

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

Children are defined differently around the world but in case of this country the people ages of 5 to 16 years are known as children, those children who are deprived from various opportunities suffered from each or all sort of exploitation and they compelled to become street children. The number of street children of Kathmandu and other towns of Nepal has been growing day per day. Some of the streets children belong to squatter families, who have migrated from home by the varieties of the socio physiological problems or abandoned who bag or rummage through refuse bins for discarded food for their survival. Many street children are rag-pickers, who sell the receivable worst to junkyards; girls on the street are increasing found to be engaged in prostitution.

Child labor in the context of Nepal should not be defined in terms of paid and unpaid jobs. Rather, it should be defined in terms of the natures of work i.e. whether it is beneficial or harmful, tolerable or enterable.

ILO stresses street children as the worst form of child labor, when is not "teenagers" working for few hours to earn additional pocket money; not children's helping on family farms; not youngest doing household works, but children prematurely living adult lives, working long hours for wages under condition to their health and to either physical and mental development, sometimes after separated their families, frequently deprived of meaningful educational and training opportunities that could upon for them a better future report of the Director General: (ILO, 1983:26)

In Nepal, different terms are used to refer to the street children. The direct translation is *SADAK BALABALIKA*. The media and NGOs and INGOs used the term as named by *KHATE*, when originally created by the children of the street, who works as rag-pickers. This term however, is a popular only in Kathmandu. Street children in *NARAYANGHAT* are called *KAWADI*. Those who work as rag-pickers in *HETAUDA*, *BUTWAL* and *POKHARA* also called themselves *KAWADI* and their work *KAWADI KAM*. The terms *KAWADI* is derived from the word *KAWADI* the Nepali word for junkyard, where the children sell the recyclables they collect. Some people also referred to the street children as *SADAK CHHAP*. Meaning those, who lives and sleeps on the street. In this study, children are defined as those who are 14 years and younger than that of ratio. The concept of the street broadly includes all public lands, buildings, temples, pavements and public shelters built for travelers. The nature of the work these children do is unimportant criterion that determines whenever they are street children or not. For example, children who beg and gang on the street, who work as tempo, conductors, rag-pickers, street and hotel but living on the street are all considered as street children. Whether, they used to live with their guardian or not!

Child labor in the work involves a degree of exploitation, i.e. physical, mental and economical. It denies the joy to children and access to social opportunities (like education, family love and attention). Which, eventually impairs the personality and creativity, the evolution and its growth and health mental development of the child is raised. The problems of the child labor therefore, doesn't constitute an age or work of a child, but its exploitation and abuse. The perception of what constitutes exploitation or abuse can be subjective, as it is not easy to differentiate

between socialization expect of a child's activity and its exploitative expect, (UNESCO, 2001:16).

1.1, Definition of street children:

Street are those, who use the street as their permanent homes spending majority of their times out the doing whether is necessary for their own day. Today survival as (CWIN, 1990), the international recognize organization UNICEF has defined street children as "Street children are those for whom the street children are those whom the street, (in the wildest sense of the ward, i.e. unoccupied dwelling, Westland etc).

More then their family has become their real home of situation in which there is no protection, supervision or the direction from responsible adults.

Categorizing of street children is not found to be uniform around the world .it depends upon the situation of a country and their vision for them. CWIN categorized street children into the three types of children. These are:

1. Runway Children:

The runway children are these who had left their homes by themselves or with their friends to escape abuse, neglect and hard lives.

2. Orphaned or abandon children:

Orphaned or abandoned children are those children, who had been through out on the street by fate and cruel to find for themselves.

3. Squatter children:

The squatter children are those children who spend their entire days working and playing on the street but often return to their homes in the poor and SHANTI area in the city at night.

The operational categories of street children, which are given by UNICEF, are:

1 Children on the street :

Who have homes and mostly return to their families at the end of each day.

2 Children of the street:

These children have chosen the street as their homes and it is there that they seek shelter, livelihood and companionship. They have occasional contact with their families.

3 Abandon Children:

Children, who have severed all ties with their families but in the context of under developed and developing countries are called abandon children. Entire families are and may be also living permanently on the street. Confuses the UNICEF categorization of the street children are given below as following. So a survey research conducted by UNESCO in India had categorized for the convenience on basis of their conduct with their families.

1, Children on the street: Children who live with their families, whether it is the street, in slums a west land or abandon but spent a lot of time or hanging about on the street.

2, Children of the street: The children could be further classified into two groups.

A, Roofless: Who live and work on the street (i.e. abandon building, under bridge, Bus stands, in door wages or in the public parts), at maintain occasional contact with their families, who may live in the same or other cities or in rural areas. They see the street as their home and

spent most of their lives on the street, begging, selling household goods, rag-picking, scavenging, wash materials shining shoes or washing bikes or cars to supplement their and their family income. They do often send money to their families.

B, Roofless and Rootless: Who live and work on the street and have no family contact what's ever. This children have runaway from their families to escape emotional and physical abuse from on obsessive and alcoholic step father and are presently "Roofless and Rootless" in the cities. They have often been bitten or tortured due to neglect/estrangle relationship with their families. They may be orphan abandoned or have broken families due to dislocation because of migration, war, famine, natural disaster and poverty.

The popularity of the term "street children" popularity in Nepali "*KHATE*" increased significantly after the street children national convention, which was held in Kathmandu in last October 1993 for three days, which attracted significant converged in the media. The issues regarding street children in Urban Nepal received a tremendous amount of attention from development organization and the media in the 1990s. The numbers of NGOs and INGOs offering various programs to the street children have certainly increased. However, the definition of street children still remains ambiguous and congested (CWIN, 1995).

1.2 How children became street children:

Children who are the future architects and backbone of the country have inborn rights to survival, protection, education, health care, nutrition and a favorable atmosphere development. However, in a poverty country stricken country like Nepal were about 16 percent of the population are still living below the absolute poverty level, it is easy to see poverty as the principle reasons why children make the street as their home; the

simply do not have the money for decent shelter. The problems is the much more complex, though, and involves and social and political components and edition to obvious economic once. The problems of street children are mounting as the trained of migration to Urban areas continuous. The fact is that, Kathmandu doesn't have a long history of problems with street children and the degree of the problem involved along with the number of squatter settlements have been growing at an increasing rate since the opening of new highways linking Kathmandu with rural areas.

Most of the children take street as their home due to their family background and condition. Children come from the poor farmers or agriculture workers, where living becomes very hard to survive. Some children come on the street because of the harassment given by their stepparents. In some of the cases, domestic child workers take street as their home due to maltreatment by their masters.

Quite a big number of children now a day are found roaming in groups around the main streets a Kathmandu. Most of the time, some children used to be lived the hang out around hotels and restaurants and wait for the costumers to past down the road. Some of these children are abandoned or orphan and the rest either they runways or have parents nearby.

Some children land on the street due to emotional violence by beating discrediting, with holding food and making them over work, and physiological violence towards the children in infected by alcoholic parents. In addition, some children have lived their homes with their own desire to see the city, which in rural children imagination is a land of plenty were money, jobs and opportunities are abundant are easy to come by.

1.3 Problems of street children:

The problems of street children is comparatively very high in those countries where there is rapid growth of urbanization trend, cities like Mumbai, Calcutta, Manila, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico city and Bangkok etc. Some of the burning example of street children problems is such as given if the world. The number of children has grown in recent decades because of widespread recessions, political turmoil, civil unrest, increasing family disintegration, natural disaster and growing urbanization.

Kathmandu is also among those cities where urbanization growth is very high in last 30 years. The children of the street are also growing day by day with the increase with their problems. The most important problems of street are scarcity and lack of security. They are never sure where their next meal will come from. Small street children are more insecure from the bigger street children as they torture and rough their money. Children are forced to work in dangerous and unhealthy conditions. They are exposed to dangerous chemicals in the garbage dumps and suffered from various illnesses and infected wounds.

As they have no choice, they must work wherever they can make the money needed for their survival. They are vulnerable to various forms of abuse and exploitation. The criminal environment influences some of the street children. The worst form of problems of the street children in our society is that it treats the street children differently and people look at them with the eye of hate and called them as "*KHATE*".

Street children in Nepal

) There are about 5 thousands children working and living on the street of Urban center of Nepal.

-) The main cities of Nepal, where street children are found in Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Pokhara, Narayanghat, Butwal, Dharan, Hetauda etc.
-) Being an orphan, abandonment, rise in domestic violence, lack of opportunities including education and recreation in the villages, exploitation to work places, growing trend of migration in general and the ongoing conflict situation and the reasons contributing to children coming to street.
-) Every year around 5 hundred children are landed in the street of Kathmandu from different districts of Nepal. Children come from mainly neighboring district of Kathmandu, like Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk, Kabhre, Dhading, Makawanpur and Dolkha.
-) CWIN estimates that there are about 800-900 street children in the Kathmandu valley. The ongoing conflict situation in the country has also contributed to the rise in street children in Kathmandu.
-) On the street, children take up all kinds of work, like begging, rag-picking, tempo conducting and counting, pottering, stealing, street vending, shoe shining, etc.
-) According to the ILO, (nd) rapid assessment on the Rag-picking children. There are about 4 thousands children working in this sector, which is considered one of the worst forms of child labor, among the Rag-picker 88 percent are boys and 12 percent are girls. In average Rag-picker work 6 hours a day and on NRs. 87 per day.
-) They concentrated in the area like Junkyards, temples, markets centre, etc. while they do their works.

-) While on the street they face problems of hunger, shelter, clothes, etc. Similarly face problems from Police "data" (bullies), gang etc. With all these problems and tension, they lead their complex lives.
-) Streets are among the high risk and insecure groups and they are vulnerable to various forms of exploitation and abuse.

The existence of street children is not phenomenon. However they are several organizations, NGOs and INGOs in Nepal, which is associating for the investigation of exact scenario of street children. Nevertheless, it has not been able to find the factual data related to the subject. In the situation appropriate policy can't be formulated and misconception abound.

Among the different forms of child labors street children face various problems, which arise from different sectors. Their problems are related to their living and working. But these both problems have many other associated problems such as; development problems health problems, educational and many more. These problems are the burning issues for all developing countries including with Nepal. So the growing number of street children is one of the greatest challenges for all advocators of development, human rights activists and state policy makers. By considering the children the problems of street children as burning issues, the present study has tried to solve the following research questions.

-) What are the major problems of street children?
-) What may be the solution to minimize their problem?

1.4 Objectives of the study

The general objective set for the study is to identify the general problems face by the street children and their way of solution in different

urban areas of this country. The specific objectives of the present studies are as follows.

-) To Identify the types of street children,
-) To examine the causes to increase in the number of the street children,
-) To identify the major problems of street children in the particular street area,
-) To analyze the socio-economic background of the street children,
-) To review the institutional policies and programs on child labor.

1.5 Significance of the study

The problems of street children are considered as most prominent but not new issues. They are compelled to work in much more neglected areas. They always suffer from various problems which further aggravated their worsening condition's called civilized people always keep on neglecting them and call them "*KHATE*" but never try to help them. Various efforts made by governmental as well as non-governmental organizations are negligible to formulate and implement appropriate policies and programmed.

As a major concentrated area in Katmandu, various studies regarding street children have been made, just to analyze the socio-economic condition but never try to identify their problems and its solution to minimize. So, this study is concentrate mainly to analyze the problem and find out the solution which has not conducted before. This study may be helpful to formulate the policies and strategies to the planners and policy makers.

1.6 Limitation of the study

The study has been conducted within Kathmandu especially in Ratna Park and its surrounding areas where the street children select as appropriate place. Situation of street children draws the poverty ridden reality of this poor country. So the study focuses on the way to minimize the problem of street children .this study has some constraint like, limitation of time, study area, sampling procedure and size, limited resources etc. So the studies may not be wide and more informative. But the finding can we applicable in similar socio-economic and bio-physical condition or at least represent the newly growing urban problem of the country as a whole.

1.7 Organization of the Study:

The study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction of the subject including background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, signification of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study.

Similarly, review various studies are made in the second chapter through review of literature. The third chapter is about research methodology which includes research design, rationale of site selection, source of data, universe and sampling procedure, technique of data collection and analysis. The fourth chapter deals with presentation of data and discussion of the finding. Fifth chapter includes the governmental policy on child labor in the context of Nepal and the six and last chapter presents summary conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Children are powerful force for the future prosperity of nation. Children are accepted as an integral part of the Nepalese economy and society. According to *Nepalese Labor Act-1992*, "Child" means a person who is below the age of 14 years and "Worker" means person employed in return for payment of salary or wage in any production process.

In case of Nepal, as other various underdevelopment countries, child labor is a major social problem and its number is growing with every passing day, which is mainly due to an increase in population degrading peace and security and regular migration from the rural to urban areas. On the other hand as working street children they are involving in begging, rag-picking, street vending, pick pocketing, shoe-shining, cart pulling and pottering due to the lack of basic human needs such as food, shelter, clothes and others.

Various laws, acts and regulation have been made for the protection of child right but worsening situation has been existed all over the country .However efforts made by certain NGOs and INGOs have brought certain awareness in the society against the exploitation of children. Thus the issues of exploitation of children are the social, national and international concern.

There is given focused on review of literature as dividing the short terms of parts as here: (a) General Review, (b) Theoretical Literature Review and (c) Empirical Literature Review

2.1 General Review

Child welfare society (1996) in "situation analysis of street children in Nepal" categorizes two types of street children.

A) Live and work in street and

B) Live in family but spent time in street. it is also focus that must children compel to leave their homes to street due to their abusive and alcoholic parents, maltreatment by step parents and various attraction in the town.

CIWIN recommends that rag picking children should be provide not only with shelter but also opportunities for the development of their health, education and skill. They should also be provided alternative employment opportunities of these children. Individual case histories and pictures that love care, if given to these children, could help bring them that to normal life (CIWIN, 1990).

Sattour, in this book entitle "Child Labour in Nepal" published by anti-slavery international and child worker in Nepal concern center Kathmandu, concluded that children in Nepal and employed in ten different types of work including agriculture, manufacturing, cottage industries, plantation, domestic work catering, selling, manual labour, tourism and prostitution (Sattour, 1993).

In 2001, ILO/IPEC published a report entitled "situation of child Rag pickers", estimated that there are 3965 children engaged in rag picking in the various urban centers of Nepal, with the highest concentration located in kathmandu and Dharan. The study interviewed a total of three hundred rag pickers: 264 boys and 36 girls, and come from rural areas, specially from and mountain region.

Dhital and his article "Child prostitution in Nepal" published in voice of child workers, December 1992 analyze the problem of child prostitution in Nepal. It is fund that may of the Child sex worker come

from rural areas are ruled or adopted and thrown this profession .some spoiling prostitution for their survival, while others follow their mother's footsteps. There are also school and collage girl who are sex workers in order to earn pocket money (Dhital, 1992).

Shah P. in his study suggested that besides being subjected to health hazards such as accidents STDs (Sexually transmitted disease) and drug addiction, street children had virtually no access to basic health, nutrition or education. According to him, the most damaging effect observed in such street children was the development of a deep sense of insecurity, which often resulted in uncontrolled aggressiveness and overt rebellion directed at the existing social system (Shah P.1994. 122-123).

Pradhan in his article published in voice of child workers, Issue no. 19/20 may-sept) identified street children as one the most neglected groups of children in Nepali society .this article concluded that the problem of the *KHATE* has been increasing with every passing day due to growing urbanization. The increasing migration, family break down, poverty in the village, attract of the city, homelessness and landlessness have been pushing the rural population into cities and this trends has not only created a lot of unplanned settlement and squatter areas, but has also led to and increase in the number of street Children. The other suggested that NGOs should not concentrate on large project alone but should concentrated their effort and focus on community based programs for the upliftment of the children (Pradhan, 1993). Suwal and et al in a study report concluded that there are 2.6 million working children in Nepal, among them 1.7million have participation in economic activities. Work participate of the rural children is double then that of the urban children. Older children work more than the younger children .Incidence of child labor, however is almost identical among the male and female children.

The majority of the economically active children (95percent) are absorbed in the agricultural related works and the remaining 5 percent in the non agricultural work (Suwal V.R.and et al, 1998:85).

Singh in her study pointed out that the very characteristics of street children in their involvement in earning activities means that they spent their maximum time in physical and environmentally hazardous activity which is not suitable for their mental and physical development .However they do not seem to be concerned about situation and health because survival is their only concern. They are being exploited directly or indirectly from different persons.Dispite the problem, some still prefer to stay on the street. They enjoy street life because of autonomy and freedom, access to quick discretionary cash and entertainment which they can not have at home. Nevertheless, the majority of those children prefer to go back to their homes. She further added that addressing the plight of the street children is not a problem with clean and simple formula. On the country it required front. The ever-increasing problem of street children has a strong relation to urbanization, population, growth, poverty and various others socio-economics. Therefore, it is of almost importance to deals and start doing something about their situation before it takes a more serious turn (Singh, 1999:41).

Bhetuwal in his study concluded that 41.3 per cent of street children left home due to the causes of maltreatment cum abuse, 6.7 per cent by poverty and 18.7 per cent by expectation of better life. It means that children from poor families with little or no land left home for better opportunity. He further stressed that poverty and illiteracy of parents are the major factors to develop the child labor in Nepal. In this context poor economic condition of the family, lack of sufficient land and food, necessary to work in accessibility of school, influence by friends and

middlemen and large family size are the major causes of street children in Kathmandu (Bhetawal, 2001).

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

One researcher undertaken by CWIN in 1990 reveals that there were some 500 street children in Kathmandu alone in 1990 and number continues to grow. Within 100 interviewed street children, 89 were from rural areas; forty-six of them were rag pickers who earned from 10 to 40 rupees by 10 hours work per day, by selling recyclable waste to junkyards. The type of street children interviewed in the study included 48 percent runaways, 13 percent equators and 39 percent abandoned and orphaned children. The most common reason given for being a street child was prior abuse and neglect (CWIN, 1990). A report by Police head quarter's in 1998 shows that there were about 31 hundred street children in Nepal. They found that 7 hundred street children existed in Kathmandu of which 48.2 percent were between the ages of 11 and 15 years, 44.8 percent had both parents alive, 47 percent were illiterate, 65.8 percent living in the street (Police Head Quarter, 1998).

Nepal in his study to find out the existing situations of child labour, their employment structure working condition and to examine employers' attitudes towards child labor concluded that.

- A majority of child labor are employed as daily wages basis.

- Majority of families members generating child labor are illiterate and have very low income.
- The child labor work far exceptionally long duration for a very low payment under adverse working condition (Nepal, 1998).

Blanc has examined policies and programmers designed to provide immediate services. Long term support and protection to street children, Emphasis has been placed on utilizing the children's survival skills to design flexible programmers that respect children's freedom and dignity by creating a healthier environment and providing opportunities which would better support them UN the future (Blanc 1991).

Munyakho presented a report on urban child of Kenya, which aims to develop a fuller understanding of the problem faced by children from birth until the age of eighteen. It seeks that by analyzing the causes of abuse, abandonment, mistreatment and neglect. The report dials with problem of institutionalization with special emphasis on the problems faced by young girls highlighting differences from those faced by boys (Munyakho, 1992).

Fallon and tzannatos asserted that child labor is a serious problem and it is primarily due to the condition of poverty which is a large segment of the population live in due to lack of access to quality education among the poor. Further they propose that the World Bank should take stronger actions such as:

- To design and introduce new project component to reduce effect of child labor.
- Bring child labor issue into policy dialogue in countries where child labor is a serious problem.
- Increase staff awareness of child labor,

- To strengthen the bank partnership with others organization like international labor organization, which are working against the use of child labor (Fallan and Tzannatos, 1998).
- In 2001, UNESCO had under taken a study with the aims to assess and evaluate the programs of education for children in difficult circumstances with special reference to street and working children in India. The major findings of the study are the basis issues of the street and working children are to protect them from abuse in the cities through preventive and protective measures (UNESCO, 2001:142).

For the protection of child rights world widely, World summit for children was held in 1990. By realizing the fact and between reality of working mainly in developing and underdeveloped countries, It was concluded that every effort should be make to prevent the separation of children from their families, whenever children are separated from their family owing to force Maseru or in their own best interest. Arrangement should be made for appropriate alternative, family care or institutional placement due regard being paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's' up bring in his or her own cultural milieu.

CWIN/CWS/CONCERN revealed that most of the child labors in Kathmandu are migrants originated from the adjoining districts of the total children, 92.1 Percent among shoe shiners, and 97 percent among carpet weavers are reported to be migrants (CWIN 1998:03).

About 2.5 million children in Nepal, according to ILO/IPEC, (1994) are engaged are in economic activities, making ends meet like the adults. Most are unable to join school or get the chance to live as normal kits. Once they start work either to support in the household income or to

survive on their own they would lose all opportunities to use their rights expect by the international convention of the rights of child.

Health and safety hazards in the working environment can be related to the nature of the work, example: weather or not the work involves intrinsically hazards process to their exposure to hazardous substances and agents or to their exposure to poor working condition. Chemical, Physical, Biological and Psychological hazards are often found in combination in work place, which will be devastating for children, causing irreversible damage to their physical and psychological development, resulting in permanent disabilities, which serious consequences for their adult lives. Among the various high risk condition for migrant children, sexual exploitation plays significant role especially for girls. Girl children constitute a great part of carpet labor force that is 38 per cent of the total child labor and 25 per cent of total labor in Nepal. Young girls regularly subjected to eve-teasing, absence remarks and other sexual harassment and abuse, including raped by male co-workers naikes and management staff (CWIN, 2000:03).

Gradual increase in the child sex trade is no doubt largely due to the internationalization of sex tourism, together with the false perception by many that there less long infection from Aids with younger partner, where as the more dangerous is the exposure to HIV/AIDS causing death among girls. In this way, commercial sexual exploitation is one the most brutal forms of violence against children. Child vision suffers extreme physical, psycho-social and emotional abuse, which have life long and life-threatening consequences. They risk early pregnancy, maternal mortality and sexual transmitted disease (ILO 1998, Cited in CWIN 2001:05).

The situation of street children has been gradually deteriorated with the time. It is not a phenomenon. The problems of street children show the adverse effect on national prosperity and pleasure. Most of the developing countries like Nepal, occupy, significant portions of street children and the exploitation of child rights has been increased on the basis of above studies of various literatures, it can conclude that only the paper-tiger and slogan are not sufficient measure to minimize the problems of street children and rights protection. Various national and International organizational are actively functioning in the country, even though, most of the children are deprived from their basis minimum rights. These rights should be preserved by the responsible sectors.

Child labour is a major social problem in the developing countries. Every child has an inherent right to justice, freedom and peace and deserves access to all kinds of basic human needs such as education, health care, protection, love and respect. The social commitment is thus a must for the over all social physical, emotional development as well as promotion and protection of the new generation.

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

The problems of child labour remain a pressing problem in much of the world today. No country has been out of these problems, which is originating form social problems, educational system and poverty. But the problem of child labour as faced attempt is made to review the related literature and to present a child labour in general and street children in particular are reviewed.

Street children have been on kind of child labour, which has been one of the critical but neglected issues for a long time. It is a universal phenomenon that no country has been out of their problems. However, receiving a world wide attention is recent years is much greater, the

problems have been still critical. It is due to the poverty, that compels parents to make children work for wages and the employer never hesitates to take advantage of it because of cheap labour.

The phenomenon of child labour which is the consequence of the exploitative systems operating at the national and international levels not only closes the future of millions of children in the Third World Countries, but is also drastically restricts the development prospects of these countries. The existence of child labour is a threat to overall world development and to the solidarity and peace in the world.

Millions of child labourers in the world are exploited by greedy employers. These children are deprived of their childhood. Though national governments have taken action in different areas to help them, the question is 'will these policies help the children?' (Bajracharya, 1998).

Child labour, an integral part of Nepalese society, is the consequence of an exploitative socio-economic and political reality. The magnitude of the problem is very high and more transparent in South Asia. Exploitation of child labour in some part of the world is so inhuman and intolerable. No sector of labour is completely free of child labour exploitation.

Child Welfare Society (1996) is the publication entitled 'situation analysis of street children in Nepal' explores the actual condition of street children. This book presents an account of the situation analysis of two kinds of street children in Nepal (a) Those that live and work in the street and (b) the others who live with their families but spend most of their time playing and working in the street. It goes into details in analyzing the factors that compel the children to leave their homes and pass their hard life on the street. Many of those children desert their homes because of

their abusive and alcoholic parents, maltreatment by stepparents and also due to the attractions in the towns.

Most of these children fall in the age group of nine and 16 years in the central development region, 86 percent of those children are male while the remaining 14 percent female. A little less than half (40%) of the children in this region were illiterate.

The street for many of these children is not only their home but also their working places. These children are engaged in activities like pottering, begging, guiding tourists, picking money in temples, peddling rickshaws, petty vending, vehicle cleaning, rick picking, construction work and as 'tempo' conductors. These children earn in amount varying between Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 per day. The human stories of the street children moved one's heart. The recommendations given in the book for the improvements of the situation of the children are pragmatic (UNICEF, 1996).

Child Hope Asia presents an account of Asia describing the street children in Delhi of whom some are Nepali. Of the 1,000 street children in Kathmandu, 46 percent are refugees from Tibet and Bhutan.

Three concepts-children work and labour-constitute a major debate in development literature. Though childhood differs from one context to another from one culture to another from rural to urban areas in Nepal, the Child Labour Act, 1992 defines a childhood to those children who are under 16 years of age. It explicitly states that those children who are under 14 should not be employed at the expense of their mental, spiritual and physical status. Children under the age of 18 are also prohibited to work in the health hazardous work and work that is likely 'to interfere with the child's education, or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

Child labour in the context of Nepal should not be defined in terms of paid and unpaid jobs. Rather, it should be defined in terms of the nature of child labour, abolitionism and protectionism. Abolitionist believes that any form of economic activity is detrimental to the development of children and hence children employment at a certain age should be prohibited. They see child labour and education as antithetical, and their intervention is to remove children from the labour market and enable them to attend school.

Abolitionist views to deal with the child labour in the context of rural Nepal may not fit. Firstly, the role of children to the livelihoods of household should not be underestimated. Secondly, most children may combine work and school simultaneously because of fragmentary nature of work. Finally, parents' attitude towards education may be negative because of immediate economic hardship and illiteracy. Several studies from Nepal and other countries indicate that the main reasons for child labour are poverty, discrimination of gender and caste/ethnicity, dysfunctional families, parents' illiteracy and unawareness towards children's education.

Poverty is both the cause and consequence of child labour. Extreme poverty and landlessness in rural areas are fuelling child labour not only in urban areas but also in rural areas as well (CWIN, 1989 & INSEC, 1996). The obvious causes of poverty include structural inequality in access to assets, education and health services and the absence of social security system in many developing countries.

Lower the household per capita income is, larger the proportion of children in work and lower the school participation rate. The effect of poverty on school enrolment has been often adverse because of direct and indirect involved in schooling vis a vis heavy workload of children.

Parents' perception of child labour has been documented as influencing the child labour in a society. In the case of schooling, parents' perceptions are dubious. While some regard the possibilities for children to learn how to read and write, others consider education as irrelevant. Also, when school and labour schedulable conflict, they tend to give more importance to work which has immediate benefits for the subsistence of the family.

Similarly, another article published in voice of child workers January-March 1998 entitled 'Street Kids' in Kathmandu notes that the habitual abode of the street kids in Kathmandu is the street pavements and the temple sides. The number of children working and living in the street is about 500, of which 52 percent are minors below the age of 6.

The street kids are harassed by local hooligans and are victims of humiliation and suspicion. Quite often, they meet physical injury in the street and also in their working areas like the garbage dumping place. They are exposed to a variety of hazards, both moral and physical. For them, the future is in creating and the past in mystery. It is only the present in which they have learnt to struggle for survival (CWIN 1989b).

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

CWIN 1990, in a survey study entitled Lost Childhood, Survey Research on Street Children of Kathmandu, which is based on a survey of street children of Kathmandu, whose number is estimated at about 500. In 1990, one-fifth of these children were personally interviewed and asked about their personal history, current status, income origin etc. It was found that the children were of three types run away children, squatter children and orphan children. Most of those children were engaged in rag picking, pottering, betting and stealing. They suffered from illnesses like scabies, cold, fever headaches, diarrhea dizziness tuberculosis and ENT

infections. Because the children lacked adequate and hygienic food, they were malnourished. Some of them survived on food lying in the garbage bins. Schooling was unknown to them. Because they were indifferent about their future, they were not only indulging in gambling, smoking and pick pocketing but were also sometimes addicted to drinking and drugs.

CWIN, (1998a), based on a survey of the rag-pickers or garbage pickers in Kathmandu reported that rag-picking, in fact, is a terribly unhygienic dangerous and destructive occupation for the growth and development of children. They poverty stricken rag-picking children find it difficult to give up this occupation because there is virtually no alternative open to them.

According to Pradhan, street children survive by collecting by bits of plastic and garbage from the litter lying in the streets. They are one of the most neglected groups of children in Nepali society.

"A study on child labour in Nepal, Kathmandu": tried to understand the attitudinal aspects of owner about giving employment and also the attitude of the children towards work. There are various factors governing the demand and supply of child workers. Low wages, lack of rules in regards to the termination of job and labour intensive production in most of the units are the major education, larger family size, poor financial status of family and the lack of care, love and attention to the children increased the supply of child labour in the labour market. Enforcement of minimum working conditions, compulsory education, skill development and income generating programmes targeting the parents/families and legal measures are the major recommendations for improvement in the condition of the child labour (Bajracharya, 1998).

Pradhan 1992 on "The issues of Child Right, Many Commitments and Little Action" states that children are not only deprived of their fundamental rights to survival and protection, but also equally exploitation and discriminated against in their every day life. In certain reasons of the country, the children are till being pushed into slavery, labour child, street children, child abuse and neglect, girls trafficking and child bandaged are very common issues.

Sattaur, in his book entitled child labour in Nepal, published by Antislavery International and Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre, Kathmandu (1993) gives an account of different types of child labour in Nepal. It discusses why children work despites regulation. Relevant regulation against child labour in Nepal is also mentioned.

The author also suggest specific areas that government, NGOs, International Organization, Lawyers, Trade Unions, Media and International funding bodies should look into. For example the government should fully implements its policy of free primary education, Trade Union should introduces priority programmes for child laborers and the media and NGOs should raise more awareness on the issues (Sattaur Omar, 1993).

"States of the rights of child in Nepal 2002" published in cooperation with Redd Barna-Nepal is divided into 5 chapters and gives and authoritative account of the conditions of children in Nepal. It is stated that the employment of children under the age of 19 is declared illegal. Yet most of the laws have not been implemented and child rights violations have been taken places in the country. Rampant cases of child abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual violation and rape, trafficking, servitude and child migration are mattes of concern. However, there has been progressive change in socio-cultural and political and economic

attitudes of the people towards the problems of the children. As a result, Nepal has ratified the convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Minimum age of employment convention. The country adopted the Labour Act 1991 and Children's' Act 1992. Efforts made by certain NGOs and INGOs have brought about certain awareness in the society against the exploitation of children (CWIN, 1998).

The consequences of child labour have an adverse impact on the productivity capacity of children themselves, even when they reach adulthood. They are underpaid, which makes them unable to meet their requirement of housing and food. Thus, the various circles between under development and child labour are self-perpetuation (CDPS, 1997).

Household poverty is the primary reason the use of child porters, especially in large family; children usually work on long distance routes to assist the family. However, children who carry loads short distance in urban areas are more likely to be prompted by a desire to experience. Urban is like with the peer group (CDPS, 2001).

Therefore, it is desirable to have the provision of compulsory education up to the secondary level. Nepal is a rural agrarian country with persistent poverty, which is the most important reason for child labour. Poor households needs money, with their children can earn children generally contribute.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research and investigation is a difficult task and perform on the basis of certain procedure, which can play predominant role to achieve certain objective. To achieve hidden facts and factual evidence of street children, the following methodology is used.

3.1 Research Design:

To find out the reality and hidden facts of street children is the fundamental objective of the study. Explanatory research design is used to investigate minimum acquaintance of street children and descriptive research design for measure problems of them.

3.2 Rationale of site selection:

Kathmandu is not only largest metropolitan city but also the capital city too Nepal. So, it became the dumping site of main of different nature. Due to various causes, street children are hiking day by day with various problems in the form of beggar, Rag-pickers and unwanted exploitation. This study is concerned in the major bulk of the street children at *RATNA PARK* area, one of the largest people trespasser areas. Within which *PURANO BUS PARK*, *THAMEL*, *JAMAL*, *GHANTA GHAR*, *BHADRAKALI*, *BASANTPUR* and *BIR HOSPITAL* are chosen as a major crowded area.

3.3 Nature and source of data:

Both primary and secondary are used for required information. Primary data collected by interviewing street children during field visit. Secondary data were collected from books, articles, reports and

publication of different organization, Journals, Research reports, news paper and Magazine etc.

3.4 Sampling Procedure and Size:

Here street children are the targeted population because of their vulnerable condition, for the study. On the basis of availability of children snowball sampling technique has been used in the above mention areas. Because of their mobility same children are excluded in different cluster.

3.5 Methods of data collection:

The following two approaches have been attempted to collect data:

I, Interview Questionnaire approach

Structured questionnaires were used to get the details information about street children. Since street children have no fixed living places, they were interviewed wherever they were meeting. It was kept in mind that the target of the questionnaire schedule survey (format) is obtain the personal and finally characteristics, caste, education, personal details, work experience, income saving, expenditure, health and hygiene, sexual harassment, attitude towards work and future aspiration.

II, Case Study

In depth interviews with four children are conducted in order to collect their history, family background and present situation.

As given above mention, there is already used questionnaires for interview and case study for check list tools.

3.6 Data analysis and Presentation:

In this study both quantitative and qualitative is done. Existing rules and regulation, available documents and studies related to child

labor and street children reviewed. Studies on economic condition of street children, reason to be children on street and socio-economic changes are analyzed. Discussions are made on the existing policy and programme to protect and promote street children.

The quantitative data obtained from structured questionnaires are first processed through validation, editing and coding. Secondly, this processed data has been presented in tabular form. Finally, the data are interpreted with additional information.

The nature of the study is basically descriptive and explanatory. Simple statistical tools i.e. percent and average has been used to present data in the form of table and its interpretation.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics:

Nepal is an agriculture based country with various diversities. Considerable majority of Nepali farmers are either landless or marginalized. The land holding system is still feudal and based on an unfair distribution system. Such situation has caused a survival crisis for the majority of families in Nepal. The socio-cultural pattern of this country is basically influenced by feudalists' norms and values. Large majorities of its peoples are illiterate and are moved by superstitious, conservatives and traditional believes as result children are used as part of the labor force to effort and additional income for the family. Thus, in the expanding slums and squatter communities, children increasingly involved in to casual and semi skilled occupation, either in the semi organized workless or the "street".

4.1.1 Educational States and of Respondents:

Street children as a worst from of child labor always deprived from their basis requirement. In the present day world, basis education is considered as basis requirement. But street children always deprived from minimum basis requirement, which are food, shelter and clothes. So, most of the street children, which were interviewed in the survey were found to be illiterate. Those who are literate didn't cross the primary level. The educational status of respondents can be shown in the table below:

Table No. 4.1.1

Educational Status of Respondents

Level of Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	18	51.42
Literate (Below 3 Class)	10	28.57
Literate (Below 5 Class)	5	14.28
Above 5	2	5.71
Total	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

This table shows that within 35 interviewed street children, 51.42 percent were illiterate or have not attend any school, 20.57 per cent were literate but below 3 class. Only 14.28 per cent were up to 5 classes and remaining 5.71 per cent only crossed the primary level.

4.1.2 Caste/Ethnic Composition

Due to caste and ethnic diversity of the country, the street children in Kathmandu constitutes children from various caste/ethnic groups such as *BRAHIMN*, *CHHETRI*, *NEWAR*, *MAGAR*, *GURUNG*, *TAMANAG*, *DAMAI*, *GIRI*, *BISHWOKARMA*, *SHERPA*, *DARNAL*, *PARIYAR* and others. For the convenience of study, all these castes are categorized into four different groups. The caste/ethnic distribution can be shown in the table below:

Table No. 4.1.2

Caste/Ethnic Composition of Respondents

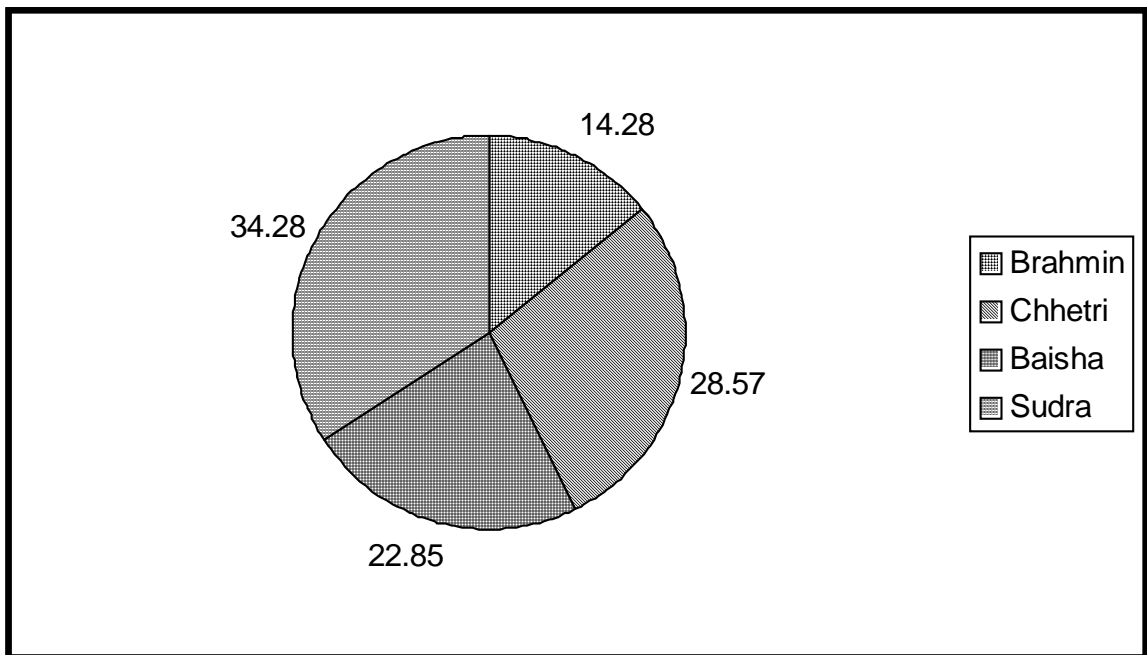
Caste/Ethnicity	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Brahmin	5	14.28
Chhetri	10	28.57
Baisha	8	22.85
Sudra	12	34.28
Total	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

This table shows that majority (34.28 Per cent) of the respondent were from deprived caste like *BISHWOKARMA*, *PARIYAR*, *DARNAL*. 28.57 per cent respondent was from *CHHETRI* community. That means most of the low cast communities have considerable low economic status. So the children of these families compelled to be street children. *CHHETRI* were the second largest caste group due to the greater number of population. 22.85 per cent respondent was from *BAISHA* and remaining only 14.28 per cent were from *BRAHMIN* which shows the satisfactory family and economic condition with less household conflict. This can be shown in the chart below:

Figure No. 4.1.2

Caste/Ethnic Composition of Respondents



4.1.3 Sex Distribution:

Out of 35 interviewed street children only 4 were girls that mean only 11.42 Per cent. Remaining 31 or 88.57 Per cent were boys. It shows that boys are haphazardly moving here and there without any kinds of hesitation on the street in own hand and the number is considerably higher than the number of girls on the others. The girls, who are compelled to be street children, are commonly engaged in hotel, restaurant and household servant and those who are matured involved in prostitution.

4.1.4 Birth Place:

Kathmandu as major destination of helpless person, children from different parts of the country found to be centralized. The study shows that these places, where the direct road link is available, are coming for

the betterment of the life. The birth place of the children can be clarified by the help of table.

Table No. 4.1.4

Birth Place of Respondents

Birth District	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Sindhuli	5	14.28
Kabhre	4	11.42
Rasuwa	6	17.14
Dhadhing	3	8.57
Dolakha	2	5.71
Dang	2	5.71
Jumla	2	5.71
Sunsari	3	8.57
Sarlahi	5	14.28
Ramechhap	3	8.57
Total	35	100.00

Source: Filed Survey, 2008.

This table shows the birth places of the children are diverse and coming from different parts of country. That means the street children are mainly formless developed and rural squatter settlement and coming with the expectation of bitter lives.

4.1.5 Age Distribution of Respondents:

According to the CBS, Nepal, the people who are below the age of 15, are considered as a children. Statistic shows that people of these age group covers significant part of national population. The age between 10-16 years is a critical period for a child. The age is the period of socialization self identity and self esteem. Due to various causes children in this age compelled to live their home. So the study was concerned only the children below the age of 16 years. The age distribution of respondents can be shown in table below:

Table No. 4.1.5

Age Distribution of Children

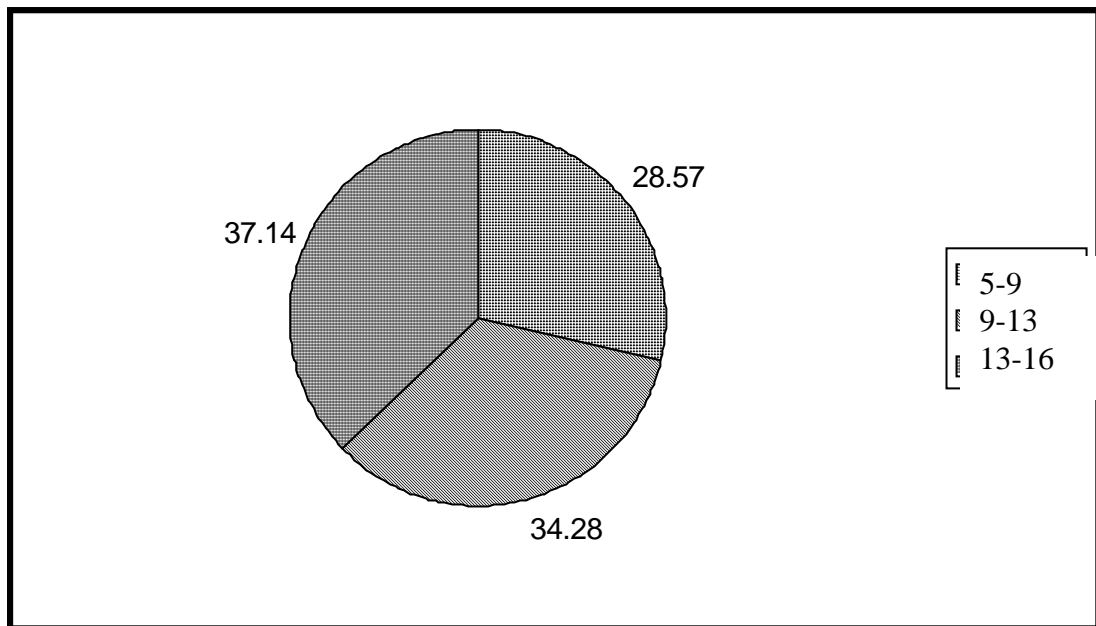
Age Group	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage
5-9	8	2	10	28.57
9-13	10	2	12	34.28
13-16	13	-	13	37.14
Total	31	4	35	100.00

Source: Filed Survey, 2008

The table shows that 13-16 age group covers highest or 37.14 percent of the respondents. That means children in this age can have courage to go anywhere. 5-9 age groups cover 28.57 percent. It shows 8 boys and 2 girls with their friends or with other family member are involving in rag-picking of begging in some crowed area. Children of 9-13 age groups cover 34.28 percent with 10 boys and 2 girls performing street work for their survivable. Most of them are caused by the friends and family conflict. It can be shown in the chart below:

Figure No. 4.1.5

Age Distribution of Children



4.1.6 Causes of not joining / Continuing School

Basis education is considered as basis requirement of all. Most of the streets children come form poor families who have a little or no land at all. The primary level education is free in Nepal, even though parents of these families are compel to send their children to work rather than to school due to prevailing socio-economic condition like poverty, illiteracy, like of adequate working and employment facilities for their survival. During the survey, when they were asked to give the reason for not joining or not continuing school, they gave different reasons, which were mainly with families' conditions and personal causes. The major causes according to the respondent can be shown in the table below:

Table No. 4.1.6

Causes of not joining or continuous School

Causes	Number	Percentage
Poverty	15	42.85
No School around	4	11.42
Not interested	3	8.57
Death of Parents	5	14.28
Negligence of Parents	6	17.14
Others	2	5.71
Total	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The table shows that the majority of the street children (42.85 Percent) were leaving school due to poverty. 17.14 percent respondent was far from school due to the negligence of parents. More than 8 percent respondents were not interested in schooling. It shows they have not proper counseling in the importance of education; death of parents is also the important cause to leave the school, which covers 14.28 percent. 11.42 percent were far from school due to the lack of school around remaining 5.71 percent replied other than the above causes.

4.2 Working Condition of Respondent:

Food is that the requirement without which no one can move. For the survival of life, street children compel to do something, whatever and wherever they get. So the achievement of the street children is to use a

number of places to live and make money. The principle source of income for them is begging, rag-picking and work in the hotel and restaurant. Most of the children who are coming to urban, with the aim of betterment of life hardly or rarely received their working places. So they select the bagging and rag-picking desired a source of income. Those children, who are not able to do even these to works most, sleep in street without eating. They are working for their survival even though; they are suffering from humiliation, negligence, abuse exploitation and diseases. In other words, they are missing their entire childhood.

4.1.7 Type of Work:

Being a worst form of labor street children occupies these works, which are neglected from others, study in the field shows that children are working in different sector with or without payment. Normally, they always exploited by others. So they commonly select the street as suitable places to get ride of their suffering. The major types of works on the basis of field survey can be shown on table below:

Table No. 4.1.7

Types of work done by the Respondents

Types of work	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage
Begging	10	-	10	28.57
Domestic Work	2	3	5	14.28
In hotel & Restaurant	3	1	4	11.42
Rag-picking	12	-	12	34.28
Others	4	-	4	11.42
Total	31	4	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The above table shows that among the 35 respondent 34.28 were found as rag-picker, which shows rag-picking as a major occupation of street children. Begging covers 28.57 percent of the respondent as the second largest involvement of children their survival. Similarly, 14.28 percent were in domestic work, 11.42 percent respondents were in hotel and represent and remaining, 11.42 percent were in others types of work. Girls were involved only in domestic work and hotel a restaurant for their security of life. Other types of work denote selling papers, workshop cleaners, stealing and pick-pocketing.

4.1.8 Working Hours:

Survey shows that street children don't have punctual time period to collect money for their survival. They start to work wherever they need money. But it is found that they were compelled to work on a continuous basis for their survival. Commonly, who were beggar and rag-pickers, select morning and evening as a convenient time? The working hours of the respondent can be shown in the table:

Table No. 4.1.8

Working Hours Distribution

Working Hours	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1-5 hours	6	17.14
5-8 hours	13	37.14
8-12	10	28.57
More than 12 Hours	6	17.14
Total	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

This table shows that 37.14 percent were working 5 to 8 hours. 28.57 percent respondents were working 8 to 12 hours per day. Similarly 17.14 percent were working less than 5 hours as well as more than 12 hours for their survival which shows all most street children, must work more than 6 hours for the fulfillment of basis requirement.

4.1.9 Income and Saving Pattern:

Income and saving of street children depends upon their types of work. Begging and rag-picking are the easiest and accessible types of work. They can get money according to their capacity as well as working time. Most of the children rarely save their income. If they save, cannot protect from others (dada). The causes of lack of saving are their habits of watching cinemas, alcohol, drugs, smoking and others unnecessary spending. So some 10 percent of the respondent was able to save about 20-40 Rupees. Per day but due to the lack of regular income they were not able to save. If they save, were not interested to work anywhere. So, all most 90 percent were found to be without saving aimlessness was also the factor due to which they were not interested to save their income in the study area.

4.1.10 Expenditure Pattern:

Most of the respondents were spending their earning for their survival. They considered street as their home, should not pay money or earning for shelter and rarely renewed clothes. They spend all most the meaning money after food spends on drug, alcohol and recreation. They earning spent pattern of the respondent can be shown in table below:

Table No. 4.1.10

Expenditure pattern

Expenditure	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Food	16	45.71
Shelter	-	-
Clothes	2	5.71
Recreation	5	14.28
Drug/Alcohol	8	22.85
Others	4	11.42
Total	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The table shows that nearly half of the respondent spent their earning for food 22.85 percent respondent spent their income for drug and alcohol. Which shows that they fulfill their food requirement by begging or form other way and have more tendencies of drug and alcohol using? Accordingly 14.28 percent used their earning in recreation. 11.42 percent used their earning for other requirement whatever they like. Remaining 5.71 percent only used for clothes. Due to their nature none of them spent for their shelter, which shows street as well as public building as their common shelter.

4.1.11 Job Satisfaction:

Street children rarely get the suitable job opportunities according to their age and requirement due to their nature. They generally passed their life by engaging in the neglected forms of work as, begging, rag-picking, cleaning, and sweeping and others. In the survey, question had asked to pick out their perception regarding their jobs. Out of 35 respondents,

majority of them were not satisfied where 62.85 percent or 22 respondent were not satisfied, some of them were changed their work. Just before some time even they also denied. Only 37.14 percent or 31 despondence were satisfied due to the fact that they didn't have excess with next better one. Those who were not satisfied, they were searching for a better one to minimized the problems. But who were satisfied, they argued that it was easy way to earn money and enjoy the life. They felt that they were enjoying freedom of life escaping from the maltreatment and a much of work at home. The respondent who denied the present work; they were came on the street due to death of parent, helplessness, or many more. It can be clarify by the table below:

Table No. 4.1.11

Job Satisfaction Pattern of Respondents

Reaction	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Satisfied	22	62.85
Not satisfied	13	37.14
Total	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

4.3 Family Status of Respondent

Family situation also determined the condition of the street children. Most of the children, who are in street, came from poor and deprived family. Some of them have huge compact family with having negligible researches and others some don't have one or both parents. Those, who don't have these problems, may caused by external forces to be in street. Some selected family situations are tried analyzed in this study.

4.1.12 Parental Occupation:

Most of children of the street need not have required income source in their family. Majority of the parents were depended upon agriculture as poor farmers. They didn't have sufficient income to feed their children. So their parents rarely spent their time with their children. The parental occupation can be shown in the table below:

Table No. 4.1.12

Parental Occupation of Respondents

Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	10	28.57
Service	1	2.85
Pity business	4	11.42
Domestic Servant	5	14.28
Potter/Worker	8	22.85
Others	3	8.57
Don't know	4	11.42
Total	35	100.00

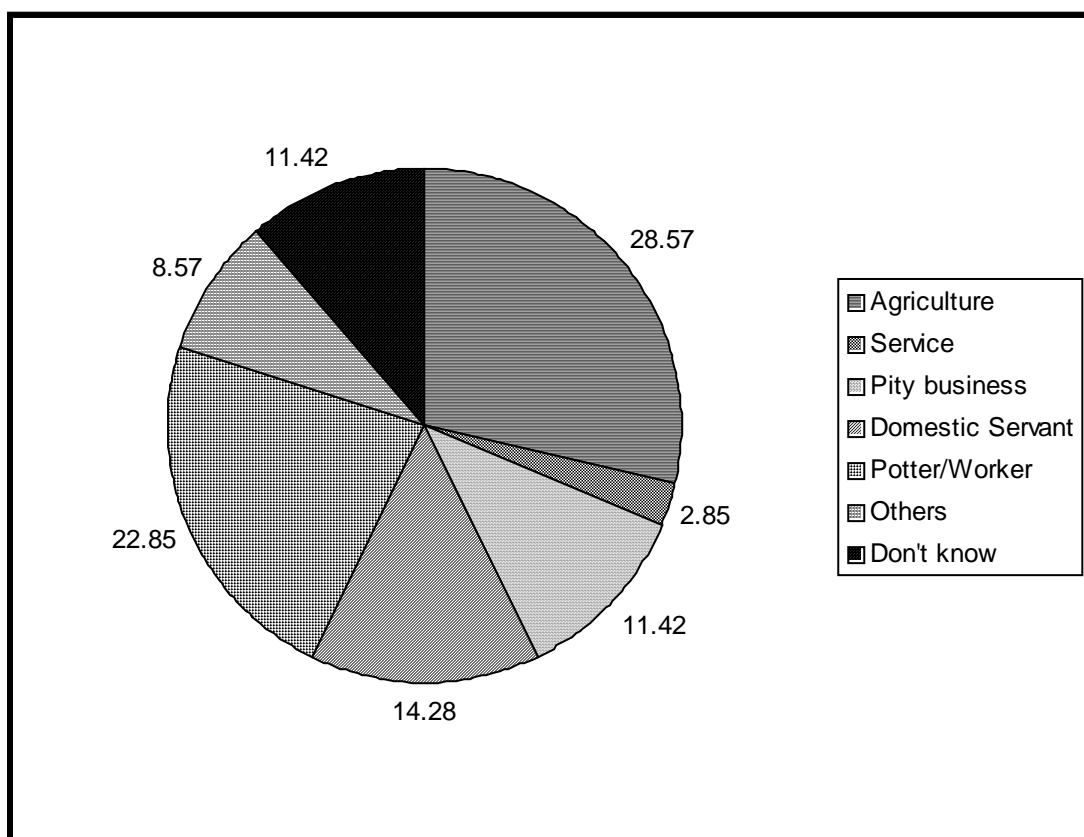
Source: field Survey, 2008.

This table shows that most of the respondents' parents have low level of occupation with less income. Some of them didn't have parents but parental occupation of their family was same. Out of 35 percent respondents 28.57 percent were from agriculture has a parental occupation. 22.85 percent were porter/workers have paid labors. Parents

of some 14.28 percent street children were domestic servant, 11.42 percent were occupying in the small business. 8.57 percent had other then above mentioned? Only 2.85 percent respondents' parents some engaged in lower post of service. Remaining 11.42 percent don't know their parents occupation. It can be shown in figure below:

Figure No. 4.1.12

Parental Occupation of Respondents



4.1.13 Family Income Sufficiency:

Among the various factors to increase children, It is also an important factor, where most of the street children compelled to leave their family due to the lack of sufficient income and resources. It is easy to find out the family situation of the respondents / street children. It was asked to them and mixed reaction was given by the respondents. This is shown in the table below:

Table No. 4.1

Family Income Sufficiency of Respondents

Family Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Sufficient	10	28.57
Not sufficient	17	48.57
Don't Know	8	22.85
Total	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The above table shows that out of 35 street children majority or 48.57 percent respondents didn't have sufficient family income. That's why children leave home for the sake of sufficient food. Some 28.57 percent respondents had sufficient family income but they were leaved home due to maltreatment of parents or step parents and some where forced by friends to leave home. Remaining 22.85 percent didn't want to tell about their family income, whether it is sufficient or not.

4.1.14 Parents Alive or Death:

Death of parents is also an important factor to leave children to the street. Within the sample street children, some of them had both (father and mother) alive, some have only father or mother, some of them had none of them. It can properly show in the given table below:

Table No. 4.1.14

Status of Parents (Alive or Death) of Respondents

Status	Girls	Boys	Total	Percentage
Both alive	-	10	10	28.57
Father only alive	-	9	9	25.71
Mother only alive	2	5	7	20.00
Non alive	2	7	9	25.71
Total	4	31	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

This table demonstrates that 28.57 percent respondents had both father and mother alive, but 25.71 percent had father only. 20 percent respondents had mother only where girls were also included. Remaining 25.71 percent didn't have both father and mother. It shows most of the children leave their home due to the death of parents.

4.1.15 Link with Family:

Children normally leave their family either due to poverty or male treatment of their family members. As they have less tolerance power, knowingly or unknowingly they run away from home through different medium. Some of them are sending to the street by their parents or family members. So, most of street children don't have want to go to back their home. To find out the linkage/ touched with family, questioned had asked, and the response was mixed. It can properly show in the given table below:

Table No. 4.1.15

Linkage of Respondents with Family

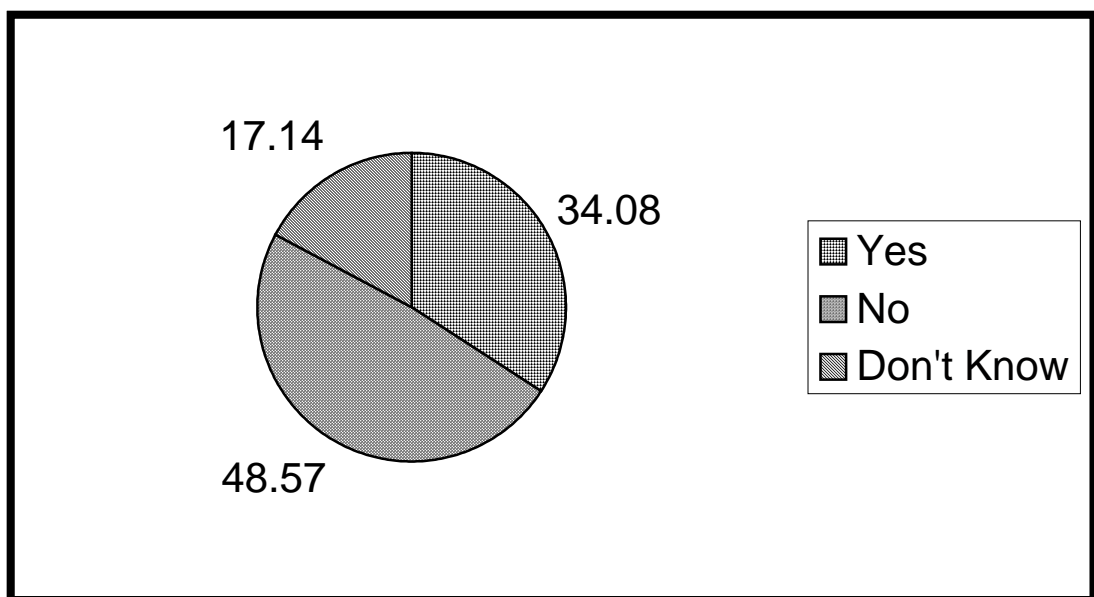
Touch with Family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	12	34.08
No	17	48.57
Don't Know	6	17.14
Total	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

This table explores that 48.57 percent respondent were not in touch with their family because they felt convenient in the street then in the family. 34.28 percent respondents were with their family. Where, some were once or twice a year, some were more often and some were living with at night only. Remaining 17.14 percent didn't want to say anything relating their family relationship. This can be shown in the figure below:

Figure No. 4.1.15

Linkage of Respondents with Family



Source: Table No. 4.13

4.4 Health and nutrition status of respondents

Health and nutrition is most important for the betterment of human life .it can be considered as a major problem of poor and deprived families .in general street children are coming from these families to the street for the sake of sufficient food without any difficult effort .due to their nature ,they rarely get sympathy and respect from others .so the health and nutrition situation is found to be in a miserable situation .to find out the deep reality of the street children some effort had been made in this study.

4.4.1 Daily food /meal situation

Food shortage is the common problem of street children .due to their nature they never have time and schedule for eating that means they can eat whenever and wherever they get .if not they can live one, two or more days without eating .those that are clever and strong they can easily fulfill their hunger. At least two times a day is essential for the survival but all the children in the street can't get that much too. The existing situation of meal whether they are getting sufficiently or not can be shown in the table below:

Table No 4.4.1

Meal per day situation of respondents

Meal per day Situation	No of respondent	Percentage
One time	8	22.85
Two times	15	42.85
Three times	7	20.00
More than three times	5	14.28
Total	35	100.00

Sources: Field survey, 2008

Above table shows that 22.85 percent respondent didn't have two times meal per day. They were physically weak, dull minded and new comers' .next 42.85 percent were hardly getting two times per day. Some 20 percent were getting three times per day that means they were a bit stronger and cleverer than others. Remaining 14.28 percent were getting more than three times per day s, it means they are stronger, claver and came in street before several years. They were often getting sufficient money from tourist and living in "THAMEL "and "King's" way.

4.4.2 Health situation

During the survey, most of the street children were complaint regarding their health problem. Due to the lack of clean and required nutrition's food each of them were more or less suffered from different types of chronic disease, such as Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Typhoid, common /cough and cold, scabies and others .they commonly have less immune power because of less availability of required calories. As they don't have money for medical treatment, they rarely found the dinners to support them. So the lay on the street for a long time if the infected .if get money, rarely spent for treatment.

Out of 35 sample children 22 or 62.85 percent respondent were infected by one or more types of above mentioned disease. Only 13 respondent or 37.14 percent were not suffered from different disease but were not totally healthy.

4.4.3 Treatment pattern

Due to the lack money they rarely go for treatment, if they go only the government hospital. The treatment pattern of respondent can be shown in table below:

Table No. 4.4.3

Treatment pattern of Respondents

Treatment place	No of Respondent	Percentage
Hospital	7	31.81
Clinic	2	9.09
Ayurvedic	3	13.63
No where	10	45.45
Others (private)	-	-
Total	22	100.00

Source: field survey, 2008

Among the 35 selected street children only 22 or 62.85 percent were infected by different disease .Out of infected 22, majority or 45.45 percent; were not accessed with treatment centre.31.81 percent preferred to were accessed only with hospital. Some 13.63 percent preferred to Ayurvedic and remaining 9.09 percent used to go clinic, it is may be due to the support of external and internal support organizations.

4.4.4 Toxic- use Habit

Being street children, each of them often use these things to go get red of tension. They get freedom of life in the street and influenced by the friend time and again in the begging of this narcotic. Most of the street children commonly use all most type of toxic things such as drugs, alcohol, Tobacco, smoke and other more. However they often use at least one thing regularly for the enjoyment. The toxic use habit of the respondent can be shown in table below:

Table No.4.4.4

Toxic use pattern of Respondents

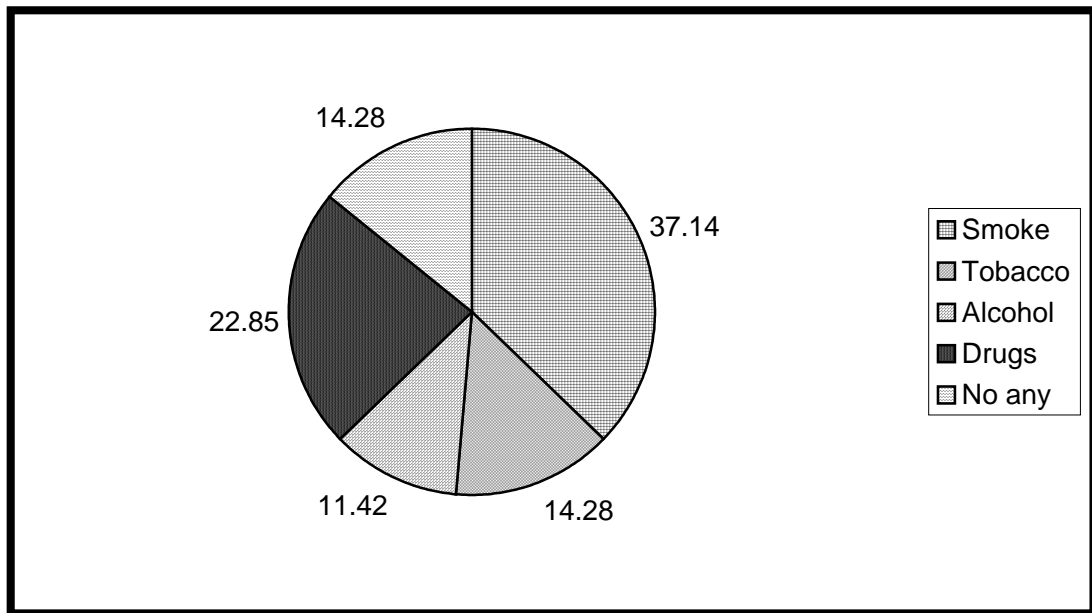
Types of toxic things	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Smoke	13	37.14
Tobacco	5	14.28
Alcohol	4	11.42
Drugs	8	22.85
No any	5	14.28
Total	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

The above table shows that most of the street children were using at least one thing except 14.28 percent respondent. 37.14 percent respondent were using smoke regularly. Some 22.85 percent were drug users. Remaining 14.28 percent and 11.42 percent were using Tobacco and alcohol respectively. It shows the commonness of narcotic use in the street children. This can be clarifying in the chart below:

Figure No. 4.4.4

Toxic use pattern of Respondents



4.5 Major problems of Respondents and Reasons to leave home

Street children are being widespread phenomenon in both the development and developing countries. A majority of our children live very miserable condition in their everyday life .The burden and each of the problems of the street child is due to their innocence .Due to family problems, domestic violence, poverty and illiteracy many of the children are compelled to live miserable life .so they need protection and security.

4.5.1 Reason to Leave Home

Child age is one of the precious as well as dangerous and curious ages of human life .if he /she is deprived from their requirement and expectation, some sorts of thing will force them to the danger .There can be various reasons to force or motivate a child to street. so to find out the reason some question had asked with respondent in the field survey. Some major reason and their respective number of street children can be shown in the below:

Table No. 4.5.1

Reason to Leave Home by Respondents

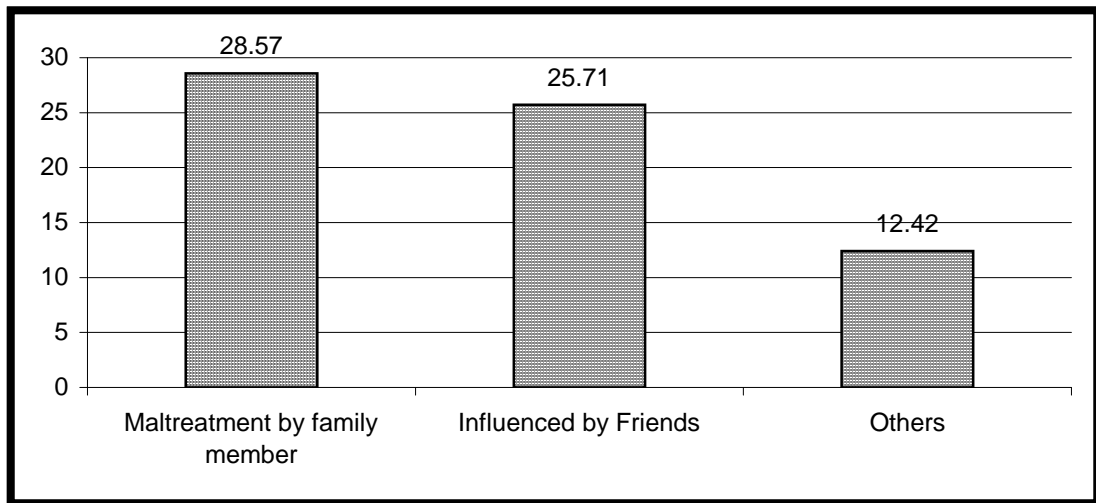
Reason	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Expectation of better life	7	20
Too much work at home	5	14.28
No Schooling	-	-
Maltreatment by family member	10	28.57
Influenced by Friends	9	25.71
Others	4	12.42
Total	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

This table shows that children are coming to the street due to diverse causes. In the filed survey it was found that more than 25 percent respondents were coming to the street due to influenced by friends. About 29 percent were come due to the maltreatment of their family member. Some 20 percent were come with expectation of better life in urban area. Other 14.28 percent respondents were come on the street because they couldn't tolerate the too much work at home. Remaining 12.42 percent didn't want to say anything about the reason leave home. It can be shown in the given chart below:

Figure No. 4.5.1

Reason to leave the home by respondents



Source: Table No. 4.5.1

4.1.16 Medium to Bring them on the street:

Children who are suffering from different types of domestic violence and maltreatment knowingly or unknowingly became street children in which some of the factors are responsible to bring them. Some of them are active and come to the street themselves. But others are influenced by friends, by the help of broker their street step parents and others. This can verify on the basis of table below:

Table No. 4.1.16

Medium to Bring the Respondents on the Street

Medium	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total	Percentage
Broker	3	2	5	14.28
Step Parents	6	-	6	17.14
Self	10	-	10	28.57
Friends	10	-	10	28.57
Others	2	2	4	11.42
Total	31	4	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The above table shows that most of the children come to the street by themselves and by the help of friends. According to the field survey 28.57 percent respondents is come to the street by the self, and similar in case of friends. Some 17.14 percent were come by their step parents and parents. 14.28 percent including the girls were come by the broker. Remaining 11.42 percent were them above mentioned. It means all the street children are coming to the street not due to their desire and interested but they forced and compelled to do so.

4.1.17 Harassment and Exploitation:

Children of the street considered as a homeless and leads to a marginalized always suffering from different types of harassment and exploitation. Common people official as well as others always treat them as a *KHATE* and neglect them. So they are being far from loved, sympathy and affection. They often exploited and harassed by policemen, dada's, seniors, tourist and others. To find out the actual situation in the

study, question had asked to respondents regarding harassment and exploitation. The situation can be shown in the given table below:

Table No. 4.1.17

Harassment and Exploitation Situation of Respondents

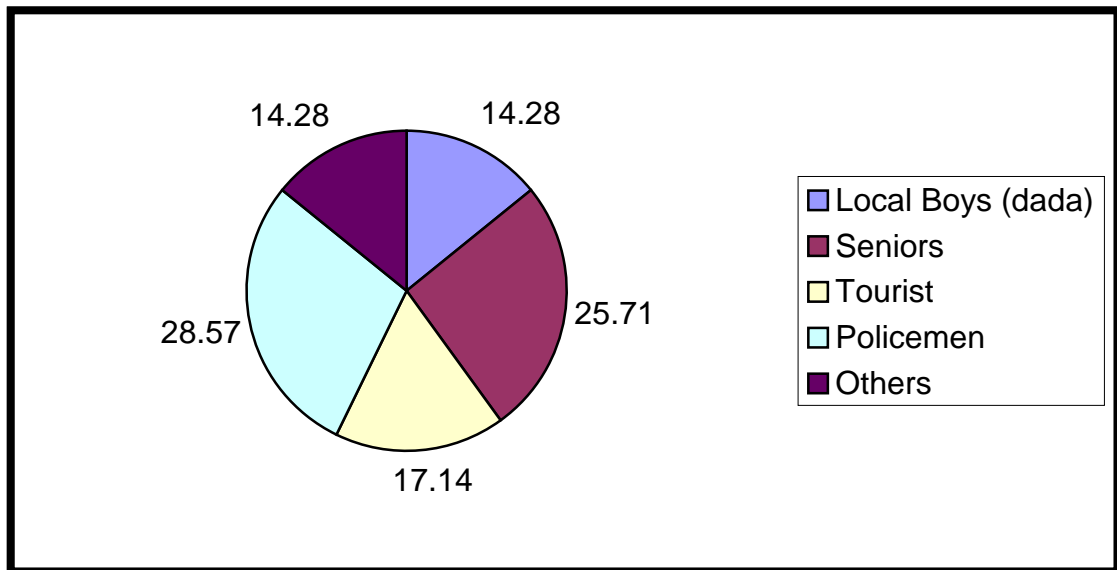
Exploited by	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage
Local Boys (dada)	5	-	5	14.28
Seniors	8	2	10	25.71
Tourist	6	-	6	17.14
Policemen	10	-	10	28.57
Others	3	2	5	14.28
Total	31	4	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

This table explores that each of the street children are suffering from in or each form of exploitation and harassment. According to the filed survey 28.57 percent respondents were suffering from policemen with their unnecessary enquiries and beating. Others 25.71 percent were suffered from senior street children by their beating, stealing and reburying their money and things. Some 17.14 percent were suffered from tourist mainly sexual exploitation. Remaining 28.57 percent were suffered from local boys as well as from others equally. This can be clarifying by the help of figure below:

Figure No. 4.1.17

Harassment and Exploitation Situation of Respondents:



Source: Table No. 4.1.17

4.1.18 Major Problems:

In common sense, street children have the bundle of problems. They always are suffering from different forms of problems. Naturally, they don't have any aspiration of better life because they find convenient on the street despite the exposing problems. All most problems can be similar in each of the street children but difference can take place on the basis of their nature and thinking. These common problems are food and shelter, job, treatment, protection and education. On the basis of field survey, it is found that most of the respondents were equally suffered from each of these problems. Some were more serious and some were not. The major problems with their respective respondent can be shown in the given table below:

Table No. 4.1.8

Major Problems of Respondents

Problems	No. of Respondents			Percentage
	Boys	Girls	Total	
Food & Shelter	8	-	8	22.85
Job	8	2	10	28.57
Treatment	4	-	4	11.42
Protection	9	2	11	31.42
Education	-	-	-	-
Others	2	-	2	5.71
Total	31	4	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

This table shows that street children don't have similar/uniform problems but it depends upon personal intensity and availability of the services. On the basis of survey most of the respondents considered protection as major problems in which 31.42 percent respondents were concerned including the girls. 28.57 percent were considered job as a major problems. Some 22.85 percent were taking food and shelter as a major problem in which some physically weak and dull minded children were related. Others 11.42 percent though that treatment was their problems, who were more or less infected by different types of disease. Remaining 5.71 percent respondents replied that they have some other problems than above mentioned but no one though that education as their main problems. Finally it can said that each of the street children commonly have each of these problems. It can be shown the given figure below:

4.6 Future Aspiration of Respondents:

The most of the street children are from very poor economic background. So they don't have such better expatriation to be a prestigious man. But at least they desire to make a radical change to get prosperity in life. Some of them are not only deprived from minimum requirement but also from the love, affection, manner, discipline, social customs, prediction and many more. So they are satisfied in the street because don't have any idea for the prosperity of life. No one child may have such aspiration to be a good street children but they are compelled to live on street due to their poverty, maltreatment of family member (may be by step father and mother) death of parents, influenced by friends, by the broker are others. To find out the future aspiration a question was asked with them and found the divers response. That can be shown in the given table below:

Table No. 4.2.1

Future Aspiration of Respondents

Aspiration	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Continuous this same	6	17.14
Study	3	8.57
Back to the home	11	31.42
To be a good person	8	22.85
Don't know	7	20.00
Total	35	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

This table shows that 31.42 percent respondents was wanted to go back to the home that means they were becoming street children not due

to their personal interest. Some 22.85 percent had the aspiration to be a good person in future. 20 percent still didn't have any idea regarding their future life. Some 17.14 percent were replied to give the continuity to the same work as a street man. Remaining 8.57 percent had some idea of education's important. So they were wanted to read and became an educated and rich man.

On the basis of above table figure and their presentation, It can conclude that, the problems of street children is hiking day by day due to the sufficiency a different types of domestic violence, household conflict, poverty, illiteracy, worsening peace and security and others. For the control manage and minimize their problems responsible authority must be dedicated for the improvement of socio-economic condition of poor and marginalized class people and mention peace and security condition by the national government. It can consider as a prime need of common people as well as whole nation.

CHAPTER FIVE

INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES OF CHILD LABOUR

Street children are considered as worst form of child labor all over the world. The situation found to be more serious in case of developing and underdeveloped countries. Various policies and programs have been implemented for the protection of child rights in national as well as international level. But the situation is still deteriorates with the course of time in case of poor and scattered families. In case of the country Nepal, various policies and programs currently exist for the protection and promotion of child rights. Numbers of NGOs and INGOs with the special governmental support are working all over the major urban areas of this country. But the growth rate of street children has not been controlled major urban areas. It may be due to the fact that the source of street children is poor and deprived a family of rural areas, where the governmental policies and programs can seldom find. Some of the important national and international policies are mentioned in this chapter.

5.1 The Child Rights:

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

- **Right to Survival:** It is inherent rights of every child to live a safe and happy life, which means every child should have a right for nutritious food and hygienic residence, clean environment, clean drinking water and first aid service.

- **Right to Development:** According to this right every child has a right to attend education, entertainment, sports activities and health care facilities etc. Which are indispensable to maintain reasonable quality of life?
- **Right to Protection:** Every child deserves protection against discrimination, exploitation, misbehavior and insulting behavior, hazardous works and separation from the parents. They should be special arrangement for handicapped and disabled children.
- **Right to Participation:** Every child has the rights to have their opinions taken into account in decision affecting their own life.

5.2 Legal Provision and Enforcement:

In Nepal, there were no separate rules and acts until 1990 regarding the issues of children. After restoration Democracy in Nepal, the Government signs on the UN convention on the rights of child and constitutently began to make necessary legislative arrangement. According to the Nepal constitution 1990, the labor act was adopted in 1992. Following this, the labor rules were amended in 1993. The children act was enacted in 1992 by the addressing the UNCRC 1989. The common law Code of 1963, the foreign employment act of 1985, and the Human Trafficking Control act of 1986 also restrict the use of child labor and protect the healthy development of children.

5.2.1 The labor Act, 1992 and the Labor Rules 1993:

This act prohibits the employment of children and provides various safeguards to minors defining children and minors. Such safeguards include restriction on the operation of dangerous machines hazardous to an individual, health, prohibition of carrying excessive loads and performing night duties, a limitation of working hours (Six hours per

day). And minimum wages for children. After the adaptation of child labor (Prohibition and regularization) act 2001, the child labor provision of the labor act, 1992 dismissed.

5.3.2 The children's act, 1992 and the Regulation on children, 1995

The children's act 1992 states that a child under the age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as a laborer and engaged as a laborer against his will. It prohibits the employment of a child in environment harmful to his /her health or hazardous to his/her life. It also prohibits the guardian from engaging their children in work which requires more labor than his/her physical capacity, or which may go against his/her religious or cultural beliefs .The children's Act 1992 dose not use the term "street children " but it is partially implied in the term "abandoned child" (*BEWARIS BALAK*) defined as a child "who has no further ,mother or any other member of his family to look after him : or who has been neglected by his father ,mother or any other members of his family even though they exit: or who dose not have any means of living".

5.3.3The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 2000

According to this Act, children are prohibited to work less than 15years of age and regularization of work for children above 14 years in the worst forms of child labor. This Act has already been put into effect.

5.4 The Government Initiatives

After 1990, the issue of child labor has been a subject or dispute and discussion. Different government and non-governmental organization have conducted various surveys and studies on the working and living conditions of children and developed various programmed to abolish child exploitation.

The HMG/Nepal is committed for the well being of child laborers. Continuous efforts have been made by the Government to restrict the employment of children given below as:

The Government has accepted the dual goal of ILO, the protection of child labor and the abolition of child labor. To ensure this, the Government and the ILO sign a memorandum of understanding, extending the ILO international programs on the elimination of child labor IPEC in Nepal.

The major steps taken by the Government for protection and abolition of child labor are:

- The deteriorating situation concerning child labor in Nepal is an issue of serious concerns. The Government has taken the matter of child welfare and well being seriously.
- The promulgation of the new constitution of the kingdom of Nepal in November, 1990, which contain clauses of special benefit to children, such as rights to citizenship, equality, education, including in mother tongue, rights against exploitation and special protection for the advantage such as disable children and orphans are some another noteworthy steps to wards the well being and protection of children.
- The declaration of the world summit for children's has a plane of action to improve the lives of children and comprise the goals for children and development for the 1990s. Nepal represented at the world summit for children, signed the summit Deceleration and Plan of Action on 12 December, 1990 and committed to develop and implement a ten years National Programmed of Action for the children and Development for the 1990s. The signing of the summit deceleration and Plan of Action made Nepal more committed to

providing children a special focus in the national agenda, and a National Programs of Action for children and development for the 1990s was finalized by the NPC.

- It is a fact that legislation alone can't bring the desired result to child labor. A National Policy on Child was therefore formulated in conjunction with legal measures to address the socio-economic issues bearing on child labor and to provide a framework for a concrete program of action in the field of education, health, nutrition and integrated child development.
- After the ratification of the convention on the rights on the child HMG, Nepal formulated a more comprehensive Children's Act, 1992. This act is for the establishment of central and District child welfare Committees i.e. each District have at least one child welfare officer. Orphanages and childcare centers are to provide shelter for street children and orphaned or abandon children.
- The promulgation of Labor Act, 1992 is the culmination of HMG, Nepal, which prohibits the employment of children who have not completed their 14 years. The Act also regulates the condition of work of minors and women engaged in permitted activities. It has provisions of penalties for those who violate the provisions of the Act.
- The HMG, Nepal's endorsement of the Colombo Resolution on Children in September, 1992 has geared to accelerate the progress in the broad to accelerate the progress in the broad areas of education, health and sanitation and seeks to speed up the elimination on child labor.

5.5 International Norms and Standards:

The adoption of legislation has been the most important approach to the problems of child labor. Regulation or legislation prohibiting the

employment of children below of certain age specifying the condition of work for minors have been introduced worldwide for the abolition of child labor protection of child laborers. Several norms and standards have been set by the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration of the rights of the child which stress that "mankind owes to the child the best it has to give". It also stated the child shall not be admitted to employment before an appropriate minimum age and that "he shall in no case be caused or permitted to be engaged in any occupation or employment which would prejudice his health or education or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development.

Since 1919, the ILO has brought out over 25 conventions and recommendations on the abolition of child labor. The minimum age convention 1973 (No. 138) and minimum age recommendation 1973 (No. 146) are general in scope and principally cover all economic sectors and employment.

According to the ILO convention (No. 138) the minimum ages set are:

Table No. 5.1

The minimum age limit

	General	Exception
Basis minimum age	15	14
Hazardous Work	18	16
Light Work	13-15	12-14

Source: ILO Convention, 1973.

Thus, the minimum age limit of 15 doesn't apply for every country and for all types of works. Economically or educationally less developed country can specify a minimum age of 14 and it's applicable to Nepal.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary:

The present study is intended to find out the major problems of street children and their wages of solution of Kathmandu. The study was conducted within the limited area of *RATNAPARK* and its surrounding areas like *BHADRAKALI*, *BASANTAPUR*, *BIR HOSPITAL*, *BHOTAHITI*, *PURANO BUSPARK*, *THAMEL* and *JAMAL* as the major cluster area of street children in which 35 respondent were selected on the basis of purposive sampling representing at least five children from each cluster. Required information's were taken from different related and working organizations in this field, knowledgeable personals, junkyard owners and shopkeeper of these areas. The study was undertaken with the following objectives:

- ❖ To analyze the socio-economic status of street children in the study area.
- ❖ To identify the major problems of the street children,
- ❖ To examine the cause to increase in the number of street children,
- ❖ To analyze the institutional policies and programs on child labor,
- ❖ To draw conclusion for the support of policies formulation better solution.

For the fulfillment of the above objectives the study was guided by some research questions. These are: what are the major problems of the

street children? How they are passing their day to day life? And what may be solution to minimize their problems?

The required data were collected with the help of some research to such as participant observation, interview and key informant question. Both primary and secondary data are use in the present study. The primary data were collected through field work and secondary data were collected from the secondary sources, such as books, journals, articles and reports.

The major findings of the study are as follows:

-) Majority of street children were illiterate. No more than 6 percent could cross the primary level. The dominant cause to be illiterate was poverty. Some of them were facing such problems due to the negligence and death of parents and somewhere not interest themselves. Most of the children were from *SUDRA* Community. Next considerable caste group was *CHHETRI* in which more than 28 percent were found. About 89 percent of the street children were boys, remaining 11 percent were found to be as girls. All most all children were coming from out the valley. The major birth place were *RASUWA*, *SINDHULI*, *SARLAHI*, *KABHARE*, *DHADHING*, *RAMECHHAP* and others. About 72 percent were from the age group of 9-16.
-) Most of the street children were engaged in rag-picking, which was 34.28 percent of total respondents. Remaining 28.57 were engaged in begging. In case of girls, they were mainly found in domestic work. About 66 percent were working 5-12 hours per day to survive in such negligible life. Even in such use working time, they were not able to generate required earning. Only 10 percent were able to save less than NRs 50 per day. But rarely could protect it

found others. Most children spent their earning for drug, alcohol and recreation with the spent in food. Nearly 63 percent were not satisfied with the present work but working for the survival.

) The parental occupation of majority (28.57 percent) respondents was agriculture. Next important occupation of their parents was porter and worker. In which 22.85 percent were related. Children were leaved their home due to insufficiency of family income. 48.57 percent were leaved for the better life as their before. Most of the respondents (Nearly 50 percent) were not in touch with their family. But some 34.28 percent were partially in touch with their family.

) In case of health and nutrition, most of the respondents were passing their miserable situation. Due to the lack of sufficient food in one hand and rarely cleaning tendencies on the others, their health was found to be deteriorated. About 23 percent were rarely getting times per day milk. Only 42.85 percent were hardly collected two times milk. Majority of the respondents 62.85 percent were suffering form at least one or more disease. Remaining 34.14 percent also were not totally free from disease infection. Almost 46 percent were not able to get medical treatment anywhere. Some of them use to want to traditional doctors if they found. Nearly 32 percent were excess with common hospital through the help of different NGOs and INGOs. Out of total selected children 37.14 percent use to smoking. About 49 percent use to take Tobacco, alcohol and drug daily. Its shows the worsening health situation.

) Due to the nature of street children, they were facing the members of hurdles in the process of day to day life. Most of the street

children were leaved their home because they were suffered by the maltreatment of their family members. This reason occupies 28.57 percent of respondents. Second, important reason to leave their home was influenced by their friends in which, more than 25 percent was respondents were related. Some 20 percent were leaved with the expectation of better as life as their before. Nearly 58 percent respondents were come to the street by the help of their friends. As well as themselves. Some 17.14 percent were brought by their step parents and parents. Remaining 25.7 percent were brought by brokers and others. Being in the street, they were suffering from different types of harassment and exploitation by different persons. Mostly 28.57 percent were suffering from the policemen time in again. Some 25.71 percent were suffering from their senior friends. Remaining was suffering from tourist, local dadas and others. Due to the lack of sufficient income and protection, they were facing numbers of problems. Most of the respondents (31.42 percent) considered protection as their major problems. Some 28.57 per cent considered protection as their major problem. But remaining 40 per cent thought that food, shelter, treatment and other as their respective major problem.

) Most of the street children were passing their aimless life. They didn't know what will be in future. In case of their future aspiration about 31.42 per cent wanted to go back to the home. Some 22.85 per cent had expected to be a good person. But about 17.14 per cent wanted to give continuity to the some work as a street man.

How ever the rights of child should not undermine by the powerful and responsible authority .Various national and international rules and regulation have been farmed for the protection and

preservation of child rights. Each of them must be dedicated for the control and removal of street children and their burning problems.

6.2 Conclusions

Among the various forms of child labor, street children as a worst form of child labor always are passing their miserable life without any sympathy and affection from others. It is one of the burning issues around the world. In case of such developing and underdeveloped countries like Nepal, the situation has been deteriorating with the time. They rarely access with three basic minimum needs which are food, shelter and clothes. All most rural people are suffering from this minimum requirement. Most of the children should support their families to maintain day to day activities. Due to excessive labor in home they are forced to leave home and survive independently. So the majority of children are direct as well as indirect child laborers. For the abolition of child labor numbers of efforts have been made by different NGOs and INGOs. In spite of such efforts to limit child labor, the problem is growing in Nepal. Since child labor is a common phenomenon, the complete abolition of child labor may not be possible overnight. Effort should be made without further hesitation to defend the child rights and to battle against all forms of violence of child rights and child servitude.

Due to various causes like, hardship of life in rural maltreatment of family members, expectation of better life, influence by friend, death of parents, poverty and others the children are compelled to live on street. Street may not be their primary goal but rather a natural progress in their search for easy work and relative freedom. In fact the problem of street children is one that cannot be solved unless children from disadvantage families are given away to fully enjoy their fundamental child rights.

On the basis of various related literature and direct field survey with street children what it can conclude that the children in the street have gradual deteriorating socio-physical condition with numbers of hurdles due to which they are passing aimless and minimize the number is by increasing social awareness and are develop to help these motive and action of these groups which are develop to help these children by providing them required tools to renitent into society in an agreeable way. Such social work requires commitment and dedication from government agencies, on–governmental organizations and society as a whole. the extension and application of basic minimum education preventives chick of child bearing capacity of the rural and marginalized people, the provision of reward training and skill development, creation of employment opportunities according to numbers and condition of family and provision of reward and punishment on the basis of positive and negative attitude to the child can reduce the number and problems of the street children.

6.3 Recommendations

As street children has derived from basic human needs. It is challenging task to eliminate the increasing number as well as their problems in this country. Governmental as well as non governmental policies and programs must be in favour of the condition, which are working in this sector. On the basis of their tendency and nature of street children can be categorize in to two different groups.

I Children on the street

II Children of the street

a. Roofless

b. Roofless and Rootless

To minimize and control number as well as problems of such children both preventive and protective approach should be implemented through which those who are going to leave home will be discouraged and those who are already in street will be protected. Some of the major preventive and protective approaches are listed below:

6.3.1 Preventive Approach:

- I. Proper educational policy,
- II. Creation of employment opportunity,
- III. Income generating programs,
- IV. Public awareness programs,
- V. Effective implementation of legal measures,
- VI. By controlling rural urban migrations,
- VII. Maintaining peace and security,
- VIII. Rehabilitation programs and many more,

6.3.2 Protective Approach:

- I. Individual Counseling and Socializations
- II. Hotline and helpline Service by responsible Sector,
- III. Shelter, help and nutrition's facilities
- IV. Cooperation among and between NGO's and Government
- V. Controlling harassment and exploitation
- VI. Protection from others
- VII. Free Training and Skill development programs
- VIII. Rehabilitation and Reintegration centers and others more

7.1 Some Cases of Study:

Ram Bahadur Karki Chhetri

He is a boy of 14 years. He belongs from Liwang Village of Rolpa District. Maoist took his father in their civil war. During the war with police in Rolpa, his father was killed in police encounter there, and then his mother went to police station to beg justice for their protection while returning the armed force of Maoist shot his mother.

He has two sisters and one brother. His uncle is now taking care of them. When he heard that Maoists were coming to take him in their forces! He ran a way from the village without saying a word to anyone. He came to Kathmandu 16 months ago by bus and got down at Kanlanki. That was his first visit to Kathmandu. He got confused where to go after getting down from the bus. He started walking along the road. He reached at Kalimati. There he saw a big signboard and gate of Kalimati vegetable market. He entered into the gate. It was a morning time and someone told him to unload the vegetables from the tempo. He did his work and that is how he earned Rs. 10 per day. Then he saw other boys like him engaged in the same work. From that day till now, he is doing the same job. He is satisfied from the jobs because of money. He sleeps with his friends in the vegetable market. He wants to go home to bring his brother and sisters here in Kathmandu. He thinks that it is his responsibilities to take of care them, being a big brother. He earns Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per day. He wants to be an army in the future.

Roshan Pariyar

He is a 13 years boy from Gorkha. He has studied up his village. He dropped out the school because his family doesn't have sufficient amount of money to buy stationary and uniform. He used to live in joint family in a small house. His family occupation is sewing clothes. His father and uncle used to play musical instrument at the time of marriage, bratbandha in the village. This occupation couldn't fulfill the needs of the 11 members of the family. He has grand mother, father, mother, two sisters, two brothers, two uncles, aunty and himself. His father doesn't have much land. Poverty lack of food at home is the main reason of leaving home. His mother was the only one, who was aware of his leaving of home. After leaving home, he came to Mugling. He saw many children selling different items to the bus passengers. Then, he also decided to do that type of work. It was the summer season. He bought to cucumbers for Rs. 5 and then sold them in the pieces for Rs. 18. He found it profitable. Then after spending a week in Mugling, he came to Kathmandu for a couple of days. He was without a work. He saw other children collecting plastics, tin and others stuff in the bus park. Then he had friendship with them and started doing the same work.

Rupesh Bhujel

He is 13 years boy from hetauda. His father had 5 wives. His mother had eloped with another man, when he was 2 years old. He came to Kathmandu with one of his stepmothers. He and his stepmother run a way from the home because of his father's alcoholism and violence upon them. Now his stepmother has married another man. So, he became alone and lives in the street. He uses to sell water bottle and other foodstuff in the long route bus, standing in the street of Kalanki. Sometimes he also works as a rag picker. His average daily income is in the range of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. When his friends talk about their family gathering during the visit to their home at festival time, he feels alone and sad in the street. He wants to become police in the future.

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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STREET CHILDREN

S.No.: Place: Date of Interview:

1. Personal Detail

1. Name Age: Sex:
 Birth Place: Caste: Education:
 Working Area:

II. Have you ever been school? Yes/No

III. If not, Cause of not joining school.

(a) Poverty (b) No school around (c) Not interested

(d) Death of Parents (e) Negligence of Parents (f) Other

IV. Do you want to rejoin school? Yes/No

2. Working Condition

1. Are you working somewhere? Yes/No

II. What type of work you do?

(a) In hotel/restaurant (b) Rag-picker

(c) Begging (d) Domestic work

III. How many hours do you work per day?

(a) 1-5 hr (b) 5-8 hr (c) 8-12 hr (d) More than 12 hr.

IV. Do you save money? Yes/No

If yes, how much

V. For what purpose you use to spend your earning?

- (a) Food (b) Shelter (c) Clothes
- (d) Recreation (e) Drug/Alcohol (f) Others

VI. Do you have to support anyone else? Yes/No
 If yes, to whom And how much

VII. Are you satisfied with your present work and income? Yes/No
 If not why

3. Family Situation

I. What is your parents' occupation?
 (a) Agriculture (b) Service (c) Business (d) Domestic Service
 (e) Porter/Worker (f) others (g) don't know

II. Do your parents earn sufficiently for your family? Yes/No
 If no, how they survive

III. Are you in touch with your family? Yes/No
 If no, why

4. Health and Nutrition

I. How many meals as per day do you have?
 (a) One time (b) two times (c) three times (d) More than three

II. How you collect it?

- III. Have you ever been sick? Yes/No
 If yes, how many times and how long
- IV. Where did you go for medical treatment?
 (a) Hospital (b) Clinic (c) Ayurvedic (d) No where (e) Others
- V. Who support you for treatment?
- VI. How often do you take bath?
 (a) Twice a week (b) Once a week (c) Twice a month
 (d) More than a once month.
- VII. Have you taken each or any of below? Yes/No
 (a) Smoke (b) Tobacco (c) Alcohol (d) Drugs (e) Others
 If yes, from when and how often
- VIII. Have you even faced any sexual and other harassment? Yes/No
 If yes, by whom
 (a) Local boys / dada (b) Seniors (c) Tourist (d) Policemen (e)
 Others

5. Major problem and reason to leave home

- I. What is the reason to leave your home?
 (a) Expectation of better life (b) too much work at home
 (c) No schooling (d) Maltreatment by family member
 (e) Influenced by friends (f) lack of enough money/poverty (g)
 others
- II. Who brought you here?
 (a) Broker (b) Step/parents (c) Self (d) friends (e) others.

- III. How long have you been here as a street child?
- (a) From 6 month (b) From one year
(c) From 2 year (d) More than 2 year
- IV. Do you want to back to your home? Yes/No
- If no, why
- V. What are your major problems?
- (a) Food and shelter (b) Job (c) Treatment
(d) Education (e) Protection (f) others
- VI. What do you want to solve the problems?

6. What do you want to do in future?

- (a) Continuous this same (b) Study
(c) Back to the home (d) Job (e) don't know

7. Finally, what you want to say?