

**STREET CHILDREN IN NEPAL:
A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF STREET
CHILDREN IN KATHMANDU VALLEY**

A THESIS

Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY in ECONOMICS

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Submitted by **Uttam Khanal** is an original piece of research work carried out by the candidate under my supervision.

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This to satisfy that the thesis title "*STREET CHILDREN IN NEPAL: A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF STREET CHILDREN IN KATHMANDU VALLEY*" and submitted by Uttam Khanal under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Nav Raj Kanel Enrollment Number 2011051139 for award of PhD Degree of the University carried out during the period of 2011/09/19 to 2014/02/28 embodies my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship, titles in this or any other University or other similar Institution of higher learning.

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Researcher: Uttam Khanal (28th Feb.2014)

Table of Content	Page No
Certificate to Accompany the thesis	i
Letter of Approval	ii
Declaration	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
List of Tables	xii
List of Figures	xiv
Abbreviations/Acronyms.....	xv
Abstract	xviii

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

Background	1
Statement of the Problem	8
Conceptual Framework	13
Objectives of the Study	21
Rationale of the study	22
Scope of the study	23
Delimitation of the study	23
Organization of the study	24

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Introduction	25
Street children statistics in the world	31
Street Children: Psychological Perspectives	36
Child labor situation: According to the UNICEF	52
World Day against Child Labor 2009: Give girls a Chance	53
Girls and Child labor.....	54
Theoretical Review of Literature	56
Child labor in Thailand.....	56
Child labor in India	57
Child Labor in Romania.....	57
Child Labor in United State	62
Child Labor in China.....	65

Child labor in Russia	68
Child Labor in Nepal	71
Kind of work done by Children	75
Human trafficking: an international concern.....	76
The Girls in Difficult Circumstances: (UNICEF).....	78
Role of ILO on Child Rights	79
Child and women of Nepal	79
World Day against Child Labor 2010.....	80
Street Children Status in the World.....	81
Street Children in UK.....	83
Romanian's Street Children.....	83
Street children in Brazil.....	84
Pretoria, South Africa's Street children.....	85
Street Children in Vietnam.....	85
Street Children in Accra: Ghana.....	87
Street Children in Africa.....	88
Street children in Canada	94
Street children in India	96
Street children in Afghanistan.....	98
Street children in Bangladesh	98
Street children in Pakistan	99
Street children in Philippines.....	100
Street children in Timor.....	100
Street children in Australia.....	101
Street Children in Nepal's Reflection.....	102
Empirical Review of Literature	105

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction	110
Selection of Site.....	110
Research Design	111
Nature and Sources of Data.....	113

Sampling Procedure and Population Size.....	114
Tools for Data Collection.....	114
Technique of data collection Procedure	117
Data Analysis and Interpretation	117
Trustworthiness of the Data.....	118
Nature of the Research: Qualitative Research	120
Ethical Consideration.....	121
Researcher Role	121

CHAPTER IV: OVERALL FEATURE OF KATHMANDU VALLEY

Introduction	122
Origin & Development of the Kathmandu Valley.....	123
Physical and Political Features	124
Government institutions	125
Administrative Division	125
Local governments	126
Human Settlement	127
Migration	128
The urban poor	128
Major Economic Activities	129
Transportation and Communication	129
Industry and Trade	130
Socio-Cultural Position.....	131
Traditional agricultural practices	132
The traditional housing system.....	132
Cultural and Heritage of Kathmandu Valley.....	133
Festivals and Environment	134
Forests and Biodiversity.....	136
Climate and Precipitation.....	137
Natural Scenario.....	137
River Pollution.....	138
Air Pollution.....	140

Solid Waste Disposal.....	140
Land Speculation	140
Loss of Cultural Heritage	141
Slum Housing Conditions	141
Urban Rural Development Issues.....	141

CHAPTER V: EDUCATION AND STREET CHILD SCENARIO

Background	143
Child Education in Nepal.....	143
The Education System.....	144
The Structure of Education.....	145
Non-Formal Education.....	146
EFA and Nepal's Reality.....	147
Government Policies on NFE and EFA.....	248
EFA Dakar Goals.....	149
The Government's Vision and Goals	150
Approaches to achieve the EFA Goals	151
Strategy and Targets.....	152
Immediate Strategy (2001-2005 AD).....	153
Medium Term Strategies (2005-12).....	153
Long Term Strategies (2012 to 2015 AD).....	154
EFA and NFE in Nepal.....	155
Issues and Challenges.....	156
Women Literacy Programmed.....	158
Out of School Programmed.....	158
Community Learning Centre (CLC)	159
Involvement of NGOs & INGOs in NFE.....	159
SAATHI	160
Child Watabaran Centre Nepal (CWCN)	163
CWCN and Non-Formal Education.....	164
Children Nepal (CN).....	164
Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN).....	165

Innovative Forum for Community Development (IFCD).....	167
Under Privileged Children's Association (UPCA).....	168
SATH SATH	168
Concern for Children and Environment (CONCERN-Nepal)	169
Barriers to Education for Street Children.....	170
Inventory of Non-formal Education in Nepal.....	176

CHAPTER VI: CHILD LABOR USE IN NEPALESE ECONOMY

Introduction.....	178
Definition of Child Labor.....	179
Nature of Child Labor	180
Causes of Child Labor	181
Forms of Child Labor.....	184
Time Allocate for Work.....	185
Demographic distribution of the Child population.....	186
Working Conditions	188
Street Children and their works	189
Frequency of Night working.....	191
Housekeeping activities	192
National policies against Child labor.....	193

CHAPTER VII: ACTIVITIES OF STREET CHILDREN FOR LIVING

General Background	194
Major Activities of Street Child.....	195
Reasons for using drugs	204
Problems faced on street life.....	205
Working status: Living of Street Life.....	208

CHAPTER VIII: ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ASPECT

Introduction.....	210
Socio-Demographic distribution of Child population.....	210
Origin of the Street Children.....	211
Age Structure	212

Caste/Ethnic Composition.....	213
Educational Aspects of Street Child.....	215
Causes Not Attending to School.....	216
Household Status.....	218
Type and Size of Household.....	219
Parents Alive/Dead.....	219
Role of Middlemen/Mediators	220
Causes by Arresting Police to Street Children.....	222
Working Situation.....	223
Causes of Leaving Home.....	224
Causes of Leaving Previous Work.....	226
Types of Work.....	227
Working Hours.....	228
Income Condition.....	229
Income Level by Type of Works.....	230
Expenditure Pattern.....	233
Saving Pattern.....	234
Future plan and Aspiration.....	236
Thought of local Businessman for Street Children.....	238
Need of Education.....	238
Main Causes to Stay into the Street.....	239
Street Children's Behavior: Public Opinion.....	241
Problem faced by Street Children.....	242
Major Problem of street children.....	243
Street children helped by Businessman.....	244
Way of Problem Solving & Remedies.....	244
Opinion of NGO's & INGO's Workers.....	245
Root causes of street children.....	245
Problem of street Girls.....	247
Child labour Ratio.....	248
Target Group: Educational Program.....	249

Activities by NGO's & INGO's	250
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CHAPTER IX: FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Findings.....	252
Conclusion.....	256
Recommendations	260
Recommendation for Further Research.....	267
Appendixes	268
References	272

List of Tables	Page No
Table 2.1: Age wise population of street Children	96
Table 2.2: Work condition of street children in India	97
Table 2.3: shows the desire of street child in madras	97
Table 2.4: Economic indicator of Nepal	102
Table 2.5: Nature of case and incidents	104
Table 4.1: Registered industries of Kathmandu metropolis	131
Table 8.1: Origin of the Street Children	211
Table 8.2: Distribution of Street Children by the Age Group	213
Table 8.3: Distribution of street Children by Ethnicity and Gender	214
Table 8.4: Distribution of street Children's Education	216
Table 8.5: Causes Not Attending to School	217
Table 8.6: Household status and causes of leaving their home	218
Table 8.7: Status of Parents Alive/Dead	220
Table 8.8: Role of Mediators	221
Table 8.9: Distribution of Street Children arrest by police	222
Table 8.10: Causes of Leaving Home	225
Table 8.11: Reasons for Dissatisfaction with their previous works	226
Table 8.12: Types of work done by Street Children	228
Table 8.13: Working Hours of the street children in a Per-day	229
Table 8.14: Distribution of Street Children by Their Cash Income	230
Table 8.15: Distribution of children by work and Income Level	231
Table 8.16: Principal Spending Items Perceived by street Children	233
Table 8.17: Daily Cash Saving Pattern	235
Table 8.18: Future Plans and aspiration of Street Children	236
Table 8.19: Need of Education by the opinion of businessman	238
Table 8.20: Main causes for street children to stay into Street	240
Table 8.21: Street Child behavior: public opinion	242
Table 8.22: Major Problems of children come into Street	243
Table 8.23: Helping items for Street Children	244
Table 8.24: Root causes of Street Children	246

Table 8.25: Problems of Street Girls	248
Table 8.26: Child Labour Ratio in Kathmandu valley	249

List of Figures**Page No**

Figure 1.1 Root Cause of Child being onto Street

13

Figure 3.1 Logical Framework of Research Design

112

ABBREVIATION/ACRONYMS

ADB:	Asian Development Bank
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASIP:	Annual Strategic Implementation Plan
CBS:	Central Bureau of Statistics
BC:	Before Christ
BPEP:	Basic Primary Education Project
BS:	Bikram Sambat
CDO:	Chief District Officer
CDPS:	Central Department of Population Studies
CEDC:	Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
CEO:	Centre of Education office
CN:	Children Nepal
CPFC:	Committee of Population, Family and Children
CRC:	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CPCS:	Child Protect Centers and Services
CERID:	Centre for Educational Research Innovation and Development
CLC:	Community Learning Centre
CTEVT:	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
CPE:	Compulsory Primary Education
CWS:	Child Welfare Society
CWSN:	Child Welfare Scheme Nepal
CWCN:	Child Watabaran Centre Nepal
CWIN:	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre
DCWC:	District Community Welfare Board
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
DDC:	District Development Committees
DUDBC:	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
DFA:	Millen Dakar Framework for Action
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
ECD:	Early Childhood Development

EFA:	Education for All
EMIS:	Education Management Information System
ENT:	Ear Nose and throat
EPRDF:	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front
FIFA:	Federation Internationals of Football Association
FNCCI:	Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FNCCI-EC:	Council of the Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry
HDI:	Human Development Index
HDR:	Human Development Resource
HIV:	Human Immune deficiency Virus
HMG/N:	His Majesty Government of Nepal
HCMC:	Ho Chi Minh City
IFCD:	Innovative Forum for Community Development
ILO:	International Labor Organization
INGOs:	International Non-Government Organizations
ISSHO:	Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City
IUCN:	World Conservation Union
KMC:	Kathmandu Metropolitan City
KUDP:	Kathmandu Urban Development Project
KV:	Kathmandu Valley
KVTDC:	Valley Town Development Committee
LSGA:	Local Self Governance Act
MDG:	Millennium Development Goals
MEIP:	Metropolitan Environment Improvement Program
MOIC:	Ministry of Information and Communications
MOWR:	Ministry of Water Resources
MOF:	Ministry of Finance
MOFSC:	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MOLJPA:	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MOHA:	Ministry of Home Affairs

MOLISA:	Ministry of Labor Invalids and Social Affairs
NER:	Net Enrollment Ratio
NGOs:	Non-Government Organizations
NLA:	National Labor Academy
NLSS:	National Living Standards Survey
NPC:	National Planning Commission
NWSC:	Nepal Water Supply Corporation
PEP:	Primary Education Project
RSYE:	The Rideau Street Youth Enterprises
SHN:	School Health and Nutrition
TBP:	Time-Bound Program
TDICs:	Town Development Implementation Committees
UEIP:	Environment Improvement Project
UEMP:	Urban Environment Management Programmed
UPE:	Universal Primary Education
UNCHR:	United Nations Commission on Human Rights
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program
UN:	United Nation
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNODCCP:	United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
UPCA:	Under Privileged Children's Association
US:	United State
UK:	United Kingdom
USA:	United State of America
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
USD:	United State Dollar
USSR:	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VAW:	Violence against Women
VCONPC:	Vice Chairman of the National Planning Commission
VDC:	Village Development Committee
VEP:	Village Education Plan

ABSTRACT

The thesis entitle "*STREET CHILDREN IN NEPAL: A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF STREET CHILDREN IN KATHMANDU VALLEY*" is the original selected topics on my research work. The main objectives of this thesis are:

1. To analyze the socio-economic factors of street children.
2. To find out Educational situation of Street children.
3. To find out socio-parental relationship of street children.
4. To evaluate income & expenditure pattern of street children.
5. To find out future aspiration, problem and prospect of street children.

Thus this study has concentrate on Socio-Economic condition of street children in Kathmandu valley, especially answer to the following queries.

- a. What are the pushing and pulling factors to make Street children?
- b. What are the major problems faced by them?
- c. What are socio-economic and socio-cultural backgrounds behind them?
- d. What will they do think about their future aspiration?
- e. What are the push and pull factors to make child labor?
- f. What is the common thinking concept of society behind street children?
- g. What are the policies of government to control follow of street children?

The information was collected from different place of Kathmandu valley by using Cluster and quota sampling methods. The Study was guided from qualitative research approach. Only few quantitative data had admitted. The Clustering place were Chabahil, Kalimati, Kalanki, New Buspark, Swayambhu, Purano Buspark, Thamel, Maharajganj, Hanumandhoka, Ratna Park, and Pashupati from Kathmandu district, Patan durbar square from Lalitpur district and Bhaktpur durbar square from Bhaktpur district. The sample sizes of study population was 160 on which, 120 Street Children, 20/20 local businessman and NGOs/INGOs workers were including.

According to the Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008, there were about 7.77 million children in Nepal between 5 to 17 years of age, in which, 50.7 % were boys and 49.3 % were girls. That number has growth for broken families have been apart by

economic hardship, leaving children to fend for themselves. Children are often seen begging, or working in the streets, cafes, petrol stations, sometimes well into the night.

The research reports and documents on child labor have highlighted the activities in which Nepalese child labor is involved as; (a) pottering for the tourist and travel industry and catering for hotels, tea shops, restaurants, bars etc, (b) domestic servants; (c) manual labor: rock breaking, mechanic, sweeper, road and building site worker, carpenter, brick-making, (d) rag picking, prostitution and begging, (e) selling: street hawking, petrol pump attendant, shop assistant, shoe making and shining, newspaper vending and delivery, (f) cottage industry: pottery, carpet, and cloth weaving, candle making, poultry farming, (g) manufacture: printing, bricks, bread, garments, matches, cigarettes, soap, shoes and plastics.

The most important cause of children leave to their families as; Unemployment and Poverty, Domestic violence and abuse, Religious attitude, Movement, Survival, Rural Situations, Landless family, step parents, dead of parents, Stigma and Discrimination and Drugs. Of those, 58.34% respondent children were Illiterate. Off course, Street Child were used in vulnerable work such as sexual abuse and intercourse, prostitution and pornography, begging and stealing, Drugs trafficking from one to another place for money and life living.

It is concluded that children were stay into Street by easily living of life. They influence from peer groups, moderate society, step parents, poverty, abuse, hard working, bonded child labor, transportation and communication.

These studies are recommended that, awareness, building of institutional mechanism, sensitized law enforcement, income generate of child and family, mass education, health and nutrition, counseling and guidance, issue and distribution of citizenship card, making policy of child, extension of help and hot line, socialization, rehabilitation and political commitment were help to control of Street Child population from Kathmandu Valley.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Background

Nepal is a landlocked country, is gifted with the invaluable natural resources which are situated in the lap of Himalayas. Geographically, it lies between 26°22' to 30°27' North latitude and 84°5' to 88°12' East longitude and its elevation ranges from 305 meters to 8,848 meters with the total area 1, 47,181 sq. km, with the length 885 km and the width ranging from 144km to 240km. The elevation range from 90 meters to 8,848 meters and total length from east Mechi (Mahananda) to west Mahakali (Sharada) is 885 kilometers long. The average breath of Nepal is 193 kilometers; the geological feature of Nepal seemed to be Egypt and State of the Florida in United States of America and it is also Himalayan Hilly region (Toni Hagen, 2001 p.25).

The Human Development Index (HDI) produced by UNDP report 2011 of Nepal is in 157th place of the world (UNDP, HDR: 2011). According to UNDP HDR 2009 Kathmandu, Nepal is 144th place of under development country position and the human development index 0.553 (UNDP, HDR 2009 Kathmandu). The Human Development Index (HDI) produced by UNDP and computed for Nepal for the year 2004 is 0.527 (HDI lies between 0 to 1). A Nepal rank is 138th and falls in the low human development category (UNDP, HDR 2006 Kathmandu).

Many visible and invisible factors are associated with the homelessness of children. Some of the main factors are: family breakdown, poverty, natural and manmade disasters, physical and sexual abuse, exploitation by adults, urbanization and overcrowding etc. which in fact force them to spend their life on to street. Nepal is rich country like natural resources, it has 26.6 millions of people living (CBS, 2011), such that population growth rate is 1.4% per years. The absolute poverty of people is 25.16 percent and living with very hardly in Nepal by agricultural based economy with per capita income has \$642 US dollars (CBS, 2011 Kathmandu).

Nepal had a late start in economic development and modernization initiatives. Until the 1950s, Nepal remained isolated the rest of the world and had to modern social service infrastructure, cash economic and trade linkages with countries other

than its immediate neighbors. Since then, Nepal has achieved considerable progress in providing elements of modern governance structures, cash economy and social sector services for its people. Significant developments include a rapid. Expansion of educational institute and an increasing number of health service posts in almost every part of the country. Despite these positive developments, Nepal remains one of the poorest countries of the world both in terms of income and in capability poverty. Being a subsistence economy, unemployment is not as widespread as the level of poverty would suggest, but high levels of unemployment and very low wage rates result in poverty even for those employed under conditions of extreme poverty, unemployment and low wages, Child labor becomes an acceptable household survival strategy.

Household guardians encourage their children to leave in search of jobs that lead a lot of the children to adopt street living for survival. Though many cultures regard children as the future architects and backbone of their country, the situation is different in Nepal, due mostly to the socio-economic conditions. Children are often neglected, abused, exploited and exposed to the worst from of labor such as sexual abuse and physically exhausting or dangerous work. Children working on the street are clearly a much more visible phenomenon in Nepal than other forms of child labor.

The definition of a street child used in this research is based on the definition provided by the inter NGO committee on youth and is as follows: " any girl or boy for whom the street (in the widest of the word including unoccupied dwelling, waste lands etc.) has become his/ her habitual abode or source of livelihood and who is inadequately protected supervised or directed by responsible adults" (inter NGO program on street children and street youth 1985).

This definition best suits the purpose of this research as it includes both "children of the street" and children on the street". The former refers to children who live in the street and letter refers to children who only use the street as their workplace or social hangout, but live with their families. Hence, "street children" in this research is used to refer to all children who have a special relationship with the street. Henceforth, the terms "children of the street", children on the street" and "street children" are used without quotes. It must emphasize here that the two categories

children of the street and children on the street are not fixed and exclusive. In other words, children move between the categories all the time. For example, children who work on the street and usually live with their families occasionally spend a few days on the street. Also, children who work in hotels, restaurants or in private home sometimes live on the street in between jobs. The terms are used here to point out the different relationships that the children have with street culture their families and their peers.

We have in Nepal; different terms are used to refer to the street children. The direct translation of Street Children as Sadak Balbalika, the media and NGOs use the term 'Khate', which, originally created by the children of the street who worked as rag pickers. This term however, is popular only in Kathmandu valley. Street in Narayanghat are called Kawadi. Those who work as rag pickers in Hetauda, Butawal and Pokhara also call themselves Kawadi and their work Kawadi Kaam. The term Kawadi is derived from the word Kawadi the Nepali word for junkyard where these children sell the recyclables they collect. Some people also refer to the street children as 'Sadak Chhap' meaning those who live and sleep on the street. In this study, children are defined as those who are 14 years and younger. 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 an important criterion that determines whether they are street children or not. For example, those children who beg and sing on the street, who work as tempo conductors, rag pickers, street vendors, porters, and those working in restaurants and hotels but living on the street are all considered as street children whether they live with their guardians or not.

Child labor has been recognized as normal practice by society in most parts of the many countries in the world. Poverty and deprivation are obvious key factors that have contributed to the growing number of children in the exploitative labor market. However, parent's ignorance, family breakdowns and the trend of child exploitation have been multiplying the degree of child labor exploitation in the country.

In the Context of child labor, a working definition of child may be a person below the general limit of years or in special Circumstances 14 years, set by the minimum age convention 1973 (ministry of labor/ILO/IPEC, 1997). Child labor means

a person in the age groups 5-14 employed and a child assisting his/her parents in their occupation for two or more hour a day (CWIN, 1998).

Historically, the problem of child labor first appeared in 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms and areas in the 17th century and children were further exposed to high – risk areas in the 18th and 19th century. In Germany, France and UK, the problem of child labor was obvious in factories: cotton mills, glass and match- making and brick kilns, where as in Norway and Sweden, the problems existed in farming and fishing. In France, a welfare act for child laborers was introduced in 1841AD and 1853AD the Government of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and safety children and trade unions in Europe began to raise the issue of child labor as parts and parcel of their movement. However, the implementations of the laws were very poor. With the influence of Karl Marx, the trade unions began to protest against "transformation of immature human beings into mere machines". This had ultimately for a ban child labor in the factories and health hazardous works in the latter parts of the nineteenth century.

The challenges of child labor being come across by most of the third world countries have many serious social, economic and political dimensions. They have many different forms of dimension and magnitude. Hence, this problem cannot be learned nor can we hope to reach a solution without understanding the background of the industrial revolution in Europe. If we go through the history of developed countries, they had faced the problem of the child labor exploitation in one way or another. Many children in the developed countries used to work in the factories, mines, cotton and carpet industries, domestic service, shops etc. the developed countries, such as: UK, Germany, USA, Japan, France, Sweden, Portugal, Cyprus, Belgium and Malta also had a serious child labor problem until less than fifty years ago. It has been observed that some countries are not yet free of the child labor because of different social problems, economic exploitation and family break-downs.

The constitution of Nepal 2047 BS, lays down that the state shall ensure the prohibition of children in any occupation, which is hazardous to life. It provides that all forms of forced labor and trafficking of human beings including children; slaves and serfs are prohibited. Nepal ratifies the ILO convention related to the child labor,

UN convention on the rights of the child making commitment to protect from economic exploitation and to work for their physical, mental, spiritual, rural, and social development. To formulate national policies towards elimination of child labor in a progressive manner and guard the rights of children the government has set up a high level task force on elimination has set up a high level of task force on elimination of child labor. The task forced consisted of representatives from different ministries, industries, NGOs and UN agencies in leadership of national planning commission.

CWIN recorded 64% of the rape cases of children below 16 years among the incidents of sexual abuse in Nepal. Similarly, 9% were the victims of incestuous rape. This fact is revealed in the middle of 2009 AD ([www.cwin.org.np/childlabor:-2009 AD](http://www.cwin.org.np/childlabor:-2009%20AD)).

According to the constitution of Nepal 2047 BS every person above the age of 18 years is known as an adult and has the voting right. It means people under the age of 14 years are prohibited to work as labors but the children of the 14-16 years can work only when they get the facilities like: less working hours i.e. 6 hours a day and not more than 36 hours per week. If they work for 3 hours continuously they must be given the rest of half an hour. But these laws are only in paper but not in practice. Years of progressive macro-economic deregulation in line with the neo-liberal model have brought little benefit to the poor in Nepal the country is greatly burdened by debt with a very limited economy, being dependent largely on subsistence agriculture overseas, remittances and average aid of nearly US \$ 400 million per annum.

Child labor remains a serious problem in the world today. According to revise estimate by the ILO's Bureau of statistics, the number of working children between the age of 5 and 14 is at least 120 million. As expected, given the prevailing economic conditions, the over whelming majority of these are in developing countries like Africa, Asia and Latin America. But pockets of child labor also exist in many industrialized countries. Numerous children work in occupations and industries, which are plainly dangerous and hazardous. they are found in mines, in factories making glass bangles matches and fire workers in deep-sea fishing, in commercial agriculture and so on (ILO, 1996).

Children are the fountain of affection they are faultless and spotless. They are milestone of future. So, their all development is quite essential. The maximum number

of children in developing countries is living in poverty, scarcity and dominated by social condition. Children are as beautiful as the bud of flower, as pure as the water fall and as innocent as lamb, too. But in our society, the proper environment is not available in which they could grow happily, rather they are ill treated and exploited by pedophiles and prosperous people in Nepal. Children are facing various problems due to the backwardness, poverty, illiteracy and traditional society. These are the main causes of child labor in Nepal. Generally, child labor is below fourteen years age and deprived of minimum levels of facilities, working long hours, getting low wage and hindering their physical and mental development and they work done by them which affects their schooling and health (Khanal, 1999: p.1-2).

As a whole, from Child rights perspective constituent assembly election was concluded in a peaceful manner except few incidents; different political parties used children for various purposes in the election process (before, during and after election). Major political parties had pointed out that children constitute almost half of the nation's population and had included children's issues in their manifestos. Nevertheless, many examples of violating code of conduct by using children for election activities were seen during the election. The problem of domestic children has become a crucial issue around the world. In a recent international convention eliminating worst form of child labor ILO has also highlighted on the issue regarding it as a serious and most exploitative form of child labor. In our context, domestic child had remained invisible confined within households, so the issue has not been able to come out in the forefront (CWIN, 1999).

UNICEF, (1997a:32) has broken down child labor into seven main types. These examples of child labor are unique to any one region of world. These are domestic service, forced and bonded labor, commercial sexual exploitation, industrial and plantation work, work for the family and girls' work (New York 199).

Government of Nepal has approved conditions and procedures, 2065 BS for the adoption of Nepalese Children by foreigners. Accordingly, the process for adoption of orphans and children voluntarily given to foreigners has restarted since 1 January 2009. Government of Nepal signed the Convention of the protection of children, 1995 in order to make the adoption procedures of international standard and

transparent. Hence, children related Acts and Regulations are amended, and the concept of social security of children is ready (Economic survey, 2008/2009, p.221).

Children are defined different way in Nepal; bellow the 16 years old they are called children (children act, 1992) and 14 years old person are called children, according to child labor act 1959, (child labor act, 1959). Nepal than other country children's are defined many more years, such that in Canada 7 years old, Fransh in 13 years, Germany in 14 years, Denmark in 15 years, America in 12 years, Philippians in 9 years. Similarly Turkey and Iran in 11 years, Japan in 14 years, Shrilanka, Syria, Lebanon, India; are only in 7 years old (CWIN, 2001).

According to CWIN, there are about 5000 children working and living on the street of urban centers of Nepal. CWIN (1989) estimated that more than 300 child rag pickers live and work in Kathmandu city alone, 60 percent being migrants and about 65 percent living away from home and parents. The average age of these rag pickers has been estimated at 11.7 years. Previous researches have determined that the critical problems affecting children taking to the street emerge from an unhealthy environment, poverty, emotional, financial insecurity, illiteracy, and exploitation, lack of alternative work and abusive environment of stepparents (CWIN, 1989).

According to CWIN, approximately 5000 street children were living in Kathmandu valley in 1990. Ten years later the number was estimated to be around 1200. Every year around 300 to 500 children end up in the streets of Kathmandu from different district of Nepal. The problem of employment based child migration is assessed to be directly related to deteriorating village life, attraction to the cities, family disruption, lack of education and lack of recreation facilities in villages (CWIN, 1998b; Sattaur, 1993).

Street Children are highly vulnerable to sexual abuse exploitation as well. Their vulnerable condition in the street increases in cases of pedophilia. The expanding sex market appears to be one of the major causes of sexual abuse and exploitation of street children foreign pedophiles about 5 percent of the street boys in Nepal Various from of negative media, cheap cinema, availability of alcohol and drugs in the market, pornographic activities including sex tourism are some of the major factors putting adverse impacts on the street children due to the their vulnerability. The

fact that children are left to gang protection for survival inscribes in them a distinct coping strategy and survival technique (CWIN, 2001).

UNICEF, (1997a:32) has broken down child labor into seven main types. These examples of child labor are unique to any one region of world. These are domestic service, forced and bonded labor, commercial sexual exploitation, industrial and plantation work, work for the family and girls' work (New York 1997).

Too often, children and families fall victim to human beings' failure to resolve differences peacefully. During 2008, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq and the occupied Palestinian Territory-already staggering under the weight of crushing poverty- continued to be hammered by the violence of ongoing armed conflict. UNICEF has convened inter-agency clusters to provide children and women with food, shelter, safe water, hygiene products, sanitation equipment, emergency education and psychosocial.

Since 1991, restaurants have emerged as one of the main entertainment outlets in the major cities and towns of country. These restaurants can be broadly categorized by the nature of their services into four types:

- i) Ordinary restaurant- where customers (male/female/couples) go to enjoy food/drinks have a good time;
- ii) Dance restaurants- where customers predominantly male go to enjoy food/drinks and to be entertained by boys or female or both dancer;
- iii) Dohori restaurants-where customers (predominantly male)go to enjoy food/drinks and songs performed by male and female folk musicians;
- iv) Cabin restaurants- where customers (predominantly male and some couples) go to enjoy food/drink in private cabins or cubicles. Some customers visit cabin restaurants with their girlfriend however the majority go alone seeking the company of a female visitor or employee of the restaurant.

Statement of the Problem

Kathmandu Valley is one of the most important places in Nepal. We have to see Street Children into road; public common place, temple and crowding area; number of there are increasing rapidly in day to day. They came from different place

and different individual interest of all they are working in risky factory, home labor, for sum of them participants to illegal work like strolling, and sex abuse. They are standing at junction area having wait. Person, work and their local person (dada) for sum of them collected garbage like plastic, hologram bottle, mettle, Dabba and so on. Other remains works washing-plate in hotel, restaurants, park and shoes shining, begging or solid collection etc. This above statements show that the street children's problem increased it face to local government planning because it is only one metropolitan city such that like tourism and cultural area which is very importance to looking like peace. The researcher thought that Socio-economic aspect of street children at Kathmandu valley of where they are come from? Where do they live? What is needs and interest of them? Why do they stay at street? How much money they can earn? From all these queries are finding to clearly.

Emerging out of the phenomenon pertaining to Child labor is quite common in Nepal, which has become a serious problem and spoiling major shortcoming in the vanity of nation. It is due to the unawareness of children about their right for justice and protections of themselves that the children are subject to heavy exploitation in the labor force. Although there are several Acts and Amendments framed out in the Constitution regarding the protection of child against the hazardous work that is likely to interfere with child's education, health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social unpleasant and intolerable situations, many children are exploited at work and facing ordeal of hardship, their spontaneous work without payment is indeed a matter of pathetic wail.

The extent of a country's development can be shown by the extent to which its child population has got its rights, because children are the future of nation. However, most of the people in Nepal are living a very poor life and they are unable to feed their children even on a day. In such a situation children have to work very hard from their early stage of life to survive. Most of these children are engaged in carpet industries, hotels, restaurants, and street corners and as domestic servants. The street children make street as their working place and home.

The existence of street children is not a new phenomenon. Despite the growing number of NGOs and INGOs, it is even more difficult to get a count of those children

who are invisible: work behind closed doors, confined to factories, mines black room bars, kitchen quarters, in illegal activities or other more invisible occupations such as domestic workers, or sexually exploited children and we do not even know the actual number of street children. The amount of information and data on street children is very limited. In such a situation, appropriate policies cannot be formulated and misconceptions abound.

Report of UNDP-1998 has focused on poverty as the main factor of child labor because if a household is very poor and is unable to afford feed, their food, clothes and shelter for everyone, then all the members the household have to work for living. But many children also work because their stepmother or fathers do not accept them easily and they can tolerate their domestic violence. So they run away from their home to the street. And it is the main factor for a child to be a street child (UNDP, 1998).

This has attempted to answer of those problems and assess the selected Socio-economic and educational aspects that have affected the life of street children. The main focus is on the exploration and description of the socio-economic dimension of delinquency and consideration of the strategies for the improvement of the situation. Today's children are the future of the nations. If they are facilitated with required food, care, love, education, health, etc. then they can grow in proper way. Only after that they can contribute to the nation properly. If the children start working in their young age, the country can't hope any sound, healthy, industrious and creative nationals in the days to come as they are deprive of proper mental, social and physical growth during their childhood. The problems, of deprivation of basic education even, may lead them turn towards criminal activities. So, if we are trying to create happy and healthy society, then the first task we have to create is the sound environment for a child to grow properly.

Child labor is a huge problem in many parts of the world. The degree of the problem in South Asian countries might be the largest one in comparison to other countries in the world. According to an estimation made by ILO and UNICEF, there are about 250 million child labors in the world. South Asia is the habitat for the half of the child (HDR, 1993).

Nature of the child laborer in this region is extremely inhuman and intolerable. In Nepal, there is an increasing trend of shifting child labor from rural to urban areas and from agriculture to non- agricultural sector. This makes they were going to on the street and named as street children. Generally, child labor in hotel and restaurants can be viewed as an abnormal situation and is a social problem because they are facing many problems. Some of them are as follows:

- i) Low wages and hardworking to do.
- ii) Job insecurity and sexual exploitation.
- iii) No holiday and doing continue of domestic works.
- iv) Exploitation of child workers by their employers.
- v) Uncertain working hours.
- vi) Exploitation by their so called guardians in the name of giving protection.

The use of child labor as a problem is recognized by concerned sectors that makes they were come into the street. Several studies have been conducted about laborers in various sectors. But there are very few studies in child labor in restaurants. So it is now time to understand the present situation of child labors and recognize the problem. Child labor is common and wide spread phenomena in Nepal, the subsistence of the economy can hardly support to get their livelihood. One way the rural people who have low economic status sent their children in urban areas hopping their better future on the hand they hope their children make earning to support their family.

Although the constitution of Nepal 1990 guarantees the right of the protection against exploitation as a fundamental right and prohibits the practice of trafficking of human being, slavery , serfdom or forced labor in any form and its violation as punishable by law, but it remains only in paper but not practiced. They are more job opportunities in urban area then village, but those opportunities are limited as the urban area in search of Nepal is very small still under the developing process. But the migration of the people to the urban area in search of employment is gradually growing up. Therefore, they have been compelled to survey only adapting any sort of small jobs. In this way they were poor in the village and remain poor in urban area too (Nepal, 1990).

In the past decade, the number of dance, Dohori and cabin restaurants has rapidly increased in urban areas. As places of employment they are particularly attractive to children girls and women as they do not required any particular training, skills or literacy. These restaurants have become or a magnet to girls and women migrating from rural areas for economic reasons or displaced by the conflict. Although these restaurants provide employment opportunities, there have been reports of gross exploitation of the girls and women working in these establishments. Several research studies conducted in recent years have clearly indicated that a high percentage of girls and women working in dance, Dohori, and cabin restaurants are also involved in commercial sex work. There have been reports of exploitation of girls and women in the form of long working hours, low salary, sexual harassment and coercion into giving sexual favors to the customers (ILO/IPEC, 2005).

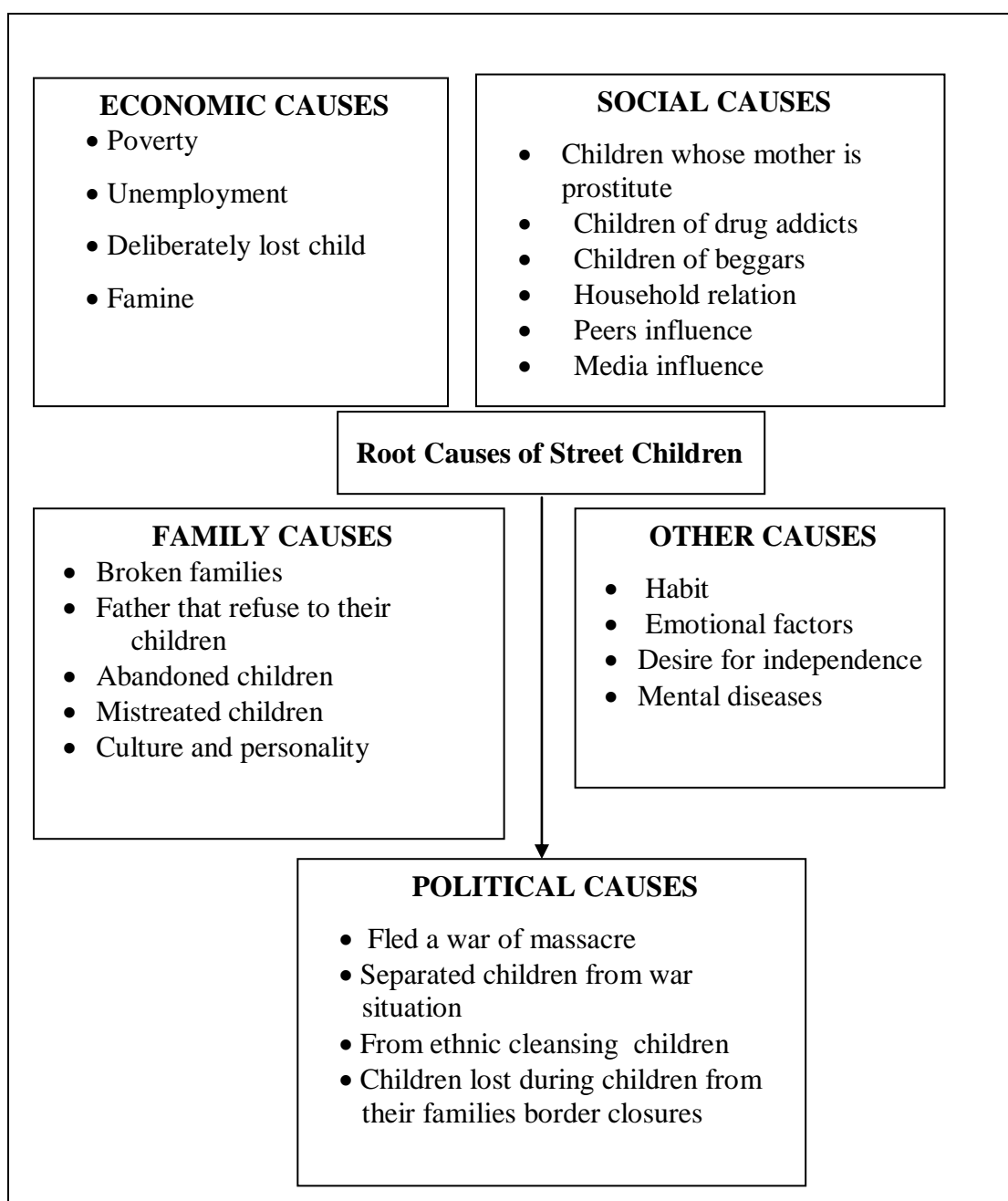
The problem of Child labor as faced by the developing economies today has indeed taken a serious dimension. The exploitative socio-economic structures resulting in the marginalization of the poor have left them with no option but to adopt child labor as a survival strategy. Children are compelled by their employers to do any kind of work even in most several conditions. To poor villager child work especially off their residence means not only extra income for the family but one less mouth to as well. The present study is, therefore designed to analyze the various situation of Street children and child labor in Kathmandu Valley. This study aims at answering the following questions such as:

- a. What are the pushing and pulling factors to make Street children?
- b. What are the major problems faced by them?
- c. What are Socio-economic and Socio-cultural backgrounds behind them?
- d. What will they do think about their future aspiration?
- e. What are the push and pull factors to make child labor?
- f. What is the common thinking concept of Society behind street children?
- g. What are the policies of government to control follow of street children?

Conceptual Framework

The aim of the present study is to provide a systematic and empirical examination of Socio-economic factor to emphasis to increasing the street children in Kathmandu Valley. So the conceptual framework adopted and presented 1.1 figure numbers.

Figure 1.1 Root cause of child being onto street.



"The right of the child is to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, Mental, Spiritual, Moral or Social development" (CWIN, 2002).

In the figure 1.1 mentioned above, there was some duplication in the points in heading with other. However, it is felt possible in duplication because of the causes. Historically, this study mentioned briefly on the terms illustration how Children are influenced/driven to be on the street.

a. Social Causes

Social cause is one of the leading parameter that influence child being onto street. Reasons of being on to street from the social causes are briefly discussed hereunder.

Children whose mother is prostitute : Many prostitutes 'children, even though they are generally well taken care of, run away when they discover what their mother does for a living. This is a tragedy with significant psychological consequences. Sometimes a mother spoils her child with presents or money in order to be "forgiven" by them, but this just creates additional problems.

Children of drug addicts: When parents are drug addicts, life can be unbearable for their children who may decide to go away. Unfortunately, drugs have been demystified for the child, who is at great risk of becoming an addict too, and will be very difficult to get treated. This is more serious problem in middle class and higher class family. Such children are quite young of age above 13 years or so. They look terrible in nature and thus it was difficult to ask them so many questions.

Children of Beggars: Children whose parents are beggars are in danger of becoming like their parents. This prospect may seem so grim that the child may prefer to run away. They normally do not speak while begging. It is quite common in beggar's family. Their parents ask them to beg and at the end of the day they have to give their parents what they have earned. It is quite common for disabled child.

Women trafficking: All acts involve in the recruitment and/or transportation of a person within and across national borders for work or services by means of violence or threats of violence, abuse of authority or dominant position, debt bondage, deception or other forms of coercion. They are forced to involve in activities such as farming, child camel, jockeys, carpet factories, forced beggary, domestic service, criminal activities, forced marriage, sex market, illegal adoption etc. This is one form of the source of street child since the children born from such parent are not socially accepted in our culture. Therefore, the children are forced to leave their home.

Bonded child labor: Bonded labor takes place when a family receives an advance payment, which perhaps significantly low, to hand a child-boy or girl-over to an employer. In most cases the child can't work off the debt, nor can the family raise enough money to buy the child back. The workplace is often structured so that "expenses" and/or "interest" are deducted from a child's earnings in such amounts that it is almost impossible for a child to repay the debt. In some cases, the labor is from generations, that is, a child's grandfather or great grandfather would provide the employer with a new worker- often with no pay at all.

They are asked just to accomplish what they have asked to be performed. It is a kind of jail since they are innocent. It is therefore that have changed their mentality to leave the place and join with other street child onto street.

Bonded labor, normally debt bondage or peonage is outlawed by the 1956 UN supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade, and institution and practices similar to Slavery. Children rejected by their family because of delinquent behavior. In this case the child has shamed the family publicly and the solution has been to throw the child out of the family home for several years (UN, 1956).

Children rejected by their families because of deliquescence: In these cases, the child is a source of public shame for the family in one way or another. One solution can be to separate him/her from his family for a few years. On the other hand, imprisonment, especially if put with adult prisoners, is always catastrophic.

Handicapped children forced to beg: Handicapped children are often used as beggars. This is a profitable activity but it is also humiliating. Certain children prefer to run away and end up in the street in the hope of finding another way to earn money. Some children were also sold in the market as property. There are few such children on the street.

Child beggars or guides for the blind: In third world countries, begging is a profession, as is being a guide for the blind. Children who earn money in this way run away to keep their earnings. Some children are forced to beg by their adoptive families, who keep all the taking. This is a modern form of slavery or procuring.

Child slaves: Higher-class families normally prefer to keep child servants with them. They normally do not allow going out when they are at home. The frustrated child from such behavior would like to come out if an opportunity found. Child slavery is quite common in many African countries.

Normally everything is fine, but in certain cases the system has become corrupt. The mother no longer teaches, instead sends the children out to beg or work for him. It is a true case of temporary slavery. If the child returns empty-handed, he is severely beaten. When confronted with such treatment, a child may want to escape but may not know where to go or where his family is, he/she begins wandering.

b. Family causes

This is also one of the influencing factors to drive children onto the street. Some of the major causes are mentioned below:

- Broken families,
- Type of families
- Fathers that refuse to recognize their children,
- Abandoned children,
- Orphan,
- Gifted children in a poor, sick family,
- Children who need to be reconciled with their family after a family crisis,
- Mistreated children

A child may have been rejected by a stepfather or stepmother: This is a very frequent problem. For majority of the street children as various reports highlight, the root cause of the problem is broken families.

Both parents have disappeared: It is quite frequent in other part of the world. Sometimes we wonder whether the child ever had parents. The most appalling stories are possible. A 13-year-old child in Somalia who had never seen his parents happened to obtain the telephone number of his father who is a great singer in a foreign country. He called him and said: "Hello, are you my father? If people are not going to take care of their children, they shouldn't have them". And then he hung up.

Types of family: Children are innovative and creative. They want to do what they feel themselves appropriate. Bigger the family size less fulfillment of their child requirement, however this is always not true. Income generation highly influences whether to stay in joint family or separate out. Whatsoever the type of families, insufficiency to fulfill demand of their child leads the children to be on to street.

Father that refuses to recognize their children: In countries where marital fidelity is not exemplary or where there are frequent alcohol-ridden orgies, there often exist situations where a father cannot be sure of his paternity. This situation is particularly painful for the child, because he or she must endure both the handicap of not having a father, and the belief that his or her mother is not respectable.

Abandon children: There are many cases of abandoned children and the reasons for these vary. This is quite common in unmarried boys and girls who gave birth and later on left them onto street when they are about 3-4 years of age.

Orphans: If a child is being raised by a grandmother, the child will be orphaned again when she dies. But there are other reasons a child may be an orphan:

Orphans of war: The other example could be Rwandan children in Goma, Liberians in Conakry or children who survived the Senegalese-Mauretania massacres in April 1989.

Orphans as a result of AIDS: These are the children born from HIV/AIDS suffering people. In fact they are not accepted in the society and are forced to be a

street child. This is most terrible in African countries and some part of the south Asian countries as well.

Gifted children in a poor, sick family: This case is more frequent than one might think. A clever child in such a family may be tempted to take there a chance alone. This type of child is more likely to leave than his grandparents. This is quite common in poor family.

Beaten children: In some countries beating a child is considered almost normal. As a consequence, the children are so terrified that they may run away, even very far away, and never return.

Children who are punished too severely by well-meaning parents: Sometime such situation has to be faced for not understanding the psychology of the child. This is the situation from South Africa, the mother said: "When my son was 7, he went out every night. I tried everything: I burnt him with a red-hot iron, I broke his arm, but he always ran away. I don't know why".

Children who have been thrown out of the house after misbehaving: One child that we took in was thrown out of home because he accidentally poked out one of his younger brother's eyes. His father threw him out permanently and never forgave him.

Victims of rape or incest: When a child has been a victim of sexual abuse, their psychological reactions to this abuse remain for years. Especially this sort of cases can be noticed at the age group of 13 years and above. During survey only one case was noted. The child who raped her sister once was asked by his family to leave home permanently.

Children of mental-illness: This is a quite common phenomenon among mentally ill children to leave their home while nobody is in house to take care of them. It is difficult to determine whether mentally-ill children are street children or not. They are the children who escape from their home and enjoy their life in the street.

c. Economic Causes

The reasons of leaving their parenthood are discussed as:

A rural child discovers that he is one too many mouths to feed: Poverty level in rural area is quite high where production is only sufficient for three months of a year; they normally struggle to find food. This may be differed from place to place. The example given below is the case from African continent.

In periods of drought or famine, many children who realize that they are just one more mouth to feed jump into a truck going to any direction. These children, even the very young, may travel great distances. The day the opportunity arises for one of these children to travel to Europe, they will do so; some of them know many countries.

A child lives in extreme poverty in a slum: This is quite common in urban areas. In Kathmandu Valley we can see much family living around temples, riverbank with small hut etc. It is extremely difficult to count the exact numbers in short duration and limited resources.

The extreme poverty of slums around African capitals with the resulting malnutrition or hunger of the residents leads to children leaving their families. Such children move around less than rural children but are more inclined to delinquency.

Child workers: Even if working voluntarily, children who work too far from home gradually stop going home and no longer need to. A child who is forced to work is usually well treated. In human or humanities treatment is tolerated only for so long and then the child generally escapes.

Lost children: The majority of children claim to have been "lost" during a visit to urban area. Such parents are from rural area who visits the Kathmandu during festival time. It is hard to say whether they lost their children deliberately or unknowingly.

d. Political causes

This violent situation, that forces children being in the street and some of the causes are important for discussion as:

Children who have fled from war situation: This is common when the country is facing a terrible war situation. This is very horrible situation in African countries. Liberians in Conakry, Targuis in Mali or Niger, Rwandans in Goma, refugee children in Sudan or Somalia are some of the examples that forces children to leave their home and being onto street. It was also found that Ethiopian children ran as far away as to Guinea.

Children lost during a war/ massacre: Psychologically, the case is different between a child who has fled and one who has got lost. Lost children don't even necessarily know who they are for example a child took refuge for years with people who had massacred his parents.

Children separated from their family because of border closures: The situation is somewhat different in African countries. This is what happened in Mauritania, which had closed borders for years. Entire families were taken by surprise and separated. Similar situation developed when East and West Germany built Berlin Wall. We saw many Korean people meeting their family after years when government allowed meeting their family.

e. Other causes

Besides above-mentioned four causes there are some other reasons the children are forced to be onto street. Some of the major influencing forces Children to move into Street are discussion.

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

Desire of independence: Sometimes we're confronted with adventurous children who have come from distant cities or even foreign countries and are pursuing their dream of traveling. One of them had learned the names of all the states and governors of the United States in the hope that this information would be useful when he got there, which he claimed would be soon.

Emotional/Psychological factors: Individuals have different personalities because certain universal traits link all humans. These common characteristics are not necessarily biologically based. They may also result from universal or nearly universal psychic experiences viz. Birth itself, stage of psychological development; interaction with parent, siblings others and experiences with other objects. The psychological factors viz. culture and personality, intellectual capability, emotional problem and mental diseases affect the degree/extent of street children.

Mental diseases: Some of children are stay into the street because of suffering from mental diseases. The population of girl is bigger than the population of boys. Their parent's think that type of child is only problem and they don't wanted to cure but they wanted to put into the street.

Incidental factors: Individuals have different personality and interest but in the case accident should be uncertain and unbelievable because it formed anywhere anytime. The person fall into accident he or she loose to their parts of body and wanted to cure but have not access of many. Beside this, parents fall into accident the child may be orphan, he or she lost parents and migrant from origin wished for work in urban area. Due to poor family lost of their properties with flooding and land sleep, have not any solution of living to come to migration from origin. But they can't find a work for living and they search for work in different place of cities; thus children come into street although their friends already stay in the street.

Objectives of the Study

The overall object of this study is to assess the extent and nature of the use of street children in Kathmandu valley of Nepal. The studies explore the Socio-economic aspects and Educational characteristics of street children that have led to their current situation at an early age of Kathmandu valley. The specific objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the socio-economic factor of street children.
2. To find out Educational situation of Street children.
3. To find out socio-parental relationship of street children.
4. To evaluate income & expenditure pattern of street children.
5. To find out future aspiration, problem and prospect of street children.

Rationale of the Study

The abolition of child labor and protection of children and young person's against work of character of under conditions unsuitable to their age have been constant concern of ILO since its foundation. To this end, the ILO has been carrying out work which included the adoption by the ILO conference of a series of convention and recommendation dealing with labor, the collection, analysis and dissemination of information and the provision of technical advisory services.

From the statement of the ILO director general, it is cleared to us that child labor has been vital issue for ILO from its very beginning. Several conventions and recommendations defining different condition have been held by ILO conference. The objectives, principles and guidelines set out in these international labor standards have been incorporated into national legislations' and regulations throughout the world. Recently, ILO has intensified its technical advisory services as well as training, research and dissemination of information in support of national action to eliminate child labor and protecting the working children. The ILO is ready to aid by all means at its disposal those countries which may wish to enlist its support in bringing this program to a successful conclusion.

Though, various programmed have been attempted by governmental and nongovernmental sectors to improve the living conditions of child labor in Nepal. But the tragedy is that child labor has become ever emerging problem everywhere in the world, especially in underdeveloped countries. In the context of Nepal, after 1990, many efforts have been undertaken by NGOs and INGOs to climate the problem of child labor and to improve their socio-economic condition. But, unfortunately, the living conditions faced by child labor are pitiful and shameful. They are suffering from the problem of basic needs such as health, food and shelter. So, the need is to protect working children from exploitation, abuse, improper influences, hazards and other conditions prejudicial to their physical, mental, emotional, social and moral development.

Among the different forms of child labor, street children (children of street and on the street) are mostly exploited and abused in different ways. The problem of street children is the consequence of many social and family realities such as social

exclusion, family breakups, domestic violence, abuse and the concerned authorities. It is being necessary to get their exact situation to picture and to the attention of the public and the concerned authorities. Thus, it is being necessary to get their exact situation to picture and to the attention of the public and the concerned authorities. Thus, it is expected that this study will be helpful to find out the exact socio-economic & Education situation of street children. And this research paper would be helpful for policy makers, administrator, stake holder, Researcher to search for the remedies of problems facing by the street children.

Scope of the Study

This study will be covered the total number of population of the Street children and also it represented to as whole of the street children in Kathmandu valley. It is represented to as a whole of the street children in Nepal. There is some of most importance other cities where the streets children are seen easily in everywhere from at Pokhara, Nepalgunj, Dharan, Biratnagar, Dang, Hetauda etc. The research paper also represented to the total number of population of street children of them. Similarly, it covers which type of work has been done by them and their Socio-economic aspect as well as child labor, educational status of Street Child and their parents, background of culture- ethnicity and their economic aspect of Street Children. Beside this, it is helpful to the planner, policy maker, administrator, researcher, teacher, student, stake holder and other interested people which they wanted to know about street children. Thus, this research paper will covered all of the street children of Nepal and their present working condition as for as future aspiration for living street about on their number of population.

Delimitations of the Study

It is not easy to explore all the different situations, the street children are faced. Due to their bad and illicit responses, it is very difficult to identify the problems associated with them. Due to fear, unwillingness and hesitation of the respondent's to provide detailed information, it is a very difficult task to identify the problems of street children. The responses collected are mainly personal experience of the respondents, which may not adequately represent their overall situation. So the research reports should not covered as a whole of the street children of Nepal. It only classifies and

represent to the socio-economic aspect of street children in Kathmandu valley.

Generally, this research study includes the following limitations.

- This study will cover street children of only certain specific areas of Kathmandu valley. So it may not be relevant to global situation.
- Since the sample size is no larger, it only takes from Kathmandu valley and these findings can be generalized.
- The time dimension and financial are also the limitations of this study.
- The sample size of age group covered by the street children between 5 to 14 years, so this study can't represent to over 14 years old.
- The study can't represent below age group of 5 years and over of age 14 years old.
- Primary and secondary data are used of this research work.
- The argument of businessman and nongovernmental organization workers can be adapted so it may be relevant to exactness figure of truth.

Organization of the Study

This Study has divided into only nine chapters. The first chapter is Introduction, chapter two - review of literature, Chapter three- research methodology, chapter four - overall feature of Kathmandu valley, chapter five- Education and Street child Scenario, chapter six - Child labor in Nepalese Economy, chapter seven - activities of street children for living, chapter eight – analysis of demographic and Socio-economic aspect and last chapter is findings, conclusion and recommendation are conducted.

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Introduction

Nepal has a population of 26.6 million with an estimated 38% of the population aged less than 14 years. Nepal has one of the fastest growing populations in the world but this is matched with high levels of poverty, with 40% of the population living below the poverty line. The decade-long Maoist insurgency has added to the difficulties faced by children and their families. The conflict has taken over 13,000 lives, leaving more than 2000 orphans and 8,000 displaced children. The conflict also has hampered the delivery of basic services, restricted development assistance and caused a breakdown of family and community networks (CBS, 2011).

There is no reliable data on the number of street children in Nepal but a study by CWIN in 1998 estimated that there were approximately 5,000 street children in Nepal with an estimated 300-400 new children ending up on the streets annually. Street children are largely concentrated in the large urban centre of Kathmandu, Pokhara, Dharan, Narayanghat, Butwal and Biratnagar. There are also a considerable number of street children in Nepal's border towns where trafficking continues to be a problem. Rapid and uncontrolled urbanization has led to a dramatic increase in the number of street children, with children being attracted to city centre as an escape from deteriorating village life. The reasons for migration to the city are diverse but include the death of one or both parents, poverty, illiteracy, domestic abuse alongside the perceived attractions of city life (CWIN, 1998).

In its state report, completed in 2004, the Government of Nepal stated that "street children in Nepal are among the major victims of child abuse and neglect. On the street they run into a variety of different problems, such as police harassment, repression by street gangs, accidents, street violence and exposure to substance and drug use as well as sexual exploitation." The State did not, however, provide any information on how this problem was to be tackled or give any detail of the policies or program they were adopting. Indeed, the Committee on the Rights of the Child raised

concern at “the paucity of information about specific program and measures to address their situation” (Gov. Nepal, 2004).

Nepal was amongst the first countries to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990. Since then Nepal has taken a number of measures to protect and safeguard children are these include:

- Enactment of the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regularization, Act (1999). Although, the Act provides a legal and institutional basis to regulate child labor, it does not address the root causes of child labor and their work in the informal sector.
- Creation of the National Human Rights Commission in 2000. NHRC is responsible for monitoring the human rights situation in the country, including violations of children’s rights.
- Under the Children’s Act (1992), District Child Welfare Boards were set up in all 75 districts. However, the lack of economic, human and technical resources means that they have not been particularly active or effective.
- The Government has adopted policies on running rehabilitation homes but there are only a few of such rehabilitation centre which are predominantly located in main cities. The responsibility for providing shelter and rehabilitation programs to children currently falls largely to NGOs working in the country.

This definition was formulated by Inter-NGOs in Switzerland in 1983. In this study the term “street children” is used to refer to children who work and/or sleep on the streets. Such children may or may not necessarily be adequately supervised or directed by responsible adults and include the two co-existing categories referred to by UNICEF as those “on the street” and those “of the street” (Agnelli, op.cit., p. 34).

UNICEF has defined three types of street children

- (a) **Street living children:** children who have run away from their families and live alone on the streets.
- (b) **Street working children:** children who spend most of their time on the streets, fending for themselves, but returning home on a regular basis.

(c) **Children from street families:** children who live on the streets with their families.

‘Street children may live in abandoned buildings, cardboard boxes, parks or on the street itself. A great deal has been written defining street children, but the primary difficulty is that there are no precise categories, but rather a continuum, ranging from children who spend some time in the streets and may sleep in a house with ill-prepared adults, to those who live entirely in the streets and have no adult supervision or care’ (*Wikipedia*).

There are an estimated 100 million children living in the streets in the world today. Children living on the streets are especially vulnerable to victimization, exploitation, and the abuse of their civil and economic rights (*UNICEF, 2010*).

The Causes of making child into the street as include according to world health organization (WHO, 1993).

- family breakdown
- armed conflict
- poverty
- natural and man-made disasters
- famine
- physical and sexual abuse
- exploitation by adults
- dislocation through migration
- urbanization and overcrowding
- acculturation
- disinheritance or being disowned

International indifference to the problem has led to continual neglect and abuse of these children. Article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) asserts that 'States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development'. Homelessness denies each one of these rights (WHO, 1993).

The hidden and isolated nature of street children makes it difficult to gather accurate statistics; UNICEF estimates that the number of young people on the street is constantly growing. There are up to 40 million street children in Latin America, and at least 18 million in India. Many studies have determined that street children are most often boys aged ten to 14, with increasingly younger children being affected; many girls live on the streets as well, although smaller numbers are reported due to their being more “useful” in the home, taking care of younger siblings and cooking. Girls also have a greater vulnerability to trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation or other forms of child labor.

The poverty and social conditions many American children face lead to large numbers of homeless and street children. In addition to the USA, Canada also has children and young people living on the street. In one study in Toronto, 82 per cent of street-involved youth reported being a victim of crime – many involved violent physical or sexual assault. In Europe too, there are young people on the street. A report in 2005 tells of 100,000 young people in the UK who have run away from home and one in six of them sleep rough.

Similar figures can be found for Spain and the Netherlands and these figures include young unaccompanied migrant and asylum-seeking children. Often experience the effects of unstable political, economic, and social crises within their countries, such as the end of communism in Eastern Europe, which caused unprecedented numbers of street children due to inadequate social security for the poor and those formerly State-supported. Children suffer more severely than adults from these upheavals, and many lack the adequate institutional support to address their special needs. Eventually, they end up on the streets.

Homelessness and street life have extremely detrimental effects on children. Their unstable lifestyles, lack of medical care, and inadequate living conditions increase young people's susceptibility to chronic illnesses such as respiratory or ear infections, gastrointestinal disorders, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. Children are fending for they must find ways to eat; some scavenge or find exploitative physical work.

Drug use by children on the streets is common as they look for means to numb the pain and deal with the hardships associated with street life. Studies have found that up to 90 per cent of street children use psychoactive substances, including medicines, alcohol, cigarettes, heroin, cannabis, and readily available industrial products, such as shoe glue (*Amnesty International, 1999*).

"Children who are forced to survive on the streets deserve something much better. They are not criminals - and, instead of being treated with care and understanding, they receive harsh treatment from the police. All children have the right to a secure home, protection against violence and access to healthcare and education. Even more importantly, their voices should be heard and their hopes and dreams taken more seriously. ABC Trust will work with the organizers of the Street Child World Cup to bring the event to Brazil in 2014 and we will give special attention to the way in which street children are treated during the lead-up to the FIFA World Cup. This is a fantastic opportunity for Brazil to take the lead in the next four years, not only on the football pitch, but also in taking concrete measures to defend and protect the rights of the country's most vulnerable children" (Andrew Webb CEO, ABC Trust, Brazil).

There is no reliable data on the number of street children in Nepal but a study by CWIN in 1998 estimated that there were approximately 5,000 street children in Nepal with an estimated 300-400 new children ending up on the streets annually. Street children are largely concentrated in the large urban centre of Kathmandu, Pokhara, Dharan, Narayanghat, Butwal and Biratnagar. There are also a considerable number of street children in Nepal's border towns where trafficking continues to be a problem (CWIN, 1998).

Child labor has been accepted as an integral part of the Nepalese economy and society. In the context of child labor, different laws have set varying age limits for the definition of a child. According to Nepalese labor Act 1992, a child means a person who is below the of age of 14 years and 'worker' means persons employed in return for payment of salary or wage in any production process.

Child labor is a major social problem in the developing countries. Every child has an inherent right to justice, freedom and peace deserves access to all kinds of basic

human needs such as education, health care, protection, love, affection and respect. The social commitment is thus a must for the overall social, physical, emotional development as well as promotion and protection of coming new generation.

The number of working children is growing with every passing day, which is mainly due to an increase in population and migration from the rural to urban areas. These working street children are involved in begging, rag picking, street vending, pick pocketing, shoes shining, cart pulling and pottering.

Information on child labor is relatively scarce because of a general tendency to conceal it since child work is illegal. Yet most of the laws have not been implemented and child rights violations have been taking place in the country. However, there has been progressive change in socio-cultural, political and economic attitudes of the people towards the problem of the children. Our country has adopted the labor Act 1992 and children's Act 1992. Efforts made by certain NGOs and INGOs have brought creating awareness in the society against the exploitation of children. Thus the issue of child labor exploitation is a social, national and international concern (Child Act, 1992).

This is not discussion of child labor could be complete without the well versed 'what is childhood? What is a child?' debate. The definition of childhood is very complex. John Boyden (1990) indicates that official versions of childhood are based on the ideology that childhood is demarcated by a series of biological and psychological attributes and not social characteristics. Judith Ennew also describes how international legislation is developed around a version of childhood that is based on "middle class children in the north (and the south) who do go to school, play, live in increasing private families and are assumed to helpless and not able to carry out adult tasks". It is because of this there is a marked difference between international rights legislation and the socio-economic realities of many children (UNICEF, 1997).

The term "Child labor" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- (a) Is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children;

- (b) Interferes with their schooling by:
- (c) Depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
- (d) Obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
- (e) Requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

In its most extreme forms, child labor involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities often at a very early age. Whether or not particular forms of “work” can be called “child labor” depends on the child’s age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries (ILO child labor Act, p. 16). Domestic child laborers are suffering from many problems such as mistreated work, no chance to study and recreation, etc. Poverty and deprivation are the key-factors, which have contributed to the growing number.

Street children statistics in the world

The number of population of street children are increase in day to day all over the world but present scenario represent to the follow of its population according to UNICEF as:

In 1989, UNICEF estimated 100 million children up on urban streets around the world. 14 years later UNICEF reported: ‘The latest estimates put the numbers of these children as high as 100 million’. And even more recently: ‘The exact number of street children is impossible to quantify, but the figure almost certainly runs into tens of millions across the world. It is likely that the numbers are increasing’. The 100 million figures are still commonly cited, but have no basis in fact. Similarly, it is debatable whether numbers of street children are growing globally or whether it is the awareness of street children within societies which has grown. While there are understandable pressures for policies to be informed by aggregate numbers, estimates of street child populations, even at city levels, are often hotly disputed and can distract rather than inform policy makers (UNICEF, 1989).

In Africa: A study in Ethiopia found that street working children reported that they commonly worked for an average of 2-3 hours a day on the streets, typically for an hour before school and for another hour in the evenings. 8% worked on the streets only at the weekends. The average age at which children first become involved in street life in Ethiopia is 10.7 years. In a survey that carried out on fifty-one children in Addis Ababa in 1994, the average age of initiation to the streets was 9.95 years (with 9.96 for boys and 10.47 for girls). The Government estimates that 150,000 children live on the streets in Ethiopia, around 60,000 in Addis Ababa, many arriving from rural areas looking for work. NGOs estimate that the problem is far worse, with nearly 600,000 street children and 100,000 of these in Addis Ababa. Around 1 million children are believed to be on the streets of Egypt, most in Cairo and Alexandria. An UNODCCP study in Cairo & Alexandria, Egypt, had street children citing the following direct causes for being on the street:

Child abuse (at home or at work) – 82%, Neglect – 62%, Peer pressure – 36%, Sensation seeking – 16%, other brothers and sisters – 8%, Of these 50 children 70% had dropped out of school and 30% had never been to school.

There are several differing statistics about the number of street children in Nairobi, Kenya: (1) in 1999 it was reported that there were over 50,000 street children in Nairobi, and the government estimated that their numbers grew at 10 % per year. (2) In 2001 it was stated that conservative estimates indicated that 300,000 children live and work on the streets in Kenya, with over 50% of them concentrated in and around the capital Nairobi. (3) In 2001 another report estimated that there were about 40,000 street children in Kenya, with about half concentrated in Nairobi. (4) It was estimated in 2007 that there were 250,000-300,000 children living and working on the streets across Kenya with, with more than 60,000 of them in Nairobi.

A study found that the word ‘vagabond’ was used to describe 8% of young offenders, which the study noted was “a term... representing obvious cases of street children. In 2003, approximately 110 infants were abandoned on the streets of Khartoum, Sudan, every month, with 50% dying within hours (Malawi, 1999).

Between 1998 and 2003, of 2,500 infants admitted to the organization Maygoma, Khartoum, Sudan, (the only institution for infants) only 400 survived.

Mortality rate is of 75%. Those that lived suffered severe developmental delays and some suffered from chronic illnesses due to poor nutrition and lack of stimulation and individual care. The mortality rate at Maygoma dropped to 33% by 2004, and to 10% by 2005. Admissions from the streets have decreased from 75% to 30% (Sudan, 2004).

In Asia: UNICEF's estimate of 11 million street children in India is considered to be a conservative figure. The Indian Embassy has estimated that there are 314,700 street children in metros such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur, Bangalore and Hyderabad and around 100,000 in Delhi alone. A survey among 100 street children at the New Delhi Railway Station in India revealed that 86% of boys in the age group 14 - 18 years were sexually active; however a very low number of them knew about safe sex protection and condom usage.

A study in 2007 in India found the following:

1. 65.9% of the street children lived with their families on the streets. Out of these children, 51.84% slept on the footpaths, 17.48% slept in night shelters and 30.67% slept in other places including under flyovers and bridges, railway platforms, bus stops, parks, market places.
2. The overall incidence of physical abuse among street children, either by family members or by others or both, was 66.8% across the states. Out of this, 54.62% were boys and 45.38% were girls.
3. On a study in India, out of the total number of child respondents reporting being forced to touch private parts of the body, 17.73% were street children. 22.77% reported having been sexually assaulted.

Of an estimated 400,000 street children in Bangladesh, nearly 10% have been forced into prostitution for survival. One study 36 estimated that there were 10,000-20,000 street working children in Cambodia. Other study 37 of 'vulnerable' children, including street children, in Phnom Penh found 88% had had sexual relations with tourists, and 70.6% of the children were currently involved in sexual relations with tourists.

In Cambodia, Phnom Penh, there are an estimated 616,023 working children aged between 5 and 17 years and 2,000 street children in Phnom Penh. A further

15,000 children, while not homeless, spend more than six hours a day scavenging and begging.

One NGO in China estimated in 2001 that there are 150,000 street children. In Indonesia it is estimated that there are 170,000 street children. In a study undertaken in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 44% of street children interviewed reported incidents of physical abuse. An NGO working in Dili, East Timor works with up to 250 street children, but says that the number is increasing.

Out-of-school and street children in Nepal say their involvement in sexual activities started within the first three months of their being on the street, while some reported exposure to sexual activities at home before coming to Kathmandu. In Pokhara, Nepal, 80% of the boys living on the streets and 90% of the girls were sexually abused by hotel and restaurant owners and by people in places of work. Junkyard owners, older boys in the group, friends, local people, and tractor drivers were also among the perpetrators.

In Europe: A report by the Children's Society in the UK found that:

1. 100,000 young people run away in the UK each year.
 2. 1 in 6 young runaways sleep rough.
 3. There are only 10 registered refuge bed spaces for young runaways in the uk
 4. There are at least 66,000 first-time runaways per year in England.
 5. Just over 12% of females had run away overnight compared to 8% of males.
- The peak age of first running away within the sample was 14.
6. 6.7% of UK runaways had both birth parents, 13% had only a single birth parent, 18% had a step family, and 30.8% had 'other family form'.

The number of Moroccan minors entering Spain has risen steadily since the Spanish Interior Ministry registered them for the first time in 1998. From 811 that year, the number more than quadrupled to 3,500 in 2002. A report 54 estimated that the number of working street children in St. Petersburg, Russia, to be between 10,000-16,000, broken down as follows:

1. 50%-70% of the total numbers of street children are under 13 years old.
2. They collect bottles and refuse, picking and selling berries and mushrooms.

3. 10%-30% is involved in illicit activities.
4. Working street children under 18 involved in prostitution account for 20%.

About 2,500 children in Georgia have turned to the street to earn money either by begging or prostituting themselves. There are at least 2,000 street children in Bucharest, Romania, and 5,000 in the whole country. 42% of the children were sexually abused between the ages of 6 and 12.

In America: Street-involved youth in Canada are typically runaways with a history of sexual and physical abuse and they are highly vulnerable to sexual victimization. They are often actively recruited by pimps and coerced into the sex trade, and to support themselves many engage in begging, drug trafficking, theft, prostitution or survival sex (offering sex in exchange for food, shelter, drugs).

In one study conducted in Toronto, Canada, 82% of street-involved youth reported being a victim of crime. Of these, many reported the crime to have involved violent physical or sexual assault. There are an estimated 1 to 2 million street-involved youth in USA. In Lima, Peru it is estimated that around 3% of children living on the streets are less than 6 years old. 250,000 children are working on the city's streets. In San Juan de Lurigancho and Cercado de Lima districts, over 25,000 children are considered to be at very high risk of taking to a life on the streets.

A study in Peru found that 90% of street children come from rebuilt (with step-father or step-mother) or mono parental families, or from rural families that had 'given' their child to other people (relatives or not) to be raised by the latter in the city. The same study also found that more than half of the children had abandoned schooling several months before leaving home and that 97% of the street children population uses drugs.

In 2008-2009 a child was abandoned in Guatemala City every 4 days. Most were babies. NGOs working in Guatemala say that street children have an average life expectancy of around four years on the street. Of 143 homeless children interviewed in Honduras, 100% had at least one sexually transmitted disease, and 48.1% had been sexually abused by a member of their family.

In Brazil 4,611 street children were murdered between 1988AD to 1990. In 1993, eight children and adolescents were killed in a shooting near the Candelaria church in Rio. Between 1993 AD to 1996 juvenile court statistics showed over 3,000 11 to 17 year olds met with violent deaths in Rio. The majority believed to have been murdered by death squads, the police or other types of gangs. In Sao Paulo, for example, 20% of homicides committed by the police were against minors in the first months of 1999.

In Brazil, when the body of 9-year-old Patricio Hilario da Silva was found on a main street in Ipanema in 1989, there was a handwritten note tied around his neck. "I killed you because you didn't study and had no future," the note read. "The government must not allow the streets of the city to be invaded by kids."

Death squads in Brazil can earn up to \$50 for killing a street child. Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 3,000 children are estimated to live in the streets and are severely marginalized by the population. Not infrequently, they are the target of vigilante groups. According to a report from the Inter-American Development Bank, there are approximately 7 million children and adolescents who wander in the streets of different countries of Latin America.

Street Children: Psychological Perspectives

The United Nations defined street children as any boy or one forth of girl for whom the street (in the widest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.) has become his or her habitual abode and}or source of livelihood; and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults' (Lusk 1992 p. 294).

The definition of street children plays a pivotal role in research and may be a source of disagreement about the results of studies. Children and adolescents who look like drifters (wear shabby, dirty clothing, beg for food or money, sell small objects, work, or wander without a purpose on the streets) can be found in large cities all over the world. The appearance of abandonment singles them out as belonging to the same group (Koller and Hutz 1996).

However, their life histories, family character, street life experiences, and prognoses are very different (Dallape 1996). Some researchers define street children based on characteristics such as sleeping location, family ties, school attendance, leisure, survival activities, occupation on the street environment, etc. Such definitions can lead to broad categorizations as: children of the streets or children in the streets (e.g., Barker and Knaul 1991, Campos et al. 1994, Forster et al. 1992). Children of the streets would be those who actually live on the street, all day and at night, who do not attend school, and do not have stable family ties. They fulfill their needs and are socialized on the streets. In contrast, children in the streets would be those who live with their families, may attend school, but spend all or part of their days on the streets, trying to earn money for themselves or their families (Hutz and Koller 1999).

Nevertheless, it is difficult and it may even be misleading, to define a child as belonging to a specific category. Hutz and Koller (1999) claimed that in their research they rarely found children who had completely lost contact with their family. They also identified many children who lived at home and worked on the streets, but occasionally slept on the street, and children who periodically left home and lived on the streets for weeks or months, and then went back home. The variability within these groups regarding the frequency of family contact, sleeping location, occupation on the streets, the destination for the money they earn, school attendance, and several other variables (including physical and sexual abuse, sexual activity, etc.) may be so large that the distinction between the of the street group and the in the street group may be meaningless or even misleading for research or intervention purposes.

Researchers could then determine how vulnerable children are to developmental risk and what appropriate actions could be taken in each specific case.

Developmental Implications

Children living on the streets are still children undergoing development, despite their life conditions. They experience risks and challenge that, at the same time, may jeopardize their development and promote the acquisition of strategies for dealing with life on the streets. There is some evidence that economical pressures and emotional disturbances in the family expose children to larger risks than do the conditions of the street. Street children often face larger risks than children in general

because they are exposed to negative physical, social, and emotional factors at home and still have to deal with the challenges of life on the streets. On the other hand, there is evidence that the conditions of life on the streets lead to the development of coping strategies that are adaptive and that may help to strengthen their cognitive and social skills (Hecht 1998, Hutz and Koller 1997, Matchinda 1999).

Social Development

Street children are usually targets of social rejection and discrimination. They have to develop their social identity and sense of belonging to a society that views them either as victims, who deserve pitying, or as criminals who must be taken off the streets and locked in jail. On the one hand, they are seen as victims, because they do not have shelter, clothes, food, or adult protection, have to work on the streets instead of going to school, are sexually exploited, and so on. On the other hand, they are perceived also as transgressors because they often use drugs, commit robbery, make noise, and are grouped in threatening gangs.

The adult environment is usually very hostile to street children. The police have agrees them often, causing physical harm and humiliation. They are also harassed by street adults and gangs, which fight for space and better survival conditions. An effective strategy to survive and develop in such a hostile environment is to belong to a group on the streets. Therefore, street children will often join gangs and develop different kinds of peer relationships that leads to the development of *emotional groups* (appropriate to spend the night and to have fun together) and *business groups* (organized to dodge street life risks and fulfill their survival needs). Another strategy consists of going to social institutions for food and shelter. However, such institutions often fail to help them effectively, because they aim at taking the children off the streets, whereas the children seek them, because they perceive the institutions as part of street life, and not as a way out of it (Hecht 1998).

Emotional Development

Aptekar (1989, 1996) stated that street children are mentally healthier than their siblings who stayed at home. Koller and Hutz (1996) observed that these children have the ability to reorganize their lives on the streets, in spite of their risky conditions

and their life histories. Most of them left home because their parents failed to provide a safe, nurturing, and affective environment. Many children also report sexual or physical abuse, drug use at home, and economic exploitation as reasons for leaving home (Raffaelli et al. 1995). Some evidence presented by DeSouza and collaborators (DeSouza et al. 1995) indicated that street children were not in greater psychological distress than children of a low social economic status who lived with their families. Koller et al. (1996) investigated subjective wellbeing of street children and of children who lived in deep poverty and their findings also did not show significant differences between these groups.

Physical Development

Life on the streets represents a constant source of risk to children and adolescents. Their safety and survival demand energy and coping strategies to confront the daily risks. Conflicts between gangs, police harassment, and adult street dwellers physical abuse are some examples of daily violence that street children have to deal with successfully to stay safe. Cold weather, lack of food and shelter, traffic accidents, untreated injuries and illnesses, exposure to drugs and unprotected sexual activities are also important risks to their health and physical integrity (Donald and Swart-Kruger 1994, Hecht 1998). Street children must develop adaptive strategies to survive and stay safe in spite of those risks. As previously mentioned, they form groups (emotional and business groups) that protect them from street violence and help them to survive. Also, often they find shelter and food in institutions that have rules that must be obeyed. They learn to cope with such rules, even when they do not agree with them, but their behavior becomes opportunistic and often ingenious (Donald and Swart-Kruger 1994).

Cognitive Development

Most of the street children, even those who go to school, are illiterate and have negative school experiences. Their attention span, memory, and cognitive development in general may be affected by malnutrition, drug use and intoxication, untreated illnesses, and accidental injuries. Often, they have difficulty adapting to the formal school system because it requires discipline, attention to specific tasks and schedules, planning ahead, and other routines with which they cannot deal effectively.

Language, critical thinking, and intelligence also develop more slowly and may present significant deficits because street children interact mostly with their peers and have very little contact with adults. In fact, some researchers have noted that street children find it rewarding to talk to adults who will listen and speak with them in a friendly manner (Hutz and Koller 1999).

Middle-class children, as a rule, are exposed daily to caring adults who talk to them, tell them stories, listen to their tales, and spend time interacting with them. Street children do not have this experience. Spatial skills and very well developed visual and auditory discrimination, for example, are required to detect, avoid, and escape street risks. Carraher et al. (1985) noted that street children who worked at the market were very capable of dealing with money and doing sophisticated calculations to figure out the price or value of products (although they failed when presented with standard school math problems). Aptekar (1989) also referred to what he calls street knowledge as an important skill for social interaction.

A Comparative Study for street children of various countries:

The following material consists of data from recent Ethiopian studies, which is contrasted with the profile of street children, as reported in the international literature.

a. Gender: Worldwide, there is a higher incidence of street boys than street girls. Espinola, Glauser, Oritz & Oritz de Carrizosa (1987) reported that 90% of the young street workers engaged in vending or service occupations in Asuncion were boys. In Columbia, the street child population is 75% male and 25% female (Felsman, 1981; Aptekar, 1988). Felsman's (1981) sample of 120 Colombian gamins and Aptekar's (1988) sample of Colombian street children were comprised solely of males. Both cite the perception that girls who appear in the streets in Columbia are defined by the general population as prostitutes, not street children. In Ethiopia, street boys and girls constitute, respectively, an estimated 75% and 25% proportion of the street child population (UNICEF, 1993).

However, the true incidence of working girls may be hidden by the nature of their work, which tends to be less visible than the work of street boys. For example, females may work as maids in bars, back street hotels and private houses. Street boys,

on the other hand, typically engage in more visible activities such as car washing, shoe shining and peddling. The worldwide trend of relatively fewer street girls than street boys might be explained by the position the female child holds in rural peasant life. In Nepal, for instance, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) analyzed the contribution of women and children to both household and agricultural activities.

Females were found to work more than males in all age groups and it was the family's dependence on girls' labor at home and in the fields which was responsible for females' lower rates of school enrolment (Acharya, 1982).

It is reasonable to speculate that girls are prevented from working on the streets for similar reasons. In urban areas too, girls are more valuable to households due to their functions of looking after children and helping with chores, thereby freeing the mother to work outside the home. Connolly (1990) reports that in Latin America "girls are more needed within the family, as they are expected to perform household chores and care for younger siblings" (p. 139).

A further explanation for the lesser numbers of street girls when compared to street boys may be parental fears regarding the dangers of street life to females. In a study of 23 families of Ethiopian street children, Veale (1993) reported that parents were concerned and worried about the dangers associated with working on the street. She found that 70% of parents were not happy with having their children working. Similar findings were reported by Chatterjee from Indian parents: "studies show that employment for girls outside the home often ceases around the time of puberty to conform to socio-religious practice: parents are extremely reluctant to expose their daughters to male attention" (Chatterjee, 1992, p. 14).

b. Age: The majority of street children worldwide are aged between ten and fourteen years. Before age ten, parents appear to be loath to allow the child to enter the harsh world of the street (Veale, 1993; Chatterjee, 1992). Also, children younger than ten are not as capable of competing for the kind of work street children do. Once engaged in street life, the child's street "career" is often terminated by his or her changing appearance, as he/she grows older. By about fourteen or fifteen years of age, adolescents are beginning to lose their appeal to passers-by. This is particularly true for those who survive by begging: "Before that time [adolescence], the children were

considered cute, which contributed to their success at begging for alms. But as they grew, the image changed; they were then perceived as thugs and treated accordingly. “When the street child has at puberty they became street people,” (Aptekar, 1989a, p. 793, 1989b).

Thus, the age profile of street children appears to be a function of the nature of the demands of street life. In Ethiopia, it is estimated that approximately half of all street children are less than twelve years of age. The average age of initiation to street life is approximately eleven years (UNICEF, 1993). As in many developing countries, children under sixteen years constitute 50% of the entire population (Abound, Samuel, Hadera & Addus 1991).

c. Reasons for going to the streets: Children come to the streets for a variety of reasons: to find work, to escape family disharmony and as a result of becoming displaced or orphaned. For example, a study of Colombian street children found 36% of the children had left home due to extreme poverty, 27% due to family disintegration, 20% due to physical abuse and 10% due to a search for adventure (Pineda, de Munoz, Echeverry & Arias, 1978). Aptekar (1988) recorded that 48% of his sample of street children in Cali, Columbia, were on the street for “financial reasons”, but a further 32% were there because of abuse in the home. Thus, we can see that poverty alone is not the only reason for going to the streets. Abuse in the home is also reported as a significant factor. In Ethiopia, reasons for coming to the streets are Economic Reasons 72.6 %, Family Reasons 3.7 %, Displaced/Orphaned 2.1 %, Join Friends/Play 8.3%, Pressurized by Parents 9.5 % Medical/Educational 1.2 % and other 2.7 % respectively (UNICEF, 2009, p.40).

At age nine Eshete’s adopting father died and she went to live with his brother for two years. At age eleven she went to Addis Ababa to search for her natural parents, whom she found were separated. She decided to live with her natural father, but he was a drunkard who always beat her. She ran away and went to stay with her natural mother, but she had two illegitimate children and could not afford to look after Eshete. So she left and found work in a rural hotel as a maid but the work was so hard that she soon left. A rural family adopted her and she minded their cattle for seven months. Eventually she came back to Addis Ababa at age sixteen and began living by begging.

For a short time she lived as the “wife” of a taxi-boy but he eventually left her and she returned to living on the streets with friends (Lalor, 1997, p. 425).

Esthete has lived an unusually irregular life but her story illustrates just how broken and unsettled the background of some street children might be. Interviews with a sub-sample of 69 street girls revealed that abuse at home was an important variable in choosing to come to the streets. Twenty-five girls identified abuse as a reason for leaving home (Labor, 1997).

These instances of abuse did not necessarily involve beatings: they included quarrelling, nagging, over-work, under-feeding and physical beatings. It is interesting to note that only one father and one stepfather are reported as having beaten their daughter or stepdaughter. With the exception of an uncle who simply refused to care for one girl, the remainder of girls who reported being abused at home experienced this abuse at the hands of women: mothers and stepmothers principally. Family Relations and Structure In general, street children report that they have good relationships with their families. Lusk (1989) reported that 90% of his Colombian sample had occasional or regular contact with their family.

Felsman, (1981) found that only 2.5% of his sample of Colombian street children had been abandoned: 61% maintained regular contact with their families. Boyden (1986) estimated that of the 200,000 children who work regularly on the streets of Lima, Peru, only 6,000 (3%) actually live on the streets. Aptekar (1989b) reported that only 16% of his sample had no known family to contact. The remainder was in the care of at least one parent or a grandparent. This being said, street children do tend to come from atypical families. In San Jose, Costa Rica, 78% of a sample of street children came from families with a single parent or no parent (Valverde and Lusk, 1989).

Lusk and colleagues (1989) reported that only 44% of their sample lives with two parent families, 20% live with their mother and the remaining 36% live with relatives or with other children on the streets. Brown (1987) reported that only 7% of street children in Kingston, Jamaica have two parent families. The UNICEF, (1993) survey of 1,000 Ethiopian street children provided a wealth of data regarding the children's family backgrounds.

The parents of Ethiopian street children are generally poor, whether rural or urban. Their educational status is typically low. One third of fathers and twice as many mothers were reported to be illiterate. Only 23% of the sample lives with both parents. The bulk of the remaining children come from families where a spouse has been widowed (32%), divorced (12%) or “separated due to circumstances” (typically war) (7%). Nine per cent of the sample is orphans. In spite of these varied family backgrounds, most street children have not broken contact with home. Over 80% of a sample of 1,000 sees their family every day, suggesting that most Ethiopian street children are still integrally linked with their families (UNICEF, 1993).

However, it would appear that these alternative “safety net” arrangements appear to be susceptible to a breakdown that does leave the child on the street. This is evidenced by the number of girls *of the street* who report coming from a two-parent family 16% versus those who come from some alternative domestic situation, including working as a maid 84% percent. We might speculate that nonparents might be less inclined to suffer hardship in order to support an adopted girl. Or, they may feel inclined to over-work the girl so that she might “earn her keep.” We have already seen that a large number of the sample left for the streets because they felt they were being miss-treated, over-worked and Under-fed by stepparents and other relatives.

d. Victimization of Street Children; In the literature, the issue of victimization of street children is assumed rather than specified. Most publications concerning street children refer to instances of street children being murdered in parts of Latin America by death squads allegedly organized by the police. Sadruddin Aga Khan and Hassan bin Talal, Co-Chairmen of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, reported that “in one large South American city, officially-licensed radio stations have urged private individuals to do away with street children physically. The result was reportedly is not only widespread violence but the actual killing of two youngsters, on average, every day” (in Agnelli, 1986, p. 18).

By 1993, this figure had risen to an estimated four children being killed a day. “Because they [street children] are increasingly blamed for the rising crime rate in Brazil’s cities, they have now become prey: an average of four a day is killed” (TIME, 1993). In one particularly horrific incident during July 1993, five men opened fire on a

group of fifty sleeping children in Rio de Janeiro. Three children died immediately and a further five died later from injuries. Three military policemen were arrested for the shootings (TIME, 1993). Human Rights Watch/America estimated that 5,000 children were murdered in Brazil between 1988 and 1991 (Guardian, 1994).

The Nature and the Incident of Victimization Experienced by Girls of the street
Theft Beatings Solicitation Rape, Prostitution, Sexual Attacks, Pregnancy percent of
Street Girls were Experiencing While it is rare for street girls younger than twelve to be raped, it does occur. The average age of first experience of rape is 13.8 years. The perpetrators of rape against street girls are usually street boys. The reason street boys give for raping girls is that they have no money to pay for prostitutes and also that they can be certain that a girl who is not a prostitute will not have any venereal diseases or Aids. To avoid such attacks, girls try to be indoors before dark. In effect, they impose a nightfall curfew upon themselves.

Almost all sexually mature street girls will be routinely solicited for sex. The girls in this sample who were not solicited were either sexually immature, visibly pregnant or had a child. Over 40% of street girls resort to prostitution at some point. Younger girls are a particularly victimized group. Those in their early teens are routinely threatened, intimidated and robbed by older boys. Those that refuse to part with their earnings are often beaten into acquiescence. Coming from communities where theft may be practically non-existent, rural children are often naive as to the harshness of the city and the bus-station is where many first lose their clothes and money to opportunistic older adolescents. Girls may innocently hand over their bag to someone who offers to carry it (often a member of their own tribe) and suddenly it is gone. Girls on the street differ from girls of the street in that they sleep at home and, consequently, experience considerably less victimization. The beatings they experience are typically mild and infrequent. Thefts typically consist of boys stealing small quantities of their wares. Only one girl from a sample of 35 reported having been raped, and attempts were made to sexually assault another five. Nevertheless, fear of rape was widely reported. The majority of this sample reported that they do not feel safe on the streets. None were involved in prostitution and none have ever been pregnant.

e. Delinquency: The delinquency of street children has been relatively well researched. A frequent observation has been the increasing involvement of street boys in theft, as they progress through adolescence (Felsman, 1981; Aptekar, 1988; Lusk, 1989). Whilst younger boys mainly practice petty theft such as stealing food from shops/markets, older boys may become involved in more confrontational crimes such as pick-pocketing and robberies. Inevitably, such activities bring street children into contact with the police, or other security forces. They are frequently viewed as a threat to society, as delinquents or criminals. Slang words used by the police for street children include “the plague” or “dirty faces” (Columbia), “vermin” (Ethiopia) and “mosquitoes” (Cameroon).

Lusk, (1989) outlined a three-stage typology of delinquency development in Columbia. A pre-gamine is a pre-adolescent child who lives at home but spends part of his time on the streets in order to supplement family income. While on the street, he is likely to engage in petty theft when the opportunity arises. A gamin is an adolescent with looser family ties and he spends more time on the street, even sleeping there. Typically, this type of youth lives with other gang members in a rented room or flat and may be self-supporting through illegal activity. Finally, the largos are the older adolescents who have fully taken on the street life and ethic. They are enmeshed in hardcore street life, and are likely to develop into adult criminals (Lusk, 1989, pp. 58-59). Lusk’s typology (1989) conforms to the pattern of delinquency development observed elsewhere. According to Aptekar (1988), this development is those of street boys from petty thief to hard-core.

f. Criminal is almost inevitable: “Our study indicated that they were almost no possibilities for the gamine facing puberty ... The gamines, as they grew older, were compelled by their perceptions of themselves as haughty provocateurs to give up small scale mischief and become either full-scale delinquents or find a way to live outside the mainstream of the larger society” (pp. 76-77). In Ethiopia, the “career” of street boys would also appear to be marked by a gradual intensification of delinquency. For example, UNICEF (1993) found that twice as many boys in the 13-15 year age group self-reported stealing compared to boys in the 10-12 year age group. Also, boys are more likely to have been imprisoned and are more likely to chew *khat* (a mild narcotic

plant), drink alcohol and smoke cigarettes at ages 16-18 than at ages 11-15. Broadly speaking, street boys can be divided into two categories.

Specifically, the older child who steals money or resalable items in order to support expensive habits such as drinking, chewing khat or smoking; and the younger child who steals either food or money to buy food. The latter category is a considerably larger group. However, there exists in Addis Ababa a small hard core of delinquent street boys who steal, rape, fight, beat up younger children, drink to excess and use prostitutes.

However, in spite of deliberately targeting delinquents in this study (Labor, 1997), interviews with street boys revealed large numbers who do not fit the above description. It would appear that the stereotype of the wild, uncontrollable street boy is ill founded in Ethiopia. The street children of Addis Ababa have been described by the late Peter Taçon, International Consultant on Street and Working Children, as “innocent lambs Compared with those in South America” (Taçon, personal communication).

Such a low level of hard core criminality in Addis Ababa is perhaps due in part to the policing of the city. Soldiers of the Ethiopian Peoples’ Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), which overthrew the Marxist-Leninist dictator, Mengistu, took on the role of policing in May 1991. The EPRDF soldiers continued to be solely responsible for policing the city until 1993.

What can only be described as “blanket coverage” of the city by armed soldiers was in operation between 1991 and 1993. Interviewees reported anecdotal accounts of the shooting of looters, many of which were opportunistic street boys. Their bodies were reportedly left on the streets overnight as a warning to other would-be robbers. Further to the issue of policing, an apparent difference between Ethiopian and Latin American street children is the degree to which they are alienated by society.

Aptekar (1988) described all his sample of Colombian street boys as having a “non-conformist attitude toward society” (p. 46). Whereas there are problems of delinquency and anti-social behavior among the street children of Addis Ababa, it is not accurate to say that they possess “a non-conformist attitude towards society.”

Rather, traditional values of discipline, hard work and respect are, to a large degree, still intact. Ethiopian street children are considered to be better behaved and less violent than their South American counterparts. They are less involved in delinquency and are more likely to retain traditional values such as respect for the aged and a belief in religion (Taçon, personal communication).

Unfortunately, all the indicators point to an increase of youth crime in Addis Ababa. The population of the city doubled between 1991 and 1993, work is increasingly scarce, family breakdown is widespread, poverty is rife and no serious or effective efforts have been made by the authorities to contain, or deal with the problem of youth crime.

g. Drug Use: A number of authors have investigated the incidence of drug use amongst street children. For example, Lucchini (1993b) estimated 80% of street children in Brazil consume drugs (p. 17). The drugs most widely used by Brazilian street children are inhalants - glue, aerosol, varnish and stain remover. However, levels of addiction appear to be low. Indeed, many children are able to stop consumption at once (Lucchini, 1993b). It is primarily younger children who consume inhalants.

Cocaine use is rare and is practiced only by the oldest adolescents. Connolly (1990), too, reported that “hard drugs are virtually unknown” amongst street children in Bogotá (p.144). Drug use among street children would appear to be a relatively controlled activity involving drugs such as inhalants, alcohol or hashish. Younger street adolescents rarely use hard drugs or experience the addiction associated with them. Dallape (1988) noted the controlled nature of drug taking amongst street children in Nairobi - “overdoses are not tolerated and street children force each other to moderation” (p. 18, cited in Ennew, 1994, p. 23). Aptekar (1988), too, stated that drug use was not as prevalent among the street child population as commonly believed “Drug use for the most part simply was not central to the street children’s lives” (p. 142).

Their lifestyle cannot afford the exclusive focusing of their energies on drug procurement and consumption: “The ecology and the rhythm of survival in the street are elements that limit the effects of consumption on dependency. Other elements come to strengthen this protective effect. For instance, the inhalants are most of the

time consumed in the street and collectively, Withdrawal on oneself is incompatible with consumption of inhalants” (Lucchini, 1993b, p. 28).

Nevertheless, there are street children who do not restrict their indulgence in chemical substances - “the heavy users are easily recognized by their ragged clothing, soiled faces, and glazed eyes, and the effects of brain damage are observable among long-time users” (Connolly, 1990, p. 144). An interesting profile of drug use emerges from the Ethiopian data. Comparable to what researchers have found in other countries, little evidence was found for the use of hard drugs amongst street children in Ethiopia. Also, there would appear to be little evidence of addiction. Frequency of Drug Use as Reported by 1,000 Ethiopian Street Children (Lalor, 1997).

The majority of drug using street children in Addis Ababa, as we can see, report frequency levels of once a week or less (Lalor, 1997). There a number of idiosyncrasies in the types of drugs used by Ethiopian street children that is worth mentioning. Firstly, khat chewing is both legal and widespread throughout Ethiopian society. Street children who chew khat once a week with friends could not be considered to be engaging in a marginalized, forbidden activity. Secondly, home-made alcohol is also widely consumed on holy days and other holidays. Thus, a large degree of the alcohol consumption reported by this sample consists of modest amounts consumed with parental approval.

h. The Group: Street children are vulnerable to abuse and victimization from the police, from other street children and from customers and passers-by on the streets. Primarily to protect themselves from this victimization, street children usually organize themselves into gangs. A further function of the group is to fulfill primary familial needs such as protection, sustenance and nurture (Lusk et al., 1989; Connolly, 1990). The gang “provides the protection and comradeship of a substitute family, status, excitement, and a code of ‘honour’ - rules to which, unlike those of conventional society, the youngster can conform. It was met of their needs, in the particular purpose for a sense of identity has sometimes reinforced by esoteric slang” (Agnelli, 1986, p. 39). Aptekar (1989a) attributed the adequate mental health of street children, in spite of their lifestyles, to the intense friendships they form within their groups. These intense “chumships” border on love and ameliorate the effects of past

emotional trauma. Ethiopian street children also form themselves into groups. All but two of sample of 69 girls of the street were found to belong to a specific group (Labor, 1997).

The majority of street girls who appear to be working and living alone on the streets are in fact almost never alone. Most of a girl's activities (sleeping, working, eating, and recreation) are carried out within her group. Her friends are an important source of protection and companionship. Particularly in the event of becoming sick or of being attacked on the streets, the group plays an important protective/nurturing role without which many girls would find street life untenable. Girls typically beg in small groups of three or four.

Similarly, juvenile prostitutes stand in small groups under lamp-posts while waiting for customers. In the event of one of their number being robbed, they will scream and attract the attention of passers-by or the police. The group is particularly important for those street children who have lost all contact with their families. Baard son (1993) reported that groups of juvenile prostitutes support each other both economically and emotionally. "For the vast majority of the girls, they were the survey the network among the girls was the only security system have they had" (Baard son, 1993, p. 34).

For girls *on* the street, the group is also important. A girl may borrow money from her friends in a time of need or, in the event of becoming sick, ask her companions to sell her wares. In the event of being harassed on the streets by customers or passers-by, her friends will intervene in some way. However, the functions of the group are not nearly so vital and life supporting as they are for girls *of* the street. For girls who work on the street but sleep at home, the group offers protection from harassment, and a pool of people from whom one can borrow money, but these girls generally do not eat or sleep together.

i. The Outcomes of Street Life: The degree to which street children are emotionally and intellectually well adjusted was a primary finding of Aptekar's (1988) work. Felsman's (1981) work also highlighted the resilience and adaptability of street children and their apparent ability to thrive in difficult circumstances. In the absence of longitudinal data, we can only speculate as to what the outcomes might be for

children who have spent time on the streets. It is interesting to ponder the extent to which researchers may have biased their sample towards healthy, functional children by carrying out research with confident children who volunteer their services, are happy to communicate openly with a foreign researcher and, overall, are easier to deal with than suspicious, withdrawn or aggressive children. Of course, not all street children are well adjusted: “There is no doubt that many simply perish, in many cases, knife and gunshot wounds are the cause of death, while tragic street accidents claim others.

Thus, while most gamines have the ability and are fortunate enough to survive, their lifestyle is inherently dangerous and the street claims many young victims” (Connolly, 1990, p. 145). Labor (1997) asked girls *of* the street and girls *on* the street what they perceived the results of having lived on the streets might be. For girls *of* the street, 114 responses were collected from a sample of 32 girls. Every single response contained a negative consequence of street life, most of the respondents mentioning lack of education, ill health and physical and sexual assaults. No positive aspects of life on the street were mentioned. This would seem to lie to rest the myth that street children are free spirits existing in a childhood idyll free of adult interference.

It is true to say that street life is an unspeakably miserable experience for many girls *of* the street. For girls *on* the street, the responses were also primarily negative. Perhaps reflecting the additional security they enjoyed over girls *of* the street, this sample was less concerned with their physical well being (although this remained a primary concern, mentioned by 29%). The single greatest concern was that their street work would interfere with their education and consequently their prospects in life. Again, no positive aspects of street life were mentioned.

j. Conclusion: We have seen that there are similarities between Latin American and Ethiopian street children in terms of age, gender, family background and reasons for coming to the streets. The more visible aspects of street children’s lives have been investigated - where they come from, how they eat, the kinds of work they do and their peer groups. However, little is known about the developmental consequences of street life, what the child’s work means to his or her family or about how adolescents decide to leave the streets. Almost nothing is known about how a

street child's psychological and physical health compares to that of his sibling's or neighbors who do not work. Until now, no research has focused on the abuse and victimization street children experience. There has now evolved a need for research that moves beyond the descriptive level. Cross cultural comparisons would serve to illustrate the highly idiosyncratic cultural and economic influences on the very existence of street children and a longitudinal study would help us to understand the consequences, both positive and negative, of street life.

Child labor situation: According to the UNICEF

Child labor remains a major economic and social phenomenon in Nepal. According to the National Child Labor Survey undertaken in 1997, 1.660 million children (26.6 per cent) out of the total 6.225 million children aged between 5 and 14 years in the country are economically active.

- Among the 1.660 million economically active children, boys (54 per cent) outnumber girls (46 per cent).
- Many of these children do not go to schools (14.54 per cent of the boys and 25.96 per cent of the girls).
- The large part (94.7 per cent, 1.576 million) of the economically active children are engaged in the agriculture sector, mostly as unpaid family workers and partly as forced labor attached to their parents under debt bondage or similar other exploitative labor. Besides agriculture, working children are mainly involved in the services sector (27,000) and communications and transportation sector (26,000).
- Based on several studies conducted under the IPEC Time-Bound Program (TBP) it is estimated that there are 127,143 children working in the worst forms of child labor — as bonded laborers, rag pickers, porters, domestic workers, in mines, in the carpet sector, and being trafficked. UNICEF: The State of the World's Children 2009.

According to the UNICEF studies, the children involved in these forms of child labor start working between the ages of 10 and 14. In addition, more than one-third of them are illiterate, and a majority is school dropouts, who have been brought to their

present workplace by their parents or relatives. It also appears that they all come from landless and relatively large families. Finally, more than 80 per cent of children trapped in the worst forms of child labor have migrated for work. With the exception of children bonded into agricultural labor and children working as long distance porters in the rural areas of Nepal, the vast majority of children work in urban areas. Factors that generate child labor in Nepal can be summarized as follows:

On the demand side, while the society at large is aware of the ill effects of child labor, both to the individual child as well as to the nation, the existing societal attitude remains largely indifferent to it. Legal provisions on safeguarding child rights and preventing child labor are inadequate in enforcement and children continue to be hired as child laborers. In rural areas, children work mostly in the agricultural sector, while in urban areas, they can be found in almost all kinds of work requiring manual labor.

The supply side of this is characterized by illiteracy of the parents, lack of access to as well as low perceived value of education, disharmony and diminishing family support, subsistence livelihoods that push families, particularly in rural areas, to send their children to work.

The civil war is another factor contributing to child labor in Nepal. In rural areas, many families prefer to send their children to urban areas for fear of them being caught in the cross-fire, or becoming a victim of the security forces or Maoists. As a result, these children enter the child labor market and very often end up in the worst forms of child labor.

These include five rapid assessments on five selected worst forms of child labor (children in bonded labor, child rag pickers, child porters, child domestic workers and child trafficking) that have been completed by the Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) and the National Labor Academy (NLA), as well as earlier studies on children in mining and in the carpet sector.

World Day against Child Labor 2009: Give girls a Chance

The World Day against Child Labor will be celebrated on 12 June 2009. The World Day this year marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the landmark ILO Convention No. 182, which addresses the need for action to tackle the worst forms of

child labor. Whilst celebrating progress made during the past ten years, the World Day will highlight the continuing challenges, with a focus on exploitation of girls in child labor.

Around the world, an estimated 100 million girls are involved in child labor. Many of these girls undertake similar types of work as boys, but often also endure additional hardships and face extra risks. Moreover, girls are all too often exposed to some of the worst forms of child labor, often in hidden work situations. On this World Day we call for:

- Policy responses to address the causes of child labor, paying particular attention to the situation of girls.
- Urgent action to tackle the worst forms of child labor.
- Greater attention to the education and skills training needs of adolescent girls - a key action point in tackling child labor and providing a pathway for girls to gain Decent Work as adults.

Girls and Child labor

ILO standards require that countries establish a minimum age of employment (generally 15 though developing countries can set the age at 14). They also require that children (including adolescents aged 15-17) are not involved in work designated as a worst form of child labor.

However in many countries of the world, girls below the minimum age of employment can be found working in a wide range of occupational sectors and services and often in the worst forms of child labor.

Large numbers of young girls labour in agriculture and in the manufacturing sector, frequently working in dangerous conditions. A major sector of employment for young girls is domestic work in third party households. Oftentimes this work is hidden from the public eye, leading to particular dangers and risks. The extreme exploitation of girls in the worst forms of child labor includes slavery, bonded labor, prostitution and pornography.

Girls face multiple disadvantages

Most child labor is rooted in poverty, often associated with multiple disadvantages. Socio-economic inequalities based on language, race, disability and rural-urban differences remain deeply entrenched. Girls can face particular disadvantages due to discrimination and practices which allocate certain forms of work to girls. Many girls take on unpaid household work for their families, usually more so than boys. This work may include childcare, cooking, cleaning, and fetching water and fuel. Girls often also have to combine long hours of household chores with some form of economic activity outside the household presenting girls with a “double burden”. This can have a negative impact on any opportunity for school attendance and can present a physical danger to girls.

Girls still disadvantaged in education

Millennium Development Goal 2 calls for all children to complete a full course of primary education by 2015. Millennium Development Goal 3 has a target of eliminating gender disparity both in primary and secondary education. However, globally some 75 million children are still not enrolled in primary school. For every 100 boys in school, there are only 94 girls and girls in rural areas are particularly disadvantaged. Gross enrolment at secondary level in developing countries is 61% for boys and 57% for girls. In least developed countries the figures are 32% for boys and 26% for girls. It is clear that in much of the developing world huge numbers of girls are failing to access education at post primary level.

Girls may often be the last to be enrolled and the first to be withdrawn from schools if a family has to make a choice between sending a boy or girl to school. Girls' access to education may also be limited by other factors, for example the safety of the journey to school or lack of adequate water and sanitation facilities.

Without access to quality education, girls drift into the labor force at an early age well below the minimum age of employment. It is therefore vital to extend secondary education and skills training for girls and to ensure that children from poor and rural households can access this provision.

Decent Work and development by educating girls

Education for a child is the first steps towards obtaining Decent Work and a decent livelihood as an adult. Research has proven that educating girls is one of the most effective ways of tackling poverty. Educated girls are more likely to have better income as adults, marry later, have fewer and healthier children, and to have decision making power within the household. They are also more likely to ensure that their own children are educated, helping to avoid future child labor. Tackling child labor among girls and promoting their right to education, is therefore an important element of broader strategies to promote development and Decent Work.

Theoretical Review of Literature

Child Labor used in Various Countries in the world as:

Child Labor in Thailand

In Thailand child labors work in several sectors including small - scale factories, fisheries, construction, agriculture, service sector, domestic work, forced begging and commercial sex. Although conditions are generally better than in some other poorer countries, there are examples of extreme abuses- as in Ann's case. Tackling the worst forms of child labor WFCL remains a serious challenge as bonded practices, restriction of movement, withholding of wages, dangerous or social vices, under payment, excessive working hours, exposure to unsafe chemicals, lack of provision or vocational training, and limited health care excess, are all common.

Those children at particular risk from the worst forms of child labor have been identified as ethnic minorities, migrant children, children in poverty, runaways, and school drop-outs, children from broken homes and children without birth certificates or official identification papers. Although there are no official government statistics on the number of children trafficked into and out of Thailand, recruitment conditions and observations indicate that a significant number of under aged migrant children are victims of trafficking. In addition to employers' quest to maximize profits with cheap pliant labor, child labor and trafficking in Thailand prevails.

Factors contributing to the trafficking of child labors include:

- Uneven social, political and economic development between Thailand and neighboring countries prompting both regular and irregular migration:
- Transnational organized criminal group
- Poor labor inspection, particularly in sectors with many migrant workers
- Corruption and failure to in force existing laws by some individual authorities
- Lack of legal status among foreign migrant children and youth:

Child labor in India

The conditions of child labor in sultanpur district of India have been employed have not been good. Children were often subjected to physical and mental torture, and were given a heavy load of work, even of work for which they were not fit at all. They were often compelled to work for 12 to 16 hours per day in unhealthy surroundings and unsuitable conditions. In all, a total of 1,352 households and 14,751 persons were surveyed. Of these 3,275 were children in the age group 5-14. From all these households, data on socio-demographic characteristics were collected from one member of each household by canvassing a schedule. (Ms. Nirmal Sawhney: occupational pattern of children in rural utter Pradesh).

The census reports of 1961 and 1971, data have been drawn and utilized to classify the activities of male and female children, and the children, and the trends in these activities. The generally accepted statement that, in poverty, children help the family or parents will not stand up against any vigorous scrutiny. The reactions of the parents bring out the fact that they do not look on their children as economic assets. Children have economic and non-economic values , more or less land to cultivate seemed to have no bearing on the respondents' assessment of the value of their sons' labor contributions.(Ms. K Dandekar: child labor : do parents count it as an economic contribution)

Child Labor in Romania

Situated at the crossroads of central and southeastern Europe, Romania is a source, origin, and transit country for trafficking in persons, including child trafficking. Street children (run-away children from child protection residential institutions or from dispersed, poor families, spending most of their time on the street)

and children leaving residential care facilities are the most vulnerable to trafficking. In 1989, the communist regime collapsed and was replaced by democracy and a market economy. The rapid change caused significant economic, political, and social upheaval. As a result, unemployment increased and living standards were forced ever lower, often below the poverty line. To survive, many Romanians began to migrate to other countries within Europe, sometimes leaving their children in the custody of government institutions, but mostly with extended family or friends.

An estimated 1.87% of all Romanian children were living in residential institutions or foster care in 2004. Until recently, the Romanian government did not consistently collect data on the number of working children or the conditions in which they labored. Romania has a population of approximately 21.67 million people. Children comprise 18% of the total population, of which 65% live in urban areas. Poverty accounts for 44% of the population and is most likely to affect ethnic minorities, such as the Roma. For example; 80% of Roma children live in poverty and 43% live in severe poverty. While the national employment rate is 62%, it is 47% for the Roma. Overall, the percentage of children engaged in economic activities is between 2.1% and 3.7% of the child population with 90% of these working children living in rural areas. Since 2001, Romania has enacted numerous legal reforms and legislative measures to combat child labor.

Chief among these legislative measures is Romania Law no. 272/2004, which states that, “The child has the right to be protected against exploitation and cannot be forced to perform any work with a potential risk and which is likely to compromise the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.” Further, Romania has ratified various international conventions related to child labor, such as the ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138 in 1975, the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention No. 182 in 2000.

Romanian Programs to Combat Child Labor

In 2000, the IPEC launched the National Program for the Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor to help the Romanian government develop a national policy and plan of action on child labor, rehabilitate a select number

of street children, and improve the quality of educational and protective services for street children and their families. Unfortunately, child labor laws kept changing, so necessary financial resources were not properly allocated to this program. Further, there was a lack of support and involvement from the national media.

Despite these impediments, the program was able to build alliances among concerned government and civil society institutions paving the way for the development of a sub-regional trafficking program. The Trafficking Phase I program ran from 2003 to 2007 and was funded by the United States (US) Department of Labor. This project was initiated to ameliorate some of the factors that lead to child labor and child trafficking such as a paucity of job opportunities for adults, living below the poverty line, a weak-to-non-existent social safety net, and an alarming trend of parents sending their children to other cities to work in an effort to increase the family income.²⁹ Program goals included advocacy activities designed to bring legislation and procedures in Romania in line with international commitments, promote young adult employment, facilitate long-term reintegration of child victims of trafficking into mainstream society, and establish a sub-regional information exchange network. As a direct result of this project, legislative measures for preventing and combating child labor and trafficking were put in place, a national plan of action for the elimination of child labor was approved by the government in 2004, and a law on the promotion and protection of child rights was adopted by parliament in 2005.

The Trafficking Phase II program ran from 2006-2009. Its aim was to promote greater involvements of employers in the prevention, identification, rehabilitation, and tracking of child labor. Further, the program sought to increase efforts toward mainstreaming the elimination of the worst forms of child labor into national policies and legislation. As a direct result, significant knowledge sharing and mainstreaming of child labor issues into the agendas of local governments and other agencies was accomplished. Lastly, 400 children were withdrawn from child labor and 600 were prevented from entering child labor through this program.

The Worst Forms of Child Labor Project ran from 2003-2008 and was funded by the German government. Its aim was to assist the Romanian government, NGOs, workers' and employers' organizations to gain the necessary skills required to

implement policies and programs to prevent the worst forms of child labor, to protect and withdraw children from child labor or children at risk, and to rehabilitate and reintegrate children into society. As a direct result of this program, over 1,250 children were withdrawn from work or prevented from working through education or training opportunities. Further, the capacity of key institutions to deal with child labor issues was enhanced through training. Finally, national authorities, the media, and NGOs were mobilized to address child labor and the amount of national and local resources allocated to the prevention of child labor was increased.

Finally, the National Committee on the Prevention of Child Labor was established in 2002 under the coordination of the National Authority for the Protection of Child Rights to oversee all activities related to children and provide strategic direction to both international and local initiatives on children's well being. In 2008, they recorded 925 child labor cases. Of the 925, 627 children were successfully withdrawn from child labor.

World Vision Programs in Romania

WV Romania runs two programs to aid in the reduction of child labor. The first program is The Educational Community Center which offers counseling and support to those at risk of abandoning their children. Through this program, professionals and community members receive training on working with families to raise awareness about child abandonment and neglect. The project will impact an estimated 300 community members in the Aghires community. WV's second program, the Feed the Child's Soul and Body Project, partners with local leaders, parents, and professionals in Iasi to prevent abusive labor practices. The project focuses on raising awareness about child labor and child trafficking with the goal of producing a manual of best practices in the prevention of child labor to share with others.

Civil Society and NGOs Participation

Within Romania, there are numerous NGOs established and operating that are highly successful in developing projects and programs that deal with child labor. Some of the NGOs most notable for their work on child labor include Save the Children, The International Foundation for Child and Family, The Centre Partnership for Equality,

and the Social Alternatives Association. Save the Children have a center in Bucharest and 12 counties throughout Romania. They serve over 2,288 children each year. They were responsible for launching the campaign for ratification of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention No. 182. The International Foundation for Child and Family developed and implemented a project from 2003 to 2004 called “Combating Trafficking in Children” with funds from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Centre Partnership for Equality organized an international conference called “Knowledge Sharing on Preventing and Combating Child Labor, Including Trafficking in Children, in South-East European Countries” in Bucharest in 2006.

Finally, the Social Alternatives Association, based in Iasi, is especially active in child protection in the justice system, including trafficking. They established a regional coalition against trafficking in human beings. Further, they implemented a project for children left home alone by parents that were working abroad between 2006 and 2009 with assistance from the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

Global Best Practices

The Women’s Consortium of Ukraine is a good starting point for policy consultations. It identifies high-risk zones and facilitates interactive discussions on the worst forms of child labor. This is a best practice because it is broad, equitable, inexpensive, and involves democratic consultation of all stakeholders. The Child Labor Unit in Albania and the National Center for Child Abuse Prevention in the Republic of Moldova both have set best practices in multi-sector cooperation, in which an eclectic mix of stakeholders facilitates a coordinated multi-sector approach. Further, this was the first time key stakeholders in the region committed themselves to eliminating child labor by signing partnership agreements.

Moreover, the Independent Trade Union of Albanian Education and the Trade Union Federation of Education and Science of Albania work together to reinforce national efforts to prevent and eliminate child labor. Albania has proven that when trade unions work together, child labor cannot flourish. Further, they defend their

member interests and improve their working conditions, thus improving their socio-economic condition of the populous.

Since 2005, Save the Children has strengthened partnerships between employers and NGOs to mobilize community resources in Romania. Save the Children launched the CORA fundraising campaign, rising over \$16,300 to help cover the costs of school and social reintegration of at least 100 working street children. This was the first time that a supermarket had partnered with an NGO and an international organization in Romania to raise awareness of a social issue and to generate project resources. Furthermore, the Pro WOMAN Foundation in Romania works closely with children from marginalized communities to identify children at risk of trafficking and other worst forms of child labor (Save the Children, 2005).

Child Labor in the United States

Child labor was widespread in agriculture and in industry in U.S. economy up until the early twentieth century but largely disappeared by the 1930s.

In the colonial period and into the 1800s parents and guardians generally required children to work. Initially most of the population worked in agriculture and children gradually moved into tasks demanding greater strength and skills as they aged. Craig (1993) uses census data to gauge the impact and value of child labor in the middle of the 1800s. He finds that the activities of farm-owning families were *not* closely linked to the number and ages of their children. Within each region, families in different life-cycle stages earned revenues in almost exactly the same manner.

At every life-cycle stage, farm-owning families in the Midwest, for example, earned approximately 30 percent of their gross farm revenue from growing cereal crops; 29 percent from dairy, poultry, and market gardens; 22 percent from land and capital improvements; and 15 percent from hay and livestock. In addition, Craig calculates the value of child labor by estimating how the total value of labor output changed in the presence of each type of family member. He finds that children under 7 *reduced* the value of farm output, presumably because they reduced their mothers' economic activities. For each child aged 7 to 12 the family's output increased by about \$16 per year – only 7 percent of the income produced by a typical adult male. Teen-

aged females boosted family farm income by only about \$22, while teen-aged males boosted income by \$58. Because of these low productivity levels, families couldn't really strike it rich by putting their children to work. When viewed as an investment, children had a strikingly *negative* rate of return because the costs of raising them generally exceeded the value of the work they performed.

The low value of child labor in agriculture may help explain why children were an important source of labor in many early industrial firms. In 1820 children aged 15 and under made up 23 percent of the manufacturing labor force of the industrializing Northeast. They were especially common in textiles, constituting 50 percent of the work force in cotton mills with 16 or more employees, as well as 41 percent of workers in wool mills, and 24 percent in paper mills. Goldin and Sokoloff (1982) conclude, however, that child labor's share of industrial employment began its decline as early as 1840. Many textile manufacturers employed whole families and – despite its declining share – child labor continued to be an important input into this industry until the early twentieth century. “Women, Children, and Industrialization were in the Early Republic: Evidence from the Manufacturing Censuses” (*Journal of Economic History* 42, no. 4 p 741-774).

In the mid-1800s the median age of leaving home was about 22.5 for males and 20.5 for females. Apprenticed children generally left home at much earlier ages, but this institution was not very strong in the U.S. One study of rural Maryland found that nearly 20 percent of white males aged 15 to 20 were formally bound as apprentices in 1800, but the percentage fell to less than 1 percent by 1860.

National statistics on child labor are first available in 1880. They show that the labor force participation rate of children aged 10 to 19 was considerably higher among black males (65.5 percent) and females (43.7 percent) than among white males (43.1 percent) and females (13.1 percent). Likewise, the rate among foreign-born children exceeded that of their counterparts born in the U.S. – by about 9 percentage points among males and 16 percentage points among females. These differences may be largely attributable to the higher earnings levels of white and native-born families. In addition, labor force participation among rural children exceeded urban rates by about 8 percentage points.

The continuation of child labor in industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century's, however, sparked controversy. Much of this ire was directed at employers, especially in industries where supervisors bullied children to work harder and assigned them to dangerous, exhausting or degrading jobs. In addition, working-class parents were accused of greedily not caring about the long-term well-being of their children. Requiring them to go to work denied them educational opportunities and reduced their life-time earnings, yet parents of laboring children generally required them to turn over all or almost all of their earnings. For example, one government study of unmarried young women living at home and working in factories and stores in New York City in 1907 found over ninety percent of those under age 20 turned *all* of their earnings over to their parents. Likewise, Parsons and Goldin (1989) find that children of fathers working in the textile industry left school about three years younger than those with fathers in other industries.

They argue that many parents with adolescent children migrated to places, like textile centers, where their children could earn more, even though doing so didn't increase overall family wages very much. On the other hand, Moehling (2005), using data from 1917 to 1919, finds that adolescents' earnings gave them increased bargaining power, so that, for example, expenditures on children's clothing increased as the income they brought into the household increased.

By 1899, 44 states and territories had a child labor law of some type. Twenty-four states had minimum age limits for manufacturing employment by 1900, with age limits around 14 years in the Northeast and Upper Midwest, and no minimums at all in most of the South. When the 1900 Census reported a rise in child labor above levels of 1880, child labor activists responded with increased efforts including a press campaign and the establishment of the National Child Labor Committee in 1904. (Ironically, recent research has suggested that this Census was in error and child labor was already on the decline by 1900. By 1910 seventeen more states enacted minimum wage laws and several others increased age minimums.

Federal legislation, however, initially proved unsuccessful. The Keating-Owen Act of 1916, which prevented the interstate shipment of goods produced in factories by children fewer than 14 and in mines by children under 16, was struck down in the

Hammer v. Dagenhart (1918) ruling. Likewise, the Pomerane Amendment of 1918, which taxed companies that used child labor, was declared unconstitutional in *Bailey v. Drexel Furniture* (1922) on the grounds that it was an unwarranted exercise of the commerce power of the federal government and violated states' rights. In 1924, the Senate passed a Constitutional amendment banning child labor, but it was never ratified by enough states. Finally, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 prohibited the full-time employment of those 16 and under (with a few exemptions) and enacted a national minimum wage which made employing most children uneconomical. It received the Supreme Court's blessing.

Most economic historians conclude that this legislation was *not* the primary reason for the reduction and virtual elimination of child labor between 1880 and 1940. Instead they point out that industrialization and economic growth brought rising incomes, which allowed parents the luxury of keeping their children out of the work force. In addition, child labor rates have been linked to the expansion of schooling, high rates of return from education, and a decrease in the demand for child labor due to technological changes which increased the skills required in some jobs and allowed machines to take jobs previously filled by children. Moehling (1999) finds that the employment rate of 13-year olds around the beginning of the twentieth century did decline in states that enacted age minimums of 14, but so did the rates for 13-year olds *not* covered by the restrictions. Overall she finds that state laws are linked to only a small fraction – if any – of the decline in child labor. It may be that states experiencing declines were therefore more likely to pass legislation, which was largely symbolic (Robert Whaples. October 7, 2005).

(<http://eh.net/encyclopedia/article/whaples.childlabor>)

Child Labor in China

Child labor in China is hardly a new phenomenon. For many years despite official regulations banning the employment of minors (defined by Chinese law: as less than sixteen years of age), teenagers and even pre-adolescents from poorer regions of China have been drawn to the rapidly developing southern and coastal areas looking for work. For this army of juvenile laborers, employment is readily available in the workshops and factories (and to a lesser extent related industries, such as food service)

that are at the heart of China's economic boom. A recent People's Daily Report cites an investigation undertaken by the government agency in charge of monitoring labor conditions in Shandong province's Jinan City. According to the report, the use of juvenile labor is most prevalent in the following industries: Toy production, textiles, construction, food production, and light mechanical work. Concerning the latter, the report concludes that child labour is particularly in demand because children have smaller hands and eyesight undamaged by years of labor, making them more desirable than adults for certain kinds of work.

Underage laborers are particularly vulnerable to job related hazards resulting in injury and death, and this is because they tend to be less aware of workplace hazards than do adult workers. An adult working in a coal miner is generally aware of perilous conditions in which they work; a child working in a factory, on the other hand, is usually less aware of the dangers they face, making their situation all the more hazardous. Furthermore, while adult and juvenile laborers both shoulder similar burdens of financial contribution to the family, the workplace injury or death of a minor brings an even greater degree of bereavement and psychological damage to loved ones.

A report issued by Human Rights in China (<http://www.hrichina.org>) in March of this year documented the tragic case of five adolescent girls who appeared to have been poisoned by carbon monoxide smoke from a coal brazier lit in the confines of their cramped factory sleeping quarters. In an attempt to hide culpability for the girl's deaths, the panicked factory manager ordered that the bodies be disposed of immediately; later investigation revealed that two of the girls had likely been buried alive. Even among a Chinese public increasingly used to news of workplace tragedy, the egregiously grim nature of this case sparked outrage and gained widespread media coverage throughout China and abroad.

For better or worse, this case and others like it continue to shed light on the increasing problem of child labour and the adverse working conditions faced by child workers in China. Even the People's Daily, once reticent to cover potentially sensitive issues, has written extensively on the issue of child labor. People's Daily, December

20, 2002 "Concern over phenomenon of Child labor and child victims of economic kidnapping"

Few parents understand the dangers of allowing their children to enter the workforce. This low awareness in the public about child safety and protection provides a breeding ground for both exploitation and potential disaster. In late 2003, a reporter from Guangzhou's Southern Metropolis Newspaper did investigating child labour visited a local textile factory and found workers as young as twelve years old working as much as sixteen hours per day, more during peak production season. When the reporter asked to see the young worker's sleeping quarters, they replied that the cramped 200-square meter workshop was it and that at night they slept on or under their worktables (Southern Metropolis News, October 21, 2003 "Sleeping under the working table" Textile factory hiring child labor).

Far from being an anomaly, the reporter found similar conditions in other nearby factories. Surveying various sites around the industrial area, the reporter wrote that the area was filled with heaps of leftover textile scraps mixed with trash, presenting a great fire hazard. The reporter felt that the entire area was "ripe for catastrophe."

Another article published in the same paper on August 11th, 2004 concerned a primary school headmaster in Guangdong province's Huizhuo city. This headmaster was found employing students from his school in a private toy factory which he owned (Southern Metropolis News, August 11, 2004 "Primary School headmaster hires own students as child labor" the education department considers suspending headmaster).

According to the report, local labour and commercial officials found thirty-five juveniles between the ages of eight and sixteen working in the "headmaster's" factory. When informed of the illegality of his actions, the headmaster seemed surprised, and claimed to merely be offering the students an opportunity to earn money. As for the physical risk that factory work posed to his students, the headmaster said that he "would sooner risk his own life than that of one of the students."

We have to ask ourselves how the general public can hope to be made aware of the dangers of child labor when someone like a school headmaster, clearly responsible

for the protection and education of children, could be so oblivious. Unfortunately, the issue is more complex, as one of the factors leading to the rise in child laborer in China is the corresponding rise in school fees. While it's natural to see this headmaster as unscrupulously using his position for personal profit, it is also possible that rising costs and a virtual cessation of academic subsidies from the government made the operation of a small, privately owned factory seem to him a logical way of helping his students to continue their educations. Without further information, it is impossible to know for sure, but taking into account the dismantling of China's once-free socialist education system, either case is a possibility.

As various sources within the Chinese media have pointed out, documenting occupational health and safety problems among child laborers is inherently difficult because Chinese labor law bans child labor. One newly passed regulation makes the hiring of a minor punishable by a fine of 5000 Yuan per worker (cumulative per month of employ) and suspension of the employer's operating license. Other laws criminalize the placing of underage workers in potentially hazardous situations and forced bonding of a child for the purpose of labor. "Primary School headmaster was hires own students as child labor" the education department considers suspending headmaster" (Southern Metropolis News, August 11, 2004).

The problem of juvenile labour in China is far too multifaceted to be summarized in black and white terms. To address these complexities, we suggest that further and deeper studies into the root causes of the problem be carried out. We see these root causes as being a growing economic disparity in China, a rapidly changing social structure, and a failure of the Chinese educational system to provide adequate and affordable education to all children. Until these issues are addressed, it is our belief that the problem of child labour in China will continue to grow, and as it does an incident involving the injury and death of juvenile workers will continue (<http://www.molss.gov.cn/correlate/gl9181.htm>).

Child labor in Russia

There is no evidence of large-scale independent activity by children in the labor market in the USSR, except during the periods of social and economic upheaval associated with the revolution, the civil war and the Second World War. The Soviet

State proclaimed, from the start, its intention to eradicate the exploitation of children. In 1922, employment of children under the age of 16 was prohibited, although children aged between 14 and 16 could still be employed in exceptional cases with that agreement of the Labour Commissariat and the trade unions. Since 1956, legislation has allowed children of 15 years of age to be employed in exceptional cases with the agreement of the enterprise concerned and of local trade union committees. Additional legislation in 1974 stipulated the conditions under which children over the age of 14 could work: no contraindications on the grounds of health, agreement of one of the parents (or guardians) and agreement of the child's educational institution and the trade union of the enterprise concerned. In 1988, the minimum age for work was established as 14 years.

Child labour in the USSR was not just ideologically and legally unacceptable; it also had no real place in the command economy. The Soviet economy operated in conditions of mainly administratively controlled labour mobility and a regulated job market. Informal economic activity did exist, but even this was usually connected to the operation (sometimes in the form of additional illicit production) of the enterprise, collective farm or scientific institution. Almost full employment, strict administrative control, tight local communities organized around the enterprises, and shared group ethics: all precluded any large-scale independent social and economic activity. The phenomenon of street children who would need to engage in survival strategies did not exist, apart from during the periods following the revolution, the civil war and the Second World War.

Any runaway children were quickly picked up by police and returned to their families or placed in residential care. The social role of children was tightly defined by the boundaries of family socialization and education. In the Soviet social structure, individuals were divided into substantive, ideologically defined categories, and a child's major role was to be prepared to become a "constructor of communism". M.K. Stolee: "Homeless children in the USSR 1917-1957", *Soviet Studies* (London), 1988, Vol. 40, No. 1, pp

Child labour in the USSR was not eradicated, as was claimed by officialdom, for children younger than 14-16 years of age it took place mainly within the system of

education, and its compulsory elements were controlled by schools. Although the shortage of low-skilled agricultural workers created some demand for child labour, tight regulations prevented its use on a large scale in other sectors. Despite the existence of poverty, there were no conditions for unregulated use of child labour. Rather, it took place within a heavily controlled framework of education and non-market political and ideological relationships (Geneva, ILO, 1993).

Russian legislation on Child labor

After the fall of the USSR, Russian legislation retained all the Soviet safeguards against the use of child labour. Children aged 16 and older (in exceptional cases, from the age of 15 are allowed to work. Children aged 14 can be employed for light work that is neither harmful to their health nor disruptive to their education, but this must be undertaken outside of school time and with the consent of a parent or guardian. In 1991, the Russian Federation ratified the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), which states that the minimum age for employment should not be lower than the age at which compulsory education is completed.

According to the Russian Federation Law on Education, compulsory basic education is required until a student reaches the age of 15 (unless he or she has received the necessary level of education by an earlier age. The Russian Federation has not yet ratified the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182). (Child labour in the Russian Federation, by Svetlana Stephenson, June 2002).

Although the Labour Code of the Russian Federation allows children to work from the age of 15, it does not contain provisions that would ensure additional protection for child employees. For example, a 14-year-old teenager can leave school under certain conditions (article 19 of the Law on Education) and work from the age of 15; however, until he/she is 16 years old he/she cannot receive unemployment benefit (article 3 of the Labour Code). While the Labour Code acknowledges the existence of, and is designed to protect, working children by including them in its provisions from the age of 15, there is no corresponding legislation to protect working children less than 15 years old. Nor are these children protected from the need to work by other laws. This makes their position both ambiguous and vulnerable.

When teenagers over the age of 14-15 are employed officially, on the basis of a labor contract, it is possible to implement legal safeguards to protect their rights as child workers, although this does not seem to happen in a great number of cases. However, most child workers are employed on an informal basis, and so labor standards are not enforceable in these cases (Stephenson, 2002).

Child Labor in Nepal

According to School Health and Nutrition (SHN) Services;

As stipulated in its project documents, Centro Cooperazione Sviluppo–Italy (CCS) has expressed its motivation in implementing school health and nutrition activities in line with FRESH approach and guided by the National SHN strategy. Therefore, from the initial phase of the project, it has aimed to implement evidence – based school health services that increase children’s access to these services and also contribute their educational performance. The first phase of the project focused to collect information regarding children’s health and nutrition status while in the second phase it has made efforts to increase provision of health services and strengthen them.

The report comprises of four sections first covers the background of child health program in general and CCS’s school-based child health program in Nepal in particular. It also presents the vision and mission and strategies of CCS, review objectives and scope of the study methodology is described in section second. Section third covers review findings covering project achievement, lessons learned, barriers and gaps in the CCS’s project. Section four presents a series of recommendations for the effective implementation of child health project in Nepal.

CWIN research reveals that there were in 1990, some 500 street children in Kathmandu alone and number continues to grow. Of 100 street children interviewed by CWIN in 1990, 89 came from rural areas: 46 of them were “rag pickers” who earned from 10 to 40 rupees for 10-hours day by selling recyclable waste to junkyards. The type of street children interviewed in the study included 48% runaways, 13% squatters and 39% abandoned and orphaned children. The most common reason given for being a street children were prior abuse and neglect (CWIN, 1990).

According to UNDP (*Human Development Report*) in 2003 state that child labors are among the world's most exploited workers. The hundreds of millions of children work in fields factories, on street corners and in garbage dumps all over the world. Most of them do some form of work from their earliest years, helping around home or running errands. They are exploited in various ways either physically or mentally and reports indicates that one million children are sexually exploited only in Asia constitutes 61% of child labor exists about 80 million children are working in dangerous difficult and hazardous situation where it has been found that poverty is one of the main fundamental reasons to be a child labor.

The Children have leave their home when they do not get needs of livelihood, educational facilities, parents were encourage to child marriage offer etc. they enter into urban/opportunities areas in search of jobs. They are compelled to start to do any type of job whenever, whatever they get first. But due to over work burden they have to work even in most serve conditions. Especially Kathmandu valley has become the Mecca of migrant child labor due to abundant opportunities such as small hotels, restaurants, and Bhatties, tea shops, house servants thus luring many children to migrate to Kathmandu.

The employers have often employed small children so that they can manipulate these children easily thus, this study aims to examine the child labor of Kalimati area of Kathmandu metropolitan city because area is highly congested and busiest commercial place since the last several years where many children has been seen to work into this areas. Hence this study focuses on working environment of child labor and its socio-economic conditions along with their perception.

INSEC 1996 Survey Report on Prevention of Migration of children for the purpose of Employment. Phase1. Report: identification of migrant children in Kathmandu.

The main aim of this research was to provide detailed primary data about the service working conditions, family background and origin of the working children in the cities of Kathmandu and Patan to formulate preventative strategies of child migration. The data were collected from 200 migrant children and their employer. the definition of "migrant children" used was those children bellow the age of 14 who are

employed in hotels, restaurants and tea stalls or as domestic servant who live a separated life their family and have migrated to Kathmandu and Patan cities from other areas of Nepal (CPC, 1994).

The main aim of this report is to assess the situation of girls at risk in the Kathmandu valley and recommended protection/rehabilitative intervention. The sectors studied were carpet industry, domestic services, restaurants, squatter children, garment industry, prostitutes, street children and jail children. The opinions of different organizations with regards to children at risk are detailed, as is a discussion of the provision and practices of laws. The recommendations identify the very high risk children as those who are ill very young, debt bonded, jailed, orphans and open prostitutes. Emergency strategies and program are out lined for the children at the highest risk and alternative programs for those in need. Long term programming and preventative measures are also discussed (CPC, 1994).

A study on Child labor in Nepal by Sataur (1993) presents overall situation of child labors in various sector. According to this study, children always have had to work to help their families in Nepal but in recent year urban migration, fuelled by rural poverty, have lead to more sinister explanation of child labor. An informal labor industry is now operating which supplies city business with a cheap work force. All too this is often made up of children, separated from their parents and sold or tricked in to bondage. It discusses major causes and roots of child labor and the efforts put by different governmental and non-governmental organization including the children's act introduced in 1992. While identifying major sectors of child labors, it describes the magnitude and extent of the labor problem. The study estimated that there are 5.7 million children working in one or another form in Nepal. The study describes unequal land distribution systems, feudal practices, illiteracy, cultural traditions and poverty as the major causes to create problems of the child labor in Nepal (Sataur, 1993).

There is no national level survey study on child labor; therefore, it is a difficult task to present the accurate statistics on child labor in Nepal. However, it is estimated that over 5 million children are involved directly or indirectly in different forms of work. Among them, largest number of working children found in the agricultural sectors, followed by the service sector, industry, plantation, construction and other

information sectors. In industry, the carpet and brick kilns are the biggest employers of child labor in Nepal. Thousands of children are also found working in domestic service, restaurants shop and bars. According to the statistics, there are nearly 500,000 children in Nepal who have migrated from rural areas to urban areas. Among them, there are approximately 300,000 children labors in different kinds of jobs 5,000 street children are working in sex industry, including children trafficked into India for this purpose (CWIN, 1995).

The pioneer institution for the right of the child CWIN, shows in its study report that working children in Nepal comes across the following problems (Pradhan, 1995). Economic exploitation by adults as:

- Work at night.
- Low wages and long working hours.
- Lack of basic education opportunities.
- No rest or entertainment.
- Separation from parents.
- Physical, mental and emotional exploitation.
- Not having their basic needs met.
- Lack of social security and attention.
- Violations of child's rights laws.

As the children work under the age of 14 is legally prohibited in Nepal, there is a tendency to conceal the data on the child labors both in formal and informal sectors. However field studies found that a large number of children are working under bondage both in the urban and rural areas.

Mellsop has worked in partnership with two major child organizations (children as zone of peace and consortium of organizations working on child participation) to bring the voice of the children to constituent assembly through a report submitted on child rights. The fundamental rights committee has incorporated most of the expert submission's recommendations on child rights in their draft concept paper. If these recommendations on child rights are accepted, Nepal's constitution will be one of the

most Child– friendly in the world. However, there are three recommended child rights provisions that have not been addressed, namely:

- The right of the child to participate and express their views in all matters affecting them;
- The right not to be used directly or indirectly in conflict or manipulated or coerced for political purposes;
- The establishment of an independent human rights institution, such as a children’s ombudsperson or commissioner with a broad child rights mandate.

UNICEF together with our partners, are advocating for these important child rights provisions to be included in the constitution (UNICEF, 2009).

Kind of work done by children

Two hundred ninety seven thousand of population of children aged 4 to 14 who are classified as currently employed did a total of 38 million hours of per week, representing 18 hours a week on average for every child who is currently employed. Boys and girls worked comparable hours at an average of 17.7 and 18.2 hours per week respectively. ILO survey estimates that 1807 thousand child are working even while still attending school. Most (nearly 90%) of the boys who work are still attending school implying that they are continuing with their schooling. Similarly 83% of the girls who work continue with their schooling. In terms of occupational codes, the great majority of children (1721 thousand or 82.1% of children) are engaged in agricultural activities, nearly all of it as subsistence agricultural workers (1637 thousand or 78.1% of employed children).

Only sixty five thousand children are working as “animal producers for the market”. Analysis of ILO, CBS, and UNDP data shows that children engaging in selected other occupations. For instance, some children work as salespersons in shops (25 thousand), or provide housekeeping or restaurant services (17 thousand). Some other work in crafts or related trades (42 thousand), and a few are plant or machine operators (3 thousand). The classification by industry shows a similar picture (Nepal labor force survey 2008: p.138-139).

Human trafficking: an international concern

Millions of children and women have been trafficked and subjected to labor and sexual exploitation. They endure horrors and life-threatening conditions, sometimes simply for the amusement and sport of an elite class. In many parts of the world, they are engaged in activities that deny them their human rights; they are abused in different ways, including sexual violence. This is seen in commercial sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, agriculture, hazardous industrial work, construction work; street based informal activities like begging and hawking, illicit acts like smuggling or even selling drugs and forced recruitment into armed conflict. There are other situations, such as for sport or babies trafficked for adoption, or young women trafficked for marriage in which the victims are used to satisfy demands of those who take control of them in unfair ways.

However, in a practical situation, “demand for labor/ services”, which is a natural market condition, may be indivisible from, "demand for labor/services or trafficked person". The employer of labor or the consumer of services may not be aware that a trafficked person provides the labor/service. This then argues for any study of demand for a certain type of labor/services. Evidence of human trafficking demand at three levels:

- i. Employer demand (employers, owners, managers or subcontractors);
- ii. Consumer demand (clients in sex industry), corporate buyers (in manufacturing), household members (in domestic work);
- iii. Third parties involved in the process (recruiter's agents, transporters and other who participate knowingly in the movement of persons for purposes of exploitation).

Children become vulnerable due to many reasons involving social, economic, cultural or familial factors domestic violence and gender discrimination. It may generate a higher demand for cheap and exploitative labor. A number of other factors, such as globalization, rapid socio- economic changes consumerism and commercialization, may also create higher demand for cheap and exploitative labor. Their months work in the village will provide them food for hardly six months. Social

discrimination among those with poor family backgrounds and "untouchables" or Dalits is in everyday reality. The alternative life subsistence is always a challenge. Therefore, they tend to migrate to city areas willingly or unwillingly to seek better economic opportunities for themselves and the family's survival. The survey shows less than 3% of family from an agricultural background own their own land. More than 14% are working as porters in the village and an equal number are in bonded labor conditions.

As per concern's 2001 updated survey there are more than 80 areas where children are working, after in dangerous conditions in Nepal. because it is agro-based economy, in the agricultural sector alone children are involved in more than ten different types of potentially hazardous jobs such as planting, harvesting, pottering milking livestock, cattle grazing fetching water, collecting fodder and firewood. These are widely accepted as simply farm chores that children are usually required to perform in support of their families. But sometimes children work in areas where they are not supposed to be involved during plantation, weed control and pre harvesting activities. During these seasons children are often found to be involved in spraying pesticides, working with oxen and pottering loads far exceeding acceptable weight limits (concern Nepal: child labor in restaurant and tea shops in Nepal 2003).

Report of Himal magazine and save the children UK

The January 2003 issue of Himal magazine illustrated girl child "prostitutes" working in cabin restaurants "in Kathmandu valley. The report revealed that there are 1066 official registered "cabin restaurants" and 122 "dance restaurants "in the valley alone. In 2002, SC- UK commissioned a study on exploitation of girls in restaurants/bars in Kathmandu. This report is more qualitative and further explores the exploitation of girls in these types of establishments.

Local Economic Development (LED)

The ILO's Job Creation and Enterprise Development Department and the ITC have pioneered research and training in LED strategies. These are an approach to strengthening the economic capacity of a territory or locality, often within the context of low economic development in the country as a whole. Instead of targeting

individual families at risk, they focus on identifying local competitive advantages and then providing communities with the means to boost local economies and create jobs. Clearly this whole-community approach is likely to reduce the vulnerability of struggling families within that community provided that appropriate targeting and monitoring is put in place. While it was developed within the frame work of Decent Work and helping communities to face the challenges of globalization, LED is also a clear extension of work to improve the livelihood strategies of families and communities as part of efforts to eliminate child labor and combat child trafficking. Because it centers on the competitive advantage of a particular community, it is more likely to realize the economic potential of that community and to be sustainable. LED initiatives are locally owned and managed, with strong participation of workers' and employers' organizations as well as governments at national and sub-national levels. Typically they include skills training, enterprise development, social protection, improving physical and financial infrastructure, strengthening institutional frameworks, improving local company development, and attracting investment and tourism.

Girls in Difficult Circumstances: UNICEF

Aims of the study were to categories and assess the magnitude of girl children at risk, with the aim of helping the development of programs and community surveillance system for protection of these girls. The research took place in Kathmandu, Latitpur and Dang districts during 1993. The paper identifies twelve groups of girls living in especially difficult circumstances and focuses on five main sectors where these girls can identified. It provides profiles of these sectors then micro- studies focus upon three situations in depth- namely carpet factory labors girls domestic servants and girl bonded labors. The recommendations emerging from the main findings are:

- Prompt government intervention to protect the girl children, who they identify as the most vulnerable group.
- Review of existing policies/ programs as there has been no reduction in girl child exploitation/discrimination.

- Improvement of communication and coordination between NGO's and INGO's in child focused programs.
- Establishment of community surveillance system e.g. awareness raising and monitoring of the situation of girl children in the community.

Role of ILO on Child Rights

For the children of the country to lead an independent life they should have the choice to stop working long hours in industries etc. where they have to perform monotonous tasks. In Nepal many organizations (NGOs) too are actively involved in this. However this is not an easy task. Many children who work in such industries are the 'bread earners' of their family. Because they are the ones who work to help their poor parents and also people can make them work at minimum wage; the task of cleaning child labor becomes more difficult. The ILO is a specialized agency working under UNO which has been helping Nepal in many ways to abolish child labors. The ILO has assisted Nepal in identifying the problems associated with labors and in making proper for the same. The ILO believes in abolishing child labor and encourages providing education to those children.

The Government of the Nepal has demonstrated a strong commitment to combat child labor. Combating child labors has become an essential element of national development plan. Nepal ratified the ILO minimum Age convention in September 2001. Child labor has been deprived from the two objectives. First, the effective and complete abolition of child labor will be attained through legal and socio economic measures. And the second is the protection of children at work, recognized that the adoption and successful implementation of legal and socio economic measures for complete child labor abolition in practice will be take for time. For this purpose, shorter working hours, improved wages, and remuneration, safer and less hazardous working environment, welfare facilities and services, etc.

Child and women of Nepal

Authoritative information with regard to the magnitude and nature of child labor in Nepal is scarce. Moreover, estimates of them and incidence of child labor in Nepal differ widely mainly because of lack of reliable information about the overall

distribution of economically active population by age, and concentration of child labors in the informal sector. Furthermore, there is a general tendency to cancel the existence of child labor in both rural and urban areas because work by a child under 14 is legally prohibited in Nepal. Therefore it is not quite possible to present a reliable estimate of child labor nationally. according to the population census of 1981, 4.5 million or 60% of the child population in the 10-14 age group was economically active in almost all sectors of rural and urban economy in Nepal, with 50% employed in agriculture and other allied occupation in the country side and other 20% were engaged in cities in such locations as factories, constructions, hotels and restaurants (Gurung, 1992).

In this study, an attempt has been made to understand the attitudinal aspects of the owners about giving employment and also the attitude of the children towards work. There are various factors governing the demand and supply of child labors. Low wages, lack of proper rules with regard to the termination of the job and labor intensive production in most of the units are the major factors for the demand of the child labor. On the other hand, low level of family education, larger family size, and poor financial status of the family and the lack of care, love and affection to the children increased the supply of child labors in the labor market. Enforcement of minimum working conditions compulsory education, skill development and income generating programs targeting the poor parents/ families and the measures are the major recommendations for the improvement in the conditions of the child labor.

World Day against Child Labor in 2010

Millions of girls and boys throughout the world are engaged in child labor, work that deprives them of adequate education, health, and leisure. Of these children, more than half are exposed to the worst forms of child labor including work in hazardous environments, slavery or other forms of forced labor, illicit activities such as drug trafficking and prostitution, as well as involvement in armed conflict. The International Labor Organization (ILO) launched the first World Day against Child Labor in 2002 as a way to highlight the plight of these children. The day, which is observed annually on June 12th, is intended to serve as a catalyst for the growing worldwide movement against child labor, which is reflected in the huge number of

ratifications of ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labor and ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for employment.

The World Day against Child Labor provides an opportunity to gain further support of individual governments and that of the ILO social partners, civil society and others, including schools, youth and women's groups as well as the media, in the campaign against child labor. Further information on World Day against Child Labor, June 12, 2010 will be added to this page shortly.

Many NGOs and INGOs are published about child rights in Nepal but I can't get their critical condition of life and disposing their golden future. I am study how to protect from labor work as well as restaurants and bars.

Poor, uneducated young women from Nepal's rural regions are trafficked to India to work as prostitutes and for bonded labor. Nepalese citizens also are trafficked to Hong Kong, Thailand, and countries in the Middle East. Government officials suspect that organized crime groups and "marriage brokers" are the primary traffickers in Nepal and state that parents and other relatives of trafficking victims are sometimes complicit (US Dept. of State, Trafficking in Persons Report, July 12, 2001).

Children as young as 14 have been recruited, sometimes forcibly, by the underground Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). The CPN (Maoist) leadership made a commitment not to recruit children in August 2000 (CSUCS, Global Report on Child Soldiers - 2001).

Street Children Status in the World

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

Girls are sometimes sexually abused, coerced into sexual acts, or raped by police. Street children also make up a large proportion of the children who enter criminal justice systems and are committed finally to correctional institutions (prisons)

that are euphemistically called schools, often without due process. Few advocates speak up for these children and it is also observed that family members of the street children or concerned individuals are not willing and are unable to intervene on their behalf.

While street children receive national and international public attention, that attention has been focused largely on the social, economic and health problems of the children -poverty, lack of education, AIDS, prostitution, and substance abuse. With the exception of the massive killings of street children in Brazil and Colombia, often by police, which Human Rights Watch reported in 1994, very little attention has been paid to the constant police violence and abuse from which many children suffer. This often-neglected side of street children's lives has been a focus of Human Rights Watch's research and action.

In several countries such as Brazil, Bulgaria and Sudan, the racial, ethnic, or religious identification of street children plays a significant role in their treatment. The disturbing notion of "social-cleansing" is applied to street children even when they are not distinguished as members of a particular racial, ethnic, or religious group. Branded as "anti-social," or demonstrating "anti-social behavior," street children are viewed with suspicion and fear by many who would simply like to see street children disappear.

In Bulgaria, Guatemala, India and Kenya Human Rights Watch has reported that police violence against street children is pervasive, and impunity is the norm. The failure of law enforcement bodies to promptly and effectively investigate and prosecute cases of abuse against street children allows the violence to continue. Establishing police accountability is further hampered by the fact that street children often have no recourse but to complain directly to police about police abuses.

The threat of police reprisals against them serves as a serious deterrent to any child coming forward to testify or make a complaint against an officer. In Kenya, Human Rights Watch has worked with NGOs and street workers to encourage the establishment of a network for documenting and reporting police abuses against street children, and to improve children's treatment by police. Yet even in Guatemala, where the organization Casa Alana has been particularly active in this regard and has filed

approximately 300 criminal complaints on behalf of street children, only a handful have resulted in prosecutions. Clearly, even where there are advocates willing and able to assist street children in seeking justice, police accountability and an end to the abuses will not be achieved without the commitment of governments. (Source: <http://www.infonepal.com>)

Street Children in UK

Street child problem is a universal problem all over the world. Despite of being rich country in the world, UK is facing a sever situation and has been trying to resolve the street children problem. Government of UK has established Children Charity throughout the country to record children about their problems.

According to the Children Charity record, they were saying that they are physically or sexually abused. The number is significantly high and which is 1/5 th of the phone call received at children's charity helpline desk. This indicates that they were harassed by the people. (Source: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi.uk/45980.stm>)

Romanian's Street Children

In Romania the street children problem was most serious when the regime of President Nicolas Ceausescu was collapsed. Because of lack of food and poor living conditions in Bucharest, the capital city of Romania, many children were struggling to get food and massive numbers of children came out on the street. Their principal station place was railway station. During wintertime, they managed to sleep on top of hot tap to protect them from cold. They went to market areas scavenging for food and stealing from passers-by. This was the normal life of street children during cold winter in Romania.

Some of the girls are involved in child prostitutes. This is the most terrible situation when they do not have anything to eat and it seems an easy way to survive. Street children are also taking glue sniffing from plastic bags-a substance they call Aurolac, which they get from meal shoe Polish. They also start to take cigarette just for temporary relief from their harsh existence. These are some of the behaviors of the Romanian street children. The root cause of the problem is mainly the political turmoil

and unstable political regime. (<http://news.bbc.uk/1/hi/world/from-ourpcorrespob/43486.sym>)

Street children in Brazil

In developmental terms, Brazil is defined as an emerging economy: it is at the upper end of income category. The scale of the Brazilian economy, the country's abundance of the middle natural resources and land, its diversified manufacturing structure and its high degree of industrialization all point to successful development. Yet these factors also obscure the pronounced disparities that divide the country,

Because of the huge gap between rich and poor the gap between modern industrialization and colonial-feudal agricultural and ownership structures are more extreme in Brazil than in almost any other country. It is as if the people of one and the same nation were living in two different worlds. According to the UN Development Program, nearly half of Brazil's population lives in absolute poverty. With a population of 168 million (mid-1999) Brazil is among countries that have the highest absolute number of people living in poverty. 43.5% of Brazil's population ekes out a living on less than US\$ 2 per day. The situation of these people is not much different from the circumstances in which the poorest of the poor live in other parts of the world. Thus, over one million children under five are undernourished. Health care, sanitary facilities and food resources are inadequate for most of the population, while education is the privilege of a select few.

Extreme population density and crowded living conditions in the slums, combined with the struggle to survive, generally lead not only to social disintegration but also to violence within the family and to broken families. This makes the situation even more difficult for children and young people, and at least partly accounts for their increasing presence on the streets. The growing number of children who work on the streets, or even live there permanently, is one of the most pressing development problems worldwide.

In conclusions Brazilian street children are due to high level of poverty and which infect is being created by high contrast between rich and poor. This leads a serious family problem, which drives children being onto street.

(source:<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/from-ourcorresponent/43486.stm>)

Pretoria, South Africa's Street children

The street child problem in South Africa is quite severing. There is a high contrast between black and white children. Ross illustrates in her study (1991, page 70) that the vast majority of an estimated 9,000 street children in South Africa are black. There are virtually no white street children in South Africa, but there are 10,000 white children in 160 states- register red and subsidized children's homes. The street children phenomenon is merely the outcome of Political system of racial segregation that has been in place since 1948. According to the Johan Le Roux, 1996, the average age of street child population is 13-14 years. There are only a few girl street children according to Johan (Le Roux, 1993).

Another is third stay on the streets for periods of 6 to 18 months, while the remaining third remain on the streets for more than two years. Many street children do not have a clear concept of time. They often do not know how old they are or how long they have been on the streets. They can talk only in terms of specific events, like how many Christmases they have eaten on the streets.

The street children number in the urban area in comparison to the rural areas is high due to high pull factor of the urban areas. According to the study made by the different researchers in different dates, the following are the reasons why the Pretoria of the South Africa has tremendous numbers of street child.

Socio-economic factors such as abuse of alcohol and drugs, financial problems and poverty, family violence and family break up, poor family relationship, parental unemployment and resulting stress, physical and or sexual abuse of children, parents' absence from home, collapse of family structures, collapse of extended family, and emergence of vulnerable nuclear families in urban areas.

Street Children in Vietnam

There remains a social, economic and cultural difference between north and south, with a history of street children and widespread drug use in the south that preceded reunification. Since the launching of the *doi moi* economic reform process, the focus on "making money" also has been instrumental in families splitting up. In

1995 it was estimated that there were 50,000 street children in Viet Nam. The government's response to the phenomenon initially focused on existing state institutions established to deal with perceived "deviants" or people out of their geographical place. By the mid-1990s counseling centers were established, by local NGOs, usually with the support of international NGOs. Provision now includes drop in centers and open houses supported by the development of qualifications in and a profession of social work. Children's participation also has gained profile in Viet Nam, allowing children to decide whether to enter a shelter. Towards the end of the 1990s, the interest (and funding) of INGOs appears to have shifted from street children towards child labor issues. This shift well demonstrates both the influence of donor agencies and the difficulty of mounting long-term or sustainable programs to address long-term problems such as that posed by large numbers of street children.

The problem of street children is one of the most pressing social problems in Vietnam in general and in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) in particular. Recently the sight of children selling chewing gum in restaurants or shining shoes in street corners has become familiar. People sometimes call them roaming kids or "dust of life." However, the dynamic mechanism that prompts these children to drop out of school and go selling in the street is yet to be analyzed deeply or comprehensively. Such causes as dire poverty and parents' divorce may be common to the street children problem in all developing countries, but other causes may be unique to Hanoi and HCMC, the two cities experiencing an enormous social and economic transformation.

According to Dr. Tran Trong Khue of the Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City (ISSHO) and Dr. Nguyen Thi Thanh Minh of the Committee of Population, family and Children (CPFC) in HCMC, the *average* number of street children in HCMC in 2003 was around 8,000. However, this number fluctuated significantly within a year. The number of street children is always highest during the summer when children do not have to go to school. The children of poor rural families often take advantage of this spare time to earn extra money for their families. They leave home for urban streets and engage in vending or scavenging. The income that such a child brings home may be as much as ten times what his or her parents earn monthly doing rural jobs. In other words, a child working this way in summer months

can make a sum comparable to the family's entire rural income for the year. Children are willing to trade off their summer vacation for additional large income they may gain. This is one clear economic explanation for the higher number of street children in big cities in the summer time. Special events like National Independence Day and Seagames 22 also affect the number. In preparation for these events, unwanted wanderers are rounded up and "institutionalized" in an effort to beautify the cities.

During this time, many street children disappear from their normal locations. Official campaigns like this leave street children with the choice of cleaning up their act entirely or leaving the urban center often temporarily for outer and less visible areas. If a survey does not account for these factors, the results can easily be misunderstood.

Street Children in Accra: Ghana

A recent headcount of street children in Accra shows a consistent increase. In 1992, the number totaled 7,000, rising to 19,196 in 2002 (CAS, 2003: 11). The ratio of boys to girls is roughly equal (ibid, 2003) although some believe it skews in favor of the girls. For example, Selassy Gbeglo of Street Girls Aid (S.AID) suggested a boy-girl ratio of 2:3 (pers. comm., 18 June, 2003) while Derek Amagashie (hereinafter Derek) of LIFELINE, estimated that approximately 60% of street children in Accra are girls (pers. comm. 19 June, 2003), contradicting studies elsewhere which suggest street girls are fewer in number (CSC, 2001; Baker, 1999).

Beazley (2002: 1779) describes the position of street girls as 'multifaceted' because their presence on the street is more of an 'abomination' than the boys, in that they are considered more 'out of place'. This is because they not only violate mainstream ideological discourse but also constructions of femininity by entering a masculine space which is outside the nurturing domain of the home and family (Skelton, 2001; Beazley, 2002; Ennew, 2003; Desiree, 2003). Furthermore, girls experience multiple stigmatizations: from members of mainstream society; street boys, who often perceive them as synonymous with prostitutes; and other street girls (Beazley, 2002; Rurevo and Bourdillion, 2003).

Street Children in Africa

In Addis Ababa, a 12-year-old boy draws a self-portrait with red and green felt-tip pens as part of a pilot research project. It is a lively picture, using bold lines. He depicts himself with a box of objects in front of him, one hand at his mouth, and wearing a hat. At first glance it looks as if he has drawn himself selling goods on the street, the hat apparently incidental. But his explanation is different. The box contains rotten fruit, he says. He is wearing a hat to hide his face because he is ashamed to be seen eating such a bad food. This anecdote is an object lesson in both attitudes to street children and the interpretation of information about them. It is a common assumption that children who live and work on the street either have no moral values or are antisocial, yet this boy's attitude shows a high degree of social sensitivity and dignity.

Studies of children in general and street children in particular tend to rely on adults' assumptions about how children feel and what they must need. Children themselves are rarely asked about their lives. Instead, researchers ask parents, teachers or staff of institutions. If they ask children directly they seldom pay much attention to making questionnaires and interview schedules relevant to children's experiences, interests or use of language. If they do try to approach children's worlds through non-verbal research methods such as collecting drawings, they frequently fail to ask children what the drawings are intended to represent, relying instead on adult interpretations, often using psychological concepts and research instruments derived from Northern contexts. This is particularly notable, in Africa as elsewhere, in research about children affected by organized conflict, who are widely believed to have been traumatized in the same way and to require the same rehabilitative treatment regardless of cultural context.

The dangers of adult-centered approaches in child research are clearly illustrated in an example Jill Swart uses to show the importance of listening to children's explanations, taken from her research among street children in Johannesburg. Swart describes two street boys, both of whom repeatedly drew graveyards. An adultist, psychological interpretation might have been that both boys were depressed and even fixated on death and dying.

However, the children's explanations revealed to Swart not only that this kind of interpretation would be incorrect but also that the two boys had quite distinct motivations for their drawings. In one case, the drawings represented the boy's return to a traumatic moment, "the symbol of his unhappiness," when a quarrel with his brothers and sisters at his mother's grave-side effectively led to his living in the street. The other boy was depicting the burial place of his beloved grandmother, to which he returned as a happy memory: "Graves is good. I think of my Granny. She loved me", (Swart 1990, 26). Besides being influenced by adultist assumptions, research about children who live and work on the streets of urban Africa also has to contend with constructions of childhood that have little to do with African contexts. In addition as everywhere in the world this research is faced with the challenge of models of street children derived from Latin America.

The Child: Two sets of ideas define the notion of childhood current in the international community, both based on relatively recent Northern historical constructs. The first separates children from adults, defining the ideal family as a nuclear unit consisting of protected children and protecting adults. The maintenance of family form and the state of childhood is ensured through the existence of bodies of knowledge and groups of experts who actually or implicitly authorize the state to advice on the socially defined problems of the adult-child relationship and act in order to eradicate or alter irregular situations. The second set of ideas separates adults from children within the production process.

The Girl Child, for example, it is clear that the girl who was to become Queen Elizabeth II has as little in common with girls in Manchester suburbs as Benazir Bhutto had with girls in Islamabad slums, but both shared childhoods that had many features similar to that of the young Jack Kennedy. Similarly it is difficult to see what, apart from geography, makes a Cairo shoeshine boy, a ten-year old domestic servant in Lagos, an Afrikaans schoolboy and an Ethiopian youngster herding camels fall under the same rubric of The African Child. Just as it is now regarded as archaic to talk about The Man or The Woman, so it is best to recognize that children are individuals who experience a variety of childhoods in different ways (2003,<http://cye.colorado.edu>).

Street Children, Latin American Model: The ideal childhood of The Child is often contrasted with a similarly mythological figure, The Street Child, which has been a particular focus of attention for international bodies of all kinds since the United Nations International Year of the Child in 1979. Throughout this period the definition of street child has been the topic of considerable, repetitive debate and despite the fact that neither UNICEF nor the International Labour Office can give any reliable or authoritative figures for the number of working street children worldwide, some numbers are in circulation and have gained credibility. They, like some popular definitions derived from early street work in some Latin American cities, are often cited at the beginning of accounts of street children. But they have no validity or basis in fact (Glauser 1990; Lucchini 1996, 251-285; Connolly and Ennew 1996).

Although, some excellent studies of children who lived and worked on the street, in Latin America predate the 1980s, the Latin American model of street children is due to what Irene Rizzini has called a "prodigious outpouring of texts" using "oversimplified methodologies and approaches" since 1979. The model has two faces. In the first place it is aligned with the largely negative public image of street children, in which they are seen as antisocial, amoral, and impossible to rehabilitate and easily drawn into criminal or terrorist activities. They are regarded with a mixture of fear and pity and are the constant subject of newspaper reports and articles.

Nevertheless, in the 1980s a new image began to emerge that, if it has not exactly eclipsed the old, has at least been merged with it. Based initially on largely journalistic accounts of the gamines of Bogotá, and popularized internationally through the work of UNICEF and the non-governmental organization Childhope, this new figure of the street child began by having heroic qualities. As Rizzini notes about this new version of The Child, although exploited, poor and oppressed, 'he' was a 'strong and astute' being, a surviving hero for whom it was necessary to create 'critical, creative and participative action on the part of educators, who always had something to learn from the children and had to face opposition from the public, who only demanded immediate results.' There the children would be playing their part as, denouncers of an unjust society that evaded its due responsibilities (Rizzini 1996).

The notion of street educator was derived from a particular reading of the work of Paulo Freire (UNICEF 1987), in which children became viewed as protagonists and the street as a battleground (Leibel 1994). This focus on the relatively small numbers of children visible on urban streets obscured the needs of the far greater numbers of invisible children in slums, or working in agriculture or as domestic servants.

However, it was backed up by widespread circulation of guesstimates of the number of street children that were as incredible as they were irresponsible. As long as they are viewed as heroes, street children are, to a certain extent, made to bear the symbolic weight of adult political agendas. Thus it is not surprising that the Brazilian Movement of Street Children (or "for" street children, translations differ) although often cited as an example of child participation, has largely adult leadership (Ennew 1995). Nor is it surprising that the battlefield has become increasingly violent as street children become increasingly subjected to extrajudicial executions, particularly in Brazil, Colombia and Guatemala (cf. Dimenstein 1991).

Accounts of the killings of street children are exaggerated by the mass media so that the international image of Latin American street children is now becoming dominated by this aspect. Within international development agencies focusing on child welfare, however, earlier models of alternative work with street children now predominate, with the result that there has been a globalization of The Street Child based on Latin American work, but promulgated by Northern-based welfare agencies, parallel to the globalization of The Child.

This tends to use the idea of outreach work with street educators, although their role has different local interpretations and seldom approaches the degree of political involvement assumed in Latin America. Indeed, although Enda Jeunesse Action, to a certain extent, espouses a similar protagonist role for working children in its work in Africa (which incidentally predates the better-known Brazilian Movement) (Diaw 1996), it appears that African children and youth have sometimes taken more spontaneous political action, without adult stimulus.

The importance of children's political actions in the fight against apartheid cannot be underestimated, but there are also some less well known examples, such as the *set settal* (to be clean and make clean) street activities of youth in Dakar which

began in 1990 and, unlike the Brazilian Movement, largely petered out once adult political interests began to try to shape the action (Ebin 1992, 28-34). One apparently ineradicable effect of the Latin American model has been the widespread espousal of a categorization of street children that had its origins in observations made by program workers in the early 1980s.

Anyone who works with street children in research or programming comes up sooner rather than later against the issue of definition. One definition that is sometimes used identifies street children in terms of the places where they are found and the lack of adult supervision. This is widely quoted, but does not provide exact parameters. Various UNICEF texts made popular a distinction between children "on" the streets (visible and working there, but still living with their families) and children "of" the streets (for whom the street has become their major point of reference). A further refinement occasionally used distinguishes a smaller group of "abandoned children" within those "of" the streets. Although unworkable even in Latin America, this is often applied as an operational definition in other parts of the world. However, because it is unclear it is applied in different ways according to local circumstances, leading to varied interpretations so that the meaning is further obscured.

The Latin American Model in Africa: One striking point of contrast between Latin America and Africa is due to colonial history. Latin American countries have at least a common core of culture and language from their past Iberian colonizers and more recently from North American cultural and economic imperialism. Although I would be the first to argue that there are vast differences between, for example, Argentina and Honduras, or Peru and Venezuela, these are nowhere as marked as the extraordinary diversity of African cultures.

Thus the imposition of a Latin American model of street children is bound to be fundamentally incorrect. In the first place it denies the differences that exist between different Latin American contexts, which are mirrored in differences in street children's lives and activities (cf. Connolly 1996; Lucchini 1996). In the second place it imposes cultural assumptions from one continent to another, often filtered through the prism of Northern welfare agencies. Finally, it incorrectly assumes the homogeneity of culture in a continent that one hears all too often referred to in

international settings as "a country like Africa." The use of Latin American assumptions in African literature on street children appears to be more muted than it is in fact, because it tends to be filtered through the work of international child welfare agencies.

Most of reports on street children in Africa do not refer directly to the literature from Latin America, but do make use of the distinction between children "on" and "of" the street, usually referring to it as "the UNICEF definition." In some cases it is employed without further comment. In a major study of street children in Ethiopia it is used as a "behavioral indicator" of the "level of engagement in street life" (Veale and Adefrisew 1992, x), and at least one of the differences between African and Latin American models is discussed; there are many reasons to suspect that the profile of street-children in Ethiopia may deviate significantly from that of the Latin American profile. The long and bitter civil war in the north of the country and ongoing violence in the south compounded with the debilitating effect on rural areas of drought, famine and the breakdown of rural economies may mean that the number of unaccompanied and "of the street" children in Ethiopia may be significantly greater than in other areas of the world (Veale and Adefrisew 1992, x).

Among program workers in Addis Ababa there is a tendency to use the term "streetism" to denote ways of life associated with living on the street, rather than to use the terms "on" and "of" the street, which do not make much sense in a town that doubled in size in the 18 months before the study referred to above took place, so that opportunities for work for children other than in street trades are scarce. Some of the attempts to get away from "on" and "of" terminology have been made in African contexts. For example, in Kampala, the term "urban out-of-school children" is used, although this brings with it the assumption that all children out of school must be on the street. In some cases, local words are used, such as "stroller," which applies to both child and adult street people in Cape Town (Scharf et al. 1986).

For her study of a suburb of Johannesburg, Swart uses the words of the children themselves: Street children in Hillbrow use the slang Zulu terms *malunde* (those of the streets) and *malalapipe* (those who sleep in pipes) to refer to themselves. Members of the public commonly call them *skadukinders* (Afrikaans: shadow

children) or 'twilight children.' The latter term was originally coined by the newspapers and then became a popular term to refer to the street children (Swart 1990).

This media term is also seen as symbolic by some human rights activists: Street children are to some extent the product of the dismantling of apartheid, living in the twilight between the darkness of the previous regime and the dawn of something new. Many of them may already be lost, brutalized as they are by their lives on the street (Skelton 1993, 91). The involvement of media and advocacy organizations returns in this quotation to the negative aspects of the globalized model. According to Fabio Dallape, who has many years of experience with African children living and working in the street, the term "street children" is "inappropriate, offensive and gives a distorted message" (Dallape 1996, 283).

It focuses the attention of welfare agencies on a small proportion of children visible on main thoroughfares and ignores the larger numbers in slums and shanty towns who have less access to food and services. It also focuses public attention on labeling children as delinquent and gives a message to society that these children need to be rehabilitated, thus ignoring Swart's evidence that they tend to hold mainstream moral values, and taking no account of the sensibilities shown by, for example, the boy drawing a hat to hide his shame.

Street children in Canada

Youth Homelessness, Sickness and Death: Street youth are more likely to get sick and even die on the streets. A recent study that examined the mortality rate among homeless youth was carried out in Montreal between 1995 and 2000 and looked at 1,013 young people between the ages of 14 and 25. Originally the study was designed to examine rates of HIV and Hepatitis infection among youth. But the researchers began to realize that some of their subjects were disappearing. They began checking the coroner's records and discovered an alarming rate of deaths - mostly caused by suicide and drug overdose.

By June 2001, 26 of the 1,013 participants - 22 boys and 4 girls had died, or a mortality rate of .89% per 100 person years. Note: the total figure is really 29 but three

were not included in the above number because they had not been on the street for two years or more. The homeless youth mortality rate was 11 times higher than the rate of the general population of Quebec (www.touchstoneyc.org/index.php?p=2_10 , 22 April 2011) .

Children: The government demonstrated its commitment to children's rights and welfare through its well-funded systems of public education and medical care. Education is free through grade 13 and is compulsory nationwide through age 15 or 16, depending on the province. The UN Children's Fund reported that 100 percent of elementary-age children attended school; high school was the highest level completed by most children (U.S. Dept of State Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, March 8, 2006).

The Committee notes, however, concerns relating to the vulnerability of street children and, in particular, Aboriginal children who, in disproportionate numbers, end up in the sex trade as a means of survival. The Committee is also concerned about the increase of foreign children and women trafficked into Canada. (UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 3 October 2003)

After his death in 1901 and as a tribute to George Allan, the City of Toronto changed the name of the Horticultural Gardens to Allan Gardens and has been known as such ever since. But perhaps the greatest legacy of George Allan, besides serving as Toronto's 11th mayor in 1855, was his benevolence shown to Toronto's street children. In 19th-century Toronto it wasn't uncommon to walk the streets having to step over the sleeping bodies of abandoned children, some as young as 3 and 4 (Bruce Bell, the Bulletin - Downtown Toronto, Volume IX No. VIII, 2008)

In 1870, George Allan donated land he owned on the east side of Fredrick Street just north of Front (where the present Parcel Bus terminal stands) and built the Newsboys' Home, an early health care and residential facility for young street children nicknamed "newsboys" for selling newspapers on street corners. The Newsboy Home was the beginnings of Toronto the Good and for almost 25 years the home that stood on the northeast corner of Frederick and Front became a model for future charitable institutions that would eventually lead to the founding of the Children's Aid Society of

Toronto in 1891 (www.ctv.ca/CTVNews/Canada/20070613/mtl_gangs_070613/, 22 April 2011).

In an interview in *Metamorphosis*, Vancouver police Const. Dave Dixon, known for his work in the Downtown Eastside, said the government makes it very difficult for youth to get help. Vancouver East MP Libby Davies echoed those comments in the film too. And Mervyn, who does not appear in the film, can tell story after story about the twisted way local bureaucracy engages with street-involved youth (Pieta Woolley, straight.com, April 27, 2006).

Street children in India

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

According to the program launched by Ministry of Welfare, India in different areas in 1993 found the following information in regards to the street children. The abstract is taken from the Indian Street children website.

Age Group: The average age of street children as found in the study is presented in Table 2.1 as in:

Table 2.1 Age wise population of street children

S. N.	Age Group	Percentage
1.	6-10 Years	33%
2.	11-15 Years	40%
3.	16 Years and Above	27%

(Source: <http://www.hrw.org>, published date 1990)

Working Condition: Most of the street children find themselves some work, even though they may not be steady and lose jobs regularly. Many think of rag picking as a "job". The finding of the study is presented in Table 2.2 as:

Table 2.2 Work condition of street children in India

S. N.	Age Group	Percentage
1.	Working children are paid inadequately	39.3
2.	Being forced to overwork	34%

(Source: <http://www.hrw.org>, published date 1990)

Many children are lured into bonded work or "work-camps" that they are unable to escape from, due to unscrupulous and cruel proprietors or middlemen.

Health Condition: The health condition of street children is generally poor. Many suffer from chronic diseases like TB, leprosy, typhoid, malaria, and jaundice and liver/kidney disorders. Venereal disease is rampant among older ones (13 + Yrs.). Scabies, gangrene, broken limbs and `lepilepsy are common. HIV & AIDS cases are now widely seen. Most street children are exposed to dirt, smoke and other environmental hazards. They are constantly exposed to intense sun, rain and cold,

Though there are supposed to be "free" Government / Municipal Hospitals in all cities, street children do not have easy access to them due the need to pay bribes to enter, or the indifferent or hostile treatment meted out to them by the staff. Bangalore, Vijayawada and Hyderabad report extreme conditions in this regard.

Desire: The study in Madras shows that many street children would like to live in a secure place. The vast majority of them have a survival instinct and the tenacity that helps them survive the day to day trails of street life.

Table 2.3 shows the desire of street child in madras

S. No.	Desire of Street Child	Percentage
1	Like to live in a secure place	45.6%
2	Eager to change their present life	71%
3	Ambition to do something meaningful in their future	63%

Source: Indian Street Child Website

Street children are found totally ignored by the relevant authorities. They are constantly arrested, locked up, tortured and abused in all ways because there is none to take responsibility for them. They live in fear of arrest and long detainment. They have

no faith in the police or the judicial system. They disrespect the legal authorities because they have rarely experienced any kindness or understanding from anyone at that level.

Street children in Afghanistan

It has occupies a special position in ADB's South Asia Region, region, serving as something of a bridge to East and Central Asia. In Afghanistan, the emergence of large numbers of street children is the consequence of more than two decades of armed conflict rather than the demise of the Soviet Union and economic transition. A preliminary head count in early 2002 recorded more than 37,000 children working and begging on the streets of Kabul. Some 80 per cent of these totals were boys, with 36 per cent aged 8-10 years, and over half aged 12-14 years. Nearly one third had begun begging or working on the streets in the previous year. Notably, nearly all the Kabul street children had a place to go at night, and a large number lived with their parent(s). It was reported that 98.5 per cent of the children were sent by their families to the streets to work and beg in order to help the family to survive (TdH, 2002).

Although the current phenomenon of Afghanistan street children derives from the war, before that large numbers of Afghan children came onto the streets as refugees in neighboring Pakistan. A drop-in center in Quetta found their numbers rapidly increasing after 1999, and reported that in winter the boys were likely to head to Karachi, where a warmer climate would allow them to continue scavenging, since this was their families' only source of income (SCUS, nd). In Karachi, it was reported that Afghan and Bengali immigrants had introduced glue sniffing to Pakistani street children and other children (Dawn 2002).

Street children in Bangladesh

There are a large number of NGOs working in the development and welfare fields, although it has been noted that "unfortunately very few national and international NGOs are active in the field of child rights" (Khair and Khan, 2000: 41).

In addition, many of the larger NGOs are now well-established and institutionalized, and tend to look to the upper reaches of a hierarchy of poverty. This "specialization" is important with respect to the development of children's

organizations, particularly in both Bangladesh and India. Such organizations emerge from a broader emphasis on children's participation. Since the bulk of agencies looking to the needs of street children in South Asia are NGOs, there is less emphasis on the placement of children in institutions as elsewhere in the Asia and Pacific region. Voluntary attendance has been emphasized, with the result that services lean towards what children want, or what might benefit them the most, with aspiration of eventually operating such services in partnership with children. What is lacking, however, is linkage to the high incidence of child labor including organization to lobby for better working conditions for children, as well as enhanced protection of their basic rights.

Street Children in Pakistan

As elsewhere in South Asia, street children in Pakistan might be seen in the broader context of a large number of working children, conservatively estimated to involve 10 million children under 14 years of age in 1994 (OMCT 1994). Children are said to be engaged in labor in poor and hazardous working conditions that approach "near slavery". Some children in bonded labor abscond to the streets. Other children are trafficked. In 1992 it was estimated that some 20,000 Pakistani children were sent to the Gulf region to be used as camel jockeys. It was reported that children taken into detention were placed with adults, and open to sexual exploitation and to "re-education" by hardened criminals (ibid). In this context it may not be surprising that in Pakistan "the issue of street children has not been considered important or considerable enough for a check on magnitude to be drawn in this country, therefore numbers are not known" (workshop SC, 2002).

However, one estimate for Lahore alone suggested 10,000 street children. Given that some 40 per cent of the 14 million population of Karachi live in squatter settlements, it is suggested that the figure for street children in this city could be many times the estimate for Lahore. Causes for street children in Pakistan also included poverty and family violence and conflict. NGOs appear as a major resource in working with the children and undertaking practice-based research of the issue. In 1999 a "non-government initiative" was launched "to protect more than a million

street children in Pakistan following the sensational murders of nearly 100 children in Lahore by a serial killer” (Najeeb 1999).

A report noted that of the more than 10,000 children on the streets of Karachi, a majority of these children were Bengalis and Burmese, with other ethnic groups including Punjabis, Baluchis, and Urdu-speaking children. Nearly 90 per cent used various drugs, with some 65 per cent using solvents (Dawn 2001).

Street children in Philippines

There are reported to have large numbers of street children, although estimates vary widely. One report suggests 1.5 million street children, while another suggests only 15,000 street working children. However, both reports agree that there are some 100,000 child sex workers in the country. As elsewhere in the region, the context for Filipino street children is endemic poverty, with over half the country’s urban population categorized as living below the country’s absolute poverty line, a figure rising to 64 per cent in some rural areas according to one report (Jubilee Action nd). Poverty in the Philippines has been linked to problems of “structural adjustment,” exacerbated by concentration of wealth, institutionalized graft and corruption, as well as natural disasters that drain national resources (Silva 1996).

The sexual exploitation of children, including sex tourism, continues to be a major problem in the Philippines. Filipino girls are trafficked out of the country for sex work (Son 1995). At least one NGO rescues children from brothels and other exploitative work situations. The incidence of sex tourism was reported as compounded by the past practice of parents in Olongapo encouraging children to “go with an American”, referring to naval personnel (Jubilee Action nd). Although the naval base has since been closed, the demand for child sex workers continues. The withdrawal of US troops from the Philippines in 1992 is said to have left some 50,000 Amer Asian children (Son, 1995).

Street Children in Timor

There was around 1,000 street children have been reported in Dili, with two projects established by religious groups to provide some services. It has been reported that it is unlikely that the new government or the United Nations will rebuild the

country's orphanages, with orphan care thus left to NGOs or other civil society groups. In West Timor orphanages are said to exist in all major townships, run principally by religious organizations; Catholic and Protestant as well as Muslim as well as some other groups.

The street children are reported to be new phenomenon since 1999. Three reasons have been cited: the separation of families during the forced evacuation to West Timor; the destruction of many homes in the capital, Dili; and the September 1999 destruction of all orphanages in the western part of Timor-Leste (Odling-Smee 2001).

Street children in Australia

Research in Australia in 2002, using data from the 2001 census, found an 8 per cent increase in homeless children in the country since 1994. There are now reported to be some 26,000 homeless children aged 12-18 years across Australia. The rate varies by state, from 69 out of every 1,000 children in Northern Territory to ten per thousand in Victoria, with an overall national average of fourteen children per thousand. In Northern Territory, high levels of domestic violence and family breakdown are associated with the problem of homelessness (ABC News online 2002).

As elsewhere, there are overlapping definitions or categorizations of street children, including children living on the street, children living in crisis or refuge accommodation, children living in temporary accommodation without security (e.g., staying with friends), children in unsafe family circumstances including domestic violence and abuse (Social Policy Group 2000).

These categories are somewhat different to those conventionally applied to street children, but are important in suggesting the range of child rights still to be realized. Service provision for homeless young people in Melbourne, across organizations, was found to have a high turnover. This was primarily attributed to inadequate funding, lack of resources, low salaries, stressful work, and a lack of professional supervision. It thus would seem that homeless children in developed

countries also are publicly stigmatized, and given low priority for attention, as with street children in the Asia and Pacific region (Mallet, Rosenthal and Myers 2001).

Street Children in Nepal's Reflection

Population is rapidly growing and shall be one of the densely populated areas in the world within a decade or so. Literacy rate is only 48.6%, which is significantly low as compared with other parts of the world. Per capita GDP is about 252 US\$ (HDI Report, 2006), it is merely sufficient for the parents to feed and for schooling of their children. Population is increasing in geometric progression while income is increasing in arithmetic progression. It is therefore utmost important to develop both aspects in a balancing way so that the street child problem in the future could be reduced significantly.

Table 2.4 shows the economic indicator, better the economic indicator lower the number of street child. No doubt the lower economic indicator affect living standard of a family. If a family does not have sufficient money to support their family, they will force to carry on the following activities:

Table 2.4 Economic indicator of Nepal

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004*	2005*
GDP growth ¹	4.6	-0.4	2.6	4.0	5.0
Gross Domestic investment	42.1	25.6	26.9	25.5	25.0
Merchandise export growth	-	-20.3	-14.9	10.0	12.0
Merchandise import growth	-	-15.3	8.1	10.0	12.0
Current account balance/GDP	4.5	4.2	1.8	1.0	0.5

Source: Asian Development Outlook, 2004-page no.87

Estimated: A table 2.4 shows that import is significantly high as compared with export, which implies that there is lack of industrial development and less production. Around 1965 we were the rank vs. of the Jute supplier in the world but

The GDP growth rate of Nepal according to Asian Development Outlook 2004 as indicated 2001 to 2005, in 2002 the growth rate survey shows the result was decreasing ratio.

now we have to import from other countries. Similarly we were one of the highest rice exporters to the other countries. Now we have to import from the other countries. Rice forms a major % of expenditure in poor household. Earlier rice could be produced for subsistence. However, now poor people need to spend money. This reduces their purchasing power for buying other essential item. This indicates that the poverty level of Nepal is significantly high.

Definition of Child: There is no universal definition of child. In many countries a child is defined in terms of age, limit, which differs with various activities. United Nations Children's Fund Declares, "age limits are a formal reflection of society's judgment about the evolution of children's, capacities and responsibilities" (UNICEF 1997).

The Children Act 1992 defines "Child" means every human being below the age of 16 years But the Labour Act 1992 and Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS 1995) define the age limit of child at 14 years whereas the Nepal Citizenship Act 1963 considers a person below 16 years of age as minor. Similarly the Civil Code (Muluki Ain) 1963 consider the legal age of marriage for boys and girls at 18 years with parents' consent and 18 years for boys and girls with no consent of parents.

State of Child Right: Child right violations are predominantly incurring in the forms of economic, social, physical, emotional and sexual abuse. The statistics, cases recorded and analysis as shown in Table 2.5 shows how the traditionally ingrained unfair social systems such as child labor exploitation, racial and caste discrimination, gender and social discrimination and sexual abuse have infected our society. Despite people with conscience and children themselves raising voices against such social anomalies, the government has failed to safeguard children's rights and their best interests.

Table 2.5 Nature, case and incidents

S. No.	Nature of Cases/incidents	Numbers
1	Violence against children	145
2	Child labor exploitation	71
3	Child Sexual abuse	73
4	Corporal punishment in schools	188
5	Abandoned children	23
6	Neglected children	82
7	Children without families	16
8	Infant killing	28
9	HIV infection	41
10	Children affected by natural calamities	107 (36 deaths)
11	Death from communicable diseases	121
12	Accident	284 (215 deaths)
13	Serious illness of street children	52
14	Abandoned and maltreatment of physically and mentally challenged children	21
15	Children migrated from rural areas	458
16	Inappropriate care of children in care centers	29
17	Children directly affected by the armed conflict	18 (11 deaths)
18	Trafficking in children	42
19	Child suicides	29
20	Cases published for children's for adoption	177
21	Child marriage	25
22	Children in conflict with laws	42
23	Missing children	521
24	Found children	228
	Total cases of Recorded	2866

Source: CWIN Nepal, 2005

It should be noted that these incidents or cases are just a fraction of incidents of violations of children's rights in Nepal. Majority of incidents of child rights violations still goes unreported due to inadequate mechanism, lack of access to such mechanism and awareness among people. Many other cases are also covered under the influence and pressure from various forces.

There is a continuous conscience and growing voice against violence and the strong voice in favor of peace. The children are zone of peace campaign has in fact, appealed all conscious and peace loving people.

This campaign should not be only limited in the city centre but has to spread all over the country including remote villages. But sadly the peace workers are still not allowed to operate in their full potential.

It is true that after Nepal ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the child rights horizon has widened in Nepal. However, Nepal has again failed to meet the deadlines of submitting its initial and periodic reports on the children's rights to the UN CRC committee. Though government of Nepal has committed to resolve Right of the Child but questions come who is doing what for the benefit of these children.

Empirical Review of Literature

CWIN recommends that rag-picking children should be provided not only with shelter but also with opportunities for the development of their health, education and skills. They should also be provided alternative employment opportunities voice should also be raised against the exploitation of these children (CWIN, 1989a).

"A study on child labor 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 regard to the termination of job and labor intensive production in most of the units are the major factors are the demand of child labor. On the other hand, low level of family education, larger family size, financial status of family and the lack of care, love and attention to the children the children increased the supply of child labor in the market Enforcement of minimum working

conditions, compulsory education, skill development and income generating programmed targeting the parents/ families and legal measures are the major recommendations for the improvement in the condition of the child labor (Bajracharya, 1998).

"The issue of children Rights, 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 everyday live. In certain regions of the country, the children are still being pushed into slavery, child labor, street children, child and neglect, girl trafficking and child bandage are very common issues (Pradhan, 1992).

The author also suggests specific areas that government, NGOs international organizations lawyers, trade unions, media and international funding bodies should look into. For example the government should fully implement its policy of free primary education, trade unions should introduce priority program for child laborers and the media and NGOs should raise more awareness on the issue (Sattaur Omar, 1993).

"State of the rights of the children in Nepal 2002" published in co-operation with Redd Barnad - Nepal is divided into five chapters and gives an authoritative account of the conditions of children in Nepal. It is stated that the employment of children under the age of 19 declared illegal. Yet most of the laws have not been implemented and child rights violations have been taking place in the country. Rampant cases of child abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual violation and rape, trafficking, servitude and child migration are matters of concern.

However, there has been progressive change in socio-cultural, 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 children (CWIN, 1998a).

ILO/IPEC's publication (1995), 'child labor in Nepal'; volume 1 and 2 begins with the statement that child labor is a major social problem in the developing countries. It finds that the situations of the child labor is getting rapidly worse in Nepal and this is more so due to migration of children from hills to the Terai and from rural to urban areas. The global pressure against the use of child labor in carpet factories and the problems of girl prostitution and trafficking have been able to draw much of public attention.

After the restoration of multiparty democracy in 1990, the issue of child development is accorded priority in the national agenda. As a result, sweeping changes were made in the government's attitude towards the problem of child labor. The interim government ratified the UN convention on the right of the child on 19 August, 1990. The government signed world summit declaration on 12 December, 1990, and formulated a "Ten Year National Programmed of Action for Children and Development" through a national task force, coordinated by the National Planning Commission. Specific provisions were made on the issue of child labor both in the constitution of Nepal (labor Act, 1992).

A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Ministry of labor and the ILO on the international programmed and the Elimination of child labor in February 1995 in which it was mentioned "the aim of such co-operation (Between Government of Nepal and the ILO) will be to promote conditions to enable Government of Nepal to progressively prohibit restrict and regulate child labor with a view to its ultimate elimination; and increase awareness in the national and international community of the consequences and solutions of the child labor problem" over and above, the book has analyzed in details the nature and extent of child labor, legislation and enforcement, education and other important aspects of child labor in Nepal (ILO/IPCE, 1995, vol-2).

Considering the magnitude of the problem, the children working in the streets, carpet and garment factories should be provided the necessary protection. It is also recommended that education should be made compulsory nation-wide for girls; additionally, it is emphasized that sex education should be introduced in the school

curriculum. For the development of healthy attitude towards sex and also creating awareness towards sex related diseases (Dhital, Rupa, 1992).

The consequence of child labor has an adverse impact on the productivity capacity of the 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 underdevelopment and child labor are self-perpetuation (CDPS, 1997).

Household poverty is the primary reason for 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 life with the peer group (CDPS, 2001).

A substantial proportion of children are being restricted from schooling because of poverty. As a consequence of the vicious cycle of poverty, these children are out of School and forced to go to the labor market, which could have been prevented through proper education (Suwal et. Ali 1997).

"A situation of street children in Nepal", a paper presented to South Asian workshop on street children, organized by Tata Institute of Social Service, Bombay, India in collaboration with International association of school of social work, Vienna, Austria by establishing a correlation between poverty and growth in the number of street children as those, "who spend about 5-6 hours each day in the street go back every evening to their parents in slum areas." The number of such children in the Kathmandu is quoted to be 500; of which 89 percent come from outside Kathmandu. The existing legal provision failed to be effective in addressing the problems of child labour. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a body at the highest level and ombudsperson to supervise action on behalf of children (Manandhar, 1992).

According to children Act and labor Act of Nepal, (2063) the groups of under age of 16 years old are known as children. According to Central Bureau of statistic (1999) there is over 12 million children population of which child labor at risk is about 2.6 million. According to the CWIN, there are 5000 street children and out of them around 2000 on the street and 3000 off the street, among which 800-900 street children

are in Kathmandu valley. The same report also mentioned that there are about 32,000 children in India and 5,000 children within Nepal and below 16 years are involved in trafficking and child prostitution. Though there is no investigation and study made by the government to verify the above mentioned street children increasing trend, it is envisioned that the number has been increase because of high poverty level and unstable political turmoil (Nepal labor act, 2063 BS).

Children were used to be neglected and their issues were undermined in most of our societies. Whenever children's issues had been taken into consideration, they were guided by the principles of charity and welfare. This had never become a political agenda even for discussion till the Convention Right of the Child (UN-CRC) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989. Since then the right of the child have been emerged as a powerful political agenda in national, regional and international level. (<http://www.infonepal.com>)

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Research methodology is very important part of the study without selected to correct methods it can't show to us exact true result. Thus I have try to used suitable methodology In this research work, research methodology is very important to achieve the main objectives of this study, different research methodologies have been adopted to achieving aim of goals, for getting necessary information by adapting structural questionnaire to the required respondents children, formal as well as informal observed procedures are used to explore that the hidden facts and realities of street children by submitting opinion of merchant & other viewers which help to finding sufficient information. The following methodologies have been applied for this study.

Selection of the Site

Kathmandu has one of metropolitan city and capital of Nepal. The number of street children in this city is much larger than other cities because it is junction point of them so; Kathmandu is selected area for this study and near the Kathmandu, it has connected of other two districts named Bhaktapur and Patan. This study has based on the many more junkyards and tourism areas of kathmandu valley like three different district named Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Patan. There are so many crowded places because of high density of population. Kathmandu is the highest population density in Nepal rather than Bhaktpur and Lalitpur.

There are three districts have located in Kathmandu valley. Thus, I have choice Chabahil, Kalimati, Kalanki, New Buspark, Swayambhu, Purano Buspark, Thamel, Maharajganj, Hanumandhoka, Ratna Park, and Pashupati of Kathmandu district. Similarly, Patan durbar square and Bhaktpur durbar square are from Patan and Bhaktpur respectively. These places are very busy for tourism, eco-culture and religion, aspect of human being and their regular activities.

Research Design

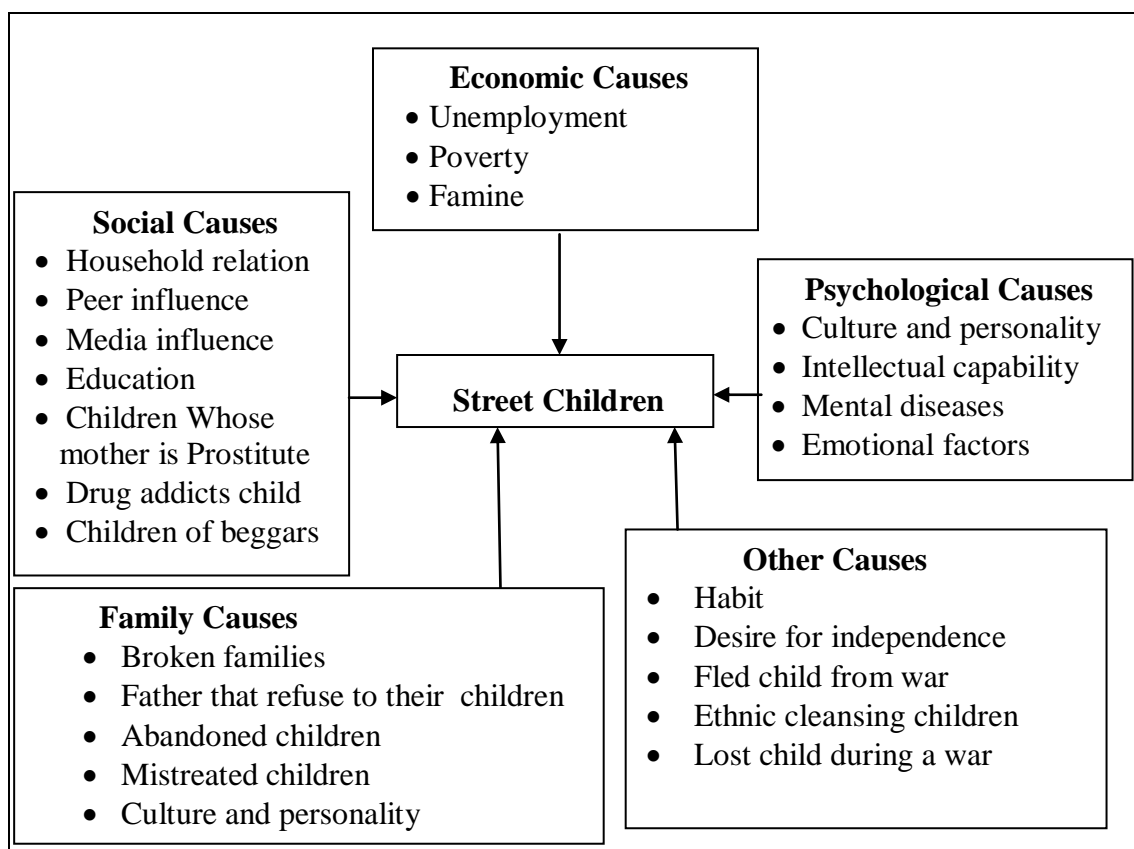
The descriptive survey procedure will be use to conduct in this survey. The necessary information for this study will be accumulated mainly from two different approaches. Study of the pertinent documents from related sectors will be the first of them .The second and main approach will consist the questionnaire to some selected different area's street children, NGOs and INGOs and surrounded area's Businessman.

A research design is the arrangement of the Conditions for the conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims of combining relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In fact, a research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. In constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data (Kothari, 1994). It is the plan of the study, which is determined by purpose of the study (Cohen, Manion & Morrison, 2000; p.73).

It helps to layout the plan of Study band and explains the procedure for analyzing and interpreting the findings. It is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions and to control variance. It is aimed at enabling the researcher to answer questions as validity, objectivity, specifically conceived and executed to bring empirical evidence to bear on the research problem (Kerlinger, 1886). A research design is the determination and statement of the general research approach or strategy adopted or the particular project. It is the heart of planning. If the design adheres to the research objective, it will ensure that the client's needs will be served (David J. Luck and Ronald S. Rubin).

A research design is the specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed. It is the over-all operational pattern or framework of the project that stipulates what information is to be collected from which source by what procedures. A research design is a framework of blue print for conducting the marketing research project. It details the procedures necessary for obtaining the information needed to structure and/or solve marketing research problems.

Figure 3.1 Logical Framework of Research Design



Economic Causes: Economic cause is very serious part of every human being life, if the condition of economy part is down the life status also increase in downward way. They feel so many difficulties to survive their life and daily doing activities. Unemployment Poverty and Famine are the major factors of economic causes which lead to people growing purchase power and making better of life status. Huge number of population are falling down unemployment and at least 38 percent of population has line of poverty, this help to making hardly to find out easily food for feeding hunger people has called famine.

Social Causes: Society makes people's positive perception and create positive thinking every each stage of life, beside this it influence whole scenario of that area. The children will go through the street with social factors that help to break down their morality and think that nothing will have to problem, how to find only for food. So the mentality of children has demoralized their family background, Household relation,

Peer influence, and Media influence, Education, Children whose mother is Prostitute, Drug addict child and Children of beggars to go to street.

Family Causes: The family is first school of every child. They learned positive and negative thinking from their first school. This shows that if the family condition has weak for moral and economically they do uncertain activities that helps to child come into street for survive with accommodation food and shelter. The main causes of family are broken families, Father that refuse to their children, abandoned children, Mistreated children and Culture and personality.

Psychological Causes: The psychological factor leads to every human being for powerful perception from present to future activities. These factors will affected children to come into street are Culture and personality, Intellectual capability, mental diseases and Emotional factors have lead psychological causes.

Other Causes: Beside economic, social, family and psychological causes other factors have to present which easy to seen that is called other causes. These causes are Habit, Desire for independence, Fled child from war, Ethnic cleansing children, and lost child during a war have so strong.

The research design help to find out the fundamental objective of this study is to investigate the hidden facts and nature of the street children in Kathmandu valley. So, analytical and descriptive way of research methods is used. This research design has been helpful in throwing light on the street children's present aspects. It also helps to analyze the main causes, family status, offending behavior, the socio-economic determinants and educational aspects of present day to future prospective.

Nature and Sources of Data

The study was adopted both primary and secondary data has been used for required information from different sources. I have used primary data by collecting sampling area's population which has adapted by submitting survey item of questionnaire to the respondent street children, merchant and NGOs & INGOs workers.

- (a) Primary data: this data is collected by submitting questionnaire from given appendixes as well as on observing, face to face interview to the street children

during field visit, by using survey items. These survey terms are used for the street children, merchant and NGO's & INGO's workers.

- (b) Secondary data: This data are obtained from different sources such as published books and periodicals, publications and reports of different national and international organization, national and international journals, research reports, newspapers, magazines, published and unpublished dissertations, recent news from BBC and internet search and recent available of other administrative records.

Sampling Procedure and Population Size

This study is intended to investigate the extent of street children in Nepal, all street children in aggregate are the target population and street children are the most exploited section of our society. They are also movement not stable only one place. So, they are chosen for this study as cluster sampling methods.

It is not possible to cover all children scattered throughout the country. Depending up on the availability of children, cluster sampling is used on the predetermined clusters (as state above). As street children are of mobile nature every child is not interviewed in each cluster. Instead, systematic quota sampling is employed in each cluster. The whole sample size was 160 population in which, 120 sample was Street Children are interviewed in different sectors of Kathmandu Valley likewise Chabahil, Kalimati, Kalanki, New Bus park, Swayambhu, purano Buspark, Thamel, Maharajganj, Hanumandhoka, Ratna Park, and pashupati area of Kathmandu, Patan durbar square from Patan and Bhaktapure durbar square from Bhaktapur respectively. However, especial efforts are made to obtain the children aged between 5-16 years, 20 population of local businessman, 20 populations of non-governmental organization and its workers.

Tools for Data Collection

The task of data collection begins after a research problem has been defined and research design chalked out. While deciding about the method of data collection to be used for the study, the researcher should keep in mind two types of data, primary and secondary. The primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first

time, and thus happen to be original in character. The secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process. The researcher would have to decide which sort of data he would be using for his study and accordingly he will have to select one or the other method of data collection. The methods of collecting primary and secondary data differ since primary data are to be originally collected, while in case of secondary data the nature of data collection work is merely that of compilation.

The primary data were collected using structured and unstructured questionnaires, interview with experts developers, local peoples. Similarly, focused group discussions were carried out. Throughout the inquiry, in-depth interviews were used to explore issues in more detail. In addition to this, direct field observation was the part of data collection.

Data are very importance for collection of information about the research work. Beside information or population, study can't fulfill the required objectives. That means study should only essay not finding fact of truthiness, so the information collection by using following ways.

i. Questionnaire Approach:

Structured (open and closed) questionnaires were used to get the detailed information about street children. Since street children have no fixed living place, also mobile and they were interviewed wherever they were met. It was kept in mind that the target of the questionnaire schedule that the target of the questionnaire (survey format) is the obtained the personal and family characteristics, caste, education, Socio-economic aspect, personal details of work and experience, income, saving and expenditure, health and hygiene, attitude towards work and future aspiration.

Questionnaire is the vital sources of data collection tools in such case there are three type of question oriented to street children, businessman and nongovernmental organization workers respectively. The closed face to face interviewing for 120 person of street children and secondly 20 person of businessmen and 20 person of non government organization workers have given to fulfill of questionnaire of appendix – I, appendix - II and appendix - III respectively.

ii. Observation:

In this section, more information collected by visiting directly field observation because those information which is hidden from interviewing. This observation shows that which type of works on the street children has been doing? Which type of behaviors to show the other person of society, too observed to age group trend and pattern of feeding and clothing, socio-economic aspects and response of society for street children. View of businessman and nongovernmental organization's workers. All this information can find out only from observation.

iii. Face to Face Interview:

This is very important part of research section. The researcher directly go to selected site and have conducted to face to face interviewing for street children to given appendix-I. After completing interview for the selected area's street children then the information have categorically tabulation and analysis each of them.

iv. Formal and Informal Interviews:

The interview is very important part of data collection process, beside this we can't take more information about the research work. By taking of information I can used to give questionnaire to the respondents. In this process, structured and semi-structured questionnaires had used. Information from formal and informal interviews with the owners is Junkyards local people whom they live or do job permanently and collected.

v. Focus Group Discussion:

Beside the above way of data collection methods some of most information should missing from this study without focus group discussion of the street children. On going to collection of taking information at that time some clue should gap from respondent children by submitting questionnaire and taking interview, in such a case I gather to them at the suitable place and then discuss about different way and different child friendship environmental system.

Technique of data collection Procedure

The major research tools of this study are the questionnaire approached. This approach used as a vital instrument to obtained the required data and information of suitable collection ways of easy about study. The primary data has been collected by using questionnaire approach of 120 Street respondent Children given form appendix I. Street children are removable anywhere in each place so sampling area of 12 placed on visiting street children and made quota sampling and cluster sampling approach to achieved correct information.

There are 20 survey items to the street children for collection details information on caste, age, education, birth place, work income situation and so on. This place was chosen to historical up to tourism area because aim of study has no error and numbers of 120 street children. Similarly 8 item of 20 people of local business man and 9 survey item goes throw 10 person's of NGOs and INGOs workers given an appendices II and III respectively. After that analytical and describetical way of data presenting had been used and data also represent to tabular form some of were presented in chart, graph, figures and at the last; supporting of study may present some of photographs of street children.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Qualitative data analysis involves organizing, accounting for an explaining the data; in short, making sense of data in terms of the participants' definitions of the situation, nothing patterns, themes, categories and regularities. It is a process that brings order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data. It includes data reeducation, classification, displaying, content analysis and drawing conclusion. Data from the interviews and other qualitative methods were in the form of written notes and transcripts of tape recordings. As the research continued, filed notes were expanded and translated. To develop a category system, the content of the transcripts was analyzed to identify common themes and points for further discussion, while processing the qualitative data rigorous treatment was carried out and issue wise categorization of the findings were presented on thematic basis. The analysis of qualitative data relies on a systematic organization of data into categories and themes,

the researcher identified patterns and relationship on which to base and analysis of the findings.

In this study, I have used both qualitative and quantitative analysis of technique done. Existing rules and regulations of child labor provision, review of related available documents and studies related to child labor and street children reviewed. Studies on socio-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 programmed to protect and promote street children.

The quantitative data obtained from structured face to face interview and 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.

In short, the nature of this study is basically analyzed descriptive and analytical way an only simple statistical tool i.e. percentage and ratio has been to present data, which has enabled to present a scenario of the prevailing condition of street children.

Trustworthiness of the Data

The concepts of reliability and validity must be re-examined and expanded for qualitative data-while some qualitative theorists would maintain that such quantitative terms do not apply at all in qualitative research, others would maintain that the essential definitions still apply in this chapter. Reliability means that the data collection process is not self-contradictory that the data collection is both consistent and stable. Validity means that the observation, interviews or content analysis really contain the information that the researcher thinks they contain. At their most general level of definition, these concepts are obviously important in any form of research; however, because of its more subjective nature, qualitative research introduces some nuances into the use of these terms (Denzin & Linkon, 2000).

Although there are problems with validity, compared with more traditional quantitative research, qualitative methods are more valid in that they recall getting of the underlying concept being observed rather than measuring an artificial entity created by a data collection process. To the extent that interpretation is necessary and

the interpreting has interpreted correctly, then the subjective qualitative measurement will be superior to a more objective, quantitative assessment of the same outcome or situation.

By observing something from different angles or viewpoints, they fix on its true location. This process is called triangulation. Methodological triangulation was used to ensure the credibility of the findings. Triangulation is about convergence, corroboration and correspondence of results from different methods. Triangulation tests the consistency of findings obtained through different instruments. The aim in triangulation is to choose triangulation source with different biases, different strengths, so they would complement each other. The circumstantial witness was interviewed which confirmed the reliability of what students shared with regard to their behavior. Method triangulation was done by comparing data from two different methods of data collection.

The most important ways to make the inquiry trustworthiness of research findings is by triangulation as mentioned by Tellis (1997). In this context triangulation according to Tellis is considered as:

1. As the mutual validation of results obtained on the basis of different methods (the validity model).
2. As a means if toward obtaining a larger, more complete picture of the phenomenon under study(Complementary model) and
3. As a combination of methods that is necessary in order to gain any picture of the relevant phenomenon of the entire trigonometry model).

Multiple sources of data collection strategies were used in this inquiry to triangulate the finding of this study. For the same, multiple sources of data such as interviews, observation and focus group discussion were used. The researcher himself involved in this process and asked the same questions to different respondent. This process enhanced the credibility of the patterns that emerged and became a useful tool for this study.

Nature of the Research: Qualitative Research

Qualitative procedures demonstrate a different approach to scholarly inquiry than of quantitative research. Qualitative inquiry employs different philosophical assumptions; strategies of inquiry, methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation. Although the processes are similar, qualitative procedures rely on text and image data have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse strategies of inquiry.

In fact, the strategies on inquiry chosen in a qualitative project have a dramatic influence on the procedures, which, even within strategies, are anything but uniform. Looking over the landscape of qualitative procedures shows diverse perspectives ranging from social justice thinking (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005). All perspectives vie for center stage in this unfolding model of inquiry called qualitative research.

Qualitative research is a synonymously termed for a number of research approaches associated with the interpretive and critical science perspectives. All of the particular approaches reflect a continuum of inquiry foci tightly bound to the qualitative paradigm and each may have characteristic interpretive methodologies. Qualitative research methods are valuable in providing rich descriptions of complex phenomena; tracking unique or unexpected events, illuminating the experience and interpretation of events by actors with widely differing stakes and roles; giving voice to those whose views are rarely heard; conducting initial explorations to develop theories; and to generate and test hypothesis; and moving toward explanations (Best & Kahn, 1999).

The researcher found that all qualitative research methods tended to make use of “qualitative data, context sensitivity, emphatic neutrality and inductive analysis” (Best & Kahn, 1993, p.184). The very nature of the in-depth detailed descriptions of events was what made qualitative research so powerful. The richness of the data permitted a fuller understanding of what was being studied that could be derived from quantitative experimental research methods.

The particular importance of context sensitivity was that the data were not generalized to other contexts socially, spatially or temporally. Inductive analysis

enabled the researcher to explore the data without prior hypotheses. This openness to find whatever there was to find was unique to qualitative research and permitted the researcher to discover reality without having to fit it into a preconceived theoretical perspective. These aspects of qualitative inquiry further urged the researcher to pursue it as a method of choice.

Ethical Consideration

Addressing ethical question is important in the qualitative research. Providing emphasis on ethical concern the researcher spent considerable time in the field. Before entering into the research matters, the researcher made intensive discussion about their social lives, importance of energy hydro project. Then the researcher explained the purpose of interviewing and discussion in the particular subject and made clear that the information would only be used for study purpose not for other official use. The researcher interviewed with them only after their consent and acceptance.

Prior to conducting research, the researcher entered into an agreement with the participants that clarified the nature of the research and their responsibilities. The researcher informed them with information about the purpose of study, how the data will be used, the subjects likely to be covered, the amount of time required. The researcher used the language that is reasonably understandable with resource participants in obtaining their appropriated informed consent.

Researcher Role

The researcher plays an important role in the production and interpretation of qualitative data and the identity, values and beliefs of the researcher cannot be entirely removed from the research process.

This chapter has included the basic fundamentals of research methodology adopted on the study. All sampling strategies, data collection techniques, instruments, and techniques of data analysis and reduction were discussed in this chapter. The pursuit to find answers to research questions and gained informed knowledge the researcher decided to conduct a qualitative study. The researcher was used different tools for data collection like interview, observation, questionnaire, focus group discussion and case study which helped to adequately answer the research questions.

CHAPTER- IV

OVERALL FEATURE OF KATHMANDU VALLEY

Introduction

Nepal is a small country in Southern Asia, situated between the Republic of India and People's Republic of China. With a population of approximately 26.6 million according to census 2011, Nepal is home to a vast array of multi-cultural, multi-lingual, multi-ethnic, and multi religious communities. Caste, ethnicity, religion and gender are the basic elements of the social mosaic of Nepal. The main ethnic groups include: Chhettri 15.5%, Brahman-Hill 12.5%, Magar 7%, Tharu 6.6%, Tamang 5.5%, Newar 5.4%, Muslim 4.2%, Kami 3.9%, and Yadav 3.9%. The literacy rate is 53.7% for those over 6 years old and 48.6% for those over 25 years old. There is a large divide between literacy rates among adult males 62.7% and adult females 34.9%. The literacy gap increases with age because many people do not complete their education (CBS, 2011).

Industrial activity employs 7% of the labor force and involves tourism, the processing of agricultural products, and the manufacturing of carpets, textiles, cigarettes, cement, and brick. 18% of the labor force is employed in services. The unemployment rate in Nepal is debatable. The official rate is 2.1%⁵ but some sources estimate it to be much higher. Central Bureau of Statistics, Report of the National Labor force survey 2008 at 102 (2009); Central Intelligence Agency, The World Fact book: Nepal 2012, at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-fact-book/goes/np.html>. Nepal's economic growth continues to be adversely affected by political instability and impacts of the 10-year civil conflict between the Maoist insurgents and the Government of Nepal which lasted from 1996 until 2006.

Origin & Development of the Kathmandu Valley

Legends concerning the origins of Kathmandu Valley from both religious texts and oral tradition, describe it as a lake surrounded by hills and forests. In Nepal, there are so many legends and myths have been raised from many centuries towards the name of the place. Similarly, historical background verify to the origin of this place which believed and popular to the local inhabitants of Kathmandu valley.

The history of Kathmandu valley dates to near about AD 464. Available legends chronicles have shown that the valley settlements have been ruled by different rulers namely Gopals, Mahishpals, Kirants, Lichhavis and Mallas. The history of the Kathmandu valley floor is said to be of volcanic origin. Available "Purans", Buddhist chronicles, Mythological details and the geological evidences prove the Kathmandu valley was in the form of a circular lake.

There are two different sayings regarding the clearance of water from the lake. According to Hindu mythology, the God Vishnu did cut the Chobar gorge. Buddhist followers speak the god Manjushree came in the valley from China and cut the Chobhar Mountains to drain the water from the lake.

Being a good deal of deposition of humus and other organic matters, the valley floor has become very rich fertile land. It is to be believed that the god "Manjushree" did establish a very beautiful city named as "Manjupatan" midway between Swayambhu and Guheswari.

According to the noted historian "Kirkpatrick" the spell out of Kantipur came into existence in the middle of 10th century. Historical evidences have proved that there were developed urban settlements in the different part of present metropolis i.e. along the side of Bagmati River. It was the time of Lichhavi.

Most of the historians believe that the establishment of Kantipur i.e. modern Kathmandu was done by Gunakama Dev II (949-994 AD) at the confluence of Bagmati and Bishnumati River. Regarding the name of Kathmandu it is said that then a big wooden house was built from a single tree, which was called as "Kasthamandap." Later on with the passage of time, the name of city came as "Kathmandu." Still, there is controversy on it. The local inhabitants Newars do call it "Yan" and it is still popular among them.

The lake, Nag-hrada, the abode of serpents, so the legend has it, was drained by a Chinese Saint, Manjushree, so that he could worship at Swayambhunath and Guheswari. Once the waters were drained away, the valley was settled (Jha 1996). The formation of Chobhar Gorge, the drainage conduit for the inner valley, is given as an example of the veracity of the legend. Kathmandu Valley used to be known as

Nepal and any early history of Nepal is actually the history of the Kathmandu Valley (Regmi, 1999).

In 1769 A.D. Prithivi Narayan Shah the king of Gorkha took over the three kingdoms of Kathmandu Valley. He unified the many small kingdoms and principalities into a single nation, Nepal, with Kathmandu as its capital. In 1846, Jung Bahadur Kunwar came to power and founded a Rana Dynasty as hereditary prime ministers with Prithivi Narayan's descendants as puppet kings. During the time of King Tribhuvan, a democratic movement emerged and Rana rule came to an end. King Mahendra, Tribhuvan's son, dissolved the elected parliament in 1960 and replaced multiparty democracy with a partyless 'Panchayat' system of government under the direct rule of the king. During the reign of Mahendra's son, Birendra, a people's movement emerged and this led to the establishment in 1990 of multiparty democracy with a constitutional monarchy.

Physical and Political Features

Kathmandu Valley lies at 1,300 masl and is located between latitudes 27°32'13" and 27°49'10" north and longitudes 85°11'31" and 85°31'38" east. Its three districts, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur, cover an area of 899 square kilometers, whereas the area of the valley as a whole is 665 square kilometers. The valley encloses the entire area of Bhaktapur district 85% of Kathmandu district and 50% of Lalitpur district. The valley is bowl shaped and surrounded by the Mahabharat mountain range on all sides. There are four hills acting as forts of the valley, Phulchowki in the South East, Chandragiri/Champa Devi in the South West, Shivapuri in the North West, and Nagarkot in the North East. The highest altitudes are 2166m in Bhaktapur, 2732m in Kathmandu and 2831m in Lalitpur.

The climate is good, the soil fertile and it is endowed with rich forests and scenic beauty. The three major river systems in the Valley are the Bagmati, Bishnumati, and Manohara. There are lakes and ponds in all three districts Taudaha and Indra daha in Kathmandu; Gunaldaha, Katuwaldaha, Godavari, Nagdaha, Bojho Pokhari, and Saraswatidaha in Lalitpur; and Siddhapokhari, Bhajupokhari, and Kamalpokhari in Bhaktapur.

Kathmandu Valley has waterfalls at Sundarikal, Chobhar, and Matatirtha. The climate is subtropical, temperate, and cool-temperate, with four distinct seasons: spring from March to May; summer from June to August; autumn from September to November; and winter from December to February. In general, the annual maximum and minimum temperatures are between 29°C in June and 1°C in January. The average wind speed recorded by the Hydrology and Meteorology department's station at Tribhuvan International Airport in 1998 was highest in March 2.1 km/hour and lowest in December 0.8 km/hour. The annual rainfall records for Kathmandu from 1995 to 2003 show fluctuations between 1,171 to 1,868 mm. Kathmandu Valley has five municipalities and ninety-eight VDCs and 14 VDCs of the three districts fall outside the valley.

Government institutions

There is an office of the president of Nepal and have prime minister office. There are 21 ministries, most of them have a network of regional and district offices established throughout the country. The central organization in the valley is not only limited to the executive branch of the government but also includes the legislative and judicial branches. The Houses of Constitutional assembly and the Supreme Court are also situated in the valley. Besides the Supreme Court there are six other courts, including the Appellate Court, the Administrative Court, the Revenue Jurisdiction Court, and three districts courts in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur.

Similarly; The Election Commission, the Commission for Investigation into Abuse of Authority, the Office of the Auditor General, the Office of the Attorney General, the constitutional assembly Secretariat and the Public Service Commission have presented in this Kathmandu valley.

Administrative Division

Kathmandu Valley comprises of three districts, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur, together which cover an area of 899 square kilometers, whereas the area of the Valley as a whole is 665 square kilometers. The Valley encloses the entire area of Bhaktapur district, 85% of Kathmandu district and 50% of Lalitpur district. The three valley districts have a total of 150 local administrative units, Village

Development Committees (VDC) and Municipalities out of which five city governments have the highest population and economic activities. With more than 1.5 million people, 220000 households, the Kathmandu Valley is the most important urban concentration in Nepal. Being a capital city, Kathmandu Valley in comparison to the rest of Nepal, possesses basic amenities like water supplies, electricity, gas, telecommunications, roads, sanitation, education, security, and transportation. New products and services are first launched in the valley and therefore the inhabitants have access to modern equipment and technology. New technologies and interventions come to the valley first, and this technological sophistication along with other amenities is an important pull factor for rural to urban migration.

Kathmandu Valley (KV) is the urban center of Nepal and includes five major cities: Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kirtipur, and Thimi (refer to map in page 3). Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) is the largest city in Nepal and the cosmopolitan heart of the Himalayan region. With a history and culture dating back 2,000 years, the city, along with the other towns in the Valley, ranks among the oldest human settlements in central Himalaya. Old Kathmandu corresponds to the current city core, encompassing a compact zone of temple squares and narrow streets. The old royal palace complex of Durbar Square is in the center of Old Kathmandu and has been designated as a World Heritage site by UNESCO.

Densely populated for millennia Kathmandu's present demography is very cosmopolitan in which Newars, the indigenous people of Kathmandu still comprise a large segment of the population. Kathmandu's culture has been inspired by the convergence of Hindu and Buddhist traditions in traditional customs, festivals, art, and literature.

Local governments

There are five municipalities in the valley; namely, Kathmandu Metropolis, Lalitpur Sub- Metropolis, Bhaktapur, Madhyapur (Thimi) and Kirtipur. There are 41 VDCs in Lalitpur, 13 VDCs in Bhaktapur, and 57 VDCs in Kathmandu district (CBS, 2002).

Under the present system, the mayor heads the municipality. She/he is elected directly by the people for a five-year term. The deputy mayor who is also elected for a similar period assists the mayor. In addition, the residents of the municipality vote for a ward chairperson and five ward members including a women member in each ward within the municipality.

This initiated a significant process in decentralization putting all district level line agencies under the umbrella of respective District Panchyats in practice it gave less emphasis on fiscal decentralization and less orientation on local governance. Following the constitutional changes in 1990, three different Local Body (LB) Acts in 1992 took new initiatives to strengthen the political process involving people in the local governance system. The acts were the continuation of the past without much change in decision-making power, accountability, and resources without breaking sectorised implementation against decentralization.

Human Settlement

Early settlements were around the Bagmati River near Pashupati Deo-Patan and on the banks of the Dhobi Khola at Hadigaon. Townships developed and flourished through Indo-Nepal-Tibet trade. Though many small towns were established by the second century A.D. and urban centers by the 11th century, according to the records, urbanization of the valley commenced in the late 1950s, accelerating during the 1970s. According to the population census of 2001, Kathmandu district has the biggest urban population and the highest number of households. Between 1984 and 1998, circa 6,300 hectares (ha) of fertile and productive agricultural land were lost to urbanization, industrialization, and quarrying of sand, soil, and stone. Between 1984 and 1994, the valley's urban area increased from 3,096 to 8,378 ha and 5,282 ha of fertile agricultural land were lost to urbanization (MoPE 1999). It is estimated that more than half of the valley's 'A' grade land i.e. 43% of the existing agricultural land, will be lost to urban sprawl by 2010 (HFA 1991, MoPE 1999).

Squatter settlements are another aspect of urban settlement. In 1985, there were 17 squatter settlements in the valley with a total population of 3,000 (MoPE

1999). In 1994, there were 33 squatter settlements with a total population of 15,000 (Thapa 1994).

Migration

An Internal migrant comprised of 10.2% of the population, while foreign-born external migrants comprised of 0.9% in 1981, increasing in 1991 to 19.4 and 2.7% respectively. Earlier most migrants were from the hills 56% compared to the mountains 32% and Terai 12%. In the last three decades, the trend has shifted; migrants from the Terai 36% and from the hills 25% have increased. This shift is directly linked to the flourishing garment and brick industries in Kathmandu between 1981 and 2001. The larger proportion of migrants are workers in manufacturing and textile industries such as brick industries, garment industries, carpet weaving, and dyeing industries. According to a study carried out by The World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the National Planning Commission (NPC) in 1994 (MoPE 1999), approximately 74% of the workers in the different industries in the valley are migrants.

According to the 'National Living Standards Survey (NLSS)-II', carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2003/2004 (CBS 2004) among migrants, an overwhelming majority 54% gave 'family reasons' for migration, followed by 'looking for a job' 18%, 'easier life style' 14%, and education/training 9%. The percentage of the population migrating has increased considerably because of the conflict. The displaced population migrates to the district headquarters and ultimately to the valley in search of employment, government aid, security, and shelter. This has already had an adverse impact on the urban environment. However, hopefully with the peace talks, many may return home.

The urban poor

Data from the 1995/96 and 2003/04 Nepal Living Standards surveys (NLSS-I and II) carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) reveal that poverty dramatically declined in Nepal between 1995-96 and 2003-04 by about 26% over a period of eight years. Between 1995-96 and 2003-04, poverty declined in Kathmandu Valley by 23%, while in other urban areas it declined by 59% (CBS 2005). The lower

rate of decline may be attributed to an increase in the urban poor and also to the higher rate of migration of poor people to the valley (CBS, 2004).

This shows the distribution of the population, distribution of the poor, and the poverty head count rate for the valley, other urban areas, and Nepal as a whole. The figures from the table show that the distribution of the population for Kathmandu as well as other urban areas has increased more than 100%, between from 1995-96 and 2003/04. The distribution of the poor has also increased in the valley and in other urban areas, but the figures for the valley have more than doubled whereas those for other urban areas have only increased by 23%. Similarly, the decrease in the poverty head count rate for the valley is 23% only compared to 59% for other urban areas.

Major Economic Activities

Kathmandu is the centre for several major industries such as carpets, garments, finance and tourism, as well as health and educational services. This is mainly due to the lack of essential infrastructure and services in other parts of the country. According to one estimate, the Kathmandu Metropolitan City's economic output is worth more than Rs.170 billion per year. Trade accounts for 21% of its finances. Manufacturing comes next in importance with 19%. Kathmandu is a major manufacturer and exporter of garments and woolen carpets. Other sectors are agriculture 9%, education 6%, transport 6% and hotels and restaurants 5%. Tourism is also a key component of the city's economy.

Transportation and Communication

As is known to that, entire metropolis is the largest modern city of Nepal. Comparatively, it has enjoyed highest transportation facilities. According to the record of 1998 (Department of Roads) the length of metro-roads is 306 km mettle, 60 km graveled and 30 km earthen. Largest international airport is also located within this metropolis. Highest concentration of all type of vehicles has made it very comfort and convenience throughout day and night.

This metropolitan is well equipped with all variety of communication facilities. Because of being a capital and core business center, it always remains very busy in contact with both inside and outside areas of the country. Furthermore, as a head

quarter of administration of Nepal, this metropolis is remained active all the time. Very durable, confidential, regular communication facilities are available here all the time.

Industry and Trade

Availability of a number of needed facilities for industrial development has made this metropolis very important place of industrial establishments. Industrial Census of 1991/92 depicts that nearly half of the total industrial establishments of the country are concentrated within the Kathmandu valley. These industrial establishments have been supporting a lot to the benefit of this metropolitan city.

Balaju industrial are of Kathmandu district, comprising 84 units of cottage, small scale, medium and large scale industries are located within this metropolis. Tremendous increment is taking place in small scale industries. Lack of planned way establishment, environmental deterioration is increasing.

This metropolis enjoys highest volume trading activities. Having a great strategic location along with the presence of all required facilities for all type of development, it has become the highest trading centre of the country as whole. It is true it was the largest trading center from the very beginning period. The existence of valuable and important trading zone of the country, estimation is said to be of about 5.46% out of the total land coverage of Kathmandu metropolitan is under the grip of business activities. Highest concentration of financial institutions, banks, trading forms and other commercial activities in this metropolis has added more conform, engineers and potentialities.

In this study area, the economic activities refer from the industry establishment by which people are employed not for ran away of work. Although Kathmandu metropolitan city is the study some of people had so many problem faced to in each stage of life living. Thus industry plays more importance role to reduce the unemployed problem on the resent previous day. The study found that registered industry in Kathmandu metropolitan city as given:

Table. 4.1 Registered industries of Kathmandu metropolis.

Particulars	Pvt. firm	Co-operative	Pvt. Ltd.	Total	Percent
Cottage industry	6630	1475	2713	10818	86.51
Small industry	1265	214	208	1687	13.49
Total	7895	1689	2921	12505	100

Source: Kathmandu D.D.C, 2005

Now from the table 4.1, shows that there are different type of industry Pvt. firm, co-operative and Pvt. Ltd categorized by cottage and small industry. In totality there are 12505 industry of Kathmandu likewise 86.51% are cottage industry and remaining 13.49% of them are small industry. Similarly, out of 7895, 6630 are Pvt. Ltd firm and 1265 small industry. They are largest number of industry is in Pvt. Ltd firm i.e. 7895, small is Pvt. Limited 2921 and least industry registered by 1689 are co-operatives.

Socio-Cultural Position

Earlier, Kathmandu city was well supported agricultural activities. A data being computed from land use map of 1995 and field check in 1998 show about 13% of and of metropolis is captured by agricultural use. Significant decrease is seen in agricultural land because of high demand of commercial and residential use.

Socio-cultural rights and activities, that have been practicing from the earlier period, have now been in great danger in the absence of economic source i.e. loss of agricultural lands. Inclusion of new sophisticated technology and comfort has made many transformations in a number of socio-cultural practices.

The local Newars have been following the all their major social-cultural and ritual rites and other activities. A good deal of attraction of tourist is still found high. The presence of temples, Chaiteys, Social-ritual, cultural monuments, old places and other unmatched historical shrines, monuments and many more in this metropolis has promoted its social and cultural position.

Traditional agricultural practices

The prosperity of Kathmandu Valley has been attributed to indigenous agricultural practices and good crop yield. The valley farming communities are known collectively as 'Jyapoos'. The community produces the greatest share of fresh vegetables for the Kathmandu market, and is known for its good practical skills and expertise in intensive traditional agriculture, especially for vegetable production (FAO 1994).

Traditional methods included keeping and maintaining quality seeds, using local compost and organic manure, and maintaining soil and crops by indigenous methods. The Jyapoos cultivate around 1,000 to 2,500 square meters of land per family. They do not use oxen or bulls for plough but simple tools. Every bit of land is used efficiently. Black clay, compost, and human excrement are traditional sources of manure. They rarely keep cattle as other farmers do and transport goods with a piece of equipment like a balance called 'kharpan'. They are skilled at intercropping (which helps control crop diseases and pests) as well as crop rotation, and harvest three crops annually.

The traditional housing system

Traditional housing in the valley is constructed with local materials. Thick load-bearing walls are made of mainly green or unfired bricks held together with mud mortar. This ensures low heat transfer to render houses cool in summer and warm in winter. The timber used is mainly hard wood for beams, doors, windows, staircases, and purling. Normally, traditional houses have four stories. The kitchen and 'puja room' (prayer room) are on the top floor and have sloping roofs made of fired clay or ceramic tiles. The bedrooms are on the second floor and the living room is on the first floor. The ground floor of the house has a stone 'dhiki' for milling paddy.

The floors of the houses are plastered with mud supported by wooden planks. Windows on the first floor, called 'aankhejhyals' are often decorated with wood carving and on the second floor it is customary to build three joined windows called 'sanjhya.' Unlike in the villages, where the houses are scattered and separated, Kathmandu Valley houses are joined together. The line of houses near New Road,

called ‘Jhochhen’ (meaning ‘lined houses’), is a good example. This type of construction provided stability. Groups of houses were arranged around a courtyard, which was also used for the management of solid waste.

Cultural and Heritage of Kathmandu Valley

Kathmandu Valley is known for its ancient art, culture, craftsmanship, and numerous monuments of historic and archaeological importance. UNESCO has described Kathmandu as a ‘living heritage site’. The valley has a number of temples, palaces, monasteries, and Buddhist stupas that are centuries’ old. A unique feature is the religious co-existence of Hindus and Buddhists, as they worship at the same religious sites. There are many interesting sites within a radius of 20 km, and it used to be said that there were as many temples as houses and as many festivals as there are days on the calendar (G.K. Shrestha, SEED Nepal: 2006).

There are seven sites classified as World Heritage Sites by UNESCO. Urbanisation and construction of concrete structures with little architectural merit threaten these sites and they have been placed on the ‘World Heritage in Danger’ list. However, preservation activities are taking place on these sites, and it is expected that they will be off the ‘danger list’ next year. (THT 2006, 27 July) The seven sites are as follows.

- a. Kathmandu Durbar Square
- b. Patan Durbar Square
- c. Bhaktapur Durbar Square
- d. Swayambhunath Stupa
- e. Pashupatinath Temple
- f. Boudhanath
- g. Changunarayan Temple

In the Kathmandu Durbar Square, some of the houses built in contravention of the prescribed code have been demolished. Many important temples, including Kasthamandap, have been renovated. Presently, Jagannath Temple is being renovated. Similarly, the fifty-five windowed palace, known as ‘Pachpanna Jhyale Durbar’, in Bhaktapur Durbar Square is being renovated. Around Swayambhunath, a number of

statues and monasteries are being built in and around the hillock. Swayambhu hill has been stabilized. Many new statues, including a large statue of Buddha and monasteries have been built on the western side of the hill. Pashupati Development Trust has been more active in demolishing buildings encroaching on the area and also in constructing new monuments and service areas, along with providing green areas.

Besides the above UNESCO world heritage sites, there are numerous important cultural sites in the valley. There are more than 360 'vihars', 'chaityas', and 'monasteries'. There are also many important religious and cultural sites on the river banks such as the Teku, Thapathali Riverine Heritage Site, Gokarneswor Mahadev Temple at Gokarna, Jagat Narayan Temple, and the shrines at Sankhamul, Patan; Shova Bhagwati, the Vijeswori temple and Kankeswari temple in Kathmandu; and the temples and shrines of Ramghat and Hanumanghat in Bhaktapur. Even in rural areas, every village has religious and cultural monuments such as temples, vihars, stupas, or monasteries.

Festivals and Environment

Many festivals are linked with nature. About 76% of the populations of Kathmandu Valley are Hindus and 20% are Buddhists. Other religious groups found in the valley are Christians, Muslims, Kirats, and Jains and a very small number of Sikhs and Bahais. Hinduism and Buddhism have close links. The whole mechanisms of worshipping, temple architecture, features of gods and goddesses, and myths are highly influenced by nature. For example, Hindus worship the sun, moon, rivers, land, stones, trees, and animals. Religious texts like the 'Puranas', 'Gita', 'Ramayan', and 'Upanishads' explain about the vehicles, or 'bahans', of each god or goddess.

For example, the lion is associated with Durga, the elephant with Indra (the god of rain), the snake with Lord Shiva, and so on. Moreover, there are certain plants that are worshipped. For example, 'pipal' (*Ficus religiosa*), bur (*Ficus bengalensis*), 'kush' (kush grass), and 'tulsi' (basil).

This helps in preservation of such plants. The 'pipal' and 'bur' trees are never cut. They are planted at important locations along the route to provide shade for travelers and trekkers. 'Tulsi' is an important plant with medicinal values. This also

has insect repellent characteristics and is generally planted in the middle of the courtyard.

In some areas, certain parts of the forests remain untouched because they are considered to be sacred. These sacred places are protected and conserved because of faith in or fear of deities. It is believed that the sacred portion of a forest belongs to the 'Ban Devi' (goddess of the forest), or other deities whose temples and shrines are built there. It is considered an ill omen for the village or locality if anything is taken from this forest. This belief has helped to protect forest resources. The forest of Bajrabarahi is one example of this practice.

There are certain cultural activities such as 'Bhumi Puja' (worshiping of land), dances, fasting, and cremation activities that are closely related to the environment. These practices, festivals, and beliefs have both positive and negative impacts on the environment. Linkages of other festivals to the environment are presented below.

Sithinakha: It is celebrated on the sixth day of the waxing moon of Jestha (around the last week of May) among Newar communities in the valley. People clean the surroundings of water sources and repair and maintain the canals, wells, deep stone taps, ponds, and rainwater drainage systems. This festival highlights the importance of preserving water sources.

Naag Panchami: It is celebrated by worshipping the 'Naag' (snake), believed to be the source of water. It is believed that people will suffer from skin diseases and infections if they agitate the Naag by polluting water sources. This helps to keep pollutants away from water sources.

Janai Purnima: It is celebrated. Farmers offer food to frogs in the rice fields for their contribution to eradicating insects protecting their crops.

Deepmalika: It is celebrated for one month from the full moon of 'Aswin' to the full moon of 'Kartik' (the first week of October to the first week of November) by lighting oil lamps on high bamboo poles. These lamps attract and kill harmful insects which would otherwise destroy the almost ripe crops.

Tihar: It is celebrated for five days in the month of 'Kartik' (around the end of October). The crow is worshipped on the first day, the dog on the second day, the

cow on the third day, and bulls on the fourth day for their contributions to the environment.

Balachaturdashi: It is celebrated by spreading the seeds of seven different grains – maize, wheat, lentils, cereals, and mustard seeds all over the forest of Sleshmantak (around the Pasupatinath area) in the name of deceased family members. These produce food grains that eventually support animals and birds in the area.

Forests and Biodiversity

The forests in and around the valley of Kathmandu provide basic needs to rural communities, clean water for valley residents, and recreational sites for tourism; and they also help in situ conservation of biological diversity. The valley has 20,945 hectares (ha) of forests, about 32.7% of the total area of the valley. The natural vegetation, except in a few conservation areas, has been under intense pressure. The area under natural forest cover, excluding shrubs, is 9,580 ha (45.7% of the total forest land), of which only about 22% has good forest cover with more than 50% of crown coverage. Mature hardwood forests are now confined to parks and sacred areas such as Nagarjun (Raniban), Gokarna and Shivapuri watershed and Wildlife Conservation forest and Bajrabarahi forest. Shrubland occupies nearly 34% of the total forest area. Quarries cover 84 ha of forest land in the valley (MoPE 1999).

The forests in the valley are not in good condition. Most of the forests in the valley are in the regenerating stage. The crown coverage of *Rhododendron* and *Quercus* is more than 70% and the crown coverage of *Pinus roxburghii*, and *Schima-Castanopsis* is less than 40%. About 1,312 plant species belonging to 162 vascular families are found in the valley, representing 26% of the total of plants recorded in Nepal. About seven species of Gymnosperms, 170 species of Fern, and 97 species of Orchid are found in the valley. About 256 species of birds have been reported from the Phulchowki area and many birds are found in Nagarjun, Shivpuri, Tuadaha, Tokha, and Bajrabarahi. Many migratory birds are found at Taudaha pond. About 33 bird species have disappeared from the valley due to habitat destruction. Marble and stone quarrying are among the causes of habitat destruction and genetic resource loss.

Some patches of forest exist in Bajrabarahi, Hattiban, Balkumari, Karya Binayak, Mhaipi, Pashupatinath, Raniban, and Bansbari. These are mostly of Eucalyptus, Protea sp, Jacaranda sp, and Camphor. Green belts are found in some city areas. Populous sp and Eucalyptus sp are found along the Ring Road, Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Highway, and Lagankhel-Godawari way. Among the trees planted around the Tudikhel are Gravelia sp, Salix sp, Albizia sp, Jingo sp, Elaeocarpous sp, and Callistemon sp. Besides urban forests there are parks and gardens in and around the valley. These are given below:

- Tribhuvan Park with an area of around eight hectares consisting of mostly ornamental plants.
- Balaju Park which is a very attractive park for local residents and well managed: it also has a small forest.
- Sankha Park and Ratna Park also contribute greenery to the valley.

Besides parks, the valley also has many gardens. The Botanical Gardens in Godavari cover an area of 26 ha and have ornamentals, shrubs, and many natural trees. This garden provides an outdoor laboratory for students and also facilitates the in situ as well as ex situ conservation of plants. In addition to these gardens are the Zakir Hussain Rose Garden, Coronation Garden, and Bhrikuti Mandap Exhibition ground with many beautiful ornamentals and fruit trees. These gardens give the valley green spaces. A United Nations Park is also being promoted to establish greenery and bird habitats in Lalitpur district.

Climate and Precipitation

The climate of Kathmandu Valley is sub-tropical cool temperate with maximum of 35.6°C in April and minimum of –3°C in January and 75% annual average humidity. The temperature in general is 19°C to 27°C in summer and 2°C to 20°C in winter. The average rainfall is 1400 millimeters, most of which falls during June to August.

Natural Scenario

Kathmandu Valley has exceptional scenic beauty. The fertile valley with terraced fields is surrounded by green hills. Snow-capped mountains can be seen behind the hills to the north. It is said that when King Prithvinarayan Shah of Gorkha

saw the beautiful valley from Chandragiri hill during a trip to the then kingdom of Makawanpur, he was so taken by the site that he made up his mind to conquer the valley. Phulchowki hill at 2,765m is the highest point in the valley; and this hill provides a spectacular view of the Himalayas as well as a part of the Terai plains. Similarly, Nagarkot, at an altitude of 2,195m, provides a magnificent view of the sun rising over the Himalayas.

The unique combination of monuments, art, and architecture together with mountains and lakes or ponds is attractive to tourists, and many return, time and again. Historically, the valley was known as Nepal.

Ironically, it seems to be so even today from the point of view of physical infrastructure and institutional centralization. The valley houses all the major amenities and institutions, both governmental and nongovernmental.

Basic amenities like water supplies, electricity, gas, telecommunications, roads, sanitation, education, security, and transportation are well developed in the valley in comparison to the rest of Nepal. New products and services are first launched in the valley; and its inhabitants have access to modern equipment and technology. New technologies and interventions come to the valley first, and this technological sophistication is an important pull factor.

There are all kinds of institutions – services and financial institutions, good academic institutions, renowned health care units, research centre and the entertainment industry all clustered in the valley of Kathmandu. This means there are better job opportunities in Kathmandu than elsewhere in Nepal, resulting in excessive migration and inflow of people from other parts of the country.

River Pollution

Drainage is a significant problem in Kathmandu. Due to an inadequate and technically unsound drainage system, water backlogging is very common in many areas of the city. In most places, both storm water drainage and sewerage has been combined. Many illegal sewerage connections into the storm water drains are common. At this time, there is no mechanism for KMC or other municipalities and the Department of Sewerage to check these illegal connections. Although there are some

waste water treatment systems in Kathmandu Valley, these are not functional and as a result waste water from the drains and sewers are discharged directly into the Bagmati, Bishnumati, Dhobi Khola and other rivers of KV without treatment. Along with an increase in population and unplanned and haphazard urbanization, the city is becoming an example of a terribly polluted city with open sewers and unhygienic disposal of waste leading to the pollution of all the existing rivers in Kathmandu.

There are three major rivers like Bagmati, Bishnumati and Dhobi-Khola which flow through the heart of KMC were in ancient times the jewels of the city, but have now turned into open sewer. Over the years the unplanned and haphazard growth of the city has caused an adverse affect on the condition of the rivers both environmentally and hygienically. The riverbanks have been encroached and squatter settlements are found in abundance in some stretches where other parts are barren or unused. The rivers are growing increasingly dirty and polluted due to the direct discharge of wastewater from the households.

More than fifty percent of the population living in the city area is discharging their wastewater directly into these rivers. The disposal of the sewage from the manufacturing and industries into the rivers is also causing tremendous industrial waste discharge. The cumulative household, industrial, and manufacturing discharge of wastewater is having adverse hygienic and environmental effects on the river.

For myriad of health, environmental, and economic reasons, the rivers are in dire need of attention. Careful sustainable planning and management based on a deep and shared knowledge of the technical and social issues linked to river management in the urban context is critical for the improvement and preservation of one of the most important environmental, social, and economic resources. The sustainable river management in urban areas is not well known and adopted in Nepal. Despite of their fundamental role since ancient times as the first place of urbanization, riverside areas are frequently afflicted by tremendous problems of overcrowding, conflicting uses, and pollution, often due to the absolute lack of planning and management. Sadly this has manifested into reality in the case of the Kathmandu Valley.

Air Pollution

Unplanned settlements, poor road networks, and conflicting land uses lead to air pollution caused by emissions from vehicle plying along narrow and winding streets. To improve the air quality of Kathmandu, the government has banned diesel and gasoline based three-wheelers and closed down a local cement factory. In addition, better coordination between municipalities and Ministry of Environment need to be established and at the same time conflicting acts also need to be modified or amended to address the issue of air pollution.

Solid Waste Disposal

Illegal dumping of waste in the common areas like riverbanks, public land, and unplanned settlements is still common. Those areas are either not served by the municipal solid waste collection system or the community is not organized to handle the problem. Due to rapid urbanization, agricultural lands are being developed into housing which poses serious problems such as the renewal of ground water resources, air pollution, and loss of greenery. Supplies of cereals and vegetables are mainly imported into Kathmandu.

A new waste management technology and system urgently needs to be introduced to address the present waste problem due to rapid population growth, rapid urbanization, and a change in the composition of waste. Another perennial problem in waste disposal has been the use of landfill sites. The landfill sites have been a very sensitive issue for a long time, often arousing vicious opposition from the adjacent communities, severely interrupting waste collection and disposal in the city areas.

Land Speculation

Due to the absence of the provision of social housing or the housing for the economically weak sector/society, there is a great demand of land especially for the construction of houses. There is no alternative option other than to buy a piece of land and build the house. As a consequence, the demand and the cost of land in Kathmandu are very high. Land speculation is a characteristic of urban development and this trend is detrimental to the planned growth of the city and proper expansion of

basic services to the people. Land brokers and housing development companies hold huge parcels of land in urban fringe areas for speculative purposes.

Loss of Cultural Heritage

Due to the excessive pressure of commercial activities along with unplanned and haphazard growth of the city, the cultural heritage of Kathmandu Valley is gradually eroding. Historic ponds, courtyards, public places and playing fields are being converted into public buildings and private property. Traditional “Guthi” (trust) responsible for management of public land have become inactive in preserving such land. Most of the lands belonging to the trust are slowly being converted to commercial uses by the private companies. These private companies acquire land from the trust on lease out basis and build commercial centers.

Slum Housing Conditions

The demand for housing plots in the land market have motivated rural land owners to sell agricultural land at lucrative prices and search for alternative employment. Besides getting cheaper housing plots, another motivating factor for new migrants to settle in rural areas is that there is no need to get a building permit from the local authorities. People can build anywhere and build anything they like, and there is no government intervention.

One of the examples of unplanned settlements is the growth of substandard housing in the fringe of Kathmandu City. Lack of natural light and ventilation, inadequate water supply and sanitation, poor access and bad road condition are indicators of substandard housing. In recent decades such fringe development, often occupying government land illegally have accelerated, posing significant challenges to the urban municipalities.

Urban Rural Development Issues

The political power structure in KV is still dominated by Village Development Committees (VDC). Under this power structure, the development context is dominated by rural development issues which are usually supported by the District Development Committees (DDC) and numerous VDC easily outnumbering representation of the five municipalities which are concerned more to the urban

development issues. Since the existing planning system does not recognize Kathmandu Valley as a single entity, it is virtually impossible to enforce development control tools that can address both rural and urban areas.

The growth of settlements in the Valley is generally spontaneous, and there is very little planning intervention on the part of government. The government does not have the financial resources to acquire huge parcels of land where planned urban development can be promoted and the current constitutional provision does not allow the government to impose any kind of restriction on the use of private property.

Therefore, the government has only one legal tool to regulate and use the provision of infrastructure. This tool, however, has been grossly misused in Kathmandu, mainly due to political patronage. Existing Institutions Responsible for the Valley various national and local institutions are involved in developing settlements and urban development activities of Kathmandu urban areas and the Valley as a whole. Apart from the KMC, LSMC and the three municipalities, there are several central government agencies working in KV. They are the Department of Land Reform and Management, Department of Housing and Construction, Kathmandu Valley Town Development Committee under the Ministry of Physical Planning and Construction, Department of Roads, Water Supply and Sewerage Corporation, Village Development Committees and District Development Committees. There is a lack of cooperation and coordination between these institutions for effective planning and implementation of urban infrastructure development activities within KMC and Kathmandu Valley.

CHAPTER – V

EDUCATION AND STREET CHILD SCENARIO

Background

Out of the total population of Nepal, over 50 percent Children are below the age of eighteen. There are 2.6 million Children who are engaged in different sectors of Child labor in Nepal. Nearly 55,700 Children are working as domestic child laborers of which 16,000 are engaged in the hotel and restaurant business. It is estimated that at least 40,000 children are bonded Child laborers (ILO-IPEC, CWIN, 2003).

The problems commonly experienced and faced by street children include as homelessness; exploitation; mental, physical and sexual abuse; health problems; coercion and exploitation by adult gangs and police; discrimination; crime; illiteracy; lack of identification papers; and being active in the worst forms of child labors. Their experiences overlap with other categories of children, such as those who are trafficked or those involved in exploitative work. This increases the problems of counting their numbers as it is impossible to accurately define the street child.

Child Education in Nepal

Nepal's educational system has been like a train which travels on a single track bound for one destination, but ejects most of its passengers, without stopping, at several points along the route. In other words, the system favors a small minority who are believed to be the best academically, at the expense of the vast majority of others.

Education is a fundamental right of people and essential to further enhance the quality of humanity. Almost all countries on the globe accept this fact and provide free primary education for the population within the 5-9 years bracket. Along with free primary education, compulsory education has been a priority in many developing countries including Nepal. Education, being an outstanding instrument and a powerful means, brings about changes in a society. It plays a very decisive role in the overall process of social and economic transformation in a country that is moving through a very harsh struggle for social advancement and economic betterment. The change brought about by education has a lasting impact on the people and it is transmitted

from one generation to another. Education influences people's minds and their ways of thinking that form their behavior. Furthermore, education is an integral part of development.

There is no doubt that the future destiny of any country in the world is to be shaped in its classrooms. Schools are therefore the nucleus of the education system and classrooms are the heart of schooling. Nepal's educational status is recorded as the country having the lowest literacy rate in the world. According to the census report 2001 only 53.7 percent of the total populations and According to the Life Standard Survey 2011 only 60.9 percent of the total populations are literate in Nepal. The number of literate people also varies geographically, by gender, caste and Ethnicity.

Needless to mention that the number of literate people in the urban areas is higher than in the rural areas, male higher than female, and privileged caste groups higher than the so-called lower caste and ethnic groups. Although children below the age of 18 years make the majority of the country's population, 46.3 percent above 6 years of age and 56 percent above 15 years of age are still illiterate in Nepal (MOES, 2011).

The Education System

Modern education in Nepal began with the establishment of the first school in 1853. However, this school was only for the members of the ruling families and their courtiers. Schooling for the general people began after 1951 when a popular movement ended an autocratic family regime and initiated a democratic process. In the past 50 years there has been a dramatic expansion of educational facilities in the country. As a result, adult literacy, over 15 years old was reported to be 48.2 percent (34.6 female of the total female population and 62.2 percent of the male population) in the population census report of 2001. Starting from about 300 schools and two colleges with about ten thousand students in 1951, there now are 26 000 schools (including higher secondary), 415 colleges, five universities and two academies of higher studies (CBS, 2011).

Altogether 7.5 million students are enrolled in those schools and colleges who are involve by more than 247,083 teachers. Despite such examples of success, there are many problems and challenges. Educational management, quality, and access are some of the critical issues of education in Nepal. Disparities in society based on gender, ethnicity, location, economic class, etc. are yet to be eliminated. Lack of resources has always been a problem in education. Due to all these problems achieving the universal goals of Education for All has and will be a challenge for the country. With national as well as international support, the government is committed to address these issues realistically and efficiently (MOE, 2010).

The Structure of Education

Education in Nepal is structured in school and higher education. School education includes Basic level of grades 1-8 and secondary levels of grades 9-12 respectively. Preprimary level of education is also available in certain areas. Six years of age is the prescribed age for admission in grade one. A national level school leaving certificate examination is conducted at the end of grade ten. Grades 9-10 are secondary level and Grades 11- 12 are considered higher secondary level. The higher secondary education board supervises higher secondary schools which are mostly under private management. Previously these grades were within the university system and were run as a proficiency certificate level. Some universities still offer these programs.

However, the policy now is to integrate this level into the school system. Legally, there are two types of schools in Nepal: community and institutional. Community schools receive regular government grant whereas institutional schools are funded by the school's own funds or other nongovernmental sources. Institutional schools are organized either as a nonprofit trust or as a company. In practical terms, schools are public community or private institutional. A third type of school is the schools run by the local people. They do not receive regular government grants and most of them do not have any other sustainable financial sources. Supported and managed by local people, they can be thus identified as real community schools.

Higher education consists of bachelor, master, M.phil and PhD levels and may be of three to five years duration. The duration of a master level is generally two

years. Some universities also offer programmed except one, all universities are managed and supported by public funds. However, public universities also provide affiliation to private colleges. Two academies of higher education are single college institutes whereas other universities have constituent and affiliated Grades 11 and 12 are considered higher 1 colleges across the country.

Non-Formal Education

Non-formal education (NFE) in Nepal can be traced back to 1951 when activities for educational expansion were conducted as a strategy for national development. However, these efforts became evident only with the introduction of the first five year Plan in 1956. These activities, which were initiated by the Ministry of Education and Culture, remained limited to literacy program until the 1960s. A new era for non-formal education began when non-government organizations and international nongovernmental organizations started operating alongside government organizations in the NFE sector, especially between 1970 and 1980. After the democratic movement in 1990, it flourished more with national and international commitment to Education for All through conference like the one in Jomtien, Thailand.

The government of Nepal started to take an active role by establishing a non-formal education council to coordinate the NFE activities in the country, launching various projects like BPEP, and initiating literacy campaigns in selected districts in the country.

The Centre for Educational Research and Development (CERID) played a pioneering role in the NFE sector when it launched a community based education programmed, 'Education for Rural Development', in Kaski district in 1974. It played a leading role in the conceptualization of functional literacy in 1977 by experimenting on the respective effectiveness of Uni-Message and Multi-message functional adult literacy programs. Following the experiment, the Ministry of Education and Culture introduced the functional literacy program in 1978 in order to attract more illiterate adults to the literacy classes.

The history of NFE in Nepal was started when the Literacy Linkage Project linked CERID with the University of Massachusetts, Amherst (UMASS). The USAID-funded University Development Linkage Project provided a support system to literacy providers in Nepal. This project was funded for five years from 1991 to 1996. In the beginning, the project identified needs, interests and resources on various issues of literacy. In order to make recommendations for strengthening the non-formal education sector, a high level education commission was formed by the government in 1990, known as the National Education Commission. Realizing the rapid growth of NFE activities, the Commission constituted the *National NFE Council*. Nepal, with only 2% percent literacy rate in 1953, increased to 53.7 percent of above 6 years old in the year 2001: 65 percent of the total male population and 43 percent of the female population. One projection shows that the literacy rate among the people above 6 years of age increased to 48 percent by the year 2001.

The literacy rate among the 15 years and above bracket was projected at 42 percent. The government has formulated some concrete policies and strategies concerning infrastructure, curriculum, materials, and training for facilitators to increase the literacy rate through non-formal education programmed. The implemented non-formal education campaigns have however shown rather disappointing results. The majority of the people in the rural areas, especially girl children and women, are still far behind the mainstream education.

EFA and Nepal's Reality

The global campaigns Education for All (EFA) have definitely brought positive changes in the field of education in Nepal. It has also yielded significant changes in the policy and implementation levels of the government, NGOs, and INGOs. GoN has already prepared an EFA Annual Strategic Implementation Plan (2004- 2005), the EFA Core Document (2004- 2009), an EFA National Plan of Action (2001–2015), and the EFA Compilation of Thematic Reports (2003), in collaboration with UNESCO, and other INGOs. Government of Nepal had also set the target of achieving a 67 percent literacy rate by 2000, after participating in the World Education Forum held at Jomtien, Thailand in 1990.

However, we have clear educational statistics revealed by the 2001 national census report, which states 53.7 percent literacy for the population older than 6 years. Education for All is proven to be a challenge for a developing country like Nepal. The majority of people in the country dwells in rural areas and faces various problems in their day to day life. Project and program activities initiated by the central government are hardly reaching those areas.

Regardless of all the efforts the government of Nepal made in the different phases of educational development since the National Education Commission drafted its first report in the 1950s, Nepal's literacy rate is still very discouraging in comparison to the rest of the world. Still it is believed that between 30 to 40 percent of the children are out-of-school, including street and working children. As stated before, (see chapter three) the problem of street children has been a growing issue in Nepal. Their numbers are rapidly increasing due to various underlying factors. Education for out of school children particularly street children is a challenge that should be addressed and included in the national EFA campaign.

The government has been now changing its strategy designing a collaborative approach involving the civil society. Consequently, one of the multi donor projects of the government, Basic Primary Education Programmed has widely envisioned integrating genuine Non- Government Organizations in the process of making education accessible to all.

Government Policies on NFE and EFA

The EFA vision of Nepal is to ensure that all children in Nepal have access to quality basic and primary education, in a caring and joyful environment, preferably in their mother tongue without prejudices in the form of cultural, gender or ethnic discrimination. It has now been strongly realized that more consolidated efforts and commitments are needed to achieve these goals.

The educational events Education for All conferences Jomtien, Thailand and Dakar, Senegal – were attended by educators from more than 100 countries to assess the state of education globally. They agreed to work for a future in which all children, everywhere, have access to quality basic education. In 1990, 71 heads of state and 88

other senior officials attended the world summit for children at the United Nations. At this convention the commitment to deliver basic schooling and literacy to 100 million children and nearly one billion illiterate adults globally, was reconfirmed. Specific measures were recommended, in particular the expansion of early childhood development activities, universal basic education and vocational training.

The second global education forum was held in Dakar, Senegal in April 2000, and adopted six major global goals for education. These covered the attainment of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and gender equality, improving literacy and educational quality, and increasing life-skills and early childhood education programmed within 15 years. However, the gender issue was judged to be particularly urgent, requiring the achievement of parity in enrolments for girls and boys at primary and secondary levels by 2005, and of full equality throughout education by 2015.

EFA Dakar Goals

The following points included to EFA Dakar Goal as;

1. Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.
2. Ensuring that by 2015, all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to free and compulsory primary education of good quality.
3. Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life skills programs.
4. Achieving a 50 percent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults.
5. Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education in general by 2015.
6. Improving the quality of education in all its aspects so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills.

Education for All Dakar global goals; to achieve Universal Primary Education and to promote gender equality, became the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) later in the same year. The goals of EFA are generally concerned with equality. If children are excluded from access to education, they are denied a basic human right and prevented from developing their talents and interests. It is the acknowledged responsibility of all governments to ensure that everyone is given the chance to benefit from education. It is in the fundamental interests of society to see that this happens as economic progress and social development depend upon this.

The Government's Vision and Long Terms Goals

The experiences of the last decade indicated that the full achievement of the EFA goals was not an easy task, particularly in developing countries like Nepal. It has now been strongly realized that more consolidated efforts and commitments are needed to achieve these goals. The World Education Forum (April 2000, Dakar) accordingly reviewed the earlier goals set by the Jomtien World Conference and adopted the Dakar Framework for Action (DFA); Education for All, Meeting our Collective Commitments.

DFA made collective commitments to achieve six major EFA goals by 2015, and recommended strategies to achieve them. Nepal has been directing its efforts to achieve these goals and has reaffirmed its commitments. What is needed is an expanded vision that transports the basic educational status to an ever-enlarging realm.

Accordingly the EFA vision of Nepal is to ensure that all children in Nepal have access to quality basic and primary education, in a caring and joyful environment. They should furthermore have access to primary education, preferably in their mother tongue without prejudices in the form of cultural, gender or ethnic discrimination. The schools and educational institutions must have a gender balance in terms of student enrolment and teacher recruitment. It is also envisaged that almost all adults not only become literate but also engage in continuous learning through Community Learning Centre (CLCs).

Government of Nepal considers deprivation of the child's right to education as an impediment to them enjoying other rights. Hence, as per the Jomtien Global Campaign of EFA, the Government of Nepal has given top priority to basic and primary education. The Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) has already finalized an EFA National Plan of Action as well as the EFA 2004 – 2009 Core Document. These cover the six goals identified in Dakar which are to be achieved by 2015. Based on these six goals, the government has identified the seven thematic areas that need to be addressed to meet the goals of 'education for all' in Nepal. These areas are;

- (i) Early childhood development.
- (ii) Free and compulsory primary education.
- (iii) Appropriate learning and life skill education.
- (iv) Ensuring social equity and gender parity.
- (v) Ensuring the rights of indigenous peoples and linguistic minorities
- (vi) Adult literacy and continuing education.
- (vii) Improving the quality of basic and primary education.

The policy of free primary education for all children has obviously been one of the results of the EFA global movement in Nepal. This will need the introduction of legal obligations for families to send their children who are in the age group of 5–10 years to school until they complete the first five years of primary schooling. As stated in the EFA National Plan of Action Nepal, the Government of Nepal is planning to do this in phases and in collaboration with local government bodies and community based organizations. Based on the willingness of the community and the status of enrolment, the government will take various persuasive and supportive measures including provisions to ensure mandatory attendance of children in school.

Approaches to achieve the EFA Goals

The EFA goals are to be achieved gradually by the year 2015. By then community-based as well as school based ECD centre will be providing services to most of the pre-primary aged children. There will also be provision of training for the mothers and caretakers to provide home-based ECD services. With these service facilities in place, all pre-primary children will be provided at least one year of special

care that addresses both pre-school preparation needs as well as the overall needs of the children of that age group.

The current provisions (under BPEP II) to bring school age girls and the children of disadvantaged and deprived communities into the mainstream schooling system will be further improved and reinforced. This will include continuation, and reinforcement of various programs, such as the girl's regularization scholarship program, scholarship programs for disadvantaged children, and provision of a larger proportion of female teachers in primary schools to achieve gender balance. Residential schools will be developed for children in rural remote areas. Primary school education will be conducted in the mother tongue, and schools will be established to facilitate education of children of ethnic and linguistic minorities. Furthermore, the implementation of Compulsory Primary Education (CPE) will gradually be extended to cover all parts of the country.

The goals of achieving universal access to primary school education by 2015 are to be achieved. Reform measures will be undertaken to improve the school environment, curriculum contents and teacher's professional capacities and practices. An evaluation system including an examination system to enhance the quality of basic and primary education will be developed. Currently, Nepal is in the process of major curriculum reforms which are undertaken every ten years. By this time there will be a sustainable mechanism to ensure that all children are enrolled in school at the appropriate age level and that they complete the primary education cycle. Appropriate policy measures and programmed are already underway to make school education relevant for future employment. Current school practices will be transformed to achieve this.

Strategy and Targets

The EFA goals are targeted to be achieved gradually by 2015. The targets are set to be fulfilled in five phases: (1) by 2000; (2) by 2005; (3) by 2007; and (4) by 2012; and (5) by 2015. The table presents the current status in terms of EFA indicators and the targets by 2015.

The EFA goals are part of a comprehensive national vision regarding implementation of basic and primary education in Nepal. The EFA campaign is the key strategy to give a concrete form to the vision. In order to fully achieve the EFA goals by 2015, the overall strategy is to co-ordinate all the ongoing programmes undertaken by the government, local bodies, communities, NGOs and others. These programmes will be reinforced, the system capacity enhanced, and new programmes will be launched where necessary. There will be networking between educational institutions such as schools, Community Learning Centre (CLC), Community Based Organizations, and other Non Governmental Organizations to continually generate knowledge and disseminate information.

There will be a social web to ensure that all the children, youths and adults have at least basic knowledge, skills and information for sustainable living. The overall development strategy consists of three stages: immediate, medium term and long term. BPEP is the main Immediate Strategy to meet the targets set for 2005. Steps are taken continuously for the consolidation of BPEP and to make it more effective.

Immediate Strategy (2001-2005 AD)

BPEP is the major national program and has been developed according to the BPEP Master Plan. It started in 1992 as a project and is currently in its second phase (1999-2004), as the major government programmed for the basic and primary education sub-sector. It will be continued beyond the present activities period as a programmed of Government of Nepal. A concept paper is being prepared for taking BPEP beyond phase II. BPEP has been guided by regular reviews and preparation of the Annual Strategic Implementation Plan (ASIP) with detailed programmed and budget breakdowns. Regular review meetings are held to monitor and facilitate the progression of the programmed. Besides the government budget, this programmed is supported by a donors' group in a basket funding scheme.

Medium Term Strategies (2005-12)

The Medium Term Strategies will constitute the extension of BPEP beyond phase II. The major strategies during this stage will include quality-focused

consolidation of the achievements made and further achieve the goals to a satisfactory level. The program during this period will include;

- (a) An integrated approach to ECD community-based ECD and school based ECD.
- (b) Free and compulsory primary education of reasonable quality.
- (c) Open learning opportunities to enhance life-long learning.
- (d) Income generation program for parents.
- (e) Completion of infrastructure for the initiation of basic and primary education up to grade eight.
- (f) Increasing the minimum qualification of teachers (12+ years of education with 10 month training).

Long Term Strategies (2012 to 2015 AD)

There will be a BPEP sub-sector programmed to undertake EFA activities and to sustain the process of educational development continuously. By 2015, all the children of the current primary school age group (6-10) will participate in and complete primary education achieving a satisfactory and acceptable level of learning. The preparatory exercises for establishing an infrastructure to extend primary education up to grade 8 will be completed by the end of 2012 and its implementation will be started in the subsequent years. The major actions during the Long Term plan will include;

- (a) The extension of basic and primary education up to grade 8.
- (b) A decentralized curriculum and textbooks with an adequate life skill related content.
- (c) Definitive improvement in the school curriculum practices.
- (d) Full enhancement of the teacher qualification and training.
- (e) The introduction of information technology-based education at basic and primary level.
- (f) A comprehensive approach to the development of school education including pre-primary, primary and secondary education while drawing the support of the stakeholders and focusing on the contextual needs of children's learning.

EFA and NFE in Nepal

There is no doubt on the importance of non-formal education (NFE) programs in raising awareness at a community level regarding the promotion of literacy and the overall empowerment process. The government, NGOs, and INGO's have been involved in the initiation, development, and implementation of NFE programs for adult people (women and men) as well as for out-of school children in Nepal. NGOs and INGO's have been playing a vital role in promoting NFE programs during the last decades in Nepal. These programs have been contributing to achieving the EFA global goals. The government has also firmly recognized the roles and responsibilities of NGOs and INGO's in NFE.

It should also address that it may not be a realistic target to cover all out-of-school children, particularly street children, through NFE programs alone. There is still need for a clear definition of literacy, especially for street children. Formally speaking, the NFE programs and campaigns in Nepal are mainly limited to literacy goals and mostly targeted at adult people. Needless to say that today's children are the future foundation of any country in the world. Their parents and schools usually shape their future. Thus, investing in their education is an investment in the future foundation of the country. However, the figure of the illiterates, drop-outs, out-of school children, and street children has been a key challenge, and there is still need of developing and conducting effective and innovative NFE programs especially for street children.

There were between 30 to 40 percent of children still don't have access to formal primary education. There are thousands of street children and most of them have neither parents, nor the opportunity to go to formal schools. The government has realized that the state alone can't achieve the EFA goals through its formal schooling educational system. It has therefore firmly recognized that NFE programs could be alternative ways to contribute to achieving the EFA goals and that contribution should be made by the civil society.

Issues and Challenges of EFA

The government of Nepal is obviously committed to achieving the EFA National Goal by 2015. The government has further firmly realized and recognized the involvement of civil society in development and promotion of Formal and Non-Formal Education. NGOs and INGOs have therefore been actively working in contributing to achieve the EFA goals in Nepal. However, there are still some major issues and challenges ahead, not only for the government but also for the NGOs and INGOs that could create barriers in achieving the EFA goals by 2015 in Nepal. Some of the issues and challenges as stated in the EFA Core Document of the government in achieving the EFA in Nepal are presented in the next section.

i. Conflict and its Impacts

The on-going conflict has affected the education sector in various ways. The operation of many schools has been disturbed by the conflict, and many students and teachers have been killed, kidnapped, and victimized. Identifying the needs of the victims and providing them with appropriate support so that children's education is not hampered is a priority. More importantly, ensuring that schools are functioning well, that they are free of politics and violence, and that children are getting quality education is among the current challenges.

ii. Centralized Educational Management

Management of education continues to be highly centralized. Decentralization has been identified as the overall strategy for educational planning, management and implementation for EFA 2015. However, there are inconsistencies between the Local Self Government Act (LSGA) and the seventh amendment of the education act regarding decentralization and development of guidelines to facilitate programmed implementation.

iii. Distribution of Education Facilities

Although it is estimated that on average the distance from Nepali households to primary schools is only 30 minutes, the geographical variation of the country makes access to basic education a problem. The framework of basic education must

take the geographical diversity of the country into account aiming at ensuring universal access to all, irrespective of their location.

iv. Gender Equity and Equality

The EFA goal of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and ensuring full equality by 2015, calls for intensive mobilization of all available means and resources. A safe and girl-friendly environment is indispensable to achieve this goal. This entails well trained teachers to inspiring girls' participation, the provision of female teachers in all schools, and gender sensitive curriculum and learning materials. Strategies to ensure this learning environment must be in-built in the education framework.

v. Needs of diversifies Clientele Groups

Nepal's culture is a blend of diverse cultural groups with unique languages, cultural values and traditions. This blend has been contributing to the rich cultural heritage of the nation. The education system of Nepal must respond to this diversified clientele making its curriculum relevant to the learning needs of all ethnic groups, indigenous people, Dalit children, and other marginalized groups.

vi. Quality of Education

There is inadequate clarity to what 'quality' means and there are no existing norms and standards that define this. The efforts on improving quality have so far been input driven and the outcomes of education have not received adequate attention. Hence, the challenge is to develop conceptual clarity on quality education by defining norms and standards as its basic pre-requisites. Furthermore stronger monitoring and evaluating mechanisms should be in place at all levels of service delivery.

vii. The Issue of Sustainability

The reforms for EFA 2004 – 2009 and future programs are ultimately intended to create an education system that can be supported by HMGN without foreign assistance. This will only be possible once attendance in school has been regularized, a team of qualified teachers has been employed, a suitable physical infrastructure is in place, and robust and responsive management systems at the local level have been established.

viii. Need for Improving Management & Capacity

Managerial capacity of the decentralized institutions at all levels has a direct bearing on the success of the education programmed. The present education framework must embed mechanisms for capacity building at all levels. Reforming the existing educational management structure and changing the culture at the work place in order to make it efficient, performance driven and more accountable is a challenge that any programmed in the education sector must address.

Women Literacy Programmed

Adult literacy activities will be undertaken through non-formal education and literacy campaigns of the government. EFA 2004 -2009 will mainly address the issues of women literacy focusing on low literacy area's and adopt the principle of payment by results.

This programmed will provide basic literacy to 60,000 women of which 80 percent 48,000 will receive functional literacy through the second phase. 15 percent of women with functional literacy will be given income generating self employment skills. A total of 7,200 women will benefit from the income generating programs. These programs will operate on the principle of payment by results focusing on 18 low literacy districts out of 23. Payment through results means that NRs. 875 will be allocated per person that became literate through the programmed.

Out of School Program

The Government of Nepal should in order to develop an effective mechanism to bring out-of-school children into the fold of the formal schooling system; a scheme for compensation of the opportunity cost has been developed. The implementation of this program will establish and promote partnerships between village development committees (VDCs) and school management committees (SMCs). As the poverty of households is a great obstacle towards universal primary education, the department of education will implement this program linking it with other poverty alleviation program implemented in the country.

Similarly, provisions for alternative schooling and school extensions such as morning schools and night schools will be developed. Program activities for out of

school children will target dropouts to achieve the goal of universal primary education. 50,000 out of school children, especially school dropouts of grade 1 to 3 will be targeted in the first year of the EFA implementation in order to achieve the total target of reaching 250,000 out-of children during the full program period.

Community Learning Centre (CLC)

There were 205 communities learning centers, one in each constituency, will be established during the programmed period with an aim to sustaining literacy among newly literates and extending opportunity for lifelong learning. In the first year 40 community learning centers will be set up and each of these will receive a block grant of 50,000 NRs. per year. The most powerful means of eradicating illiteracy is the expansion and efficiency of primary education. It is clear that if the goal of universal primary education is achieved in the upcoming years, only then would we be able to achieve universal youth literacy by 2015.

Involvement of NGOs & INGOs in NFE

There is no exact definition of NGOs such that different peoples are defined NGOs with differently. Peter Willets in his book “The Conscience of the World: The Influence of Nongovernmental Organizations in the UN System”, has describes NGOs as noncommercial, and should therefore be non-profit making and non-political organizations. They should not `openly engage in violence or advocate violence as a political tactic and they should be able to raise funds from their members or through voluntary contributions. NGOs are founded by people voluntarily, and associated with an aim of working together to achieve a common goal and objective. Formation of NGOs requires innovative thinking, creativity, conceptualization of vision, and the ability to assess an existing gap in the provision of a service. This calls for the skills to analyze what is and what ought to be the real and the ideal.

There are different local based or community based or grass root level, regional, and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which are involved in different projects and programmed activities however their involvement in the process of development can be categorized;

Policy Formulation: there is an increase in NGO participation in policy making processes as invited participants. Their representatives have had been involved in formulation of specific policies, district development plans and on technical committees and sub-committees at all levels.

Advocacy and Agenda Setting: NGOs sometimes exert pressure from on both formulation and implementation of policies, programs and plans. They use campaigning and lobbying NGOs are supposed to act as counter weight to state power, protecting human rights, opening up channels of communication and participation, providing training grounds for activists and promoting pluralism.

Service Deliverers: NGOs engage at implementation level. Implementation is an important phase as it is often at that stage that failures in the policy processes occur.

Monitors: NGOs can provide an independent assessment of how public resources are being allocated at national and local level. After NGOs have advocated for equitable distribution of national resources during the budget process, they monitor whether these resources reach the intended beneficiaries.

Innovators: NGOs are sometimes instrumental in the introduction of new approaches and techniques which, when adopted, bring considerable benefits to the poor. Examples include introduction of new technologies, farming methods, resolution of conflicts etc.

Partners: NGOs work in partnership with Governments and Donors in the planning process by offering expertise, experience, possible logistics and other resources. NGOs are agents of change but their ability to effect change rests on organizational independence, representative structures and a willingness to spend large amounts of time in awareness-raising and dialogue.

SAATHI

SAATHI, a non-governmental organization was established in 1992 with the aim of addressing contemporary challenges that are being faced by Nepali women. In Keeping with this belief, and based on research, SAATHI identified Violence against Women (VAW) as an area requiring urgent attention and intervention. SAATHI has

become recognized as the pioneering organization working in the area of VAW, especially, domestic violence. The strategy of SAATHI is to work at all levels: from the grassroots to the policy level. SAATHI has been working for street kids for the last three years through SAATHI Bishram Kendra (Drop-in Centre) and SAATHI Ashreya Shivar (Shelter). The Bishram Kendra provides Non-Formal Education for street children for two hours in the morning or afternoon. One teacher, who has been trained by World Education, uses various methods for children of different backgrounds and age groups. Materials used include posters, flip charts, books, audiovisuals and other materials effective for NFE.

- Food and health care.
- Psychosocial Care.
- Shelter
- Counseling
- Non Formal Education Programmed
- Child Literacy and Awareness
- Adolescent Education
- School Integration
- Children's Library
- Training
- Reintegration
- Educational Trips
- Games and Picnic twice a year
- Scholarships for needy children.
- Advocacy on child right issues and child labor Services Provided at Saathi Ashreya Shivar.

SAATHI has been working for street kids for the last three years through SAATHI (Rest centre). We found that street kids are mostly from the so called lower castes and the majorities are Tamangs, one of the ethnic groups of activities for the last three years, which are presented in the following sections.

They are from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, distorted families, conflict-related environments etc. Since the start of this project, at least 85 children have been

reunited with their families. Some children who received scholarships from our organization ranked first in their school while most of them scoring high marks.

SAATHI and NFE Programmed for Street Kids:

1. Saathi Bishram has been providing NFE since the start of the project.
2. It provides NFE classes for street kids four hours per day, two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening. We use different and effective methods in our NFE programmed to appeal to all the children who come from different backgrounds and different age groups.
3. It selects the children who have shown keen interest in studying and want to join the school.
4. Easy accessibility and provision of materials; *i.e.* books, pencil, posters etc.
5. Our target groups are street kids and homeless children aged 5-14 years old. It put both male and female children in Bishram Kendra (Rest Centre). But we immediately refer girl children to the shelter because girls are more vulnerable to sexual abuse.
6. We have one teacher for the NFE programmed and she has been trained by World Education.
7. Our organization is providing education through NFE and scholarship courses in Boarding (private) School too. We use posters, flip charts, books, audiovisuals, and other effective materials for NFE.
8. We use individual and group teaching methods according to the needs of the kids and group discussions and debates are used when appropriate.
9. We have a capacity of 40 children in Bishram Kendra. We faced lots of problems in the Drop in Centre. We have experiences some drop outs due to pressure from older street boys. Many left because they were forced into begging, rag picking and different antisocial activities.
10. Since the beginning of this project, at least 85 children have been reintegrated with their family and many have received scholarships. The outcome has been positive. We have seen a big improvement in children's behavior, and

improvements in family relations & understandings. Some children who received scholarships from this organization first rank in their school and most of them completed the course with high grades.

11. SAATHI feels very strong that more funding needs to be focused towards providing scholarships for street children.

Child Watabaran Centre Nepal (CWCN)

Child Watabaran Centre Nepal (CWCN) has been effectively working with street children since 2002 but was not formally registered until 2003. Three private companies in Sweden provide the necessary funds to operate the projects. The Centre only works with street children. The children are mainly from Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan & Narayanghat, but there are some from other places around Nepal. CWCN Nepal is running four major projects which are:

A. *Watabaran Centre for Boys:* The centre started with the nine boys and has now increased to 19. The boys get food, shelter, and education at the centre. Besides education, the boys are involved in judo classes and other activities such as music, football etc. 7 of the boys have already completed their grade 5 and are entering grades 6, 7 and 8. One boy has successfully completed a driving course while others have been involved in paper crafts and electronics. Two facilitators, two caretakers & a kitchen helper are working in the centre under the supervision of the Principal.

B. *Watabaran Centre for Girls:* The centre for girls is a new project which only began 4 months ago. The centre is providing services for seven girls. The education and vocational training system for the girls is identical to that of the boys. Three of the girls have already started stitching training. The other trainings offered are beautician training, chef training or handicrafts training. At present four staff members are working in the centre. Alongside their education and training the girls are also involved in making handicrafts and knitting.

C. *Mobile Health Service:* The centre is providing first aid to the street children on the street. The team which consists of four members including a health assistant goes to the street three times a week to provide medical treatment. The service provides first aid treatment only. The major cases are referred to hospitals.

Thousands of street children have benefited already. To operate this service the centre uses its own three wheelers battery tempo.

D. Hamro Entrepreneurship Loan Program (HELP): The centre provides small loans to families of the children to assist them in setting up their own businesses. The family or children themselves return the loan and the amount is then rotated to other children.

CWCN and Non-Formal Education

The centre provides non-formal child friendly education. A Maximum of 10 students is taught in each class and every child gets individual attention when necessary. The centre has its own curriculum, which is developed along the lines of the government primary education curriculum. The centre adopts a 24 months' course. The entire course is divided into 3 semesters with semester lasting 8 months. The first semester covers grade 1 and 2. The second semester covers grade three and four and the third covers grade five. There are six classes a day of 45 minutes each with 10 minutes of break after every class. All daily lesson plans are prepared by the teachers to meet the expected goals and are reviewed every two weeks. English, Nepali, Math, Environmental science, and social science are the core subjects.

Children Nepal (CN)

Children Nepal (CN) is a nongovernmental social organization working for the rights and development of children in difficult circumstances and their families through practical activities. CN believes in a future where each individual is valued, without discrimination as part of our diverse and culturally tolerant society.

CN envisions that the difference of class, gender, religion, disabilities, are valued as a part of our diverse community and cultural heritage; where all people have an equal opportunity and capacity to fulfill their basic needs; and where society enjoys the participation of all people at all levels of the democratic process. CN has a holistic approach to social work and sees the family and local community as the main focus and resource base.

Children Nepal facilitates processes that empower children and their families in difficult circumstances to assume an active and decisive role in solving their own

problems through the strengthening of life skills; improving confidence; and utilizing their existing capacity, which will result in the most effective long term improvements in their living conditions.

Children Nepal is the first child focused social organization established in Pokhara, located in the Western Development Region of Nepal. CN has been providing its service in a rights based approach since its foundation in 1995. CN-House Contact Centre: provides basic primary education and care for children aged 6-16 years who have never been to school or who have dropped out.

Children Nepal has a team of trainers and facilitators that run regular training programs at the Children Nepal centre and outside concerning professional and life skill development Programmed include education, urban out of school children education, conflict management, resource mobilization, psycho-social counseling, safe motherhood, child development, health care and hygiene, education for children in especially difficult circumstances and training for social change.

Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN)

Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN) was establishment at Kathmandu Nepal in 1987. Its head office was located at Ravi Bhawan Kathmandu. There are about 5000 children working and living on the streets in the urban centres of Nepal. The main cities in Nepal where street children are found are Kathmandu, Pokhara, Dharan, Narayanghat, Butwal, Nepalgunj, Surkhet, Dang, Birganj, and Biratnagar.

Reasons for children fleeing to the streets include loss of parents (i.e. orphaned), abandonment, rise in domestic violence, lack of opportunities including education and recreation in the villages, exploitation at work places, the push and pull factors of migration in general and the ongoing conflict.

Every year around 500 children land on the streets of Kathmandu from different districts of Nepal. Children come mainly from neighboring districts of Kathmandu, like Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre, Dhading, Makawanpur, and Dolkha.

Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN) estimates that there are about 800 to 900 street children in the Kathmandu valley. The reality may be higher as the ongoing conflict situation in the country is contributing to a rise in the number of children ending up on the streets in Kathmandu.

Once on the streets, children take up all kinds of work like begging, rag picking, tempo conducting, pottering, stealing, street vending, shoe shining, etc. According to ILO-IPEC's assessment, there are about 4,000 children working as rag pickers, which are considered one of the worst forms of child labor. Among the rag pickers, 88 percent are boys and 12 percent girls. On average, rag pickers work 6 hours a day and earn NRs. 87 per day.

When carrying out their work they concentrate in areas such as junkyards, temples, market centers, cinema halls, airports, bus terminals, hardware shops, tourist centers, etc. While on the street they face problems of hunger, lack of shelter, clothing, etc. Similarly, they face problems from police, "dada" (bullies), gangs etc. With all these problems and tensions, they lead their complex life. Street children are among the 'high risk' and 'insecure' groups and are vulnerable to various forms of exploitation and abuse.

Survival, Abuse and exploitation, Social hypocrisy, Exploitation and risk, Security/Police harassment, Psychological problem, Influence of crime, Accidents Emotional insecurity and Street Pollution are major problems faced by Street Children.

In the past 2002, organizations working with street children formed a network titled "Street Net-Nepal" to address the emerging problems of street children in a consolidated manner. There are few organizations working directly with street children's socialization and social re-integration.

Misery behind the Stories of Street Children as Political Conflict, Socio-economic reasons, Urban migration/ Attraction of city, Family problems, Orphaned, abandoned and disability, Child Delinquency, Child Labour Exploitation, Growing Slums/Squatters, Garbage and Rag Picking, fundamental habits, human rights, including education, health care, love, respect, security and protection.

Innovative Forum for Community Development (IFCD)

This is started to organize NFE programmed in 1984. With a decade of experience in teaching – learning methods, research, and training - technical support to NFE Centre, IFCD went into research on basic and primary education to include out-of-school children.

In 2000, UNICEF sponsored a study tour of 27 organizations to observe the quality of primary education in Bangladesh. Shifting to a new movement in OSP, these organizations adopted the Child-centered teaching - learning approach in 4 districts, later expanded to 13 others. The research results on the program are very positive, highlighting the importance not only of teaching but also of psychosocial counseling and links to skills training. This method focuses on the practical, creative, children's all-round development, highlighting life skills and the quality of education. The new techniques require that the teacher is clear about objectives and activities. Children are organized in small groups and they face each other as they work on their tasks. This improves communication and interaction, and result in active involvement of all children in the activities.

NFE has been in Nepal since 1983. Prior to 1983 Action Aid operated programs that were focused on girls which later expanded to all out of school children. There have been different approaches applied in the field of NFE and the latest development is the child centered teaching and learning method. This method focuses on the practical, creative, children's all round development.

In the beginning this method was started in four districts and very soon it is going to be expanded to 13 districts with the support from UNICEF. Development of urban OSP because others were not suitable The Government's objective according to OSP is: mainstream of children into school. But in reality this is not working; kids are too old to enter school (the age of their classmates is much lower). The level of OSP is meant to be up to class 3 but the reality shows a level of class two and lower. The objective of OSP should be reviewed.

Under Privileged Children's Association (UPCA)

Under Privileged Children's Association (UPCA) has been working with street children since 1994. UPCA believe Non- Formal Education to be an entry point for sustainable activities to empower and improve the lives of street and working children. We see non-formal education (NFE) as an emerging stage of formal education and socialization for street children within the society. In the process of NFE conduction the street children are involved in a child participation process and are empowered to demand and claim their rights to the duty bearer, Local Government, District Community Welfare Board (DCWC) and partner agencies.

The NFE is implemented through a book called '*Naulo Bihani*' for the street children. We found it to be irrelevant to the lives of street children as the book was written for rural children and therefore not relevant to the present situation of street children. The book '*Nav Jiwan*', a first package for a ten months period, and '*Jiwan Jyoti*' the second package for a ten months period was published, supported by UNICEF. While developing this book the street children were involved in pre-testing and UPCA was consulted on this process. These books are appropriate for the drop-in centre, night shelter or transit centre.

The non-formal education (NFE) package is implemented to empower street children and working children (working at own home or working in others houses). UPCA has implemented an out of school programme with street children in Contact Centre and child laborers in factories, to empower children and to promote formal education. The street children are admitted to general government schools and some of them have joined vocational training and income generation skills training. Of the working children, about 40 percent of those living in slums are also going to schools.

SATH SATH

SATH Sath adopts a rights-based approach which recognizes the child as the key factor in his or her development. It has establishment since 2000 at New Baneshwor, Kathmandu Nepal. Central to this approach are participation and empowerment which provide the tools for children to realize their rights. Sath Sath

works through alternative education which is aimed at developing street children's capacities and capabilities to improve their situation and provide a strong base for future learning. It is a process in which children acquire appropriate knowledge, skills and positive attitudes through a series of learning experiences. The ultimate goal is that street children are able to deal positively with the demands and challenges of life.

Learning experiences are a wide variety of activities implemented at a nonresidential resource centre and through outreach on the street. These include: group discussions, group counseling, health education, games, sports, child clubs, street drama, leadership training, experiential education, and dealing with real-life situations with guidance and support. This learning is facilitated by street educators and outreach workers, usually from a street background themselves. Registered at Chief District Office of His Majesty's Government in 1994 and in the same year it was affiliated with Social Welfare Council, under the Women and Social Welfare Ministry. The organization has seven management committee members headed by Executive Chairperson.

Children can then be provided with informed choices for further support (formal or non-formal education, training, apprenticeship, family reintegration etc.) The key a better option for the child's future is only viable when the child is ready to grasp it. Both street life and childhood are temporal situations. As they grow older street children become acutely aware of the short-term benefits of their lifestyle, however the personal sacrifices in terms of loss of freedom and taking on of responsibilities make change a difficult process. Education must first provide street-based children and youth with the attitudes, skills and knowledge to be able to change their lives.

Concern for Children and Environment (CONCERN-Nepal)

Concern for Children and Environment Nepal (CONCERN-Nepal) is a child focused NGO established in 1993. Its principal purpose is to be an advocator for underprivileged children and their social and natural living environment in Nepal. It helps and protects underprivileged children and working children living in very difficult circumstances. CONCERN was officially CONCERN has its overall vision, mission, and objectives, which are guiding principles to run the organization.

Education is the major part of children's Socialization Program. Since its inception CONCERN is running Non Formal Education classes varies from a single class to 35 classes containing 20 to 30 students in each class, each year for different categories of children including on the street and street based working children. Other components are, parenting education, counseling, personal hygiene, excursion tour etc. Children learn and participate in various activities such as NFE class management, kitchen gardening, environment knowledge, cleaning habits etc. CONCERN is organizing class management committee for community participation. 1225 boys and 747 girls' total 1972 children benefited from socialization facility.

CONCERN Nepal conducted nine months long detailed child participatory research on street and working children in Patan area in 2003/2004. The survey is useful in implementing action programs for street and working children in Patan.

After the Dakar conference Government is targeting Education for All by 2015 but without considering 2.6 million working children and 4000 street children and 4 million dalit children the aim cannot be fulfilled. Therefore CONCERN is advocating Education for All in different levels from individual, family to national and policy level.

CONCERN is also a part of Global Campaign for Education and an active member of GCE Nepal Group. Time to time CONCERN is organizing different activities to enhance the school enrolment and decrease the dropout rates so that it will help to stop growing number of street children problem in Nepal.

Barriers to Education for Street Children

Barriers to education for out-of-school children, particularly street children, include various factors such as the political conflict, trafficking, HIV/AIDS, poverty, socio-cultural structure, family disruption, abuse, violence, poor parenting, illiteracy, and natural disasters. These factors not only create barriers to education for street children but they state some of the reasons why children increasingly come to the streets. Some of these barriers are briefly explained in the following section.

Poverty: Poverty is a major context for the increasing numbers of children in the streets. Poverty may in turn have been caused by other factors, such as, flood,

drought, earthquakes, and lack of state or other support. Poverty is also caused by shortage or loss of land, economic downturns, the closure of industries in transitional economies, high unemployment etc.

Rural poverty is to drives home the point that the child labor issue cannot be separated from wider national and social concerns, and no solution to the phenomenon can be achieved without addressing those issues as well. The vicious circle of poverty enforced people to explore whatever possibilities they have, either taking a loan from local moneylenders or sending their children out to work. Children are thus gradually compelled to be engaged in various child labor sectors. Poverty has been one of the key underlying factors that create a strong barrier for vulnerable families to send their children to school. Education for the children is therefore less important than a household's day to day economy. In other word education is shadowed by the ratchet of poverty.

Illiteracy: Another key barrier for providing education to children has been the high rate of illiteracy. Towards the eradication of illiteracy, the policy makers and educators of Nepal are experiencing the challenges of devising relevant and effective literacy programmed; conform to the needs and realities of rural people. One of the main reasons for the persistence of illiteracy is the lack of opportunity for children in general and girls and women in particular to attend primary school or literacy classes. The Nepalese Government has been focusing on the eradication of illiteracy.

One of the key reasons in this scenario is that illiterate parents want their children to work in the fields, look after younger siblings, and engage in households chores etc. The numbers of children contributing in formal and informal economic sectors are higher than those attending to their education.

Girls and Women Trafficking: Out of total, more than fifty percent population was female in Nepal. Women was engaged both in productive and non-productive economic sectors, work longer than their male counterparts, and contribute to more than seventy percent of the national economy. However, when the status of women is defined in the context of their access to knowledge, economic resources and political power as well as their personal autonomy, their status is generally break.

In Nepal, the proportion of women involved autonomously in social and public activities is small. Women are underprivileged, underrepresented and exploited in comparison to their male partners in all spheres of society. Socio-cultural, political, economic and educational factors have forced them to live in inferiority to men. The majority of the girls and women face various problems in their daily life in urban areas in general and rural in particular.

One of the key problems being faced by girl children and women is trafficking for labor as well as the sex trade, which has been a horrific problem in Nepal. It is estimated that there are more than three hundred thousand Nepalese sex workers in India alone, trafficked from Nepal. There are no reliable data how many girl children and women are trafficked each year to India, Gulf Countries and even Western Countries. Estimated figures given by many NGOs vary from 5000 to 6000, and government officials indicate that the number could be up to 8000 victims a year.

ILO/IPEC puts the number up to 12,000 while some believe it could even be in the range of 20,000 victims mainly the children every year. Girl children and women trafficked for prostitution from Nepal to India and other countries, has therefore been a growing problem for Nepal. When these girls return home they find it very difficult to reintegrate back into society due to lack of education and life-skills. They are stigmatized by society and face many challenges when they try to adjust to a new life at home, some find it easier to return to prostitution as it is the one thing they know best.

HIV/AIDS: A challenge Nepal is increasingly facing in the dawn of the twenty first century is HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has greatly threatened human life in the world. African countries are most severely affected by this epidemic. However, India has the second highest number of HIV/AIDS affected population in the world. Similarly, China which inhabits the largest population in the world has been badly affected. Nepal is the Himalayan country which is located in the middle of these two Asian giants; its border with India is completely open. Since the eighteenth century, the Nepalese have had strong trend to go abroad to secure a better future due to lack of opportunities within the country. The majority of people migrate to India. The number of people, especially children and youth leaving the country is

increasing each year. The deepening political conflict and poverty are the key push factors in this scenario.

The old figure accounts that there are about 60,000 HIV/AIDS affected people in Nepal. However, the World Health Organization (2000) estimates 100,000 people living with HIV/AIDS. The number is rapidly increasing each year. This is simply because the number of people leaving for India looking for a better life, as well as girls and women being trafficked is rapidly increasing. Drug addiction especially among the youths and street children has also been a significant cause in spreading HIV/AIDS in Nepal. The number of young people who use alcohol and drugs is increasing in the city areas.

Obviously, children of HIV/AIDS infected parents are a very vulnerable group of people in society. The stigmatization of parents living with HIV/AIDS and their children is hard to overcome. This pressure will certainly create a psycho-social barrier to education. They face real humanitarian problems, particularly when their parents become ill and die which will further reduce their chance to receiving proper education. Nepal needs to address this problem and act upon it immediately.

Migration: The trend of migration within the country and abroad, especially to India, in search for a better future and in search for work to feed the children and maintain a family back home is a very old. The first waves of migration started right after the Sugauli Treaty of 1816, mainly with hill castes and ethnic groups. Migration within the country from rural to lower areas and cities areas also started and is still on-going. This migration to other destinations, from the village to urban centers, and other countries is increasing fast due to the current political conflict in the country.

There are no completely reliable data or figures because accurate quantitative research is very difficult to conduct. However, from the available qualitative research, it is clear that children are increasingly trapped in this exodus. This statement is also supported by the fact that, within Kathmandu valley, 92 percent of porters, 87 percent of tempo helpers, 95 percent of child domestic servants, 93 percent of shoe shiners, and 97 percent of carpet weavers are reported to be child migrants. This data are especially serious considering the fact that about 2.6 million children in Nepal are economically active, representing the highest rate in the South Asian Region. The

same document says that at least 127,000 children aged 5-18 years are involved in child labor, out of them 80 percent are migrants. These numbers show the obvious link between migration and child labor, which is one of the main barriers to education.

Violence against Girl Child: Nepal's cultural landscape is very diverse and is composed of more than 102 dialects. These are mainly divided into two major groups on the basis of language and socio-cultural practices that is Indo-Aryan and Tibeto-Burman. The Indo-Aryan group mostly lives in the hills and Terai (the southern flat part of Nepal). In terms of attitudes towards women, the Indo-Aryan group is mostly very conservative, and for example do not allow women to move freely outside the household. Child marriage, a restriction on widows remarrying and arranged marriages are still practiced widely. The Tibetan- Burma groups mostly live in the mountainous regions of Nepal. In contrast to the general practice of the Indo-Aryan groups, women from this group have relatively more freedom. Child marriages are rare and women also engage in outdoor income generating activities and business.

The Socio-culturally constructed preference for sons and the dowry system also looks at women discriminately in Nepal. The dowry system creates serious barriers for women. Many young women are mentally and physically tortured by their husbands, in-laws and others because of insufficient dowry from their parents. The idea that women can achieve salvation only through bearing sons compels them to marry at an early age and breed as many sons as possible. Consequently there are high rates of child marriage and pregnancy among adolescent women. The heavy burden of pregnancy and childcare at an early age seriously limits female's chances to receive education and confines women's roles within the household as wives and mothers. It also hinders women's participation in decision-making and politics. In both groups, property is only inherited through the male line and therefore women's economic status both in the household and in the workplaces is lower than that of men. In spite of this cultural diversity, land resource is universally inherited in all communities from father to son.

Women lag far behind men in terms of access to knowledge, economic resources and modern avenues of employment. This clearly indicates that women in both groups of society and culture are deprived in all social spheres and often

restricted to household activities. Physical and mental torture, intimidation, humiliating, dowry and alcohol related abuses, emotional insult and beating and even murder of wives and daughters or daughter-in-law, are occurring forms of domestic violence in Nepal. Economic deprivation *i.e.* denial of right to property or opportunity of earning or destruction of property owned by women, family coercion to abide by certain forms of conduct or behavior all diminish women's chances to personal development. They often receive less health care, inadequate food, excessive workload, and restriction on social relations, education and entrepreneurship by husbands, uncles, brothers, and other family members. This has the dire consequence of pushing girl children into ratchet of severe vulnerability in Nepal there more gender is a severe obstacle to education.

Discrimination: Socio-culturally embedded gender, age and caste discrimination and marginalization create a vital barrier that keeps many (girl) children out of education. In order to understand why there is educational discrimination against a particular child or group of children, one has to recognize that the child develops within the spheres of family, community, society, and school, not in isolation.

It is clear that legal provisions alone will not resolve the problem of discrimination. Social and cultural values are deep-rooted, and it may take generations to remove them even if legal provisions are vigorously implemented. In some districts discrimination persists to such an extent that many children (particularly girls and Dalit children) are excluded from the most basic educational opportunities.

Political Conflict: Nepal is facing an all round crisis, which encompasses all aspects of life: economic, social, political, and cultural. Most of the time, this crisis has been analyzed in terms of the failure of political governance, fighting between and within the political parties for state resources, political mismanagement and corruption. General neglect of the rural economy especially in remote areas has been mentioned on and off. But, the economic side of the crisis has rarely been analyzed profoundly. Since the mid nineties, Nepal is at a critical juncture due to various internal conflicts, including the Maoist insurgency.

Therefore, children are deprived of their right to education and those who can afford to have started leaving the country for schooling, those who can't have been compelled to stay home. Due to the deteriorating situation of law and order, social security, and distributive justice, the frustration amongst the people has heightened. People in the remote areas have been deprived of basic commodities like food, health, and clothes.

Other Barriers: Geographical inaccessibility to educational institutions, lack of appropriate materials tools, lack of a child friendly learning environment, lack of clear vision of street children policy are some other barriers to educating street children in Nepal. Teachers are not acquainted to child friendly teaching techniques, and rule their classroom in an authoritarian manner, often with a stick in hand. In many schools, especially in rural Nepal, they are inactive, show up late and have insufficient knowledge of the subjects they teach.

Weak government policies and programmed, especially on the ground level of the implementation process, evaluation and monitoring are additional barriers that hinder children to access education. Lack of accountability, coordination, cooperation and networking among the organizations working with street children, and the lack of guidelines, child centered approach, and analysis of the effectiveness of NFE, create further obstacles.

Inventory of Non-formal Education in Nepal

NFE has been conducting since the initiation of modern education, as an alternative way, to provide educational opportunity to those who could not get education from formal schools and institutes in Nepal. NFE encompasses children, youths and adults; disadvantaged and discriminated as target groups, and offers varieties of programs to these groups in addressing their needs. Similarly, several organizations, government and non-government, from centre to district and local levels included themselves in NFE.

Absence of a forum where they meet, discuss and share the experiences further limits capacity of these organizations to expand their knowledge base and skills required for improving their strategies and methods for program operation.

Therefore, NFE in Nepal at present faces several challenges in policy, management, implementation, coordination and so forth. With a view to fight against these challenges, the Government of Nepal in 2003 brought NFE Policy 2063 BS, which stressed besides many things, as follows as policy for NFE management and implementation:

- Mobilization of government and non-government organizations for meeting the targets of EFA.
- Decentralization of implementation, monitoring, supervision and evaluation of NFE programs
- Maintenance of networking and coordination with the agencies involved in NFE for resource generation and mobilization.
- Development and sharing of common database among the agencies involved in NFE programs.
- Capacity development of human resources involved in the NFE programs through training, research, self-monitoring and innovation.
- Coordination and collaboration with government, non-governmental, and international nongovernmental.

In the mean time, official advertisement from NFEC in media requesting to furnish the data sheet was made. Two members research team was formed to explore the sources of information, and monitoring data collection activity. However, data collection activity was confined in Kathmandu valley. The inventory profile of 68 NGOs and 12 INGOs were included. Of them, 40 NGOs were located in Kathmandu valley and 28 outside the valley in the field of education. Official records of NGOs registered in SWC seem patchy and partial- detailed information was not available. Most NGOs did not disclose their sources of funding. Many NGOs did not provide information on publications and achievements. Information not available could be seen in data sheet of several NGOs. There were several limitations in the inventory. The inventory did not provide desired database, and it was not sure whether the inventory was used, because distribution of the inventory was not ensured. So it is not ensured whether the inventory supported to expand linkages and networking in NFE providers.

CHAPTER – VI

CHILD LABOR USE IN NEPALESE ECONOMY

Introduction

Child labor has become a major concern for many countries in Asia. So often in the developing world children are removed from schooling and forced into exploitative forms of labor. In Nepal it is a particularly pressing problem. According to the Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008, there were about 7.77 million children in Nepal between 5 and 17 years of age of which 50.7 percent were boys and 49.3 percent girls. That number has grown steadily as families have been broken apart by economic hardship, leaving children to fend for themselves. Children are often seen begging, or working in the streets, cafes, petrol stations, sometimes well into the night.

Chemical, physical, biological and psychological hazards are often present and cause irreversible damage to children's physiological development, often resulting in permanent disabilities that have serious consequences for their adult lives. Another risk for child workers, especially for girls is sexual abuse. Young girls are regularly targets of sexual innuendo, or in more severe cases even rape, by male co-workers and management staff (CWIN, 1993).

Children, especially girls are also sexually exploited for commercial purposes, especially in prostitution and pornography. Trafficking of children is a regular phenomenon to which the thousands of children living in street and orphanages are particularly prone.

In Nepal, the growing problem of street children is rooted in its history, socio-cultural structure and extreme poverty. Financial debt, landlessness, illiteracy, underdevelopment, culturally and socially embedded discrimination, amongst others against girl children, are some of the major underlying factors that make child labor and the street children issue flourish.

The various research study reports and documents on child labor have highlighted the activities in which Nepalese child labor is involved as; (a) pottering for the tourist and travel industry and catering for hotels, tea shops, restaurants, bars

etc, (b) domestic servants; (c) manual labor: rock breaking, mechanic, sweeper, road and building site worker, carpenter, brick-making, (d) rag picking, prostitution and begging, (e) selling: street hawking, petrol pump attendant, shop assistant, shoe making and shining, newspaper vending and delivery, (f) cottage industry: pottery, carpet, and cloth weaving, candle making, poultry farming, (g) manufacture: printing, bricks, bread, garments, matches, cigarettes, soap, shoes and plastics.

Nepal has recognized and highlighted bonded child labor, child porters, rag picking, domestic child labor and the trafficking of girls for commercial sexual exploitation as the worst forms of child labor. Out of the total of children below the age of eighteen, the majority is actively engaged in various productive and non-productive economic activities. This economically active child population between the ages of 10 and 14 and their gender, engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural activities in Nepal (ILO-IPEC's, 2003).

Definition of Child Labor

Nepal is on the same line of high rated child labor using market. These countries often lack reliable data on many aspects of their labor market. Even more difficult, some policymakers have until recently defined “child labor” as economic activities that are deleterious to the well-being of children. There are some situations where it is hard to imagine how an activity could not be harmful to the child forced prostitution, child soldiers but as we will discuss, these activities are very rare. Most working children participate in activities that can be harmful or beneficial for the child, depending on the circumstances of the activity, and ultimately, the impact of child labor on the well-being of the child depends on the counterfactual of what the child would be doing in the absence of work.

Recent policy documents have taken this broad approach, often identifying certain occupations such as prostitution, stone quarrying and rag picking as “hazardous” or “exploitive” and monitoring them separately. Article 4 of International Labor Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor establishes this precedent by encouraging countries to decide for themselves what specific activities need to be tracked and targeted independently for policy while allowing for a more general definition of child labor.

International Labour Organization estimates, which define an economically active Child as a Child laborer if he or she is under 12 and economically active for one or more hours per week, 12–14 and working more than 14 hours per week or one or more hours per week in activities that are “hazardous by nature or circumstance,” and if she is 15–17 and works in “unconditional work forms of child labor”, trafficked children, children in bondage or forced labor, armed conflict, prostitution, pornography, illicit activities (ILO, 2002).

Nature of Child Labor

Child labor is not new in Nepal, where it has been prevalent for many centuries, mostly in rural areas where it is perceived as part of the normal process of socialization. In the countryside, children have always worked, and continue to work, alongside their parents in the fields and at home. In fact, child labor is so deeply ingrained in rural society that it is often considered a wholly legitimate practice, with few people raising concerns about its effect on children’s schooling and development.

There are various estimates of the total child population of Nepal. The National Living Standard Survey (NLSS) 2003-2004 estimated that total child population in the 5-17 year age group to be around 7.3 million, which was about 33.2 per cent of the total population. According to this estimate, the male child population was 51 per cent and the female child population 49 per cent.

According to the Nepal Labour Force Survey, the total child population in the 5-17 year age group was about 7.7 million, or 33.0 percent of the total population, of which the boys made up 50.7 percent and girls 49.3 percent. The Population Census 2001 and other estimates indicate roughly one-third of the total population of Nepal is in the 5-17 year age group, which is the period when children are liable to enter the labor force (ILO, 2008).

Nepal's rigid social structure also contributes to Child labor. Inequalities between groups in society often augment poverty, which in turn forces parents to send their children to become part of the workforce. Social inequalities causing child labor can most vividly be seen with bonded Child labor. With such disparity of wealth in Nepal, poor families are often in great debt, and in turn, must become bonded

laborers. Often, their debts are passed on to their Children, who then become bonded laborers themselves. Discrimination against minority groups also contributes to Nepalese children entering the workforce. A prime example of this can be seen in the number of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugee Children involved in labor.

Land ownership and rural migration have further contributed to child labor in Nepal. With over 80% of the population living in rural areas, much of the child labor occurs away from centers of power and law enforcement. Moreover, 6% of the population owns 46% of the land. With the power and money in the hands of a privileged few, the bulk of the Nepali population remains in poverty. With such immense rural poverty, families are often caught in the common cycle of rural-to-urban migration in hopes to find employment. Factory owners and other employers in urban areas receive a steady flow of rural labor. Children constitute a huge part of this workforce.

Causes of Child Labor

There are numerous theories that account for the high rate of child labor in Nepal. First, one must consider the nation's financial situation. Labeled as one of the poorest and most undeveloped nations in the world, Nepal's poor economic status contributes to the high rate of child labor and poverty. When families are faced with monetary hardships, they are often forced to send their children to work, sometimes in extremely hazardous conditions, merely to attain basic subsistence.

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Poor households differ from rich households in many ways that might be associated with child labor, and disentangling these omitted factors from the underlying causal relationship is difficult. For example, poorer households may live in areas with few employment opportunities, or poor households may lack capital, like tools or livestock, that make work more productive. In this case, at a single point in time, and population aged 10–14 weights from UN State.

The most important cause of child leave to their families, as the vital factors is indicated below:

i. Unemployment and Poverty: Poverty is perceived often as a major reason for children coming onto the street. Poverty may in turn have been caused by many factors, such as flood, drought, earthquake, or lack of state or other support in recovery efforts and extended families having too many children and too many mouths to feed. More widespread is families' need to send children to work, either to supplement family income or to reduce family size.

Families in urban locations may live in squatter camps, shanty towns, stay with friends or relatives, or “sleep rough,” that is, the entire family may be homeless and live on the street. Children from such families may go to work locally on the street, with parents or separately, in various occupations.

ii. Domestic violence and abuse: The reasons for children's self-migration, leaving home, or running away, often revolve around parents, family, or other members of the community. Domestic violence, physical abuse, sexual abuse and

exploitation, all create conditions whereby children decide to leave home. Domestic violence is not limited to poor families; the children of better-off families also sometimes choose to escape and leave home.

iii. Religious attitude: Pressure and violence at mosques and school also cause children to run away. Children can be subject to bullying or violence from religious leader's teachers or other children. Children may face enormous school pressures, including both the quantity of schoolwork and anxieties about doing well, particularly in cultures where a high premium is placed on educational achievement. In some countries, tuition is not free, while in many other places, although public school tuition is free, other school fees are levied or children are required to buy uniforms and school materials. Poorer families cannot afford these costs and their children are, thus, unable to attend school. In addition to being denied an education, this increases their vulnerability to be used as cheap labor, or to be sent away from the family to work.

iv. Movement: An important element in the lives of many street children is movement: from home to street, rural area to city, rural area to border, across borders and so on. Such movements can result from kidnapping or trafficking, parent's migration, abandonment, flight from civil conflict, self-migration, running away, or being sent away to work. In addition, the actions of parents, family, or school or problems in the local community also are major causes of movement and separation from family.

v. Survival: In many circumstances, children are adept at analyzing their situation and making decisions for their own benefit. These include daily decisions on coping or survival techniques, as well as general assessments of their own best interests to earn money, eat reasonably well, and do things children usually are not allowed to do at home. Children may be living in abusive or otherwise unsuitable residential homes/shelters but find some aspects beneficial and on that basis may choose not to move onto, or back to, the street.

Some children prefer their independence, including the freedom to make their own decisions and have control over their lives. The problem for these children is connected with the deprived and transitory nature of much of their life on the street

and their inability to gain an education or other work skills or qualifications that will take them off the streets.

vi. Rural Situations: While street children are generally seen as an urban phenomenon, there are also rural “street children” children who are unaccompanied and living and working outside cities but not in agriculture-related activities. Such work includes the transport of goods, particularly across borders. Also, as HIV/AIDS spreads in rural locations, increasing numbers of children whose parents have died become destitute, especially when family land or other possessions have been sold for medical care or seized by adult extended family members or other adults. Such children are left with no means of support and may not know how to, or completely lack the means to, migrate to urban centers

vii. Stigma and Discrimination: Discrimination also can force children onto the streets. In many places, communities have shunned the children of parents who have been taken to prison, for example for the murder of a spouse. This stigmatization of parents causes problems for their children, particularly when their parents got died. Discrimination against girls and young women in all situations is an important factor in the lives of female street children

viii. Drugs: The increased availability of a variety of drugs, particularly amphetamine-type substances, is resulting in new categories of street children in parts of Asia. Drug use and dependence, and theft or other criminal activities to support such dependence are causing some children from better-off families to be thrown out of home. Glue or solvent sniffing which causes permanent brain damage, also is common in some countries as a cheap and readily available means to escape personal problems or to diminish hunger. Drug use by parents is also a cause of children coming onto the street.

Forms of Child Labor

The trend and patterns of Child labor described, from large scale household surveys by different time and different purpose. The advantage of these surveys is that they are randomized, so that it is possible to use them for inference about the scope of

child labor in Nepalese Economy and contribution of household activities in poorest economic families.

Norms will influence the extent of the agency problem. For instance, in cultures where girls depart the family but boys stay and support the parents, the parent perceives a greater return to investing in the boy. This norm in turn makes investment in boys more profitable for the immediate family, and girls accordingly may work more. However, even with these norms, a vast body of research suggests that various aspects of poverty are of primary importance in understanding why children work.

Evidence on three facets of poverty is particularly compelling. First, Child labor seems to decline dramatically with improvements in household living standards. Some of the evidence from household responses to trade liberalization is particularly interesting here. Despite rising employment opportunities for Children, we observe declines in child labor as family incomes rise with trade. Second, child labor seems to be highly responsive to unexpected changes in the family's economic environment.

Time Allocate for Work

Many working Children are attending to school and the average hours worked by a typical child worker are not necessarily incompatible with schooling. Children are grouped into rows based on whether they participate in indicated activities. Thus, the first row contains average total hours worked in the last week for children that participate in market work. Children that participate in market work devote on average 26 hours per week to work. Children that work in the family farm/business or work outside the household in unpaid market work tend to work similar hours 27 hours per week on average. Working outside the household for wages is associated with slightly more total hours worked for older children.

Children are working in domestic work also spend considerable time working, at 16 hours per week. The fact that total hours worked for children active in domestic work is lower than for children active in market work should not lead one to conclude that domestic work is insignificant. On average, a majority of the total hours worked by children active in market work is actually time spent in domestic work. Overall, a

working child devotes on average 16 hours per week to working, but working children that are older, female or live in rural areas work on average longer hours.

Though time devoted to work is considerable, it is not necessarily incompatible with schooling attendance. Reported school attendance rates in these UNICEF data only drop below 50 percent on average for children working more than 40 hours per week. However, children who attend school spend less time working than children who do not attend school. Seventy-three percent of children who attend school also work. The bottom two rows show that children who attend school work 10.7 hours per week on average, below the average 11.6 hours worked by children 5–14 that do not attend school. Differences in hours worked are especially pronounced among older children ages 10–14, with older children who do not attend school working almost 10 hours more than those in school.

Almost 74 percent of working children 5–14 years had attended school. Children that do not work are actually about 14 percentage points less likely to attend school, but this mostly reflects lower school attendance among younger nonworking children. Among older children 10–14, school attendance is slightly lower for the group that works. What do the 30 percent of children 5-14 that do not attend school?

Participation in domestic work without schooling or market work is much more common 32 percent of children 5–14 that do not attend school participate in domestic work alone. Thus, ignoring domestic work within the child's own household will cause researchers to miss one of the largest segments of children that do not attend school. Interestingly, almost 42 percent of the children that do not attend school also do not work. These so called “idle” children are predominately younger. They may largely be children too young to start school or work, but little is known about how their apparent idle status should be considered.

Demographic distribution of Child population

NLFS 2008 estimated the total child population of Nepal in the 5-17 year age group as 7.77 million at the time, which is about 33% percent of the total population of the country. Of the total child population in that age group, 1,022,000 (1%) live in urban areas, and 748,000 (87%) live in rural areas.

Economic activity is vital for a country's economic development: the more extensive the economic activities, the greater the potential for generating employment for the economically active population, including child workers. In Nepal only about 3.1 million of the 7.7 million children aged 5-17 years were currently employed in 2008. Nearly 60% percent of the total working child populations were economically inactive. It shows that of the 3.1 million children who were employed, about 46% percent were boys and 54% percent girls. In urban areas the number of boys and girls currently employed was equally divided, but in rural areas the number of employed girls was significantly higher 54% percent than that of boys 46% percent.

The term "Child labor" refers to the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in accordance with national legislation, the ILO's Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), as well as their respective supplementing Recommendations (No. 146 and 190), in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable.

For the purposes of this report, child labor is identified as the engagement of children in productive activities that come within SNA production boundary. As such, it includes all persons aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified time period, are engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities:

(i) Children aged 5-9 years who are employed for one or more hours in the reference week, (ii) Children aged 10-13 years who are employed for 15 or more hours in the reference week and (iii) Children aged 14-17 years who work in designated hazardous industries and occupations, or are engaged for 43 or more hours of work in the reference week in industries and occupations not designated as hazardous.

A significant number of working children in Nepal are engaged in a variety of hazardous conditions. Often this aspect is ignored, because it is hard to get proper and clear picture of the situation and because, being against law, most child labor is clandestine. In Nepal the child labor situation is not adequately monitored by the labor and human rights authorities; as a result, it is not only extremely common but there are many areas where children work in hazardous conditions. Lack of hygiene at the

workplace, air contaminants, chemicals, noise, poor illumination, excessive workload and inappropriate tools and equipment are typical of the hazards encountered by child workers.

Working Conditions

Nepal has experienced a moderate economic growth of about 3.47 per cent per annum despite political conflict during the last decade. During this period, poverty declined by about 1 per cent per year and the proportion of the population below poverty line was reduced from about 42 percent in 1996 to about 25.16 percent in 2011; this seems to have been primarily the result of remittances from abroad which was of the order of almost 231 million U.S. dollar in 2011. Given the moderate economic growth, the reduction of poverty is very reassuring; however the magnitude of the problem remains high both in terms of absolute magnitude and as a percentage of the population. According to CBS 2011, the absolute level of per capita income US\$ 642 is still quite low in comparison with neighboring South Asian countries. The performances of other economic and social indicators are not very impressive and are much lower than other countries of the region (CBS, 2011).

The population of Nepal is predominantly rural with almost 84 per cent of people living in about 4000 village development committee areas. However, urbanization is growing at an annual rate of 5.2 per cent which is more than two and a half times of average annual population growth of the country. Poverty and unemployment in rural areas are mainly responsible for the large-scale shifting of the population. The poor in Nepal tend to live mostly in rural areas and are engaged in agricultural activities.

However, the role of the child's own agency in negotiating these risks plays an important part in determining his vulnerability. The assumption that children are automatically wants to leave the street when offered another option is a mistaken notion. While organizations offer services for the children who want to move on from the street, an aspect frequently overlooked is the need to work in the street environment to protect those children, to motivate them and to prepare them.

Street Children and their works

The Street child populations are increase in day by day in the urban area, Kathmandu Valley is also the main place of Nepal for where is staying the capital city and other ancient cities. Children are staying at the street to do more and more different work wanted to get money by surviving and living of life. The most of common work has done by street children had we can see in everywhere and every else are Begging, Rag picking (collecting plastic), Khalasi (money collector on public transport), Dish washer (work in a small hotel or local restaurant), Street vendor (selling water on bus stops) and Involvement in criminal activities (pick pocketing, robbing, Stealing etc). The Street Children are doing street and out off street works as:

Begging: When the children are still small they beg on the street, traffic lights areas, tourist areas, temples and mass density locations (bazaars, markets). Because they are still small, people give them money and provide them food. They earn daily from Rs. 50 up to 4000 and more; and begging quality packaged food or wasted food from good restaurants.

Rag picking: Some children collect recyclable materials on the street and sell it. They collect materials from garbage that they find outside on the street. They have to do this work late at night and before early morning. This is high risk work. Sometimes they have accidents (bomb blast from chemical cans, chemical infections, wounds, cuts, dog bites, etc.). They earn Rs 200 to 500 for two hours work. Sometimes, they find valuable things too, but it also transpires that they are unnecessarily punished because of what they have found on the street. People accuse them of stealing it.

Khalashi/Dish washer: These jobs have many similarities. They both get a monthly salary between NRs. 500 to 1500. In this work, they get morning and evening meals but the work conditions are not safe. They have to work very hard and most of the time they are too young for this hard labor. Most of the time they don't get a (rented) place for sleeping as the public doesn't believe or trust them, so they don't stay there long. Khalashi work is more risky and a difficult job. They have to hang outside of the vehicle to announce to the public where the bus is going.

Street Vendor: This is another form of work for the street children. It is very difficult for these children to find initial funds to start a new business. The same difficulty of funding arises when they want to expand their existing business. They earn NRs 100 to 4500 a day and they work in groups.

Factory/Industry: Working in extremely poor conditions, children (usually migrants) work 15 hours/day often injuring themselves in the filthy, hazardous factories. Other factories/industries include: carpet factories (India), garments/textiles, handicrafts, printing press, welding, confectionery, bread making, making matches, pottery and brick kilns.

Domestic Service: Possibly one of the more dangerous forms of works because domestic servants are more prone to abuse, children often conduct household activities such as fetching water, cooking, cleaning, and caring for others.

Shop Keeper/Service: Children may work in small shops selling sweets, tea, liquor, and other goods.

Porters: According to IPEC, (The International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor,) there are two types of porters – long distance porters, and short distance porters. Long distance porters carry goods in rural areas, whereas short-distance porters generally work in urban settings. There are street porters, tourist/trekking porters, and domestic porters.

Construction Work: Children work in the hazardous areas of building roads, houses, bridges, and sewage systems.

Street Work: More likely to contract HIV/AIDS and partake in criminal acts, working as newspaper vendors, rag pickers, beggars, street singers, and shoe shiners/makers.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation : With the high chance of getting sexual transmitted diseases (STD), children involved in commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) act as prostitutes, pimps, work in massage parlors and dance bars. In this sector we see a high volume of children being trafficked to India to work in the sex industry.

Migrant Child Labor: Those children who migrate from rural to urban settings in hopes to find employment. This is hard trying to find work but should be very necessary for them, if it is found they agree should to do every harder and harder.

Publicity and Advertising: Children work in TV advertisements, radio programs, newspapers, and magazines for getting some of money. This is not easy for every day, they feel very tier by doing such type of work and wanted to relief from it. In fact they come into the street to enjoy street life.

Involvement in criminal activities: In the street, the children are in not stable environments. They are always moving because of different reasons and they easily change their work too. Of course, there is freedom but they are against society and society always looks at them in a very negative way. If there is a negative incident, they are the first ones accused by the public, society, police, authorities etc. Because of this, they always have a negative feeling against society without any love and affection.

Some street girls are begging on the street and some prostitute. Some girls rent a room in a lodge and pick up clients from the street. This work is encouraged by the life partner and other street guys too. Money earned on the street is first spent on entertainment. They go to films, the video parlor, games etc. Then they spend money on drugs, most of the children use glue first; then marijuana, injections and other drugs too. Money is also spent on instruction or training of their leader. Sometimes other groups or gangs rob them.

Frequency of Night working

The street is an unprotected environment and street children are exploited frequently. In some places, street children may even face the possibility of physical injuries or death from violence. Common sources of violence are: the police, gangs, and drug syndicates, those who are operate commercial sex businesses, death squads, other street children, families and sexual partners.

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life partner and other street guys too. They thought that any way to earned money on the basis need is first priority and secondly spent on entertainment.

Few of street boys are begging on the street and on the other hand some were involvement into prostitution to help of senior. Some girls and boys rented a room in a lodge and pick up clients from the street, most of the client are male, taken from by street by. This work is encouraged by the life partner and other street guys too for the street girls. At first they earned money on the street and spent on the food or entertainment. They go to films for enjoyment, the video parlor, games etc. Then they spend money on drugs, most of the children use glue first; then marijuana, injections and other drugs too. Money is also spent on instruction or training of their leader. Sometimes other groups or gangs rob them.

Working at night can place children at greater risk of abuse and exploitation, while limiting the access of organizations which predominantly use office hours to work with these children. A high majority of the children regularly work at night 69% placing them at greater risk. On the other hand, more than a quarter 27% reported that they never worked at night. Comparing current work to working at night, it is worth noting that 50% of the Khalasi's, 38% of the beggars and 33% of the street vendors never work at night. By comparison, only 14% of rag pickers never work at night.

Housekeeping activities

This is provides information on the distribution of children who are engaged in various housekeeping activities. The children are spending an average of 3.7 hours per week doing household chores. This is found that higher the age group the greater the tendency to spend more hours in housekeeping activities. Girls are more involved than boys in such activities, working 5.9 a week compared to only 1.6 hours for boys in the reference week. More than 90 percent of boys (child workers) spend 1-14 hours a week on housekeeping activities. In both cases, the involvement of children in housekeeping activities tends to decline with the increase in the number of hours worked per week.

National policies against Child labor

There has been growing international concern about child labor. The International Labour Organization has been consistently pressing its member States to protect the rights and interests of children for the past several years. The 1990 Constitution of Nepal therefore seeks to protect children by conferring on them certain fundamental rights and by imposing for their benefit certain directive principles and state policies. The State has pledged to make the necessary arrangements to safeguard the rights and interests of children, to ensure that they are not exploited and to introduce free education. These laws set the minimum age for employment at 14 years and prohibit children less than 16 years of age from engaging in such occupations as tourism, carpet weaving, factory work, mining or other forms of hazardous work that can be harmful to their health or life.

The Child Labour Act 1992 imposes a sanction of up to three months in prison for employing an underage Child. Employing children in dangerous work or against their will is punishable by up to one year in prison. The Child Labour Act provides for fines to be imposed on employers who violate labor laws. It prohibits trafficking in persons and imposes up to 20 years in prison for violations of the law. It also prohibits the use of children in immoral professions, including the taking and distribution of pornographic photographs.

The Child Labour Act was amended in 1999 to make it more abuse-specific, specifically in relation to sexual abuse. This new Act lists specific occupations as constituting hazardous work and prohibits the employment of children below 16 years of age in such activities. Although there are a number of other legal provisions restricting child labor and trafficking, none of them seem to have been very effective in curtailing child labor in the country.

One of these is the ten-year National Plan of Action for Children. The ILO's International Programmed on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) has been an active partner of the Government in developing the plan. The Ministry of Labour and Transport Management (MOLT) has recently come up with a Master Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour. The Master Plan outlines strategies and programmed that are aimed at eliminating child labor (US, 2006).

CHAPTER – VII

ACTIVITIES OF STREET CHILDREN FOR LIVING

General Background

Economic activity is vital for a country's economic development: the more extensive economic activities, the greater potential for generating employment for the economically active population, including child workers. In Nepal only about 3.1 million of the 7.7 million children aged 5-17 years were currently employed in 2008. Nearly 60 percent of the total working child population was economically inactive. The result shows that of the 3.1 million children who were employed, about 46 percent were boys and 54 percent girls. In urban areas the number of boys and girls currently employed was equally divided, but in rural areas the number of employed girls was significantly higher 54 percent than that of boys 46 percent (Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008).

Child labor is a significant problem in Nepal. Its prevalence is shown by the child work participation rate which is quite high. The Constitution of Nepal 1990 has for several years sought to protect the rights and interests of children. In addition to the Constitution, various laws and regulations including the Child Labour Act 1992 have been implemented over the years to protect and advance the interests of children and to combat child labor. The Government of Nepal has ratified ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 as well as other relevant ILO Conventions that set age standards for admission to work on the basis of the nature of the occupation.

However, as in other countries, legislation alone is not sufficient to address the complexities of child labor, and it is essential to develop social and economic measures simultaneously to address the issues of poverty and inequality that are often at the root of the problem.

The major determinants of child labor in Nepal are poverty. Even though children are paid less than adults, whatever income they earn is of benefit to poor families. Economic development will undoubtedly resolve the problem of child labor. A combination of policies that could contribute this goal include employment generation schemes that lead to economic prosperity for the household, compulsory

schooling for children, a school enrolment subsidy and adult literacy campaigns that increase community or social awareness, especially among adult women. Nepal's rigid social structure has also contributed to child labor, and there are severe inequalities between ethnic groups in society that seem to have contributed to widespread poverty, which in turn has forced parents to send their children to become part of the workforce.

Nevertheless, child labor cannot be eliminated by focusing exclusively on enforcement of child labor laws. The Government must ensure that the needs of the poor are met before attacking child labor. If poverty is addressed, the need for child labor will automatically diminish. The development of the country is being hampered by child labor. Children are growing up illiterate because they have been working and not attending school. A cycle of poverty is formed and the need for child labor is reborn with every generation. In order to succeed in the fight against child labor, the Government of Nepal will need to address the situation by tackling the underlying causes of child labor through governmental policies and the enforcement of these policies.

Major Economic Activities of Street Child

We have discussed in the detail of the economic activities doing by Street children in Kathmandu valley. For the purpose of this report, the economic activities have been defined in terms of two reference periods: activities carried out over a short period in the street work, and activities carried out over a longer period. The former, based on the "past week" estimates the number of children who are currently economically active or inactive. Most of the street children are economically active by doing different type of work on living of street life. They do any type street work, only the purpose of getting money.

a) Rag Picking: The term rag pickers are now more specifically applied to those persons who collect rags or recyclable materials that can be sold for money. These materials, which are usually gathered at dumpsites, riverbanks, street corners or in residential areas, are mainly plastics (both polythene and plastics pots), bottles (full and quarter size), cardboard papers, tin, aluminum, iron, brass, and copper. Most rag pickers collect plastics as well as tin or aluminum products, while paper goods rank

low on the list (possibly because the quality of the paper products found would be low or the revenue from these goods is not interesting). Under the “other” category, iron is the most common material collected because it can be found easily, while other valuable materials like brass and copper are harder to find.

The price rag pickers get for their goods varies according to the quality of the materials. Tins, bottles, and papers are not worth much, so they prefer not to collect these materials. However, higher-price materials such as copper, brass, and aluminum are hard to find, and may be assumed to be the product of theft. Thus, plastics and polythene are the easier and most commonly collected materials.

b) Prostitution /Commercial Sex: There were estimated that, more than 10,000 girls and women are involved in prostitution in Kathmandu with different location and doing different activities. The Several studies have already been undertaken to identify the health risks that these children and youth engaged in prostitution are exposed to, but none of them have integrated any research on trafficking. Although there are no laws that explicitly prohibit prostitution, pimping is not legal in Nepal.

We have defined child vulnerability by the number of factors have not prioritized at the immediate family level: fragile family situation alcoholism, unemployment, sexual abuse, and domestic violence, poverty and very low income, children not enrolled in school, sisters already trafficked, illness among parents. At the local community level one or more of the following factors may increase the vulnerability of the child being trafficked: wrong perceptions about the destinations perpetually reproduced through trafficking networks, Children already trafficked, no employment opportunity for adolescents, vicinity to roads leading to urban areas.

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According to various sectors involvement, out of the total population involved in commercial sex work, 20% are estimated to be children. For a few years now, the incidents of child sexual exploitation in various sectors of commercial sexual exploitation has been reported frequently in the news. In the context of increasing commercial sexual exploitation in the urban areas, it is most relevantly found in cabin restaurants. In Kathmandu, it is estimated that there are around 3000 restaurants, cabin restaurants, dance restaurants, and discotheques. It is found that mostly female waitresses are employed in these cabin restaurants, and 10% of them are girls below 16 years of age. It is found that in the name of satisfying the customers, girls are sexually exploited by the customers. The wage scale of waitresses in these restaurants is found to be insufficient, and with this, they also have to confront abuse and exploitation. On top of this, female waitresses say in distress that police time and again arrest them, which only adds to the abuse and exploitation. They also say that if they get a good opportunity, they are willing to leave their jobs at these situations.

In this study, 60 percent trafficked or sexually exploited girls were illiterate. Although it is expected that better education will enhance the chances for access to more and more reliable information for vulnerable girls and their families, the data also reveal that literacy alone may not translate into a decrease in trafficking as more than 40 percent of the trafficked girls have had a few years of education.

Some respondents were found to be engaged in prostitution or were trafficked because they wanted to have good clothes, make-up kits or easy to earn money. Many were found to have been willing to leave their hometowns, not necessarily for brothels, but to go to the city area, a movement that made them more vulnerable to being approached by strangers.

Respondents were asked how many days after their arrival at the brothel they were forced into prostitution. The majority of girls reported that this occurred within one day of their arrival. One half of them were involved within three days, and three-fourths were involved within six days of their arrival at the brothel. Four percent of girl was not involved in prostitution for fifteen days.

Among the girls interviewed, the duration of stay ranged from less than three months to a maximum of ten years. The average duration is estimated to be 24 months

with an average of twelve months. The median of twelve months implies that one-half of the 50 percent interviewed girls were engaged in prostitution in brothels for less than twelve months and the other half for more than twelve months. A substantial number of girls who have spent more than two years being sexually exploited in a brothel.

According to the respondent, street girl says, 5% percent of commercial sex or prostitution having to force her mother for money. They also agree, her mother were involved to sex for money past ten years, and now for physically, she was not satisfaction to her client and provided her daughter, sex for money. It is clear that, some of street girl are come to street by the force of her parents. They wanted to get money for household activities such as food and clothes. Similarly, 15% percent of street boys claim, they were involved into commercial sex: for providing street girls to the demand of client, for providing street boys to foreign female and male client. They get Rs.100 to Rs.350 for providing street girl or boys from the foreign client.

c) Sexual abuse/Pornography: This research did include some questions regarding experience of sexual abuse or Pornography because of the sensitivity of the issue. However, it should find out Voice of Children on the street life to conducted focus group discussion of the respondent Street Children by using appropriate tools and interaction separately between boys group and girls group. By giving answer of respondents, it has revealed that 27% of the children had been victim of anal penetration, 30% had been made to perform oral sex, and 42% had been made to touch the genitals of another or masturbate him or her. They take to money for doing such type of activities by the clients. The respondent says 45% clients are from Nepal and 55% from foreigners. Nepali clients are giving least money than the foreigners. They are different type of clients, those who want to take nude photograph, making porn by oral and anal sex.

Now from the analysis of data have to show that, both of street boys and street girls were involved by the foreign men and women for making pornography, taking nude photographs, anal sex, oral sex and masturbating.

The majority of the kids were abused by street males while some of the children got abused by Nepali adults or foreigners. Although less frequently, Nepalese

females were excluded less than from foreigner females acting as sexual abusers. Abuse occurred in hotel, restaurants, guesthouse and many more places. Most prevalent was in the street. Now, we have some actual story on about sexual abuse and making porn as.

Azusa's story: Azusa's (name change) begs for money from tourists and Nepalese. One day, a foreigner requests her to go to hotel for food and pleasure of sex. Sometimes later, she has reached hotel and having different type of sex with foreigners then get Rs 2500. After that, she was having different type of sex when she got only for foreign man. If they were full satisfaction of sex they do provided extra food and clothes. She spends her earnings to buying dendrite, cigarettes, the odd meal and given to her gang for supporting. The days she earns extra money, she gives it to her older sister for safekeeping, asks her for it when she needs it again few for her sister supported. At the beginning, she was abused by some street friends and street youth for few rupees. After that, she was taken by tourist who offered her, foods, clothes, and brings into hotel for oral sex, anal sex and other sexual activities. At the last, he made pornography and give extra Rs 3000 Nepalese rupee.

d) Begging: Kathmandu valley, we can see beggar everywhere at the road site to begging money for food and clothes. According to the respondent, they claim that begging is interesting and easy, of course, street children are involved to begging. It is very easy compared to other work, they also agree to do another type of work, if they did not get money and food should replace to another area. When the children are still small they beg on the street, traffic lights areas, tourist areas, temples and mass density locations, bazaars, markets. Because they are still small, people give them money and provide them food. They earn daily from Rs.75 up to 1000 and more; and begging quality packaged food or wasted food from good restaurants.

Nepal child beggars beg on the streets of Kathmandu. One of these young children has a birth defect that has caused him to live with an extreme handicap as he is unable to walk normally. The other child can be seen carrying a beggar's bowl. Many of these children in Kathmandu are begging to help support their mothers as they depend on the help of strangers to survive.

A real representative story of Sanju Mandal (name change): People crowd the temple area. While some worship the idol inside, others wait in a queue outside for their turn to visit the temple **Dakshinkali**, located 20 kilometers south of Nepal's capital, Kathmandu. For 11 year old street girl, those people visiting the temple are her means to survive. She walks up to each person with her small, dirty bowl and asks for money. Sometimes she says she is hungry, while other times she just remains quiet and holds out her bowl.

From some, she receives coins and paper money. Others get angry and raise their hands to shoo her away. But she is not deterred. She just moves on to others in line. She is a thin girl with a dark complexion and unkempt, curly hair. Her dress is so dirty that its color is unrecognizable, and one of the sleeves is torn. Time and again, she scratches her head as she begs for money. As soon as she collects Rs. 30 to 100 rupees, she runs to her mother, who sits in front of the temple entrance with her 5 year old sister.

She says, she must beg to support her mother and her siblings because her father died three years ago. Her statement was that, "After my father died, I have been doing this to feed my brother, sister and myself," she says, showing a family photo with her father before his death.

The bagger child those age group 13-16 years are begging on the street and engaging to different type of work such as drug supply, sexual abuse and commercial sex, searching and supplying sexual client, those who were interested seeking for virgin boys or girls. The respondent child are accepted, 25% were involve into sexual activities on which 15% were girls and 10% were boys population, they get Rs. 300-700 and more money to involving at that activities, 5 % of begging girl were rape by street boys and then they involve commercial sex. On out of 15% were involve into drug transporting one place to another, those dada order to transport and supply.

e) Stealing/Pick Pocketing: Street children are scatter everywhere from the crowded area of Kathmandu valley, the population are crowed, over follow, uncontrolled and unplanned area having main place of shelter to whom those stealing money, goods and something from that area. In the sample survey, selected respondent says that those were engage into stealing from shop; sometimes they get money,

clothes, bags, shoes, mobile and clock whatever they were find at that time. Some respondent claims, they had pick pocketing from crowded place, it has easy because they get motivation from their senior dada, for protection if the problems has occurred. The street child stealing ladies bag and purse from ladies to whom ran on the street, for giving on their dada of the recognized site, they were safe from and happy.

Out of total respondent, 18% were engage to stealing and pick pocketing, they also claimed that 62% were boys and 38% were street girl had having such type of activities. About 25% of respondent child agree to motivated by senior to stealing or pick pocketing, if they stealing ladies bag, mobile from that area were disappeared, suddenly passing that goods to the senior dada and get some money from dada for that rewards.

f) Drugs Using/Smuggling: We walk around Kathmandu valley and major cities of Nepal, we meet and see thousand of street children are abusing various types of drugs orally and intravenously, as well as sniffing dendrite, smoking cigarettes, marijuana and drinking alcohol. These children have also spent their free time watching movies, playing cards, marbles, and video games and fighting each other.

Likely or unlikely, the majority of the street children were taking drugs because of the peer pressure from their own intimate friends that are either boys or girls. Each street child's drug using experience is different though many start from a cigarette then marijuana, alcohol, tablets, to glue sniffing and injecting drugs. By this naive use of drugs, they are facing different problems like HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B or C and STI etc. This means that most of the street children were particularly exposed and extremely vulnerable to drugs and these drugs led to HIV/AIDS and other diseases. As a matter of fact, very few street children were visiting the VCT clinic to undergo HIV and STI diagnosis as well as its associated treatments. We need to extend our prevention activities toward street children, to encourage and refer them to such existing prevention and care activities to save their potential lives.

Children leave home to live in the street because they have no other alternative, given the problems at home. They cannot be taken in by a member of the extended family, admittance to a public institution is unlikely, and for foster children a return to their original community is impossible. Many boys and especially girls

can't be reintegrated into their community because they were discriminated by the community and their family. Most of the street children spent their childhood to teenage years in avenues, under bridges, warehouse underground passages, footpaths, open ground and the Bus Park.

The use of psychoactive substances is a widely practiced and normalized activity among adolescents in this society, and more particularly among street children. Many of these children and youth are involved in the harmful use of drugs i.e. use which results in social, psychological or physical problems.

The different types of drugs taken vary hugely. Most common are glue, alcohol and marijuana. There is also a social dimension to consider when we look into this phenomenon. When they end up on the street, the children feel obliged to take drugs. Feeling rejected by society, street children sometimes shut themselves away in a parallel world with their own habits, including the use of hallucinogenic or calming substances.

Very quickly, he will be taken in by other children who will invite him to share their meager pittance with them. Then, they will explain to him how they survive on the street and how, when this life becomes too difficult to put up with, they, for example, drop some glue in a little bag to sniff its fragrance. Even the newcomers, who may be a little hesitant in the beginning, will not be able to categorically refuse. Refuse the only people who showed a bit of interest in them, took them in, gave them a place around the fire, shared what little food they had with them, and who are now passing around a little bag with glue. They take a deep breath inside the bag and, almost immediately, they feel happier, more relaxed.

The newcomers will then tell themselves: "Why not me, let's just give it a try". And, after a few puff s, they will quickly feel lighter, somewhat as if they had been drinking alcohol. They will then forget hunger, cold and this dreadful feeling of failure which sometimes gnaw at them.

Out of total respondent, 23% of street children can have used drugs, 5% respondent says both of them have used drugs and drugs transportation work by the order of senior. They get commission by transporting drugs. The survey found that

65% street boys and 35% street girls have involved on using drugs. They thought, street lives are very joyful and free, nothing can stop them from adopting a harmful behavior.

They don't care about the others' life and happiness. On the street, the children can smoke whatever, wherever and whenever they want. That being said, let us always bear in mind the nearness between the child and the drug scene; which is interlocked with all matters concerning crime, the Mafia a, violence, abuse, money, etc. Now look at some representative sample case on the bellows, the name are changed from actual respondent.

Ram: Now, I am 17 years, I've been on the street for 8 years. In the past, I stayed in Putalisadak, but now I stay in the Pashupati area. I collect the used and remaining funeral firewood and sell it. That is how I make some money. Nobody ever stops me from doing it because people throw all the remaining wood into the Bagmati River where I collect it. I come from Dhankuta. My whole family migrated from the village. I have an older brother and an older sister, as well as a younger brother and a younger sister. My older brother works as a driver. I just heard that my older sister is married. I don't know where my younger sister is, I have no idea about her, where is now. There are things about the divorce of my parents that I can't remember, it happened many years ago. My mother took me with her to my stepfather's house before she died. Two years ago, my father came to searching for me. I met him. At that moment, he tried to convince to me to go to a Gulf country, look for a good job but I rejected it. After that conversation, my father never came back to meet or see me again, Maybe he went to a foreign country.

I used to taking drugs. At first, most of my friends gave it to me for free, but now I have to buy the drugs by myself. Vat, Focxo, Narfim, Dyjipam, Opidal, brown sugar, Charesh, Nitrogen, White, Cronaj and others which I take all of them. Most of the time, I take Vat. If I don't take it, I often faint. All these different drugs give various kinds of trips. We usually take 1cc Narfim a day.

Reasons for using drugs

Look at a version of one representative story on about using drugs and living in street. “I wanted to be loved by my parents and have a good education, so I would be able to take care of them and educate my siblings, but due to their alcoholic habit, now I’m a drug addict and I live in the street” This is the conclusion of the story of a child living in the street and using drugs which is representative of many others.

There are many more responsible reason for using drugs by street children, according to the survey have show by various child welfare organization can express to their experience. They were agreeing for their duties and the responsibilities of existing child welfare organizations, intellectuals and related stakeholders have been towards assisting street children. These include providing innovative prevention activities, such as: offering information, educational communications, meetings, discussions and trainings. Referral to relevant agencies, including drug treatment and rehabilitation centers, has also followed with the view to reduce a child’s risk, positively improve the impact of drug use and safety from the hazardous diseases like HIV and Hepatitis. Referrals for such children are also to provide shelter for them. This is done to preserve better safety and hygiene, enhance the services for food and nutritional support and to focus on primary health care services and education to the children.

There are numerous organizations that are working for the children such as orphanages; however, there is not even a single organization which is working with drug-affected children. In order to reintegrate street children into the mainstream, so we have to address their drug using behavior, otherwise it will be a wasted investment. The following reasons are using drugs by street children according to the survey report as;

- To resist and relieve the pain, cold and hunger.
- To reduce stress, anxiety and fear.
- To increase physical strength, courage and stamina.
- To escape from their existing problems.
- To adopt peer-group practices.

- To have fun and relax with friends.
- To experiment with new sensations.
- Exploitation from senior to junior street children is for transference and dependence of drugs.

Problems faced on Street Life

Street children are living and working on the street, which means they spend whole of time into the street activities. According to the survey, they can show their problems faced on street by falling tears with their eyes are as:

A. Physical Problems: On the half of respondent street children are agree to having physical problems, living life on the street and could have so many difficulties but whatever they can do? There are no ways to any other alternatives.

- Lack of Adequate Nutrition:** Even though many street children can usually get some amount of food to eat, they do not have nutritious or balanced diets. This deficiency thus manifests itself in the form of anemia, malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies.
- Homelessness:** The children who choose the streets as their home face the most acute problems of housing. They are vulnerable to all ranges of weather conditions be it the burning heat of summer, the rainstorms or the chilly winter nights. These children do not suffer merely from physical homelessness, but also from a psychological homelessness since they have 'nowhere to belong'. The homes they leave behind no longer remain their havens; the streets provide no comfort, and society does not accept them.
- Health Problems:** Street children live in an atmosphere of continued physical and mental strain. Many of them rummage through the garbage to find food; others go hungry for day's drinking water or taking drugs to diminish their pangs of hunger. All street children suffer from severe malnutrition and various kinds of deficiencies. The consumption of tobacco, alcohol or drugs retards their growth at an early age. Due to exposure to dust and other pollutants while they work near traffic junctions and other congested places, they suffer from bronchitis, asthma and even severe tuberculosis. Since they do not have the opportunity to bathe for several days at a time, and because of

the unhygienic conditions in which they live, they are prone to skin diseases such as scabies, ulcers and rashes. Many street children have no knowledge / have limited knowledge about hygiene or Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). As a result, they encounter sexual and reproductive health problems such as STDs, HIV / AIDS (common to street boys and girls), unwanted pregnancies, premature births, and unsafe abortions (specific to street girls). The lack of opportunity to ever visit a doctor further compounds all these health problems.

- iv. **Violence:** Children living on the streets of Nepal are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation from many different angles. In some cases those who are entrusted to protect vulnerable children become the perpetrators of crimes against them.vii The police also known as ‘dada’ (bullies) are known to bribe children on the streets for money and services, threatening to detain them illegally or on false charges if they fail to comply with demands, for many street children assaults and thefts by the police are a routine part of their lives. In addition, there is a lack of redress for children who face unjust treatment in Nepal, as there is no effective juvenile system, the few juvenile facilities that exist are overcrowded and result in children being kept in adult jail six.

B. Psychological Problems: : According the survey time, 15% of respondent street children are agree to having psychological problems and street children having so many difficulties into the street life but there is no any other alternatives for survived.

- i. **A Stressful Past:** The situations and events that lead children to take to the streets may have an on-going impact on their well-being and may deprive them of emotional, economic, and other kinds of support for many successive years. The past also plays a role in predisposing street children to become more vulnerable to emotional, social, and psychological disorders in the future.
- ii. **A Transitory Lifestyle:** Street children frequently move from district to district, town to town, and city to city. In majority of instances, they do this by choice, but at other times, they are forced to keep moving in order to hide

from the police, welfare authorities, and gangsters. This evasive lifestyle results in problems of social isolation and loneliness and leads to difficulties in developing emotional attachments to other human beings.

- iii. **Substance Abuse:** Many street children resort to using psychoactive substances such as alcohol and drugs in an attempt to escape from the overwhelming pressure of their traumatic past and their daily problems. This, in turn, can lead to medical problems due to overdoses, an increase in the probability of accidents, violence and unprotected sex. Overtime, it can lead to complications such as brain and liver damage, and also to diseases like HIV / AIDS.
- iv. **Unlearning of Learned Behavior:** All children learn a set of moral values and moral behavior in their early years of family life. The children who leave home and begin to live on the streets soon realize that the values their family taught them (such as honesty, integrity, etc.) are not conducive to their survival on the streets. At times they are forced to steal food and money because they have none of their own. They have to swallow their pride in order to beg for food or money.

C. Social Problems: According to the survey time, 35% of respondents of street children agree to having social problems, of course street children have so many difficulties in the street life but there is no other alternative.

- i. **Lack of Resources and Opportunities:** The various needs of street children are rarely met. They frequently get hungry, wear torn, tattered and dirty clothes or sometimes, no clothes at all. They have no permanent place to stay, no educational facilities, no facilities for hygiene and in brief, no facilities at all. Psychologically, they are exploited and abused, thus their basic needs of security and happiness are not met. Socio-culturally, they lack opportunities for healthy recreation and lack social acceptance.
- ii. **Exploitation:** Children on the street have to work to survive. Since they have no skills with which to bargain for fair pay or to fight for their rights, they are very vulnerable to employers who look to make a profit on them. Frequently, they are forced to work for 10-12 hours a day for few rupees or in exchange

for just one square meal a day. Besides all this, abuse and harassment - either physical or sexual, by persons in authority, be they police personnel or others is not uncommon. Besides police, street children are frequently used by underworld gangsters or by older street boys bullying them and involving them in illegal works. If the children do not obey, they are threatened, beaten and sometimes, in extreme cases even killed.

- iii. **Stigmatization:** People in society generally perceive street children as difficult children who are out to cause trouble. The general misconception is that street children are addicts, uncontrollable and violent, have no emotions or moral values, and so on. As a result of these misconceptions, people tend to be unsympathetic and indifferent to the actual plight of street children. This lack of social acceptance is what pushes them away from mainstream society and forces them to survive on the fringes of the social system.
- iv. **Trafficking:** Trafficking of children also occurs with children being recruited, often for an exchange of money. These children will often then be used for domestic labor, carpet weaving and a variety of other jobs. Many children are also trafficked to different places of Nepal and India for work and sexual pleasure, including in circuses, and are vulnerable to exploitation and sexual abuse.

Working Status: Living of Street Life

The current employment status of children aged 5 to 17 years is determined by measuring the time they have spent in the reference week in various activities defined as work or economic activities. We estimate of children aged 5 to 17 years who were involved in various economic activities in the last seven days. The table shows that about 2.9 million children in Nepal are involved in agricultural activities, followed by other activities such as fetching water about 0.8 million and collecting firewood 0.6 million. Other, unspecified activities also involve significant numbers of working children.

Children in dilapidated conditions running around piles of dirt are a common sight in Kathmandu. These poor human beings, commonly known as “Khates” unwanted or rejected children, are a shame for the civilized Nepalese society.

These children come from various places in Nepalese societies because of poverty, discrimination, exploitation or abuse. Rags picking, street selling and begging are the most important activities of these children. We can put these children in the following categories:

Street-Living: Street living children are those who are living in the street on their own. They are abandoned or have lost their families.

Street-Working: Street working children spend most of their time working on the streets but return to home on a regular basis.

Street family: Street family children are those who are in this situation with their families on the street.

A research, done by CCWB coordinating with NAOSC members in 2007, count the number of street children are around 5000 all over Nepal and 1200-1500 in Kathmandu, but the members of CCWB are not convinced by the methodology used in the research. Based on CCWB internal data, this noted that the total number of street children surveyed, 25% of them are street working and 25% are street family children. The remaining 50% are street living children. Another VOC report indicates that 40% of those children are living in the street without contacting their family for 3 to 5 years.

Now for in this survey to conducting various organization and sample of street children have expressed that 30% of them are street working, 33% of them are street family and remaining 37% are living in the street without contacting to their family for two years later.

The neighboring rural area of Kathmandu valley is the major place from which children flock to Kathmandu. The highest number of street children is from the ethnic community and groups. The data on street children looks superficial but it can be justified when we take the number of organizations working for street children into consideration and the fact that many of them turn into adults each year.

CHAPTER - VIII

ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECT

Introduction

Nepal is famous for its economic and cultural diversity with population of 26.6 million, having of per capita income \$624 US dollar. The gap between the poor and the rich is unreasonably huge. There are so many factors that contribute to such situation. The Socio-cultural trend of this country is basically influenced by feudalistic norms and values. A large majority of the people is uneducated and unconscious also moved by superstitions and conservative thinking (CBS, 2011).

There are two categorizes of street children which can be defined as: 'children of the street' refers to children who live in the street, and 'children on the street' refers to children who only use the street as their working place and live with their families, Other terms also used "Khate", "Aavara" and "Sadak Chhap" (A Nepali term which denotes street children), popular assumptions about street children, which depict them as victims of poverty and abandonment, destitute, vagrants or delinquents. These problems arise to the street children and the huge number of population of street children to face the stakeholder not for seriously taken, so the study is very important.

Socio-Demographic distribution of Child population

Street children are an unavoidable phenomenon in the country like Nepal where unplanned urbanization is a growing trend. In this country, there is huge gap between villages and cities, rich and poor. Most of the cities have been pointed by so called new development models where villages are deprived from even a basic facility like food, health care, drinking water education and employment. This has also caused a growing number of street children in the major cities in Nepal.

The total child population of Nepal in the 5 to 17 year age group as 7.77 million in that time, which is about 33% percent of the total population of the country. Of the total child population in that age group are 1,022,000 of 13% percent live in urban areas and 6,748,000 of 87% percent live in rural areas.

This estimated distribution of households, population, children and average number of children per household. The survey estimates shows that there were 4.8

million households in total, 3.5 million 72.5% percent of which have children. The total population is estimated as 23.5 million and the average number of children per household as 2.2% percent. The average number of children per household is lowest at 1.7 in the Kathmandu Valley and highest at 2.4 in the Eastern, Mid Western and Far Western Hill/Mountain and Western Terai regions (NLFS, 2008).

Origin of the Street Children

Street Children can be categorized into two groups, in terms of migration and term of residential status. The first category consists of street children who have left their home in the villages and living in town. They migrated to these places in search for jobs with close relatives or friends. The second categories are those who are from squatters whose family live in nearby towns. Their guardian's maltreatment those and they run away from their homes. The migration from rural to urban is mostly found among landless laborers with the desire to escape from economic hardships and in search of employment.

Generally, the respondents point the following Region for leaving their home expectation of life to live best. Too much work at home, conflict, maltreatment by the guardians, influenced by friends and no schooling around study shows that most of the street children of Kathmandu are from periphery of Kathmandu districts and minority groups are migrate from different parts of the nation, which are listed as below.

Table 8.1 Origin of the Street Children

S.N	Location & Area	Boys	percent	Girls	percent	Total	Percent
1	Periphery of Kathmandu	35	38.89	10	33.33	45	37.50
2	Eastern hill	22	24.44	8	26.67	30	25.00
3	Eastern Terai	16	17.78	4	13.33	20	16.67
4	Western hill	12	13.33	3	10.00	15	12.50
5	Western Terai	5	5.56	5	16.67	10	8.33
	Total	90	100.00	30	100.00	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2012

It has been clear that the place of origin of the street children have the great mostly been from the periphery of Kathmandu, which is less development district

nearly and not far from Kathmandu Valley. These comprise 47.5% percent in the total of 120 respondents out of cent percent. The secondly place of origin from Eastern hill to coverage 25% percent, out of this, 24.44% percent were boys and 26.675 percent were girls. The Eastern Terai had allocated total of 16.67% percent from which 17.78% percent were boys and 13.33% percent were of girls. Western hill had presented 12.5% percent of the total population of respondent. In this way, 8.33% percent street children came from on Western hills, which is the least minority of the street children. From this table show that majority population 37.5% percent from Periphery of Kathmandu valley's district and minority population had from 8.33% percent at Western Terai.

By the comparison, 38.89% percent of boys are from periphery of Kathmandu valley and least of population of boys from Western Terai having 5.56% percent. Similarly, the girls' populations of periphery of Kathmandu valley are higher from other place, out of total girl's population 33.33% percent from periphery of Kathmandu valley and least of only 10% percent having from western hill. In this fact, Street children are come from nearest district by getting easily transportation.

Age Structure

The Survey of street children is categorized into three parts of age group. They were from age group 5-8, 9-12, and 13-16 and below of 17 years. Such age structure group of street children were covering group of age between 5 to 16 years but over 13-16 years age group are represented to bellow the age of 17 years, from the above illustration says that the research represent to the age group from 5 years bellow that have not presented.

The age between 10-16 years is a critical period for child. This period of age is socialization and self-esteem. Most of the child labor falls under from this age. It was found that out of total children surveyed, 75% were boys and 25% were girls, which indicates a very low percentage of girls among the street children. This may partly be explained by the fact that streets are not safe places for girls. Out of total number of street children, 45.83% were in the age group of 13-16 years, and there was no respondent child below the age of 5 years. This survey also revealed that most of the lower aged group children belonged to poor families. Due to lack of nourishing food,

these children's physical growth is lower. So, they seemed to be younger than their actual age. The table 8.2 categorized the age group of street children as:

Table 8.2 Distribution of Street Children by the Age Group

S.N	Age-group	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage
1	5-8	17	3	20	16.67
2	9-12	30	15	45	37.50
3	13-16	43	12	55	45.83
4	Total	90	30	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Now from the table 8.2, all respondents were categorized into three groups based on their age structure that is 5-8 years, 9-12 years and 13-16 years respectively. Out of the 120 Street Children interviewed of 16.67 percent street children were 5-8 age group, 37.50 percent were in 9-12 age group, 45.83 percent were in 13-16 age group. Similarly, 33.33 percent girls were in age group of 9-12 years which is highest population of respondent street girls and the highest populations of street boys are in age group of 13-16 years which coverage on 47.8 percent. These results also show from the bar graph as bellows:

Caste and Ethnic Composition

The Caste/Ethnic diversity of street children in Kathmandu constitutes children from various ethnic groups such as Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar, Tamang, Rai, Lama, Damai, Chaudhari, Newar, Kumal, and other caste are finding from research area. This Caste/Ethnic composition data is presented on table number 8.3.

Table, 8.3 Distributions of Street Children by Ethnicity and Gender

S.N	Ethnicity	Boys	percent	Girls	percent	Total	Percentage
1	Chhetri	15	16.66	3	10.00	18	15.00
2	Tamang	20	22.22	5	16.66	25	20.83
3	Brahmin	9	10.00	1	3.33	10	8.33
4	Magar	10	11.11	3	10.00	13	10.83
5	Rai	6	6.67	2	6.66	8	6.67
6	Lama	5	5.56	4	13.33	9	7.50
7	Damai	10	11.11	2	6.66	12	10.00
8	Chaudhari	7	7.78	2	6.66	9	7.50
9	Newar	4	4.44	3	10.00	7	5.83
10	Kumal	2	2.22	1	3.33	3	2.50
11	Other	2	2.22	4	13.33	6	5.00
	Total	90		30		120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

According to the survey report, Tamang has the highest 20.83% population of street children which has followed by 22.22% percent of boys and 16.66% percent of girls. Similarly, Chhetri has second highest ethnic community to whose population has 15% percent, from those population 16.66% percent of boys and 10% percent has respondent girls. The third place is in Magar community, on the total population of Magar is 10.83% percent from those 11.11% of boys and 10% percent has girls population.

Population of Damai has 10% percent out of from the total respondent, on which, 11.11% percent of boys and 6.66% percent of the girls population. The next respondent children 8.33% percent population is Brahmin, from there, 10% percent boys and 3.33% percent has girl's population, which is least population from the entire ethnic/caste group. Similarly, Lama and Chaudhari's hold equal of 7.5% percent population of the total respondent, on which, 5.56% percent of boys and 13.33% percent of girls population of Lama's community and 7.78% percent of boys and 6.66% percent of girl's from the Chaudhari community group. The minority groups are

5.83% of Newar, 5% is other caste/ethnic group and remaining 2.5% of Kumal community's respondents.

Now we have to see that Tamang is the first biggest population and kumal is the least group of caste and ethnic population of Street Children in this study area. It is clear that, the minority groups of population are from majority presented of street child population.

Educational Aspects of Street Child

Though Nepal had announced for the basic education to all by 2000 A.D, it has attained only a 54.1% percent literacy rate, about 3.4 million children have enrolled in public and private primary school across the nation, which is 68 percent of the total population of the school aged children only 50% percent of the children make it is class five, at least 15% percent of the children in class one are under age and 24% percent of children of age group 6-10 years repeat at least grade one. Similarly, about 1.3 million children either repeat or drop out from grade one.

From the total number of studies about 38 percent children among those interviewed are illiterate. Many children are attending non-formal education programs provided by organization in Kathmandu. Among those who had been to school before, most of them had studied only between one and two classes.

Children were willing to go to school. But they cannot go to school because they are needed by their family source of income, which supplements their family's survival. A data suggest that the high dropout rate of the primary school level has become one of the contributing factors to the growth of street children. The detail information about Educational aspects of street children is shown in table8.4.

Table 8.4: Distribution of street Children's Education

S.N	Particular	Boys	percent	Girls	percent	Total	Percent
1	Illiterate	50	41.67	20	16.67	70	58.34
2	Literate	25	20.83	6	5.00	31	25.83
3	Primary	12	10.00	3	2.50	15	12.50
4	Secondary	3	2.50	1	0.83	4	3.33
5	Total	90		30		120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The table 8.4, on about 58.34% percent from the total respondents is illiterate and has not attended at any school education, of the same case there are 41.76% of respondent illiterate were boys and 16.67% were girls. Out of total population, remaining 41.66% percent were attending formal or informal education, on which 12.5% percent were attending primary school education, 3.33% percent were attending to secondary school education and 25.83% were literates. From the comparison between boys and girls, they were 10% boys and 5% girls are attending to primary school education, on the same respondent 2.5% boys and 0.83% girls are attending to secondary school education. During the survey period, no one was studying at higher school education because they have had so many problems by continuing higher school Education.

Causes Not Attending to School

Every child has a dream to go to school. But they cannot go as most of these children come from poor families where main source of income generate from agriculture. Many of these families have a little land or no land at all. Though, primary level education is free in Nepal but the prevailing socio-economic condition like poverty, illiteracy, lack of adequate working and employment facilities compel parents to send their children to work rather than to school for their survival.

During the survey, there is a question to ask respondent children, why should you not attend to school? when asked question and they response to given reasons for not joining or not continuing school, respondent give different reasons, which were

mainly family related and personal causes. The respondent Childs are given to the following number of different cause and different number of population.

Table, 8.5: Causes Not Attending to School

S.N	Main Causes	Number	Percent	Remarks
1	Poverty	40	33.33	
2	No interested	20	16.67	
3	Father distorted	9	7.50	
4	Negligence of parents	20	16.67	
5	No School around	11	9.17	
6	Death of parents	15	12.50	
7	Others	5	4.17	
8	Total	120	100.00	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The tables 8.5 explain that the large number of Street Children 33.33% of the respondents were not joining school due to the poverty, because poverty is the vital problems and issued of Nepal. Similarly, 16.67% percent children were not interested to joining their study and 16.67% percent were deprived because of the negligence of their parents. Death of parents of respondent have 12.5% percent, father distorted 7.5%percent and 4.17% percent of the total respondent gave other reasons for not joining to school. The illustration shows that the elements of poverty and maltreatment to occurring obstacles for joining school, in such a case, all the street children are suffering from vicious circle of poverty. This data also represented by pie chart as below.

Poverty is the vital causes and issue of Nepalese Economy and Nepalese Socio-culture characteristics. This cause also play most important role for school education, 33.33% of respondent child reply to their response at cause of poverty, no interest and negligence of parents are equal causes of respondent whose percent is 16.67%, the least percent is other causes having 4.17% can express from respondent opinions.

Household Status

Children laborers have come from poverty stricken villages where poor parents have few opportunities for employment. The situation of landlessness, in debtless and poverty at home is forcefully pushing the rural poor to the cities with the hope to escape from growing tragedies one of the reasons for children coming for work is believed to be family problems including violence at home and broken families.

Street children's household status is affected by various factors such as house hold structure, parent's educational level and economic condition. Nepalese society is male dominant society. On the other hand when one of the parents of a child especially mother dies then father will do second marriage. And discrepancy between own children and stepchildren arises. Their children are badly treated by their stepmothers.

Table 8.6 household status and causes of leaving their home

S.N	Causing factors	Boys	percent	Girls	percent	Total	percent
1	Poverty	25	27.78	5	16.67	30	25.00
2	Violence	14	15.56	7	23.33	21	17.5
3	Laborer children	11	12.22	3	10.00	14	11.67
4	Dominant Society	8	8.89	1	3.33	9	7.50
5	Broken family	9	10.00	3	10.00	12	10.00
6	Landless family	15	16.67	2	6.67	17	14.17
7	Stepparents	8	8.89	9	30.00	17	14.17
8	Total	90	100.00	30	100.00	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2012

Now from the table 8.6, we can easily said that the household condition of street children are very poor and unbalance by the cause of poverty, violence, broken family stepparents and landless family.

The largest causing factors are poverty has occupied 25% out of the total respondent child, on which 27.78% of boy's population and 16.67% of girl's population has coverage from the total respondent. Violence is the second largest causing household factor, on the 15.56% boys and 23.33% girls presented out of 17.5% of the total respondent population. Similarly: landless family and stepparents

are occurs equal of 14.17%, 11.67% of laborer child, 10% of broken family and 7.5% of dominant society have respectively.

Out of the total respondent girls are come into street from violence on to their household status and 30% are from cause of stepparent, the total sum of amount, 53.33% of girl are come into street by the causes of household violence and stepparent's unexpected activities. On the same case, boys are holding 24.45% of household violence and stepparent's unexpected activities.

Type and Size of Household

Most of the respondents were from nuclear families and very little from joint family. In most of the nuclear families, presences of stepparents (either stepfather or stepmother) are observed in this survey. In a joint family after death or absence of parents, children's care is taken by grandparents or uncles and aunts. Children cannot get perfect nature and love as of their parents by their guardians.

Size of a household is influenced in general, by sociological reasons besides economic reasons. The poor household has normally high fertility rates and hence bigger family size. This bigger household size of street children might be due to the existence of joint household or stepparents. Thus, a bigger household size means many mouths to eat and many pushing needs, which might have pushed the children in to street. Thus, presence of stepparents and regular absence of father or mother has a negative impact on the economic, social and mental condition of the street children.

Parents Alive/Dead

The majority of the street children had both parents remaining alive. However, this does not mean that the parents were living together as a household. They could be remarried or separated. The fact that most of the children have both parents certainly suggests that the parents have not carried out their responsibility of taking care of their children adequately. This suggests parental negligence as one of the factors behind children's moving into the street.

The more information has taken from table number 8.7 which was presented by respondent children, those have or have not their parents.

Table 8.7: Status of Parents Alive/Dead

Parents Alive/dead	Number of Boys		Number of Girls		Grand Total	
	Boys	percent	Girls	percent	Total	percent
Father alive	70	58.33	20	16.67	90	75.00
Father dead	20	16.67	10	8.33	30	25.00
Grand Total	90	75.00	30	25.00	120	100.00
Mother alive	60	50.00	12	10.00	72	60.00
Mother death	30	25.00	18	15.00	48	40.00
Grand Total	90	75.00	30	25.00	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The table 8.7 clearly demonstrated that out of 120 street children, 75% percent children have their father alive. Similarly 25% percent children's fathers were dead. Among the children, 60% percent respondents have their mother alive and 40% percent children's mothers were dead. Out of total respondents of 120 street children, all are unknown about their parents alive or dead.

The main reason driving children, out of their home is the maltreatment of their stepparents. Because of them either one or both of the parents death leads to fulfillment the vacancy by step parents. This observation may not be true in all cases because most of the respondents of the study are from the families of both parents alive. But it is define that death of any of the parents bring street and strain beyond the management of the child and the family dissolution may isolate the child and drive him/her away from the family sanctuary.

Role of Middlemen/Mediators

The survey shows that the children are coming from to their residential area for more expectation of living and agree of parents. Children are not come only street because they were so many essential factors that influent to attraction for more achieving chances towards the livelihoods of living. In such a case, some of them were poor; they feel live to very difficult because of poverty.

All parents wanted to take care about their children but not think soon. Perhaps, same one claimed that the condition of poor family be very unfortunately have taken to barrier. They looks for feed and clothes about thinking to these acceptance of goods, they were waiting, looking and moving from one to another place very fast. The parents of them also requested to someone person to person for some earning money at that causes, Children were looking these incidents and be very unhappy after that he/her fails into tear from their eyes.

Children were coming into street by the cause of poverty and they also looking for some work to earning little money sent for parents about spend of household activities. Thus, the various middle person (Brokers) and other responsible factor to shown into the table 8.8.

Table, 8.8: Role of Mediators

S.N	Description	population of street children				Total	Percent
		Boys	percent	Girls	percent		
1	Brokers	20	22.22	5	16.67	25	20.83
2	Parents	10	11.11	6	20.00	16	13.34
3	Friends	16	17.78	4	13.33	20	16.67
4	Itself	40	44.44	12	40.00	52	43.33
5	Other	4	4.44	3	10.00	7	5.83
6	Total	90	100.00	30	100.00	120	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2012

Now from the table 8.8, the roles of mediator are helped coming to children into the street which is very serious problem. There are most important causes are mostly as middleman, parents, friends, itself and other factors should having the children stay into the street. There were 22.22% boys and 16.67% girls are come from home into street by the help of brokers/middleman, i.e. total number of population of middleman are 20.83% which help child to come from home into street, by the opinion of respondent children submitting to questionnaire/interview at survey period. I wanted to find out back bone of pushing factors but the expected results are poverty

and illiterate family those wants to contribute something to help by owns child's income.

Hence, from the above result shows that the main cause of children came into street was by the help of middleman (Brokers) because they brought children about work of household but not establishment and leave away from there, So that they are called street children. The second causes of forming street children may be their parents because the help of household to earn money. They are very poor and wanted to take good education, feeding, clothing and so on but not found easily, beside this, they thought children stay away from home. These children taking to strong work about only for feeding by the few of them earn only about Rs 800 hundred to one thousand to be given of their parents. This money is helpful to their parents but they can't spend. In this causes, the child came into street.

Causes by Arresting Police to Street Children

The street children are working in street for a long time not for stable. They are moving from one place to another by the hopeful of finding food, clothes and shelter. This aims to believe in each person but not fulfillment easily. So they hurried up about work and some of type of illegal activities has been done by them. Sometimes they were watching mediator's person who has been finding such type of illegal work like drugs supplier to certain area.

Table 8.9; Distribution of Street children arrest by police

S.N	Major Causes	Number of Population					percent
		Boys	percent	Girls	percent	Total	
1	By using drugs	30	33.33	10	33.33	40	33.33
2	Stealing /Pick pocketing	10	11.11	5	16.67	15	12.50
3	Late night working	19	21.11	11	36.67	30	25.00
4	Group Fighting	15	16.67	-	-	15	12.50
5	No causes	7	7.78	3	10.00	10	8.33
6	No catching	9	10.00	1	3.33	10	8.33
7	Total	90	100.00	30	100.00	120	100.00

Source: Field survey 2012

The table 8.9 shows that, some causes of captured by police for the street children are catching from police by using drugs 33.33% out of total population which is largest number of respondent children. This is very serious problem by them because the number of huge population using drugs, by the purpose of selling of transporting and contracting, even though they have not done directly by themselves but they were using to other person who has lived at near area. Police are catching to the street children by none of causes because they were moving from inner and outer place of area. Police through that they were doing illegal work but attract children not do for doing.

Out of the total number of population, no cause by catching police and no catching by police are 8.33% of equal numbers of respondent; it is fourth factors on the comparison ratio. Similarly, stealing 12.5% from out of total number of respondent children, on which 11.11% of boys and 16.67% of girls. Beside this, the second largest number 25% of street children are arrested police by the cause of late night working, the ratio of late night workers of respondent children are 21.11% boys and 36.67% girls, this shows that girls population are more than the boys population of late night workers.

The total respondent of sample survey population, police only arrest 12.5% of street boys for group fighting. The street children are also fighting to each other and making unsecured in such case police had arrested. The girl population are absent for the purpose of group fighting case.

There are six type of element to catch street children by police as: drugs, stealing, late night working, fighting, no causes and no catching. From the comparison of catching result, police can arrest drugs user have 33.33% on which second highest 25% of population are late night workers.

Working Situation

Children in Nepal start working at a very young stage in and around their own home. In the rural economy, children have played a significant role in the family, subsistence, fetching water, collecting firewood, grazing cattle, carrying for children are supporting parents in the field of common works that perform in the rural areas.

Now a day, the migration of the children to the urban areas has been increasing tremendously and this has ultimately contributed to an overwhelming increment of the magnitude of child labour. In this way a majority of children are employed in informal sectors carpet and garment industries, confectionery, brick kilns, roads and building construction. Transportation and stone quarries and domestic service are major child labour employing agencies in Nepal the reasons for this are that children are a cheap source of labor.

The street children are increasing day by day. The incensement of the street children is slum and squatter areas have been contributing factor for their growth in the urban areas. Increasing poverty, illiteracy, and ignorance are leading our society into more and more misery. The living standards of the people have gone down every passing day like the setting sun. This miserable condition of our country has affected each and every sector of society and the children are its main victims. We all desire air children to grow up into good citizens, but there is a lack of proper opportunities for their overall development. They have not only deprived of basic necessities like nutrition, shelter, clothing, education and health care but they also suffer from humiliation negligence, abuse, exploitation and disease. In other words they are missing their entire children. There are many problems and obstacles in their part that prevent them from leading a normal childhood.

Causes of Leaving Home

A boy's self-image may change as he their experiences the new social arena of the city. The significance of street children's past experiences in the home, specifically with respect to family and friends in forming their self-image and social identities are the major cause for leaving home.

The causal factors, poverty at home, problematic family relationship, recent conflict phenomenon in the villages and the attractions of the city are the main causes of a child's home leaving. It seemed logical to assume that a child's perspective on his departure, as well as those of members of his community, would differ depending whether it was promoted by conflict within the family the encouragement of friend or the search for work.

Table 8.10: Causes of Leaving Home

S.N	Causes of leaving home	Boys	percent	Girls	percent	Total	percent
1	Maltreatment/Abuse	30	33.33	6	20.00	36	30.00
2	Influenced by others	20	22.22	8	26.67	28	23.33
3	Expectation of better life	16	17.78	2	6.67	18	15.00
4	Poverty	12	13.33	3	10.00	15	12.50
5	Political Liquidity	4	4.44	2	6.67	6	5.00
6	Death of parents	5	5.56	4	13.33	9	7.50
7	Others	3	3.33	5	16.67	8	6.67
	Total	90		30		120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 8.10 shows that large proportions of the respondent have leave their home due to the maltreatment/abuse. The second largest reason is influence by other that hold 23.33% on which 22.22% of boys and 26.67% of girls out of the total respondent. Similarly, the third causes, 15% respondents answer expectation of better life to leaving of home, on out of total population 17.78% of boys and 6.67% of girls reply to expectation of better life. The respondent response causes of poverty 12.5%, other causes of 6.67%, death of parent 7.5% and the political liquidity is 5% of the home leaving by the street children.

On the presented data, it is conclude that 5.56% of boys are stay into street by the cause of death of parent and 13.33% of girls are stay into the street by the cause of death of parents. It means the percentage double than the boys due to girls percentage. On the comparison of causes of poverty, there were 13.33% boys and 10% girls are included. Similarly, 26.67% girls and 22.22% boys are influenced by other out of 23.33% respondent, 16.67% girls and 3.33% boys are leaving their home by the causes of other factors. It is clear that 13.33% girls are leaving to their home by the causes of political liquidity and 4.44% boys leave their home by the cause of political liquidity from out of 7.5% of total respondent.

Causes of Leaving Previous Work

Child labour is so common for too many Nepalese that it is unremarkable therefore, it is invisible. In common with other child migrants to the city, children who later went to the streets rarely choose their first job. Many respondents have been domestic in a wealthy household, assistants in cheap restaurants, carpet weavers and assistance on bus or tempo. Many recounted remarkable series of jobs priority to and between periods of work as 'Khate', the success of depend largely on the nature of boys relationship with their employers where good report is established and boy feel valued and secured as employees work can be a positive experience for children and support them for several months. Yet if such relationships are lacking boys look use where for a source of livelihood. Most of the respondents of this study were employed before coming to street. Main reasons to change their previous works are shown into the table 8.11 as:

Table 8.11: Reasons for Dissatisfaction with their previous works

S.N	Reason	Boys	Percent	Girls	Percent	Total	Percent
1	Hard work	30	33.33	10	33.33	40	33.33
2	dislike for job	22	24.44	2	6.67	24	20.00
3	Low income	20	22.22	3	10.00	23	19.17
4	parent's Interest	3	3.33	8	26.67	11	9.17
5	Not getting salary	10	11.11	5	16.67	15	12.50
6	Other	5	5.56	2	6.67	7	5.83
	Total	90	100	30	100	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 8.11, the majority 33.33% of the respondents left their previous job due to hard works. On the same way, 33.33% of boys and 33.33% of girls are wanted to leaving their previous works. Similarly, the respondent wanted to dislike of their previous job was found to be the second main factor for leaving jobs of 20% percent, low income was found the third main factor for living previous jobs for 19.17% percent children. Among them, 12.5% percent children said that they had not getting salary from previous job, thus they try to left those types of job. Other main reasons

for street children's abandonment of their previous job is ill-treatment and long working hours, scolding and beating by employers and physical abuse and cheating by others, 5.83% percent of the total respondents leave their previous job due to these factors.

By the comparison of given table, 33.33% of children are wanted to leaving their previous work by the reason of hard work. The second one is 24.44% dislike for job, 22.22% of boys wanted to leave from their work by the causes of getting low income. 11.11% of boys and 16.67% of girls are wanted to leave from their work by cause of not getting salary, 26.67% of girls wanted to leave previous works from parent's interest and only 3.33% of boys are included to leave such type of works by the interested of parents.

Children are dissatisfaction of their previous works because they feel that such types of works are very difficult to do. They wanted to relief from their work and to do another works if they should get.

Types of Work

Speaking in general, children start working as soon as they become age of six or above depending on the level of development, prevailing culture and tradition of society are they lived. In Nepal, it is common to ask a 7-8 years child for some help may be household chores or farm works. As in an estimate cited in the Nepal human development report 1998 AD, 38.6% percent of the 10-14 years age group is economically active. Although the government data does not include children working less than 10 years of age the reality is that many children under 10 years of age are working.

Most of the Street Children work either rag-picking or selling in on a junkyards or begging at tourist areas. To fulfill the immediate basic needs, except these two jobs many children are engaged in different types of work depend upon the area where these children live. For example a street child at but park works as a bus cleaner, at official area does shoe shining job and at tourist areas does begging.

Table 8.12: Types of work done by Street Children

S.N	Types of work	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent
1	Rag pickers	20	4	24	20.00
2	Hotel/restaurant	15	6	21	17.50
3	Beggars	28	10	38	31.67
4	Cleaners	9	3	12	10.00
5	Domestic work	6	4	10	8.33
6	Factory	9	2	11	9.17
7	Other	3	1	4	3.33
	Total	90	30	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Among the 120 respondents, 20% percent were rag pickers and selling it in a junkyard. The first targets, 31.67% of street children are beggars to beg money into the street, temple, tourist area, crowded place, and so on. Similarly, 17.5% percent were working as hotel/restaurant's helpers where they can get easy for food and 8.33% percent children were surviving by domestic works. The minority of children were engaged as bus/truck cleaners and factory workers, with loud voice on the road.

Other work denotes different type such as shoes shining, picking pocketing and stealing. The majority girls are engaged in begging, hotel and restaurant workers is the second target population coming from street life, domestic works and rag pickers are of equal population of out of from total respondent girls.

Now from the above bar graph, we have easy to see that the highest population of responding child are engage into begging money, picking rags is the second largest bar to see in presenting graph. Out of the total respondent girls, 33.33% are engage into begging, 13.33% of girls are rag pickers and domestic workers and 20% of street girls are come from hotel and restaurant.

Working Hours

Now from the survey study, the street children have been worked for different time in a day because they wanted to find out their different work in separate time consume. Some of street children have done only morning and evening time, those

remaining other have late night working and have a middle man for seniors to follows their rule and regulations. Beside this some of street children are free from whole situation of that activity done by urban area. So these people are very lucky to the pleasure of life and living so on.

Table 8.13: Working Hours of the street children in a Per-day

S.N	Working hours	Respondent Children					
		Boys	Percent	Girls	Percent	Total	Percent
1	1-4 hours	10	11.11	4	13.33	14	11.67
2	5-8 hours	20	22.22	6	20.00	26	21.67
3	9-12 hours	35	38.89	5	16.67	40	33.33
4	12+ hours	25	27.78	15	50.00	40	33.33
	Total	90	100.00	30	100.00	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 8.13 shows that, the majority working hours of 9-12 and over 12 hours a day are equal of 33.33% out of total respondent, on the comparison of 38.89% boys and 27.78% are in working of 9-12 hours and over 12 hours a day. Similarly, 50% of street girls are working more than 12 hours per day.

Out of total respondent, 11.67% of children are working 1-4 hours in a day, on which 11.11% boys and 13.33% girls are engage, 21.67% of respondent children works 5-8 hours of those respondent having 22.22% boys and 20% girls by the comparison of total working hours in a day. Street children are working in an average 7-8 hours per day, which is hard to bear for their daily life.

Income Condition

The level of income of street children depends upon their types of work and place of working. Begging is an easy type of works whereas repacking is of hard and risky type. The beggars of tourist areas earn larger amount of income than all other children. Street children earn sufficient income for their daily survival but they spend huge amount of their income in watching cinema, taking Dan right, alcohol and smoking.

Table 8.14: Distribution of Street Children by Their Cash Income

S.N	Income Level	Boys	Percent	Girls	Percent	Total	Percent
1	Below Rs 50	12	13.33	3	10.00	15	12.50
2	Below Rs100	24	26.67	10	33.33	34	28.33
3	Below Rs 150	17	18.89	6	20.00	23	19.17
4	Below Rs 200	18	20.00	4	13.33	22	18.33
5	Over Rs 200	19	21.11	7	23.33	26	21.67
	Total	90	100.00	30	100.00	120	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2012

The table 8.14 shows that 12.5% respondent children are earn below Rs 50 per day. 28.33% percent street children earned below Rs100 per day, on which 26.67% of boys and 33.33% of girls. Likewise, 19.17% percent of children earned less than Rs 150 per day. Only 18.33% percent street children are earned below Rs 200 per day. It is supported that begging and rag picking are the predominant sector of the street children's income. The remaining 21.67% percent of the street children are earned over Rs 200 which is high income and this money is recovery of their living condition, food, clothes and shelter.

The street children to get more than over Rs 200 are 21.67% of population, those from 21.11% boys and 23.33% are girls. Similarly, only 12.5% population can get below Rs 50 per day, it is very low income and can't get life to secure. In this causes they wanted to changed previous work and turndown the another place where they would have taken to easy good work for incoming.

We can see that the level of income to earn by street children for a day between below Rs.20 to over Rs.200. The different between boy's and girl's income level are not very different.

Income Level by the Types of Work

Street children are engaged in various type of work such as rag picking, begging, domestic work, hotel etc. Income level of street children depends upon their types of work. The principle sources of income for street children are begging and rag picking during the survey it was found that generally rag pickers earn much amount

than other worker. They collect scraps either early in the morning or from evening to night and sell them in a junkyard. But the beggars of tourist area have larger amount of income than all other children. The income level of beggars depends upon the area where they beg. To specify more, distribution of children by types of work and income level presented on the table 8.15.

Table, 8.15: Distribution of children by work and Income Level

Type of works	Income level (Rs. per day)											
	below 50		below 100		below 150		below 200		Over 200		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rag pickers	9	38	3	8	7	35	8	40	5	31.3	32	26.7
Hotel/restaurant	2	8	8	20	4	20	3	15	3	19	20	16.7
Beggars	4	16	17	43	3	15	3	15	3	19	30	25
Cleaners	2	8	4	10	2	10	1	5	1	6.3	10	8.3
Factory	3	13	4	10	2	10	2	10	1	6.3	12	10
Domestic work	3	13	2	5	1	5	2	10	2	12	10	8.3
Others	1	4	2	5	1	5	1	5	1	6.3	6	5
Total	24	100	40	100	20	100	20	100	16	100	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

From the adjoining table 8.15, the distribution of street children by their types of work and income level presented systematically. There are different type of work like, Rag pickers, Cleaners, Beggars, Factory, Domestic work, Hotel/Restaurants and others work are also categorized. By their income level, below Rs 50 to over Rs 200 are earned in per day. Out of total respondents 13.33% respondent were earned over 200 rupees in a day. Rag picker's were high number of population among out of from total respondent having 26.7% of representation.

About by categorized income, Rag pickers had found that 26.7% and earned below Rs.50 per day having, 8% Rag pickers earned below Rs 100, 35% Rag pickers earned below Rs 150, 40% Rag pickers earned below Rs 200 and 31.3% Rag pickers earned over Rs 200 in a day.

The second highest workers are beggars presented on the survey time; those 25% beggars are currently working on the selecting area. We can categorized earning money by different level, those 16% beggars earned below Rs 50, 43% beggars earned below Rs 100, 15% beggars earned below Rs 150, 15% beggars earned below Rs 200 and 19% beggars earned over Rs 200 in a day.

The third position 16.7% of hotel/restaurant workers. It is compare from different income level, those who earned below rupees 50 to over rupees 2000. Now comparison from this work, 8% hotel/restaurant worker's earned below Rs 50, 20% hotel/restaurant worker's earned below Rs 100, 20% hotel/restaurant worker's earned below Rs 150, 15% hotel/restaurant worker's earned below Rs 200, 19% hotel/restaurant worker's earned over Rs 200 in a day.

The fourth place having cleaners and domestic workers are equal representative value of respondent children, those attended to 8.3% out of total respondent. Now compare from its different income level, 8% cleaners earned below Rs 50, 10% cleaners earned below Rs 100, 10% cleaners earned below Rs 150, 5% cleaners earned below Rs 200 and 6.3% cleaners earned over Rs 200. Now compare from different income level of domestic workers, 13% domestic workers earned below Rs 50, 5% domestic workers earned below Rs 100, 5% domestic workers earned below Rs 150, 10% domestic workers earned below Rs 200 and 12% domestic workers earned over Rs 200.

The next target group of work represented by factory workers and others group, those total numbers of population are 10% and 5% respectively. Now compare from different income level of factory workers, 13% factory workers earned below Rs 50, 10% factory workers earned below Rs 100, 10% factory workers earned below Rs 150, 6.3% factory workers earned below Rs 200 and 12% factory workers earned over Rs 200.

Similarly, I can interpret to income by different level of 5% others as out of total respondent. Out of the total, 4% of other workers earned below Rs 50, 5% other workers have earned below Rs 100, Rs 150 and Rs 200 respectively. The remaining 6% of other workers have earned money over Rs 200 in a day. Hence, the economic

activities show to the street children represented by socio-economic condition of street children's society.

Expenditure Pattern

The street children, who have no home or guardians, care of taking, they usually spend all their earning income in a day and therefore have no means of survival for days, where earnings are insufficient. As they come from the household who are living in precarious economic conditions and where overall earning may be insufficient to feed the household.

It is expected that street children usually earn sufficient income to cover their food cost after half and days rag picking in entertainment. So they have to borrow for food and clothes from the junkyard owner. However, borrowed cash is more often spent on cinema tickets, tasty foods, alcohol cigarettes and gambling with cards and carom board. The phrase much repeated by boys, money comes in quickly and a goes quickly in 'khate' job sum up what they see as their inability to resist spending money immediately.

Table 8.16: Principal Spending Items Perceived by street Children

N.S	Expenditure Pattern	Boys	Percent	Girls	Percent	Total	Percent
1	Foods	22	24.44	8	26.67	30	25.00
2	Smoking /Drugs	12	12.22	2	6.67	14	11.67
3	Clothes	24	24.44	6	20.00	30	25.00
4	Alcohol	10	11.11	4	13.33	14	11.67
5	Entertainment	13	14.44	2	6.67	15	12.50
6	Medical treatment	3	3.33	5	16.67	8	6.67
7	Lost	4	4.44	1	3.33	5	4.17
8	Other	2	2.22	2	6.67	4	3.33
	Total	90	100.00	30	100.00	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

The tables 8.16 show that the street children are expending money on different items according to their priority basis. The main items of expenditure are food, clothing, smoking and entertainment. Out of the total respondents, 25% percent have

incurred expenses on food and clothes respectively. On the comparison of expenditure pattern, 24.44% boys and 26.67% girls are expenses money for food and clothes. From the out of total respondent, 30% girls are using their income for clothes.

The third position of choice items to spend money for smoking/drugs, it 11.67% coverage of whole respondent population, that is so unexpected result to the society. The smoke/drugs user population has 12.22% of boys and 6.67% of girls from the whole respondent. It is support that drugs user population increase day to day, on the road, on the home, on the school and college. There are alcohol user population out of total respondent, on the present data, 11.11% of boys and 13.33% of girls total from 11.67% respondent. Finally, 6.67% percent of the children's expenses went to medical treatment and 4.17% percent of children lost money, told that it is looting of their money by local boys (the so-called dada). During the survey period, it was found that these children did not worry about their future and wanted to enjoy on about present.

It included that 13.33% girls were taking alcohol and 6.67% girl using money for smoke/drugs, so the problems of boys on serious than the case of girls. Thus the behavior should be needed to change making better life for coming future, by launching street children oriented programmers.

Saving Pattern

The streets children do not labor work hard other working children. During the survey all the respondents were asked whether the earning was sufficient to their survival and could save some from earning. The entire respondent same something from what they earned. But the children were influenced by bad atmosphere and have learnt all types of bad habit. They were doing work earn money and also spend their earning immediately. These children do not have any incentive to save. So explained earlier drinking alcohol, taking smoking and watching film is the main area of their enjoyment. They also spent their money for sticking money for sticking mouth and noses into plastic bags inhaling the intoxicant. This is a new trend of getting highs as intoxicant and other drugs remain expensive and inaccessible to these street children.

Table 8.17 Daily Cash Saving Pattern

S.N	Saving pattern (Rs)	Number of population	percent
1	1-10	30	25
2	10-20	22	18.33
3	20-30	19	15.83
4	30-40	15	12.5
5	40-50	16	13.33
6	50+	18	15
7	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

As seen from table 8.17, most of the street children did save their income i.e. 25% percent of the total respondent children either don't save or save less than Rs 10 per day. Beggars of tourist areas spent their huge amount of income in drugs. The rag pickers collect scrap in the morning and evening they spend their income in the day time either watching films, playing cards or gambling, when asked about their daily saving, 18.33% percent said they save money between Rs 10-20 daily The 15.45 percent saved Rs. 20-30, 11.82 percent save the Rs. 30-40 per day, 13.33%percent respondent said that their saving is nearly about Rs 40-50 per day and remaining 15% percent respondents had their daily saving is more than Rs 50 from out of the total respondents. An average saving rate is only Rs16 and it is too little, the question comes how could they support their family with a little income?

Many factors are associated with dish-saving of street children. When asked about the reason of not saving different answers are found. The major factor is robbed by others, and the other main reason is not enough besides these factors, 'fear of police', 'no idea' and; 'not interested to save' are the other main reasons of not saving income. The main aim of street children are found that enjoy in present day whenever they also very happy but not any fear of future. They thought that future never come in present.

Future plan and Aspiration

Nepalese children are in poor stage, which is definitely getting worst day by day. These children are at different level of risk and their future is completely void. As country like Nepal who's socio-economic, condition is very poor due to poverty, illiteracy, traditional carried and social environment. Children are deprived of education, implied to work as labor, discarded from the family and some of them are forced to involve in prostitution.

Children's desire to make such radical changes in their life can be understood in the light of their apprenticeships to street life and the implications of being labeled as khate. Although the social identity ascribed to khate is based in ideas about their current activities without consideration of their connections to family, such relationship may be critical in some children's attempts to move off the streets

Table 8.18 Future Plans and aspiration of street Children

S.N	Future Plans	Boys	Percent	Girls	Percent	Total	Percent
1	Driver	20	22.22	2	6.67	22	18.33
2	Good person	10	11.11	4	13.33	14	11.67
3	Teacher	7	7.78	1	3.33	8	7.50
4	Engineer	4	4.44	2	6.67	6	5.00
5	Police	5	5.56	1	3.33	6	5.00
6	Artist	3	3.33	1	3.33	4	3.33
7	Dancer	3	3.33	4	13.33	7	5.83
8	Army	8	8.89	3	10.00	11	9.17
9	Doctor	2	2.22	4	13.33	6	5.00
10	Nothing	7	7.78	1	3.33	8	7.50
11	Not decided	9	10.00	3	10.00	12	10.00
12	Leader	5	5.56	2	6.67	7	5.83
13	Minister	3	3.33	1	3.33	4	3.33
14	Don't know	4	4.44	1	3.33	5	5.00
	Total	90	100.00	30	100.00	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The respondents were submitted to ask the questions, what type of work would you like and your future aspiration as must. They were given to their opinion and answer on about submitting question, working plan and future aspiration. As we have seen from the above table, from out of total respondent children, 18.33% wanted to be driver for coming future, on which 22.22% boys and 6.67% girls are included. The future wishes of children are being a driver is the first priority. It is thought that, driver is person who help to child trafficking one place to another, wanted to making driver in future aims.

The second highest aspiration of street children is making good person, it is allocated 11.67% of total respondent, on the same aspiration 11.11% boys and 13.33% girl's population included. Army is the fourth priority of children, 9.17% children wanted to be an army. Out of total respondent, 8.89% boys and 10% girls are wanted to be an army for coming future. Similarly, those won't decide to do are 10% of the total respondent, from their equal 10% of boys and girls are participant. Out of total respondent, dancer and leader are equal of 5.83% presented from these populations, on which 3.33% boys, 13.33% girls and 5.56% boys, 6.67% girls are wanted to being dancer and leader. The ratio of boys is less than girl's population to response for dancer and leader. By the response of girls, they thought that leader has great power and doing everything in everywhere.

From the out of total respondent, 5% street children's opinion on their future plan are being engineer, police, doctor and don't decide yet is given to making interview. By the sex determinant, boys and girls interested are different from in each parts. from the out of total respondent, 3.33% of street children wish to minister in coming future, on the same case each equal 3.33% boys and girls are also interested to minister.

It is fairly clear that 'khate' work was not considered to be attractive. Although some children's dream, as police officer or teacher many achieve in their future as well if the general public, government and non-government organization help them. Street children in their upper ten and above spoke eloquently of their wish to find alternative jobs and places to live. The criticism they the general public acquires an extra urgency amongst older boys, for it confronts them with the fact that changes must occur before

they will be regarded respectable adults. They are acutely conscious of a tension between what is easy and lucrative now, and what is desired for the future. However, for boys in their mid teens and below who benefit from the lucrative and unstructured nature 'khate' work.

Thought of local Businessman for Street Children

The study have collected so many information by the Businessman on about the street children of their daily activities, for some point of thought like wised Education, causes of leaving home, problem facing by them at the present days. The previous question, they have different thought about street children's present behavior, socio-economic aspects and adjusting for them in their society. Someone said that the local government, stakeholders and administrator can't taking this problem seriously for launching program concentrate to children. Society said they are 'khate' use in very unmannered words but police also harassed on the street children. Thus, some time they are very unhappy. When street children distribute their business, they were very angry but not to do so on.

Need of Education

Education is backbone of human life beside this any persons should be lead life very difficultly. All people open their eyes from education because it gains, profit of knowledge about the whole situation of society. The education is also very important to the street children obviously. The attitude forward education on the businessman for street children are found, their answer to the equation of, is education need equally for the street children than other? Respondent are reply to the answer plotting in table 8.19.

Table 8.19 Need of Education by the Opinion of businessman

S.N	Particulars	Men	percent	Women	percent	Total	percent
1	Need of Education	8	57.14	4	66.67	12	60.00
2	No need of Education	5	35.71	1	16.67	6	30.00
3	I don't know	1	7.14	1	16.67	2	10.00
	Total	14	100.00	6	100.00	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

From the table 8.19, the question has submitted to businessman on about, should education need to street children? Respondent has response that need to education for providing equally opportunity ongoing main stream of nation building. Out of total respondent businessman, 60% respondent reply that education need for street children it help to them for going main stream ongoing national building, on which 57.14% of men and 66.67% of women have agree to this statement.

Similarly, 30% of respondent had not agree for this statement, they thought that education should not help to change their behavior, this opinion have express by 35.71% of men and 16.67% of women. 10% respondent had response to neutral view of no need to education and need to education, 7.14% of men and 16.67% of women also agree on this statement.

From the above table, it concludes that the education needs to be street children from the point of view, respondent businessman says, education should highly needed to change street children's behavior with priority. Out of total respondent, 60% argument includes need of education to street children, 30% disagree at that view. Only 10% respondents are unknown about street children's education. It is concluded that education should be need for street children to secure the life status and brightness of future aspiration.

Main Causes to Stay into the Street

There are so many causes for children came into street and named "khate" street children. Without those efforts children have not come into street by separation of their parents. They wanted to live in their parent have taken to more chances and graving opportunity on the hopeful of brightness future. This dream should not recovery in every stage of street life.

The businessperson also argument that children are coming into street for various purposed. They said that poverty, negligence of parent, brokers and orphans are causes raised street children come and stay into the street. This statement is presented into table 8.20 as.

Table 8.20 Main Causes for street children to stay into Street

S.N	Main Causes	Men	Women	Total	percent
1	Poverty	3	2	5	25.00
2	Negligence of parents	2	1	3	15.00
3	Brokers	1	-	1	5.00
4	Orphans	3	2	5	25.00
5	Distortion of stepparents	1	-	1	5.00
6	Freedom /Natural disaster	2	1	3	15.00
7	Attraction of street children	1	-	1	5.00
8	Boar feeling of rural life	1	-	1	5.00
	Total	14	6	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2012

From the table 8.20, it is clear that street children are come into street without only their intention, there are many more issue backward the result. These issues are explaining into point wise as.

Poverty: Poverty is the vital factors of children come and stay into street because their parents were very poor and have no more way but they only have more than four children. If the first age grown above 5 years, family expectation have very high to earn money and household supported. So they wanted to do works for food and clothes, moving around from urban area like on crowed place and big cities. Out of total respondent, only 25% respondent has response poverty help child come to street and stay into the street.

Distortion of stepparents: According to the businessman, most of all street children have stepparents. They are very poor, mortality growth rate are high, at that case his/her mother die, after sometime his/her father married again to another Woman. The second women rejected to first woman's child. This is one parts and another hand few of mother leave her first husband then marriage another person, this evidence shows that they have stepparents and but not cured for living. This opinion express by only 5% of respondent businessman. From this causes children left home and came into street not for wisdom.

Freedom/Natural disaster: Perhaps, some of children have wanted to free from each time and entire home network; they didn't think to control his/her life. They have done by themselves, what to do and where to go? In an every stage of working movement, they should not wish to take any permission of parents or senior. From the total respondent, 15% express freedom/natural disaster has caused children to come and stay into street. Some children are come into street by the only cause of natural disaster, like flooding, landslide, by firing home etc. This disaster factor disturbance, but they are not faced such type of problem and they wanted to food for feeding after then they are into the street.

Boar feeling of rural life: They thought that nothings for any more alternatives in rural area. In these present contexts, children are wanted to get more facilities but they don't get facilities by their wishes. It is agree that 5% has submitted to support this statement. They think that life is very expectation for brightness of coming future, everywhere never to find which the goods has been chosen at that place. They imagine it shows that each item of things has easily finding at the urban area and also be happy to rejection of rural life.

Attraction of street children: Children mind grown very fast and imaginative power increased rapidly. They though every stage of life to imitated of seniority person. Other children are playing; dancing and enjoying at the place of street, for that evidence to catch, try this chance and come into the street, where there were many other street children. It is agree that 5% of respondent businessman have express to their opinion.

From the out of total respondent, 5% can have to show their opinion on the basis of brokers and children, they help child go into street. On the one fourth of total respondent, 25% of businessman thought that children are come to street from the causes of Orphans. They have not parents and live in alone.

Street Children's Behavior: Public Opinion

Children are very sensitive part of human society and value of nation. We so called, children are also raw soil in which we should give up its shape for nation building. Children are come into stay by the vital causes of backbone from which we

can rejected home, at the last they should reach into street and making street life. Businessman thought about street children and their behavior are mixed version as tabulate as.

Table 8.21 Street child behavior: public opinion

S.N	Behavior's item	Men	percent	Women	percent	Total	percent
1	Vulgar	3	21.4	1	16.7	4	20.0
2	Unexpected	2	14.2	1	16.7	3	15.0
3	Very bad	6	42.9	3	50.0	9	45.0
4	Non-sense	2	14.2	1	16.7	3	15.0
5	Others	1	7.1	-	-	1	5.0
	Total	14	100.0	6	100.0	20	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2012

We have from the table 8.21, the businessman can thought on about street children and their expected behavior for present context have express mixed opinion. Most of the respondent population agrees that street children have very bad behavior on the place when getting business. Sometimes, they are making group and cheating from there to getting and buying. On the half of 45% respondent businessman can say that street children are very bad, of those 42.9% man and 50% woman are included for the purpose of taking information.

From the out of total respondent, 20% think that street children are vulgar and 15% of respondent thought street children are non-sense and unexpected person, they are only create to unconditional situation that's held business are on going to backwards. The man and woman's population are equal to express in this statement, and remaining 5% respondent are disagree, there were only 7.1% men on the opposition of respondent that remaining total population.

Problem faced by Street Children

The problem of street children has risen from day by day. There are so many problem faced by children who stay in only street. The study area is businessperson point out the problem of street children as.

They are orphans without from family, parents, father and mother have no cure love and affection. They are suffering from child labor and sexual harassment.

By the causes of shelter, to the point of street, temple and public junction area is too much crowd. Police thought they were criminal gangs and arrested them to apply mental and physical punishment; sometimes they also used sexual harassment for the street children.

Most of street children suffering from polluted environment and different type of disease. The night shelter is very difficulty by the causes of safe place and security. Health, Education and clean environment are primary elements of children even though street children away from this type of child rights and human rights.

Street children have so many non sense named like "khate" "Gunda" "Sadak chhap" provide from society without unexpected behavior so the society wanted to change this sense of mind.

Major Problem of street children

Children are come into street by the intention of their own expectation, selfish parents, high expenditure pattern, household problems, growth of urbanization and lack of law against control of child labor and street children; it is show as table 8.22.

Table 8.22 Major Problems of children come into Street

S.N	Major Problems	Man	Woman	Total	percent
1	Growth of urbanization	1	-	1	5.00
2	High expenditure pattern	3	2	5	25.00
3	Households problem	5	1	6	30.00
4	Selfish parent	2	1	3	15.00
5	Lack of law	3	2	5	25.00
	Total	14	6	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2012

The table 8.22 claims that businessman were agree from major problems of street children to come and stay into the street, they were growth of urbanization, high

expenditure pattern, household problems, selfish parents and lack of law. These major causes had affected to child are leaving from their home and come into street.

From out of total respondent, 30% response children are leaving their home by the household problems; most of street children are come from poor socio-economic background family. They are uneducated and having vicious circle of poverty, child thought there is no way for any other alternatives, final result leaving home and stay into street. The second highest 25% opinion given by respondent businessman as high expenditure pattern and lack of law are major causes, children came and stay into street. Similarly, 15% respondent reply, selfish parent also help to their children come into street. But the most important part is lack of law on about child labor, child education, rejecting child and rehabilitation centre opened by government.

Street children helped by Businessman

Table 8.23 Helping items for Street Children

S.N	Categories of help	Man	Woman	Total	percent
1	Foods	6	2	8	40.00
2	Clothes	4	1	5	25.00
3	Treatment	3	1	4	20.00
4	Other things	1	2	3	15.00
	Total	14	6	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2012

Local Businessman can have help to street children for giving food, clothes, treatment and other things. They give food, when children are hungry and begging some food for eating. From out of total respondent, 40% respondent businessman is give food for street children to help of them. Similarly, 25% of respondent give clothes, 20% respondent have treatment for street children, they getting ill and injury, 15% businessman are help to street children by giving other things.

Way of Problem Solving & Remedies

From the above causes, street children have a lot of problem but these are coming one to another respectively in each stage. The question should be come. What

can we do? By reducing of those problem raised from street children. The businessman is given to those problem solving and ways and of Remedies for out coming problem to address by submitting following points.

- There should be Increment of public awareness by providing formal & informal education to attained child Rights and responsibility.
- The public partnership program should be launching to rehabilitation of street child who back away from other general children.
- Street children are equal to other children in our society so we help up them positively to provide alternative option on exceptional iron child.
- The Kathmandu metropolitan city provided to mobile health camp service for only street children. The basic fundamental service is provided by government of Nepal and related to various NGO's and INGO's.
- The suitable program launched by media to create positive awareness and attributes towards them.
- To opened rehabilitation centre to cure by positive way to controlling drugs abuse for the street child who used drugs.

Opinion of NGO's & INGO's Workers

In Kathmandu valley, there are so many NGO's and INGO's working related to concern about children and street children. They worked children oriented filed but the problem of street children raised in day to day. The question comes from it, why the problem increased? If it is not resolvable the argument of them to be submitted in this study, So hopeful in future find out the problem and prospects of street children about concluding; educational, health and nutrition aspect of them to cure. This survey found that the number of population of NGO's and INGO's workers are more than three hundred (women and social welfare council, Nepal 2010).

Root causes of street children

In this research period, the information should be collected about street children from NGO's & INGO's workers, who work in different place of Kathmandu valley. The subject matter concerned as education, causes of leaving home, problems

and prospect, different situation of street child, on the aspiration of reveling work. Similarly, to analyzed the socio-economic aspect of them and find out solution or Remedied to control out going at street and named street children. The NGO's & INGO's workers defined street children's on present situation by conceptual frame work. All of that evidence can be analyzed to finding the truth argument. Hence, the questionnaire is to be launching by researcher of certain NGO's & INGO's workers.

Table 8.24 Root causes of Street Children

S.N	Root Causes	Men	percent	Women	percent	Total	percent
1	Poverty	3	25.00	1	12.50	4	20.00
2	Step Parents	2	16.70	1	12.50	3	15.00
3	Rape case	4	33.30	2	25.00	6	30.00
4	Boss abuse	1	8.30	1	12.50	2	10.00
5	Hardworking	1	8.30	1	12.50	2	10.00
6	Illiteracy	1	8.30	1	12.50	2	10.00
7	others	-	-	1	12.50	1	5.00
	Total	12	100.00	8	100.00	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2012

The respondent of NGO's & INGO's workers, the study area of street children has leave away from home unacceptable causes. According NGOs and INGOs workers, unacceptable situated child were suffering from family violence, hardly worked, painful behavior of step parents, un-establishment of socio-economic condition, abuse, rape case, illiteracy and other conditional situation.

Thus, the other remaining factors of them were regular and Incidental that influence bought of child into the street from their origin place. Regular factor that help to child come and stay into street are boss abuse, rape case and step parents that hold 55% of total respondent. By these causes from contact of peer group, parents and brokers are also root causes, child stay into street for making street child. So the least factor to included incidental by flooding, land sliding, Earthquake, road accident and so on. These root causes are noted by NGO's & INGO's workers that mark on the children come into street leaving away from home.

From the out of total NGOs and INGOs respondent, 40% women and 60% men are participants on the survey time and submitting to their opinion , on the subject matter of child and street children. By submitting the question, 30% respondent reply, rape case is most important part of that children leave from their living place, by compare boys and girl, high range of girls are victimize from these cases. Off curse, 25% women and 33.3% men are agree in this statements, beside this, boss are abuse to child of their home to stay on works but child girls are dislike such type of activities on day to day, it is so painful for girl's child and leave from bosses home, no more way and come to street living with street life.

According to the respondent NGOs and INGOs workers, 20% of street children are come from their home by the causes of poverty. It is the most important factors that lead to child divert from particular position. From the 20% of respondent, 25% of men and 12.5% of women have presented on their voice. It is clear that poor family wanted to get some money for household activities, these type of family think that more hand takes more money, so the size of family has larger than the ordinary family. The poor family has more than six children and older child has wanted to go getting money for family support.

By the vision of respondent, 15% opinion has included to step parents, those family has step parents are normally rejected to step child and no way to go anywhere, lastly to go street. Out of total respondent, 16.7% men and 12.5% women are agree when taking interview. Similarly, 10% of illiterate and 5% are come to street from their resident.

Problem of street Girls

The question is submitted to respondent NGOs and INGOs workers, what is problem of street girls? There were mainly given three type of response having from respondents, and it is presented into table 8.25.

Table 8.25 Problems of Street Girls

S.N	Descriptions	Men	percent	Women	percent	Total	percent
1	Common raped	7	58.3	2	25	9	45
2	Sexual harassment	4	33.3	5	62.5	9	45
3	Others causes	1	8.3	1	12.5	2	10
	Total	12	100	8	100	20	100

Source: Field survey 2012

Common rape and sexual harassment are equally representative that cover 45% of each population from out of total respondent. On the same case, 58.3% men and 25% women are agree, girls child is come to street by facing rape commonly and sexual harassment those cover 45% population of respondent having 33.3% men and 62.5% women are expected from those senior, relatives, boss man and friends also harass for sexually if they should not wanted to get. These causes are play the vital role for children come into the street.

Only remaining, 10% respondent can have response girl child come into street by the other causes beside from common rape and sexual harassments. From this opinion, 62.5% women said that sexual harassment can play a role, child girl leave their residential area moving from as soon and stay into street. On the same matter, 58.3% men are express their version, common rape can play the important role, child girl leave from to their resident and stay in to the street making street life.

Child labour Ratio

Child labor are used in Nepalese economy, in such a case it will be find to present scenario of street children, I have submitted the question to the NGOs and INGOs workers, what type of level of child labor seen in your working area? The answer from respondent representative can have categorized four part is presented from above table. There are high level, common level, decreasing level and simple level of child labor situation in Kathmandu valley.

Additionally, I asked question to representative, where and when you Shaw children are doing more activities by using child labor? The answer is everywhere if

we wish to see. That means, child labor used in hotel, restaurant, factory, household activities, bridge industries, garment industry and so on.

Table 8.26 Child Labour Ratio in Kathmandu valley

S.N	Level of child labor	Men	percent	Women	percent	Total	percent
1	High level	5	41.70	3	37.50	8	40.00
2	Common level	2	16.70	2	25.00	4	20.00
3	Decreasing level	2	16.70	1	12.50	3	15.00
4	Simple level	3	25.00	2	25.00	5	25.00
	Total	12	100.00	8	100.00	20	100.00

Source: Field survey 2012

By the argument of representative's respondent, 40% respondent claims that child labor ratio in Kathmandu valley is increase and growing high level. On the same argument, 41.7% men and 37.5% women are participant. The simple level of child labor 25% is second statement from out of total respondent, in which 25% of men and 25% of women respectively. Common level of child labor is ranking of third level that occur 20% out of total population, off curse, 16.7% men and 25% women are express in this statement.

Finally, 15% said that child labors are decrease from past five years now. They were 16.7% men and 12.5% women are involved of highlighting to present context child labor is decrease but this statement can reject by 85% of out from total respondent.

Target Group: Educational Program

The certain NGOs and INGOs have worked some child oriented program, basically street child, orphan child, rejected child and victimized child. The NGOs and INGOs worker who has worked by concerned into street children and child labor are selected from the study area. They have been Launched by different type of programmed for various purpose, of those children are from different NGO's and INGO's office in Kathmandu valley. The NGO's and INGO's workers said that Children's should provide Education for getting equal opportunity by launching educational programmed on selected target groups as.

Street children and their family: They thought that awareness program may supported child and their family for sustainable development approach by buildup long term vision of parents, for those purpose, child are adjusted present scenario of social value and expectation of living of life. This type of program held on those child and parents who has very poor and illiterate, those abandon from main stream of social value and justice.

Orphans & distortion child: This target group population has increase in Kathmandu valley. The respondent response that child those are orphans from his/her mother to reject by birth of unmarried mother. By sexual enter course, without married, she will born her child but she rejected child with fear of society and take off it into back side of bridge, river side, jungle waste bin and so on. This orphan child had not own father and mother, so it like to become a good man by providing education.

Similarly, The respondent are submitted to their opinion on the target group of educational program Suffering from victimize child, Backwardness area's child, likewise Ethnicity and indigenous caste composition child, Suffering from child labor and un-situational risky child, Physical, mental and politically victimization child also may support those programmed by NGO's and INGO's.

Activities by NGO's & INGO's

By the present context, street children have faced many more problems, the NGO's and INGO's provided child centre oriented program on behalf of children are bright star of future. In Kathmandu valley: surrounded by Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Patan district, there are many NGO's & INGO's concerted to working of children and street children. So, I asked question for theirs, on about of program launching by yours office on children and street children, after that their response is taken to point wise as below.

- Public awareness program was launching by grass roots level of every where concerned about child labor and Child rights.
- National wise program had performed to aware of government, political parties and different part of stakeholders on many years ago.

- The NGO's & INGO's preserved street children by providing opened house socialization centre, Health Care centre, psycho-counseling centre, Helpline and child centre for more away launching program.
- Program launched by NGO's for victimization child likewise risky work at cottage industry, drugs abuser, illegal sex and rehabilitation in society for them.
- They are joining by co-partner ministry of women, child & welfare, Nepal police National human right council, District child welfare committee and central child welfare committee.
- Self actualization centre to be opened on the reference of street children.

Now from this above analysis program, we have taken to suitable result, on the basis of child and street because various person of NGO's and INGO's also caretaker on the street children since many years ago to till now.

CHAPTER - IX

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

This chapter has presented of major findings, conclusion and recommendations of the research studies as:

Findings

This study is listed on point wise basis on the title of whole study. List of findings are made into demographic and socio-economic result and discussion parts. For more, another concept, findings are categorized by mainly three parts i.e., side of street children i.e. main respondent parts, thoughts of local businessman (public opinion), and NGO's & INGO's (concerting to child oriented program) workers. The details descriptions are undertaken, according as the basis of respondent response points and main themes.

I. General parts: This part has highlighted to this study under the present of finding of the following points including general themes.

- The origin of street children are found from different place such as 37.5% periphery of Kathmandu, 25% of Eastern hill, 16.67% of Eastern Terai, 12.5% of western hill and 8.33% of western Terai.
- The majority of street children are periphery of Kathmandu Valley by the causes of easy to enter and other expectation.
- Among the out of total respondents, there are 16.66% boys and 10% of girls in ethnic/caste group of Chhetri. The total percent of respondent's caste Chhetri 15% which is second majority of the group.
- Tamang communities are first majority group of street children from out of total respondent.
- Brahman, Magar, Rai, Lama, Damai, Chaudhari, Newar and Kumal respondents are find from the study area.
- Only from the cast of Tamang, the highest number of girls is finding to the total number of girls.

- The respondents having the age in between 13-16 years remained the highest group and second largest group age in between 9-12 years was from representative respondent.
- The 16.67% of the respondent are from age group 5-8 years. About of fifty percent of girls are age group of 9-12 years and 47.8% of street boys are age group of 13-16 years. Similarly, 45.83% of respondent street child are from age group of 13-16 years.
- A few numbers of respondent children have completed to primary school education and secondary school education.
- Illiterate person were only 58.34% percent which lead to also the national standard of Nepal.
- The selected respondents are from Brahmin, Chherti, Newari and Tamang community at their business on Kathmandu Valley.

II. Major Parts: The study has highlighted under the present of major findings including of respondent response.

- A great majority 65.65% of respondents have known that the literate person can read and write. A minority ethnic and caste group of respondents street children have not reading and writing because they had illiterate.
- The respondent children have not knowledge about higher education or campus education access.
- The street children are not going to school or not joining school because of different aspects of them like poverty, malnutrition, drugs abuse, parents uncared, unreachable school e.tc.
- The majority group of respondent's children has left school education by the causes of poverty. The second majority groups of respondents have left school from not interested to read and write.

Most children labors have come from stricken village where poor parents have few opportunities for employment landless, debtless and poverty at home so forcefully pushing the rural poor, so the various causes has included step parents, step child and

so on from death of father, mother. The parental economy is very poor having vicious circle of poverty.

- The comparison between father and mother, we have concluded that death of mother percent is bigger than the death of father percentage.
- In totality 32% street children have not their father and mother that means it is very serious case. The majority of street children have lived their parents i.e. 68% street children have parents alive.
- We can easily say that the household condition of street children are very poor and unbalanced by the cause of poverty, violence, broken family, stepparents and landless family.
- Children come into street life by the help of middleman/brokers, parents, friends, themselves and other factors.
- The causal factors, poverty at home, problematic family relationship, resentment, conflict phenomenon in the village and the attraction of the city life are the main causes of a child's having lefted their home.
- The large proportions of the respondent, 30% had lefted their home due to the maltreatment/abuse.
- Sometimes children are arrested by police by using drugs, stealing/pick pocketing and late night working.
- Most of the street children have worked either rag picking, or begging at tourism area. Similarly, they are choosing work like cleaners, domestic workers; factory and other work for earning money to live themselves.
- The street children have worked for different period of time. The time period of working hours is from one hour to more over twelve hours.
- The level of income of street children depends upon their type of work. Rag picking, begging and other easy type of work selected by the street children. The street children have earned between from rupee 50 to over than rupee 200.

- Now from saving pattern, 25% percent of the total respondent children either don't save or save less than Rs 10 per day. Beggars of tourist areas spend their huge amount of income in drugs, 18.33% respondent save money between Rs 10-20 in daily.
- Child labour is common uses for Nepalese Economy; therefore invisible children labour is also common by this causes children migrants rate rural from urban area or city. Child thinks the previous work is very hard and least interesting or no interesting.
- Street children's are desire to make such radical change in their life. The society labeled that they are 'khate' so their dream to be brightness of future and away from rejects khate's life. Their future aspiration has different like, Driver, Teacher, Engineer, Police, Artist, Doctor and Army.
- According to the respondents of businessman, NGOs and INGOs workers claims that children haven't come into street by poverty, maltreatment, abuse, sexual harassment, influence of media, effect of street child, stepparents' behavior, household activities, separation of parents. They wanted to leave their parents have taken to more chance and grabbing opportunity on the hopeful of brightness of future.
- Common rape and sexual harassment from those senior, relatives, boss man and friends are major problems of Street girls.
- NGOs and INGOs worker said, 30% respondent reply, rape case is most important parts that children have leave from their living place. Off curse, 25% women and 33.3% men are agree on this statements. 20% of street children are come from their home by the causes of poverty, of that 25% of men and 12.5% women have presented on their voice. 15% opinion has included step parents, 16.7% men and 12.5% women are agreed. Similarly, 10% of illiterate, boss abuse, and hardworking are respectively and 5% are come to street from their resident.

Conclusion

This research study is presented including only 120 respondent's street children and 20/20 local businessman and NGOs & INGOs workers were selected throughout cluster and quota sampling. This study tries to give an overall picture of the situation of street children in Kathmandu valley. The different type of research survey items are used in respondent street children, local businessman and NGO's & INGOs workers, submitted of selected sampling area.

From this survey, it was found that most of the street children have come from different ethnic/caste and indigenous group. All most number of street children have come from Tamang, Damai, Magar, Chaudhari, Rai and Newar caste composition group. This may indicate that those ethnic groups had a comparatively probability to resort to street child labor than other. There were also presented Brahmin and Chhatri cast group of street children.

Survey shows that, most of working children are age between 9-17 years. Study also found that, due to lack of nourishing food, these children's physical growth is poor. So, they seem to be younger than their actual age. Most of the children are willing to go to school but they are not able because of various factors and most of the children come to the street before completing their primary education. This is another in contributing to increase the number of the street children.

It has found that maltreatment/abuse; influence by others, poverty, conflict, death of parents is the major causes for child leaving to their leaving home. Study also shows that most of the migrants' children are from periphery of Kathmandu and minority group of street children are come from different part of nation. Children on the street category are because of poverty and maltreatment of their parents and influenced by their friends. Most of the children have both parents alive. This suggests that the parents have not carried out their responsibilities of taking good care of their children. Children from both large and small size of families have come to the street but bigger family size might have pushed the children into the street.

Thus, family cause has become one major cause of children leading in the street. Most of the children reported that their parents were adopted agricultural

occupation and children from sufficient family income are leading on the street. Thus, poverty is not only the reason for them to come to the street rather maltreatment and other factors are the cause to push them into the street.

Awareness & Programmer: The following points included its awareness and programmed.

- Increment of public awareness providing by formal and informal education to attained children Rights and responsibility.
- Launching public partnership programmed to rehabilitation of street children back away from generals.
- Kathmandu metropolitan city provides mobile health camp services for the street children.
- To opened rehabilitation and life care centre on street child.
- Media create positive attributes towards them.
- Street children are equal to other children, so we help positively to providing alternatives.
- National wise programmed had performed to aware governments, political parties, stake holder and know about Problems of street children:
- They are suffering from child labor and sexual harassment.
- They are orphans without their family, parents and have no cure, love & affection.
- The police also without causes give by physical punishment and sexual harassment, by stay on temple and street.
- Street children are suffering from polluted environment different types of disease.
- The problem of child Rights and human Rights on the street children.
- The night sheltering problem is increased by the factors of political liquidity.
- Society unrepeatd to street children by using nonsense named like 'Khate' 'Gunda', 'Aavara' and 'Sadak chhap'.

Thought of NGO's & INGO's Workers

NGO's & INGO's workers has been selected to the different place of Kathmandu metropolitan city to find out the situation of street children and their socio-economic & Educational aspect and programs launched by related office of them to the following points.

Target Group of Education

The NGO's & INGO's office has selected child to the following ways of education target group as point wise listed.

- Street children and family loss children.
- Orphans and distortion specific children.
- Suffering from victimized children.
- Physical, mental and political victimization child.
- Suffering from risky factory child labor and disable.

Causes Children Come in to Street

The questions asked to the NGO's & INGO are workers on the street children to consequences and causes of their outcome. They reply only three factors to coming on the street. Their response categorized in point wise below.

- Fifty percent of street children leave home away from unrespectable case that influence major factor of them.
- Thirty percent of street children come into street by the causes of regular factor.
- Twenty percent of street children came into street by the incidental factor which is less than other two Factors.

Programmed Launching & Activities

There are so many problems of street children, that NGO's & INGO's having provided child centre activities and programmed which is pointed to below.

- Public awareness programmed to be held on child labour and child Rights.

- National wise programmed had performed to aware of government political parties and stakeholders.
- Socialization of street children by launching open house centre, health centre, counseling centre and helpline centre programmed.
- Co-partner of woman child and social welfare, Nepal police, National human right council, District child welfare committee and central child welfare committee has launched tactful programmed.
- Self actualization centre to be opened.

Rehabilitation programmed was launching for risky workers at industries and cottage area, drugs abuser and illegally sex of street children.

According to this study, it was found that, 30% street children are engaged in rag picking. However, children involved in begging and other jobs spent more hours and earn less money. This indicates that because fewer hours more money, the majority of street children in Kathmandu is rag picker rather than beggar and other. They enjoy street life because of autonomy and freedom, access to quick discretionary cash and entertainment, which they cannot have at home.

Though one of the children are harassed and neglected by people from different walk of life, there are also some people who support them in their daily like junkyard owners who provided different support to rag pickers as food, shelter and loan also, like owner of the hotels where most of the children regularly bought their meals provided food on credit as well as collect some saving money of the street children, like many citizens who also different kind of sympathy towards them. This indicates that they have maintained some social relation, as they are also a social being.

It has found that majority of the street children are involved at least one or more bad habit including either smoking or tobacco or alcohol or glue sniffing. Street children sniff glue because it takes away the children's hunger, cold and despair and also gives them the courage to steal and engage in picks pocketing. They harassed and abused in different ways by different people in different places. But the result shows

that, children from of the street category faced more harassment and many problems on the street rather than children from on the street categorized.

From the observation of their daily life including sleeping arrangements as well as health and hygienic condition, nature of work, food and clothing, a question arises as to whether they have the conditions of basic human dignity and human rights such as proper shelter, minimum level of nutritious food, and access to health facilities etc. Most of the children have dental hygiene problem among the personal cleanliness habits. As for bathing, washing clothes and hand washing is concern, these surveyed children are more conscious regarding the habit of personal cleanliness. Regarding for the future of the street children, majority of these wants to be a drive. Apart this some children wants to join police and army force and some wants to be doctor, engineering by undertaking higher studies if they have a chance to get education. This indicates that some children's have a keen interest towards education.

Recommendations

On the basis of findings this research, following recommendations are made to the policy makers, concerned social organization and different agencies, stakeholders, researchers, learner, teacher and students, towards of the amelioration of present condition of the street children are categorized by making policy, strategies plan and acting plan for reduced of street children population on coming future. By making policy, strategies plan and acting plan to help street child, un-wanted child and rejecting child is being main stream for nation building as help of follow these points.

i. Awareness: The basic issues of the street children are to protect them from abuse, sexual harassment and bonded child labor in the main city through preventive and protective measures. The preventive measure are required from mass awareness of society, parents, as well as social organization where as the protection measures include provision of survival strategies, security of them, psychological support, educational as from vocational skill building for street child and their parents, in the cities those population are increase making of street life.

One of the main recurring problems among child rag pickers is marginalization by society, which makes their reintegration even more challenging. It

is therefore necessary to establish an environment in which society recognizes these children as human beings, which can be accomplished through public awareness programs focusing on child rights and development. Social mobilization is an important device for bringing awareness: unless, society as whole is mobilized in this sector to control increase street child population. Without public awareness it can't be possible to control and solve the problem of street children.

ii. Institutional Mechanisms: The hazardous occupation of rag picking was not likely to be eliminated without an efficient system for solid waste management in urban areas of Nepal. There is a need to strengthen the solid waste management system of Kathmandu, and support the establishment of sustainable community based waste management schemes.

iii. Sensitized Law Enforcement: Law-enforcing agencies are not sensitized to children's rights and the protection of children working in risky conditions. There is a wide range of complaints against government agencies regarding the denial of children's rights when handling their cases in justice. There should be a child-friendly justice system, and people involved in such areas should be trained and sensitized to the rights of children. Priority should be given to making the street a safer place for rag pickers and to reducing the incidence of reported police brutality against rag pickers. This can be achieved by training and sensitizing police on child rights and on how to become part of the solution instead of being part of the problem.

iv. Income Generate: Unless the economic crisis of our country should be eradicated, the problems of street children and their family needs for income to increase, if not so too do, they want to come on the street and living street life. Because every family's economic condition is correlated with family life status, health, education, and changing livelihood status. It also leads nation's economy and family's economic condition has been a pushing factor for many children to land on the streets. Alternative income source should be identified for those family who are very poor backwardness from main stream of life should be needed to provided those families who has been depends upon their children's income sources.

There should be need Vocational skill development training programmed to provided for the older street children who never have had gone to schooling education.

So that, they are able to survive themselves throughout secure income-generating occupations.

v. Mass Education: Education need for all society, especially it may also very important to the street children, on the basis of child labor problem, over come in Nepal from urban to rural area, at the factory, domestic labor, hotel and restaurants. They were very risky from living situation, they can see towards street, temple, and tourism area and so on. This problem has risen rapidly in the main place of cities. Some of social agencies work on the basis accessories requirement for supply food, clothes and school education but nothing to build mass education out from certain boundaries. All over this problem have minimization through providing school education and mass education toward from street child and their family. Thus government and other social agencies have launched mass education by prepare long term master and vision.

vi. Health & Nutrition: By this study, it is clear that 40% of children are stay into street life with Health and malnutrition problems. They were disable by the illness and nutrition for safe, they rejected by own family and reach into street making street life. There should be decrease street child population to provided nutrition food, preparing method of precaution on the health problems and hazards.

So, free health clinic should be opened providing for cure of health facilities, for their present and future well-being. Education regarding personal cleanliness should be given to them in order to change their habit and hygienic practice. Most of the children come to the street because of maltreatment of their Parents; those should be punished in front of their own society. For this purpose, authority should be given to the society in corporate with local administration to manage curing of child health and providing nutrition food.

vii. Help of NGO's & INGO's: Government has only can't provide for all activities towards the street children. Beside side of government, some of social agencies, NGOs & INGOs also present on hand to hands making and shaking, but various ways of partner of co-partner networking programmed. They are launching programmed for controlling overcome off street children's population problems. These

agencies should have made suitable programmed for given and waiting for fruit full result coming on near future.

Neither our government nor social organization including NGOs and INGOs are able to solve the problem of street children. Thus, there should be need for holistic approach to change by controlling mechanism, involving all concerned as a whole of the field to work of street child.

viii. Issue/Distribution of Citizenship Card: Street children have so many risks additional, maybe social and environmental condition ought to not contact by their parents and their birth place. Most of the street children are unknown about their origin, they had responded with randomly of their birth place. From this case, they were very unhappy and have not got requirement and extra facilities and should not hold the citizenship card for coming future. Thus, the government should select target area, pointing out of target group and should be providing easily citizenship cards for changing life & status of street children.

Most child rag pickers, especially those who have no family contact at their place of origin, do not have their citizenship papers which are necessary to obtain formal work in Nepal. The government should facilitate the procurement of citizenship for these children.

ix. Policy making: To make child rights a reality policy, government of Nepal, social organization, development agencies and people of all, Nepal need to work together as well as harder in order to bring about positive changes in their lives of children in Nepal. The government of Nepal, consultation with civil society, NGOs and INGOs must formulate a national plan of action in co-operating details of programmed for achieving specific target goals and objectives regarding as street children.

The street children are either illiterate or dropped out by their parents from primary level of school, which is also of the factors pushing them on the street. So, national policy on education should encourage them by providing different facilities. The parents, who are not interested to educate their children, should be made, aware about the importance of education.

Government of our country is also haven't very effective providing a challenging, leadership and co-ordination to help of the problems faced by the street children. So that separate a special act for the betterment of street children should be introduced in our country of the Children Act 1992, as well as Labor Act 1992 should be implemented effectively. It should be needed of strong policy to controlling street children population on the street life by follow of Japanese rule of law. There is good practice, no way to stay street, Japanese police arrest parents/middleman/street child to get back to home. The Government of Nepal also makes strong child policy against child labor and street children. There should be needed to open rehabilitation centre for street children and victimization children suffering from sexual abuse, child labor, child trafficking and rejected child from their family.

x. Counseling/Guidance: Street children have different plan and future aspiration, about their socio-structure need, interested and facing problems, behaviors and cast/ethnicity composition. At the coming future, they should have a good person by suitable counseling. It helps to returning home, making good life, interaction by society, changing present behaviors, modification of life style and living style, positive attribute and performed good behavior are gained from counseling by the society. Thus, there should be opened counseling centre in each and every each ward of Kathmandu metropolitan city, Bhaktapur municipality and Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city. For opining of counseling centre, Government of Nepal has allocated to sufficient budget and NGOs & INGOs have also support this program.

xi. Socialization: New programs should be designed for rehabilitation center especially for those street children who have no home to return as well as no parents to take care of them. Children should be needed to gathering each other for improving their positives conceptualization to build of moral value. The children those are far from moral value have very difficult to modify think and good aspiration. Socialization can created children are gathering to each place and area where they should change of life style from nation main streams by give-up street life, having of education and good health services.

xii. Extend of Hot Line & Help Line Services: Various children are suffering from risky additional factors. They left the life is very difficulties by facing un-

situational case. The more information helps to rescue of them easily by the causes and consequences. The information collective system has very important for them and launching programmed by different agencies. In this way help line and not line service always provide for every successfully access. By this purpose, CWIN provide hotline number 1098 in Kathmandu, Hetauda, Nepalgunj, Pokhara and Biratnagar with ambulance service, counseling, emergency shelter, medical and legal services. Similarly, government of Nepal and other related agencies also provides help line and hot line services as for as possible.

Government of Nepal should provide free-call telephone service to credible NGOs to undertake emergency support programs for the benefit of these children. There are instances of such free-call services in different countries such as India, the Philippines, and Brazil.

xiii. Political Commitment: The government can't think seriously, at this case of street children. The planner and policy makers have not thought seriously on the case of street children, but it is not a joke and gambling. There are some of law and provision for protection of children but we shouldn't give benefit from street children because there are so many political obstacles by launching child oriented programmed. For this reason, the political parties may also made new ideology for child protection and child right; they should not made any obstacles, acting work by government and agencies. They are also making commitment to made child protection plan on acting strategies. Beside the political commitment, those programmed should not have done effectively by the government and relatives agencies.

xiv. Rehabilitation/ Reintegration: It is very important that Government of Nepal has opened rehabilitation centre for victimization children, those who are suffering from sexual abuse, sexual harassment, orphan child, rejection child for their stepparent and unwanted children. The rehabilitation centre has opened by the side of government should be needed, by allocating sufficient of budget. At least one rehabilitation centre has opened by government in Kathmandu metropolitan city, Bhaktapur municipality and Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city respectively.

By the side of agencies, stakeholders, NGOs and INGOs are help to open rehabilitation centre for protection of child life, child right and law and order of state

on the basis of human value and international human right protocol. It may be reduced street child population to establishment of social value including to child and street child. Whenever possible, the children who still have parents willing to take them back should be reintegrated into their families. A part of the rehabilitation process should be to provide vocational or entrepreneurship training to former child rag pickers. Due to the high cost of running such centers these could be supported on the basis of private sector co-funding.

xv. Informal and Vocational Education: Informal education has proven to be an effective way to increase literacy among younger children. Once literate, they should be given vocational training, which would allow them to earn a living. Experience shows that formal education is not appropriate for these children as the time required to obtain a degree is too limiting, and the job prospects in the formal sector are low. By contrast, vocational training can provide them with valuable skills, which they can put to immediate use if the training is adapted to the availability of jobs in the market. There must be some support for employment opportunities for the skilled workers generated by the vocational education.

xvi. Dialogue with Employers: Junkyard owners should also be involved in the battle against child rag picking. Attempts to work with the employers of rag pickers should center on dialogue and on the need to find solutions, possibly through joint research.

xvii. Effective Programming by Donor Agencies: Donor agencies should have an indiscriminate monitoring and evaluation system to evaluate NGOs' work in the area. This would allow NGOs to receive funds based on the genuineness and effectiveness of⁴³ their programs rather than their relationship with the donor agencies. In addition, program duplication can be eliminated by better co-ordination among donor agencies. This would also help to minimize costs and maximize the effectiveness of the programs.

xviii. Sustainable Fund Generation: Funds can be generated by individuals and trusts to support a child's development. This fund should be used for the children's expenses in getting an education. As an example, UPCA in Dharan has been supporting education expenses for some children who are interested and

intelligent but cannot afford schooling. Children of Ex-British-Gurkha were living in Hong Kong and Brunei has generated the funds to allow this.

Recommendation for Further Research

The subject matter of Street children is very widely area, this study is finding deeply for more information. There are so many problems and issues still to be analyzed and verification. These issue, Urbanization and industrialization are directly co-related with Children on the street children. In this context, the following issue should be hold, sum of the areas, worth of being investigated for beneficial results of contributing towards improving conditions of the vulnerable children, from present context of Nepalese society.

- Analyzing situation of children's right in remote rural areas, which usually are their places of origin, should study.
- Large scale of state drive program and institutions be established in order to improve the situation of children in general, should be studied.
- In the present time, how many children's are affected by political conflict in the nation can be studied.
- How can we rehabilitate the street children properly are the subject matter of the study.
- The un-visible aspect of street children, abuse and sexual harassment should also be study.
- Aspects of Health & Nutrition for street children's are the subject matter of further study.
- Government policy towards street child protection should also study.
- Scale of government program launched for street children to get social benefit is further study are needed.

The above points it included that researcher, student, teacher, policy maker, stakeholder and learners are learned on about street child, their socio-economic condition, socio-culture relation between family and society should clearly learn and get more information.

Appendix - I

Socio-Economic Survey form for Street Children in Kathmandu valley - 2012

A. Personal Details:

Serial Number	Place of interview:	Date:
Name:	Mother Tongue:	
Age:	Sex:	Caste:
Address (Birth place):		Religion:
Working area:		Parents: alive/Dead

Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. Are you going to School in this day? (a) Yes () (b) No ()
2. Why aren't you going the school?
(a) Because poverty () (b) far from school ()
(c) No interest to study () (d) death of parents ()
(e) Father distorted () (f) negligence of parents () (g) other ...
3. Are you want to readmit in school? (a) Yes () (b) No ()
4. Do you know about reading and writing? (a) Yes () (b) No ()
5. Which level have you completed to your study?
(a) Primary () (b) lower secondary () (c) secondary ()
(d) Any other

B. Personal Behaviors:

6. Have you ever been sleeping in street in any time? (a) Yes (b) No
7. How long time have you been sleeping in the street?days
7. Do you have taking drugs? (a) Yes () (b) No ()
8. Have you capture by police in the past day? (a) yes (b) No
9. What are the causes behind of you arrest by police?
(a) By the transporting of drugs () (b) by staling ()
(c) By fighting () (d) by late night working ()
(e) No any cause () (f) Any others.....
10. Do you stay hunger at street in any day? (a) Yes () (b) No ()
11. If yes, how long time you have stay hunger?days

C. Working situation:

12. Why did you leave your home?

.....

13. Who had come to you here from your home?

(a) By brokers () (b) by parents () (c) by friends ()

(d) By itself () (e) Any others

14. Which types of occupation do you like in the future?

.....

15. How long time do you work in a day?

(a) 1 to 4 hrs. () (b) 5 to 8 hrs. () (c) 9 to 11 hrs. () (d) Over 11hrs

16. Which type of work have you done?

(a) Hotel/Restaurants () (b) Rag pickers () (c) cleaners ()

(d) Begging () (e) Domestic workers () (f) Factory () (g) other ...

17. Why aren't you satisfy those types of work?

(a) Not good work () (b) Less income () (c) very hard work ()

(d) By the interest of parents () (e) not getting salary () (f) other ...

18. How much money have you earned in a day?

(a) Less than Rs 50 () (b) less than Rs.100 ()

(c) less than Rs 150 () (d) less than Rs 200 () (e) over Rs 200 ()

19. Where do you spend your income?

(a) Food () (b) cloth () (c) alcohol () (d) smoking ()

(e) Entertainment () (f) medical treatment () (g) lost () (h) other ...

20. How much money have you saved in a day?

(a) No saving () (b) below 10 () (c) below 20 ()

(d) Below 30 () (e) below 40 () (f) over 40 ()

Appendix - II
Socio-Economic Survey Form on the opinion of
Local Businessman - 2012

Name :

Sex :

Age :

Caste :

Date :

The questionnaire to Businessman

Tick (✓) the correct answer and fill in the blanks:

1. How long time do you started your business?

- (a) Less than one year () (b) 1 to 3 years () (c) 4 to 6 years ()
 (d) More than 6 years
 (d) More than 10 years

2. Do you know about street children? If yes, what are the main causes behind of it?

- (a) Poverty (b) Negligence of parents (c) Brokers (d) Orphan's
 (e) Others

3. How do you feel their behaviors?

- (a) Vulgar (b) Unexpected (c) Very bad (d) Non-sense (e) Others

4. Can they disturb your business?

- (a) Yes, some times (b) no (c) I don't know

5. Should education needs for them to providing equal chance of other children?

- (a) Yes () Why?
 (b) No () Why?

6. Do you help to street children? If yes, what are they?

- (a) Foods (b) Clothes (c) Treatment (d) Others things

7. In your opinion, what are the main problems of street children?

- (a) Growth of urbanization (b) High expenditure pattern (c) Households
 problem (d) Selfish parent (e) Lack of law

8. At last, what are the way of solving problem and remedies of them?

- (a) (b) (c)

Appendix - III
Socio-Economic Survey Form on the opinion of
NGOs & INGOs Works – 2012

Name: _____ Education: _____ Date: _____
 Age: _____ Sex: _____ Office name: _____

The questionnaire of NGOs & INGOs Works:

1. How long time you have work of this office?
 (a).....
2. What are the roots causes of street children?
 (a) Poverty (b) Step father & mother (c) Rape case (d) Bosses abuse
 (e) Hardworking (f) Illiteracy (g) Others
3. What is the most important problem for the street girls?
 (a) Common raped (b) Sexual harassment (c) Others
4. In which ratio can you find about child labor situation in Nepal?
 (a) High level (b) Common level (c) Decreasing level (d) Simple
5. Which methods should apply to eradicate of child labor?
 (a) (b) (c)
6. Why should police arrest to street children?
 (a) (b)..... (c)..... (d).....
7. Which target group has provided "education help programmed" of your office?
 (a) (b) (c)
8. by the end, which type of programmed should be lunched to solve the problem of street children?
 (a) (b) (c)

Thank you!

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