

DEDICATION

*Dedicated to all the Street Children in Peshawar,
Who are struggling for Survival
& to Abdul Sattar Edhi, who provided
Homes to the Homeless.*

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Acknowledgement

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful.

All praises to Allah for giving me this opportunity, the strength, the patience and His blessing in completing this thesis. I would like to express my greatest gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. Dr. Gazala Yasmeen Nizam, for her supervision and constant support. Her invaluable help of constructive comments and suggestions throughout the thesis work have contributed to the success of this research. This work would not have been possible without her guidance, support and patience. Under her guidance I successfully overcame many difficulties and learned a lot. Not forgotten, my appreciation to Prof. Dr. Kaneez-e-Fatima Haider, for being the greatest inspiration in my life and for her encouragement and advices. This appreciation is also dedicated to Prof. Dr. Anwar Alam and Mr. Jahanzeb Khan for being generous and helpful.

Deepest gratitude goes to my beloved Father Prof. Abdul Sattar and my dearest mother, for their endless love, prayers, understanding and encouragement. Special thanks to my brothers Prof. Dr. Shahid Sattar and Prof. Dr. Hamid Sattar, and sisters for their continuous love, support, and good wishes whenever I needed.

Finally, I would like to thank Nayab, Wajeeha, Roheena and all my lovely friends for their support, help and encouragement.

Lubna Sattar

Abstract

The phenomenon of street children stances a complex social challenge. These children are at alarmingly high risk for a myriad of physical and psychological problems as a result of both the circumstances that preceded their homelessness, and as a direct consequence of life on the streets. The purpose of this study was to identify a mass of issues and concern specific to this group of vulnerable individuals who needs urgent assistance. This study examined “the Socio Economic problems of Street Children in Peshawar” by collecting the required data from 100 street children, including boys and girls, from four different areas in Peshawar. The information was collected through participant’s observation and in-depth interviews from the targeted children and focused group discussions with the service providers. The research tools applied in this study helped to identify demographic and social characteristics of street children: including age, gender, and nationality as well as their family backgrounds; quality of life of street children; factors that 'push' children into working or living on the streets; risks and challenges faced by children living and working on the streets; including health problems, physical and sexual abuse and drug addictions. Based on the findings of this research, the prime contributing factor of street children phenomenon is poverty. Literacy rates among children working and living on the streets was very low, children were exposed to harsh environment, working for long hours on low wages. Street children have no access to their fundamental rights and are exposed to exploitation and mistreatment, 92% of the respondents were found to be the victims of violence and abuse. The frequency of substance use was high as 78%, while 38% had various kinds of addictions. Substantial improvements are needed, particularly in the field of enforcement, the government needs considerable commitments to support street children under the CRC (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child).

Chapter-1

Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Street Children is a term used for homeless children residing primarily in the streets in general, and in developing and third world countries, in particular. The term has largely been utilized for children living completely in the streets without adult supervision and support. The United Nations has defined the term Street Children as “any boy or girl, for whom street in the fullest sense of the word has become his or her permanent residence and source of living, and who is inadequately protected, supervised, cared for, or guided by sensible adults” (Panter-Brick, 2002). Cosgrove (1990) defined street children as “individuals under the age of 18, whose behavior is primarily at variance with community norms, and whose principal funding source for his/her development needs is not a family, or family substitute.”

Morch (1984) had marked out the boundaries amongst two types of street children as “Children on the street” are those who are involved in different types of work in the street but at the end of the day they usually get back to their homes. “Children of the street” include those, who live and work on the street and rarely visit their families. The group of children of the street has been split into “abandoned children” who are homeless and have no contact with their families.

According to the USAID categorization of street children, “children of the street” are completely homeless, have nowhere to live but the streets, mostly spend all of the day in streets and night in deserted places. “Children on the streets” are in contact with their families but they prefer streets over homes because of overcrowded families and different kinds of abuse at home. “Children Part of a Street family” live with their families in town squares or footpaths. They are usually war affected and calamity-stricken families, came from affected areas and end up on the street homeless. And the fourth category is of homeless children who are in “institutionalized care” but at risk of getting back to the streets (Dabir & Athale, 2011).

Street Children are the worst sufferers, living on the margins in most societies. They are deprived of their rights, have no shelter or adult support, and have no access to education and health. The continuous suppression and exploitation of their due rights expose them to harsh environment and make them vulnerable to drug use which affects their physical, social and mental development (WHO, 1993). The issue is deep-rooted throughout the world and there is an estimate of 100 million street children in the world (UNICEF, 1993).

There are various forces that have compelled children to live and work on streets, however poverty, severe family conflict, abuse and neglect are the most common reasons. Beside all those reasons some children see the streets as a place of freedom (L.Ochola, 1996). Rana & Chudhry (2011) concluded from their study that Street Children become apparent as a result of severe poverty and troubled families. According to Price (1989), most of the street children choose to escape from their family conflicts, neglect and abuse. Some children prefer to be independent and run away from home with a desire for freedom.

Street life have extremely harmful effects on children. The Street Child is exposed to antisocial activities from the very young age as they have least sources of guidance and have less choice to merge in their surroundings. They have no opportunities to develop good values and morals. They are deprived of everything as they are brought up in harsh and terrible environment. Studies have shown the link between childhood victimization and delinquency (Herrera & McCloskey, 2001). Street children get involved in various kinds of activities in which the most common mentioned are: collecting old papers and garbage, begging, helping shopkeepers, shoe polishing, selling of flowers, etc. and some of them are involved in thieving, snatching, pick pocketing, sex work, drug business etc. BBS (2003). Hassan et al. (2005) reported that estimated 5000 of children are living in the streets of Lahore in which approximately 67% children were having drugs, and their source of income was begging and Pick-pocketing. Many of them were involved in survival sex and exchange sex for food, money, drugs and shelter. Children were reported feeling hatred from the public and some harming and hurting themselves with anger. Ali, et al (2004) worked on the social and physical conditions of street children in Pakistan and reported that, children on the street

are greater in number than children of the street, in the areas of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Suicides and homicides were found equal between sexes, most of the children were males and the clear factor for being on the street was poverty. Street Children are globally known as being susceptible medically and socially (Craig & Hudson, 1998). Hixon (1993) studied the health and nutrition issues and concluded that in the Philippines both boys and girls were found to be seriously underweight and under height.

Many unsuitable circumstances connected to street life make children susceptible to chronic illnesses and sexually-transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. Children cope unaided, find exploitative physical work to alleviate their poverty and relief hunger. Substance use is common among street children as they look for means to minimize their sufferings and they find drug as a relief after hard manual work. Street children are often tempted by adults into drug dealings and other activities such as stealing and prostitution. Studies have shown that almost 90% street children use psychoactive drugs including alcohol, cigarettes, heroin, medicine etc. (Kanth et al., 2004).

The physical, social and emotional growth and development of children is affected by their hostile surroundings and unsuitable lifestyle. Street children are usually ignored but sometimes become the subject of public concern who consider them not less than a criminal, they are tortured by authorities and displaced from their temporary residences such as side-walks, town squares, bridges, benches, and railway platforms. Street Children are denied the basic needs of security, protection, food, shelter, education, medical care and parental guidance. They face a deep-rooted negative stigma resulting from being homeless.

Each child has the right to develop in an environments that allows them to strive and compete to become successful in life. When children are left with no such care and resources on the streets they are often subject to sexual exploitation, abuse, hazardous labor and other kind of violence. The violation of their basic human rights have a negative impact on the whole society. According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), every child has the right to survival, education and development, protection from harm, and

participation (Panter-Brick 2000). Street life rejects each one of these basic human rights mentioned in the articles of the convention. A child needs a home to provide stability in which their other rights and needs may be encouraged and flourish.

This research helped to identify the growing problems of street children and the effects of street life on them. The study described the phenomenon in various terms which helped to understand the categories of Street Children and the causes of their homelessness. The study emphasizes on the effects of street life on economic and social development of the Street Children and their response to the society.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

This study strives to achieve the following objectives:

1. To determine the causes of being homeless.
2. To sort out socio-economic problems of street children.
3. To figure out the overall situation of street children in Peshawar by mapping out the concentrated areas.
4. To assess the street children's involvement in antisocial activities.
5. To identify the current programs of NGOs and GOs for the rehabilitation of street children.

1.3 Hypotheses

1. Street children are less likely to have their basic needs met for food and shelter.
2. The main cause of children being on the street is poverty and broken families.
3. Street children get involved in antisocial activities from very early age.
4. Street children grow up as unproductive individuals.

1.4 Justification of the Study

The purpose of this study was to collect and bring together the existing information related to street children in order to assist the progress of national policies, intended to promote, defend and protect street children rights. Therefore, the study deeply investigated the situation of street children in Peshawar and presented an assessment of the problem. This study highlighted the casual problems faced by street children, the effects of those problems, major factors that are believed to ground and exacerbate the issue, the involvements of the Government and welfare Organizations and their offered services, the awareness of the street children about the supporting organizations and their rights. Although, significant researches have been conducted in this field but in the recent past, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has faced major disasters such as, earthquake, floods, security operations and displacement issues etc. Due to the repeated calamities, the number of street children is constantly increasing and it has become a major problem that confronts the region today. Thus the study highlighted the issue of Street Children and suggested possible solutions to face the challenge.

1.5 Organization of the Study

To achieve the research objectives, each chapter is constructed and organized as follow:

Chapter 1 Introduction: This chapter introduce and describes the specific problem addressed in the study and outline design components that are objectives, hypotheses, justification of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter 2 Review of Literature: This chapter reviews the relevant literature associated with the socio economic problems of street children.

Chapter 3 Methodology: This chapter presents the methods and procedure used for data collection, sampling methods and sample size, and tools and techniques used for data analysis.

Chapter 4 Results and Discussion: This chapter contains analysis of the data, presentation of the results through tables and figures, and discussion of the findings.

Chapter 5 Summary, Conclusion, and Recommendations: This chapter presents brief summary of the research, its findings and conclusion. And it also includes the difficulties encountered by the researcher while conducting the research and recommendation for further improvement.

At the end there is an Appendix that includes, specimen of the questionnaire used in the research.

Chapter-2

Review of Literature

Available literature has been studied thoroughly in order to have a clear understanding regarding the exact extent and magnitude of the problems of street children. The existing literature were then, reviewed and assembled in this chapter to establish a background for the argument explored in this research. Literature makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the area of research and provide a structure to the study.

2.1 Street Children: Circumstances, Issues and Implications

Nasir and Siddiqi (2012) conducted a study in Lahore in which issues and circumstances confronted by street children were highlighted. The researchers led exploratory type of study and approached street children in Lahore. After interviews and observations as a tools for the collection of data, authors used descriptive and inferential analysis to come up with the results. The results of this study revealed that due to none availability of basic needs, children were compelled to live on the streets. They were facing various issues such as harassment, lodging, physical suffering, humiliating behavior and sexual exploitation. Most of them were living in public places like shrines, parks, graveyards and bus stops. Study reveals that few of them knew about STD's and child rights. Researchers of this study state that majority of street children were not happy with their current circumstances and wanted to go to their homes back. Authors also suggest that root causes of street children need to be eliminated with the collaboration of public and private sector by initiating multiple welfare programs.

Ali et al (2004) revealed the social conditions and nutritional status of street children in Pakistan (Rawalpindi, Islamabad). Whereas nutritious status was calculated by an evaluation of height and weight comparative to age. In this research, a heterogeneous sample of 108 street children in Rawalpindi and Islamabad was taken for this study. According to the authors, most of these street children moved to the big cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad in pursuit of economic opportunities to boost their family income. Authors reveal that 81% of

street children in the study area were male and rest of them were females. Majority of them were working 8-10 hours on daily basis with average earnings/wages of 1 US Dollar. In this paper the authors also highlight important issues faced by street children as parental abuse, police humiliation, abuse, and the influence of other street peers in their lives. Authors specify National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as reference for the dissemination of height comparative to the age which showed that 20% were stunted and 12% had wasting. Authors conclude that with some exemptions, street children in other countries share comparable risk factors and upbringings.

Gbadebo Olubunmi (2014) studied the self-esteem and risk attitude of street children in Lagos metropolis. A sample size of 249 street children was selected where 132 of them were male and 117 females. Author collected data using three tools; self-esteem ranking scale, risk attitude rating scale and measure of street child status identification scale. The researcher applied ANOVA and t-test for the analysis of data. The researcher came up with the results which highlighted that most of the children had miserable self-esteem and risk taking attitude. The author concluded that there is a profound need to integrate street children into the standard system of education and welfare. The author also emphasized that risk taking attitude of these street children is tremendous in athletic activities.

Street children is a global spectacle of societies in under developed and developing countries and same is the case with Turkey.

Mert and Hasibe (2014) conducted a study to identify the factors and forces that compel street children to work on the streets, by taking interviews of working child and their mothers to have an assessment of their acceptance or rejection to work, the insight of communal upkeep received by their mothers and their problem resolving skills. The authors of this study used both qualitative and quantitative methods. After analysis, the authors found that the communal support and issues solving skills of the mothers with children working on the streets were lower than those of mothers whose kids were not employed. At the end of the study, the authors came up with the factors that cause street children and those factors are political, socio-economic, social and environmental.

Ward and Seager (2010) conducted a sub-study of street children in South Africa (a study within the Human Science Research Council). The authors implemented both qualitative technique and quantitative technique for this study. In-depth interviews and survey were conducted from the street children, their mothers and their service providers in order to collect the data in this study. The authors review the origin of street children in South Africa, dynamic forces that led children to work on street and care necessities. Moreover, they suggest a variety of carefulness for those kids who are already homeless and on streets. Furthermore, the authors point out the necessity for precautionary services. They suggest that absence from schools could alarm early warning of kids at threat and recommend a variety of family provision services which can lead to avert kids from taken to streets.

Biggeri and Anich (2009) investigated to discover the deprivation of street children in Kampala over combination of different approaches (A. Sen's capability method and participatory technique). The study reveals that capability approach is better in order to achieve an improved context for evaluating child interests. In other words, adopted method (survey based) helps children intellectualize and recognize their competencies to choose related magnitudes of their welfare. This approach, by motivating the course of thinking enhances the analysis by discovering more proportions. Authors revealed that children taking part in their research explored dimensions and other issues (emotions, love, self-sufficiency, care) which is most of the time not covered by other methods and approaches. The authors also recommend free education, health and shelter for street children in short term and long term policies can help curb this issue with the passage of time.

Gustafsson-Wright and Pyne (2002) explored the Gender dimensions of child labor and street children in Brazil and reviewed the conditions of street children and child labor. The authors found that the number of boys as street children are more than the number of girls. Particularly, in rural setups where many children go to school and work as well, mainly boys are focused on agricultural part. Ultimately, the girls achieve advanced level of education than boys. The authors also found that the child's earning is interrelated with age of entrance into child

labor. At the earlier stages of work, a child earns lower income. The authors revealed that poverty is the major accelerator to boost child labor however, public such programs should be initiated in order to improve gender magnitude of child labor. They recommend the necessity to discourse gender in intervention policies and research on child labor and street children in social services where girls are over exaggerated.

Kok, Cross, and Roux (2010) carried a demographic analysis of the Human Sciences Research Council homelessness survey, and described to cultivate an outline of the grownup and street children in the northern South Africa. Endeavoring to draft the populace subtleties of vagrancy, this paper evaluates such research approach where the author examines the age, sex and occupation standing of the respondents, and recognizes the domestic and foreigner rudiments. They revealed that foreigners and migrants are the main cause for homelessness among adults in general and street children in particular.

Swart-Kruger and Richter (1997) described the knowledge about HIV AIDS related data among the street youth of South Africa. For this study, 141 respondents as street youth among seven large cities of South Africa were prompted for consultations in groups. Among them, 56 % boys were living under the shelters of NGO's and 44% were living homeless. Authors of this paper reveal that in comparison to the other world, street children of South Africa were less concerned and feared of AIDs. Whereas, most of them were sexually active for money purposes. Few of them reported to be raped and other used to repeatedly involve in transactional sex.

Sisman (2006) explored the current condition of street children labor in Turkey, their problems and to mend solutions. A descriptive approach was used for this study 198 street children were selected, among them 185 males and 13 female of ages 5 to 14. Data was gathered through questionnaire which contained 47 objects to be demonstrated in frequency and percentages values. The study discloses most of the male children in between the age of 09 to 14 working on streets on very low wages.

Jha and Jose (2016) described the word 'children' as 'Joyfulness' and term street child as a child living homeless on streets of a city or village. Additionally, vagrant youth are most of the time called street kids or street children. In developed regions, street children are also categorized as thrown away. These are children who are enforced to abandon their homes. Furthermore, street children most of the time live in a miserable circumstance. They are ill-treated, deserted, exploited and in many cases, murdered by the police or hired clean up squads. Moreover, in developed civilizations, street children are accepted as homeless children, which is somewhat better than being treated as villains or beggars. In India, more than 400000 children have been projected as street children. One of the major reasons behind this domestic and family dispute that children are compelled to live by their own and to take care of themselves onwards. This include working on streets so that they could protect themselves and so that they could take full responsibility of themselves. In India, street children of both genders, males and females of all ages work for their living in public places. Whereas, an explicit bond among street children has been observed in order to protect themselves from the police and other exploiting factors. The authors conclude that living of children on streets has serious damaging effects on them. They mostly have unbalanced existence, dearth of medical attention and scarce living environments. In order to be dealt with these unfortunate sufferings, street children are compelled towards drug usage and addiction. According to the authors, studies have been found which state that 90% of street kids use psychoactive substances which includes smoking of cigarettes, heroin, weeds, cannabis and usage of alcohol. Many street children are indulged in smelling shoe glue. 08 million children are estimated in India which are out of schools. Hey are fenced by poverty, medical conditions and misery. They fight each day for their survival.

Mathur (2009) conducted a study in India to evaluate the socio-economic realities of street children in Jaipur city. The researcher conducted in depth interviews from 200 street children in a very casual manner. Elements relating their background, work, migration, clothing, habits, food, sports, family, experiences and societies were examined. The researcher came to know that most of (71%) street children were boys and they were in between the age group of 12. 70.5% of

these children lived with their clans and evidences of migrations had also been found. Additionally, children were found in the habits of watching movies and televisions, betting, gaming and slackening as an entertainment. Author depicts that the results shed light on the noteworthy concerns which has been emerging from the socialization of street kids.

Lam and Cheng (2008) carried a study to analyze the effectiveness of Government run educational and safety Centers for street kids in Shanghai. The study was piloted on 7 months' ethnographic examination of street kids program. These programs are responsible for the rehabilitation and to provide safety and education for the street kids and ultimately to re-unite them with their families. The authors of this study reveal that majority of children shunned the high security of these centers and they did not accept to go their homes back. Additionally, even though if these rehabilitation and protection centers were able to provide street children with food and accommodation, the kids stayed away from these centers. The authors suggested that the policy for kids in streets must be revised with reflection given to the families of street kids. Additionally, policies must be revised keeping in view the children's own views and preferences. Moreover, trainings should be given to the staff of centers.

Iffat et al (2011) described the most recent and common issues of street children such as glue sniffing and other hazardous practices in urban Bangladesh. The author emphasized on the three major factors which are responsible for kids to get themselves involve in these kind of dangerous practices: glue sniffing is somewhat inexpensive, right to use to it is comparatively easy and legal; and, the feeling of being stoned is as fast as alcoholism. According to the authors' reviews of different literature, it has been quoted that there is plentiful evidence of the connection between habit of drugs and upsurge susceptibility to HIV and AIDS. The author conducted a survey in Dhaka and Chittagong in order to comprehend the nature of solvent use and susceptibility of kids of streets. A section of random 640 street kids who were of the age in between 11 to 19 was selected. Most of the respondent were living in slums with no proper educational or health facilities and were indulged in earning very low income. Moreover, most of them were involved in begging on streets and pick-pocketing. The authors add that poverty and lack of

food to feed is the most convincing motives for the respondents ultimately which lead them to be on streets. Furthermore, physical and vocal abuse was the major issue street children were facing and typically triggered by the police and upper class. The authors reveal that Adhesive was the solvent which was used by most of the street kids along with thinners and balms. Additionally, cigarettes and biris were also commonly used by street kids. The reasons for which street children were indulged in sniffing of glues etc are snooping, pleasure, noble pressure, overcoming strains, domestic problems and abuses. Majority of the respondents (25%) who used to sleep in parks and public places were involved in glue sniffing; 28 % of glue sniffers used to sleep in parks and other public places in compare to 14 % of the non-glue sniffers. Furthermore, those street kids who were involved in glue sniffing were also involved in using other drugs. The author also found that most of the respondents were sexually vigorous at a premature age. Moreover, the authors found that female sexual activeness proportion was more than that of male. 77% of female, between 14 -16 have had sex as compare to 30% males of the age in between 17 to 19. Moreover, about 95% of female have had sex as compare to 53% of boys. Also, glue sniffers were more prospective to have had sex as compare to non-glue sniffers. The authors suggest four broad areas in order to overcome this issue and to provide street kids some innovative productive dimensions. These suggestions are; to work with the families of effected through communal mobilization; Providing proper accommodation to the street children focusing on the solvent users; Awareness to the general public; Focused intrusions to block HIV among street kids.

Strobe, Olivetti, and Jacobson (2010) described in their study that lingering poverty along with the cumulative risks of malaria and other perilous diseases such as HIV and AIDS has put the entities into danger; which is as well cause of foundlings and susceptible kids and, street kids. This study was conducted in the slums of Northern Zambia; whereas the role of family in caring of susceptible kids was studied. The authors tried to identify those structures of child that put him at streets. The study found that the older of age and orphans in particular were more likely to end up on streets. Those families which were led by an old male character were more likely to produce and enhance street kids. However, joint family systems where grandparents also play the role of being head of the family

expressively less likely to create street kids. The author discloses that policies be revised in order to facilitate male family head regarding health and awareness so that it could harvest significantly good remunerations.

De Araujo et al (2012) investigated the factors of juvenile misconducts among the street kids and youth's Brazil. The framework of this study applied a 3.028 questionnaires to street kids as well as youths of 21 big cities of Brazil in order to achieve a desired fruitful data. The study projected a Logit regression, which empowered the researchers to highlight the relationship between variables and juvenile misconducts. It has been found that those male respondents who were attending school were less involved in obligating juvenile crimes. The study also highlights that government welfare programs in this regard do not productively effect on plummeting crimes among kids and youth living on streets. Thus the study explicit that approach to education comprises much more importance in order to curb the crime rate. Whereas, living in stressful and risky circumstances among violence and abuses against kids is more likely to enhance juvenile misconduct activities. The age also play role in crime, whereas the crime increases along with age to a certain extent and then falls. This study also reveals that the crime rate is more in females because of involvement in prostitution in order to achieve extra economic returns.

Thomas de Benitez (2000) provided a first pattern for the national government performance which guaranties lacking clusters of youth approach to their rights as entitled in the Convention of the Rights of Child (CRC). Street children who are among the most miserable part of the society are the main emphasis of this paper. The United Nations convention on the rights of child in 1989 establishes an entire different approach to the rights of children. According to the author, the Latin American history links far back with the street children, however, the government succeeded in lagging access of street children to their basic rights. This paper sightsees the Convention of the rights of children (CRC) devotion to the street children rights in two Latin Americano states such as Mexico and Ecuador. The author categorizes the adherence of (CRC) of each countries performance into the vast fields of lawmaking, enactment and implementations. The author found unsatisfactory results from each country. Neither government has allocated

budgets for this new approach (CRC), nor have they adopted policies so that street children could access their rights. The author describes the unfortunate conditions of data collection, observing of implementations and estimation of the outcomes are not to the sufficient extent to impose CRC in each country. The author suggests through his findings that strong checking and implementation contrivance is required to decorate the circumstances for street children to know and access their rights. Street children in Ecuador are in miserable condition and the government will need a huge foreign support in order to implement the policies under CRC. However, Mexico has comparatively made progress in this regard than Ecuador. Moreover, the Mexican government is able to approach and implement the policies under CRC which allow street children to access their basic human rights.

Olsson (2016) focused on violence over street children and found that children experience the bodily, emotive and sexual viciousness all around the world. The author also adds about the miserable conditions of the children who left their homes. Moreover, enough policies for the rehabilitation of street children have been made. However, enough is yet to be known about the violence and abuse of children on streets and so about how to curb this issue. This study was made in Kagara region of Tanzania to know about the extent of violence on street kids who are living homeless and work domestically. The researcher has conducted a cross sectional study with 214 respondent between ages 13 - 24; these respondents had now been rehabilitated into local communities for one year. The study also explored the domestic violence which were still taking place after the rehabilitation and its possible outcomes on their psychological worth of life. This study is new of its kind in Tanzania and provided a comparative study about the extent of violence on street children in Tanzania and other nations around the globe. The author found a higher frequency of violence on the street children compared to those children who were living normal average lives in their homes with family. After restoration, the overall frequency of violence deteriorated considerably ($p\text{-value} < 0.001$) and to some level as the level of normal average citizen. The author found that rehabilitation of street children is important and successful.

Manjengwa et al (2016) explored the magnitude of deficiency and susceptibility among the children who stay on streets and labor on streets of Harare. The researchers had developed a questionnaire for survey and approached 100 street children of Harare followed by in depth interviews and focused group discussions. The researchers found that these kids were suffering from severe deprivation regarding provision of accommodation and schooling. Moreover, most of these kids were involved in begging on streets and selling small items in order to earn. Similar to the other studies the researchers found the elements of sexual abuse, physical and verbal violence, harassments by the public in general and other kids and adults in particular. Similarly, poverty was found as the major element which compelled children to live on streets. However, other social causes such as deaths of parents was also found as one of the causes. The researchers suggest transactional assistance to the families of victims along with provision of health and education to them. These children were suffering from the negligence of approaching their basic rights as per convention on the rights of child. The article 20 of the convention states that proper provision of shelter along with the protection of the children from physical abuse is mandatory upon the state; and that each child has a right for living to a standard ample improvement regarding physical, emotional, spiritual and moral (Article 27). According to the researchers of this study, 73% of children in this sample faced noteworthy encounters such as starvation, sickness, insecurity and violence regardless of the struggles of government and NGO's. 84% of the respondents did not want to remain on the streets. And that they had no choice but to live on the streets. 34% of the respondents have had support from the NGO's whereas 91% respondents reported that they had not received any support from the government.

Witten, Kearns, and Carroll (2015) explored and highlight the children confronting diversity on inner streets and depict that the mixture of public who live in a city is every so often most noticeable on inner city streets. In this paper the authors report on the children's involvements meeting diversity in inner city of Auckland. The authors here took the sample size of 40 inner city kids in between the age of 9-12 years; took walking interviews and focus discussions from them at local streets. Most of the children reported different challenges they were facing such as discomfort, stress, vagrancy, drugs addiction and involvement in sex

industry. Older children among them also described their coping strategies in order to keep themselves safe. The author quoted that the New Zealand has a history of advanced social policy and it has become the first country to legalize the prostitution in order to secure the rights and health of sex workers. Similarly, human rights and health concerns strengthens New Zealand's policy towards street children and homelessness. The authors suggest that the rehabilitation of inner city street children; whereas, planning & reforms regarding their welfare as well as other marginalized groups are needed.

Ainsworth and Filmer (2002) analyzed the correlation between the status of orphans, family income and kid's schooling by gathering data from 28 countries around the globe. The authors found and pointed to a significant miscellany and that simplification is not possible. It had also been found that the school enrollment differs in rich status of children and that of poorer. In some cases, children even non-orphan among the high capital distribution have very low enrollment status. No significant gap had been found between the enrollments of female and male orphans and that of the gap between male and female who were living with their parents. The authors found that in most countries female orphans were not excessively exaggerated in terms of their registration in schooling. Moreover, the range to what orphans are less enrolled in schooling as compare to the other children in regions is because of the relationship between orphan status and scarceness of wealth is not reliable across region to region. The authors suggest social protection and educational strategies need to be revised and implemented considering country to country magnitude of the issues.

Ioana Rosu (2010) found that about 70 thousand children were sufferers of the most horrible kind of child labor which includes sexual manipulation, forced labor, child trafficking, contribution in unlawful activities and risk experiences; Whereas, 900 thousand work in their own household drudgery. Moreover, roughly around 3 thousand kids were found selling small items domestically, begging and washing windshields. Child labor of even 5 years old was found as a common practice in Roma communities. Out-of-the-way cases of prostitution among girls were revealed and sexual manipulation of kids rests a most important issue. It had been found that among the hundred trafficking circumstances aided by the

international organization for migration, 26 cases tangled in trafficking of minor girls. The author quotes that many non-governmental organizations highlight a high risk of institutionalized girls trafficking.

Cameron (2002) observed the effects of Asian crises on kids in 100 villages of Indonesia. Four rounds of survey of was used to observe the crises and variations in health conditions, schooling enrollment rates and children working as labor of sampled 100 villages. The author finds that the crises had a vividly adverse effects on the kids. Moreover, schooling and enrolment rates was initially found at lower level but the recovered to an advanced levels then pre-crisis. Not many children were found working as labor, even though the elderly children who were working as labor and were not enrolled at school were comparatively working for more hours. The health conditions seemed to be firm among children however, by variations of indicators in the questionnaire children's health conditions were found complicated. The researcher also observes the reported domestic ways they were confronting with crises.

Sehra et al (2016) conducted a study to find nutritional status and health of street children. According to the authors, millions of children live on the streets globally. Moreover, street children are among the most deprived inhabitants of any region with no access to healthcare and schooling. This study objective is to find out the nutritional status of street children and other healthiness problems in Bikanir, Rajasthan, India. The authors have used cross sectional method to conduct this study and chose a slum zones of Bikaner in order to achieve the data regarding health status, everyday income, sources of diet, cloths and accommodation, water, condition of toilets, schooling, vaccination status, immoral habits, psychological complications etc from the respondents. Moreover, Anthropometric measurement, where tallness and weightiness were availed to obtain mal-nutrition status among street children. 80% of the respondents (Street children) were found uneducated. The authors had found no report regarding sexual abuse in study area. Percentage of children having normal nutrition status found 41.5%; 35.5% children were suffering from PEM grade I; 15.5, 6.5% and 1% children were suffering from PEM II, III and IV respectively. The most common health related issue was found as respiratory infection among the street

kids which was 32% and 2% street kids had anemia, skin issues, intestinal aching, worm infiltration, diarrhea, issues related to teeth etc. The authors reveal that the most likely origins of PEM (protein energy malnutrition) and other health issues among the street kids were because of poverty, lack of education, dearth of clean water and hygiene services, revelation to polluted surroundings, lack of proper vaccination and lack of awareness for regular clinical check-ups.

Adeyinka (2000) determines the attributive correlation between street children and non-street children in Nigeria. Here the author pursued to attain two prospects. Firstly, to recognize the attributive link and prompting features to this behavior. Secondly, the also wanted to reveal the survival mechanism of street kids. A pilot study was carried out to identify problems regarding whereabouts of the street kids, appropriate time span to conduct interviews, and appropriateness of the mechanisms. The researcher selected a sample size of 202 street children and 201 non street children and they were interviewed through questionnaire and case study method. The data was analyzed through both qualitative and quantitative methods. It was found that male respondents were more than the female with having two levels of schooling. Moreover, they had four to five siblings and their parents were having low education. Additionally, parents of these street kids were found having unskilled employment. Most of the kid's parents were found in more than one marriages and were also categorized by conjugal disputes. Hence, their kids left homes because of such kind of parental disruptions stating that their parents did not meet the level of their expectations. The kids were also found earning on the streets; however, they were facing several severe menaces. He author finds the core factors of street children as large family size, child employment, and polygyny and family disputes. Additionally, the most hazardous factor was found as poverty.

2.2 Social and Political Perspective

Children are among the most important part of the society and are designers of future. They doubtlessly need special care, love and keen attention. Mostly, they are not free and sovereign rather dependent upon others which makes them susceptible and defenseless section among the society. Childhood is a delicate phase of building up inner self, confidence, brilliantness, wishes and smartness but

not for those who were unfortunately dragged to the punishing grasps of the society. (Nasir and Siddiqi, 2012).

Same is the case in Pakistan where street children face deprivation of their fundamental rights and necessary needs. Most of them face isolations from their families which deprive them from parental love, care, education and health. They also confront limited access to community services. Outside there, they are surrounded by the fear of convicts, Police, felons, drug fanatics, smugglers and serial killers.

Pakistan is one of the world's leading street children population country and according to an estimation there are 1.2 to 1.5 million street children on the streets (SPARC). The number might have increased by now since there is no head-count conducted in the past few decades.

According to the initiator's survey 66% of the children living on streets are runaways or the result of forced expulsion from their homes. Major reason behind that is domestic violence, institutional punishments or workplace violence. Escaped children on the streets are more vulnerable to face harsh circumstances even deaths. Whereas the incident of sexually abuse and serial killing of 100 children by Javed Iqbal has been witnessed in 1999 in Lahore. When he dispatched a letter to a local newspaper and confessed his crime. Javed Iqbal committed suicide one day before execution date. Moreover, different mafias also exploit street kids and drag them into the business of begging and crimes like theft. (Faras Ghani, 2014)

Street children also face unhealthy environment, mistreatment, low quality and insufficient food, dearth of shelter and access to the health care services which make them susceptible to different diseases counting STD's and HIV/AIDS. Most of them are into drug addiction while sniffing glue is a common practice among addicts. Considering glue as the cheapest and reachable source of drug substance. Additionally, isolated and rejected social behavior towards them also make them develop negative attitude back towards the society. This factor mostly leads them to adopt anti-social activities and has long lasting impacts.

Street children issues deals not with only one individual or a family but it is a social problem which doubtlessly needs to be eradicated by initiating such programs by collective measures of both private and public organizations that could address the root causes and implement strong policies to curb this social issue. (Nasir and Siddiqi, 2012)

Street children living in big cities are establishing the country's most isolated and disliked communal group. These children include "escaped" ones who find their livelihood and employment on streets whereas, few of them at the end of the day turn back to their families with a miserable amount of earnings. Major social issues which are considered as factors of increase in the number of street children are poverty, domestic assault, abuse and violence, idleness, and family issues. Moreover, other factors which contribute to streetism is worldwide industrialization, improper & unplanned rapid growth of urbanism, family collapses and dearth of schooling. Natural disasters such as flood and earthquake also contribute a major part in accelerating street children in numbers. (SPARC)

Street children are spending endangered livelihood and the root causes behind it is prompted by economic deficiency, helplessness, insecurity, fragile or zero social network and social capital, scarce institutional upkeep and support etc. Moreover, absence of proper abilities to secure a good job they had to suffer subjugation, cruelty, insecurity and several different issues to survive on the streets. Abdul hai, (2014) describes not only the social issues street children endure but he also attempts to find out the maneuvering tactics of street children for survival. Moreover, his keen observations and study also reveals the livelihood of street children such as their food traits, drinkable water sources, toilet sources, bathing/shower patterns etc.

Using descriptive data and focused group discussions the author reveals that most of the street children do not have proper or permanent place to sleep. They avoid being surrounded by threats such as policemen, and like to sleep near their sources of income. Their source of drinking water is usually tea stalls, small restaurants, and their place of work, ponds or rivers. The frequency of taking bath/shower depends on the place they live. Such as slums, pavements, or near to ponds. Lack of proper system for street children, they face difficulties in order to use toilet.

Most of them use roadsides early in the morning or slum dwellers use common toilet which is disgusting and risk full of diseases. Discharging urine is commonly being practiced under open sky anywhere. Income and expenditure differs from children to children. Weak or unpopular children face insecurity and difficulties and children who bears skills earns a little more than weak ones. Most of the children eat twice a day which is simply a cooked rice or left overs. These children adopt occupations such as vendors, beggars, unpaid household workers etc. Most of the street children are non-school going.

Maneuvering or coping tactics is commonly found among the street children. Most of them try to be patient, avoid to face undue Hardship or excess cruelty and find out solutions for the problems. Such as if it is unavailability of food and money they mostly find to eat the leftovers near residential areas, restaurants etc.

Vivian et al (2009) studied HIV risk behaviors and factors in order to examine sex attitude among street children and knowledge on HIV risks. They find out that sexual interaction is more common who have heard about HIV/AIDs. Also, children who are at risk of HIV talk more about it. The authors suggest that street children in Pakistan need awareness on sexual interaction, HIV/AIDs as well as they need to adopt alternative earning sources.

It is vividly that street children issue is a worldwide phenomenon. Street children continue to face socio-political obstacles globally to tackle with. Despite of constant efforts of Government and Non-government endeavors to curb the issue of street children there still are loopholes to be identified and establish correct policies in order to eliminate Streetism, child labor, child trafficking etc. Studies on this topic reveal the poor tactics and mechanism of government and Non-government organizations which have mostly been failed to change the minds, educational level and awareness among the common people in general and street children in particular. It has been suggested frequently that Government and other stakeholders should initiate social awareness programs on the challenges faced by street kids. Moreover, in collaboration of Government organizations and other stakeholders, a general service must be provided to the victims along with the education and health care facilities. An establishment of help desk and

information desk should also be provided to the needful at every police station to identify, track and follow up of the street children.

2.3 Government Policies and Implementations

The current phase of Pakistan is unfortunately going through terrorism and insurrection along with the natural disasters such as overflows, famines and earthquakes etc. These have created financial consequences and severe challenges to the country. The constitution of 1973 of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is the supreme law under which its citizens are guaranteed with their basic rights such as security of citizen, protection against arrest and detention, prohibition against forced labor, freedom of movement etc.

After 18th amendment in the constitution of Pakistan 2010, several powers have been transferred to the provinces including founding and functioning of mechanisms related to the child rights at provincial level.

Provinces have taken important actions in order to establish adequate policies, reforms and introduced such policies and strategies. However, the practical implementations of regulations and justice system providing friendly access to the children is commonly violated by lack of expertise of the specialists and limited resources of the enforcing authorities. Since collaboration is needed among the stakeholders in order to implement the existing policies and regulations. (Shujaat. Q, 2015)

Earlier to the 18th amendment 2010 in the constitution of Pakistan, several national level plans were formed such as:

- a) National plan of action 2006 where measures were provided in order to protect the child from exploitation, abuse and negligence. Additionally, provision of quality education, food and shelter were planned under the same action plan.
- b) National Policy and Plan of Action to Combat Child Labor 2000 framework was established in order to eliminate child labor by providing alternative sources and primary education.
- c) National Education Policy 2009, this policy was made to provide education to children by providing trainings and provision of free education.

Although the responsibility of legislating policies on the rights of children lies under the provinces, however the federal government is not exempted from its own responsibilities.

Similarly, article 37 of the constitution of Pakistan state that “The state shall remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory primary education within the minimum possible period” (GOP 1986)

Similar to the other provinces, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa government is also taking keen interest in the rehabilitation of the street children and to promote education. Accordingly, government of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province had appointed Ms. Reham khan (ex-Wife of the chairman of PTI) as ambassador for street children for rising awareness about the rights of street children. Ms. Reham khan addressed to a conference that street children should be considered as "state children as it is the responsibility of the state to protect them. She further stated that “the implementation of the policies was something difficult”. Whereas Mr. Asad Qaisar (Speaker Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa assembly) stated focusing on the future of the country that “No one can guarantee us a peaceful future if we fail to end difficulties and life hurdles faced by these children,” On the same occasion Dr. Meher Torghani, advisor to the Chief minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa announced to establish an academy for street children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province where street children would be rehabilitated and communicated technical education along with the regular education. (DAWN, 2015)

Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province had passed the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child protection and Welfare Act in 2010 soon after the 18th amendment of the constitution. Aims of the said bill is to rehabilitate, carefulness, safeguard, maintenance, training, schooling and recovery to children at threat. According to the said law, the government was directed to establish a commission for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa child protection and welfare. The said law shall provide fundamental legalities to launch Child protection units, committees for child protection, wellbeing funds for child protection, courts for child protection, and institutes for child protection. The law also depicts penalties and crimes that deals with exploitation of children. The law covers a far-reaching range of children at risk where it provides protection to the orphans, disable children, child

employment, street children, children in confrontation with the law, children confronting poverty, child panhandlers, etc. Nevertheless, uncertainties continue in response to provide protection to all needful children. (Shujaat.Q, 2015)

The law for the protection of the rights of juvenile convicts Khyber Pakhtunkhwa passes an Act in 2012 namely Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Borstal institution Act. Under this law the government shall appoint any person who would not be the employee of any police force or remained in charge of any jail. According to this law, juvenile prisoners shall be detained separately while being provided with education, trainings, healthcare facilities, psychological growth, proper accommodation, appropriate food, proper hygiene and shall be facilitated for meetings with their relatives.

NWFP Compulsory Primary Education Act has been passed in 1996. Under this law the government was made mandatory to confirm compulsory education for children. Except for a reasonable excuse, the aforementioned law enforced parents/guardians to make their child attend the school. The law also highlights the exemptions. Moreover, the said law has set penalties and punishment upon those parents who fail to comply without any reasonable excuse. The abovementioned law also restricts child labor as there is mentioned that employer of any child who continues to hire child even after warning from the authorities shall face penalties and imprisonments.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, several departments work for the rehabilitation of the children, protect children rights and to enforce laws. Therefore, for educational and schooling activities, the department of Elementary and secondary education is in charge. Similarly, for the perseverance of healthcare facilitation the department of Health is responsible. To discourage child employment, the directorate of industries, commerce and labor is answerable. The department of home is responsible for those children who come in confrontation with the law including other responsibilities of police, jail and trial. To deal with the matters of child rights there is The Child Protection and Welfare Commission. For the social wellbeing of children, the department of Social welfare is in control.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government has established Child protection units under Child protection Welfare Commission in 12 districts of the province. Where more than 27498 cases of children at risk have been reported since May 1, 2011 to: Feb 16, 2017. Whereas, reported cases include 16783 cases of boys, 10710 cases of girls and 5 cases of transgender (CPWC official site). CPU's work under Child protection commission and its vision is to provide child sensitive society where children could be facilitated with protection of rights, survival, development and participation. Furthermore, CPU's are bound to report on daily basis. According to a briefing report, the needful children after assessment were provided with social support and from 1st May 2011 to 18th August 2016, 13247 children were provided with social support including 8106 males, 5140 females and 1 transgender (KP, CPWC brief).

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has established Child protection institution under Child Protection Welfare Committee (CPWC) in Peshawar as a transit shelter for those children who are rescued. These institutions shall provide basic lodging, informal education, mental health care facility and food etc. Rescued children shall be brought here and will be accommodated up to six months (Shujaat.Q, 2015). Moreover, under a press release of the official site of CPWC, the commission announces the signing of memorandum of understanding to establish another Child protection institution at Lower Dir & Batagram in collaboration with Save the Children. (CPWC, Press release)

Child protection homes provide educational services, accommodation, vocational and technical trainings, health care facilities, free schooling & books etc. in 5 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in order to rehabilitate needful children and to eliminate poverty. However, a visit to the child welfare home Peshawar revealed the poor facilitative service and poor quality due to unavailability of proper funding (Shujaat.Q, 2015).

There are 24 National Centers for Rehabilitation of Child Labor (NCsRCL) Pakistan bait-ul-mal in Province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (PBM, report). Where children among the age of 5 to 14, indulged in child labor are brought and facilitated with free schooling, outfits, footwear's, stipends and a subsistence allowance to the child's parents. So far, 19574 children have passed out and

11858 have been entered into government schooling for higher education. Moreover, RS. 4100 per annum are spent on passed out students by Pakistan Baitul-Maal as education stipend, purchasing of books & stationary and subsistence allowance for their parents (PBM).

Pakistan Baitul-Maal also runs Pakistan Sweet Homes which are basically orphanages. 6 PHS have been established in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in order to help in rehabilitation of children, whose parents had died. Quality facilitative services include schooling, health care, food, clothing, counseling, skill improvement and accommodation (Shujaat.Q, 2015).

Chapter-3

Research Methodology

3.1 Methodology

There are various traditions and patterns to conduct a research that fulfils the requirements of a dissertation. However the addressed problem in the research needs to choose the best suitable method for a proper understanding of the research problem. Consideration of the concept, and nature of the study is necessary to pick out the tools and techniques for data collection. This chapter describes in detail, the sample size and sampling techniques, tools and techniques used for collecting data and eliciting information, and statistical tools and measures applied on the collected data to generate results.

3.2 Sample

Street children are homeless or neglected children who live mainly in the streets. They are broadly categorized into 2 main categories on the basis of the portion of their days and nights they spend on the streets and absence of proper contacts or links with adults in the family, home and society. A random sample of 100 children were selected from the following two categories of street children.

Children on the street: These include children who live, work and socialize on the streets. They have regular contact with their families and usually spend their days on the street but return to their families at the end of the day.

Children of the street: Children of the streets are abandoned children who spend their days and nights on the streets, and have no frequent contact with families.

UNICEF's concept of street children's age is "boys and girls under 18 years" whereas, for this research it was necessary to set a fixed age-related criteria consequently, the upper extreme (16-18) and lower extreme (3 and below) were eliminated to avoid the response bias and because of the inability to answer by below age 4. Hence, defined age limit of the sample for this study was 4-16 based on the nature of the research. Before the actual procedure, various hotspots were identified and a small survey was conducted in order to have an idea of the age

variation of the children present in the streets. Carrying out a small pre-test of the questionnaire assured the accuracy of the questions.

All children in the entire targeted population were given an equal chance of being selected without any gender discrimination.

3.3 Sampling Framework

Various supportive organization have been working for the wellbeing of street children. Though, only a few were found to be active with a perceptible progress. The bureau of statistics provides no strong evidence of the exact number of street children. However on the basis of our own observation during the course of study, the ratio of the unaided and aided children was approximately 2:1. On the basis of this distribution, a sample of 30 children were selected from the three service providing organizations, (Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, Dost Welfare Foundation, and Darul Kafala.) and 70 children were selected from the streets of Hayat Abad, University Town, Haji Camp, and Gul Bahar.

The sample of 100 children including boys and girls, were randomly selected. Random sample eliminates bias, by giving all the individual including in the sampling frame, an equal chance to be chosen. Also, random sampling is appropriate to select a smaller sample from a larger population. Hence, for this particular study it was the most suitable method. A sample of service providers were selected for focused group discussion from SPARC) Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, Dost Welfare Foundation, and Darul Kafala.

Street children were observed through field surveys in order to finalize particular requirements of the sample and sample area. Street children interviews were conducted through structured questionnaire.

Focus group discussions were conducted with service providers, as per the script, transcribe notes were taken soon after the session is over and recorded the summary of the discussion.

3.4 Area of the Sample

A wide-ranging field survey was conducted in order to have a clear map of the highly dense areas and the most active organizations. 4 vastly condensed hubs were located in Peshawar that includes, Hayat Abad, University Town, Haji Camp, and Gul Bahar. Then street children were contacted directly on the streets, in public places, parks, markets, bus terminals, of the selected areas. Furthermore, the most active service providing organizations were searched out and contacted that includes, (SPARC) Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, Dost Welfare Foundation, and Darul Kafala. Contact with the supported street children was made initially through staff and workers of organizations, engaged in the wellbeing of street children. The initial meetings with the service providers and street children were proceeded by in-depth interviews and focus group discussions.

3.5 Mode of data collection

A permission letter (signed by the Supervisor and Principal of the college) was sent to different organizations, with the description of the purpose of gathering information in order to plan an interview. Three meetings have been conducted with staff and care givers of the organizations according to schedule. A focus group discussion was conducted to uncover attitudes and assumptions about the street children. Facilitated with all the possible information by the service providers of the organization which includes Dost welfare Foundation, Dost Gullona Drop in Center, Society for the protection of the rights of the child, and Darul Kafala.

Primary data was collected through field surveys, visits to shelter homes, focused group discussion and in-depth interviews with street children. Self-constructed questionnaire were used in order to record the data accurately for further processes. Questionnaires were consist of various question starts from general to more personal part. Building rapport and developing trust was necessary to elicit personal information. Interviews with street children were conducted in their native language however, changed in order to record the answers. After the

interview each child was being rewarded in order to repay them for sparing time out of their working routine.

3.6 Research instruments

Research instruments includes Self-constructed questionnaires, consist of 7 separate sections in order to get detailed information. These sections include: Demographic data of the respondents; Economic problems and Job details; Health hazards at work; Living condition and residential status; Literacy rate and Educational status of the respondents; Delinquency among street children; and knowledge of the available services.

3.7 Statistical analysis

The collected information was arranged, organized, coded and analyzed. The Statistical Package for Social Scientists 16.0 (SPSS 16.0) was used in generating frequency distributions, cross-tabulations and chi-square test. The obtained results was presented through tables and figures in APA format with the proper description.

Chapter-4

Results and Discussion

The present study was an attempt to identify and analyze the socio economic problems of street children in Peshawar. As discussed in the previous chapter a sample of 100 children was selected on the basis of the selection criteria. On this representative sample, a survey was carried out to find out the extent of their particular problems, a questionnaire was constructed to cover the related area for further investigation. An interview schedule was used to collect data for the study. This schedule comprised of Demographic information, educational level, living condition, causes and consequences of street life. The obtained data was analyzed through statistical analysis in order to generate results. The results are presented in this chapter through tables and figures.

For the better understanding, the findings are distributed and presented in the following sections:

- Demographic Information and family background of the respondents
- Social problems faced by street children
- Economics hardships encountered by street children
- Outcomes of focused group discussion

Section-1

4.1 Demographic Information and Family Background of the Respondents

This section includes further two sub-sections i.e. Personal information of the respondents and their family background. Whereas personal information has been categorized into the respondent's site information, age, gender and nationality.

- **Personal information**

This section provides the basic information of the respondent, the area where street children have been targeted and interviewed, and their age gender and nationality.

Table 4.1 (a): Area and Frequency of the Sample

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Hayat Abad | 29 | 29.0 | 29.0 |
| University Town | 14 | 14.0 | 43.0 |
| Haji Camp | 18 | 18.0 | 61.0 |
| Gulbahar | 9 | 9.0 | 70.0 |
| Shelter homes | 30 | 30.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | |

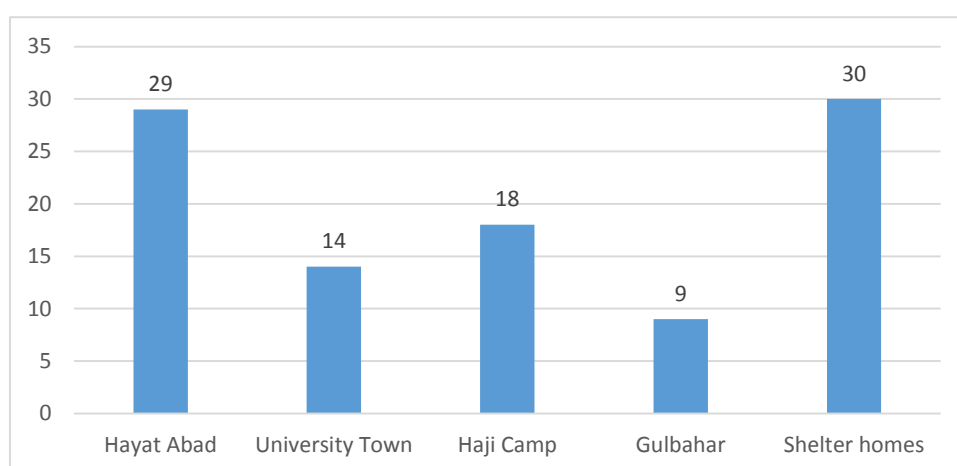


Figure 4.1 (a): Area and Frequency of the Sample

Table no. 4.1(a) shows the location where the respondent has been interviewed. After mapping out the concentrated hubs in Peshawar exactly 100 children were being interviewed from those areas.

30% children were caught in shelter homes who were living there permanently or some of them came for food and education. Hayat Abad is one of the dense population area of street children, and 29% of children were selected and interviewed from that area. 18% of the children were selected from Haji Camp which is considered to be the entrance to the city of Peshawar. Majority of the runaway children reside in Haji camp which is exposed to all sort of crimes. 14% of children were selected from University town including University of Peshawar. And only 9% children were selected from Gulbahar.

Table 4.1(b): Age of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| 4-8 | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 9-12 | 66 | 66.0 | 68.0 |
| 13-16 | 32 | 32.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | |

Table 4.1(b) indicates that only 2% of the children belonged to age group of 4-8. The highest number of 66% children have ages between 9-12 years. And 32% were from 13-16 age group.

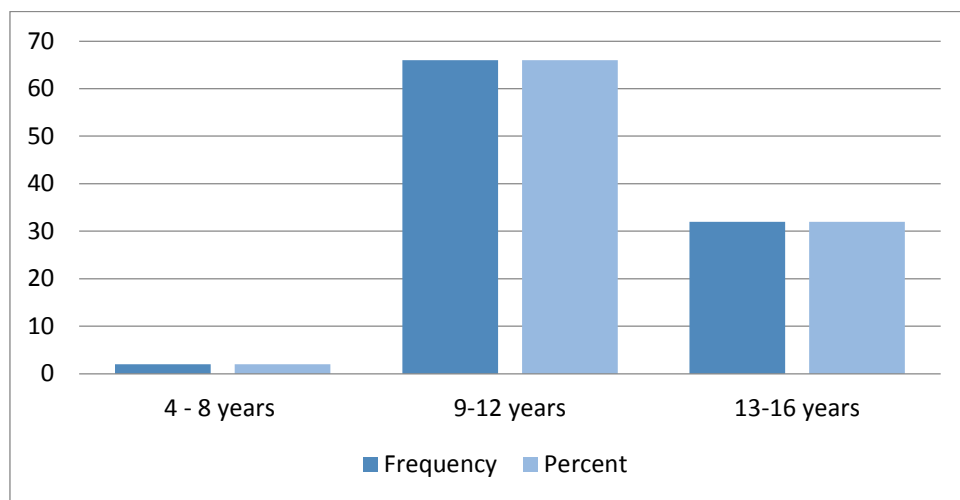


Figure 4.1(b): Age of the Respondents

The average age at which street children start living on the streets is between 9 and 12 years, and they keep living on the streets until they reach the age of 15 to 16. When they became older they start to look for stable jobs with better salaries (Rizzini et al., 1994)

Table 4.1(c): Age of The Respondents (Male and Female)

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Male | 82 | 82.0 | 82.0 |
| Female | 18 | 18.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | |

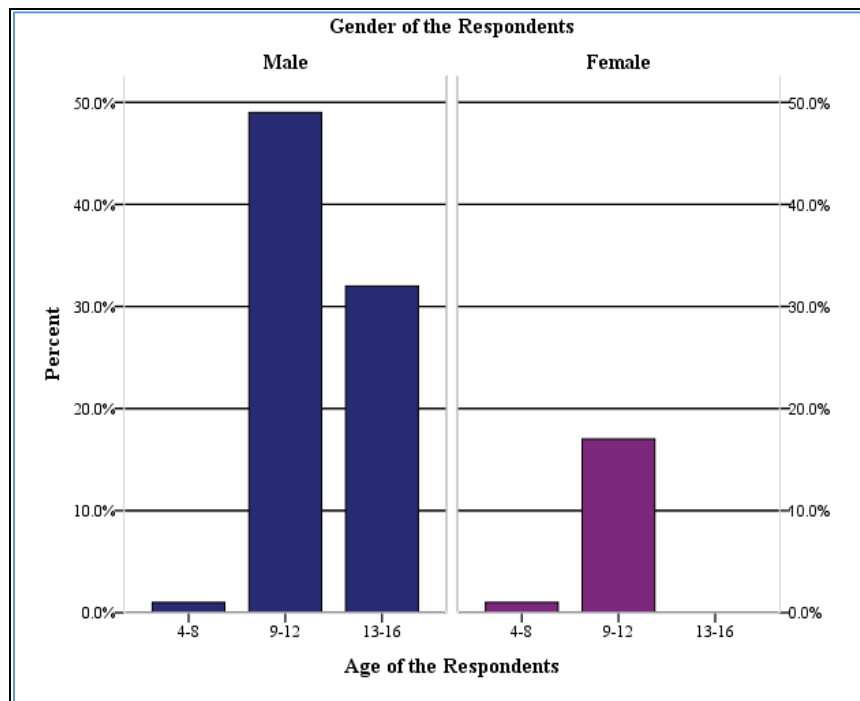


Figure 4.1(c): Age of The Respondes (Male and Female)

Many projects working with street children indicates that the ratio of boys to girls on the streets is in favor of boys. The results of the study has shown in Table 4.3 that 18% of the targeted children were girls, with the remainder 82% being boys. Sexual exploitation among girls are higher and there for they are less visible than the boys on street. And because of the strict Pashtun system and their cultural values, girls are more likely to be kept at home or become domestic workers. According to the Figure 4.1(c) only young girls of age 4-12 were been found working in the streets of Peshawar.

Table 4.1(d): The Nationality of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Pakistani | 35 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| Afghani | 65 | 65.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | |

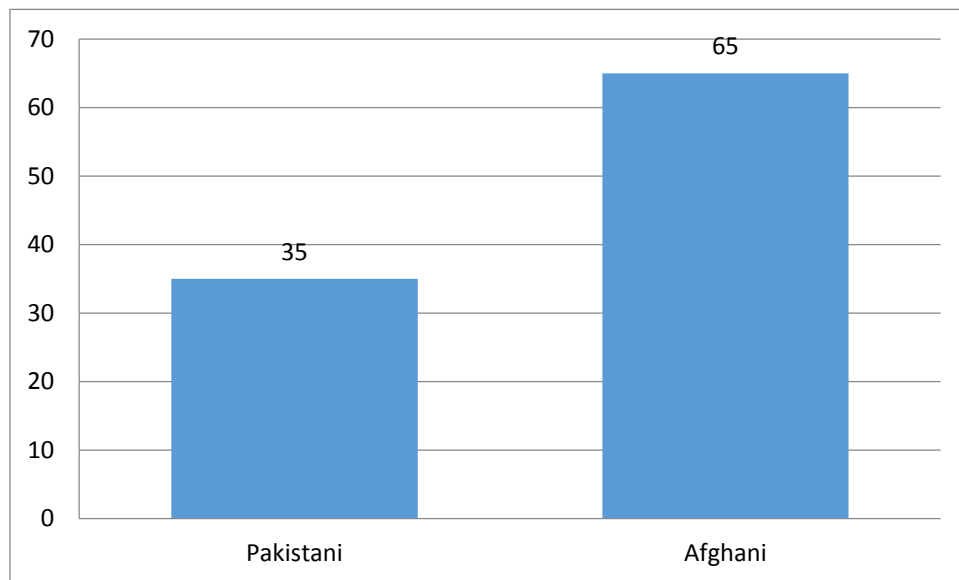


Figure 4.1(d): The Nationality of the Respondents

Table 4.1(d) presents the nationality of the sample children and indicates that majority of the street children in Peshawar belonged to Afghanistan. The number of Afghani street children were 65 while Pakistani children were comparatively smaller in number than Afghani with a total of 35 children.

- **Family Background**

This section presents the information of street children's residential status and their living location, residential status of their parents and family, their parents and guardian's occupation, number of sibling and family size.

Table 4.2(a): Residential Status of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Rented house | 27 | 27.0 | 27.0 |
| Shelter home | 11 | 11.0 | 38.0 |
| Temporary street house | 36 | 36.0 | 74.0 |
| Idps camp | 14 | 14.0 | 88.0 |
| Public place | 12 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | |

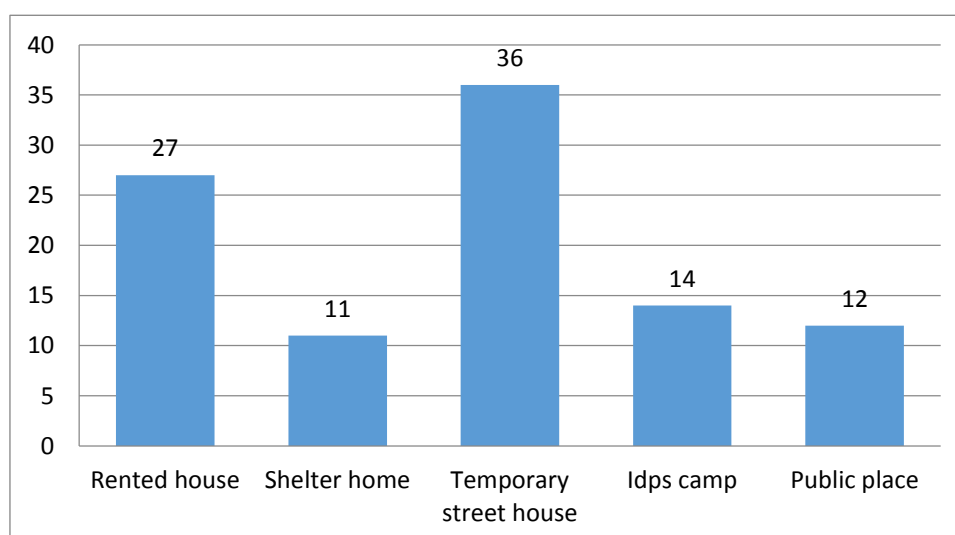


Figure 4.2 (a): Residential status of the respondents

Table 4.2 (a) shows the current residing information of targeted children. The large set of scattered data were grouped down into 5 sets. 36% of the children explained that they live in a temporary street house which ranges from the most temporary tent accommodation to transitional shelters. 27% of the children were living in comparatively better condition in their own or rented houses. 14% of the respondents were living in Idps (internally displaced people) camps. 12% of the

children reported that streets are their permanent abode and they have nowhere else to go but the streets. They lived in public places like bus terminals, railway stations, under the bridge, mosques, markets places, and under construction buildings. These children belonged to the category of “children of the street” and 11% of children from the same category were residing in shelter homes, orphanage and drop-in centers.

Table 4.2(b): Residential Status of the Respondent’s Parents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| With me | 65 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 |
| Mother is dead | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 68.0 |
| Both are dead | 6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 74.0 |
| Home town | 26 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

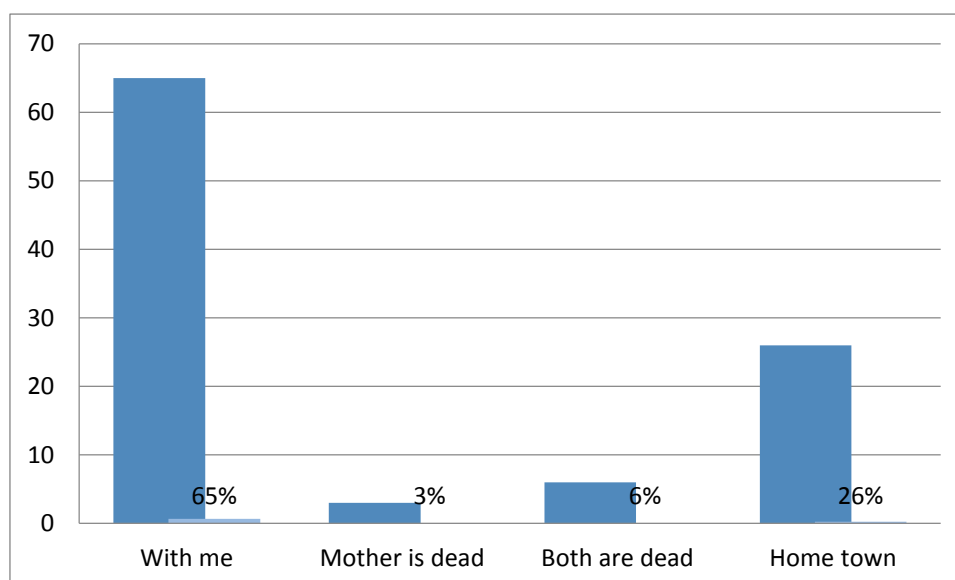


Figure 4.2(b): Residential status of the Respondent’s Parents

Table 4.2(b) further describes the family residential information of the children. Which includes whether, parents live with their children (in their own or rented houses, temporary street shelters, idps camps), both or one of the parent is dead, or they live in their home town. 65% of the children expressed that they live together with their parents in. 26% of the children includes runaway children, and those

who came to earn responded that their parents live in their original hometown. 6% of the children were orphans with both parents deceased, whereas 3% had lost their mothers.

4.2(c): Occupation of the Respondent's Father/Guardian

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Jobless | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Beggar | 22 | 22.0 | 27.0 |
| Driver | 7 | 7.0 | 34.0 |
| Farmer | 3 | 3.0 | 37.0 |
| Fruit seller | 1 | 1.0 | 38.0 |
| Helper | 10 | 10.0 | 48.0 |
| Ice seller | 1 | 1.0 | 49.0 |
| Laborer | 22 | 22.0 | 71.0 |
| Mechanic | 4 | 4.0 | 75.0 |
| Scavenger | 6 | 6.0 | 81.0 |
| Shopkeeper | 1 | 1.0 | 82.0 |
| Street Vendor | 16 | 16.0 | 98.0 |
| Sweeper | 1 | 1.0 | 99.0 |
| Watchman | 1 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | |

The distribution of children by their fathers' or guardian's occupation is given in Table 4.2(c) The vast distribution of parent's occupation identifies 13 different categories. 22 children reported that their parents were involved in begging while exactly the same numbers of a group a parents were laborers. 16 children mentioned that their fathers are street vendors, 10 children replied that their parents are helpers at different places e.g. street shops, food shops, and small markets etc. 7 children revealed their fathers' occupation as a driver. 6 children confessed that the source of their fathers' income is scavenging. Other street children mentioned different occupations of their parents as 4 were mechanics, 3

were farmers, 2 were fruit seller and ice seller, 1 was shopkeeper, 1 was sweeper and 1 of them was watchman. This distribution exhibits and validates that the street children come from the poorest families.

Table 4.2(d): Number of Siblings of the Respondents

| | Frequenc y | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 | 7 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| 5 | 11 | 11.0 | 18.0 |
| 6 | 12 | 12.0 | 30.0 |
| 7 | 20 | 20.0 | 50.0 |
| 8 | 13 | 13.0 | 63.0 |
| 9 | 14 | 14.0 | 77.0 |
| 10 | 3 | 3.0 | 80.0 |
| 11 | 4 | 4.0 | 84.0 |
| 12 | 8 | 8.0 | 92.0 |
| 13 | 5 | 5.0 | 97.0 |
| 14 | 2 | 2.0 | 99.0 |
| 16 | 1 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | |

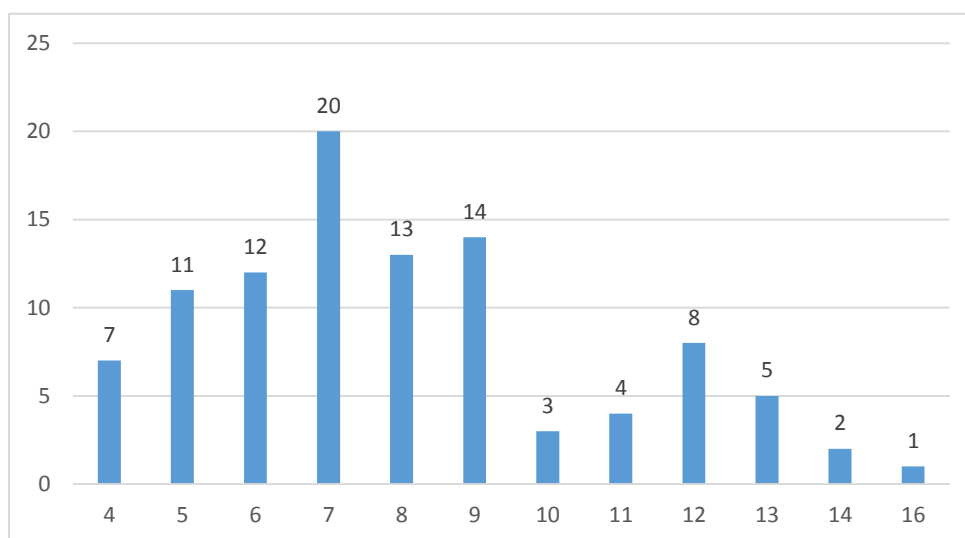


Figure 4.2(d): Number of Siblings of the Respondents

Table no. 4.2(d) Shows that 50% of the children had less than 7 siblings while 50% had more than 7 siblings. One of the street children had 16 siblings, 2 had 14 siblings, 5 had 13 siblings, 8 children had 12 siblings, 4 had 11 siblings, 3 had 10 siblings, 14 children had 9 siblings, and 13 had 8 siblings. The remaining 5% children explained that they also came from an overcrowded family with minimum resources. 20% of these children had 7 siblings, 12% had 6 siblings, 11% had 5 siblings and 7% had comparatively minimum number of 4 siblings.

Overall situation of the family is affected by its size, number of dependent family members and poor economic conditions. Especially in Peshawar, majority of the bread winners are men, because of the cultural values woman are not encouraged to work other than domestic chores, in such households the earning responsibility fall upon the male members. Bigger Size of the family, where, there are more to eat and less to earn, contribute to pushing children into the streets.

Table 4.2(e): Average Number of Siblings, Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean |
|--------------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Number of Siblings | 100 | 4 | 16 | 8.04 |

The family size of the surveyed children varied between 4 and 16. The average household size statistics are given above, with a mean of 8.04, Maximum number of siblings were 16 and minimum were 4.

Section-2

Economic Problems

Street Children carry out subsistence activities in the street to earn and make a contribution to the family income. They work nonstop for long hours almost every day. The above statistics shows that they work for at least 8-12 hours all week or some of them with a day off per week. This section is presented in categories that are: street children's job details and source of income; and income details.

4.3 Job Details

Source of income of the respondents and type of work has been explained in this section.

4.3 (a) Earning Sources of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Begging | 33 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 |
| Scavenging | 35 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 68.0 |
| Selling flowers/newspapers | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 73.0 |
| Shoe shiner | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 75.0 |
| Helper | 24 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 99.0 |
| Other | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

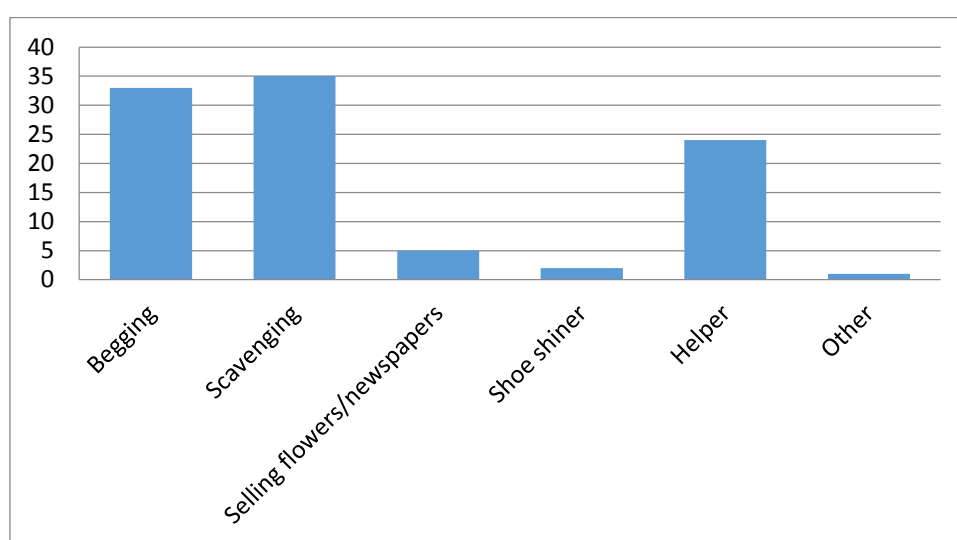


Figure 4.3(a): Earning sources of the Respondents

Child labor is considered to be one of the major current concern of the socialist and activist and is strongly connected to the existence of street children. The reason behind this phenomenon is poor economic situation of the country. Our cash-starved Government has failed to give the child his basic rights to fulfil his needs. These children are forced due to their miserable life conditions to get themselves engaged into labor and earn for survival. Children who came out into the street with low level of education or completely illiterate has no other option than heavy physical labor.

The targeted children were found to be engaged in a wide variety of activities. Table no. 4.3(a) exhibits the list of the activities of the sample children, however, these children did not clearly mentioned some activities which were mentioned by the key source professionals during in-depth interviews. These activities includes Thieving, snatching, prostitution, Pick Pocketing, Drugs dealing, and working as Informer of anti-social people.

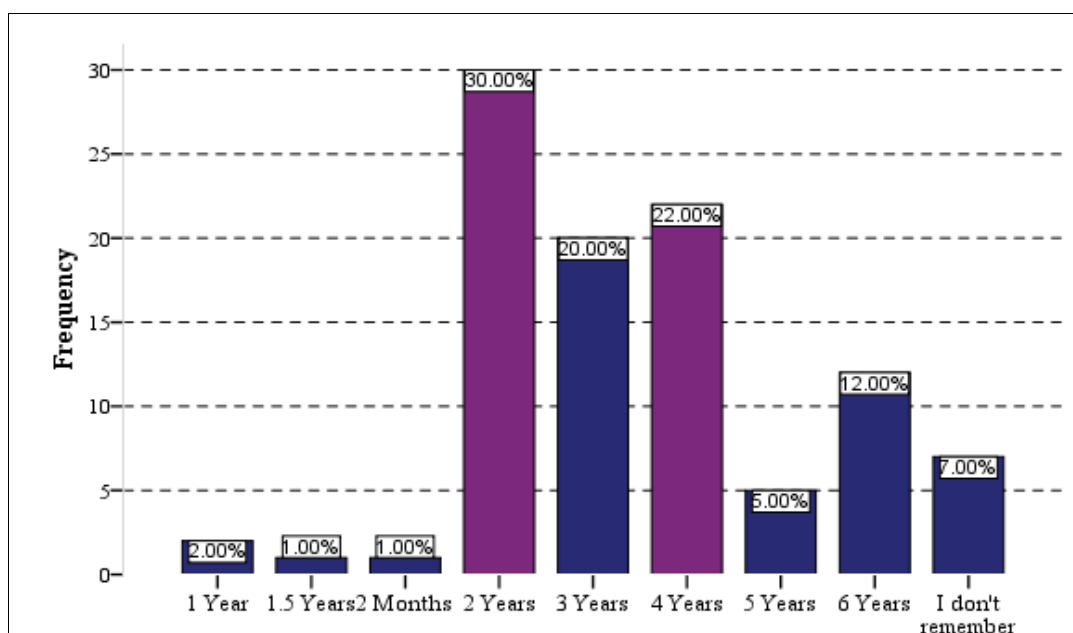
Of the targeted children 35% were involved in scavenging (collecting garbage, papers, recycling materials), 33% of the children in begging, 24% were helpers with shopkeepers, bus drivers, and drug dealers. 5% of the children reported that they get their income through selling flowers, or newspapers on signals or in other residential and commercial areas. 2% of the children were shoe shiners. Only 1 of the street children confessed that he is into male prostitution.

Table 4.3(b): Duration of the current Job of the Respondent

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 Year | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 1.5 Years | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| 2 Months | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| 2 Years | 30 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 34.0 |
| 3 Years | 20 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 54.0 |
| 4 Years | 22 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 76.0 |
| 5 Years | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 81.0 |
| 6 Years | 12 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 93.0 |
| I don't remember | 7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4.3(b): Duration of the current Job of the Respondent

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 Year | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 1.5 Years | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| 2 Months | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| 2 Years | 30 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 34.0 |
| 3 Years | 20 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 54.0 |
| 4 Years | 22 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 76.0 |
| 5 Years | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 81.0 |
| 6 Years | 12 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 93.0 |
| I don't remember | 7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

**Figure 4.3(b): Duration of the current Job of the Respondent**

The pressure of poor economic background and their responsibility mostly don't allow to choose any other option than small daily paid jobs. Their families partly or entirely depends on their minimum amount of daily wages. Despite the harsh working condition Street children continue the same job for years rather than searching for other financial alternatives. In the above Table no 4.3 (b), 7% children did not even remember the time period of their current jobs. 12% children

stated that they have been in the same job for 6 years, 5 % were been into their work for 5 years. 22% children were into the same of job for 4 years, 20% children for 3 years, and 30% for 2 years. 1 of them was engaged with his job for 2 years followed by another for 1.5 years, while 1 child reported that he got the job only 2 months ago.

Table 4.3(c) details of finding the Particular Occupation

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Found it myself | 43 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 |
| Employer offered me | 7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 50.0 |
| Through friends | 24 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 74.0 |
| Relatives | 26 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

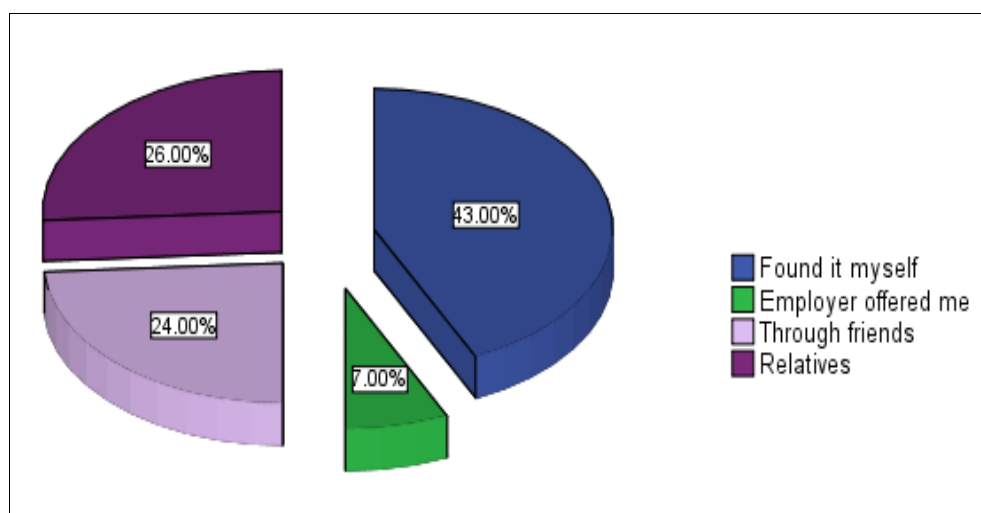


Figure 4.3(c) details of finding the Particular Occupation

Table no 4.3 (d) shows the details of how the children got into the particular occupations. When hardships push children to come to the streets, their first action is to hunt for a job. Whether it's begging, scavenging or any other street related activity there are always factors behind opting out a specific work. At times street children influence by other children and they choose their source of income however, some children follow the traditions of families and continue the same job as their parents or other relatives. 43% of the children reported that they have

found work for themselves, 26% stated that they have found the job through relatives and family, 24% were influenced by friends while 7% declared that their employers offered them.

Table 4.3(d): Working Hours/Day of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 8 | 16 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| 10 | 78 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 94.0 |
| 12 | 6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

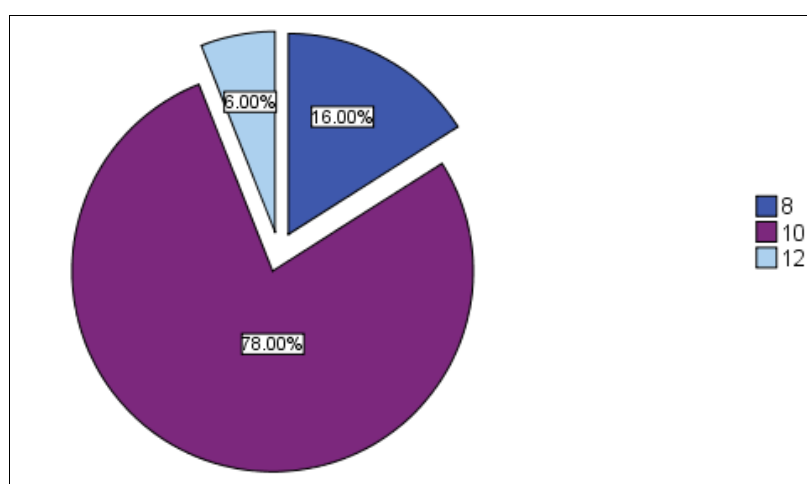


Figure 4.3(d): Working Hours/Day of the Respondents

Table no. 4.3 (d) and Figure 4.3(d) indicates working duration of street children per day, the majority (78) of children responded that they work for 10 hours every day, followed by 16 children who used to work for 8 hours, while 6 children mention the longest working period of 12 hours.

Table 4.3 (e):Working Days/Week of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 6 | 19 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| 7 | 81 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no. 4.3(e) exhibits the information about working days of street children. 81 children worked daily all week without any day off, while only 19 children worked 6 day a week.

- **Income Details of the Respondents**

This section shows the earning details of the sampled children, their weekly income, job duration and working hours, and weekly spending, saving and sharing. Street children's liabilities and the items they spend their earning on, have also been discussed in this section.

Table 4.4 (a) Weekly Income of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 300 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 400 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| 500 | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| 600 | 12 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 |
| 700 | 18 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 34.0 |
| 800 | 14 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 48.0 |
| 900 | 26 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 74.0 |
| 1000 | 8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 82.0 |
| 1200 | 8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 90.0 |
| 1400 | 6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 96.0 |
| 1500 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 97.0 |
| 2000 | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

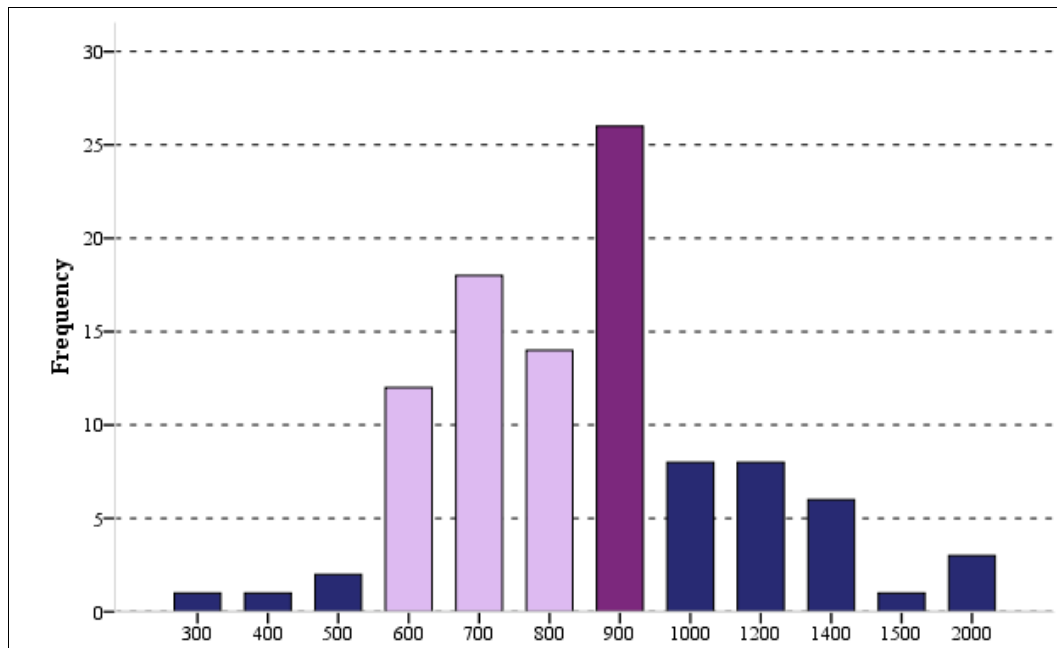


Figure 4.4 (a) Weekly Income of the Respondents

According to the table no 4.4(a) the highest weekly income of street children was 2000 and only 3 children marked the highest point of earning, followed by 1 who said he was earning 1500 per week, 6 children revealed their income as 1400, 8 children said they earn 1200 whereas the same number of children reported their earning per week as 1000. The majority of 26 children said they earn 900, 14 children stated that they earn 800, 18 children were getting 700, 12 children mentioned their wages as 600, 2 children said 500, while 2 of the children mentioned the minimum amount of 400 and 300 respectively. The below statistics indicates that there is a large degree of variation between the average incomes of the working children with a minimum amount of 300 and maximum amount of 2000. Average was found slightly below 900 which makes about 3600 Pkr per month.

Table 4.4(b) Weekly Expenditure of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 0 | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | |
| 100 | 34 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 5.0 |
| 200 | 26 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 39.0 |
| 300 | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 65.0 |
| 400 | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 67.0 |
| 500 | 9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 72.0 |
| 600 | 9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 81.0 |
| 700 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 90.0 |
| 800 | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 91.0 |
| 900 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 96.0 |
| 1600 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 97.0 |
| 1800 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 98.0 |
| 2000 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 99.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

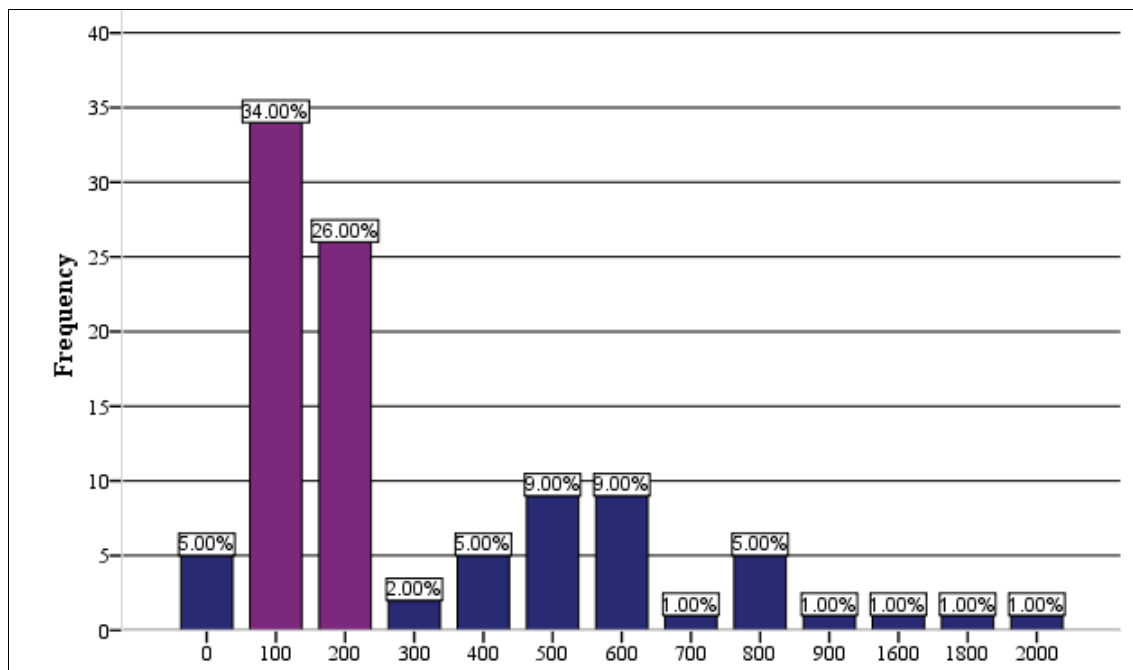


Figure 4.4(b) Weekly Expenditure of the Respondents

Table no. 4.4 (b) indicates the weekly expenditure of street children. Majority (34%) of the children revealed that they spend 100 (Pkr), followed by 26 children

who spend 200, 2 children spend 300, 5 spend 400, 9 spend 500 while the same number of group of children declared that they spend 600 per week. 1 of them said 700, 5 children mentioned 800 whereas 4 children mentioned various amount of spending as 900, 1600, 1800 and 2000. However, 5 of the respondents did not specify their spending.

Table 4.4(c) Weekly Savings of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 0 | 75 | 75.0 | 75.0 |
| 100 | 16 | 16.0 | 91.0 |
| 200 | 7 | 7.0 | 98.0 |
| 400 | 2 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | |

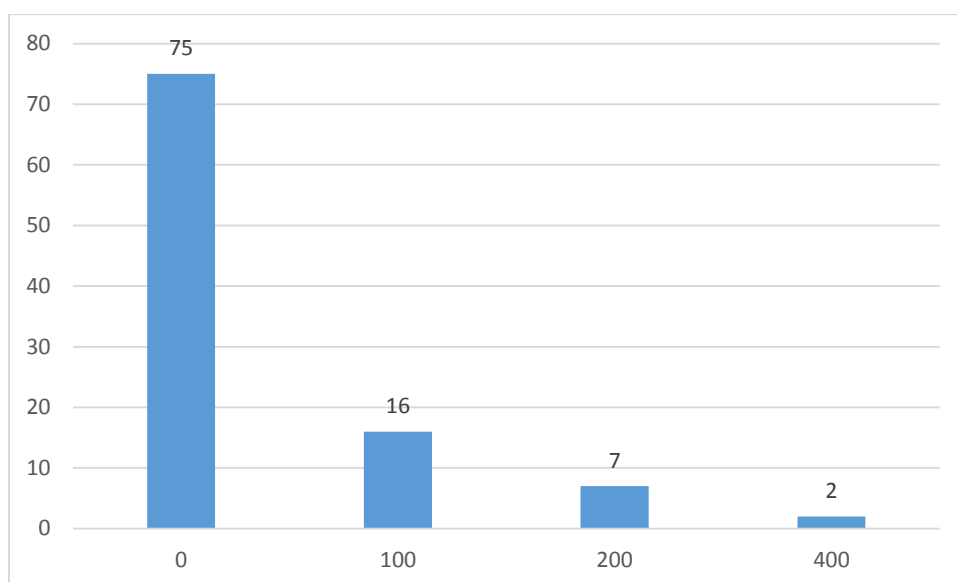


Figure 4.4(c) Weekly Savings of the Respondents

Table no. 4.4(C) shows that street children keep and save the least amount of money out of their income, while spend the rest in meeting their own or family's expenses. The majority (75) of children replied that they save nothing for themselves, 16 children said they keep small portion (100) of their income, 7 children specified that they keep about 200 while only 2 of the sampled children reported that they keep a good amount of 400, out of their weekly income.

Table 4.4(d) The Amount of Income Shared by the Respondent with Parents/Guardian

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 0 | 17 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| 300 | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 20.0 |
| 400 | 4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 24.0 |
| 500 | 19 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 43.0 |
| 600 | 16 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 59.0 |
| 700 | 23 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 82.0 |
| 800 | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 92.0 |
| 900 | 4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 96.0 |
| 1000 | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 99.0 |
| 1200 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

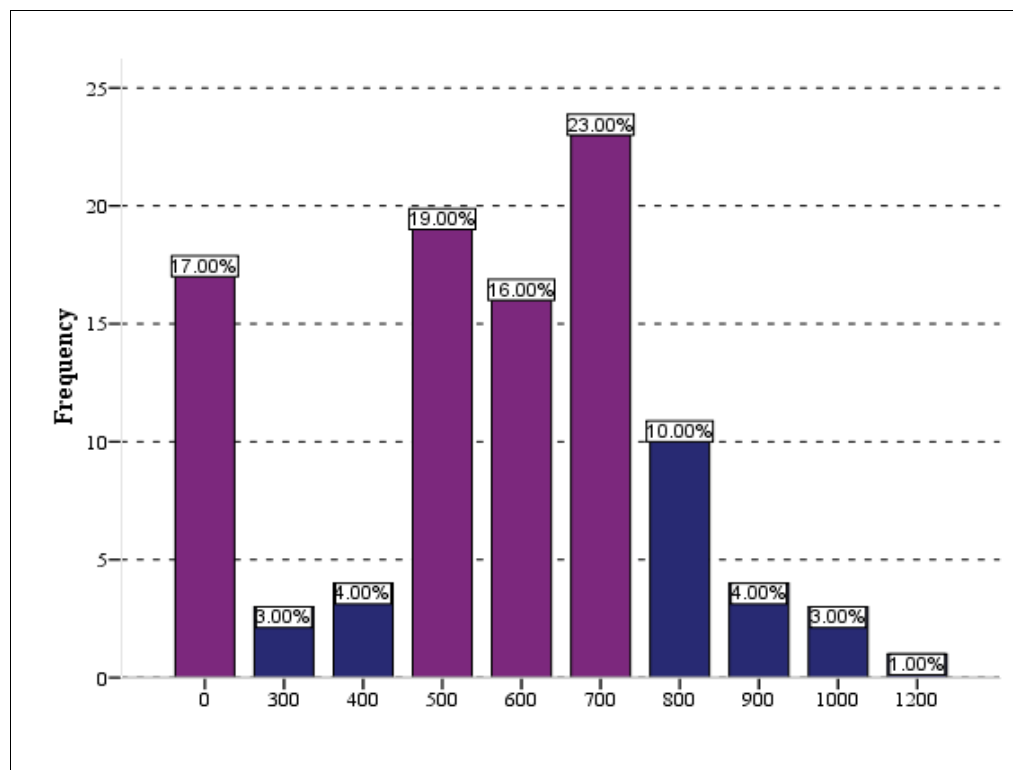


Figure 4.4(d) the Amount of Income Shared by the Respondent with Parents/Guardian

Table 4.4(d) and Figure 4.4(d) indicates the portion of income, street children giveaway to guardian or parents. 17 children reported that they do not give any of

their earned money to anyone. And spend or keep all their salaries instead of sharing. 35 of the children specified that they giveaway 300, 4% replied they giveaway 400 while 19% said they giveaway 500. 16% of the total sample responded that they giveaway 600, majority (23%) of the cases used to give away 700, 10 children answered that they giveaway 800, 4 children said 900 while 3% of the children said that they giveaway 1000. Whereas only 1 among all the children reported the biggest share of 1200 of the monthly income.

Table4.4(e) Liabilities of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Do not share | 17 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Parents | 77 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 94.0 |
| Guardians | 6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

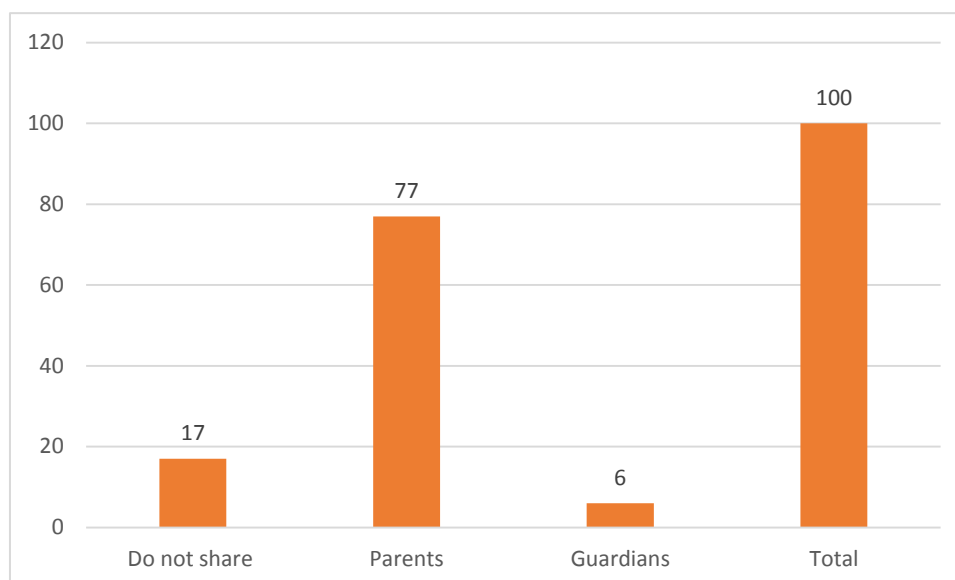


Figure 4.4(e) Liabilities of the Respondents

Street children contribute into the family's income like a responsible adult. Table no. 4.4 (e) reveals that among all the targeted children the majority (77) of the interviewed subjects reported that they giveaway their earnings to their parents. While 6 children indicated that they share their earnings with their guardians. 17 of the children specified that they do not share their income with anyone.

Table 4.5(a) the amount of Income Spends on Food

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 0 | 27 | 27.0 | 27.0 | |
| 50 | 8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 27.0 |
| 100 | 37 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 35.0 |
| 200 | 22 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 72.0 |
| 300 | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 94.0 |
| 400 | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 97.0 |
| 500 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 99.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

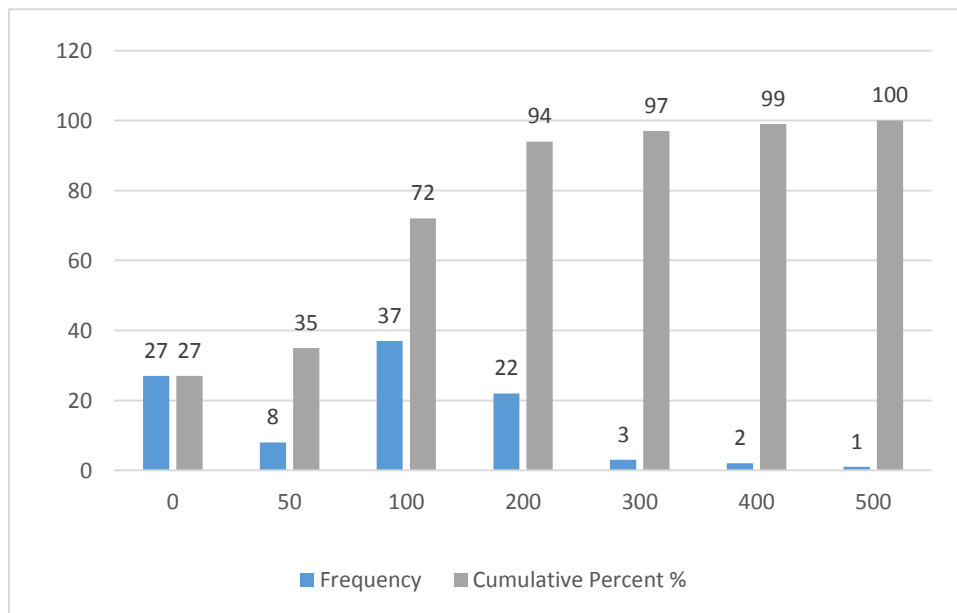


Figure 4.5(a) the amount of Income Spends on Food

Table No 4.5 (a) shows that how much do respondents spend on food (Per week). 37 as the highest number of respondents answered that they spend PKR 100 on food. Whereas, 27 respondents used to spend no money at all on food, 22 respondents claimed that they spend 200 on food, the expense of food was PKR 50, 300, 400 and 500 of 8 respondents, 3 respondents, 2 respondents and 1 respondent respectively.

Table 4.5(b) Rental Expenses of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| 0 | 32 | 32.0 | 32.0 |
| 50 | 9 | 9.0 | 41.0 |
| 100 | 50 | 50.0 | 91.0 |
| 200 | 7 | 7.0 | 98.0 |
| 300 | 1 | 1.0 | 99.0 |
| 400 | 1 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | |

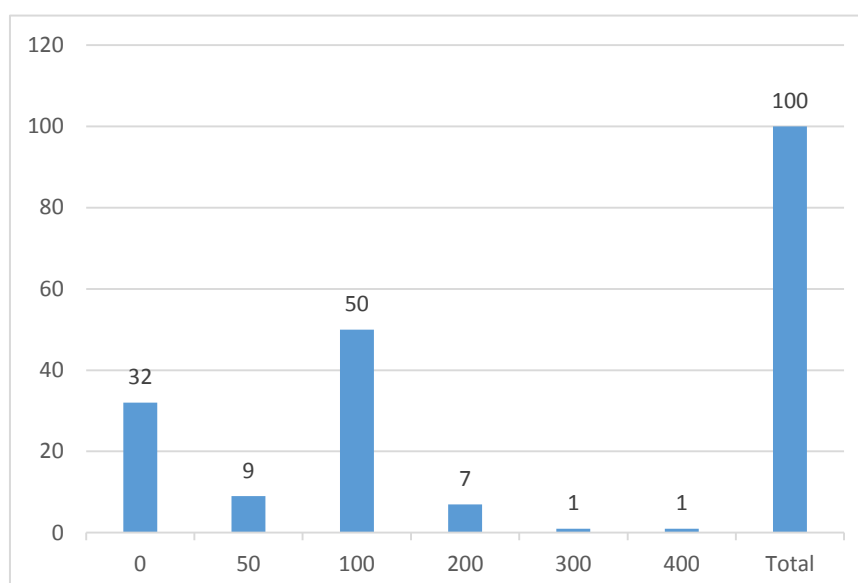


Figure 4.5(b) Rental Expenses of the Respondents

Table no 4.5 (b) explains about how much money did respondents devote for rental purposes. It is clear that 50 respondents spend PKR 100 on rent (Per week). However, 32 respondents answered that they spend 0 money for rent. 9 respondents spend 50 rupees, whereby 7 respondents devote 200 rupees from their income on rent, 1 respondent replied the he/she spends 300 rupees on rent and another 1 respondent claimed that he/she spend 400 PKR on rent.

Table 4.5 (c) the amount of Money Spends on Drugs

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 0 | 62 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 62.0 |
| 50 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 63.0 |
| 100 | 4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 67.0 |
| 200 | 6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 73.0 |
| 300 | 11 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 84.0 |
| 400 | 9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 93.0 |
| 500 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 94.0 |
| 600 | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 96.0 |
| 700 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 97.0 |
| 1000 | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 99.0 |
| 1200 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

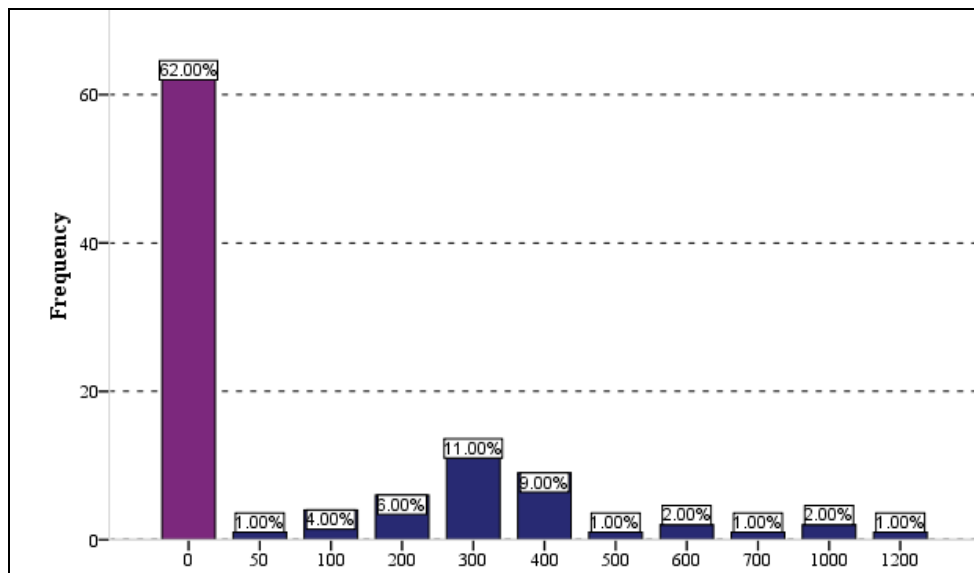


Figure 4.5 (c) the amount of Money Spends on Drugs

Among several many evils street children face, one is drug addiction. However, Table 4.5 (c) shows that 62 respondents being the largest number of present sample size were not spending any money on drugs. 11 respondents were using 300 PKR on drugs (Per week). 9 were spending 400, 2 respondents used to spend 600, and another 2 respondents claimed that they were spending 1000 rupees on drugs per week. 1 respondent used to spend 50 rupees, another 1 was spending

500, 1 was spending 700 and last 1 respondent was spending 1200 rupees on drugs.

Table 4.5(d) the most favorable Season for Work

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Winter | 13 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Spring | 31 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 44.0 |
| Summer | 56 | 56.0 | 56.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

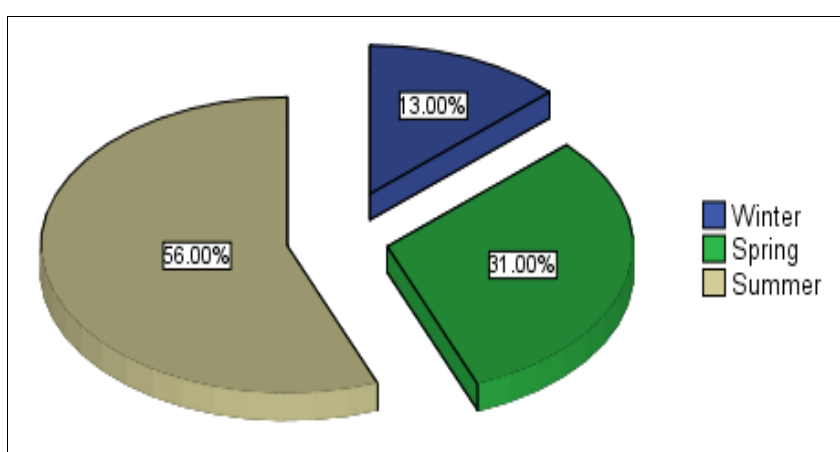


Figure 4.5(d) the most favorable Season for Work

Table no 4.5 (d) gives the information of street children's most favorable season. 56% of the children mentioned summer as their most productive season, 31% believed that they can earn more in spring however, 13% marked winter as their busy season.

Table 4.5(e) Opinion of the Respondents regarding their particular work

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 64 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.0 |
| No | 36 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

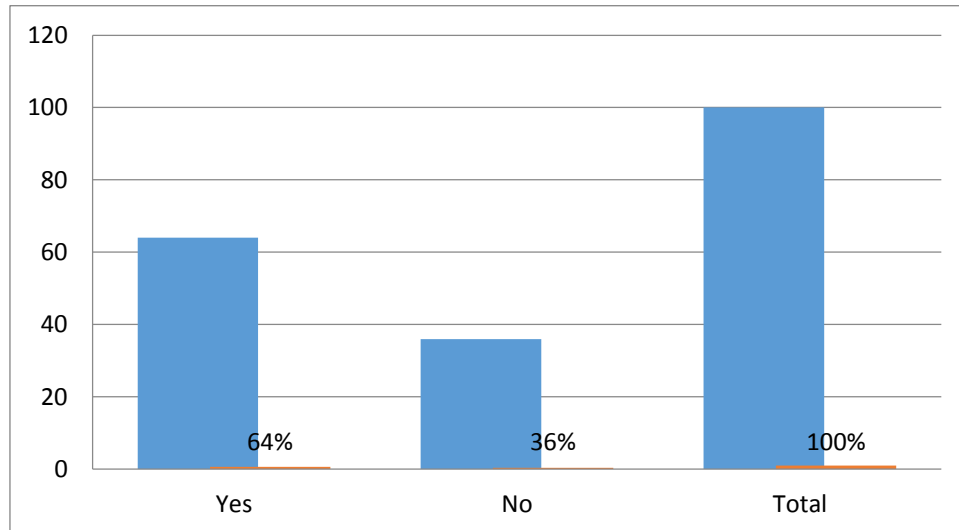


Figure 4.5(e) Opinion of the Respondents regarding their particular work

According to Table no 4.5 (e) not every street child likes their condition and state of being a street child. 36% of the children declared that they do not like working and living on the street. While 64% were satisfied from their status and liked working on the streets.

4.5 (f) Reasons behind The Respondent's Positive Behavior towards their Job

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Support Family | 36 | 56.2 | |
| Can earn money | 25 | 39.1 | 56.2 |
| Have fun with Friends | 3 | 4.7 | 95.3 |
| Total | 64 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

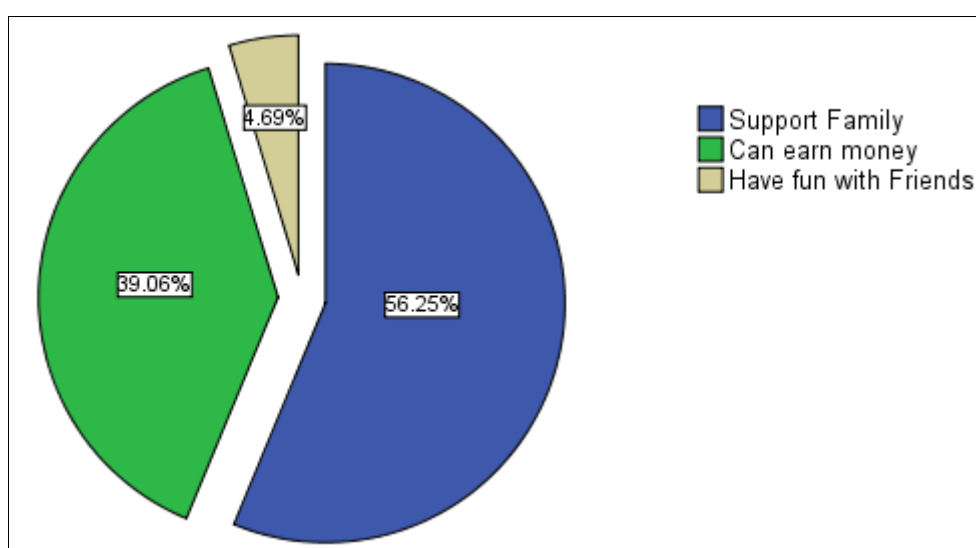


Figure 4.5 (f) Reasons behind The Respondent's Positive Behavior towards their Job

There are several reasons for children to like the streets, according to Table no. 4.5(f), 36 children liked being on the street because they can help and support family and share responsibility with other family members, 25 of them responded that they can earn money, for food, shelter and sometimes drugs. 3 of the respondents replied that like streets for freedom and enjoy with their friends.

Table 4.5(g) Reasons behind Disliking the Particular Work

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Tough Job | 3 | 8.3 | |
| Cannot go to school | 4 | 11.1 | 8.3 |
| Don't like this Job | 2 | 5.6 | 19.4 |
| Don't like The Employer | 1 | 2.8 | 25.0 |
| Police Scold us | 5 | 13.9 | 27.8 |
| Face abuse | 12 | 33.3 | 41.7 |
| Face Hatred | 9 | 25.0 | 75.0 |
| Total | 36 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

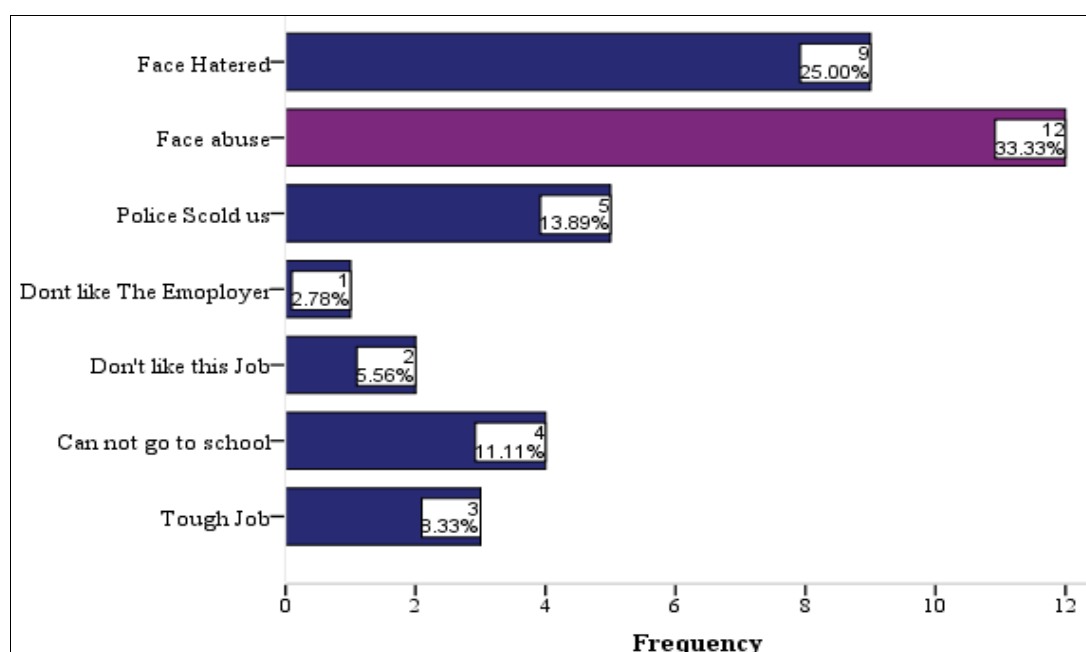


Figure 4.5(g) Reasons behind Disliking the Particular Work

Similarly there are valid explanations for disliking streets. According to Table no. 4.5(g) 12 of the respondents did not like their jobs on the streets because they faced abuse, following by 9 children who faced hatred, 5 of the children mentioned that the police scold them, 4 of the sample stated that they cannot attend school because of their jobs. 3 complaints that their job is tough and 2 of the children said that they don't like their jobs for several reasons, however one among all the respondents did not like the employer.

Table 4.5(h) The Employer's behavior towards the respondent

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| poorly | 8 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| Fairly | 30 | 50.8 | 64.4 |
| Well | 21 | 35.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 59 | 100.0 | |

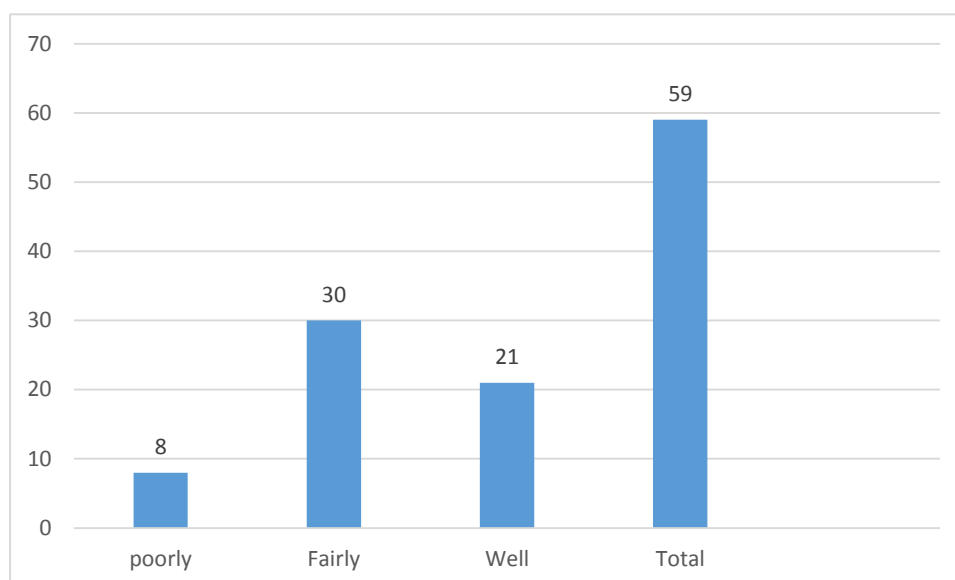


Figure 4.5(h) The Employer's behavior towards the respondent

Table no 4.5(h) shows the employer's attitude towards the children. Among 59 children who were working under the control of an employer, 30 children responded that they have been treated fairly, while 21 children revealed that their employer treat them very well. However, 8 of the respondents described poor behavior of their employers and reported that they usually scold us and sometimes we get beaten-up for no reason.

Section-3

Social Problems

Street children are socially perceived as the unprotected and unsupervised youth. This is widely accepted that children who are living their lives on street, lack the supervision of responsible adults but many of the children described their reason for being on the street as they did not have any sensible adult at home. This section is categorized into further subsection in order to explain the social problem street children are facing, in detail. These categories include, causes of children being on the street, health hazards, delinquency among street children, street children's living conditions, and their sensitive personal information.

- **Causes**

This section explained the influencing and “push factors” of street children, motivational factor for escaping home and running away, street children companions and people who influenced street children to come onto the street, duration of being on the streets and duration of being in this particular city.

Table 4.6(a): Factors that Influenced the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Poverty/hunger | 52 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 |
| Step parents | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 55.0 |
| Orphan | 7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 62.0 |
| Runaway | 17 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 79.0 |
| Came to earn | 21 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

In Table 4.6(a) the study findings identified that major cause for their presence in the streets was their poor economic conditions. 52% of the children described their reason for being on the street is poverty. 21% of the impoverished children moved to the city to earn. 17% were runaway children, 7% were orphan and lost home after the death of one or both parents. 3% of the children belonged to broken families and had step parents.

Table 4.6(b) Factors that Motivated Children to Runaway

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Abuse | 9 | 52.9 | 52.9 |
| Freedom | 4 | 23.5 | 76.4 |
| Overcrowded Family | 1 | 5.8 | 82.2 |
| Poverty | 1 | 5.8 | 88.16 |
| Step mother | 2 | 11.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 17 | 100.0 | |

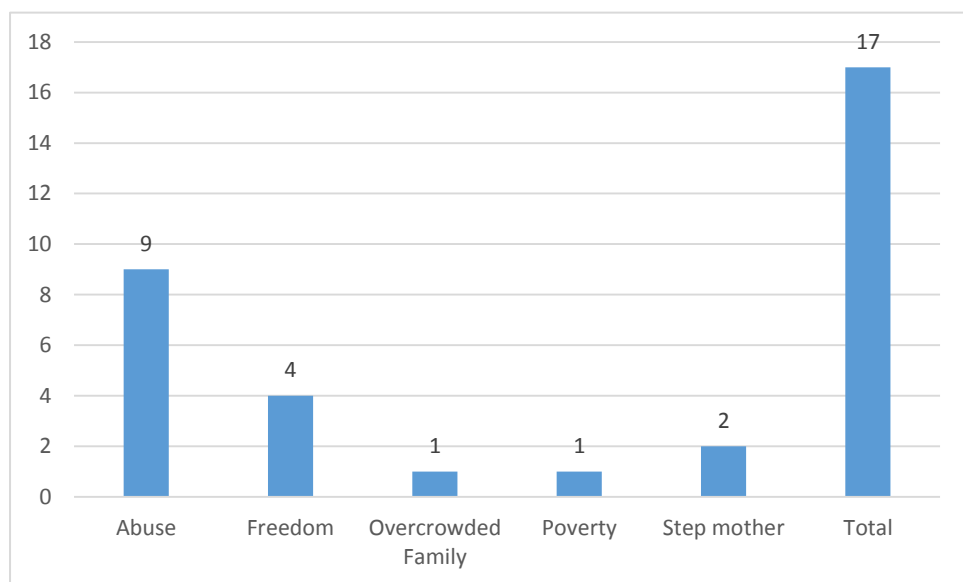


Figure 4.6(b) Factors that Motivated Children to Runaway

Street children are the most deprived and unprotected youth, they face abuse and torture, without being noticing. They prefer street over home because their homes feel more expose to exploitation and abuse. 17% of the children left their homes to seek their own destiny. When parents are unable to provide and fulfill the basic needs of their children and fail to protect them, they decide to leave the boundaries delineated by adults and start hunting for themselves. According to Table 4.6(b) among 17 runaway children, 9 children left their homes because of constant abuse at home. 4 of them came with a desire or freedom and 2 of them left their permanent home because of their step mothers. 1 child reported poverty as the reason behind leaving home-tired of hunger- he took the risk to challenge

luck on the street. 1 child reported that I came from an overcrowded family with least resources.

Table 4.6 (c) Companions of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Alone | 26 | 29.9 | 29.9 |
| Family | 55 | 63.2 | 93.1 |
| Relative | 6 | 6.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 87 | 100.0 | |

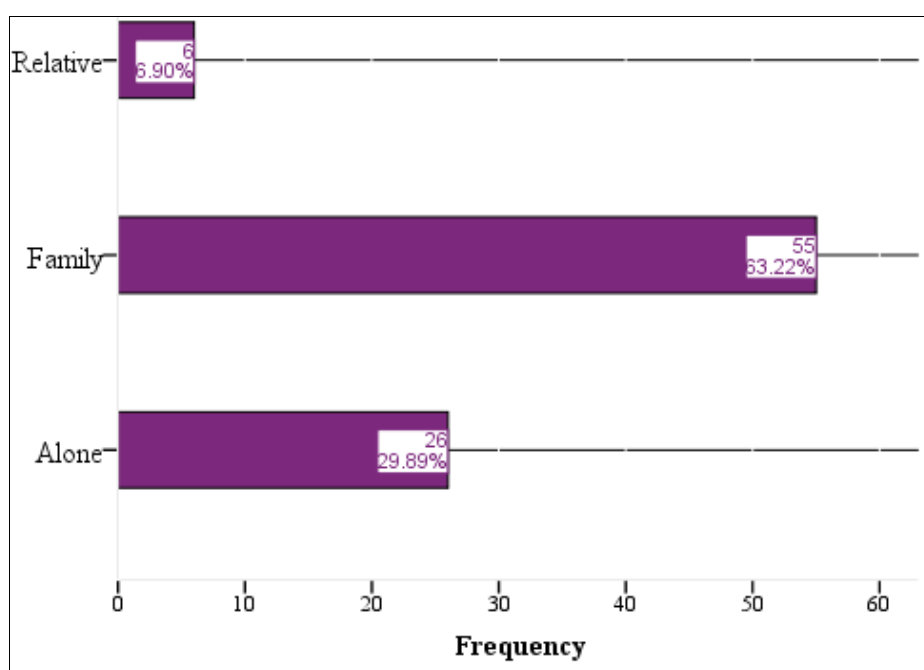


Figure 4.6 (c): Companions of the Respondents

According to Table 4.6 (c) among the 87% responses 55 children reported that they came with their families, and 6 respondents came with relatives. However, 26 of them came alone.

Table 4.6(d) the number of Years lived on the Streets

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 Year | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 1.4 Years | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| 1.5 Years | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| 2 Years | 16 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 19.0 |
| 2.5 Years | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 20.0 |
| 3 Years | 20 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 40.0 |
| 4 Years | 22 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 62.0 |
| 5 Years | 6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 68.0 |
| 6 Years | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 78.0 |
| 8 Years | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 79.0 |
| 9 Years | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 80.0 |
| I don't remember | 20 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

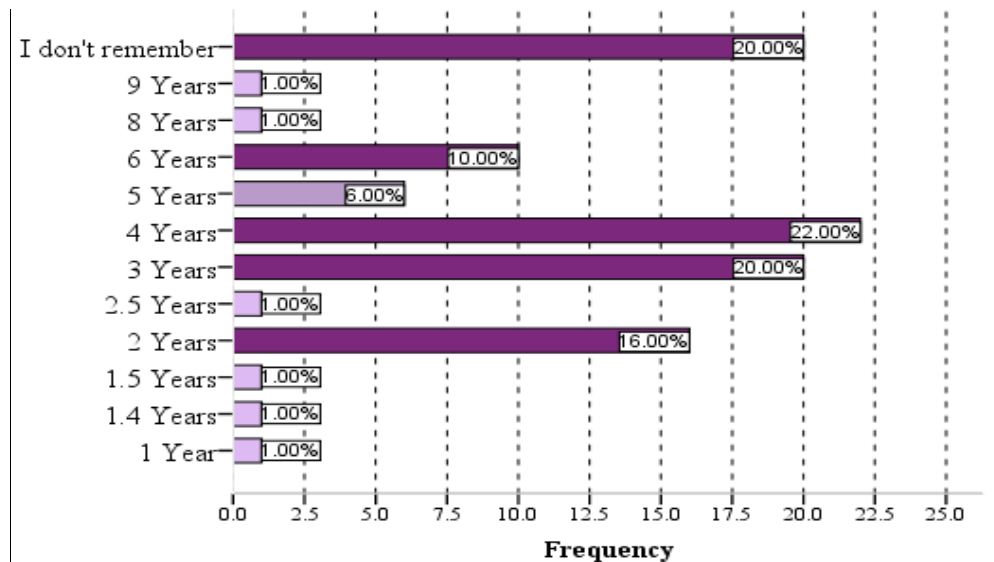


Figure 4.6(d) the number of Years lived on the Streets

Table 4.6(d) shows the time span of the sample children on the street. 20% of the children did not even remember for how long have they been working or living on the streets. 1 respondent reported the longest period of 9 years followed by another spending 8 years of his life on the streets. 10 respondents were been on the street for 6 years and 6 children for 5 years. Majority of the children with a

frequency of 22 lived for 4 years and 20 children were been on the streets for 3 years. 1 of the respondent reported that it's been 2.5 years that he was engaged in street life. 16 children spend their 2 years on the street. 3 children were comparatively new to the street life as they have been on the street for 1year, 1.4, and 1.5 years respectively.

Table 4.6(e) the number of Years Spent in this City

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 Year | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 1.4 Years | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| 1.5 Years | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 |
| 2 Years | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 |
| 2.5 Years | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 16.0 |
| 3 Years | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 19.0 |
| 4 Years | 6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 25.0 |
| 5 Years | 4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 29.0 |
| 6 Years | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 39.0 |
| 7 Years | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 40.0 |
| 8 Years | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 42.0 |
| Born here | 58 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

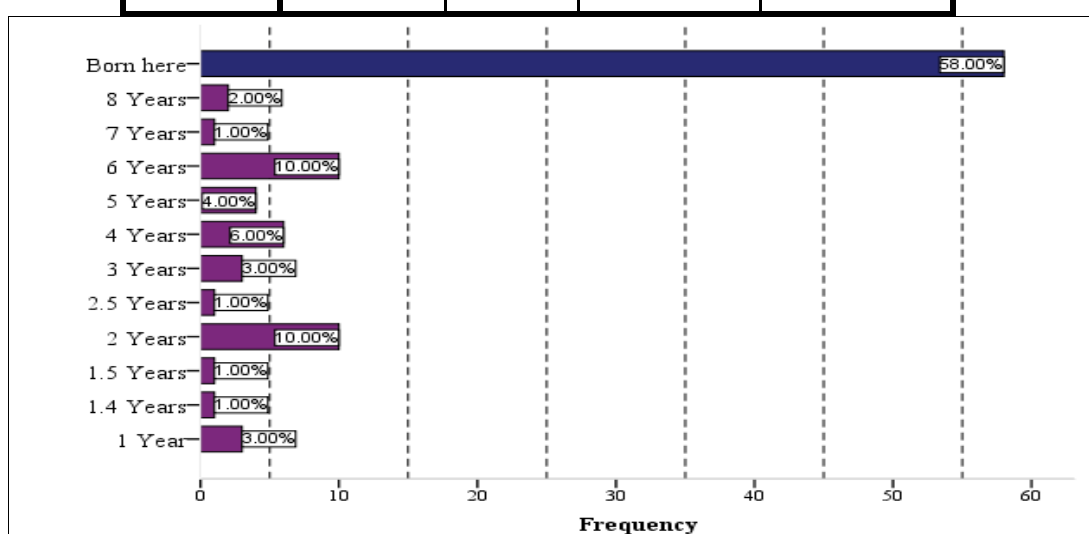


Figure 4.6(e) the number of Years spent in this City

Table 4.6 (e) displays duration of stay in this particular city. Besides 58% of the children who were born in Peshawar, 42% of the children spent years ranging between 1-8 of their lives with or without their families in this city. 2 of the

children had spent 8 years, 1 had spent 7 years while 10 had spent 6 years. 4 children reported that they have been in the city for 5 years. 6 children had spent 4 years, 3 children had spent 3 years, 1 had spent 2.5 years and 10 children responded that they had spent 2 years in the street of this city. 5 children have been in this city for less than 2 years in which 1 of them have been there for 1.5 years and 1 for 1.4 years. 3 of the children had recently moved to this city and had only spent 1 year.

- **Health Hazard**

Street life is prone to various illnesses, and due to their harsh lifestyle and nature of work, they usually harm and hurt themselves, this section presents all the related information that includes, sickness details, and type of sickness during work, and type of treatment and relief they received, and the details about treatment costs.

Table 4.7 (a) Health Issues and Sicknesses faced by the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 98 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 |
| No | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

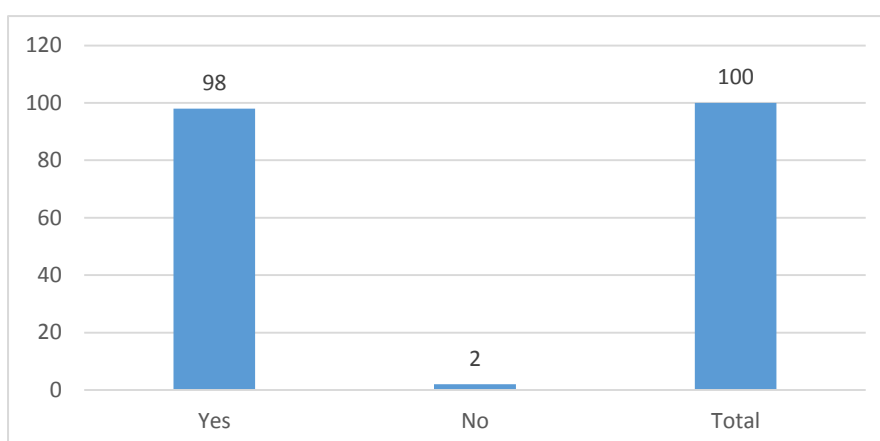


Figure 4.7 (a) Health Issues and Sicknesses faced by the Respondents

Street children, especially the ones who work are commonly vulnerable to many accidents, crisis and hurdles, among them one is sickness. Table 4.7(a) of this

study reveals that 98 respondents claimed that they have got sick during work. However, 2 respondents answered that they weren't sick during work.

Table 4.7(b) the types of Sickness faced by the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Fever/cough | 21 | 21.4 | 21.4 |
| Intestinal pain/Diarrhea | 20 | 20.4 | 41.8 |
| Back pain | 14 | 14.3 | 56.1 |
| Fractures | 19 | 19.4 | 75.5 |
| Burns | 7 | 7.1 | 82.7 |
| Cuts/wounds | 17 | 17.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 98 | 100.0 | |

Table 4.7(b) shows the types of Sickness Street children have had. 21 respondents were suffering from cough/fever. 20 respondents had stomachache. 19 respondents claimed that they had fractures. 17 respondents answered that they had cuts or wounds. 14 respondent had backaches and 7 respondents countered that they had burns.

Table 4.7 (c) the type of Treatment received by the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| First aid | 24 | 24.5 | 24.5 |
| Allopathic | 19 | 19.4 | 43.9 |
| Unani | 9 | 9.2 | 53.1 |
| Home remedies | 46 | 46.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 98 | 100.0 | |

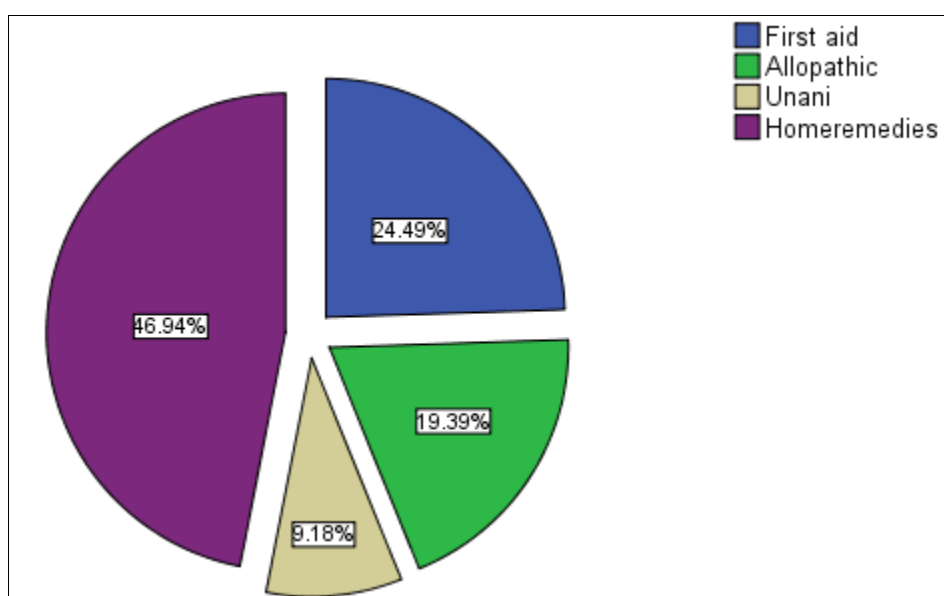


Figure 4.7 (c) the type of Treatment received by the Respondents

Because of their limited resources they rarely receive proper treatment or get medicine, often, wait until their bodies heal naturally (Lugalla and Mbwambo, 1999). Regardless of the severity of their illnesses majority (46%) of the children did not get any proper treatment and helped themselves with home remedies. In the result of accidents or other fates which have caused, severe cuts and wounds, only 24% of the children got first aid. Despite of the critical conditions, only 19 children have got proper allopathic treatment and 9% children received Desi/ Unani treatment.

Table 4.7(d) People who afforded the Respondents' Expenses for Treatment

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Myself | 17 | 17.3 | |
| Family/friends | 61 | 62.2 | 17.3 |
| Employer | 3 | 3.06 | 79.5 |
| Local people | 3 | 3.06 | 82.5 |
| Free treatment | 6 | 6.1 | 85.62 |
| Others | 8 | 8.1 | 91.72 |
| Total | 98 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

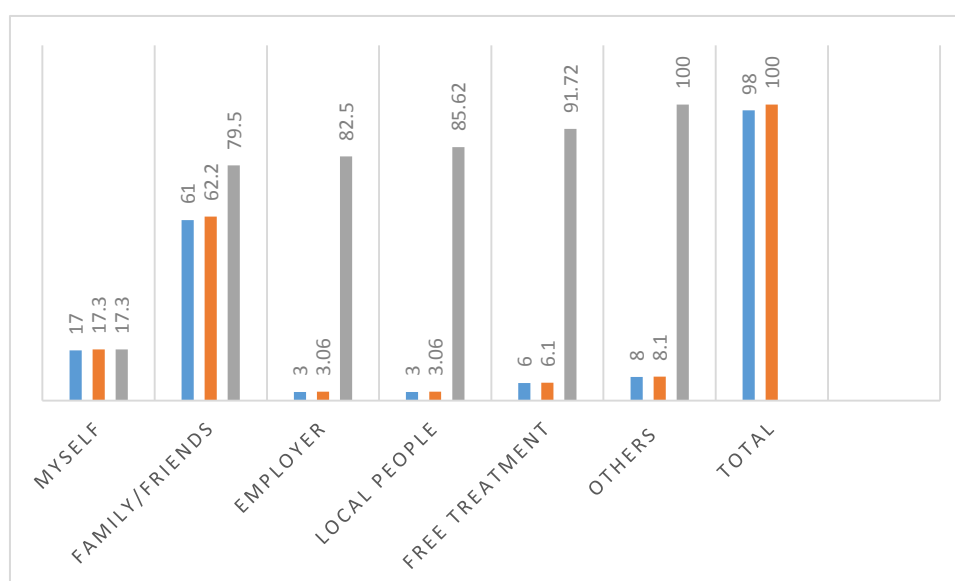


Figure 4.7(d) People who afforded the Respondents' Expenses for Treatment

Street children consider street as their homes and connected with other street children by strong bonds of friendship and brotherhood. In time of need they do help each other as a family member. Some of them receive care, funding and support from their friends during illness (Patel, 1990). 61 children reported that their treatment expenses were afforded by their family and friends. 17 children took their own responsibility while being sick. 6 children got free treatment and 3 were helped by local people at the time of need. 3 children were being helped by their employer and 8 children did not specify if anyone has managed to pay for their costs.

- **Condition of living**

This section provide a detail information of the street children's living condition, and type of shelter they occupy at night, their night partners, frequency of moving around the city and reasons of mobility, toilet they use and their bath taking frequency. This section also explained the data of street children's food intake, place where they eat and if they find the food enough for them.

Table 4.8 (a) Place of the respondent's Night Stay

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| On the street | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | |
| Shelter home | 11 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 3.0 |
| My own home | 60 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 14.0 |
| Public place | 12 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 74.0 |
| Idp's camp | 14 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 86.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

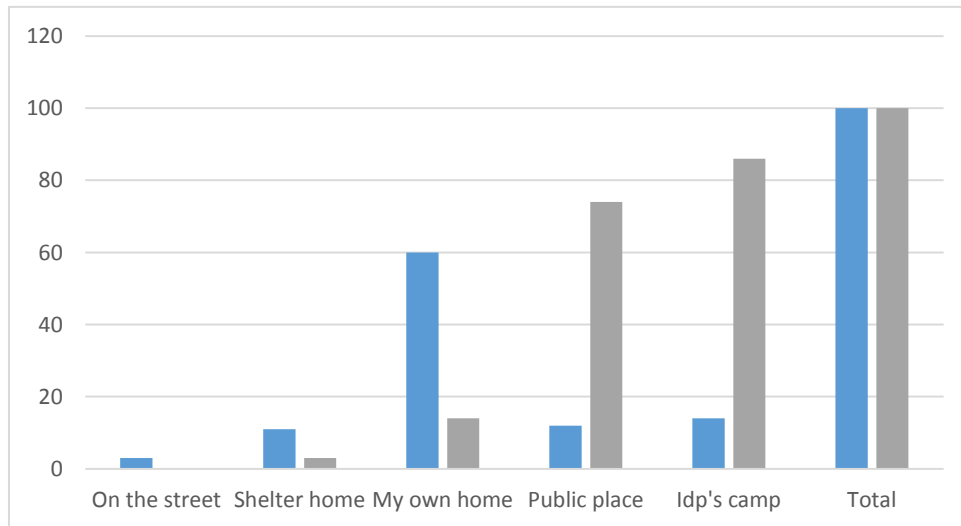


Figure 4.8 (a) Place of the respondents' Night stay

According to the Table and Figure 4.8 (a) Of the 100 surveyed children, 60 children sleep regularly at their home and have family ties. 12 children sleep at public places (Bus terminals, Parks, Mosques). 11 children sleep at shelter homes

and 14 children sleep at idp's camp. 3 children answered that they have nowhere else to sleep other than street.

Table 4.8(b) Night Stay Partners of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Nil | 7 | 17.5 | |
| Other street children | 20 | 50.0 | 17.5 |
| Adults | 7 | 17.5 | 67.5 |
| Others | 6 | 15.0 | 85.0 |
| Total | 40 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

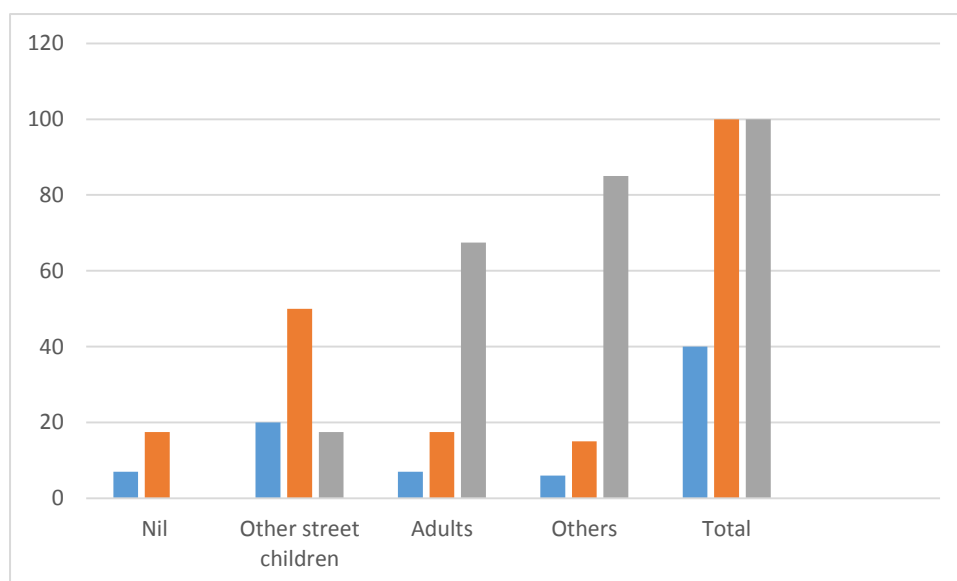


Table 4.8(b) Night Stay Partners of the Respondents

Table 4.8(b) and Figure 4.8 (b) gives the information of “children of the street”. Among all the 40 children who spends all or some of their nights on the street and public places, 7 children explained that they sleep alone, 20 children responded that they sleep with other street children while 7 children reported that they sleep with adults who sometimes pay for their rental beds. Whereas, 6 children did not specifically mention anyone.

Table 4.8(c) Parents' Knowledge about the Respondent's Location

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 11 | 39.3 | |
| No | 17 | 60.7 | 39.3 |
| Total | 28 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

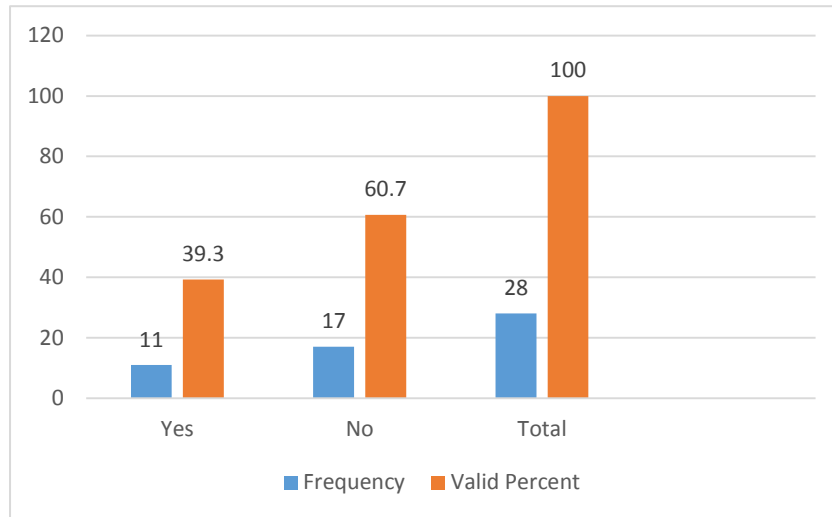
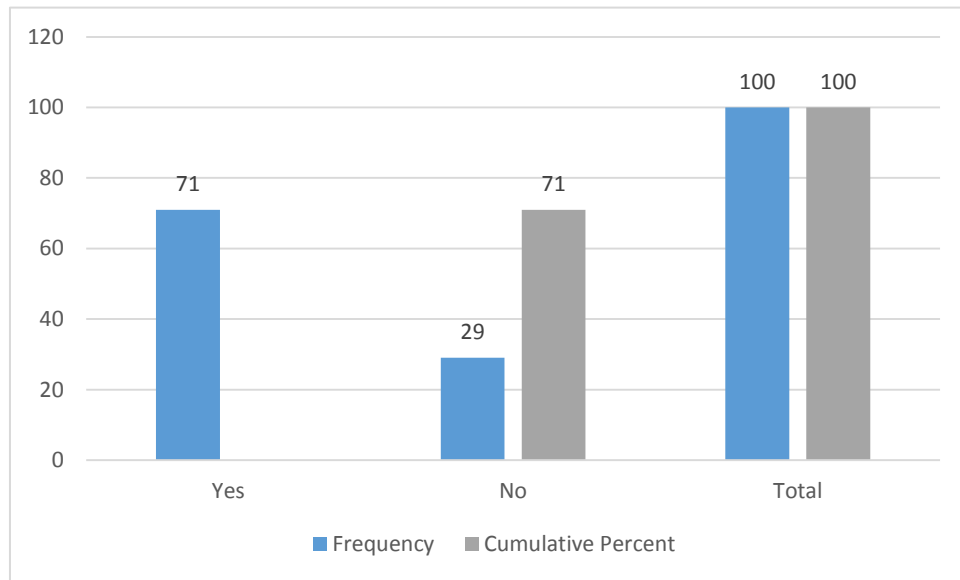


Figure 4.8(c) Parents' Knowledge about the Respondent's Location

Table 4.8(c) and Figure 4.8 (c) indicates that among 28 respondents, 60.7% reported that their parents have no information of them living here in the streets (mostly includes runaway children) whereas 39.3% said that their parents know wherever they live because they came with their parents' consent and they visit them occasionally.

Table 4.9(a) Frequency of the respondent's Mobility Around the City

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 71 | 71.0 | 71.0 | |
| No | 29 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 71.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |



4.9(a) Frequency of the Respondent's Mobility around the City

Table 4.9(a) and Figure 4.9 (a) gives the information of street children's mobility around the city, majority (71%) of the children explained that they move around Peshawar due to various reasons, while 29% respondents declared that they work/live in the same place and prefer to stay there.

Table 4.9 (b) Reasons of the Respondent's Frequent Mobility

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Local people objected | 21 | 29.5 | |
| Police objected | 20 | 28.1 | 29.5 |
| Security reasons | 6 | 8.4 | 57.6 |
| Earning opportunities | 24 | 33.8 | 66.0 |
| Total | 71 | 100.0 | 100 |

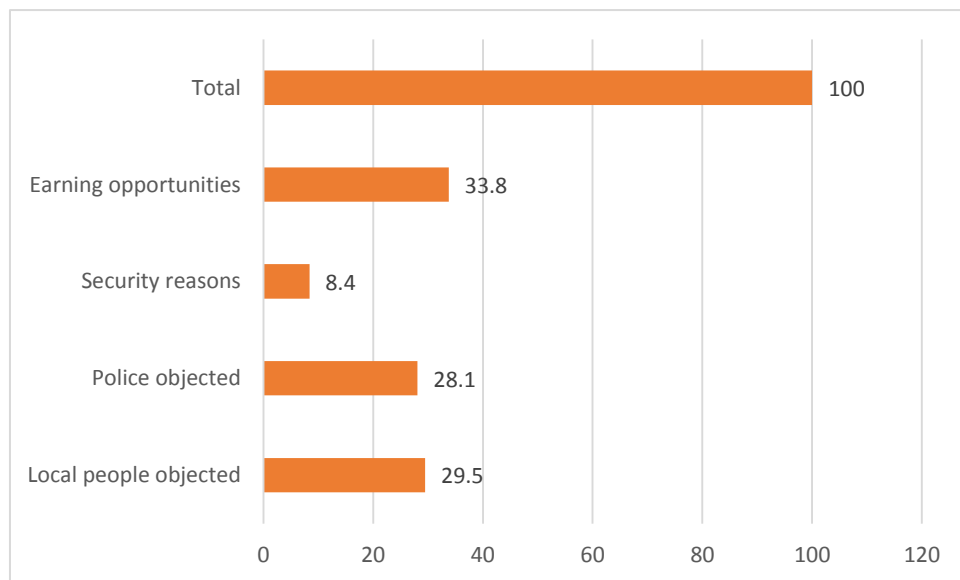


Figure 4.9 (b) Reasons of the Respondent's Frequent Mobility

Table 4.9 (b) and Figure 4.9 (b) describes the reason of street children's mobility, several factors are usually considered to be responsible for the street children movements in the city. 24 children indicated that they move from place to place for better earning opportunities, 21 children revealed that they cannot stay at one place because of the local people complaints. Local people perceive these little being as little criminals, they face hatred and abuse but cannot complaint about this atrocity and violation. They get tortured by the police by forcefully removing from streets and 20 of the targeted children reported that they keep changing their location when police don't let them stay at one place. 6 of them discussed that they usually are exposed to dangers on the streets and they move in order to search of more secure places.

Table 4.9 (c) Available Toilet Facility to the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Public toilet | 53 | 53.0 | 53.0 | |
| Government place | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 53.0 |
| Open space | 42 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 58.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

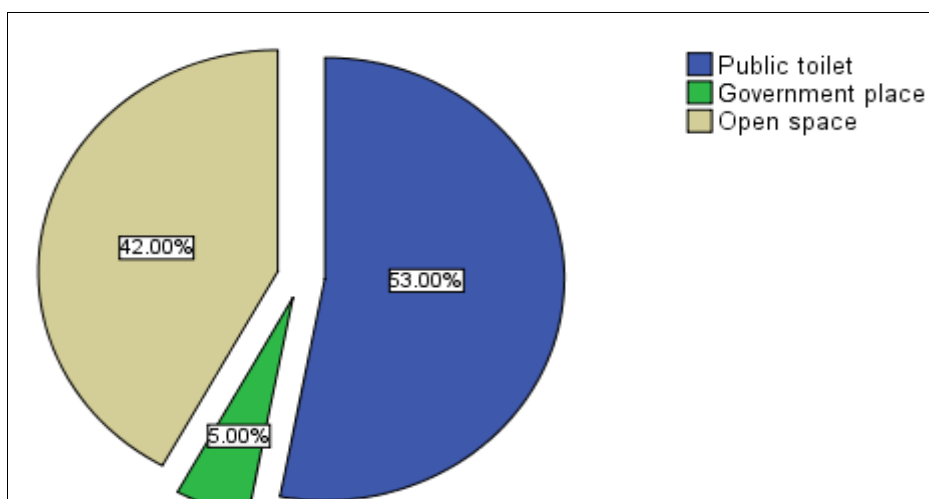


Figure 4.9 (c) Available Toilet Facility to the Respondents

According to table 4.9 (c) and Figure 4.9 (c) 53 of the children replied that they use public toilet, 42% had no access to toilet and compelled to use an open space, while 5 of them mentioned using toilets at government places.

Table 4.9 (d) Bath Taking Frequency of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Daily | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| Twice a week | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| Once a week | 85 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 3.0 |
| After two weeks | 12 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 88.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

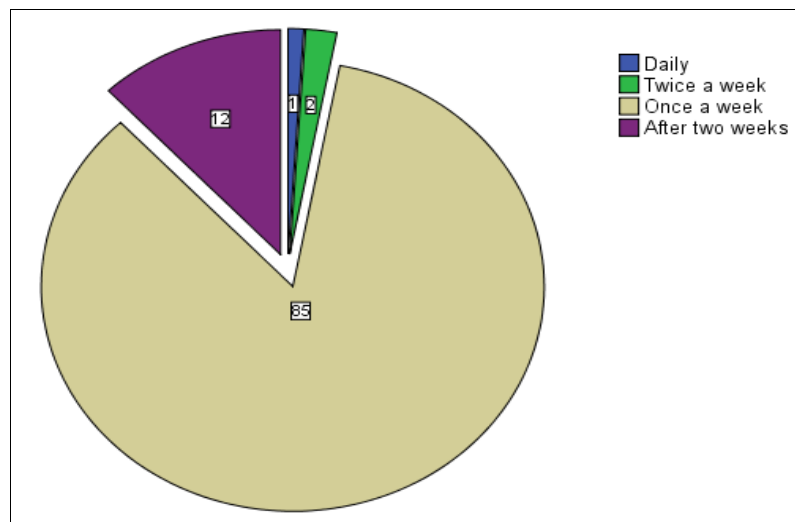


Figure 4.9 (d) Bath Taking Frequency of the Respondents

Table 4.9 (d) shows the health care and cleanliness information of the targeted children. Since, it has been proved that street children are among the most deprived and have no access to health care, healthy clean eating, and toilet facilities (table no.6.6). However, they reported taking bath frequently as 1% used to take a bath daily, 2% revealed that they take bath twice a week, and 85% explained that they take bath once a week. Whereas 12% replied that they take bath after two weeks

Table 4.10(a) The Frequency of Taking Meal/Day

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Twice a day | 79 | 79.0 | 79.0 | 79.0 |
| Thrice a day | 21 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table 4.10 (a) shows that majority of street children eat less than their body requirements. Children in this age need more food to grow however, street life do not allow them to have a proper meal three times a day. 79% of the children said that they eat twice a day whereas, 21% stated that they eat thrice a day.

Table 4.10(b) Food Points of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Street shops | 13 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Cook on the street | 8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 21.0 |
| Collect from Dustbins | 18 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 39.0 |
| Beg for food | 28 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 67.0 |
| wedding/functions | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 70.0 |
| Day care centers | 30 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

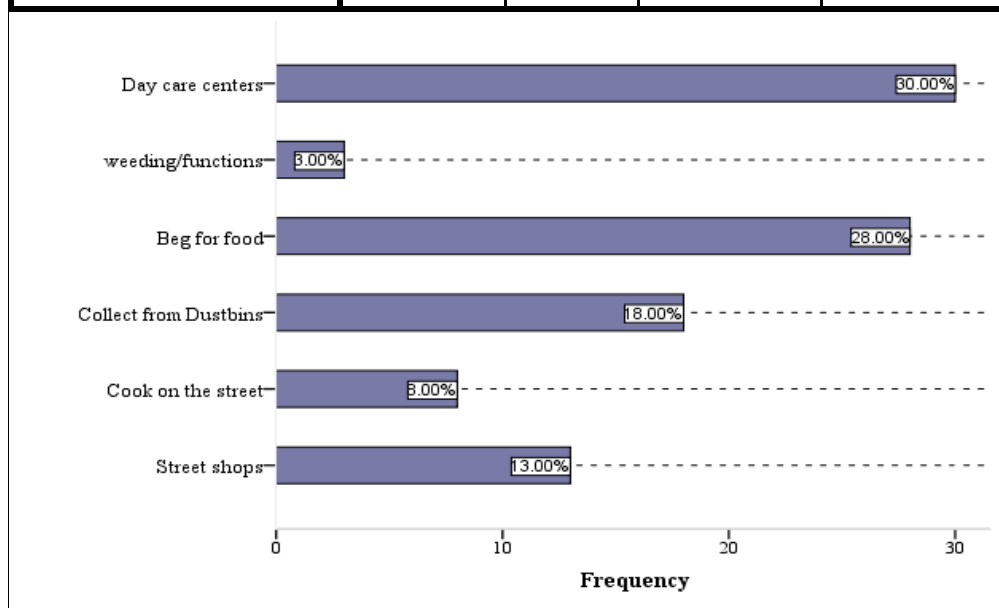
**Table 4.10(b) Food Points of the Respondents**

Table 4.10(b) displays the information of places where street children usually eat food. 30% children responded that they usually eat in day care centers who provide free and comparatively healthy food once a day. 28% respondents declared that they obtain their food by begging, 18% of the children expressed that they usually hunt for free food in dustbins near food shops, which is extremely unhygienic. 13% of the children replied that they generally obtain their food from street shops, 8% revealed that they cook on the streets with friends, they are mostly children of the streets. While 3% said that they get the food from restaurants, wedding halls who usually throwaway the leftover and occasionally give it away to the street children.

Table 4.10(c) Frequency of Sleeping Hungry in a week

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 0 | 7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| 1 | 25 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 32.0 |
| 2 | 54 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 86.0 |
| 3 | 13 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 99.0 |
| 4 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

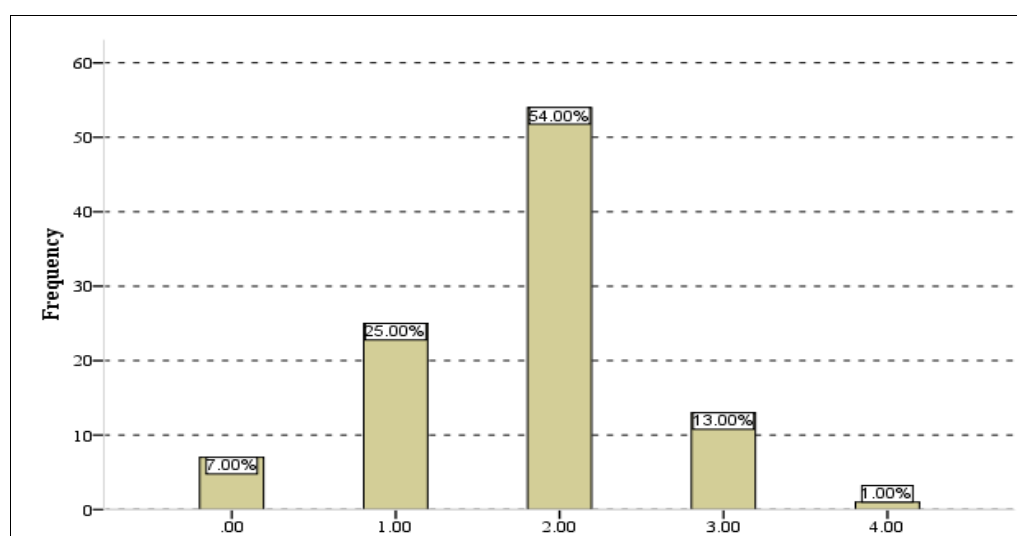


Figure 4.10(c) Frequency of Sleeping Hungry in a week

Table no. 4.10(c) reveals the fact that street children do not have enough food eat and sometimes sleep without having dinner. Upon investigation, street children confirmed that they did not get to eat dinner for few nights during the week before interview. 54% of the children explained that they have slept without dinner for 2 nights the previous week. 25% did not have dinner for at least one night, whereas 13% did not eat for 3 nights. 1 among all the children stated that he did not eat for 4 nights and this is how it goes on every week. However 7% of the respondents reported that they did not skipped any meal.

Table 4.11(a) Daily Food Intake and level of Satisfaction of the Children

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 17 | 17.0 | 17.0 | |
| No | 83 | 83.0 | 83.0 | 17.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

According to table no. 4.11(a) 82% of children were not satisfied of their daily food intake and did not consider that enough for them, whereas 17% said that they get enough to eat.

Table 4.11 (b) The Involvement of the children in Food Stealing

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 93 | 93.0 | 93.0 | |
| No | 7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 93.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

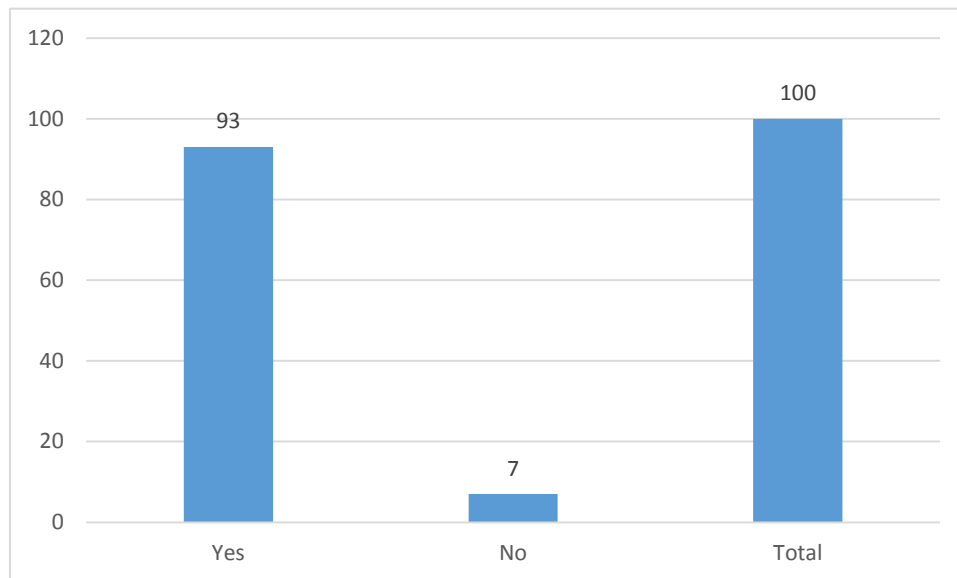


Figure 4.11(b) The Involvement of the children in Food Stealing

Hardships of street life compel street children to get into wrongdoings, when they do not find enough to eat, they find other means to fulfil their need. According to table 4.11(b) and figure 4.11(b) 93% of the sample did steal food. Whereas small number of 7 children stated that they have never stolen food.

Table 4.11(c) Street Children's Behavior of Lying to obtain Food

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 95 | 95.0 | 95.0 | |
| No | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 95.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4.11(c) reveals that 95% have lied for food once or several times, however, regardless of the circumstances 5% of the children had never lied.

Table 4.11(d) Street Children's Involvement in Thieving

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 95 | 95.0 | 95.0 | |
| No | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 95.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

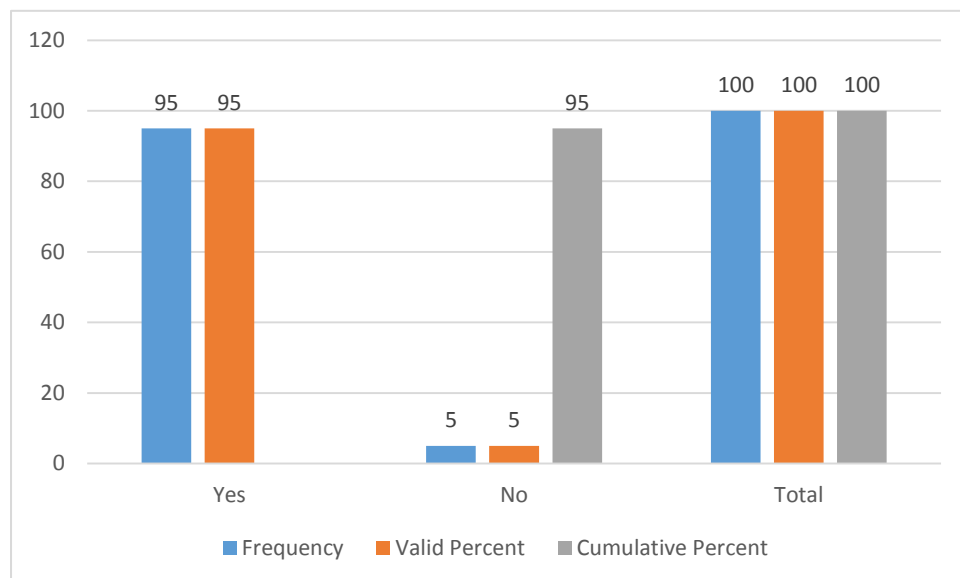


Figure 4.11(d) Street Children's Involvement in Thieving

According to table 4.11 (d), a vast majority (95%) of street children have theft for food. While, 5% responded that they never theft. (After conducting a pre-test on a small sample, it was concluded that none of the children had accepted that they have ever theft in their life, however changing the statement made the children confess about their thieving and stealing activity)

Table 4.12(a) The Approximate Number of Times of Stealing Money

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Approx. 10 | 12 | 12.0 | 12.0 | |
| Approx. 15 | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 12.0 |
| Approx. 20 | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 14.0 |
| Approx. 5 | 75 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 19.0 |
| I don't remember | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 94.0 |
| Never | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 95.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

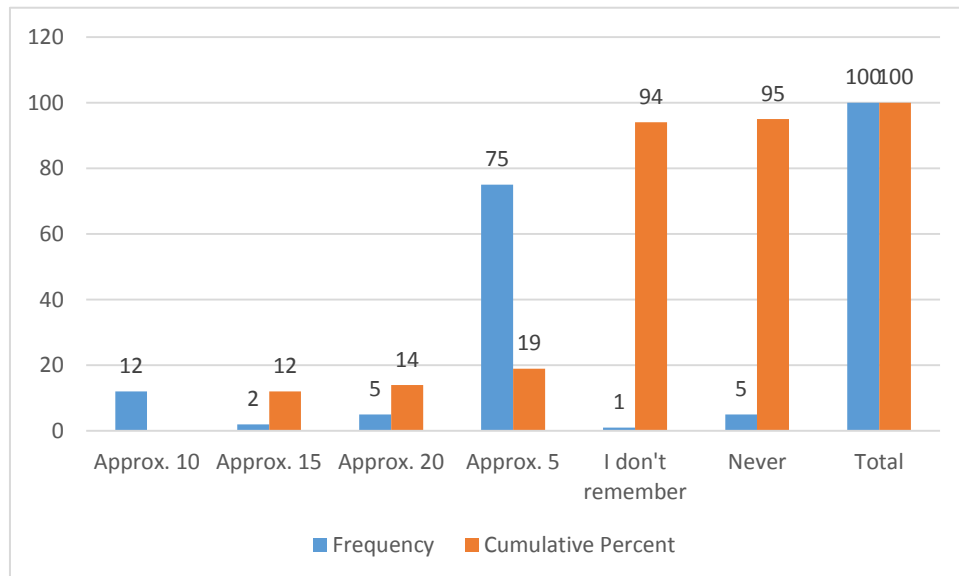


Figure 4.12(a) the Approximate Number of Times of Stealing Money

Table 4.12 (a) shows the frequency of stealing money. 75% of the children confessed that they have stolen money for approximately 5 times, 12% said they have stolen for approximately 10 times, 5% said they have stolen for approximately 20 times, while 2% revealed that they have stolen money for approximately 15 times. Moreover, 5% of the respondents said that they have never stolen money while 1% did not remember.

Table 4.12(b) the largest amount of Money Stolen by the Respondent

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| 100 | 6 | 6.3 | |
| 200 | 16 | 16.8 | 6.3 |
| 300 | 6 | 6.3 | 23.2 |
| 400 | 6 | 6.3 | 29.5 |
| 500 | 14 | 14.7 | 35.8 |
| 700 | 5 | 5.3 | 50.5 |
| 800 | 1 | 1.1 | 55.8 |
| 900 | 12 | 12.6 | 56.8 |
| 1000 | 7 | 7.4 | 69.5 |
| 1500 | 1 | 1.1 | 76.8 |
| 2000 | 4 | 4.2 | 77.9 |
| 3000 | 2 | 2.1 | 82.1 |
| 4000 | 1 | 1.1 | 84.2 |
| 5000 | 5 | 5.3 | 85.3 |
| 6000 | 3 | 3.2 | 90.5 |
| 8000 | 1 | 1.1 | 93.7 |
| 9000 | 2 | 2.1 | 94.7 |
| 10000 | 2 | 2.1 | 96.8 |
| 13000 | 1 | 1.1 | 98.9 |
| Total | 95 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

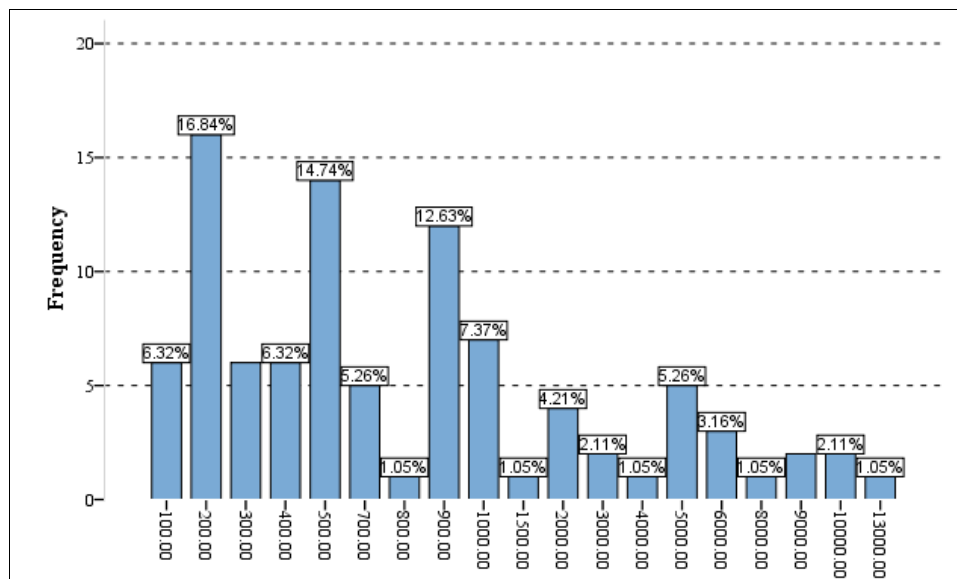


Figure 4.12(b) the largest amount of Money Stolen by the Respondent

Present study found a variety of variation in the answers to the question to know the largest amount the respondent ever stole. Table 4.12(b) shows that 16 respondents said that the largest amount they had ever stolen is 200 PKR. 14 respondents answered that the largest stolen amount was 500. Another largest stolen amount was 900 replied by 12 respondents. 7 respondents revealed their stolen largest amount was 1000 rupees. 6 respondent stole the largest amount of 100 rupees, another 6 stole 300 and another 6 claimed that they stole 400 rupees. 5 respondents said the largest stolen amount by them was 700 rupees yet another 5 respondents said it was 5000 PKR. 4 respondents had stolen 2000 as largest amount ever. 3 respondents answered that they had stolen the largest amount of PKR 6000. 2 respondents said it was PKR 3000 another 2 said it was 9000 yet another 2 claimed even 10000 PKR. 1 respondent replied that he/she ever stolen largest amount was 800 another 1 respondent said it was 4000, another 1 respondent said it was 8000 and 1 other respondent claimed largest amount to be stolen by him/her was 13000 PKR.

- **Educational Information**

This section gives the information of street children level of education, literacy rate among street children, and their current status of schooling. Street children's ability to read and write and people or organization who afford their educational expenses.

Table 4.13(a) School Attendance Profile of Street Children

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 39 | 39.0 | 39.0 | |
| No | 61 | 61.0 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4.13(a) shows the literacy rate among the children. Despite all the policies and strategies to eliminate illiteracy, there is still high levels of illiteracy among the street children. The result of the study shows that the implementation of article 25-A (free primary education for all) is still a challenge of the Government. According to the results 61% of the children had never been to school. Whereas only 39% of the children had some level of education.

Table 4.13(b) Level of Education of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Below Primary | 37 | 94.9 | |
| Primary | 2 | 5.1 | 94.9 |
| Total | 39 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

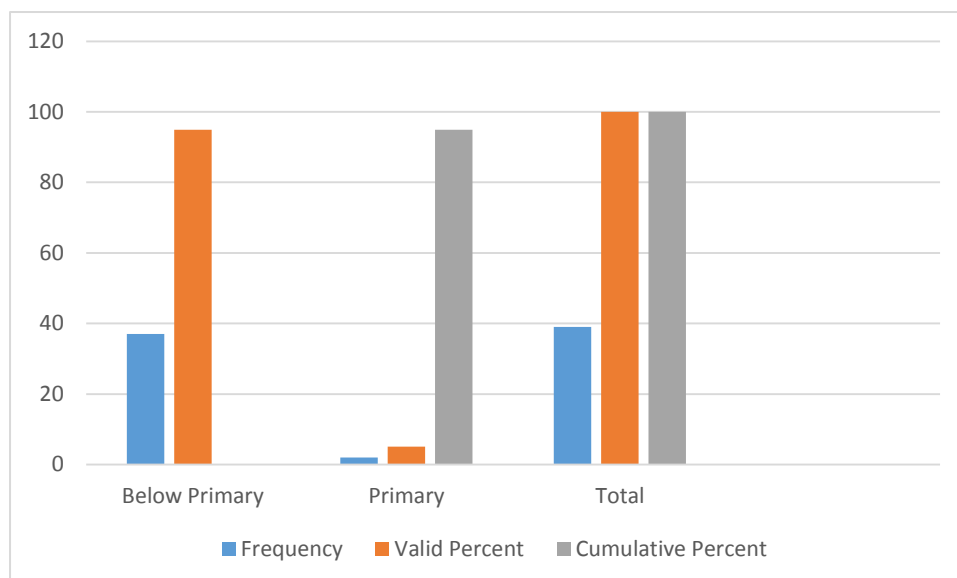


Figure 4.13(b) Level of Education of the Respondents

Table 4.13 (b) and Figure 4.13 (b) Presents the level of education of those 39 children who had attended school. Among the given three option none of the children had selected the secondary level. Which proves that children had low level of education up to primary. Whereas out of 39 children only 5.1% had completed primary level whilst slightly over 94% had had below primary level. Poverty, hunger, Constant nagging of the parents to contribute in family earnings, corporal punishments and other such factors contribute in expediting dropouts from schools.

Table 4.13 (c) Reading Ability of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 15 | 38.4 | |
| No | 24 | 61.5 | 38.4 |
| Total | 39 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

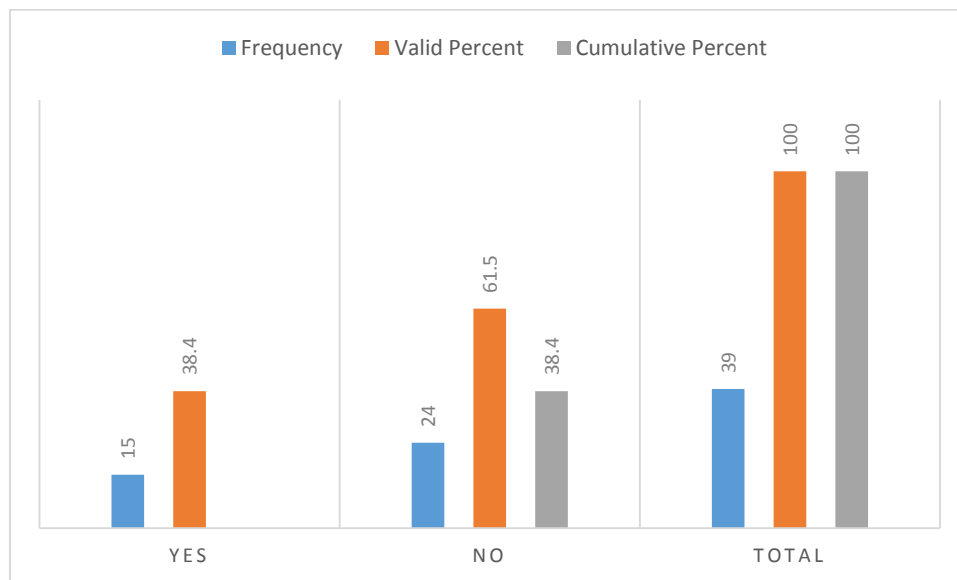


Figure 4.13 (c) Reading Ability of the Respondents

Table 4.13 (c) and Figure 4.13 (c) shows the ability of children to read. 39 children answered the question, the respondents were then asked to read a simple phrase to test the result. According to the verified result 15 children were able to read while 24 children could not read.

Table 4.13 (d) the Respondents' Ability to Write

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 10 | 25.6 | |
| No | 29 | 74.3 | 25.6 |
| Total | 39 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

The children's ability to write was also determined through verification. The respondents were asked to write their names and other simple words on a piece of paper. The results in Table 4.13(d) Reveals that slightly above 25% of the children had the ability to write whereas 74.3% could not write.

Table 4.13(e) Current Schooling Status of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 33 | 33.0 | 33.0 | |
| No | 67 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 33.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4.13(e) shows the current status of children's schooling. Among all the 100 respondents 33 children were attending school whereas 67 children were not going to any school currently.

Table 4.14(f) Type of Education Availed by the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Informal Education | 15 | 45.4 | |
| Vocational Education | 18 | 54.5 | 45.4 |
| Total | 33 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

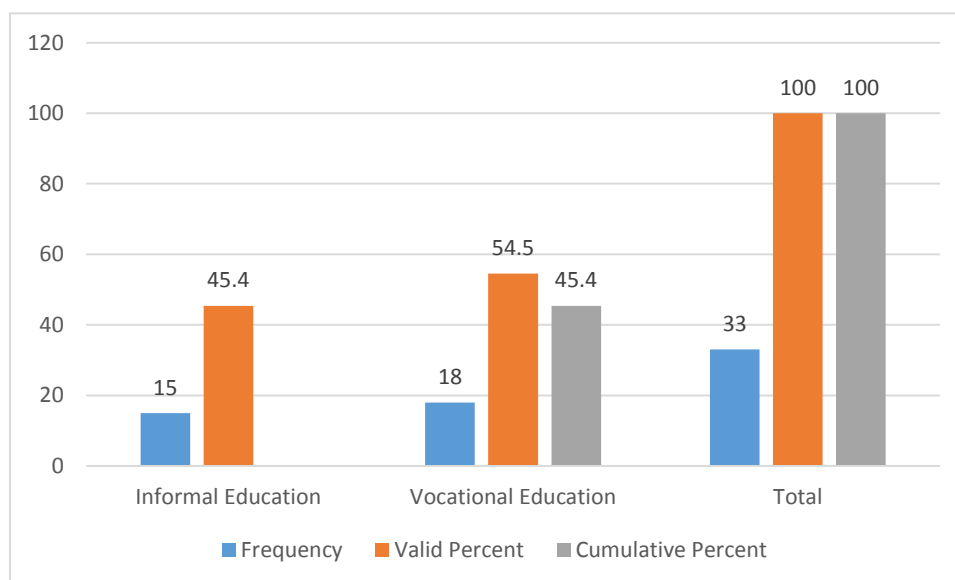
**Figure 4.14 (f) Type of Education Availed by the Respondents**

Table 4.14(f) and Figure 4.14 (f) further reveals the level of education of those children who were currently attending schools. Among all the 33, none of the respondents were receiving formal education in the mainstream schools. In fact 18 children were getting skills training and vocational education and 15 children were getting very basic and informal education to enable themselves for formal education.

Table 4.14 (g) School Expenditure of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Any organization | 33 | 100.0 | |
| Family | 0 | 00.0 | 00.0 |
| Total | 33 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4.14(g) presents payment for the educational costs of 33% children who were currently attaining some sort of education. Among the given options (free education, family, organizations, and myself) all of the respondents stated that their educational has been afforded by organization (Dost welfare foundation, SPARC, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa social welfare department).

Table 4.14 (h) Reasons for Educational Deprivation of the Children

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Can't afford | 35 | 57.4 | |
| Because of Work | 16 | 26.2 | 57.4 |
| Parents don't allow | 7 | 11.5 | 83.6 |
| School is not important | 3 | 4.9 | 95.1 |
| Total | 61 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

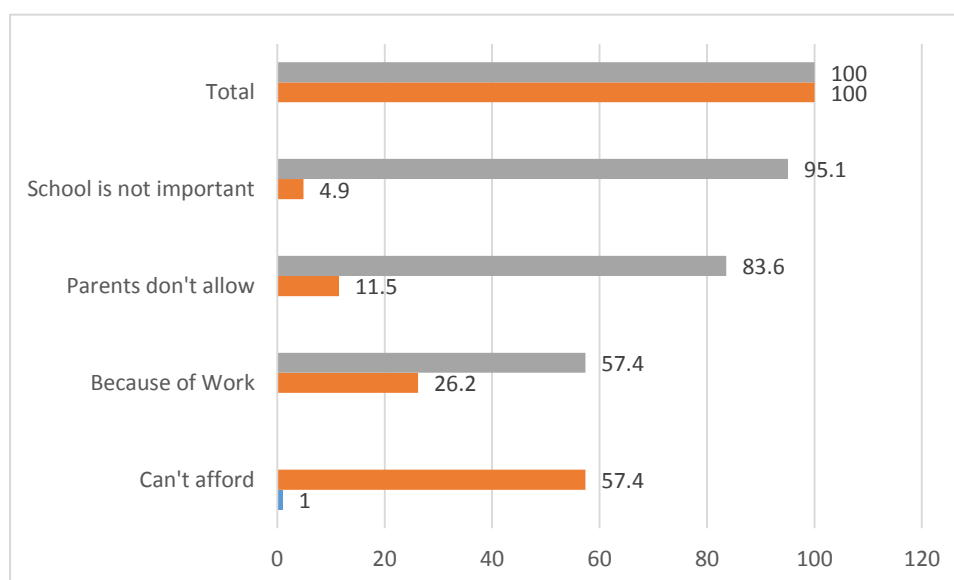


Figure 4.14 (h) Reasons for Educational Deprivation of the Children

Table 4.14(h) exhibits the responses of those children who were not attaining any sort of education. Of all the 61 respondents, 57.4 children expressed that they cannot afford this luxury because of their extremely poor economic status. About 26% said that they are deprived of education because of their job nature and long working hours. 11.5% explained that their parents don't allow them to go to school or any other educational setting for learning or training because of the unfavorable

economic condition of the family and responsibility upon us. Whereas only 3 out of 61 respondents shared their belief that school education is not important when they are struggling for survival.

Table 4.14(i) Respondents' Opinion About Education

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 96 | 96.0 | 96.0 | |
| No | 4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 96.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

According to table 4.14 (i) the result finding indicates that 96% of the children considered school education important in order to have a better life. Whilst 4% of the children responded that school education has no importance in such conditions where we are fighting day and night for our primary needs such as food and shelter

4.14(j) The Respondents Desire for Proper Schooling and Education

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 95 | 95.0 | 95.0 | |
| No | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 95.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4.14(j) shows that 95% of the respondents had a desire to go to school and they would never miss the opportunity if ever given. Whereas 5% of the street children stated that neither did they want to go to school nor would their families ever let them and the fact is their situation does not allow them to swap work for school.

- **Delinquency among Street Children**

Street life provides a platform to children where they learn and develop delinquent behavior and get involved into various misconducts. This section provides a detailed information of street children's delinquencies, drugs taking and addictions. Street children discussed their arrest and wrongdoings they were arrested for. Harassments and child assaults have also been discussed in this section.

Table 4.15(a) Prevalence of Substance use among Children

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 78 | 78.0 | 78.0 | |
| No | 22 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 78.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4.15(a) displays the information about substance use among children. 78% of the respondents confessed that they have taken intoxicants. However, 22% responded that have never taken drugs.

4.15(b) Drug Addiction among children

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 38 | 38.0 | 38.0 | |
| No | 62 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 37.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4.15(b) reveals the dependence level of children on drugs, 62% children did not have any kind of addiction while 38% of the targeted children we addicted to certain drugs.

Table 4.15 (c) the type of Drug Addiction

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Cigarettes | 3 | 8.1 | |
| Snuff | 3 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Medicines | 1 | 2.7 | 16.2 |
| Sniffing | 15 | 40.5 | 18.9 |
| Hash | 14 | 37.8 | 59.5 |
| Other | 1 | 2.7 | 97.3 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Sniffing and snorting (glue, ice and cocaine) was the predominant substances used with the highest percentage of 40.5 % followed by hash 37.8%, cigarettes 8.1%, snuff 8.1% and medicines (cough syrup, Valium and OxyContin). One among all the 38 children did not specify his addiction, whereas, one did not respond to the question.

Table 4.16 (a) Physical and Sexual Harassment profile of the Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 92 | 92.0 | 92.0 | |
| No | 8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 92.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4.16 (a) reveals the physical and sexual exploitation of street children. 92% of the children explained they have been victims of physical and sexual and psychological abuse. Physical harassment was the most common type of violence. Beating Scratching, punching, biting, choking, strangling, and bullying street children was considered normal The constant abusive behavior of parents have made them immune to domestic violence . They confessed that they have been constantly beaten, and tortured by the police, local people, elder street children, employers and even by their own parents. They are so used to violence that they felt emotionless and neutral about it. They did not share much about sexual abuse however they did revealed the incidents of their friends and other street children who were tortured and been sexually abused by adults, police, employers, and bus

drivers. 8% of the respondents did not report any kind of physical and sexual assault.

Table 4.16 (b) Frequency of Reporting the Harassments

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 30 | 32.6 | 32.6 |
| No | 62 | 67.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 92 | 100.0 | |

Table 4.16(b) shows that if the children have informed any one about the harassments or preferred to keep it secret. Of the 92 children who had been abused only 30 children have told someone about the violence to seek help. However, 62 children have kept it secret or did not feel the importance to complaint about the brutality and ask for help. Upon inquiry, the children who did not share their story, confessed that either they were ashamed or unsure of getting of help. Those who have been victimized by their own parent were afraid of further assault. And those who have been abused by employer or the police or other adults did not have the courage to stand up against the power. Our system is fragile to prevent and protect a child from abuse and punish the perverts and convicts.

Table 4.16 (c) People Approached by the Victim for Help

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Family | 22 | 73.3 | |
| Employer | 5 | 16.7 | 73.3 |
| Police | 2 | 6.7 | 90.0 |
| Local people | 1 | 3.3 | 96.7 |
| Total | 30 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

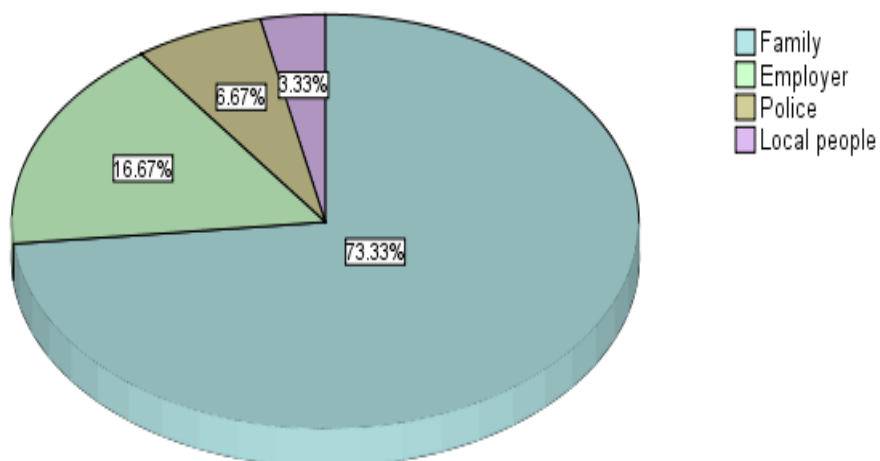


Figure 4.16 (c) People Approached by the Victim for Help

Among 30 Children who have expressed about their violence, 22 children trusted their parents to ask for help, 5 children informed their employers, 2 of them told the police while 1 of those children asked some local person for help.

Table 4.16 (d) Assistance and Help provided to the Victim

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 12 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| No | 18 | 60.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 30 | 100.0 | |

Of all the 30 children who raised their voices against the abuse, only 40% were provided with help. While 60% were neglected and no attention was given to their complaints. The children believed that they are more likely to be abused again. They further complaint that they have never witnessed a wrongdoer or a pedophile ever been punished. In order to restore their faith in the system the perpetrators of this kind of horrific crimes must be brought to justice.

Table 4.17(a) Frequency of Arrests among Street Children

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 20 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| No | 80 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table 4.17(a) shows the frequency of street children been arrested by the police, 80% of the children have never been arrested whereas, 20% confessed about being arrested.

Table 4.17(b) Reasons behind the Arrest of the Respondent

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Stealing | 5 | 25.0 | |
| Drugs | 8 | 40.0 | 25.0 |
| For no reason | 7 | 35.0 | 65.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

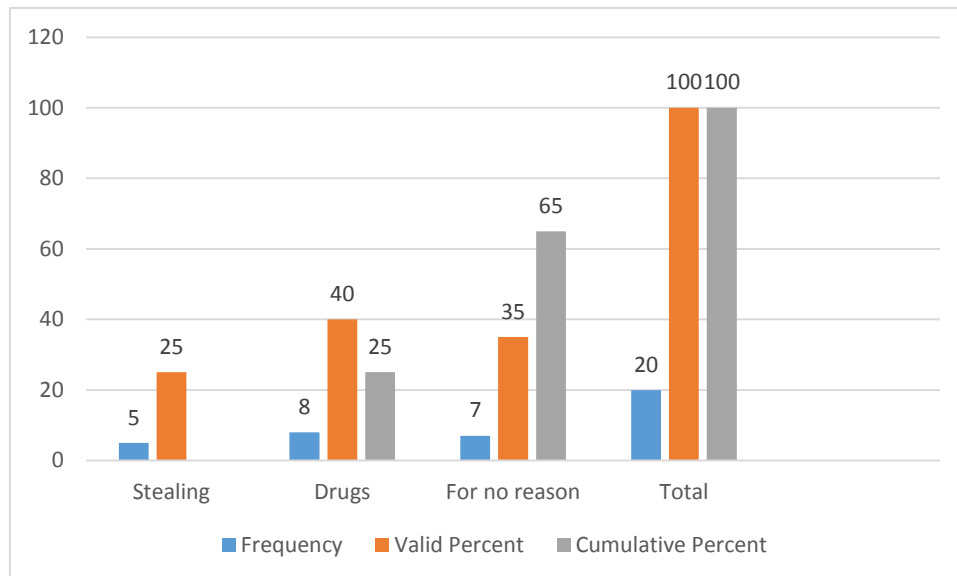


Figure 4.17(b) Reasons behind the Arrest of the Respondent

Children are more at risk on the street and prone to various crimes. Their hidden activities can get them caught whereas, in some cases the police arrest or detained

children for no apparent reason. According to table no. 8.11 7% of the children have been arrested by the police for no reason, 8% for being drugged or drug businesses, and 5% have been caught for stealing.

Table 4.17(c) Release of the Arrested Children from the Confinement

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Dealer/Broker | 4 | 20.0 | |
| Family | 1 | 5.0 | 20.0 |
| Friend | 2 | 10.0 | 25.0 |
| My Employer | 5 | 25.0 | 35.0 |
| Police set me free | 8 | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

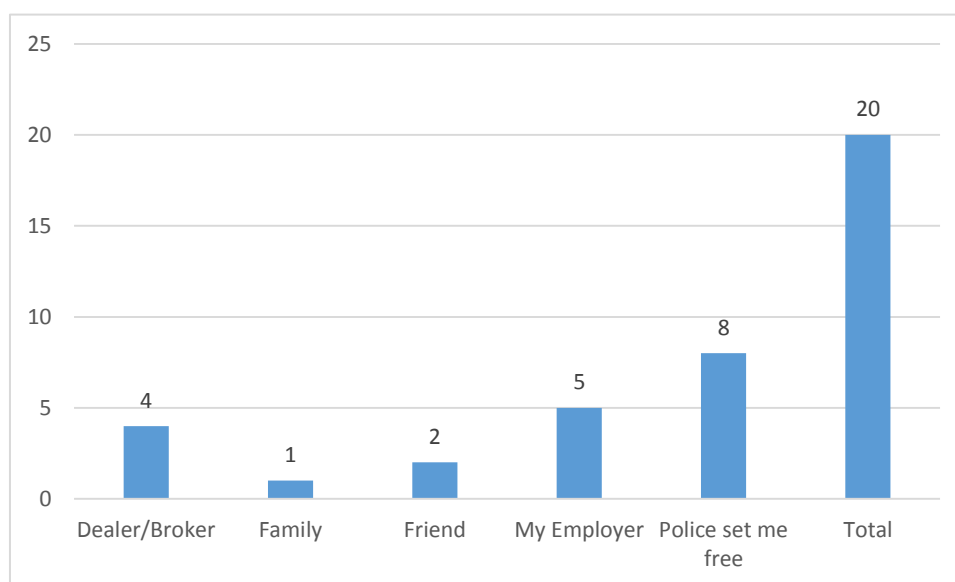


Figure 4.17(c) Release of the Arrested Children from the Confinement

The children who have been arrested were investigated further for the help provided by people who freed them, According to the Table 4.17(c) 40% of them were not found guilty of any lawbreaking and the police set them free later. 25% of them were freed by the employer, 20% have been freed by the person who behind the crime, 10% have been freed by friends and 5% released from confinement by family.

- **Knowledge of the Available Services**

This section provides the information about the service providing organizations and street children's knowledge of the available services.

Table 4.18(a) Awareness about the Service Providing Organizations

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 58 | 58.0 | 58.0 | |
| No | 42 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 58.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4.18(a) shows the children knowledge about the service providing centers. 58% children revealed that they are aware of the organizations who provides assistance to street children and surprisingly, 42% had never heard about it.

Table 4.18(b) Approaching the Service Proving Centers for Assistance

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 38 | 65.5 | |
| No | 20 | 34.5 | 65.5 |
| Total | 58 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

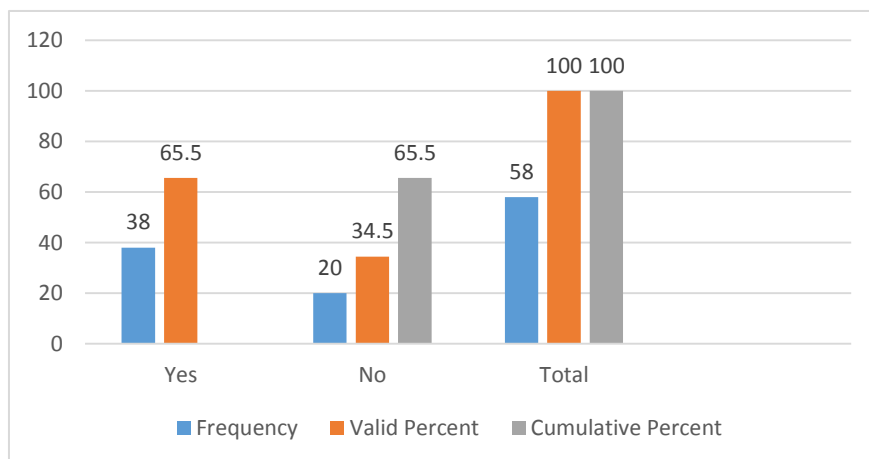


Figure 4.18(b) Approaching the Service Proving Centers for Assistance

Table 4.18(b) depicts the data of 58% of the subject who had knowledge about the service providers. Among 58 children, only 38 children had approached them for help and assistance, whereas, 20 of the respondents had never contacted them.

Table 4.18(c) Reasons for Approaching the Service Providing Centers

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Food | 5 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| Place for sleep | 11 | 28.9 | 42.1 |
| Education | 22 | 57.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 38 | 100.0 | |

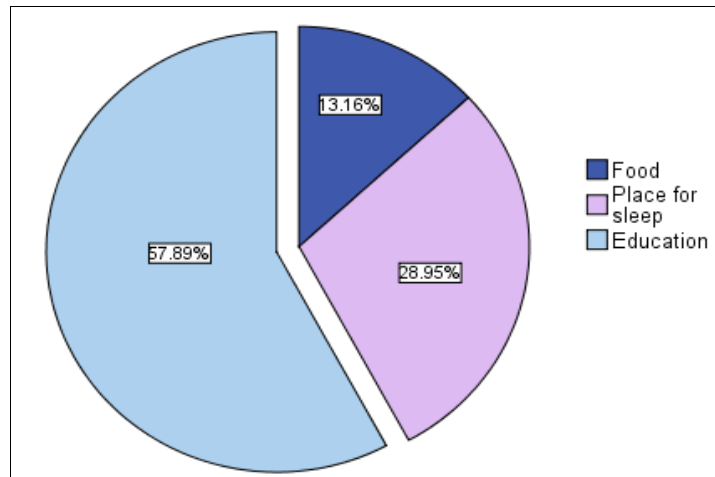


Figure 4.18(c) Reasons for Approaching the Service Providing Centers

Table 4.18(c) and Figure 4.18 (c) shows that among 38 children, 22 contacted the service provider for informal education and skills training, 11 of the sample used to sleep in those shelters, and 5 of them revealed that the reason of their visits are free meals offered by particular organizations.

Table 4.18(d) Reasons for not approaching the Service Providing Centers

| | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| My Employ Don't Allow Me | 3 | 15.0 | |
| Costly | 2 | 10.0 | 15.0 |
| Not Sure of Getting Assistance | 13 | 65.0 | 25.0 |
| Other | 2 | 10.0 | 90.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

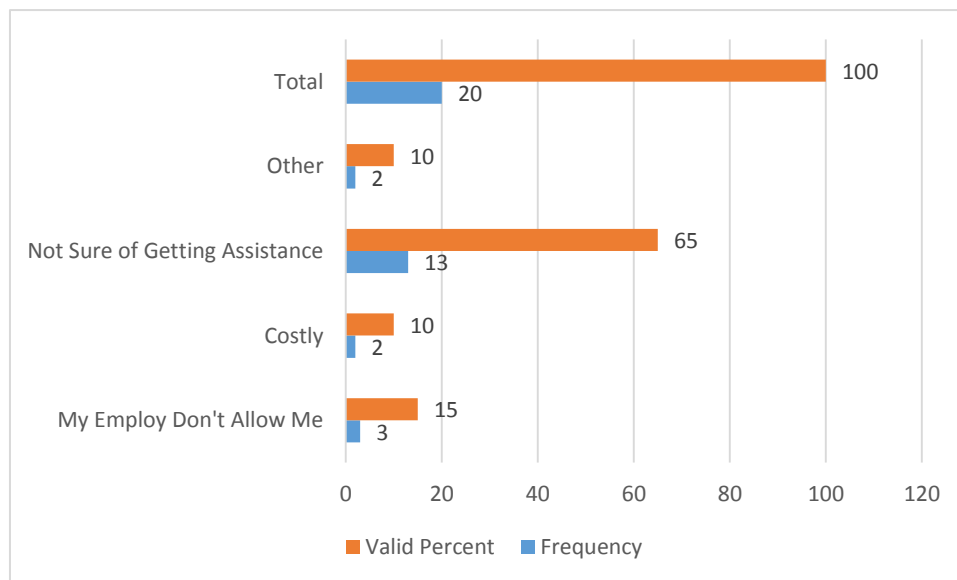


Figure 4.18(d) Reasons for not approaching the Service Providing Centers

Table no 4.18 (d) revealed that among the 20 responses of children who never contacted any organization and service provider for assistance, 13 children explained that they were not sure of getting assistance, 3 of them revealed that they have never approached services providers because their employers do not allow them to go, 2 said, they cannot afford the bus fair and its costly to get to the other part of the city for food or recreation, however 2 of the respondents didn't specify the reason of not availing the services.

Section-4

Outcomes of Focused Group Discussion

This section presents the major findings of the group discussion with service providers of particular organizations. Although street children issue has become the major concern of GO's and NGO's, but there are only few active organizations who are providing the following services to the street children, that includes, SPARC, Darul Kafala, and Dost Welfare Foundation.

- **Informal education**

Street children are benefiting from an informal education program organized by various organization (Dost Welfare Foundation, SPARC, Darul kafala). The children were getting lessons in Mathematics, English and Art and provided with books and copies. The syllabus of informal education was designed in a pattern that enable them to get into formal education. Dost Welfare foundation in collaboration with British council has taken the initiative of enrolling children into primary schools to seek formal education.

- **Recreation and Entertainment for the Children**

These centers provide indoor sports facilities e.g. table tennis, foosball, and board games, where street children spend a small portion of their days in healthy activities. These organizations encourage the rights of street children to choose what services and games to participate in. there is no restriction and street children are free to come and go as they please. They also have television rooms where street children watch their favorite programs.

- **Free Food Provided to the Children**

Providing one meal everyday helps street children save their money. Usually street children collect the leftover food from restaurants and garbage. Which is unhealthy and definitely cause illnesses. On the other hand having a Healthy hygienic meal once a day is a treat for street children.

- **Counselling to Assist the children**

Counseling does help a child dramatically, once a child gets into the shelter from the street. For proper assistance of street children and to bring them back from exploited life to a healthy environment, these centers have qualified counselors who assist street children about various mishaps. They help street children with moral development, rehabilitation from drug addiction, and their psychological wellbeing. Moreover the counselors educated the children about sexual abuse and encourage them to share their own incidents, In order to provide every possible help. These sessions gives the child confidence and make them feel that they also have some sensible adults to talk to.

- **Other Services Available to the Children**

These Organizations also provide vocational education and skills training e.g. stitching, handicrafts, beading, and rug making. They provide first aid and basic medical facilities to street children. They help in reunification of the missing or runaway children with their families. Dost welfare foundation, specifically, provide free treatment and are committed to work on the rehabilitation of drug addicted children.

Section-5

Findings

An attempt to provide a well-crafted conclusion of the research findings has been made to convey the final word on analysis, statistical tests and testing hypothesis. This section includes statistically verified conclusions of the data along with interpretation for better understanding. Illustrative material has been provided with the findings in order to explain the verified results. Chi-square has been used to test three hypotheses i.e. “Street children get involved in antisocial activities from very early age”, “Street children grow up as unproductive individuals” and “Street children are less likely to have their basic needs met for food and shelter”. However, results of “The main cause of children being on the street is poverty and broken families” has been displayed in frequency tables.

Hypotheses-1:

“Street children get involved in antisocial activities from very early age”.

Challenging lifestyle of street children make them vulnerable to substance use from the very young age. There for chi-square test is used to test statistically significant relationship between street children’s age and their involvement in antisocial activities.

Table 4.19 (a) Chi-Square Tests

| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 18.768 ^a | 2 | .000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 24.411 | 2 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 17.068 | 1 | .000 |
| N of Valid Cases | 100 | | |

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .44.

Chi-square test was performed to find out the association of age of the street children and their status of taking drugs. Table 4.19(a) indicates that association

between the two variables, drugs and age was significant ($X^2(N=100) = 18.768$, $P < 0.05$).

Table 4.19 (b) Drug taking and Age association crosstabs

| Have you ever taken drugs? | Age of the respondents (years) | | | | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | 4-8 | 9-12 | 13-16 | |
| Yes | Count | 0 | 46 | 32 | 78 |
| | % of Total | 0.0% | 46.0% | 32.0% | 78.0% |
| No | Count | 2 | 20 | 0 | 22 |
| | % of Total | 2.0% | 20.0% | .0% | 22.0% |
| Total | Count | 2 | 66 | 32 | 100 |
| | % of Total | 2.0% | 66.0% | 32.0% | 100.0% |

Chi-square = 18.768 with P-value = 0.000

Table 4.19 (b) indicates that 78% of the total respondents were using drugs while 22% showed their concern of not using it. Similarly, maximum percentage of the respondents (46%) having use of drugs lies in the age group 9-12 years while no response of using drugs was recorded in the age group 4-8 years. It is evident that the P-value of Chi-square test is less than 5% level of significance suggesting that there is significant association between the habit of drugs and the age groups. Based on the results it is concluded that age group plays a vital and significant role in ever taken drugs of the street children. Therefore we accept our hypothesis: *“Street children get involved in antisocial activities from very early age”*.

Hypothesis-2:

“Street children grow up as unproductive individuals”.

Street children are prone to harsh realities street life where they indulge themselves in various antisocial activities from very early age, however these behaviors get worsen with time and they develop more disreputable and unproductive lifestyles. Chi-square tests has been performed to statistically prove the assumption and provide a significant association between the children unproductivity develop with growing age.

Table 4.20(a) Chi-Square Tests

| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 43.186 ^a | 2 | .000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 45.601 | 2 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 40.904 | 1 | .000 |
| N of Valid Cases | 100 | | |

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .76.

According to table 4.20(a) it is evident from the p-value of Chi-square test (P-value = 0.000) that there is significant association between the age and a kind of drug addiction ($X^2(N=100) = 43.186$, $P < 0.05$). From the results it is clear that drug addiction increases with increase of age and hence it is concluded that age and a kind of drug addiction are two dependent characteristics of the street children.

Table 4.20(b) Association between age and a kind of drug addiction

| Do you have any kind of addiction? | Age of the respondents (years) | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | 4-8 | 9-12 | 13-16 | |
| Yes | Count | 0 | 11 | 27 | 38 |
| | % of Total | 0.0% | 11.0% | 27.0% | 38.0% |
| No | Count | 2 | 55 | 5 | 62 |
| | % of Total | 2.0% | 55.0% | 5.0% | 62.0% |
| Total | Count | 2 | 66 | 32 | 100 |
| | % of Total | 2.0% | 66.0% | 32.0% | 100.0% |

Results regarding association between different age groups and a kind of drug addiction are given in table 4.20(b) it shows that a kind of drug addiction increases with the increase of age of street children. Of the total respondents, 38% were drugs addicted while maximum percentage (62%) was not addicted of any kind of drugs.

Table 4.20(c) Chi-Square Tests

| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 10.658 ^a | 5 | .059 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 10.940 | 5 | .053 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 4.168 | 1 | .041 |
| N of Valid Cases | 37 | | |

a. 10 cells (83.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .27.

In table 4.20(c), from the P-value of Chi-square it is concluded that no significant association can be established at 5% level of probability but it was found significant at 10% level of probability ($P < 0.10$) suggesting that type of addiction and the age of street children are associated.

Table 4.20 (d) Association between age and the type of drug addiction

| Type of addiction | Age of the respondents (Years) | | | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | 9-12 | 13-16 | |
| Cigarettes | Count | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | % of Total | 5.4% | 2.7% | 8.1% |
| Snuff | Count | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | % of Total | 5.4% | 2.7% | 8.1% |
| Medicines | Count | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | % of Total | 0.0% | 2.7% | 2.7% |
| Sniffing | Count | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| | % of Total | 10.8% | 29.7% | 40.5% |
| Hash | Count | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| | % of Total | 2.7% | 35.1% | 37.8% |
| Other | Count | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | % of Total | 2.7% | .0% | 2.7% |
| Total | Count | 10 | 27 | 37 |
| | % of Total | 27.0% | 73.0% | 100.0% |

Chi-square = 10.658 with P-value = 0.059

Table 4.20(d) displays the results of association between the type of drug addiction and the age of street children. It is evident that maximum percentage of the street children (40.5%) was using Sniffing, and it increases with increase of

age (from 10.8% to 29.7% in the age group of 9-12 years and 13-16 years, respectively). Similarly, of the total respondents, 37.8% was using Hash and this habit of street children increased with the increase in age (from 2.7% to 35.1% in the age group of 9-12 years and 13-16 years, respectively). Therefore we accept our hypothesis: *Street children grow up as unproductive individuals*”.

Hypothesis-3:

Street children are less likely to have their basic needs met for food and shelter.

Table 4.21(a) Chi-Square Tests

| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 37.967 ^a | 4 | .000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 31.383 | 4 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 20.888 | 1 | .000 |
| N of Valid Cases | 99 | | |

a. 5 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .17.

The key result in the Chi-Square Tests in table 4.21(a) is the Pearson Chi-Square. The value of the test statistic is 37.967^a. Since the p-value is less than our chosen significance level

$\alpha = 0.05$, we can accept the hypothesis and conclude that there is an association between the respondent's food intake frequency and their food satisfaction level. Based on the result we can state that ($X^2(N=100) = 37.967^a$, $P < 0.05$).

Table 4.21 (b) Association between the frequency of food intake and sleeping empty stomach Cross tabulation

| How many nights in the last week have you gone to bed without food? | | Do you find enough food to eat? | | Total |
|---|-------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Yes | No | |
| 0 | Count | 7 100.0% | 0 .0% | 7 100.0% |
| 1 | Count | 4 16.0% | 21 84.0% | 25 100.0% |
| 2 | Count | 6 11.3% | 47 88.7% | 53 100.0% |
| 3 | Count | 0 .0% | 13 100.0% | 13 100.0% |
| 4 | Count | 0 .0% | 1 100.0% | 1 100.0% |
| Total | Count | 17 17.2% | 82 82.8% | 99 100.0% |

Table no 4.21 (b) shows the association between street children's frequency and proportion of food intake and the information of sleeping empty stomach in a week. Only 7 children of the sample responded that they find enough food to eat and they did not skip any meal in the whole week. However the majority children did skip their dinner and slept empty stomach due the inaccessibility to enough food. 25 of the children did not eat for one night in a week, and a significant percent of 53 children stated that they did not eat for 2 nights, 13 children said they slept hungry for 3 nights in a week, whereas 1 of the respondents didn't eat for 4 nights in one week. Only 17% of the respondents found their food enough for them whereas 82% of the children were deprived of their basic need and were observed malnourished and fragile.

(b) Shelter and residential conditions

The results has drawn out a conclusion that a significant percentage of children could not afford anything better but were living in temporary shelters or tents while some of them even on streets, under the fly overs, near mosques or in other public places.

Table 4.21 (c) Observed and Expected frequencies

| | Observed N | Expected N | Residual |
|------------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Rented house | 27 | 20.0 | 7.0 |
| Shelter home | 11 | 20.0 | -9.0 |
| Temporary street house | 36 | 20.0 | 16.0 |
| Idps camp | 14 | 20.0 | -6.0 |
| Public place | 12 | 20.0 | -8.0 |
| Total | 100 | | |

Table 4.21 (c) shows the observed count and the expected count of the total sample. From the results we have concluded that that most of the respondents were living in temporary street houses with their families. However 27 respondents which is slightly above the expected count were living in rented houses. Whereas 3 observations lies below the expected count and these are the group of respondents who lack proper shelter. This study proved that majority of the respondents belong to the category of “children on the streets”. And do possess a place to live and share with family. Whereas, only 11% were living in shelter homes, 12% in public places, and 14% in idps camps and did not own a proper shelter. On the basis of these results we accept out hypothesis: “*Street children are less likely to have their basic needs met for food and shelter*”.

Hypothesis-4:

The main cause of children being on the street is poverty and broken families.

Overcrowded families living under the extreme poverty is a major factor for pushing children into the streets, regardless of the situation and harsh life on the streets parents usually encourage their children to come out into street life.

Poverty run in their generations where they strive for survival and work hard to earn for food and satisfy other basic needs, where in such a critical circumstances these children do not have any other choice to make for a better life.

Table 4.22: Influencing Factors that Motivated the Children

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Poverty/hunger | 52 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 |
| Step parents/broken families | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 55.0 |
| Orphan | 7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 62.0 |
| Runaway | 17 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 79.0 |
| Came to earn | 21 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no 4.22 shows that the prime reason behind street children phenomenon is poverty. Where slightly above half of the total respondents (52%) revealed that they came out onto the street due to their poor economic conditions. And only 3% accepted that the reason behind their miserable condition and street life is step parents or broken families. Due to our moral values and eastern way of life, and cultural traditions, divorce ratio is low in Pakistan. Divorce isn't common in our society for the reason that it is considered to be a problem instead of solution and marital issues are usually solved by family. 7% of the children came onto the street after the parent's death, 17% were runaway and 21% came to earn. Which shows that all of these factors are somehow related to poverty. Since, Poor economic conditions is the root cause for the incidence and occurrence of street children. The fact has exposed that their whole families are struggling for survival. And the responsibility fall upon street children to earn and contribute in family income.

Therefor we accept half part f out hypothesis:

The main cause of children being on the street is poverty.

We reject half part of the hypothesis:

The main cause of children being on the street is broken families.

Chapter 5

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter comprises summary, conclusion and recommendations. A compendious and comprehensive review, presenting the main points of the research has been given in the summary. Also includes, Conclusion resulted from the study and recommendations for further development and improvement.

5.1 Summary

The growing number of street children is the outcome of unrestrained expansions, mass mobilization and migrations from domestic conflicts; personal and economic issues compelling masses into miserable life. Poverty rests instrumental in compelling significant figure of children and their kin on streets contributing in snowballing of already growing figure of children breathing/employed on streets of our cities. In this regard, this study delivers a wide-ranging facts & figures in Peshawar city of Pakistan while also shedding lights upon the role of Government and Non-Government organizations in supporting street children in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The sample size of this study was comprised of 100 street children, where Hayatabad being considered as one of the most populated areas of street children, 29% of the respondents were selected from there, and 18%, 14% and 9% from Haji camp, University town and Gulbahar respectively. Street children of the age group 4-16 were interviewed whereas the highest number 66% of the sample size were found between the ages 9 to 12 years. Study depicts that only 18% of respondents were girls whereas 82% were boys due to the strict Pashtun culture, norms, values and risk of sexual misuse; girls are more likely to stay at homes and work domestically. Moreover, girls not more than the age of 12 were found as street children. Parallel to the discussion earlier, majority of the respondents (65%) had migrated from Afghanistan due to conflicts and disasters while 35% were found locals.

Study shows that majority of street children did not have the facility of proper shelter whereas 63% of the respondents were living with their parents holding or

sharing rental homes and tents however, orphans were also found among the respondents. The study also points to the occupation of their parents and finds that most of them were beggars or laborers. The average family size of the respondent children was with the mean of 8.04 and median of 7.50, depicts unawareness regarding family planning.

The study shows that the significant number of 52% of the respondents were facing hunger and poverty, following displacements and migrations along with their families 55%, or alone 26% and with relatives 6%. While 17% of the sampled children were runaways and left their homes due to abuse, poverty, unsuitable relations with stepmothers and in search of freedom. As for the question to expose the truth for how long have they been living street life? The study reveals that a major portion of 22% were living on streets for 4 years, 20% for 3 years and 16% for 2 years.

The findings show that majority of them 35%, 33% and 24% were involved in scavenging, begging and working as a helper respectively however, one cannot ignore the fact of sexual exploitation connected to street life, as the study shows that 1 of the respondents were involved in male prostitution. 30% of them were connected to the same occupation for 2 years, 20% for 3 years, 22% for 4 years, 5% for 5 years and 12% for 6 long years, whereas 7% did not even remember the length of their jobs.

The study also discloses the extreme economic adversities confronted by street children whereby they used to work for 8 to 12 hours a day with a mean weekly income of PKR 896. On average mean PKR 321 were spent a week, PKR 41 saved and PKR 535 given away. It further shows that the respondents possess traits of saving money as well to be spent on drugs, support of their families or even on healthcare. 77% used to giveaway their income to parents and guardian. While exploring statistics regarding average spending of respondent, PKR 108.08, 76.26, .00, 141.50 were spent on food, rent, medicine and drugs respectively. Whereby, summer is the season favored by 56% of them as a busy season. Despite living in hardships, 64% of them liked working on streets in order to support their families, earn money and to keep on fun with friends. Whereas rest 36% did not like working on the streets while revealing that they face abuse, hatred, tough job,

confrontations with their employers and 5% even held police authorities responsible for incarcerating and mistreating street kids.

The results also underlined the state of health of street kids in Peshawar. Overall, street children interviewed were found tremendously vulnerable to sicknesses due to augmented contact to harsh environment and fewer health care options. 98% responded that they fell sick during work with common illnesses such as cold & cough, diarrhea, pains, fractures, wounds etc. However, 46 % as a leading number followed homemade remedies for treatment and despite of the critical conditions, only 19 children have got proper allopathic treatment. 61% of them have had the support of family and friends in case of health issues.

Respondents revealed their living conditions and it was surprisingly found that 60% of them were living in their own homes and only 3% on the streets while others in shelter homes, IDP camps and public places. Furthermore, 40 children who were living other than their homes, 20 of them lived outside with other street children, 7 with adults and 7 children used to sleep alone. Frequent mobility of street children is the result of objections of locals and Police authorities, earning opportunities and security reasons. The study further points to the usage of toilet where 53% respondents used to have public toilet facility whereas 42% respondents used open space for toilet. Among other alarming results this study also show that 85% of respondents had a chance to take bath once a week. Only 21% enjoys meal thrice a day whereas 79% eat twice a day. Whereby, 30% eat from day care centers and 28% beg for food and some collect from dustbins etc. Even in such miserable conditions, 54% of them sleep without eating food twice a week. Most of them did not find enough food, they had stolen food; lied for the food and 95% respondent stolen money for food. 75% of the respondents stolen money for approximately 5 times in their lives at this age with the largest amount of PKR 13000 ever stolen.

The study points low literacy rates among the respondents. In pursuit of earning, lack of willingness and because of family issues children were found leaving schools and even not attending. 61% of respondents did not attend schools whereas 39% respondents had attended schools with only 5% having the completed primary level and 94% were below primary. Study indicates that 38%

of respondents could read and only 25% had the ability to write. Organizations such as Dost welfare foundation, SPARC, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa social welfare department were supporting 33% respondents to pursue their schooling, at this time only 33% were currently attending schools. Surprisingly, 96% of respondents considered education as important while 95% of them intended to attend school if they were given opportunity.

Street children are vulnerable to drug addiction and sexual exploitation. 78% respondents said they had used drugs. However, 38% were addicted to drugs and mostly used Hash and indulged in sniffing. Study exposes that 92% of the children explained they have been victims of physical and sexual and psychological abuse. Most of them had not informed anyone about it whereas 30% informed their parents, or employer, or even police. Nonetheless, 60% of them said that people they called for help did not respond. Police apprehensions in this study was low as 20 of the respondents said they were arrested by the police whereas 35% said they were hand-cuffed for no reason, 25% were caught for theft and 40% were caught for drugs. 58% of the respondents were aware of those organizations that provide help, whereby 38 children had approached them for assistance mostly 57% for education, 28% for place to sleep and 13% for food. Among all the 20 respondents who did not approach any organization for assistance, 13 children had reason to believe that they were unsure of getting assistance.

5.2 Conclusion

The term “street children” and various titles given by the society such as street kids, street boys, parking boys, street urchins, stray children, homeless children, car washers, street vendors, street beggars, children on their own, and scavengers, refer to a complex phenomenon.

The “street children” phenomenon in Peshawar exhibits itself through the presence of children in the streets for long hours (8-12) working, wandering, begging, scavenging, or trolling aimlessly. However, most of these children do not sleep on the streets. Some of them have homes to go to, and some take shelter in welfare centers.

Street life is a clear violation of the child's right to safety. The UN adopted the convention on the rights of the child in 1989. This document is the single most widely ratified human rights treaty. (Britto and Ulkuer2012) Pakistan ratified the convention and agreed to the UN specified child rights and made commitment to provide and help children to meet their fundamental rights. But there is still a gap between the acceptance and observance of the treaty. According to the article 2 of CRC, all rights applied to all children without discrimination which clearly indicates that the group of deprived children was the prime focus. However, this study proves that street life is a clear violation of the basic human rights and right to survival, protection from harm and abuse, protection from neglect and exploitation; in fact street life contributes in the destruction of a child's personality.

This study presents an analysis of the academic and welfare literature on street children in the developing and developed countries. This study examines the reasons for the existence of street children related to poverty, broken families and abuse. Past couple of decades the world witnessed growing global concern for the rights of children. Pakistan also ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 12 November 1990. But there is currently no mechanism to ensure effective implementation especially in this difficult circumstances.

The study targeted 100 street children (4-16 years) both boys and girls, from 5 different hubs in Peshawar (Hayatabad, University Town, Haji Camp, Gul Bahar, and shelter homes).The sample children were deeply inspected and their situations and living conditions were carefully investigated through detailed interviews. Main focus of the study was the existing circumstances, their everyday major problems and access to their basic rights. The findings of the study suggests that street children generally are unaware of their rights and are deprived of food, shelter and education. Majority of the children were boys because of the strict values of Pashtun culture, girls rarely come out on the street.

Pakistan served as a host to millions of Afghan refugees for the past four decades. Due to the conflicts, distress and political turmoil, large number of Afghanis have moved to Pakistan through Peshawar. Being the gateway for afghan refugees, Peshawar housed the largest number of Afghanis including illegal settlers.

Afghani children have no access to mainstream schooling and they get themselves involve in labor from the very young age. This Study have proved that among the targeted street children, majority (65%) were Afghanis.

Street children were easily recognizable by their appearance. Their ragged thread bared clothes, worn out shoes, underweight and fragile bodies, scratched and rough faces covered with dirt, and shaggy hair differ them from other children. Most of them were observed malnourished and weak.

In the result of comparison of street children with home-based children, all street children were found extremely malnourished, weak and pale (Gross et al. 1996) Street children were deprived of the health facilities and had no access to proper medical treatment. They live in an unhygienic environment, eat unhealthy food collected from the leftovers of restaurants or dustbins of street food shops. And the food they get daily was not enough for their hunger. Upon inquiry, most of them have slept empty stomach for 1-4 nights, the week before interview. And to meet their need they had to steal, lied or theft for the food.

This study examined causes and consequences of street life, and available services to fight against those brutal outcomes of Streetism. The facts were collected and recorded through participant's interviews using structured questionnaires, observational surveys, in-depth interviews with the service providers and focused group discussions. The study unleashed the fact that there are number of street children living and working on the streets in Peshawar, includes both categories of "children on the street" and "children of the street". While "children on the street" are greater in number than "children of the street". The research have found that children from the very young age have been pushed to streets to contribute in family income. Young children of ages 4-16 start physical labor and get involved into various activities as soon they realize their responsibility due to economic condition or certain accidents as death of the guardian. Street children were involved in various menial income generating activities such as scavenging, selling flowers or newspaper on checkpoints, begging and helping shopkeepers. Child beggars pretend to be crippled and paralyzed to elicit more sympathy, or in worst cases they cut and hurt themselves, or mutilated by their employers. Besides

these occupations, many children were involved in numerous veiled activities, that includes, drug dealings, prostitution, pickpocketing, gang stealing and shoplifting.

Extreme poverty is a prime factor for pushing children into the streets. Multiple marriages of the father is also a contributing factor. Unemployment of the guardian, death of the parents, and being affected by war or natural disaster, are some of the factors that compel children to work on the street. Many of the children usually did not like working on the street as they faced abuse and hatred and felt as the most unwanted group of people by public. But poverty being the prime factor, pressurize the children; hence their poor economic condition leave them with choice other than hunting for themselves on the streets. While some of the street children came with excitement to seek the 'glitter' and to enjoy a free and independent life on the street. Part of the sample children escaped an abusive life, in urge to live a life free from fears and ended up on the streets heedless of the harsh realities of street life. However children do not realize while escaping dangers that they are now in the worst place and even more exposed to abuse and violence. Physical and sexual harassment are reported to be common among street children. They are not protected by the people who are supposed to protect them such as police. They are usually expelled from their work places, tortured, abused and sometimes arrested without any reason. Street children are the exploited, neglected and abused group of children, deprived of their basic human rights and protection. Streets serves as a delinquency institution for young children where they learn crimes as gang stealing, pickpocketing, prostitution and drugs. The drug addicts are pushed into major crimes by their drug dealers and children being dependent on the intoxicants do not realize the consequences. Some of the children were arrested for various crime e.g. pickpocketing, drugs dealing, ice (meth) selling, and stealing.

Only few of the targeted children had received services from the child care and protection organizations, although most of the children needed some sort of help and assistance. Even though there are several organizations giving their services to street children and helping them in every way possible but the majority of the children were unaware of these centers and shelter homes.

Illiteracy was common among all the targeted children however a small percentage of children were benefiting from the child welfare programs of vocational training and learning skills.

Seeking for food and satisfying their hunger is their first priority as a human. However, they have a desire to get access to quality education as well, with an intention of getting enrolled into schools if given the opportunity, in order to change their future and have a better life. These little beings are talented but underrated and have no platform available to unleash their inner potential. Children are the most important assets any nation possess, they are the future citizens.

Decades have passed since the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) came into force, and almost every country in the world has signed it by now. Purpose of the CRC was to have common standards to measure, evaluate and compare the performance of national governments in their treatment of children. In order to exercise and implement the treaty, United Nations provided “UNICEF’s Implementation Handbook for the Convention” (UNICEF 1998).

Pakistan was the sixth country in the world to ratify this treaty However, this law is yet to be implemented. Since Pakistan has ratified CRC as any other country in the world it has become mandatory to protect all the Pakistani children from harm and destruction.

The destiny of nations is in the hands of children, the progress of a country depends directly on how their children are fostered and treated (Bhargava, 2003).

These conclusions disclose a depressing conditions of street children whereas a weak system of implementation disturbs lawmaking and policy makers to highlight the rising figure of street children living on the streets of Peshawar in particular and Pakistan in general. However, a number of recommendations can be extracted from the results of this study in order to guide future policies and strategies.

5.3 Recommendations

Multi-pronged programs should be conducted to address street children community about their basic human rights.

Government should take serious notice of this extremely sensitive issue and protect the rights of each deprived child which they already had agreed to while ratifying the convention on the rights of the child. Street children should be given the opportunity of their rights recognition through different programs.

The number of street children is growing rapidly due to poverty, lack of education and no access to fundamental rights. In order to combat these issues Government should strictly implement their Strategies.

Poverty should be reduced if not eliminated, by implementing the fair and just system. Moreover, Poverty eradication program should be resolved by creating job opportunities and skills training for the lower class.

Family support services are highly recommended, that is important to prevent children from taking to the streets.

Street children should not be considered criminals and should not be feared, rather they should be given the right to opt for better options, with freedom of movement. No one need to be judged by their appearance; a shift of public perception of these little children is much needed.

Awareness Campaigns should be launched in order to attract street children to take advantages of what facilities government and non-government organizations are providing them.

Security measure should be the same for all citizens. Initiative should be taken in order to educate street children about laws and regulations, rules violations, Drug Crimes law, penalties for violence, harassments and abuse. To make children realize that they should differentiate between the right and wrong as it is their right to be aware of the consequences of the action they take.

There should be awareness of pedophiles in order to prevent street children abuse and the victims should be given the confidence to share their stories and should be helped in every possible way.

The Government should do more rather than advertising their unaccomplished policies, to address the needs of these children by offering them shelter, clean water, healthy food, and health care and toilet facilities.

Free and quality education should be provided to children to eliminate poverty in the long term.

Rehabilitation of children should be achieved by establishing drop in centers in different areas of Peshawar near the street children communities, awareness programs should be run in different areas in order to help children know about the available services.

Appropriate measures should be taken to promote physical and psychological recovery and rehabilitation of street children. To protect them from neglect, exploitation, and abuse. Healthy environment should be created for children where the child grow and flourish and his dignity and self-esteem are nurtured.

5.4 Limitations

Convincing working children for the interview was difficult and some children did not cooperate, whose activities were getting affected by the interviews.

Eliciting sensitive personal information was the most difficult part of the interview. Some children shared their own and other's data but demanded the information to be kept confidential.

Security procedures disrupted the work at some point, although area selections has been done carefully but Security challenges in Peshawar restricted the mobility of the researcher and interrupted the progress.

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