation of employment of young persons. Similarly, the children's act 1992 and the children's rules 1995 were enacted to protect the rights and interest of children in order to ensure their physical and mental development (HMG/N, 2002).

Many legal provisions have taken place in Nepal with regards to the child rights. Numbers of governmental and nongovernmental efforts have taken place on the issues of the protection and promotion of the child rights in Nepal.

Nepal is also a party to the convention on the rights. Therefore, Nepal is also obliged to execute the commitments that have been expressed through these conventions and declarations. The national planning commission, considering the commitments of the Nepal, has developed different policies and programs with regards to the children. Government has also run the vitamin A program, polio eradication program, immunization, dehydration awareness program, adult education programs, special programs to protect the women and child health education to the women etc. All of these programs and activities are the supplementary activities that the government has run to preserve the child right.

In addition to these programmatic activities, the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 2047 has also emphasized on the child and women rights. These are focused specifically in the fundamental rights as well as in the directive principle and policies of the state. Similarly, the government has enacted the children's act 2048 to provide the special protection and promotion of the child rights. This specific act on the children has provided that a special juvenile bench should hear the cases of the children organized in each ordinary court.

The Nepalese government with the restoration of democracy in Nepal has also established a separate Ministry to look after the women, children and social welfare affairs.

During the Second World War, European children suffered with the burning situation of the world war. Moreover, it was grim period for the children, which generated the necessity of an umbrella organization leading the protection of the children. At this moment the United Nations (UN) took this responsibility in setting the matters caused as a result of Second World War. At the same time it was also felt needed to protect the child as well as introduced the matters as the child rights.

There are several types of organization, which are involved to protect and enhance the child rights. Many governmental and non governmental organization are committed to

help the child rights i.e. Save the Children UK, US, Nepal children organizations, Center for Child Workers in Nepal (CWIN), Bal Sachetana Kendra, UNICEF are the important organizations in the field of protection and promotion of the children. UNICEF supported in the field of health, nutrition, basic education, drinking water and sanitation, child protection and women's development (Gautam, 2004).

There are Balmandirs, children's welfare organizations and international non-governmental organizations like Save the Children working for the betterment of the children. There are SOS children's village and other different children rehabilitation centers to help the children. They have played crucial roles in providing schooling facilities to the poor, disabled and orphan children.

Orphan's voice works closely with the children to bring them to a preparatory program to give them the necessary skills to integrate into the school and to encourage the parents to send children to this program.

CWIN is the rehabilitation center for the children especially for the street children. It has been working for the betterment of the street child. Similarly Umbrella Organization Nepal who effectively working for the betterment of the orphan children those who have lost their parents during the period of armed conflict of Maoist.

Through the survey conducted at Bal Griha in Kathmandu in 2003/2004 a number of facts have been established concerning the particular organization. According to the study most of the children are from Brahmins and Chhetries community (66.66%) following Newar (8.88%) and few from other caste. Majority of the children are belonged to the Hindu religion (7.77%) followed by Buddhist (11.12%) and 11.11% of the children religion is not known. The Bal Mandir has been keeping children from various parts of the country in which majority of the children who has been selected at the Bal Griha has family background. Most of the children have other relatives (15.55%), similarly 13.32% have brother, 11.12% have sister as well as father and 8.88% have mother only. Bal Griha has been providing good care for the children, despite the study shows that only very few children died because of serious disease. According to the present study, most of the children are studying at near by school

and other is studying at other school who has given facility of transportation. Some children are having scholarship from various schools. Socialization of orphan children has made them chosen to be adopted by the foreign citizen due to the reason that they don't have any love and affection from their family parents and relatives. (Sapkota, 2004: An anthropological study of orphan children case study of Bal Griha at Balmandir Naxal, Kathmandu)

Through the analysis of the orphan child condition in Nepal, a case study of Mayadevi orphan conservation center devdaha VDC, Rupandehi Nepal a lots of realities and the real condition of the orphan children concerning the particular organization is tried to explore. According to that study most of the children of Mayadavi orphan conservation center are male (76.67%) where as only 23.33 percent were female. According to the age of the children the age groups of 7-10 had covered more and were studying in primary level. Majority of the children were from Rupandehi and others from neighbor district. Similarly the analysis found that most of the orphan children about 50% left their home due to the death of their father and others left their home because of the death of their parents. Most of the children about 40% in this center were brought by the relatives and 33.33 % were brought by the owner of the center itself. According to the research a huge number of children were living there from more than 2 years and some children didn't know their living duration over there. About the health of the orphan children of mayadevi conservation center 73.33% were frequently suffer by stomachache where others suffered from fever. Most of the respondents do have relation with their family and other doesn't have relation. (K.C, 2005: The orphan child condition in Nepal, a case study of Mayadevi Orphan Conservation Center Devdaha VDC, Rupandi Nepal)

## **2.6 Armed Conflict and Children of Nepal**

Children are highly affected during the ten years of civil war in Nepal. According to the research conducted by Kendriya Bal Kalyan Samiti, 2063 over 13 district of Nepal, which shows that 796 children of 509 boys and 287 girls had been killed by the last ten years of conflict.

**Table 2.3: Children killed during the period of armed conflict.**

No.	district	Children	Goys	Girls
1	Ilam	4	3	1
2	Bajura	8	6	2
3	Lamjung	3	2	1
4	Dang	20	12	8
5	Myagdi	4	2	2
6	Banke	459	324	135
7	Ramechhap	7	4	3
8	Nawalparasi	3	3	0
9	Rolpa	172	69	103
10	Dhading	10	9	1
11	Palpa	13	10	3
12	Rukum	66	49	17
13	Kavre	20	16	11
total		796	509 (63.95%)	287 (36.05%)

*Sources: Kendriya Bal kalyan Samiti, 2063*

In 10 years of war in Nepal, starting in 1996, 10,000 Nepalese were killed and more than 250,000 have been displaced. During this time, it is estimated that more than 31,000 children came to Kathmandu to escape the conflict. These children, from every corner of Nepal, came to escape war, forced conscription, and crumbling communities in search of a stable, promising future. Many were trafficked illegally, and ended up struggling to survive on the streets, confined to domestic slavery or living in abusive and neglectful homes in the Kathmandu Valley. According to the research conducted by Kendriya Bal Kalyan Samiti, 2064 over more than 30 district of Nepal it was found that 4,530 children became orphan during the period of armed conflict.

**Table 2.4: Children became orphan during the period of armed conflict**

No	District	No
1	Dolakha	201
2	Bardiya	1560
3	Dhading	60
4	Nuwakot	25
5	Kalikot	274
6	Makawanpur	2
7	Sindhupalchowk	142
8	Dang	500
9	Syangja	111
10	Bajura	88
11	Doti	13
12	Sankhuwasabha	24
13	Palpa	68
14	Rautahat	150
15	Humla	5
16	Ilam	197
17	Taplejung	124
18	Sunsari	104
19	Rolpa	213
20	Other districts	669
		Total- 4,530

*Source: kendriya Bal Kalyan Samiti, 2064*

## **2.7 Study of Orphan Children in Nepal**

In 2060, Tuhura Balbalika Udar Kendra had conducted a research on orphan children through all over the 459 VDC of 61 districts and 14 zones and 1515 wards of municipality of Nepal. The survey report focused on the orphan child condition in Nepal with a nationally representative sample of 5396 orphan children below the age of 10 years, whereas, 887 orphan children are from 84 VDC of 14 district of hilly region. Similarly 2725 orphan children from 250 VDC/municipality of 33 district of



mountain region and 1784 orphan children from 125 VDC/municipality of 14 district of tarai region. According to the information based on 5396 orphan children of below the age of 10 years, the survey report was prepared whereas the study of orphan children had been classified into the following main topic.

- a) **Types of orphan**
- b) **Number by ages**
- c) **Educational status**
- d) **Economic condition**
- e) **Present guardians**

**Types of orphan:** According to this research, in this topic the orphan children has classified into three types as without father, without mother and without both father and mother. The study shows that total numbers of orphan children without father are 1480 boys and 1156 girls with total 2636 together, having 48.85%. Similarly the total numbers of types of orphan children without mother are 787 boys and 619 girls with total 1406 of 26.06% and total numbers of orphan children without both parents are 765 boys and 589 girls of total 1354 by 25.09%. At last the study shows that the types of orphan children without father is higher than of without mother and of without both parents in Nepal.

**Number by ages:** According to this research on ages of orphan children below 10 years are classified into 0-5 years and 6-10 years. The study shows that the numbers of orphan children from 0-5 age group are 818 boys and 717 girls with total 1535 of 28.45%. Similarly the age between 6-10 years, the total number of boys are 2215 and girls are 1646 with total 3861 of 71.55%. So the total numbers of orphan children in Nepal by the age of children below 10 years are 3032 boys and 2364 girls with total 5396. It shows that the age group of orphan children between 6-10 years is higher than the age group of 0-5 years.

**Educational Status:** In this topic, the study is about the educational condition of orphan children of Nepal. Here, the orphan children are classified into three different age groups of 0-3 years, 4-5 years and 6-10 years. 0-3 age of children of 298 boys and 270 girls of total 568 are included on the group of not going to school because they are too small. But the study is divided into the two parts of age group 4-5 and 6-10

years of children who goes to school and those who do not. According to the study orphan children between the ages of 4-5 years who goes to school are 167 boys and 138 girls of total 305 with 31.54 % and the children who do not go to school are 353 boys and 309 girls of total 662 having 68.46 %. Similarly between the age groups of 6-10 years, children who goes to school are 1175 boys and 844 girls of total 2019 having 52.29% and the children who do not goes to school are 1040 boys and 802 girls of total 1842 with 47.71 %. This study shows that the educational condition of orphan children in Nepal is not satisfied.

**Economic condition:** In this topic, the study goes on the economic condition of orphan children of Nepal. The economic status of orphan children is being classified into three parts as poor, normal and good condition. The study shows that very poor economic condition of orphan children who are hardly struggle to survive are 2785 boys and 2139 girls with total 4924 of 91.25 %. Similarly the normal economic conditions of orphan children are 216 boys and 203 girls of 419 in total at 7.77% and last the good economic conditions of orphan children are only 31 of boys and 22 of girls at total 53 of 0.98 %. The study clearly shows that a huge number of orphan children are covered into the very poor economic condition in Nepal.

**Present guardians:** In this topic the research is about the present guardians of orphan children, according to the study orphan's present guardians has classified into five different categories as father, mother, by home side, by mawali side and by others. The survey shows that the present guardian of orphan children as mother alone are 2317 of 42.94 %, father alone are 1183 of 21.92 %, from the side of home are 1182 as 21.9 %, from the side of mawali are 207 as 3.84 % and by others are 507 as 9.4 %. This research shows that the numbers of orphan children having guardian as mother alone are more.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **Research Methodology**

Research cannot be conducted without applying methodology. This chapter deals with the approach, research design, nature of data, sampling procedures and data collection methods applied during the study. In order to achieve the objective of the study the following methodological approach has been followed.

#### **3.1 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area**

The main objective of the study is to study the condition of the orphan children in Nepal and as this Umbrella Organization Nepal is one of the organization that are working for the welfare of the orphan children in Nepal; the researcher was interested in selecting the organization as the major study area for the research. Besides, as the researcher is also from the same place where the organization is located and as well as researcher is volunteer for the organization so the organization was found suitable for the researcher to conduct research.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The study followed descriptive and exploratory research design. By the help of descriptive research design their daily life courses as well as their socio-educational condition were acquired and also tried to describe the condition of orphan children in the organization. Unlikely, exploratory research design is used to explore the problem and possibilities faced by those children. Exploratory research design is also used to find out the causes of their orphanage.

#### **3.3 Sources of Data**

Different types of quantitative and qualitative data has been collected and analyzed. Both primary and secondary data were used in the study.

The primary data has been collected from the field by administering semi-structured close and open-ended questionnaires for interview. Direct observation was also conducted while acquiring data.

The secondary data has been collected from available materials such as books, journals, project reports, internet, reports and published articles.

The researcher also referred data from other countries of the world as a case study. Definitions of orphan child cause of being orphan and approaches of government's plans and programs to minimize such problems where felt relevant are added as reference.

### **3.4 Universe and Sample**

The universe for the study was the orphan child in the Umbrella Organization and the children in the organization were selected randomly for the study. Out of 250 children in the center, 30 children of a single home were taken under study through random sampling techniques. Hence, during the study, from 192 male and 58 female orphan children in the organization respectively 23 and 7 children were selected randomly.

### **3.5 Techniques of Data Collection**

Different techniques were employed in the data collection

#### **3.5.1 The Field Survey**

The field survey was conducted with the help of questionnaire prepared prior to the field visit. During field survey, the questionnaire was distributed to the children of the center and for those respondents, who could not fill questionnaire themselves, they were asked questions and the answer was filled by the researcher.

#### **3.5.2 Key Informant Interview**

The key informants were interviewed to get the qualitative as well as quantitative data about the condition of orphan center. The key informants for the study were the

founder of the orphan center and their staff. Five informants were selected among the staff; they were working as a didi, teacher and officer of the organization.

### **3.5.3 Observation**

Different activities of the children were observed during the field survey. The physical condition of the organization, dress up of the children, their hygiene and other different activities of the children in the organization were directly observed during field survey.

### **3.5.4 Case Study**

Case study of two different children, one male and one female was conducted during the field study to know their condition and their attitude towards the organization.

## **3.6 Tools of Data Collection**

Different tools were used for the data collections which are mentioned underneath.

### **3.6.1 Questionnaire**

For the field survey, questionnaire was prepared prior to the field visit. Especially for this research interview administrated questionnaire will be used for children and self administrated questionnaire will be used for care giver staffs. The questionnaire used in the data collection is given in appendix A.

### **3.6.2 Key Informant Questionnaire**

Key informant questionnaire was also prepared before the field visit to interview the key informants to know the situation of orphan organization. The key informant interview questionnaire is given in appendix B.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

After the collection of data, data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Quantitative analysis of data was done using frequency table, bar diagram and pie charts. Besides, qualitative analysis of data was done through descriptive and analytical methods.

## **CHAPTER - IV**

### **POSITION AND STATUS OF UMBRELLA ORGANIZATION**

This chapter deals with the present position and status of Umbrella Organization Nepal. The information provided in this chapter is based on the observation, key information interview and different information provided by the staffs of the Umbrella Organization.

#### **4.1 Introduction**

Ten years of civil war in Nepal has displaced tens of thousands of children. With countless children orphaned and even more trafficked and/or abandoned, Umbrella Organization was established on B.S 2062 Jestha 18 with a huge support and donation of The Umbrella Foundation, Ltd, Ireland to rescue destitute children and give them access to education. The Umbrella Organization provides care for more conflict-displaced and trafficked children in the Kathmandu Valley than any other INGO.

In cooperation with the government's Child Welfare Board, the Umbrella Organization has rescued 250+ Nepali children living in destitute conditions –such as illegal orphanages set up by traffickers, domestic servitude, brick factories, etc., and provided them with a safe home, education, and access to medical attention.

Since 2005, Umbrella has focused on rescuing, housing, and educating trafficked and destitute children. Now that the civil war is over, Umbrella can focus on reuniting the children with their families when conditions permit or, when reunification is not possible, providing them the education and vocational skills they need to ensure they can find gainful employment when they become adults.

#### **4.2 The Mission of Umbrella's Organization Nepal**

In 2003, after living in Nepal for over 10 years, Viva Bell decided she couldn't continue to ignore the growing number of destitute children on the street. So one morning, instead of stepping over Rajesh on her way to work, she took the deathly ill

8-year old to the hospital. Having a simple throat infection that had been left untreated, Rajesh almost died of dehydration. After being nursed back to health, Viva placed him in a local orphanage, but it became clear that the money she helped them raise wasn't getting to Rajesh or the other children; it went into the director's pockets, and the children were sent into the streets to beg for food and money. They received only the bare minimum to survive, and were not provided health care or education as promised. Feeling there was no other option, Viva started down the path that led to the eventual creation of the Umbrella Organization Nepal ("Umbrella"). Together with the Nepali Social Welfare Board, they closed down that orphanage, rescued all 48 malnourished and uneducated children, and placed them in her newly founded home, where they continue to live today. Today these healthy, happy and well-adjusted children have been given a new lease on life, and for the first time, a dream of a better future for themselves and their country.

In 10 years of war in Nepal, 10,000 Nepalese were killed and more than 250,000 have been displaced. There was over \$2 billion in destruction of infrastructure including schools and hospitals, entire communities were devastated and families ripped apart. It is estimated that more than 31,000 children came to Kathmandu during the conflict. These children, from every corner of Nepal, came to escape war, forced conscription, and crumbling communities in search of a stable, promising future. Many were trafficked illegally, and end up struggling to survive on the streets, confined to domestic slavery or living in abusive and neglectful homes in the Kathmandu Valley.

Today the Umbrella Organization, with Viva Bell and her husband Jacky Buk at the helm, provides more care for conflict-displaced and illegally trafficked children than any other organization in the Kathmandu Valley. With more than 250 children in 7 homes, Umbrella is truly a testament to the impact that just one person can have on the lives of so many others. Working closely with government agencies and law enforcement, Umbrella rescues children from desperate circumstances and offers them a secure future, providing housing, education and a positive, nurturing environment



#### **4.2.1 Approach to giving a future to the children:**

1. Many children in Umbrella have families in rural districts of Nepal. With the war over, it hope to reunite many of these children with family members providing it is safe to do so and the child will have an opportunity to attend school in their village. Umbrella is committed to supporting education costs for children returning to their villages.
2. For children with no family to return to, Umbrella will provide a safe home. In the village of Gurje, located in the Nuwakot district, a rural valley north of the overcrowded Kathmandu Valley, Umbrella, working with the Nepal Government, hopes to open a school complete with hostels for Umbrella children. Vocational training will be provided for children who do not go on to attend college to provide the necessary skills the children will need to ultimately return to the villages and reinvigorate them.

#### **4.2.2 Reunification Project:**

Reuniting conflict displaced children with their parents is a difficult task for a variety of reasons, however Umbrella believes that children should, whenever possible, live at home with their parents or close relatives.

##### **Three Steps to Reunification:**

##### **1. *Missions to locate parents:***

Umbrella teams travel to villages all over Nepal, often on foot, walking village to village, to find the mothers and fathers (and close relatives) of the children in their care.

##### **2. *Reunification:***

Once parents are located, our staff assesses their economic conditions, the security of the village, and educational possibilities for the child to determine if the child can be safely and immediately returned to the family. If circumstances do NOT permit immediate reunification, our team facilitates

visits between parents and children in its care. Whenever possible, however, they return children to their families and support their education.

### **3. *Monitoring and follow-up:***

When children are able to be returned to their families (following a complete evaluation), it provide the family with certain targeted financial assistance to ensure the child's well-being. Its monitoring team goes on a regular basis to make sure the child is healthy and going to school. These monitoring visits become less frequent and financial assistance is decreased over time until the family is completely self-sustaining.

#### **4.2.3 Village Rejuvenation**

Umbrella Organization Nepal was established to protect destitute children in Nepal and to offer them an education so they can grow up to be responsible citizens of Nepal. So why in Umbrella, involving itself in village development? They call it “the end game” - it is in effect our exit strategy.

The children living under the care of the Umbrella need a secure future. Umbrella wants to provide its children with not only education and a nurturing environment, but also with the training and tools to thrive on their own. Not all of our children can be reunited with their families and not all our children can go on to become doctors and engineers; they too deserve a dignified future. Umbrella believes that Nepal's villages are the solution to this problem, but the villages of Nepal are currently in a state of disarray due to decades of neglect exacerbated by civil conflict

#### **4.2.4 Return to the villages**

An estimated 31,000 conflict-displaced children left their villages in rural Nepal during the 10 year long Maoist conflict .These children came to Kathmandu from every district of Nepal to escape war, forced conscription and crumbling communities in search of a stable, promising future. Instead, they have ended up in varying degrees of destitution, struggling to survive on the streets, confined to domestic slavery or living in abusive and neglectful homes (Child Welfare Board, 2006). Most of these children are living in dangerous situations and rarely have access to education. With

no family to care for them and exposed to the cruelties of life at so young an age, it seems unrealistic to expect these children to grow up with any sense of civic pride or responsibility.

Kathmandu is suffering from severe pollution, overcrowding, and unemployment. Nepal, the ninth poorest country in the world, is an overwhelmingly agricultural nation; its thousands of rural communities make up the backbone of society. Thus, the future of the country lies squarely in ensuring the next generation in the villages has the tools to provide desperately needed economic stimulus in their respective communities.

#### **4.2.5 Village Degenerated by Decade of Conflict**

The rural areas of Nepal suffered the most as a result of the conflict. In addition to casualties and massive emigration, much of the infrastructure was destroyed. The incomes of many of the villages were greatly diminished and in some cases left completely in ruin. Prior to the conflict, there were numerous goods and products being transported both to and from the capital which many families depended on not only for income but also to obtain many of their basic every day needs, including medicine and other goods unavailable in the villages. In the height of the conflict this passage was virtually cut off to most citizens. Residents or those traveling through were also vulnerable to military interrogation, false arrest, and even violence. Villagers' homes were occupied against their will and without any means to defend themselves or their homes, villagers were forced to provide food and lodging to Maoists. The consequences of these occupations were especially harmful to those families already struggling to feed themselves.

Although the conflict has ended, the effects are still plaguing the villages. Infrastructure has yet to be rebuilt and the quality of life has been drastically reduced. In the villages, despite working long hours and bringing income to their families, women have little access to resources and money, and are not involved in family or community decision-making. Over 50% of the villagers are women and the majority is illiterate. There can be no development in a village where half the population does not realize its potential. Concerning agriculture, which is the main source of income for the area, most villagers have land but use primitive agricultural practices. The

food they produce is only sufficient for 6-8 months of the year, meaning villagers are left malnourished. Grain is often used to make alcohol, exacerbating this situation. For these reasons, we need to regenerate the area.

#### **4.2.6 Community Development and Sustainability**

Umbrella intends to rebuild (or in many cases, construct in the first place) the necessary facilities and infrastructure. This will be accomplished through a variety of methods, focusing not only on providing education and healthcare, but also on investing in the villages, offering jobs for locals and markets for agricultural produce. Umbrella hopes to give these communities the vital boost they need to kick-start their own economies, so that these villages can become vibrant economic centers where families can afford to feed and educate their own children. Only when a village is confident in their own self-sustainability, and only when the local children have access to basic education and basic medical care, can we expect the village to receive and resettle conflict-displaced children without resentment.

#### **4.2.7 School Renovation and Support**

High levels of illiteracy and the fact that 38% of the country's population is under 14 years of age make education an important issue in Nepal (Save the Children, 2007). Schools were the most adversely affected institutions throughout Nepal during the conflict. In much of the country, schools were often used as forced recruiting grounds – and even battlegrounds, where children were caught in the crossfire. Schools that were once barely adequate are now in complete disrepair and ruin, both physically and organizationally. Teachers often have 50+ students in one class, or even teach two classes simultaneously. Sometimes, children arrive at school to find no teacher there. Educational materials are scarce.

Compounding this situation is the lack of incentive for children to attend school. An education does not always insure employment and poor families often need the additional labor in the fields or at home and, so while enrollment in many village schools may be high, actual attendance is pitifully low.

Umbrella believes in and is committed to education. Currently focusing on education, Umbrella intends to improve the physical condition of 13 primary and lower secondary schools in the Sunkhani VDC and Samundra Devi VDC of the Nuwakot Valley through renovation (construction of new buildings when necessary, installation of biogas units and toilets) as well as the quality of education provided there, through the hiring of additional teachers (at least one per grade), supplying educational materials (such as textbooks, stationary, and teaching supplies) and clothing for the students. Umbrella will also start Vocational Training Centers to give older students useful and applicable skills.

Most importantly, Umbrella will provide an incentive for attendance: food. Based on the World Food Program's model that was discontinued in 2007, Umbrella will provide a daily nutritious meal to all students. In fact, this "Food for Education" program, which has already been initiated at the Shree Kalika Devi Primary School in Gurje has led to great success, raising school attendance to 100% from only 15%.

#### **4.2.8 Creating Jobs and Markets**

An important focus of Village Rejuvenation is the creation of jobs and markets. A seed distribution program, organized with women's groups within the villages, combined with training courses will jump-start agricultural production. Produce can then be used to supply Umbrella's school feeding programs, to feed the children and staff under Umbrella's care, and sold at markets to other villages and even the citizens of Kathmandu.

A wide variety of vocational training will ensure that the villagers are able to take advantage of all opportunities. Additional programs to bring income to the villages, such as the marketing of village handicrafts and eco-tourism, are also underway.

Umbrella Foundation, believes that the future of Nepal depends on the successful rejuvenation of Nepal's villages.

#### **4.2.9 The Gurje Village Project**

Umbrella Organization, Nepal, is prepared to relocate its \$300,000 annual operation currently in Kathmandu to Gurje, Nuwakot to reintegrate the children into a safe rural environment outside the overcrowded and polluted capital.

The village of Gurje is situated just 20 km north of the city yet is still virtually undeveloped, making it an ideal environment in which to teach Nepal's post-conflict generation the vocational skills they need to revitalize – and in some cases save – their rural communities.

Beginning with the construction of a large school complex, Umbrella will build several vital community facilities, such as a medical centre and vocational training school, which will not only serve the Umbrella children but also the children and families of the surrounding area. The exceptional community participation will give the project a much greater chance for durability and sustainability and will allow the youth to lead the future development of this village and region. The school, land and all fixtures will remain the property of the government of Nepal. The school will be run as a government school but with the support of the Umbrella, and an education committee made up of representatives of the Nepali Government and Umbrella. No school fees will be charged; Umbrella will subsidize the difference between the actual costs of providing education for the 500 children and the costs paid by the Nepali Government as set down in law.

The Gurje Village Project will provide hundreds of orphaned, trafficked, and conflict-displaced children with the education and vocational skills they need to be able to ultimately return to, repopulate, and rejuvenate their villages following the ten year civil war in Nepal.

#### ***Resources and Partners of Gurji Project***

The budget will require an initial injection of capital to create the facilities and launch the project and then will be sustained for the long term by the Umbrella Organization, Nepal. Umbrella's plans are in line with "The Essential Package – twelve interventions to improve the health and nutrition of school-age children" which has

been put together by the World Food Programme and UNICEF to ensure all aspects of children's health and security. The activities in this project will contribute to the success of this framework, and it believes in cooperating with strong partners to maximize their impact, work to their strengths, and avoid duplication. Umbrella is now working with several partners including Habitat for Humanity and SolHimal, a French NGO, to renovate more schools, build a health post and vocational training centre, and to find sponsors for local children in village schools.

### ***First Stage***

To improve the quality of education in Gurje and to build trust in the community, Umbrella undertook three concrete steps:

1. Improved the physical infrastructure of local school
2. Hired additional staff: 1 teacher, 1 cook, and 1 part-time administrator
3. Provides a daily nutritious meal to the students (Umbrella's Food for Education Program).

An overwhelming success, the pilot project proved that offering a daily nutritious meal to the students of Shree Kalika Devi Primary School raised attendance from 15% to 100% and increased enrollment. Additionally, women's groups were established to encourage grassroots communication with the Umbrella Team in Gurje and an agricultural project was set up to grow vegetables to supply the Food for Education Program.

### ***Second Stage***

The second stage will expand our operations and provide a comprehensive plan for providing our trafficked and conflict displaced children with a home, education and vocational training.

1. ***Medical Center and Vocational Center:*** To be built in Gurje by end of 2008 (Sponsored by SolHimal and administered by Umbrella).
2. ***Gurje Energy Project:*** Sponsored by Rotary International and UNICA this project plans to bring biogas, solar, and hydro power to the schools in Gurje and the surrounding area by the end of 2008.

3. ***The New School and Hostels:*** Umbrella is working with the Nepali and Indian governments to build a new school and hostels near Gurje to resettle Umbrella's children by the end of 2010.
4. ***Agriculture Project:*** To supply its more than 350 children in Kathamndu and those under the Food for Education program, Umbrella began an agricultural project. Employing an agricultural expert, and enlisting the support of the youth of Gurje, this project is already supplying many of the needs of this group. Umbrella hopes to work with the people of Gurje to expand this market for the fruits, vegetables, and dairy products produced by the villagers.
5. ***Vocational training:*** In addition to receiving a good quality standard education, the Gurje Village Project will teach vocational skills to the trafficked children rescued by the Umbrella Foundation, as well as the children and adults of the village of Gurje and the surrounding areas. These skills must be transferable, to teach others in the village and before implementing any training programs, Umbrella will consult at length with the villagers themselves to understand what their real needs are.
6. ***School Gardens:*** To ensure the children are learning basic agricultural skills from an early age, we will start a series of school gardens in Gurje, where the children can tend to vegetables, plant trees, and practice small-scale animal husbandry.

#### **4.2.10 Non-resident Educational Sponsorship Program**

Due to poverty and unemployment in Nepal, many families cannot afford to send their children to school. The Umbrella Organization identifies such families and after assessing their financial need offers full or partial non-residential educational sponsorships for these children. The Umbrella Organization monitors the attendance and performance of these children. As children under the Umbrella these children will also benefit from our clothing and medical/dental programs.

#### **4.2.11 Support to Other NGOs**

Umbrella organization, Nepal, recognizes the outstanding work that many NGOs in Nepal are conducting in the field of Child Welfare. We also recognize the financial



difficulties many such organizations experience and desires to support well-organized, registered, NGOs in their various projects.

### **4.3 Income Sources**

On a yearly basis, Umbrella requires approximately \$250,000 - \$275,000 to support 250+ children, more than 50 staff, 7 homes and the initial developments of the Gurje Project.

**Umbrella Organization Nepal receives regular funding from:**

- ) The Umbrella Foundation, Ltd, Ireland
- ) SolHimal, France
- ) Umbrella Foundation, USA
- ) Friends of Umbrella Nepal, UK
- ) Next Generation Nepal, USA (with local presence in Nepal)
- ) Italy Fundraisers
- ) Germany Fundraisers

Umbrella depends greatly on the donations and support of individuals to keep its programs running and to take care of its children.

### **4.4 Physical States**

Umbrella Organization supports 7 permanent 24 hour residential homes in the Swoyambhu area of Kathmandu. Boys and girls live in separate houses. The optimum number of children per house is 25-50 depending on size and facilities of each home. Each home has a house mother and father, always a married couple and 1-3 cooks/didis/cleaners. College students, serve as dormitory monitors and afternoon tutors to help children with homework, and in return, have their board and lodging, college tuition paid, and a small allowance. The children are encouraged to assist in normal household duties so they will grow up to be responsible self-reliant adults.

Each home has its own kitchen and dinning which provide nutritional meals with

good quality education, 24-hour care, shelter, medical care, clothing, and loving care in a family atmosphere. We ensure that a good standard of hygiene is practiced throughout the home by both staff and children.

### ***Sagarmatha House***

Situated in Swoyambhu, in the north west of the Kathmandu Valley, Sagarmatha House was the first house opened and supported by Umbrella Organization, Nepal, in October 2005, with 10 rooms and a large compound with basketball court, table tennis, and swings and slides.

### ***Annapurna House***

Situated in Swoyambhu, Annapurna House is the second house opened and supported by Umbrella Organization, Nepal. Annapurna House opened in November 2005. Annapurna House is a large, wide, strong house with 10 rooms and a large compound.

### ***Machapuchare House***

Situated almost next door to Sagarmatha House in Swoyambhu, Machapuchare House is Umbrella's fourth children home. Machapuchare House opened in April 2006, the house is lucky to have a huge vacant lot just opposite where the children are free to play; and because Machapuchare House is so close to Sagarmatha House the children from both homes share the new playground at Sagarmatha House.

### ***Gauri Shankar House***

Situated in Swoyambhu, with Machapuchare House and Dhaulagiri House to the east and Annapurna House to the west. Gauri Shankar House is the fifth Umbrella children's home and opened in June 2006. Gauri Shankar House has one of the best views of the Swoyambhunath Stupa, said to be the oldest and biggest stupa (temple) in all Asia.

### ***Dhaulagiri House***

Situated in Swoyambhu, little Dhaulagiri House is right next door to Machapuchare House. Dhaulagiri House is the sixth children's home opened and supported by Umbrella Organization, Nepal, and it opened in November 2006. Dhaulagiri House was also opened in response to the closure of a home where the Nepali government suspects that the children had been trafficked into the Kathmandu Valley. Dhaulagiri House is currently home to 20 of Umbrella's oldest boys, the house is lucky to have a huge vacant lot just opposite where the children are free to play; and because Dhaulagiri House is so close to Machapuchare House and Sagarmatha House the children from all three homes share the new playground at Sagarmatha House.

### ***Ama Dablam House***

Situated in Swoyambhu, close to Sagarmatha House and Machapuchare House is the seventh house opened and supported by Umbrella Organization, Nepal. Ama Dablam House opened in March 2007, and has become the new headquarters of Umbrella Organization, Nepal, because it has such a large compound and several out-buildings. Although it is a large house, it try to keep 10 places free at Ama Dablam House so that it is always in a position to "rescue" destitute children in need of immediate shelter and care. The children often go over to play at Sagarmatha House playground but they do have their own swings and slides in Ama Dablam's large compound.

### ***Sol Himal boys House***

SolHimal Boys House is home to 40 little boys all aged under 12. SolHimal Boys House opened in March 2008 when SolHimal France and Umbrella Organization, Nepal, teamed up to rescue more than 60 children left destitute in the Rasuwa Langtang district of Nuwakot.

### ***SolHimal Girls House***

SolHimal Girls House opened in March 2008, when SolHimal France and Umbrella Foundation, Nepal, teamed up to rescue more than 60 children left destitute in the Rasuwa Langtang district of Nuwakot. The new Medical Room is in SolHimal Girls House, which is no more than a 5 minute walk from all the other houses.

## **4.5 Schooling/Tutoring**

Education is the first priority at the Umbrella Organization, Nepal. Children are getting education in various institutions which are provided by Umbrella Organization. All children living under Umbrella attend school. The youngest children attend Divyatara School less than one minute's walk from most of the children's homes. Most of the middle school aged children make the 15 minute walk to attend Pragya Jyoti School situated in lower Swoyambhu. The oldest children walk to Arunodaya School, there are also 6 students of +2 attend in different college.

### ***Tutoring program***

One of the greatest challenges facing children who have lost or been separated from their parents is the lack of individual attention they receive. Umbrella attempts to redress this imbalance in several ways, and the tutoring program is one important strategy that use. Each of the children's homes has one or two residential college students who serve as dormitory monitors and afternoon tutors to help children with homework - ensuring that the children get extra support in their studies. In return for this important service, these college students, who do not have the means to support themselves through college, receive their board and lodging, college fees and a small allowance. At the end of every school year it identify three top students in Class 5 and above who show exceptional academic aptitude and through a scholarship program send them to better schools that can better prepare them for their SLC exams to attend further education.

## **4.6 Daily Grocery**

The daily requirement for the Umbrella as rice, pulse, vegetables, food, gas, salt, sugar, etc all is brought though the contract of dealer. These daily requirement are provided by the store keeper only twice a week to the Umbrella's home. Where as the payment is done at the last of the month of whole brought daily grocery.

## **4.7 Food**

In Umbrella there are eight houses which have separate one kitchen and a dining room. Orphan Children who are nurtured by the Umbrella are taking their food in their own house where they are living. There are two cooks in each house who prepared food for the children. For the children there is a schedule arrangement for food. Balance diet is the most for the children to build their physical and mental strength. So, Umbrella has made an arrangement to provide food to the children at different time. At 6 am children are being provided only milk or a tea according to their choice. For the children who are going to school have their lunch and 8 am with rice, pulse and seasonal curry and meat on twice a week on Wednesday and Saturday. At the afternoon in school, all the children have their Tiffin from school canteen or from the bakery shop as Umbrella has contracted with them. After school tea and snake are being provided. Children enjoy with seasonal fruit in twice a week at Monday and Friday. Similarly, they have their dinner at evening with rice, pulse and curry.

## **4.8 Cloth**

Cloth is essential things for human being. Sheltered children are provided all the school uniform with school shoes and the expensed are taken care by Umbrella itself. All the school uniforms are made in particular garment in special contract just once in a year. Beside the school dress all the cloth are donated by the volunteer from the different counties. The big hotels of Nepal also provide cloth for the children.

## **4.9 Division of Work**

Above 12 years children are encouraged to do their individual work themselves. They bath themselves, they wash their cloths, clean their rooms. But below the age of 12 orphan children are mostly dependent to Umbrella's staff as well as with their elder too.

#### **4.10 Cultural Facilities**

Nepal has a rich cultural heritage. People do think themselves happy when they can keep and celebrate their culture and festival as it is. In Umbrella Organization orphan children are celebrating all the Hindu festival like Bijaya Dashami, Tihar, New Year, Janai Purnima, Maghe Sangrati, Tij, Shree Panchami etc. They also celebrate grandly English New Year and Christmas.

Children enjoy Dashain in Umbrella having tika from the founder and other staff and also from elders. Umbrella has decided that children can go to their homes and to their relatives in Dashain only from last two years. Children who are staying in Umbrella believe themselves as brother and sister that's why celebrating Tihar is really enjoyable for them of taking tika from each other. Festival brings the joy for the children of Umbrella and they do not miss to celebrate any festival.

#### **4.11 Sports**

A sport is an important factor to develop children's physical and mental strength. Umbrella Organization has also taken care of children providing sports material to recreate themselves and their physical strength. Most of the playing materials are donated by the different donor. All the houses have their own small playground, Sagarmatha House has a large playground with basketball court, table tennis where all the Umbrella children can share. Similarly swings and slides and other indoor playing kits are being provided to all the houses. The children of Umbrella also organized inter school tournament which helps children to perform their best.

#### **4.12 Admission of the Orphan Child**

When the question asked about the procedure to admit the orphan child in the Umbrella Organization, it has been found that almost the children are admitted through the rescue process. Umbrella Organization Nepal welcomed their first rescued children in October 2005. All children under Umbrella care are recommended by the Child Welfare Board, the government agency responsible for child welfare in Nepal. Again Umbrella rescues 55 children in November 2005 and admitted. In February 2006, Umbrella welcomed 7 new children from the Humla area of far west Nepal. The

children are classified as “conflict displaced children” in other words they fled their villages fearing they would be injured in the fighting. In May 2006 Umbrella rescues 33 children from NCH1 Children’s Homes and also rescues 48 children in July 2006 when Dallu Children’s Home was closed and admitted into it. Similarly 5 Humla children rescued from appalling condition on September 2006. In January 2006 Umbrella rescued 5 children from the cave along the bank of the river of Pashupati. Similarly Umbrella rescued 14 children on March 2007 and 55 children on April 2008 and admitted.

#### **4.13 Medical Facilities**

Umbrella Organization, Nepal, supports more than 250 children, in 7 children’s homes in Swoyambhu, Kathamandu. And although the majority of their children enjoy excellent health, the usual childhood illnesses and injuries must be expected.

Umbrella’s children, undergo rigorous six monthly physical examinations at their own Medical Clinic, located in SolHimal Girls House. Under the supervision of Dr. Bachchu Ram K.C. of the Birendra Hospital (who volunteers his free time and makes himself available in emergencies) and assisted by the resident asst. doctor Mr. Suman Lama. Umbrella Organization, Nepal, in cooperation with SolHimal, France, has begun work on a new Medical Center for the Gurje Village Project.

## CHAPTER V

### CONDITION OF ORPHAN CHILDREN IN UMBRELLA ORGANIZATION

This chapter deals with the situation of the orphan children in the orphan center. The information displayed in this chapter is based on the primary data through the questionnaire filled with the help of children of Umbrella Organization. Among the 250 children of the organization, 30 children (23 male and 7 female) of a single house were taken under study.

#### 5.1 Sex of the Respondents

Sex of the respondents is also one of the important factors for determining the status of the children in the organization. The sex of the respondents under study is also given through the following table.

**Table 5.1: Sex of the Respondents**

Sex of the Respondents	Number of respondents	Per cent
Female	7	23.33
Male	23	76.67
Total	30	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2008.*

Table 3.1 shows that most of the respondents are male which counts 76.67 per cent of the total respondents. Only 23.33 per cent of the respondents are female. The low number female respondents are due to the fact that the number of female in the center itself is also very much low compared to the male.

#### 5.2 Age of the Respondents

Age group of the respondents under study was also taken under consideration during the study which is shown through the following table.



**Table 5.2: Age of the respondents**

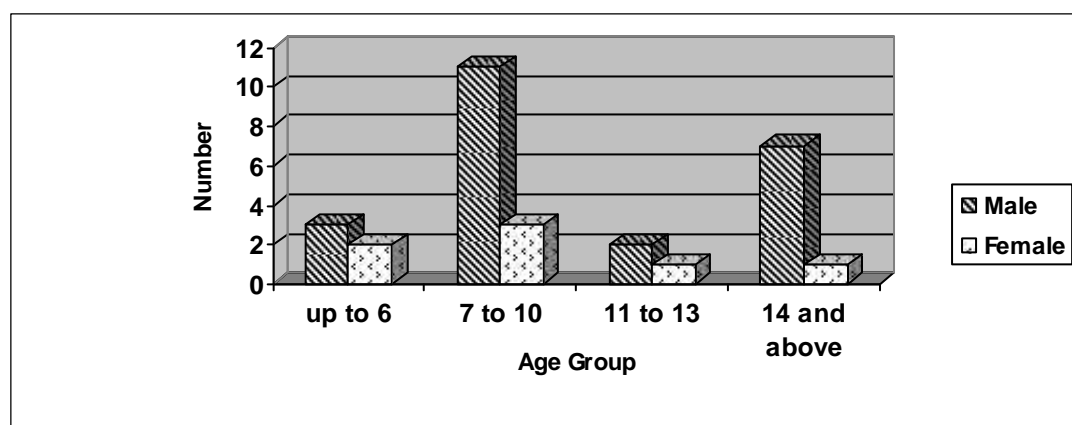
Age group	Sex of the respondents				Total	Per cent
	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent		
0 to 6	3	13.04	2	18.57	5	16.67
7 to 10	11	47.83	3	42.85	14	46.67
11 to 13	2	8.70	1	14.29	3	10.00
14 and above	7	30.43	1	14.29	8	26.66
Total	23	100.00	7	100.00	30	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2008.*

Table 3.2 reveals that most of the respondents were of the age group 7-10 which counts 46.67 per cent and these children cannot do their independently. Among these respondents, 47.83 per cent were out of the total male and 42.85 per cent were out of the total female. Similarly, 26.66 per cent of the respondents were of the age group 14 and above and 16.67 and 10.00 per cent respondents were from the age group up to 6

and 11-13 respectively. The distribution of the respondents by their age group is also shown through following bar diagram.

**Fig 5.1: Age group of the respondents**



### 5.3 Original Places of the Respondents

The Umbrella Organization is located at the Swoyambhu, Kathmandu district. Although it is located in Kathmandu district, the children in this organization are

about almost out of this district. The organization has provided shelter for the children of the other districts .The original places of the respondents are also given in the following table.

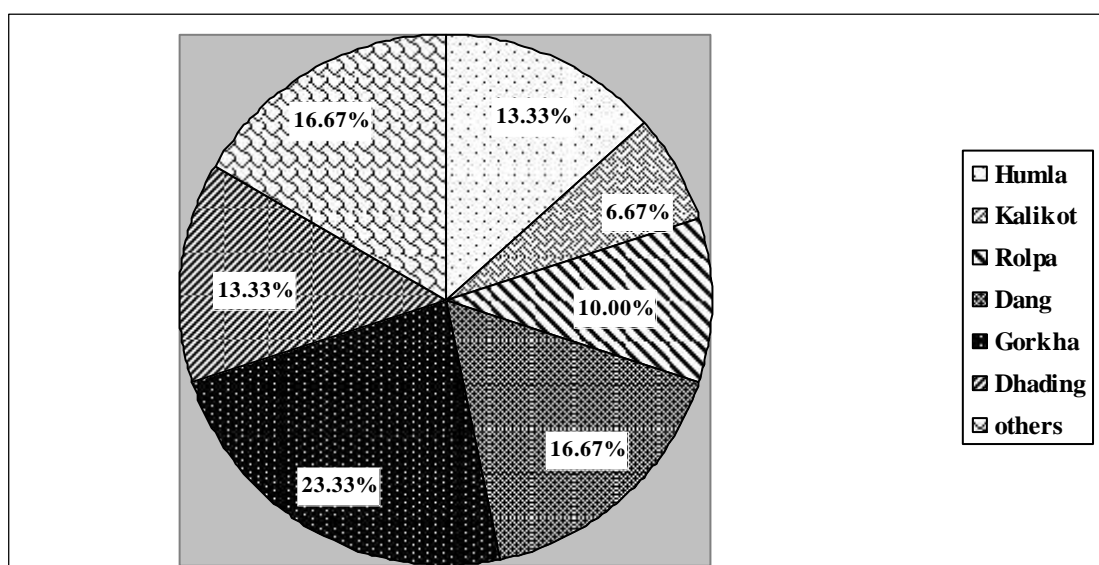
**Table 5.3: Original Place of the Respondents**

Original place	Sex of the Respondents		Total	Per cent
	Male	Female		
Humla	3	1	4	13.33
Kalikot	2	0	2	6.67
Rolpa	3	0	3	10.00
Dang	4	1	5	16.67
Gorkha	5	2	7	23.33
Dhading	3	1	4	13.33
Others	3	2	5	16.67
Total	23	7	30	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2008.*

The above table reveals that the children are from different district which were most affected by the conflict. The main objective of the organization is to help those children who lost their parents and became orphan during the armed conflict. The table shows that 13.33 per cent of the total respondents are from Humla district. Similarly, the lowest 6.67 per cent of the total respondents are from Kalikot. Whereas Rolpa and Dang district stands 10 and 16.67 per cent of the total respondents respectively. The highest per cent of the original place of the respondents are from Gorkha districts which counts 23.33 per cent of the total respondents. So on Dhading district near of Kathmandu district holds about 13.33 per cent of the original place of the total respondents. Likewise from other district stand 16.67 per cent of the total respondents. The original places of the respondents are also given through the following pie chart.

**Fig 5.2: Original places of the respondents**



## 5.4 Number of Family Members in Respondents' Houses

The children leave their houses mostly in the early ages and some time their family type and size are responsible for their elopement from their houses. The respondents were asked about the number of family members at their houses. The response of the respondents is also given in the following table.

**Table: 5.4: Number of Family Members in Respondent's House**

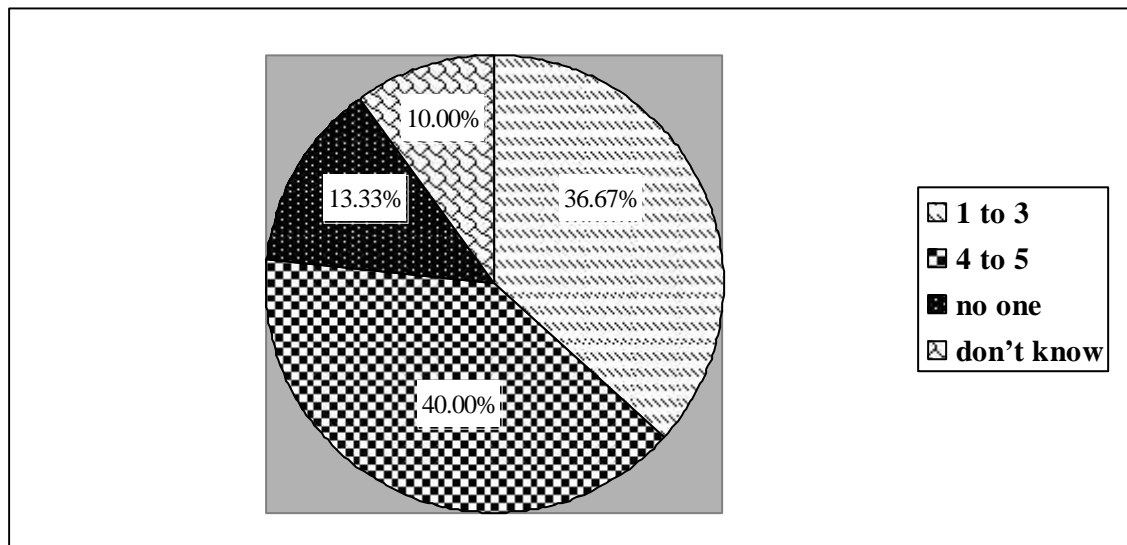
Number of family members	Sex of the Respondents		Total	Per cent
	Male	Female		
1 to 3	9	2	11	36.67
4 to 5	9	3	12	40.00
No one	3	1	4	13.33
Don't know	2	1	3	10.00
Total	23	7	30	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2008.*

The table shows that the number of family members in the respondent's house is not so more. Majority of the respondents have the family size ranging from 4 to 5 which counted 40 per cent of the total respondents. Besides, 36.67 per cent of the respondents have the family members ranging from 1-3. 13.23 per cent respondents

reported that they have no family members. They don't know about their father and mother also. Besides, remaining reported that they don't know whether they have family members or not. These children were brought at their very young age so they don't have any idea about their family members. The number of family members in the respondents' houses is also shown in the following pie chart.

**Fig. 5.3: Number of family members in respondent's houses**



### 5.5 Reasons for Leaving their Houses

Poverty is the main cause for the children to leave their houses as due to poverty their parents can't take care of their children and due to frustration they leave their houses. As on other hands the last ten years conflict had killed more people and as a result, many children became orphan. In many cases it is found that greater family size is also the major cause for leaving their house. Similarly, some children come to orphan center due to the lack of guardians to look after them. Also, death of mother, elopement of mother, second marriage of their father is some of the causes for leaving their houses. The respondents were asked about the reason for leaving their houses and the response of the respondents is given in the following table.

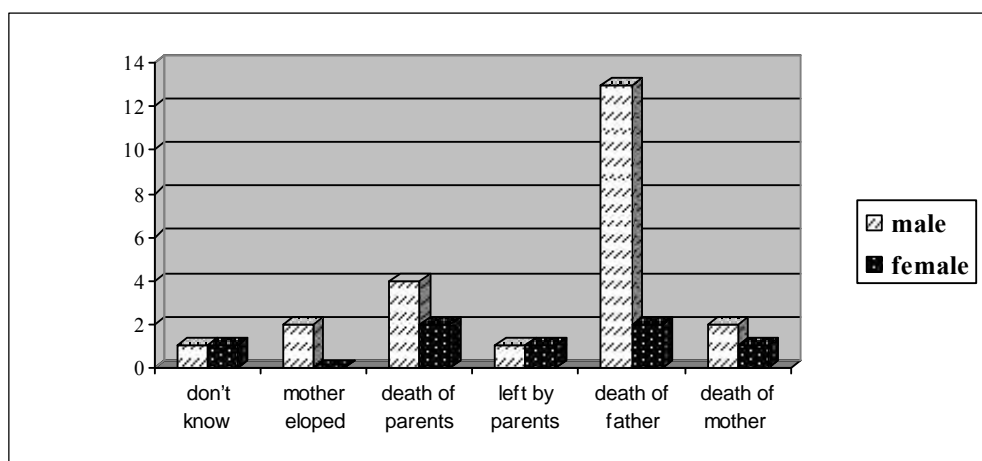
**Table 5.5: Reasons for leaving their houses**

Reasons	Sex of the respondents				Total	Per cent
	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent		
Don't know	1	4.34	1	14.28	2	6.67
Mother eloped	2	8.70	0	0.00	2	6.67
Left by parents	1	4.34	1	14.28	2	6.67
Death of parents	4	17.40	2	28.58	6	20.00
Death of father	13	56.52	2	28.58	15	50.00
Death of mother	2	8.70	1	14.28	3	10.00
Total	23	100.00	7	100.00	30	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2008.*

Table 5.5 shows that majority of the respondents left their home due to the death of their father which counted for 50 per cent of the respondents. Due the field study these children reported that after the death of their father their mother eloped from other man and they were left alone without any one to look after. Then they had no option then coming here. Besides this, 10 per cent of the respondent reported that they left their houses due to the death of their mother. After the death of their mother, their father got second marriage and due to the hate of their step mother they could not stay at their houses and left for the orphan center. They were either brought to this center by their own parents or guardians. Some of the respondents had also come there by themselves. 20 per cent of the respondents reported that they left their houses after the death of their parents (both father and mother). After the death of their parents there was no one to look after them so they were bound to come to the orphan conservation center. 6.67 per cent don't know why they were there whereas other 6.67 per cent respondent reported that they were there after the elopement of their mother with other man. Also, 6.67 per cent respondent reported that they were left by their both father and mother so that they were there at the orphan center. The reasons for the respondents leaving their houses is also given in the following bar diagram.

**Fig. 5.4: Reasons for leaving their houses**



## 5.6 Persons who brought them at the Organization

There are different reasons for the children to be there at the center, which is already shown in table 5.5. Besides these, these respondents are brought there by different persons. Most of the children were taken by the rescue process of organization itself. Some were brought by their parents themselves. Some of these children's parent took them as a burden and then they were brought to this center. After the death of either father or mother or both they were taken their by other relatives. Besides, owner of the center have also brought some children from the street that were living miserable life. Person, who had brought them center, as reported by the respondents, is given in the table 5.6.

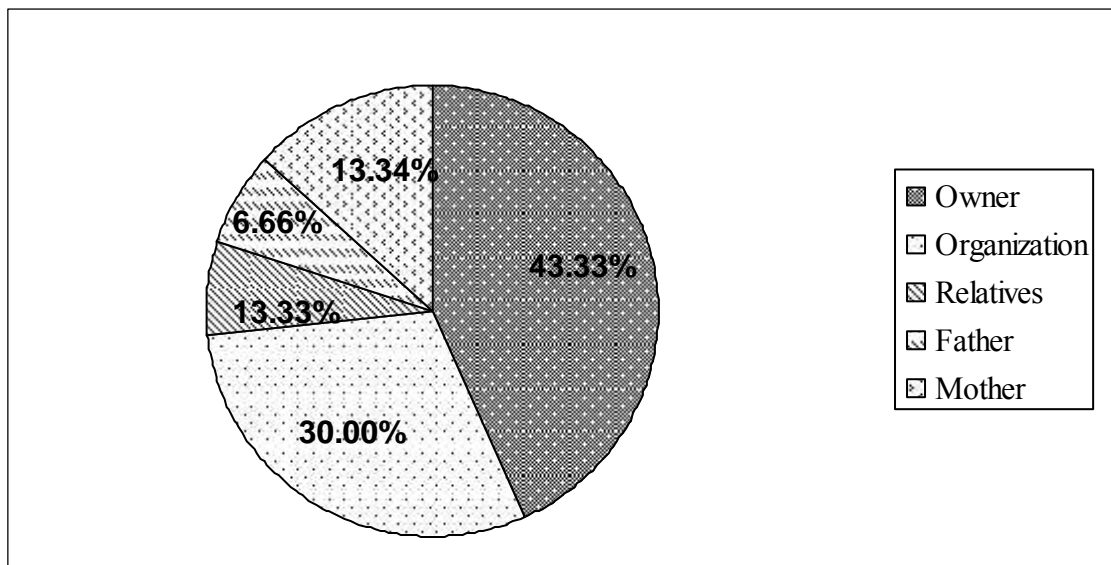
**Table 5.6: Persons who brought them to the organization**

Persons	Sex of the Respondents				Total	Per cent
	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent		
Owner	10	43.48	3	42.86	13	43.33
Organization	7	30.43	2	28.59	9	30.00
Relatives	1	4.5	1	14.28	2	6.66
Father	2	8.69	0	0.00	2	6.66
Mother	3	13.04	1	14.28	4	13.34
Total	23	100.00	7	100.00	30	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2008.

The above table shows that most of the children in this organization were brought by the owner through the rescue process which counted for 43.33 per cent of the respondents. Besides owner, 30.00 per cent of children collected by the other orphanage center where they had been closed due to the sufficient funding with the decision of Child Welfare Board such as NCH1 Children’s home, Dallu Children’s home etc. These children reported that, in most of the cases, after the death of their parents they were brought by their relatives at the center as there were no one to look after them. Some of the children were found to be brought by their own father and mother 6.66 and 13.34 per cent of the respondents reported that they were brought to the center by their father and mother respectively. The number of children brought by mother is higher than the number of children brought by father. The person who brought the children at the center is also shown through the following pie chart.

**Fig. 5.5: Persons who brought them to the organization**



### 5.7 Relation with Family after Arriving

Most of the children were found to be brought at the center by their relatives or the owner of the organization himself. After arriving at the center, the children are also allowed to visit their family if they wish. The owner had provided the provision of visiting their respective relatives or parents at festivals once in a year mostly in Dashan. To find the respondents relation with their family after arriving at the center

they were asked whether they visit their family after arriving at the center. The response of the respondents is given in the table 5.7.

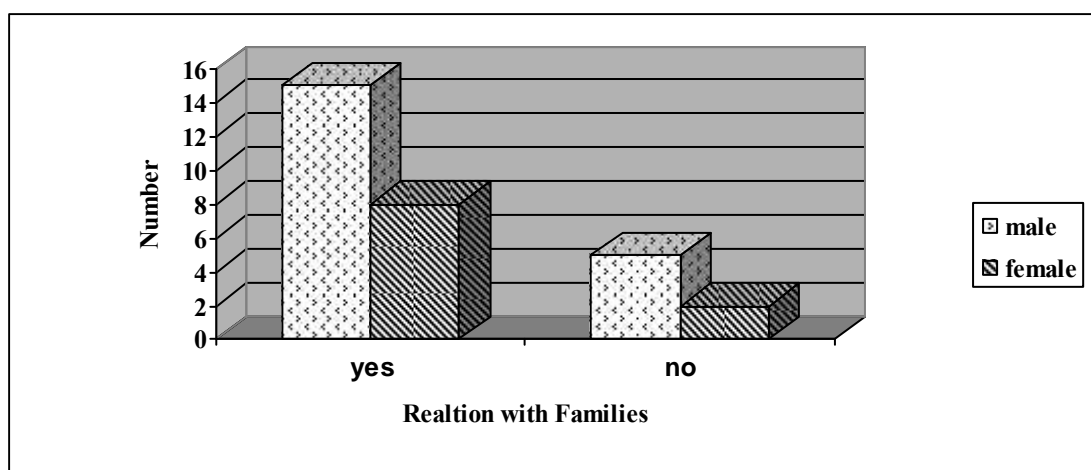
**Table 5.7: Relation with Family after Arriving at the organization**

Relation	Sex of the Respondents				Total	Per cent
	Male	Per cent	Female	Percent		
Yes	15	65.22	5	71.43	20	66.67
No	8	34.78	2	28.57	10	33.33
Total	23	100.00	7	100.00	30	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2008.*

Most of the children, after arriving at the center also do have relation with their families. 65.22 per cent male respondents and 71.43 per cent of the female respondents reported that they still visit their family during the time of festivals. Similarly, 34.78 per cent of the male respondents and 28.57 per cent of the female respondents reported that they don't have any relation with their family after arriving at the center. The relation of the respondents after arriving at the center is also presented in the following bar diagram.

**Fig. 5.6: Relation with family after arriving at the organization**



## 5.8 Type of Works Done by the Children

All the Umbrella children's home has own separate staffs to look after the children. There are 2-5 staffs in each home that take care of the children. The children below



the age of 12 are mostly depend on staff but children above the age of 12 more encourage to do their personal work by themselves such as bathing, cleaning room, washing cloths, help in cooking , help to juniors in their personal job and as well as teach to the juniors.

**Table 5.8: Type of works done by children at the organization**

Works	Sex of the Respondents				Total	Per cent
	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent		
Cleaning room	9	39.13	3	42.85	12	40
Washing cloths	8	34.78	2	28.57	10	33.33
Help in cooking	2	8.69	1	14.28	3	10
Teaching	2	8.69	1	14.28	3	10
Look after juniors	7	30.43	2	28.57	9	30

*Source: Field survey, 2008.*

Note: Total per cent exceed 100 because of multiple answers

The major works done by the children of Umbrella Organization are cleaning room and washing their cloths. Umbrella Organization always encourages their children to their work as much as possible. 39.13 per cent of male and 42.85 per cent of female clean the room, it is the most common work that the most of the children enjoy doing it. Similarly, 34.78 per cent of male and 28.57 per cent of female wash their cloth by themselves. As there is a separate cook in each home but some children also help in cooking by their own interest, the per cent of help in cooking is 8.69 per cent of male and 14.28 per cent of female. Seniors in the center also look after their juniors. Most of the seniors respondent help to the juniors respondent in various activities such as bathing; washing their cloth, help in eating, wearing cloth etc 7 per cent of male respondent and 2 percent of female respondent look after the juniors by their own interest. In Umbrella Organization senior's respondent having finished their schooling teaches to the junior's respondent. Some of this respondent can also get pocket money by teaching which is provided by Umbrella Organization. 2 per cent of the male respondent and 1 per cent of the female respondent teaches to the junior's respondent.

## 5.9 Residency Status of the Children

The children were brought in the organization at the different time i.e. all the children were not brought at the place at the same time. The respondents were asked about the duration of their stay at the center. The response of the children is given in the following table.

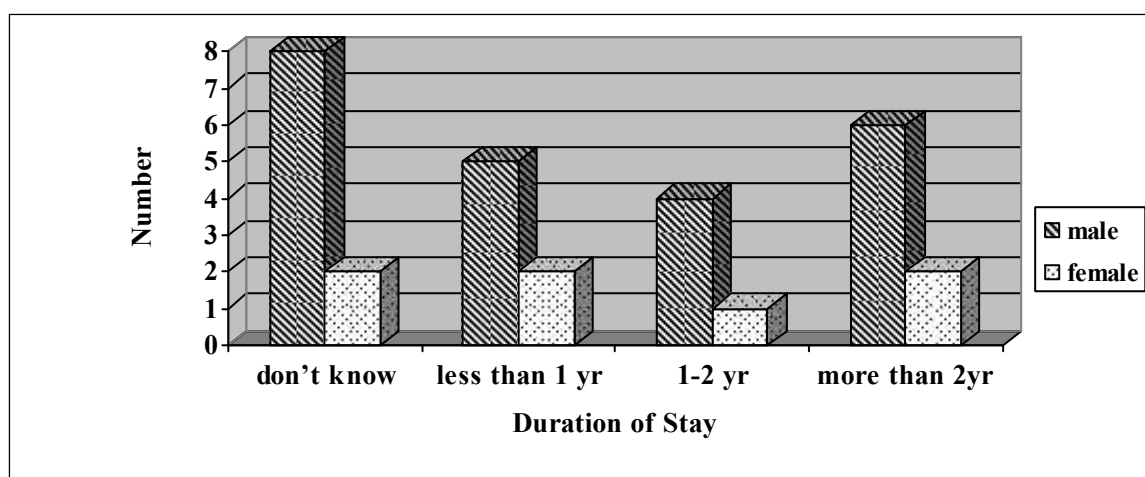
**Table 5.9: Duration of stay at the organization**

Duration of stay	Sex of the respondents				Total	Per cent
	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent		
Don't know	6	26.08	2	28.57	8	26.67
Less than 1 yrs	4	17.39	1	14.28	5	16.67
1-2yrs	5	21.73	2	28.57	7	23.33
More than 2 yrs	8	34.79	2	28.57	10	33.33
Total	23	100.00	7	100.00	30	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2008.*

Data collected from the field reveals that majority of the respondents in the center are living there from more than 2 years. 33.33 per cent of the respondents reported that they are living in the center from more 2 years. Some of the respondents were living there since from the time of its establishment. Besides, 23.33 per cent of the respondents are there at the center from 1-2 years. Similarly, 16.67 per cent respondent reported that they were new at the center. These respondents were there from less than one year. Some of the respondents were newly arrived there. Some respondents even don't know their duration of stay at the center. 26.67 per cent of the respondents reported that they don't know when they were there. These children were quite young compared to others and hence they don't remember when they were brought at the center. The duration of stay of the respondents in the center is also given in the following bar diagram.

**Fig. 5.7: Duration of stay at the organization**



## 5.10 Health of the Children

It is obvious that the children are prone to different diseases but the center has been able to maintain hygienic environment which has led to fewer number of children being suffered from different diseases. The major health problem of children in this organization is headache, fever, stomachache and cuts. They make wounds while playing. The major diseases, as mentioned by the children of the organization are given in the following table.

**Table 5.10: Health problems of the children**

Major health problems	Sex of the respondents				Total	Per cent
	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent		
Cuts/Wounds	15	65.22	4	57.14	19	63.33
Headache	10	43.48	2	28.57	12	40.00
Fever	15	65.22	5	71.43	20	66.67
Stomachache	18	78.26	4	57.14	22	73.33
Others	12	52.17	3	42.86	15	50.00

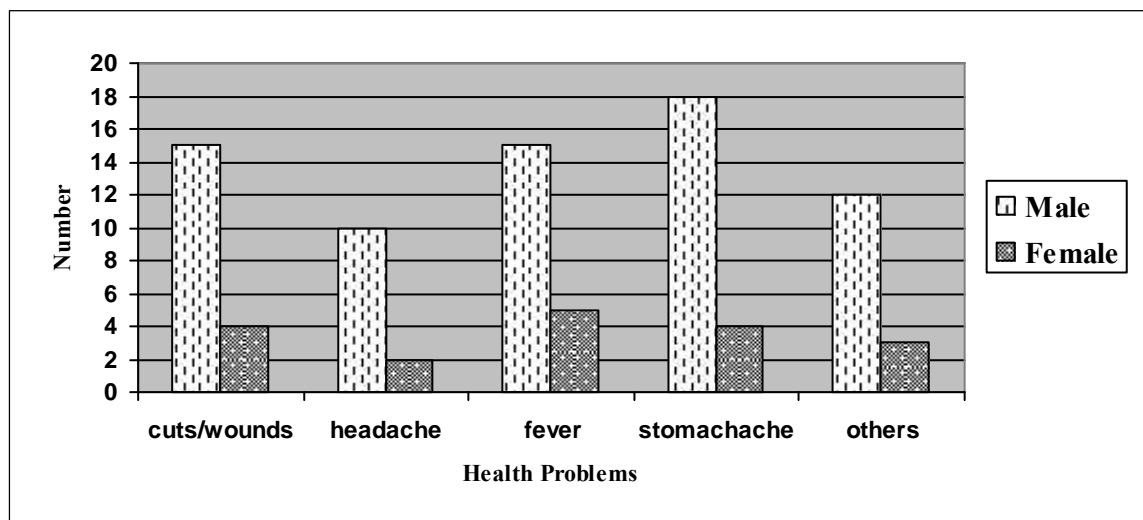
*Source: Field survey, 2008.*

Note: Total percent exceeds 100 due to the multiple answers.

Table 5.10 shows that most of the children are suffered from cuts/wounds and stomachache. Cuts and wounds are obvious in children because children by nature love to play and while playing they may get fall and make wounds in their body.

63.33 per cent of the respondents reported that they occasionally get cut and wound. Similarly, 73.33 per cent of the children reported that they suffer frequently from stomachache. While asked about the particular disease they could not mention it. Fever is another frequently occurring disease in the children of Umbrella Organization. 66.67 per cent of the respondents also reported that they suffer from fever occasionally. 40 per cent respondents reported to be suffered from headache. 50 per cent of the respondents also mentioned other health related problems like diarrhea, teeth problem, ear problem and many other types of problems. Frequently occurring health related problem of the respondents is also shown through the following bar diagram.

**Fig.5.8 Health problems of the children**



### 5.11 Hygiene of the Respondents

Hygiene is the most important factor in any children's life. Unless a child has knowledge about the importance of hygienic in their life they can't live healthy and prosperous life. The children of the organization were found quite sensitive towards their hygiene. Washing face regularly early in the morning, brushing their teeth, having hair cut regularly and cutting nail was found in the organization. The staff of the organization had made arrangement of this system. The children were found neat and clean while going to school or staying at home. The children were asked about the frequency of bathing in a week. Most of the children give two answers for winter and

summer season. The frequency of bathing of the children in winter and summer season is given in the following tables separately.

**Table 5.11: Frequency of Bathing in Summer Season**

Frequency	Sex of the respondents				Total	Per cent
	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent		
Daily	18	78.26	2	28.57	20	66.67
4 days in a week	5	21.74	5	71.43	10	33.33
Total	23	100.00	7	100.00	30	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2008.*

**Table 5.12: Frequency of Bathing in Winter Season**

Frequency	Sex of the respondents				Total	Per cent
	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent		
Once a week	15	65.22	5	71.43	20	66.67
Twice a week	8	34.78	2	28.57	10	33.33
Total	23	100.00	7	100.00	30	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2008.*

Above two tables show the frequency of bathing of the children of the Umbrella Organization in two different seasons i.e. summer and winter. The number of children taking bath daily in the summer season is higher than the number of children taking bath for four days in a week. The number of children taking bath daily is 66.67 per cent while the remaining children i.e. 33.33 per cent respondents reported that they take bath for four days in a week. Similarly, the number of children taking bath daily is higher in boys than the girls. 78.26 per cent of boys reported that they take bath daily while only 28.57 per cent of girls reported to take bath daily.

In winter season, the number of children taking bath once a week is higher than the number of children taking bath twice a week. 66.67 per cent of the respondents

reported that they take bath once a week in winter season while remaining 33.33 per cent of the respondents reported that they take bath twice a week in the winter season.

## 5.12 Educational status of the children

Education is the most important factor of the children which decide the overall socialization and as well as the future of the children. Education is the first priority at the Umbrella Organization, Nepal. Children are getting education in various institutions which are provided by Umbrella Organization. All children living under Umbrella attend school. The children of this organization are studies in various level like pre- primary, primary, secondary and college.

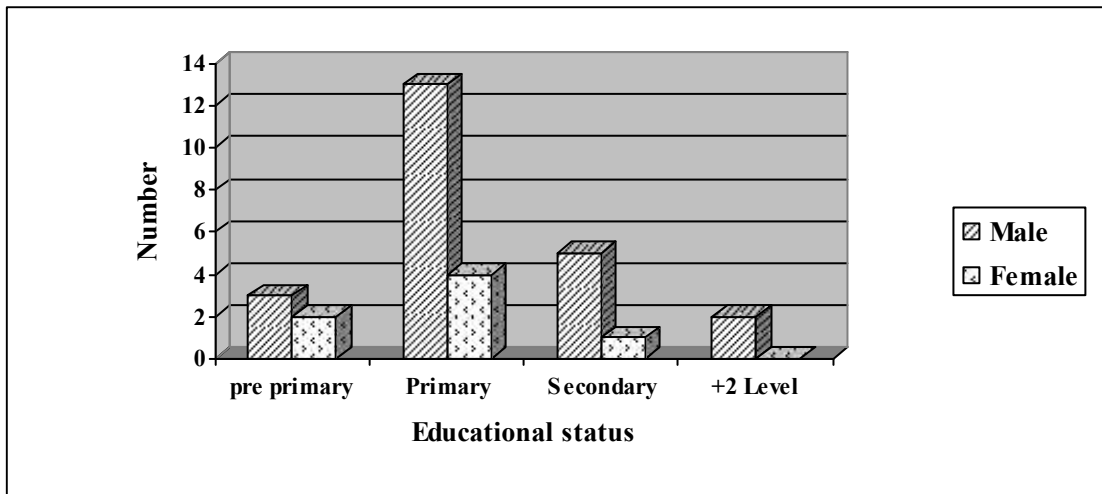
**Table 5.13 Educational Status of the Children**

Educational status	Sex of the respondents				Total	Per cent
	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent		
Pre primary level	3	13.04	2	28.57	5	16.67
Primary level	13	56.52	4	57.14	17	56.67
Secondary level	5	21.74	1	14.29	6	20
+2 level	2	8.69	0	0	2	6.67
Total	23	100.00	7	100.00	30	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2008.*

All the children of the center have access to education. They are enrolled in the nearby school which has provided free education for the children of organization. The number of children studying in primary level is maximum in the organization. 56.67 per cent of the respondents are the student of primary level. Among the total respondents, 56.52 per cent of the boys and 57.14 per cent of the girls are the students of primary level. Similarly, the number of children studying in pre primary level is 16.67 per cent and secondary level which counts for 20 per cent of the respondents. The children studying in +2 counts 8.68 per cent is male and the female is nil. The educational status of the children of this organization is also shown through the following bar diagram.

**Fig. 5.9: Educational status of the children**



## CHAPTER – VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter deals with the summary, findings, recommendations and conclusion drawn after the analysis of data.

#### 6.1 Summary

This study, *The Orphan Child Condition in Nepal: A Case Study of Umbrella Organization Nepal, Swoyambhu, Kathmandu*, is conducted with the aim to find out the present condition of Umbrella Organization where there were 250 children. Among them 30 children of single home were taken as respondents of which 23 were male and 7 were female. These respondents were selected using random sampling techniques. Structured and unstructured questionnaire were used for the collection of primary data. Besides this, interview, observation and a case study were also conducted for the primary data collection.

Most of the respondents were male and only 23.33 per cent respondents were female. Majority (46.62%) of the respondents were from the age group 7-10. 26.66 per cent of the respondents were from the age group 14 and above. Most of the respondents (23.33%) were from Gorkha district and 16.67 per cent respondents were from Dang district. 40 per cent of the respondents were from the family with family size 4-5. Some respondents who don't know about their family were also reported during the field study. Those respondents who don't know about their family size were 10 per cent of the total respondents.

The children, although are living in the orphan conservation center, do have relation with their family members after their arrival at the organization also. Among the total respondents, 66.67 per cent respondents reported that they occasionally visit their family during festivals. Only 33.33 per cent respondents are out of contact with their family members after their arrival at the organization. 23.34 per cent of the children are living in the organization since 2 years. Some of the children even don't know from when they were there at the center because they were brought there at the very early age.



Headache, stomachache, cuts, fever are the major common health problem of the center. Most of the respondents (73.33%) respondents reported that they are frequently suffered from stomachache. Besides, headache, cuts and wounds, fever and others were reported by 40 per cent, 63.33 per cent, 66.67 per cent and 50 per cent respondents respectively.

The frequency of bathing by the respondents of the center is satisfactory. During summer season 66.67 per cent respondents reported that they bath daily where as remaining bath 4 times in a week but in winter season the frequency of bathing is quite low. During winter season, 66.67 per cent respondents reported that they bath once a week and reaming bath twice a week.

All the children of the center are getting opportunity of going school. Most of the respondents (56.66%) are studying in primary level while 16.66 per cent respondents are in pre primary level. Similarly, 20 per cent of the respondents are in secondary level. Whereas no female respondent are in college but 8.69 per cent of male respondent getting opportunity having +2 level education.

The respondents of the center reported that above the age of 12 years they are encouraged to do their work themselves. Whereas 40 per cent of the respondent cleans their room by themselves and 33.33 per cent of the total respondent wash their cloth. Similarly, 10 per cent and 30 per cent of the respondent teaches and looks after junior respectively. About 10 per cent of respondent reported that they help in cooking as their interest.

There are many reasons behind leaving their houses. Some of the reasons behind leaving their houses are due to death of father (50%), death of mother (10%), death of parents i.e. both father and mother (6.67%). Some of the children even don't know why they were there. 6.67 per cent of the respondents reported that they don't know why they were in the organization. Most of the respondents (43.33%) were brought to the organization by the owner themselves. 30 per cent respondent reported that they were brought to the organization by the other orphan center while it was going to be closed because of the lack of the resources. 6.66 per cent respondents reported that they were left at the organization by their father and mother is 13.34 per cent. Similarly, 66.67 per cent of the respondents reported that their relation with their

family even after arriving at the center is good where as remaining respondents don't have any relation with their family after being at the center.

After the interview with the staffs of the organization, they reported that the condition of the center is not so bad. The Income sources of the organization are till able to sustain the need of the children but lack of the other income sources more than those children could not have admission. There are about 100 more children who are force to keep in the organization by different sector. These children are only having food and shelter but they are not getting opportunity of education because of the lack of more sources.

## **6.2 Conclusions**

The conclusions derived after the analysis of data collected during field study are as follows:

The condition of the children in this organization is not so bad but the organization still needs more financial support to have more orphan children.

All the children in this organization are getting opportunity of reading and writing but the other children who are forced to keep there are still away of that opportunity because of lack of the income sources.

Children above the age of 12 are encouraged to do some work by themselves which is the positive part of the organization which helps children become independent.

Majority of the children in the organization are from the hilly area of the Nepal which was strongly affected by the ten years of armed conflict.

Infrastructure of the organization was quite good but the organization has to pay huge amount of money for the rent of the children house. But the organization has already started to build their own house called Gurji project at Nuwakot.

Managerial part of the organization is quite satisfactory than of the other orphan center but still more improved is needed for its more success.

The majority of the children's health condition is not satisfactory. Most of them are suffered from fever. When they become ill they are treated by the organization itself. But the children are conscious about their hygiene as the frequency of bathing is not bad.

Death of parents is the major reasons for the children arrival at the organization Also, majority of the children are brought to the organization by the owner itself and also many children were taken from other orphan centre.

The children are allowed to visit their family during the holidays and festivals. Besides, majority of the children in this center are from poor economic conditions.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

After the study, through the analysis of data both qualitative and quantitative, following recommendations are made to the concerned authorities.

Owner of the organization, staffs, civil society should take initiatives to uplift the present condition of the organization.

There are no separate rules and regulations or rights for orphan. So such separate rules, regulations and rights for the upliftment of orphan children should be formulated immediately.

Government has to provide the land facility for this type of organization therefore the rent would be reduce and more than more orphan children would benefited.

Government should provide financial support for such type of organization which is working for the upliftment of the living condition of orphan children in their own private effort.

Formulated rights of the child should be implemented and immediate action should be taken against those breaking such laws.

Charitable societies should also help such organization

Different parties and other powerful sector should not force to keep more children by there side in this types of organization without any support while in the situation of lack of income sources.

#### **6.4 Issues for Further Research**

This study has studied only the condition of orphan children in one of the orphan care center of Swoyambhu Kathmandu. There are many orphan care centers in Nepal and the condition of orphans in such center is yet to be explored. The comparative study private owned and government owned orphan center can be a new subject for the further study for those who are interested in exploring the condition of orphan children in Nepal. Besides, street children, child labor etc. can be subject for the further study.

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<http://www.childhaven.ca/orghans.htm>

<http://www.orphanvoice.org/humanitarianaidnepal.htm>

## APPENDIX – A

### A questionnaire for the orphan child's condition in Nepal: A case study of Umbrella Organization Nepal

#### Children of the Organization

1. Name:.....
2. Sex M. [ ] F.[ ]
3. Age .....
4. Originally from .....
5. Number of the family members.....
6. Why did you leave your home?  
a) Poverty b) Conflict c) Death of parent d) Death of mother  
e) Negligence of parent f) Influenced by fiends g) Other [specify }
7. Who brought you here?  
a) Self b) Step mother c) Friends d) Other
8. Did you inform your family before leaving home?  
a) Yes b) No
9. Are you touching your family?  
a) Yes b) No
10. If yes, how often do you go home? .....
11. Do you work?  
a) Yes b) No
12. If yes, what sorts of work do you like? .....
13. How many of you all stay in a room? .....
14. How long have you been staying here? .....
15. Have you ever been sick?  
a) Yes b) No
16. If yes, what types of sickness you suffer?  
a) Cough/cold b) Cuts/accidents c) Fever  
d) Headache e) Chest pain f) Diarrhea g) Others
17. Who looks after you while you are sick? .....
18. From whom did you get financial support? .....
19. Do you get bath?  
a) Yes b) N o
20. If yes, how often a week? .....
21. Who washes your clothes? .....
22. Would you like to study?  
a) Yes b) N o
23. Have you get opportunity here to go to school?  
a) Yes b) N o
24. If yes, which class do you study? .....
25. Do you go to school regularly? .....



- 26. How many hours do you study per-day ? .....
- 27. Do you want to stay or go somewhere else?.....
- 28. Do you advice other children to come here?.....

**Thank You**

**A questionnaire for the orphan child's condition in Nepal:  
A case study of Umbrella Organization Nepal**

**owner of the Organization**

- 1. Name .....
- 2. When did it establish?  
.....
- 3. How many children are staying here?  
.....
- 4. What are the programmes run by the organization?  
.....
- 5. Has these programmes successful?  
.....
- 6. Do you get any financial support?  
a) Yes            b) N o
- 7. If yes, from whom/where?  
.....
- 8. Is this support sufficient for the organization?  
a) Yes        b) No
- 9. If not, what is the alternative sources?  
.....
- 10. Are you taking any initiatives to increase the number of children?  
a) Yes        b) No
- 11. If yes, how many?  
.....
- 12. Do you get any help by the government or civil society?  
.....
- 13. What are the main problems of the organization?  
.....
- 14. What are the future plans of the organization?  
.....
- 15. Do you have any suggestion?  
.....

# Thank You

## APPENDIX-B: PHOTOS



Children of the Umbrella Organization Nepal.



Boys going to school with volunteer.



Children having dinner.



Bedroom of the children in Gauri Shankar House. Boy celebrating his birthday with foreigner.



Researcher with girls of Gauri Shankar House.

Girls dancing in Guru Purnima.



Children having fun with sponsors girl.



Volunteer having tika on Dashai by a small



Boys enjoying with musical instrument



Children watching television