

**Survival Pattern and Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children:
A Study on Dhaka City**

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Thesis is rendered as the use of standardized procedures in quest of innovative knowledge. It is too difficult to conduct as young researcher. At present, the miserable condition of under privileged, orphan, destitute and rootless children makes contemplate to conscious people. So it has been needed to conduct a study about the disadvantaged children. In this purpose as an academic course-04 of MSS 2nd semester, I have done thesis entitled as “Survival Pattern and Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children: A Study on Dhaka city”

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CONTENTS OF THE STUDY

Chapter Name	Page no.
<i>Acknowledgement</i>	
<i>Abstract</i>	
<i>Executive Summary</i>	
<i>List of Tables</i>	
<i>Abbreviations and Acronyms</i>	
Chapter One: Survival Pattern and Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children: A Study on Dhaka city	01-25
1.1 Introduction	
1.2 Rationale of the Study	
1.3 Objectives of the Study	
1.4 Literature Review	
1.5 Assumption	
1.6 Hypothesis	
1.7 Operational Definition	
1.8 Snapshot Idea of this Study	
1.9 Research Methodology	
1.10 Organogram of the Study	
1.11 Limitation of the Study	
Chapter Two: Disadvantaged Children	26-36
2.1 Concept of Children	
2.2 Concept of Disadvantaged Children	
• Street Children with Family	
• Street Children without Family	
• Institutional Care Child	
2.3 Historical Background of Street children	
2.4 Types of Street Children	
Chapter Three: Theoretical framework of Child Development (Psychological and Social Perspective)	37-59
3.1 Erikson's Psychosocial Development Theory	
3.2 Vygotsky's Socio-Cultural Theory	
3.3 Piaget's Cognitive Behaviour Theory	
3.4 Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences	
3.5 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory	
3.6 Chosen Theory of this Study	

Chapter four: Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children in Bangladesh Perspective **60-74**

- 4.1 The Reason for Being Street Children
- 4.2 Present Situation of The Street Children
- 4.3 The Scenario of Education for the Disadvantaged Children
- 4.4 Child Labour and Street Children
- 4.5 Situation of the Child in the Family
- 4.6 Social Attitude Towards Disadvantaged Children
- 4.7 The Scenario of Institutional Care Child

Chapter Five: Human Rights and Disadvantaged Children **75-90**

- 5.1 Rights of Children for their Proper Development
- 5.2 The Present Number of Street Children and Its Impact
- 5.3 The Implication of Children Rights in Bangladesh
- 5.4 The Situation of Child Rights in other Countries
- 5.5 The Constitution of Bangladesh and the Act for the Supporting of Children
- 5.6 UN Convention on the Right of Children and the Bangladesh Situation

Chapter Six: Disadvantaged Children and Their Problems **91-104**

- 6.1 Unhygienic Environment and the Disease of Street Children
- 6.2 Barriers for the Proper Development of the Disadvantaged Children
- 6.3 Insecurity for the Street Children
- 6.4 Substance Abuses
- 6.5 Hazardous Child Trafficking
- 6.6 Delineation of Child Delinquency

Chapter Seven: Role of GO, NGOs and International Organization for the Disadvantaged Children **105-114**

- 7.1 Government programmes for the Development of Disadvantaged Children
- 7.2 Initiatives NGOs & International Organizations to Facilitate for the Surviving of Disadvantaged Children

Chapter Eight: Concise Delineation of the Selected Organization for Institutional based Care of Children **115-123**

- 8.1 SOS Children Village
- 8.2 Aporajayo Bangladesh
- 8.3 Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage

Chapter Nine: Findings and Discussion of Disadvantaged Children **124-161**

- Analysis the Data
- Data presentation
- Hypothesis Testing

Chapter Ten: Findings from the Case Studies	162-173
Chapter Eleven: The Irreversible Fate: Dreadful Stories on the Pathway of Disadvantaged Children	174-192
11.1 Case Study-1	
11.2 Case Study-2	
11.3 Case Study-3	
11.4 Case Study-4	
11.5 Case Study-5	
11.6 Case Study-6	
11.7 Case Study-7	
Chapter Twelve: Suggestions for the Advancement of Disadvantaged Children	193-199
• Way Forward	
• Concluding Remarks	
Appendix	200-205
• Interview Schedule	

ABSTRACT

Children are the most precious human capital of any country. But, on behalf of a developing country, it has no opportunity to fulfill their maximum demands. As a result children are deprived of their essential needs, love-affection, and comfortable environment. In the modern world, the incidence of disadvantaged children has turned out to be a burning issue. It has agitated the minds of the politicians, thinkers, legislators, social workers, philanthropists, planners, policy makers and also conscious section of the society. The issue of disadvantaged children, due to its alarming rise, has been a widely addressed issue around the universe.

In this regard the main objective of the study was to present the Survival pattern and Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children in Dhaka city. The study reveals that, lack of adequate nutrition, health problems, a stressful past, a transitory lifestyle, substance abuse, unlearning of learned behavior, deprivation of needs, lack of resources and opportunities, exploitation, stigmatization and so on are the common patterns of the disadvantaged children. The main reasons of being disadvantaged children are family breakdown, armed conflict, poverty, natural and man-made disasters, famine, physical and sexual abuse, exploitation by adults, dislocation through migration, urbanization and overcrowding. Often the disadvantaged children fascinated to this pattern even they are deprived. For conducting this study properly some specific objectives have been set as like as the demographic characteristics, survival pattern, their felt needs and problems, psychological perception and future plan. Millions of children throughout the world work long hours in poor and dangerous condition. The alarming news is, working children are facing many and varied poverty is the root cause for the incidence and prevalence of child labour. Child labour occurs at exploitive circumstances putting the child's life in hazardous condition leading to child abuses. Such circumstances impede physical, mental and moral development of child. Child abuse is closely related to the social development of a country and it highly exists in countries where incidence of poverty is maximum level. The study has shown that the disadvantaged children have numerous negative consequences. It discloses that, these kinds of children are being hampered in physical also in psychological development. They do not get good behavior and well manner from so called civilized people. Children are in higher risk for a comprehensive range of emotional and behavioural problems including depression, poor school performance, low self esteem and physical health complacence. This study also uncovered that the government provides necessary supports to disadvantaged children in a limited way and some NGOs are providing shelter assistance to survive them. Eventually it has been unveiled that, there should take more initiative for the advancement of disadvantaged children with the best caution.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bangladesh is recognized as a developing country. The suffering of the people of Bangladesh knows no bounds. Here, the children are deprived of basic needs, love, affection and sound environment, specially Dhaka is affected with urban poverty. The number of disadvantaged children is increasing day by day. So, we have to need to prevent it. For this reason, the study has been conducted to know the real scenario of the survival pattern of the disadvantaged children. It has been continued as innovative social survey and attributive way. This study selected 90 disadvantaged children according to purposive sampling technique. They have been collected by using interview schedule. To know the in-depth scenario, it has been taken 10 cases which make enriched this study. Some basic findings of this study entitled of “Survival Pattern and Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children: A Study on Dhaka city” are given below.

This study considers the children who are 6-15 years old. In this regard who are identified as disadvantaged children specially they are known as street children and institutional care child. Above the picture of the study, It reveals that most of the disadvantaged children are between 10-12 years of ages (50 percent) and lowest portion of the children are 6-9 years of ages (36.67 percent), here 33.33% children are totally illiterate. It also shows that Institutional care child all are involved with education. They are very much concerned about their study. In it 100% children are studying in several classes.

To analyze the collected data it has been defined that the number of the joint family is copious (33.33 percent) and the lowest portion of family pattern of the disadvantaged children's parents is the separation (2.22 percent). Eventually, it can be said that the honored citizens of our country are attached to family bondage till now.

Being attracted to the flamboyant life style of Dhaka city, many bucolic and disaster affected people come to Dhaka to change and advancement their fate. In this regard, the resident relatives of the disadvantaged children in Dhaka city are 44.44 percent and 55.56percent children have not their relatives.

It has been seen that, from above table 33.33% are in institute care service and the rest of the children are as known as street children. From the street children (28 percent) pass their night on the footpath and 33.33% are in wicker. Among these institutional care children are better than other disadvantaged children. Because, the responsible authority took after as whole of them.

Maximum portion of the disadvantaged children said that, they do not get enough food in breakfast as like as lunch and dinner. Here, Institutional child are in better position in their accommodation.

A good environment of food taking is necessary for health. From the collected data, It has been expressed that the highest part of the disadvantaged children specially who are institutional care children take their food from their own institution. 23.33% are taking food from hotel. 30% are taking food as self cooking and lowest portion want from others as like as beggary are 6.67 percent.

The street children, who came in Dhaka city with a view to leading their life, for this purpose they, engage with different risky job. They do not adapt with suitable. Here, it has been expressed that maximum number of street children 48.34% are involved with lower class task as Tokai. 33.33% street children employed in small job as a helper of “tong” shop (temporary vehicle shop). About eight percent are Hawker and rest of the street children lead their life by begging that is so miserable to survive themselves. Here this table shows that, from the street children, the maximum parts are involved in different task. Within 3-6 hours are 46.67%. And nine to more hours engaged with his/her job 13.33%. Street children are struggling for the survival. On this study it has observed that, the living pattern of the street children is so miserable. The street children without family 63.33% earn 1500-3000 Tk. as maximum from disadvantaged children. It has also expressed the mean income is 2515Taka.

Most of the people come by facing the abysmal poverty. The study shows that 31.11percent street children are pushed to Dhaka by river erosion. Their family background is unidentified 24.44% are orphan and the rest of the children 33.33% are chosen for institutional care child service.

Street children are also human. They have a beautiful mind. They don't get support from affluent. But when they are faced problem some are ahead to assist them. 57.78%are helped by their friends. 15.55% are served by the responsible authority.

Ailment is regular incident is their life. Behind this some reasons are responsible for it, such as-unhygienic environment, malnutrition, dirty foods and polluted water and so on. Study shows that 91.11% disadvantaged suffer from cold-fever. 54.44% are in diarrhoea, 44.44% are in dermatological problem and some are malaria and jaundice. It has been seen that every disadvantaged children are affected by any disease.

Man wants to prolong his life. When a person faces problem, she/he goes to treatment holder. That might be modern or traditional. Here, it has been observed that 41.11% are

habituated to take Allopathic medicine. 1.11% is in Ayurvedic and traditional care. And Institutional care children, all are take medicine from recognized doctor.

To conduct this study it has been observed. General appearance of the street children with family 40.00% of them is good. But 90.00% institutional care child's general appearance is enough good. There are also seen that 33.33% street children without family can built rapport with others and 66.67% are not able to make rapport with others. In the concluding point, it can be said that street children with family are better than street children without family & institutional care child's behavior is better than all others.

Most of the disadvantaged children are faced malnutrition and unhygienic environment. They are growing up in an imbalanced society. The study shows that 56.67% SCWF are in normal perception. 26.67% are suffered from hallucination and 16.67% are felled sometimes illusion problem. On the other hand, 26.67% SCWoF feel illusion but institutional care child are different. The maximum 90.00% of them are in normal perception.

The mental condition of Street Children without Family is so miserable from Street Children with Family. 76.67% can not judge his/her determination. Because of being pulverized of abject poverty and the scarcity of sound societal environment. Disadvantaged are growing up with fair mentality.

46.67% Street Children with Family confess their substance abuses. 53.33% don't take it. And very few part of Institutional Care Children as 20% are take drugs. Most of the disadvantaged children 49.00% take cigarette, 39.62% take solution, and 5.66% take Ganja. Few are taking Heroine and Pathodrine. For taking drug 60.47% expend between 5-10taka and 17.90% are in 50-100taka. Chronic addicted disadvantaged children expend more 200taka in daily. The table identifies the effect of substance abuses on the life of disadvantaged children. It has been seen that from one third of the each category are physically hampered. 35.7% Street Children with Family have confessed that, they face psychological hazards. All of the addicted children said they are loser in financial aspect but some feel or not.

42 street children are confessing their involvement with crime. Lack of proper nursing, Street children are involved with offence. 83.33% are involved with theft, 11.90% are pick pocket, 40.48% confess the involvement with immoral activities, 64.29% are engaged with material destruction (government or private) and 30.95% quarrel with each other.

The study shows that 16.67% Street Children with Family are satisfied in their present situation. 36.67% say so-so. 46.67% are totally unsatisfied in their existing level. Side by side 10.00% Street Children without Family describes their satisfaction and 56.67% are totally vexed in their life.

Recreation evolves the child's mind and attitudes. It derives from playing to other, cinema watching, and indoor games on roaming in visible and cheering places. To develop a child, it is unavoidable. 83.33% street children with family play to others as recreation, 66.67% watch movie in cinema hall and tea stall TV. 56.67% Street Children without Family pass their time in indoor games. But all recreational facilities are consumed by Institutional Care Child.

Here, 63.33% Street Children with Family say, they have known about child rights and 36.67% say, they don't know about it. But All Institutional Care Children know about this. 62.22% the selected respondent said, they heard about child right and 37.68% are devoid of the knowledge of child right.

78.89% have gotten support from several NGOs or volunteers and 21.11% are deprived of this kind of assistance. The table describes 33.33% Street Children with Family learned their education from Aparajayo Bangladesh and 23.81% from volunteers of DU. 65% Street Children without Family acquired education from UCEP, 25% from Aparajayo Bangladesh and the study selected three institute which give sorts of amenities with residence. These are SOS children Village, Aparajayo Bangladesh and Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage.

Dream makes live a person; a person is big as his/her dream. Disadvantaged children are in lower position in society. Though they are street children, they have history for survival. They have desire to live as better in future.

The study shows that 36.67% children want to involve with job, either it government or non government. 21.11% children acquiesce to do business. 14.44% want to involve him in technical job.

63.33% Street Children with Family want to return home. 36.67% are not. Because, They have not any piece of land in their native. 60.00% Street Children without Family do not wish return home. Because, they do not know that where his family is?

42.22% Institutional Care Child desire to return home, after getting job as independent and well-off in their career.

LIST OF TABLES

Name of the Table	Page number
	125-158
1. Age of the Respondent	
2. Educational Status of the Respondent	
3. Types of Religion of the Respondent	
4. Divisional Classification of the Respondent	
5. Family Pattern of Disadvantaged Children	
6. Residing Relatives of the Respondent in Dhaka City	
7. Residential Area of the Respondent	
8. Food Taking and Nutrition of the Respondent	
9. Food Taking Place of the Respondent	
10. Professional Status of the Street Children	
11. Working Duration of Street Children	
12. Monthly Income of the Street Children	
13. Causes to Coming Dhaka of the Respondent	
14. Are You Tortured by Anyone?	
15. When You Faced Problem than Who Help You?	
16. What Type of Disease You Faced Last One Year?	
17. Treatment Process of Disadvantaged Children	
19. Perception of the Respondent	
18. Behaviour of the Respondent	
20. Mental State Examination of Disadvantaged Children	

21. Substance Abuses of Disadvantaged Children
22. Consequences of Substance Abuses of Disadvantaged Children
23. Involvement with Criminal activities
24. Satisfaction of the Respondent
25. Recreational Opportunities of the Respondent
26. Children Rights to the Respondent
27. Support for the Purpose of Education of Disadvantaged Children
28. Future Plan of Disadvantaged Children
29. Acquiesces of Respondent to Return Home
30. Opinion of the Respondent about the Service of Institutional Service
31. Intent to Add to Institutional Care Service of Street Children
32. Which is more Prior to Basic Needs Fulfillment and Psycho-Social Development

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Aporajayo Bangladesh
ASK	Ain o Salis Kendro
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BER	Bangladesh Economic Review
BSAF	Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum
CPD	Community Participation and Development
CMES	Center for Mass Education in Science
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
ICC	Institutional Care Children
INFC	Institution of Nutrition and Food Science
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISWR	Institute of Social Welfare and Research
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non Government Organization
SCWF	Street Children with Family
SCWoF	Street Children without Family
SOS	Save Our Souls
SUF	Society for Underprivileged Children
UCEP	Underprivileged Children Educational Programme
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Chapter One: Survival Pattern and Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children: A Study on Dhaka city

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Rationale of the Study
- 1.3 Objectives of the Study
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- 1.6 Hypothesis
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- 1.9 Research Methodology
- 1.10 Organogram of the Study
- 1.11 Limitation of the Study

INTRODUCTION

“We are guilty of many errors and many faults, but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the foundation of life. Many of the things we need can wait, the child cannot, right now is the time his bourses are being formed, his blood is being made and his senses are "being developed". To him, we cannot answer tomorrow. His name is "Today”

(Gabriela Minstral, Chile's Nobel Prize laureate poet)

Thus children being an important asset, every effort should be made to provide them equal opportunities for development so that they become robust citizens physically fit, mentally alert and morally healthy endowed with the skills and motivations need the societies. The Neglected children and juveniles fall an easy prey to criminality. The adolescents claim the highest share in violence due to dashing nature, lack of foresight, uncritical enthusiasm, physical strength, endurance and desire for adventure. Though the juveniles are innocent, curious, full of hope, belongs to thrill, aspirations, ambitious but they are also vulnerable.

It is an unavoidable to say that, Today’s children are the future for tomorrow. They are the architect of future family, society and state, might be the holder for advanced leadership. Children are the most precious human capital of any country. But to be most productive and contributory to the society the children need certain preparatory period of time along with care, nurturing and protection from exploitation. During the preparatory phase they constitute a liability. A poverty stricken family or society may therefore, develop a neglectful attitude to its dependent young children (Nabi, 1973:01). Every child is valuable asset for its own country and nation. For the determination of future advancement in coming days the importance of children is incomparable. To develop this new generation for the upgrading of national life, it has needed to meet basic human needs, proper security, assist to normal growth and to ensure the sustainable and suitable environment.

But, In behalf of a developing country, it has no opportunity to fulfill their maximum demands. As a result children are deprived from their essential needs, love- affection, and comfortable environment. Especially who are dwellers of capital Dhaka city; they are affected with complicated problem for the impact of urban poverty. Even these street and abandon children also show in Dhaka Metropolitan city. They are passed night undetermined campus. But strongly it should promote this miserable situation. It is demand of new era to identify their problem and to take step for the enhancement and betterment for their selves. Each child has his or her own unique growth pattern and his or her own family experience which shaped the learning of language. Therefore, the child

may or may not fit the general characteristic. That is markedly true in the case of children (or adults for that matter) who have a development disability, come from a culture different from our own, or who have been maltreated (Walker,2005).

Abuse and neglect of children can be conceived as stemming from various levels of organization, from the larger society itself, its specific social situations, neglected individuals and family members especially parents and caretakers (Jeanne,1985,193).

As a third world country, Bangladesh is covered 1, 47,570 sq km. It contains 149.7millions (Population Census, 2011) and its child birth rate is 1.3% (UNDP, 2012) Day by day population growth is increasing but our per capita income is not like that. So, all of the children are not getting perfect solution to meet their needs. Some people conditions are beyond expression in words. Their child rare on scattered. Particularly street children position is so disenchantment. They live in totally unhygienic environment, in lack of security and abusing of social recognition.

They face many inextricable problems because their demand is very sensitive, easily they attacked on severe disease, deprived from family environment, lack of proper treatment, harass in different source of terrorist or influential persons also abused by dishonest men. The silence about child abuse appears to be an absolute social requirement in all cultures; perhaps the human mind can not accommodate the moral dissonance between the accepted imperatives of child nurture and the realities of the lives of many children. The dilemma is solved by silence. If no one believes they have the power to stop abuse, we must keep it out of sight and out of mind (Chadwick, 2006:160). Side by side these disadvantaged children involved in many risky tasks. Working in urban areas presents some new challenges as well as opportunities. On the positive side, delivery of services is theoretically easier in an urban setting where large numbers of people live within a small area. But economic and social barriers to the use of these services are significant (UNICEF, 1987:98) which is extremely unexpected.

Except that, they have also right to live as a civilized general people, plaintiff to educate suitably in the civil society. This word is believable that, By the assistance and co-operation of higher class people of the capital and by the cordially acceptance or effort of government they (disadvantaged children) might be built as asset of our glorious country.

In a big number of cases where children are unable to return home, Adoption may be inappropriate or unfeasible (Mark, 1985, 213). This is known to all that children are capital, which developed for not yet come. They are the decent power for future. Children are the sign of new generation who are as like as the sun shine of dawn. But in the present

circumstance of Bangladesh, it is considered that our country is attracted with natural and man made disaster. Here people are the owner of unequal distributed capital, per capita income is 918 US dollar (Statistical year book, 2012) its 76.6% people are in rural area. By the inhumane beaten of abysmal poverty. Some people migrated from rural to urban area. They take shelter in any slum or street. Slum dwellers are leading their life by any means, but who are in street; their life style is fully inhumane. After some times their family members are drawn in segment from one another. Particularly who are child, they fall in the deep sea of unsafe. Thousand of street children are located in the Dhaka city in same condition. They are deprived from all sources of opportunities, involved in different risky and injurious task. This is totally unfit to their imperfect age. They don't get any comfortable situation to lead their very much potential life. It might be assumed that their future is full of quite dark. Therefore hopefully news that, some kind hearted individuals, groups or organizations take intervention for the betterment of them, which is very scarce.

The child shall enjoy special promotion and shall be given opportunities and facilities by law and by other means to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal and in conditions of freedom and dignity. In the enchantment of laws for this purpose the best interests of child shall be the paramount consideration (Mia ,1973:10).

In this sense, as the future builders of an exquisite country or nations, it is very much essential to give effort for saving their existence and welfare their selves. Without counting, problem identifying and serving them, country will not be able to go in advance in perfect way. This is a social problem, because it grows in society, extend in society, maximum people want to remove this situation that is curable.

In extreme poverty there is no choice, whatever offer comes in the forefront is welcomed without considering the future consequences (Ishrat and Chowdhury ,1993:23) The family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children as they grow up. But children sometimes are forced to abandon their homes and its roots in situations beyond their control (Ishrat and Chowdhury ,1993:29).

But the social problems that are the proper concern of child welfare are as old as mankind. The orphan, the illegitimate child, the rejected child, the abandoned child and the handicapped child have always been with us. Yet to network of modern agencies and services designed to deal with such problems is of rather recent development (Kadushin ,1970:29)

Under the circumstance stated above, to assess the vulnerable situation and to understand the present condition of the disadvantaged children, this study was conducted.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

After the industrial revolution, there have increased the developmental programme side by side there also emerged multidimensional problem, up to child abuse. There broke up many familial relationships, increased child labour, street children. A vast number of children are suffering from insecurity.

There is a strong sense of kinship obligation and commitment which seems to be a great asset for the family in danger. The strong sense of obligation is likely to get loose in the event of continuing poverty and in absence of any income maintenance programme for the family. It will possibly be further slackened when people will be burdened with his own children. It seems probable that the women and her children will lose both economic and kinship support if they continue be a burden or people for a longer period of time (Alauddin ,1973:37). These street children are identified as a neglected community in society, that impact socially bearded as negatively. A street child gradually is becoming isolated from the society for not getting their daily essential basic assistance, love-sincerity, affection, suitable environment and security. Partially they are developed in growth with physical and intellectual disability. They are becoming known as abandon, abused, and neglected or road children. By the impact of vicious circle of poverty street children are not able to advance themselves as like as they also deprived from proper education. As a result they are becoming unfit to fight in life struggle as a human. In the beginning of life, they cannot enhance their vision future except on existing or surviving life. But The child learns how to make social contacts and yet along with people outside the home, specially children his own age he learns to adopt himself to others and to cooperate in group play activities (Hurlock ,2000:230).

In the melodious of world perspective, when Bangladesh is going to develop exquisite in the industrial sector then the number of street children is increasing arithmetically, therefore the circumstance is so complex to analyze qualitatively or quantitatively and to present the whole situation. We can now turn to discuss and identify of organizational structures required to meet children's need in the future (Chaturvedi ,1979:45)

In this perspective, Planning has taken to conduct this study to know what, is the present situation of street children in definite territory of Dhaka city. The need for providing child welfare and development services as an essential pre-requisite to the development of a better nation and a healthier society is universally recognized (Chowdhury ,1979:IX)

In sense of planned methodology it is an innovatory, descriptive and analytical study for the street children. It also includes Dhaka university administrative area for its definite territory.

It may create concern, the alarmingly increasing of street children in our instant national life as a socio economic problem. Street children go back comparatively from general people. As a result, a part of nation continuously fallen in disadvantaged. Yet to date this matter is not considered as an essential concerned issue to its higher authority which is taken that is very significant. This is the basic reason for the advancement of street children. Subsequently the depth issue of problem of the real picture of its extend is yet too unknown. There have so lack and scattered the theoretical based knowledge about street children. So there is not taken any significant national policy, planning or service programme. In addition to, there have not taken short term or long term plan for preventive, curative or any programme to promote the Implacable and suitable development.

In this perspective this study will be a significant attempt to understand the negative impact of disadvantaged children and ***it will bring significant for the reason of***

- ❖ This study will be assist to identify the real scenario of disadvantaged children of Dhaka City Corporation.
- ❖ Any researcher would decide to conduct his /her research relevant this topic then he/she could take basic idea and data to enrich that study.
- ❖ National policy makers and planners of Bangladesh or any NGO will be able to get information about disadvantaged children to formulate policy and planning to establish the child rights and the betterment of them.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

The main and general objective of this study is to know and grasp *the survival pattern and Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children in Dhaka city*

And the specific objectives of the study are mentioned are following.

- (1) To know the personal and familial demographic background characteristics of the disadvantaged children;
- (2) To identify their living place, education system, survival needs how they are being fulfill;
- (3) To explore into the nature of their problems, psycho-social consequences, addiction and health related problems;
- (4) To know the nature of their work, environment, safety, wage, working hour, expenditure etc;
- (5) To collect data about the basic human needs conditions of disadvantaged group children in the selected area;
- (6) To get acquainted with the social, recreational facilities and psychological development of the disadvantaged children; and
- (7) To know their desire demands, future plans and recommendation for the advancement of their present situation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

For the better understanding of the study some relevant literature has been reviewed including published reports, journals, documents of the government policies and international conventions. These are given below

1. Islam M. Rezaul. (2010). “*Situation of Domestic Child Workers in Dhaka City*”, Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF), Dhaka. with the financial assistance of TdH Nederland. Basically it has been focused to the actual landscape of domestic child workers in Dhaka City, their socio-economical consequences, their livelihoods, gender, segregation and provide a brief suggestion how to eliminate hazardous child labour. The findings of the study are based on the mix method in which both Quantitative and

Qualitative approaches are considered. It reveals that, the educational status both the domestic child workers and their parents are very low though the educational status of the children look better than their parents.

The findings show that the contact of the domestic child workers with their parents is not on regular basis but they almost in private contact basis. On a source it rendered that 7.4 million children are working in different sectors including domestic work who are under 17 years.

This study is probably one of the well articulated empirical studies ever attempted in the field of child labour in Bangladesh perspective. The study described on disadvantaged children who find out their working place in one way. This study confirms that most of the children have no awareness about their rights. Only 2% mention that they are aware about this. Prevention of early marriage, GO-NGOs collaboration, financial help, stop dowry, rising awareness among parents about polygamy. The highest number of them 96% suggests that poverty alleviation and rehabilitation is more effective to eradicate domestic child workers as curative, preventive and developmental attitudes. A number of participants think that domestic child workers should be stopped immediately as it very inhuman and it has a wide range of negative impacts on the children.

2. Taher, Md. Abu. (2006). *Child labour in Dhaka city dimensions and implications*, University of Dhaka. ISWR. This is under the above caption, was presented as a PhD thesis. This study makes an in-depth analysis of the situation of working child labour in Dhaka City using statistical information with its attributive analysis.

The study reveals that child labour in Bangladesh is like other parts of the world, a common phenomenon. It is a common hypothesis in Bangladesh that child labour is mainly an outcome of extreme poverty aggravated by the prevalent ignorance of the tradition bound society. Poverty in its acute form in many families forces parents to send their children to work instead of sending them to school. The extent of child labour in Bangladesh can better be experienced by ups and downs of its number as depicted in different sources of information and board economic sectors. It also described the labour condition with its owner such as nearly one-fourth of the child workers 23.91% disclose that they need to yield to the whims of the employers. But still then the prevailing circumstances compel them to digest everything in their day to day life. In it a good number of causes for getting involved in work or selling labour by children. Of these causes, self employment 5.72% absence of earning members in the family, 8.42% influence of peer group, separation from family or parents 5.39% and helping in family income 17.85%

It also shown that, children of poor families do not get home support to meet their basic needs. This deprivation of meeting basic needs tells squarely on their lives and living and ultimately pushes them towards seeking jobs for survival or getting involved in work at home for facilitating others to earn.

3. Alam, Mahbubul Alam. (22 July 2011). “Capturing Street Children” Weekend Independent Friday, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Editorial note:

Street children constitute one of the most vulnerable and marginal groups in Bangladesh. They are everywhere around us in downtown Dhaka in the form of a hawker, urchin, drug addict, vagabond beggar or a simple boy or girl unaware of the complexities of life. For them the streets, unoccupied dwellings and wastelands have become homes and/or sources of livelihood, and they are inadequately protected or supervised.

Based on a survey by the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, the estimated number of street children in Bangladesh is around 380,000 of whom 55 per cent are in Dhaka city. A little less than half of them (49.2 per cent) are of the age group below 10 years, while the remaining fall in the age group between 11 to 19 years. Their gender composition is as follows: boys 74.3 per cent and girls 25.7 per cent. The above report estimates that by 2014 the number of street children would exceed 930,000. The major problems faced by these children are: insecure life, physical and sexual abuse by adults of the immediate community, harassment by law enforcing agencies, inadequate or no access to educational institutions and healthcare facilities and lack of decent employment opportunities. Renowned artist Rafiqun Nabi's legendary cartoon character Tokai depicts the sarcastic and thought-provoking remarks of these street children. While talking with The Weekend Independent, Rafiqun Nabi said, "We ignore them and treat them as if they are not humans. But they are extremely talented and gifted, if they are given equal opportunity like the privileged classes, they would be able to showcase their talent in a much better way.

4. Khan, Niaz Ahmed. (26 June, 2008). “Educating street children”, Dhaka. The daily star publication. Professor of development studies at the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Based on a survey by the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, estimate the number of street children in Bangladesh to be around 380,000 - of whom 55 per cent is in Dhaka city. A little less than half of them (49.2 per cent) are of the age group below 10 years, while the remaining fall in the age group between 11 to 19 years. Their gender composition is as follows: boys, 74.3 per cent, while girls account for 25.7 per cent. The above report estimates that by 2014 the number of such children would exceed 930,000.

The major problems of street children are: Insecure life, physical and sexual abuse by adults of the immediate community, harassment by law enforcing agencies, no or inadequate access to educational institutions and healthcare facilities and lack of decent employment opportunity. The national plan of action for children (2005-2010) also clearly emphasizes the urgent need for education and empowerment. Along the same vein, the national poverty reduction strategy of the country provides for education as a means of empowerment of disadvantaged groups - including children. Much to the relief of all those who want to see a better future for our street children, there have been a few encouraging, albeit limited, efforts to educate them through open air schools (OAS). These schools are managed and administered by a number of

National NGOs mainly in metropolitan cities, the learning materials predominantly focus on various life skills related topics. To cite a typical example, the schools run by the NGO Aparajeyo Bangladesh use an open learning package that includes the following topics: Life skills, child rights, child labour, protection from sexual abuse and exploitation (including trafficking), creating dreams, keeping safe on the streets, dealing with the police and HIV/AIDS/STD prevention. The idea is to create an educational foundation amongst the targeted children by blending pedagogical and practical life skills. The mixed age groups of children make it difficult for the educators to respond to age-specific needs, maturity, and queries. For very minor children (aged 6 to 10), for example, sessions on fairly technical topics (e.g. sexual abuse, arsenic contamination, and legal issues of child trafficking) are not easily comprehensible.

To ensure 'age-content compatibility', some educators and trainers opined that the children may be divided into two groups - up to 11 years of age, and 12 years and above. The logistical requirements of the OAS should be reviewed.

5. Alam Mohammad Khairul (2005), “Street Children in Dhaka city” LRB (Legal References Bureau), UNICEF, CARE, Bangladesh.

Life in the streets is hard and unsafe, especially for a girl who, in the first place, has no business being there beginning, selling flowers, drinking water, chocolate, or coffee, sometimes even their bodies. Despite all of the problems, most street girl develops both a resistance to destruction and a capacity for positive construction. There are many teen girls living on the streets, some are living with parents and few of along. Several spot of Dhaka city where it can be seen easily, such as Komolapur railway, Shadorghat river port, Polashi bazaar etc. Sometimes floating sex workers also live with them. 70% of street girls have been victims of sexual abuse. The study showed that girls who turn to the streets are generally younger than street boys. Street girls are seen as a socio-economy

phenomenon rather than a social category- a phenomenon created by social systems, gender rules, political and economic. This survey found more than hold of the boys. Interviewed and more than three quarters of the girls, including 20% of those under fifteen, admitted they were sexually active. 61% of the boys said, they had forced a girl to have sex with them.

6. Baseline survey of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, (2002 -2003) “National Child-Labor Survey” Parishakhan Bhaban, Agargaon, Dhaka.

This survey shows that, 33.8 percent of the surveyed street children's first job is their current job. The remaining 66.2 percent street children had at least one job prior to their present job. Account of their first job.

17.8 percent reported domestic servant as their first job

13.8 percent reported agricultural work as being their first job

4 34.6 percent reported jobs like begging, cooli, pickers of papers,

Hawkers, flower sellers, Workshop workers, helpers etc. as being their first job

The street children in the study areas are engaged in a wide variety of activities. Out of 2573 street children, most frequently mentioned activities are: collect old papers and other things (19.6%), cooli /minti tokai (14.7%) and begging (10.7%). Some activities with small frequencies have been grouped as others where 19.1% of the street children are engaged. These two categories have been merged together because of small frequencies. The aforementioned activities were reported by the street children at the time of interview. The street children, particularly who are involved in activities not approved by the society suppressed the nature of their works. They did not report correctly. The key informants mentioned some activities, which were not mentioned by street children. These activities are: Theft, Pick Pocketing, Snatching, Sex work, Drug Business, Informer of anti social people etc. Cooli/minti was reported as the most significant activity in three divisions namely, Barisal, Khulna, and Sylhet while in Chittagong, Rajshahi, and Dhaka collection of old papers and other things came as the major category.

More than half (57% out of 2573) of the street children reported that they felt sick. The prevalence rate by current work is given in. The most common type of sickness was fever (58.6%), followed by water borne disease (99.8%, 143 cases), headache was reported by 9.4%.

The sick children were asked who looked after them during sickness. More than half (53.9%) reported that no one looked after them while 25.8% children said that their friends

looked after them during sickness. Those who were sick were asked whether medical professional was consulted for the illness. About half (46.3%, 789 cases) of them did mention in the affirmative. Regarding the type of professionals consulted most mentioned to have consulted a doctor (59.4%), followed by person in the shop (most probably meaning person in the pharmacy), a few (1.4%) consulted homeopathic doctor. In 91.3%

Of the cases, allopathic medicine was used for treatment. However, 7.2% of the children mentioned to have used homeopathic treatment.

About three-fourth of the children said that they do sleep at the same site every night and thus consider it as their permanent place of sleeping. Those who consider their sleeping place as temporary mostly reported sleeping in bus station, market and on the street. The street children have been sleeping in their present place for varying duration of time.

This is related to the duration of their work. It is also found that duration of sleeping in the current place varies from less than one month to five years and above. However, more than two-third (67.7%) have been sleeping in the present place for one year or less. About 61.8% of the street children sleep with other street children while about one-third (34.0%) mentioned that they sleep alone. A small percentage (4.2%) of the children sleeps with other people who are adults.

7. Akter, Jesmin. (2003). "Health and living conditions of street children in Dhaka city", icddr'b, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The study presented here is based on the unpublished dissertation of the author titled "Street Children of Dhaka City: Origin Migration and Rehabilitation" conducted in 2002. Of the 300 street children 84% were boys and 16% were girls. The median age for boys was 12 years and girls were 7 to 8 years. The younger age for girls was largely because of the sexual harassment that the adolescent girls usually face, which force them to work in other sectors. Most of the street children work in the informal sector and their working hours vary widely. An important observation from the survey was that 91% of these street

Children who generally work for the whole day are virtually dependent on their income on a daily basis. Less than a third of the children are able to earn a poor sum of 20-30 taka per day. Almost all of their income is usually spent for food with little or no savings. A significant number of the respondents (65%) contribute towards the income of their family.

Street children are generally exposed to dangerous and unhealthy conditions and were reported to suffer from a variety of illnesses. Fever is the most common illness among the

street children. The other prevalent illnesses included accident injury, jaundice, chicken pox, allergy, measles, asthma, and diarrhea. About 99% of the respondents reported that they did fall ill seriously on one or more occasions. Around more than a third of the children get health services from NGOs, and a fifth of the children reported that the NGO officials take care of them during their illness. However when asked organizational assistance almost all (96.67%) said that they did not get any assistance from any governmental organization that work with street children and are thus unaware of their role and existence.

8. Hasan, Rabiul. (May, 2001). "possibilities of integrating street children with disabilities in to existing development services"-centre for services and information on disability (CSID), save the children Sweden.

This study shows that, among the identified 156 Street and Working Children with disabilities the highest number of type found physically disabled which is 40.39%. Multiple is 19.87%, Hearing & Speech 17.31%, Visual 13.46% and Intellectual 8.97%. Among the physical Disability it is found that Polio is the highest number (17) and next is cerebral palsy (08). The 3rd highest is Congenital anomaly (06). It indicates that the families were not aware of taking Polio vaccine for their children. Cerebral palsy, congenital anomaly and many other disabilities mentioned above table are congenital, which mostly happens due to lack of prenatal care. So it also indicate that awareness and consciousness on primary health care and pregnant mothers care lack highly in the community where these children live in.

The Study has been identified and assessed needs of total 156 Street and Working Children with Disabilities within this period. Among them highest number 50.64% found is 06 - 12 years of age group and the lowest 22.44% are 13-18 years of age group. The percentage of less than 5 age group is 26.92%. The male female ratio among identified Street and Working Children with Disabilities is 60.26%: 39.74%.

Causes of disability found 58.33% congenital, which is the highest percentage and disability caused by disease and Fever is the second in number 28.85%. It again indicating awareness and consciousness about health and disability lack highly among the community they live in. Among the identified Street and working Children with Disabilities 151 are living on the street at daytime and only all daylight. Heard when watching TV but not Aware 28 17.95% Never heard 46 29.49% Not Applicable 82 52.56%. 52.56% of identified Street and Working Children with Disabilities were unable to response this question as they were under aged, Intellectual Impaired, hearing and Speech impaired. Among others 46 no. (29.49%) responded they never heard about Child Rights and 28 no. (17.95%) answered they have heard the words when watching Television but do not understand and know what it is.

9. Islam , Fakhrul "*Street and working children in Bangladesh*" Department of Social work, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet, Bangladesh.

In Bangladesh, urban working children either live on the street or in overcrowded slum and squatter settlements. There are 4, 00,000 children under the age of 15 working in urban areas, which is 12% of the total urban labour force.

There is a large scale adult unemployment in Bangladesh, so, one wonders why working street children exists. The reasons are:

- a) Poverty and big family size
- b) Victims of migrations
- c) Illiteracy and ignorance
- d) Family breakdown
- e) Natural calamities

Child labor is prohibited in Bangladesh. In spite of these laws, children can be found in working sectors. In Bangladesh, children work because they and their families are poor and so there is no immediate prospect of eliminating child labour. By neglecting their basic rights and hampering their process of growth. It needs more research, information, and strict law.

10. Sultana, Suraya. (2011). "*Street Girl Children in Shelter Home Run by NGO in Dhaka City: A Case Study*" is a research work based on empirical data collected from voluntary Institutional Care services programme of Aparajayo Bangladesh.

This is an attempt to touch many aspects of this issue of disadvantaged children. Basically it followed as Qualitative Method. It deals with ten cases that are in drop in center. How to come these girl children to this institute and what is the present condition of them, it also described in it. It has been shown that the living condition of the disadvantaged children with their unsafe environment specially who are female. As the age limit for the children in Bangladesh is announced as 18 years so there is no scope to keep the girl above eighteen years because the drop-in-center deals only with the street children. It also rendered that when the street girl children were in the street. They were engaged with various activities. They earned 30-40 Taka daily. The girls who are engaged in household activities earned 1000-1500 taka per month. This amount was not enough for them to run properly. The holistic dimension reveals on its findings with inhuman work load as children and insufficient food and nutrition, their health gets affected easily and worsens with their inability to access health care. They have been maltreated by other people severely. The street girls children are getting are getting proper educational, health and recreational facilities in the shelter home. They are getting some vocational and technical education from here (Aparajayo Bangladesh).

ASSUMPTIONS

Before the study the following assumptions may be taken

- a. Most of the family of disadvantaged children are ultra poor in nature and deprived of basic human needs facilities.
- b. Maximum street children are migrated from rural areas
- c. Street children are neglected psychologically, socially and deprived by the aristocrat passerby
- d. They are very much vulnerable and isolated from getting privileges
- e. Their physical, emotional and psychological development is not proper development.

HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis are tentative justification, the validity of which remains to be tested.

The present study's hypotheses are:

(1) As disadvantaged Children, Institutional care children's living patterns are better than Street Children's.

(2) Human needs fulfillment are better than psycho-social and moral.

(3) Disadvantaged children are involved immoral work on substances uses.

Here,

π_1 = Institutional care children

π_2 = Street Children

And,

Null Hypothesis H_0 : $\pi_1 = \pi_2$

Alternative Hypothesis H_1 : $\pi_1 \neq \pi_2$

Types & Sample Size of disadvantaged Children

<i>Types of disadvantaged Children</i>	<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>Case Study</i>
1 Street Children with Family	30	2
2 Street Children without Family	30	2
3 Institutional care child	30	6
Total	90	10

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

(1) Dhaka City

It will be considered the administrative area of Dhaka City Corporation. The quantitative and attributive data will be collected from this definite boundary.

(2) Children

* Children are defined in the United Nations Convention on the right of children (UNCRC) as a person under the age of 18. This includes infancy, early childhood, middle childhood and adolescence. The convention allows every society to consider its own law and customs.

* In according to “National children policy-2013” Children are considered up to 18 years.

*Here this present study will be considered 6-15 Years boys or girls as children.

(3) Street children

The term street children refer to those children of 6-15 years of age who earn their living on the city streets and stay there for most or all of the days. They may or may not have parents or legal guardians.

(4)Survival Pattern

In this study survival pattern means the daily living condition for biologically development as well and the condition particularly about the possibility of maintaining life, when viability and cognitive functions are impaired by means of life support system.

(5)Social Condition

In this study social condition will include the roles in society in general to those in the immediate environment and to oneself. It also includes meeting one’s own basic needs and those of one’s dependents and making positive contributions to society. Human needs include physical aspects (food, shelter, safety, health care and protection) personal fulfillment (education, recreation, values, esthetics, religion and accomplishment), emotional needs (a sense of belonging, mutual caring, and companionship), and an adequate self-concept (self-confidence, self-esteem, and identity).

(6) Psychological Condition

The relative state of emotional wellbeing, freedom from incapacitating conflicts and the consistent ability to make and carry out rational decisions and cope with environmental stresses and internal pressures.

(7) Institutional care

Here, Institutional care is formative institution, where definite people live together, forming a supportive environment there, people shares experiences and offer one another a helping hand. They also live as integrated and contributing members of the local community.

(8) Problem

In this study problems are defined as the barriers or handicapped which is faced closely by the street children to lead their normal life.

(9) socio-economic status

In terms of socio-economic status denotes the overall condition of the street children in present and past period of life. Especially it depends on the respondents characteristics.

(10) Disadvantaged Children

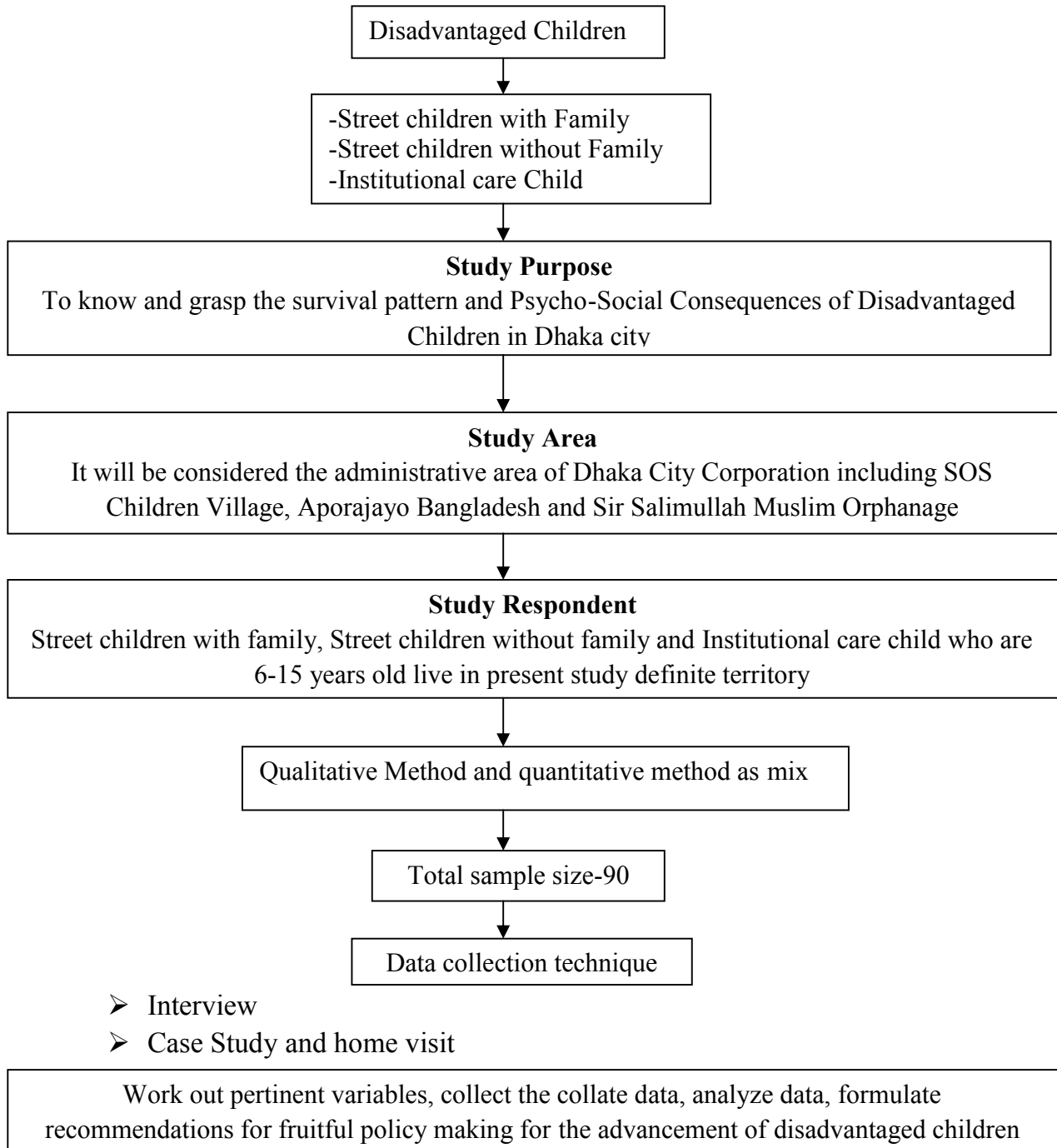
When child do not get adequate minimum basic needs for the proper development of themselves, the then they have grown as abandoned, orphan or street children. They are partially or totally disadvantaged. Their living pattern is so miserable.

The consequences of social, financial or moral are decreased day by day. Mental satisfaction is absolutely absent. Abysmal poverty is attached to their fate. Most of that children's future are distinctly uncertain. From the several types of disadvantaged children, here the study will cover in three ways street children with family, street children without family, and institutional care child.

From the attributive section, it will be defined "Who are deprived from the fulfillment of basic needs including human needs (food, shelter, education, security, health care and protection), even those who are depend on any source of individual or society, who are not well-off psychologically and emotionally with the contemporary environment.

SNAPSHOT IDEA OF THE STUDY

Given the context and purpose, the objective, scope and specific aspects of investigation purpose, the study was adopted multi-pronged approach (both qualitative and quantitative) as described below:



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology the systematic and specific procedures by which a social worker or other investigator develops hypothesis, gather relative data, analyzes data, acquired and communicates the conclusions (Barker, 1995:234).

(1) Area of the study

It was considered the administrative area of Dhaka City Corporation. The quantitative and attributive data were collected from this definite boundary.

(2) Method

The Study is an innovative by its nature, required depth information on the study field. Basically it has followed both quantitative and qualitative method, supporting with survey and case study method. This study has conducted based on both primary data and secondary documents.

(3) Population and unit

All the (street children with family, street children without family and Institutional care child) who are 6-15 years old live in present study definite territory, they are considered as population and under the requisition all street children are defined as the analysis unit of this research.

(4) Sampling

First of all disadvantaged children were selected by observational and secondary data based technique in study area. Then, it was included on the basis of their education, job, income and expenditure. Then, that of children 90 were selected through purposive sampling technique.

(5) Sources of data

For being an innovative study it was emphasized primary data from its study area. Side by side, secondary sources of data, as mentioned earlier, comprising, available published as well as unpublished materials on the subject mostly in the form of books, journals, articles and reports and internet.

(6) Techniques and instruments of data collection

Present study collected data from the primary source especially with interview technique. Gradually it was followed interview schedule, where open-ended and close-ended both were issued. Interviews were taken by using audio instrument to analyze the case situation perfectly.

(7) Construction of the Interview Schedule

To collect data more easily, there was formed an interview schedule divided into seven parts and it may contain 64 questions. The interview schedule was finally drafted based on a compromise between the requirements and ability of the respondents to furnish the data.

(8) Pre testing of Interview schedule

Before the implied data collection, there was taken a pre-test. Because it would be help to researcher, where is right or wrong and it also makes confident to collect data easily.

(9) Processing, analysis and Interpretation of data

After the completion of field inquiry the collected data were made to edit to ensure accuracy of information. The edited data were processed and furnished in a tabular form. The furnished data in tabular form were analyzed with logically, descriptively and attributive way

(10) Ethical point of view

In this study ethical standards must be maintained in every stage, from its introduction to explanation of the purpose of case study, it was tried to follow the ethical principle as confidentiality, privacy, validity, reliability, accuracy and transparency.

Budget

This is an academic research. So, this research will be accomplished by self funding of researcher. There is no provision of funding for academic research from the institute.

ORGANOGRAM OF THE STUDY

After the completion of all tasks, this study report has been divided into twelve chapters.

Chapter One, Being the introductory chapter, introduces statement of the proposition and backdrop of the study also its objectives, working definition and methodology.

Chapter Two contains the concept of disadvantaged children, their present situation, highlighting the historical background of the street children effects in national perspective.

Chapter Three discusses Theoretical framework of Child Development .

Chapter Four provides in brief of the disadvantaged group of children in Bangladesh, the real scenario of child labour and road children convenient with its objectives.

Chapter Five deals with the highlighting child rights and Bangladesh constitution, also it includes the picture of violence against child rights.

Chapter Six covers the basic human needs to develop a children perfectly as well as physically and mentally sound health condition compare with disadvantaged.

Chapter Seven consists of GO, NGOs & International Organizations Initiatives to facilitate for the surviving of Disadvantaged Children.

Chapter Eight mentions Concise Delineation on the Marked Organizations such as SOS Children Village, Aporajayo Bangladesh and Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage.

Chapter Nine contains the research findings on the basis of study objectives, personal and familial characteristics, their living place, task, income, expenditure, general problem, disease and the recreational system also included.

Chapter Ten presents the Findings from the Case Studies.

Chapter Eleven deals with few case studies of disadvantaged children, to prove its accuracy and to mention the broad aspect explanation in candid.

Chapter Twelve, Being the last chapter it presents the recommendation and concluding remarks.

12. Publication of research report

The study report will make up on the basis of research subject, purpose, using conceptual operational definition with the analyzed qualitative and quantitative data. After editing this data finally it will be published.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Social research has been concerned with gathering data that can help us answer questions about various aspects of society and thus enable us to understand society (Baily, 1996) Social research is indispensable in social development and social work. The knowledge of social research is very much necessary for a social worker along with his academic knowledge and skills. A social worker becomes successful when he/ she can express himself herself as a successful researcher. Research is a complex, complicated and scrutinized activity based on scientific knowledge and competence. This paper investigates the family, social life, present life in the shelter homes of the street children in Dhaka city.

As a young researcher, it is really difficult to accomplish the research accurately and correctly. In spite of having cordial desire I cannot perform as well due to some constraints and limitations. Some limitations which I faced to conduct research, that's are given below:

1. This study is an academic course, which is given to some selected students on institute of social work and research in university of Dhaka. Although for completing this course needs a lot of time. As this course has to be finished within a limited time and with other courses, so the time period was so small for a well completion.
2. Despite of sincere willingness the portion of the literature review is not so as rich as it was expected.
3. This research is comparatively first about street children in shelter home run by NGO in Dhaka city. Besides there were no books, information, statistics, data about street children in Bangladesh. So it was not easy for the young researcher.
4. As there is no fund for the researcher and it is born by me, financial crises interrupted the study in many ways.
5. Since street children are sensitized issue, respondents were reluctant to provide information in many regards.
6. As street children are not familiar with social research, they cannot realize the importance of social research.
7. The street children were not very much interested to give information about their life.
8. Because of the activities and personal business of the street children it was too tough to collect data.

9. Where there street children are in needy position, they are busy to survive themselves. So they all were not interested to give information.
10. In the scarcity of time duration, there was not possible to use all the statistical measurement, and it might be possible error or inconsistent to present it as a new investigation.

At last it can be said that research has to be with some limitations and weakness. For this reason it has a necessity to research again. A research gives experience to conduct another research again. In spite of above limitations, there was honesty and sincerity about data collection, data analysis, observation, case study and that is why it can be said that the limitations will not influence to the main objectives of the study.

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Chapter Two: A Brief Discussion of Disadvantaged Children

- 2.1 Concept of Children
- 2.2 Concept of Disadvantaged Children
 - Street children with Family
 - Street children without Family
 - Institutional care Child
- 2.3 Historical Background of Street children
- 2.4 Types of Street children

CONCEPT OF CHILDREN

Youngsters who are younger than the legal age of responsibility or emancipation, in most states and nations, this age is 18 years (Barker, 1995) Biologically, a child (plural: children) is generally a human between the stages of birth and puberty. Some vernacular definitions of a child include the fetus, as being an unborn child.

The legal definition of "child" generally refers to a minor, otherwise known as a person younger than the age of majority. "Child" may also describe a relationship with a parent or authority figure, or signify group membership in a clan, tribe, or religion; it can also signify being strongly affected by a specific time, place, or circumstance, as in "a child of nature" or "a child of the Sixties."

Article 1 of the CRC as 'Every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier' The Convention clearly specifies the upper age limit for childhood as 18 years, but recognizes that majority may be obtained at an earlier age under laws applicable to the child. The article, thus, accommodates the concept of an advancement of majority at an earlier age, either according to the federal or State laws of a country, or personal laws within that country. However, the upper limit on childhood is specified as an age of 'childhood' rather than 'majority', recognizing that in most legal systems, a child can acquire full legal capacity with regard to various matters at different ages. Thus, while the Convention defines a "child" as every human being below the age of 18 years, it allows for minimum age to be set, under different circumstances, balancing the evolving capacities of the child with the State's obligation to provide special protection.

A 'child' is defined in the *UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)* as a person under the age of 18. This includes infancy, early childhood, middle childhood, and adolescence. The Convention allows every society to consider its own laws and customs. Traditionally Children in Bangladesh are grouped in three categories: Sishu -Anybody under 5 years of age, balak or balika- a child of 6 to 10 years and kishore or kishori - a child of age between 11 and 14. The laws of Bangladesh have not followed a consistent pattern of definition of the Child. For example, The Employment of Children Act 1938 has defined a *child as a Person who has not completed fifteen years.*

The Children Act 1974 has defined child as a person who has not completed 16 years and according to the *Factories Act of 1965* any person below the age of 14 years is a child.

At the same time under the *National Child Policy-2013* child is a person under 18 though the Contract Act of 1872 defines it as less than 18 years of age.

CONCEPT OF STREET CHILDREN

When child do not get adequate minimum basic needs for the proper development of themselves, the then they have grown as abandoned, orphan or street children. They are partially or totally disadvantaged. Their living pattern is so miserable.

A street child is a child who lives on the streets of a city, deprived of family care and protection. Most children on the streets are between the ages of about 5 and 17 years old, and their population between different cities is varied.

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

In Bangladesh, street children can be defined as those who earn their living on the city streets and stay there for most, or all of the day. They may or may not have parents or legal guardians. Street children can be broadly defined into two groups:

- 1) Those that spend all the time in the streets, it being their home, where they eat, sleep, make friends, work and play, but not go for study.
- 2) Those that spend the day on the streets but return home at night. Working children can be defined as those between the ages of 7 and 15 years who are engaged in employment and who may or may not live on the street. Children mainly work as domestic helpers, on transport or in factories, shops, and restaurants.

The United Nations defined

Street children as 'any boy or girl for whom the street (in the widest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.) has become his or her habitual abode and source of livelihood; and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults.

Children and adolescents who look like drifters (wear shabby, dirty clothing, beg for food or money, sell small objects, work, or wander without a purpose on the streets) can be found in large cities all over the world. The appearance of abandonment singles them out as belonging to the same group.

UNICEF Defines street children as “those who are of the street and on the street” In this study, the term street children refers to those children of 5 to 14 years of age who earn their living on the city streets and stay there for most, or all, of the day. They may or may not have parents or legal guardians.

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

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

Street Children are those Unfortunate Children who are basically

- Have only intermittent contact with parents or family (usually mother or sisters) but live most of the time with other street children in the city streets, or are on the move. There are numerous reasons for a child to leave home.
- Have been literally abandoned by their parents/relatives, found themselves on the street from the beginning because of family problems, or have chosen to leave home due to some kind of constant abuse.
- Those who have an unpleasant or traumatic home environment. They experience family problems they are unable to solve: i.e., alcoholism, child abuse, ill treatment by stepparents, unemployment, and poverty. Their tolerance level has been far exceeded, leading to the drastic decision to leave their family.

Those who have run away from home, who wanted to study/work but were not allowed and came to experience the exciting experiences of city life, glamorized by magazines and movies. Some of the children are on the street. They work, play and spend most of their day with other children on the street but have families to return to at night. These children often help the family earn money by working on the streets.

A street child is one who lives on the streets, waste land, or public space most of the time; Works in the streets on jobs of low status and low income, Lives in the exposed conditions of the street, Has no or little parental supervision or other social protection, Has either continuous, intermittent or no family contact at all, Is vulnerable to the hazards of urbanization and urban living conditions.

Street girl children

The children in Bangladesh are neglected, oppressed, and tortured. The situations on the girl children are worse than the boys. From family to society everywhere they are neglected. They are treated as a curse in the middle and lower class families. Nineteen decade was announced as the 'girl children decade' but the situation has not been changed. There are still a lot of discrimination between the boys and girls of the society.

Girl children as up to 16 years, who are living and sleeping with parents or somebody or alone on the street, working or playing in the street, deprived of basic needs and services, are the street girl children,. They are the victims of \ social degradation and do not have awareness of their own rights or of their self esteem. (GOB and UNDP, 2009)

In Bangladesh Street girl children are defined as those who earn their living on the city streets and stay there for most of the time in a day. They may or may not have parents or legal guardians. Street girl children can broadly divided into two groups.

- (a) Those who spend all the time in the street. The street is their home where they eat, sleep, and makes friends, work, and play.
- (b) Those who spend a major part of the day on the street but return home every night. (UNICEF, 1999; 61)

"A homeless wandering child living in the streets of a city; especially an out cost child (*The Dictionary of Social Work, 1039; 99*)

"They have no permanent address, even in the street where they live. They are seen in busy and active part of the city doing various kinds of works or going through different rubbish heaps throughout the city, (UCEP, 2010: 94)

HISTORCAL BACKGROUND OF STREET CHILDREN

Dhaka City is not only a capital of Bangladesh. It also a hub of industries, jobs and works. So, people, irrespective of their age are found to take up jobs in diversified fields of activities. Children too are not lagging behind this regard (Taher, 2006:57). There are hundreds of millions of children and young people in the world imprisoned not in reminds home but in physical labor more permanents than steel bars and iron locks alone could create. These are children and young people. These activities harm their bodies, minds, spirits, and above all a good and prosperous future. Working children have become an integral part of Bangladeshi society. A child worker considered another cheap and easily controlled worker in the labor force. Poverty, illiteracy, and Child labor go hand in hand.

Child earnings have become a necessity for those families which are struggling to make ends up. The child has no alternative. The lack of quality education and the pitiable conditions of available schools is no incentive for a child to quit work and join school. In addition, children become the victim's violence, exploitation, and abuse they can result in physical and physiological disabilities. Also children become a prisoner twice. The child is caught in the conflict between right to life and the fight to earn versus the acceptable norms of survival.

Children making their home/livelihoods on the street are not a new or modern phenomenon. In the introduction to his history of abandoned children in Soviet Union 1918 -1930, Alan Ball states:

Orphan and abandoned children have been a source of misery from earliest times. They apparently accounted for most of the boy prostitutes in Augustan Rome and, a few centuries later, moved a church council of 442 in southern Gaul to declare: "Concerning abandoned children: there is general complaint that they are nowadays exposed more to dogs than to kindness. In Tsarist Russia, seventeenth-century sources described destitute youths roaming the streets, and the phenomenon survived every attempt at eradication thereafter. Long before the Russian Revolution, the term 'Besprizornye' had gained wide currency. In 1848 Lord Ashley referred to more than 30,000 'naked, filthy, roaming lawless and deserted children'¹, in and around London. By 1922 there were at least 7 million homeless children in Russia as a result of nearly a decade of devastation from World War I and the Russian Civil War. Abandoned children formed gangs, created their own argot, and engaged in petty theft and prostitution.

The street urchin, the runaway, the street waifs and stray children were part of the "urban landscape" during the process of industrialization and urbanization in post-war period. This has also been the case in many populations that have undergone political, social, or economic upheaval. Colonial officials were concerned with the way children survived on the streets or made a living on the streets. It is noted that many lads found wage employment in urban areas as domestic servants and gardeners in white and black homes. In mining towns, the boys were hired directly by mining companies to cook and clean for "senior" black workers in the company's single sex compounds. Girls were also seen performing domestic services, including in some cases, sexual services, for "single" black mine workers who lived in the huts they built for themselves in native locations adjacent to the mines. However, the problem of children living and/or working on the streets of our urban areas appears to be a recent phenomenon in Bangladesh and other countries also.

TYPES OF STREET CHILDREN

UNICEF report says that, the phenomenon of "street children" is universally accepted today. A few decades ago, children wandering the streets were identified by their occupation or by what they did to survive. "Rag pickers," "vendors", "shoe-shine boys", "porters", etc., were terms used to describe them. Still street children are found by different activities and diversity.

UNICEF includes all children described above in the category of "Children in especially Difficult Circumstances" (CEDC). The UNICEF definition concentrates on four major dimensions namely, the place of congregation or coming together is the street, there is a large amount of time spent on the street, the level of working and living conditions is low, and there is a lack of protection.

Based on the relationship of the child with its family, the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF (1988, in Agrawal, 1999), and the World Health Organization (WHO Publication at) distinguished between three categories of street children, namely;

- a) Children on the Street: This category comprises children working on the street but maintaining more or less regular ties with their families. Their focus is home to which they return at the end of the working day and have a sense of belonging to the local community.
- b) Children of the Street: Children in this category maintain only tenuous relations with their families, visiting them only occasionally. They see the street as their home where they seek shelter, food, and companionship.
- c) Abandoned Children: Children in this category are also children of the street but are differentiated from that category (category 'b* above) by the fact that they have cut off all ties with their biological families and are completely on their own.

In Bangladesh the street children are categorized and varied on the basis of their different activities such as:

- Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road
- Collect things from dustbin & sell
- Collect old papers & other things
- Any work
- Tokai
- Coolli / Minti
- Others (helper, hawker, shoe polish, pick pockets, odd jobs)

Tokai

The most vulnerable category of children is known as street children or street urchins commonly known as *Tokai*. These children survive by picking things from the street, dustbins and other places. Street children have no parents with them. Factors forcing children to the street are mainly poverty, broken family, running away from family, and sexual abuse. Nobody takes care of vagrant children. They live at stations, bus terminals, office premises and in parks, street sides etc. or under the open sky. The childhood of the children are in danger all over the world. Poverty, armed conflict and the HIV/Aids are the major threats to their childhood. In Bangladesh poverty is the number one threat

In The State of World Children Report-2005 Bangladesh has been placed 130 among 192 countries. In Bangladesh, children have little scope for enjoying their childhood. Most village boys help their fathers in the fields from an early age. The girls are engaged in household work. Slum boys and girls have to earn own livelihood, most of the time, for themselves and often, for their families. A large number of children are born with physical and mental handicaps. Such

Children neglected within the family as well as in the society. Although some schools and training centre's have been established for these children, entry to these institutions is restricted to the privileged few.

It is a popular Bengali term used for child rag pickers. A child who moves around the town to pick up various used items like papers, bottles, shoes, cloths, etc is called tokai.

Cooli (Kooli)

Persons who earn their livelihood by carrying baggages of others in the railway station, ferry terminal, bus terminal are known as Cooli. They are generally registered by the authority.

Minti

They do the same job as that of a cooli. But they are not registered. They work in the markets, shops, railway station, ferry ghat, bus station etc. In places where both cooli and Minti work, the latter has lower wage rate.

Child beggar

Begging is a curse to the society. But in Bangladesh, people are so poor that they cannot live easily. For this reason, poor people's children do begging on the street. These children work on the streets every day and their number is increasing. They collect money from the people. Also, they sell stuff like books, flowers, newspaper, water etc. Sometimes, the adult beggar rent for begging like infant or different kind of diseases children. Also, they search food from door to door. They think, it's better for there to beg. Now, children beggars are found in villages, towns, and cities. Some children start begging, when their member go to work outside. Street children cannot get food properly. They earn money 50 taka in a day. Actually the little street children struggle to live being children.

"When the family becomes failed to give all the supports to the children then they commit some illegal activities such as theft, begging etc. Some people engage the children to begging as business by losing children's some part of the body such as hand, leg etc" .(Islam,2007: 70)

"Begging is an unwelcome practice. Sometimes the parents encourage or compel their children to beg in order to supplement the family income. Sometimes the children made physically deformed purposively to invite more pity and sympathy from the alms givers. Such crimes are organized by groups or racketeers. (Nabi, 1973:06).

Children of the poor parents, children under specially difficult circumstances (i.e. orphan, abandoned, street children, living with a single parent or having displaced migrant parents) and hard to reach groups such as they are living in a crowded urban slums and shanty towns, being the poorest of the poor (Mia, 1990)

Child is the main asset of the country. So for their proper development child begging should be stopped and these children should be brought up with all facilities which they are needed.

Child as domestic worker

Child labour is one of the crucial issues in the world. It is mostly important in the developing countries such as Bangladesh, where 7.4 million children are working in different sectors including domestic work who are under 17 years (Save the children & ASK, 2009). Throughout the world, thousands of children are working as domestic helpers, performing tasks such as cleaning, ironing, cooking, minding children, and gardening. In many countries this phenomenon is not only socially and culturally accepted but might be regarded positively as a protected and non-stigmatized type of work, and therefore preferable to other forms of work, especially for the girl-child. The perpetuation of traditional female roles and responsibilities within and outside the household, and the perception of domestic service as part of a woman's apprenticeship for adulthood and marriage, also contribute to the low recognition of domestic work as a form of economic activity, and of child domestic labor as a form of child labor.

Ignorance of, or disregard for the risks children might be exposed to in this kind of work is an alarming reality in many parts of the world. It is also one of the reasons for the widespread institutional reluctance to address the issue with specific policies and laws and why the issue has only recently come to the forefront of the international debate as potentially one of the most widespread "worst forms of child labor."

Given its hidden nature, it is impossible to have reliable figures on how many children are globally exploited as domestic workers. According to the ILO, though, more girl-children under 16 are in domestic service than in any other category of child labor.

The hazards linked to this practice are a matter of serious concern. The ILO has identified a number of hazards to which domestic workers are particularly vulnerable and the reason it may be considered to be one of the worst forms of child labor. Some of the most common risks children faces in domestic service are:

- ✓ Long and tiring working days
- ✓ Use of toxic chemicals
- ✓ Carrying heavy loads
- ✓ Handling dangerous items such as knives, axes and hot pans
- ✓ Insufficient or inadequate food and accommodation
- ✓ Humiliating or degrading treatment, including physical and verbal violence and sexual abuse.

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Chapter Three: Theoretical framework of Child Development

- 3.1 Erikson's psychosocial development Theory
- 3.2 Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory
- 3.3 Piaget's Cognitive Behaviour Theory
- 3.4 Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences
- 3.5 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory
- 3.6 Chosen Theory of this Study

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Development refers to change or growth that occurs in children. It starts with infancy and continues to adulthood. By studying child development, you will form a profile of what children can do at various ages. For instance, you will learn that two-year-old children like to run. This means you should provide space for them to move freely.

Likewise, you will learn that infants explore with their senses, often mouthing objects. Knowing this, you will need to make sure that all toys for infants are clean and safe. Different names are used to describe young children at different ages. From birth through the first year, children are called infants. Toddlers are children from age one up to the third birthday. (Because of an awkward style of walking, the name *toddler* describes this age group.) The term preschooler is often used to describe children ages three to six years of age. The basic patterns of child development are a rather recent area of study. Researchers are constantly discovering new information on how children grow, develop, and learn about their world. Studying the basics of child development is just the beginning for you. Throughout your career, you will need to update your knowledge of the latest research and trends in this career field. Seminars, courses, professional articles, and conferences will help you in this goal. Keep in mind that growing as a professional is a lifelong process.

Theories of Development

Psychologists continue to study human development. They are learning more about what people are like and how they develop. Over the past century, many psychologists have provided theories that are considered practical guides. A **theory** is a principle or idea that is proposed, researched, and generally accepted as an explanation. Developmental theories provide insights into how children grow and learn. Theories are helpful for understanding and guiding developmental processes. Theories can be useful decision-making tools. Since a variety of theories exists, teachers need to understand these different approaches for working with children. Theories will help you form your personal values and beliefs about learning. They will also help you understand strategies for promoting children's development. Four major theories about how children learn are discussed in this chapter. These include theories of mid-twentieth-century psychologists

1. *Erik Erikson*

2. *Lev Vygotsky*

3. *Jean Piaget*

4. The final theorist, *Howard Gardner*, is a twenty-first-century developmental psychologist. These theories are based on observation and experiences with children.

Think about the children you know as you read about theories that helped form today's ideas about working with young children.

(1) ERIKSON'S PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT THEORY

Erikson's stages of psychosocial development, as articulated by Erik Erikson, explain eight stages through which a healthily developing human should pass from infancy to late adulthood. In each stage, the person confronts, and hopefully masters, new challenges. Each stage builds upon the successful completion of earlier stages. The challenges of stages not successfully completed may be expected to reappear as problems in the future.

However, mastery of a stage is not required to advance to the next stage. Erikson's stage theory characterizes an individual advancing through the eight life stages as a function of negotiating his or her biological forces and socio-cultural forces. Each stage is characterized by a psychosocial crisis of these two conflicting forces (as shown in the table below). If an individual does indeed successfully reconcile these forces (favoring the first mentioned attribute in the crisis), he or she emerges from the stage with the corresponding virtue. For example, if an infant enters into the toddler stage (autonomy vs. shame & doubt) with more trust than mistrust, he or she carries the virtue of hope into the remaining life stages.

The stages

Approximate Age	Virtues	Psycho Social Crisis	Significant Relationship	Existential Question	Examples
0–2 years	Hopes	Basic Trust vs. Mistrust	Mother	Can I Trust the World?	Feeding, Abandonment
2–4 years	Will	Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt	Parents	Is It Okay To Be Me?	Toilet Training, Clothing Themselves
4–5 years	Purpose	Initiative vs. Guilt	Family	Is It Okay For Me To Do, Move and Act?	Exploring, Using Tools or Making Art
5–12 years	Competence	Industry vs. Inferiority	Neighbors, School	Can I Make It In The World Of People And Things?	School, Sports
13–19 years	Fidelity	Identity vs. Role Confusion	Peers, Role Model	Who Am I? What Can I Be?	Social Relationships

Hopes: Trust vs. Mistrust (Oral-sensory, Birth-2 years)

- Existential Question: Can I Trust the World?

The first stage of Erik Erikson's theory centers around the infant's basic needs being met by the parents and this interaction leading to trust or mistrust. Trust as defined by Erikson is "an essential truthfulness of others as well as a fundamental sense of one's own trustworthiness". The infant depends on the parents, especially the mother, for sustenance and comfort. The child's relative understanding of world and society come from the parents and their interaction with the child. If the parents expose the child to warmth, regularity, and dependable affection, the infant's view of the world will be one of trust. Should the parents fail to provide a secure environment and to meet the child's basic needs a sense of mistrust will result. Development of mistrust can lead to feelings of frustration, suspicion, withdrawal, and a lack of confidence.

According to Erik Erikson, the major developmental task in infancy is to learn whether or not other people, especially primary caregivers, regularly satisfy basic needs. If caregivers are consistent sources of food, comfort, and affection, an infant learns trust- that others are dependable and reliable. If they are neglectful, or perhaps even abusive, the infant instead learns mistrust- that the world is in an undependable, unpredictable, and possibly a dangerous place. While negative, having some experience with mistrust allows the infant to gain an understanding of what constitutes dangerous situations later in life.

Will: Autonomy vs. Shame & Doubt (Muscular-Anal, 2-4 years)

- Existential Question: Is It OK to Be Me?

As the child gains control over eliminative functions and abilities, then they begin to explore their surroundings. The parents still provide a strong base of a security from which the child can venture out to assert their will. The parents' patience and encouragement helps foster autonomy in the child. Children at this age like to explore the world around them and they are constantly learning about their environment. Caution must be taken at this age while children may explore things that are dangerous to their health and safety.

At this age children develop their first interests. For example, a child who enjoys music may like to play with the radio. Children who enjoy the outdoors may be interested in animals and plants. Highly restrictive parents, however, are more likely to instill in the child a sense of doubt, and reluctance to attempt new challenges. As they gain increased

muscular coordination and mobility, toddlers become capable of satisfying some of their own needs. They begin to feed themselves, wash and dress themselves, and use the bathroom.

If caregivers encourage self-sufficient behavior, toddlers develop a sense of autonomy—a sense of being able to handle many problems on their own. But if caregivers demand too much too soon, refuse to let children perform tasks of which they are capable, or ridicule early attempts at self-sufficiency; children may instead develop shame and doubt about their ability to handle problems.

Purpose: Initiative vs. Guilt (Locomotors-Genital, Preschool, 4-5 years)

- Existential Question: Is it OK for Me to Do, Move, and Act?

Initiative adds to autonomy the quality of undertaking, planning and attacking a task for the sake of just being active and on the move. The child is learning to master the world around them, learning basic skills and principles of physics. Things fall down, not up. Round things roll. They learn how to zip and tie, count and speak with ease. At this stage, the child wants to begin and complete their own actions for a purpose. Guilt is a confusing new emotion. They may feel guilty over things that logically should not cause guilt. They may feel guilt when this initiative does not produce desired results.

The development of courage and independence are what set preschoolers, ages three to six years of age, apart from other age groups. Young children in this category face the challenge of initiative versus guilt. As described in Bee and Boyd (2004), the child during this stage faces the complexities of planning and developing a sense of judgment. During this stage, the child learns to take initiative and prepare for leadership and goal achievement roles. Activities sought out by a child in this stage may include risk-taking behaviors, such as crossing a street alone or riding a bike without a helmet; both these examples involve self-limits.

Within instances requiring initiative, the child may also develop negative behaviors. These behaviors are a result of the child developing a sense of frustration for not being able to achieve a goal as planned and may engage in behaviors that seem aggressive, ruthless, and overly assertive to parents. Aggressive behaviors, such as throwing objects, hitting, or yelling, are examples of observable behaviors during this stage.

Preschoolers are increasingly able to accomplish tasks on their own, and can start new things. With this growing independence come many choices about activities to be

pursued. Sometimes children take on projects they can readily accomplish, but at other times they undertake projects that are beyond their capabilities or that interfere with other people's plans and activities. If parents and preschool teachers encourage and support children's efforts, while also helping them make realistic and appropriate choices, children develop initiative- independence in planning and undertaking activities. But if, instead, adults discourage the pursuit of independent activities or dismiss them as silly and bothersome, children develop guilt about their needs and desires.

Competence: Industry vs. Inferiority (Latency, 5-12 years)

- Existential Question: Can I make it in the World of People and Things?

The aim to bring a productive situation to completion gradually supersedes the whims and wishes of play. The fundamentals of technology are developed. To lose the hope of such "industrious" association may pull the child back to the more isolated, less conscious familial rivalry of the oedipal time.

"Children at this age are becoming more aware of themselves as individuals." They work hard at "being responsible, being good and doing it right." They are now more reasonable to share and cooperate. Allen and Marotz (2003) also list some perceptual cognitive developmental traits specific for this age group. Children grasp the concepts of space and time in more logical, practical ways. They gain a better understanding of cause and effect, and of calendar time. At this stage, children are eager to learn and accomplish more complex skills: reading, writing, telling time. They also get to form moral values, recognize cultural and individual differences and are able to manage most of their personal needs and grooming with minimal assistance. At this stage, children might express their independence by talking back and being disobedient and rebellious.

Erikson viewed the elementary school years as critical for the development of self-confidence. Ideally, elementary school provides many opportunities for children to achieve the recognition of teachers, parents and peers by producing things- drawing pictures, solving addition problems, writing sentences, and so on. If children are encouraged to make and do things and are then praised for their accomplishments, they begin to demonstrate industry by being diligent, persevering at tasks until completed and putting work before pleasure. If children are instead ridiculed or punished for their efforts or if they find they are incapable of meeting their teachers' and parents' expectations, they develop feelings of inferiority about their capabilities.

At this age, children start recognizing their special talents and continue to discover interests as their education improves. They may begin to choose to do more activities to pursue that interest, such as joining a sport if they know they have athletic ability, or joining the band if they are good at music. If not allowed to discover own talents in their own time, they will develop a sense of lack of motivation, low self-esteem, and lethargy. They may become "couch potatoes" if they are not allowed to develop interests.

(2) VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO-CULTURAL THEORIES

Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory states that our cognitive developmental processes, learning processes, are products of our society and culture. Different cultures and societies have various systems including manners, values, and practices. Although Vygotsky didn't address second language acquisition (SLA), his theory has been adopted and expanded by scholars in the field of SLA, such as Swain and Lantolf. The socio-cultural theory considers instruction essential to the development of second language and should be focused towards the idea of Zone of Proximal Development. "The zone of proximal development is the gap between what a learner has already mastered (the actual level of development) and what he or she can achieve when provided with educational support (potential development)" (Coffey, 2008). Instruction should include scaffolding where the teacher provides support until the language learner is able to complete the task independently. Strategies may include using background knowledge that "makes connections to what the learner already knows in other familiar, everyday contexts" (Coffey, 2008). The socio-cultural perspective suggests that the learning process should include tools for learning from others in social interactions such as language and signals that are internalized and altered to form tools for thinking, problem-solving, and recalling important information. "Teachers should tailor instruction according to the individual traits of their learners and the characteristics of the local context of the school, the student's family and the community" (Mize & Dantas-Whitney, 2007, p.24).

Concept of Socio-cultural Theories

As with constructivist approaches, socio-cultural theories also propose that learning is an active process and that the context has an important role in learning. These theories developed from the work of Vygotsky (1978) who proposed that learning is not just an individual matter, but that it develops within social environment.

Mediator Tools in the Social Environment

Socio-cultural theories place the social environment at the very centre of learning, and Without which, the “development of the mind is impossible” (Cole & Wertsch, 2001 p 4). This is because learning is mediated. Vygotsky proposed that in the learning process, experts use tools to mediate learning. Cognitive development is not a direct result of activity, but it is indirect; other people must interact with the learner, use mediatory tools to facilitate the learning process, and then cognitive development may occur. These tools are “psychological” (Vygotsky, 1978 p 53) in nature, in that they are used to express thinking, and include language, signs, symbols, texts and mnemonic techniques. The most significant socio-cultural tool is language, as it is used to teach tool use and is vital in the process of developing higher psychological functions (Karpov, 2003; Rogoff, 1990; Sutherland, Armstrong, Barnes, Brawn, Breeze, Gall et al, 2004). Mediator tools are first seen externally as the expert teaches the learner how to use the tool, then internally as the learner begins to use the tool in performing other activities. In the internalization process, the tools modify and transform the learners’ thought processes as they begin to use these new tools to express their thinking. Thus, the impact of the social environment on learning can be seen in that the experts select and teach tool use and this affects the way that the learners express their thinking (Cole & Wertsch, 2001; John-Steiner & Mahn, 1996).

Using Socio-cultural Theories to support Constructivism

The description of the two theories has shown the core issues in these two theories. This Knowledge can be used to make an informed decision of whether the socio-cultural theories can be used to enhance constructivism, or whether the core concepts make this not an effective means to teach.

Self-relation and the Crisis periods

Crisis Period

Birth

Self-Relation

The child physically separates herself from the mother and creates the conditions for the „front brain“ to begin work, through which alone social interaction is possible.

Crisis at 12 months

Still unaware of herself as a person distinct from those around her (Urwir), the child manifests her own will and her own personality for the first time through interaction with adults.

Crisis at age 3

Having gradually developed a consciousness of themselves as a distinct person, the child separates themselves from the mother psychologically, and by

Crisis at age 7	differentiation of behavior from affect, brings their behavior under control of their own will. Having gradually expanded their radius of activity beyond the family, the child gains control over their relations with other people by the differentiation of internal and external life, manifested in an ability to act strategically
Crisis at age 13	Having acquired knowledge appropriate to their social position, the child distances herself from her birth right by taking a critical stance toward it.

(3) PIAGET'S COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THEORY

Jean Piaget (1896 - 1980) was employed at the Binet Institute in the 1920s, where his job was to develop French versions of questions on English intelligence tests. He became intrigued with the reasons children gave for their wrong answers on the questions that required logical thinking. He believed that these incorrect answers revealed important differences between the thinking of adults and children. Piaget was the first psychologist to make a systematic study of cognitive development. His contributions include a theory of cognitive child development, detailed observational studies of cognition in children, and a series of simple but ingenious tests to reveal different cognitive abilities. Before Piaget's work, the common assumption in psychology was that children are merely less competent thinkers than adults. Piaget showed that young children think in strikingly different ways compared to adults.

According to Piaget, children are born with a very basic mental structure (genetically inherited and evolved) on which all subsequent learning and knowledge is based.

Piaget's Theory Differs From Others In Several Ways:

- ✓ It is concerned with children, rather than all learners.
- ✓ It focuses on development, rather than learning per se, so it does not address learning of information or specific behaviors.
- ✓ It proposes discrete stages of development, marked by qualitative differences, rather than a gradual increase in number and complexity of behaviors, concepts, ideas, etc.

The goal of the theory is to explain the mechanisms and processes by which the infant, and then the child, develops into an individual who can reason and think using hypotheses. To Piaget, cognitive development was a progressive reorganization of mental processes as a result of biological maturation and environmental experience. Children construct an understanding of the world around them, then experience discrepancies between what they already know and what they discover in their environment.

There Are Three Basic Components To Piaget's Cognitive Theory:

1. Schemas (building blocks of knowledge)
2. Processes that enable the transition from one stage to another (equilibrium, assimilation and accommodation)
3. Stages of Development:
 - sensor motor,
 - preoperational,
 - concrete operational,
 - formal operational

Schemas

Piaget called the schema the basic building block of intelligent behavior – a way of organizing knowledge. Indeed, it is useful to think of schemas as “units” of knowledge, each relating to one aspect of the world, including objects, actions and abstract (i.e. theoretical) concepts.

When a child's existing schemas are capable of explaining what it can perceive around it, it is said to be in a state of equilibrium, i.e. a state of cognitive (i.e. mental) balance.

Piaget emphasized the importance of schemas in cognitive development, and described how they were developed or acquired.

A schema can be defined as a set of linked mental representations of the world, which we use both to understand and to respond to situations. The assumption is that we store these mental representations and apply them when needed.

For example, a person might have a schema about buying a meal in a restaurant. The schema is a stored form of the pattern of behavior which includes looking at a menu, ordering food, eating it and paying the bill. This is an example of a type of schema called a 'script'.

Whenever they are in a restaurant, they retrieve this schema from memory and apply it to the situation. The schemas Piaget described tend to be simpler than this - especially those used by infants. He described how - as a child gets older - his or her schemas become more numerous and elaborate.

Piaget believed that newborn babies have some innate schemas - even before they have had much opportunity to experience the world. These neonatal schemas are the cognitive structures underlying innate reflexes. These reflexes are genetically programmed into us.

For example babies have a sucking reflex, which is triggered by something touching the baby's lips. A baby will suck a nipple, a comforter (dummy), or a person's finger. Piaget therefore assumed that the baby has a 'sucking schema'.

Similarly the grasping reflex which is elicited when something touches the palm of a baby's hand, or the rooting reflex, in which a baby will turn its head towards something which touches its cheek, were assumed to result operations: for example shaking a rattle would be the combination of two schemas, grasping and shaking.

Assimilation and Accommodation

Jean Piaget viewed intellectual growth as a process of **adaptation** (adjustment) to the world. This happens through:

- **Assimilation**
 - Which is using an existing schema to deal with a new object or situation.
- **Accommodation**
 - This happens when the existing schema (knowledge) does not work, and needs to be changed to deal with a new object or situation.
- **Equilibration**
 - This is the force, which moves development along. Piaget believed that cognitive development did not progress at a steady rate, but rather in leaps and bounds.

Equilibrium is occurs when a child's schemas can deal with most new information through assimilation. However, an unpleasant state of disequilibrium occurs when new information cannot be fitted into existing schemas (assimilation).

Equilibration is the force which drives the learning process as we do not like to be frustrated and will seek to restore balance by mastering the new challenge (accommodation).

Once the new information is acquired the process of assimilation with the new scheme will continue until the next time we need to make an adjustment to it.

Example of Assimilation

A 2 year old child sees a man who is bald on top of his head and has long frizzy hair on the sides. To his father's horror, the toddler shouts "Clown, clown" (Sigler et al., 2003).

Example of Accommodation

In the "clown" incident, the boy's father explained to his son that the man was not a clown and that even though his hair was like a clown's, he wasn't wearing a funny costume and wasn't doing silly things to make people laugh

With this new knowledge, the boy was able to change his schema of "clown" and make this idea fit better to a standard concept of "clown".

Stages of Development

A child's cognitive development is about a child developing or constructing a mental model of the world.

Imagine what it would be like if you did not have a mental model of your world. It would mean that you would not be able to make so much use of information from your past experience, or to plan future actions.

Jean Piaget was interested both in how children learnt and in how they thought.

Piaget studied children from infancy to adolescence, and carried out many of his own investigations using his three children. He used the following research methods:

Naturalistic observation: Piaget made careful, detailed observations of children. These were mainly his own children and the children of friends. From these he wrote diary descriptions charting their development.

Clinical interviews and observations of older children, who were able to understand questions and hold conversations.

Piaget believed that children think differently than adults and stated they go through 4 universal stages of cognitive development. Development is therefore biologically based and changes as the child matures. Cognition therefore develops in all children in the same sequence of stages.

Each child goes through the stages in the same order, and no stage can be missed out - although some individuals may never attain the later stages. There are individual differences in the rate at which children progress through stages.

Piaget did not claim that a particular stage was reached at a certain age - although descriptions of the stages often include an indication of the age at which the average child would reach each stage.

Piaget believed that these stages are universal - i.e. that the same sequence of development occurs in children all over the world, whatever their culture.

Stage of Development	Key Feature	Research Study
<u>Sensorimotor</u> 0 - 2 yrs.	Object Permanence	Blanket & Ball Study
<u>Preoperational</u> 2 - 7 yrs.	Egocentrism	Three Mountains
<u>Concrete Operational</u> 7 - 11 yrs.	Conservation	Conservation of Number
<u>FormalOperational</u> 11yrs +	Manipulate ideas in head, e.g. Abstract Reasoning	Pendulum Task

Evaluation of Piaget's Theory

Strengths

- The influence of Piaget's ideas in developmental psychology has been enormous. He changed how people viewed the child's world and their methods of studying children. He was an inspiration to many who came after and took up his ideas. Piaget's ideas have generated a huge amount of research which has increased our understanding of cognitive development.
- His ideas have been of practical use in understanding and communicating with children, particularly in the field of education (re: Discovery Learning).

Weaknesses

- Are the stages real? Vygotsky and Bruner would rather not talk about stages at all, preferring to see development as continuous. Others have queried the age ranges of the stages. Some studies have shown that progress to the formal operational stage is not guaranteed. For example, Keating (1979) reported that 40-60% of college students fail at formal operation tasks, and Dasen (1994) states that only one-third of adults ever reach the formal operational stage.
- Because Piaget concentrated on the universal stages of cognitive development and biological maturation, he failed to consider the effect that the social setting and culture may have on cognitive development (re: Vygotsky).
- Piaget's methods (observation and clinical interviews) are more open to biased interpretation than other methods. Because Piaget conducted the observations alone data collect are based on his own subjective interpretation of events. It would have been more reliable if Piaget conducted the observations with another researcher can compare results afterwards to check if they are similar.
- As several studies have shown Piaget underestimated the abilities of children because his tests were sometimes confusing or difficult to understand (e.g. Martin Hughes, 1975).
- Piaget carried out his studies with a handful of participants (i.e. small sample size) – and in the early studies he generally used his own children (from Switzerland). This sample is biased, and accordingly the results of these studies cannot be generalized to children from different cultures.

(4) HOWARD GARDNER'S THEORY OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES

Summary

In summary, integrate educational theories, teaching strategies, and other pedagogic tools in meaningful and useful ways to better address the needs of students. Gardner himself asserts that educators should not follow one specific theory or educational innovation when designing instruction but instead employ customized goals and values appropriate to their teaching and student needs. Addressing the multiple intelligences and potential of students can help instructors personalize their instruction and methods of assessment.

Many of us are familiar with three general categories in which people learn: visual learners, auditory learners, and kinesthetic learners. Beyond these three general

categories, many theories of and approaches toward human potential have been developed. Among them is the theory of multiple intelligences, developed by Howard Gardner, Ph.D., Professor of Education at Harvard University.

Gardner's early work in psychology and later in human cognition and human potential led to the development of the initial six intelligences. Today there are nine intelligences and the possibility of others may eventually expand the list. These intelligences (or competencies) relate to a person's unique aptitude set of capabilities and ways they might prefer to demonstrate intellectual abilities.

Gardner's Multiple Intelligences

1. Verbal-linguistic intelligence (well-developed verbal skills and sensitivity to the sounds, meanings and rhythms of words)
2. Logical-mathematical intelligence (ability to think conceptually and abstractly, and capacity to discern logical and numerical patterns)
3. Spatial-visual intelligence (capacity to think in images and pictures, to visualize accurately and abstractly)
4. Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence (ability to control one's body movements and to handle objects skillfully)
5. Musical intelligences (ability to produce and appreciate rhythm, pitch and timber)
6. Interpersonal intelligence (capacity to detect and respond appropriately to the moods, motivations and desires of others)
7. Intrapersonal (capacity to be self-aware and in tune with inner feelings, values, beliefs and thinking processes)
8. Naturalist intelligence (ability to recognize and categorize plants, animals and other objects in nature)
9. Existential intelligence (sensitivity and capacity to tackle deep questions about human existence such as, What is the meaning of life? Why do we die? How did we get here?)

Human Potential

Human potential can be tied to one's preferences to learning; thus, Gardner's focus on human potential lies in the fact that people have a unique blend of capabilities and skills (intelligences). This model can be used to understand "overall personality, preferences and strengths" (businessballs.com, n.d.). Gardner asserts that people who have an affinity toward one of the intelligences do so in concert with the other intelligences as "they develop skills and solve problems" (businessballs.com, 2009).

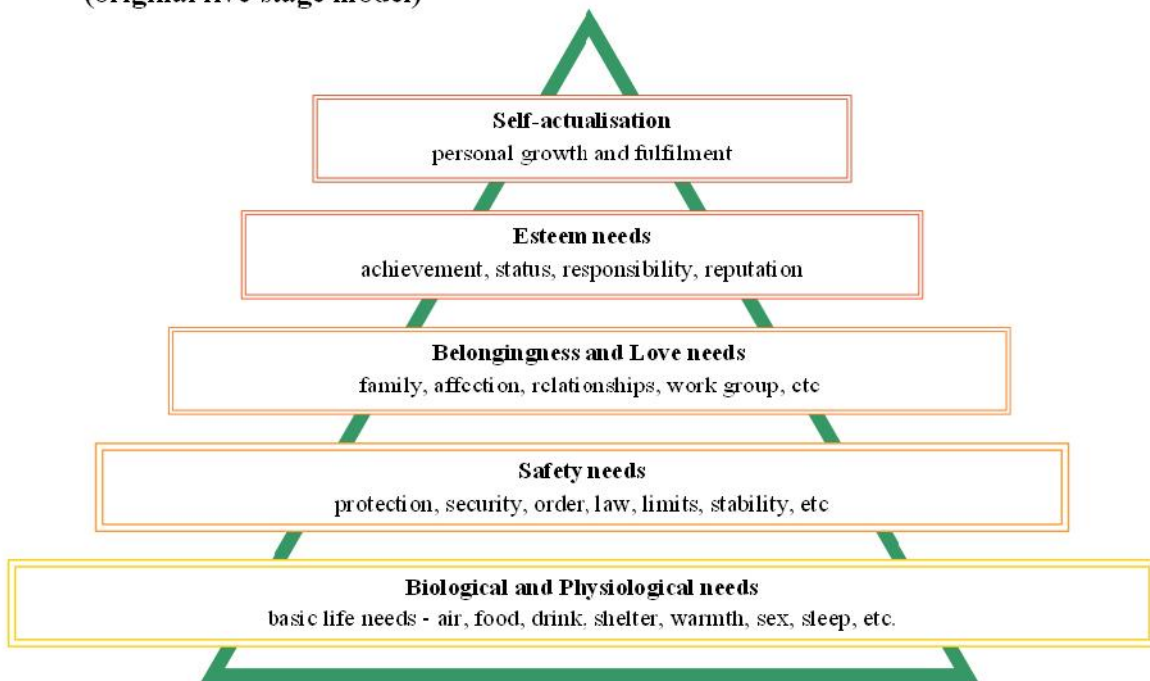
Instruction which is designed to help students develop their strengths can also trigger their confidence to develop areas in which they are not as strong.

Gardner's multiple intelligences theory can be used for curriculum development, planning instruction, selection of course activities, and related assessment strategies. Instruction which is designed to help students develop their strengths can also trigger their confidence to develop areas in which they are not as strong. Students' multiple learning preferences can be addressed when instruction includes a range of meaningful and appropriate methods, activities, and assessments.

(5) MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS THEORY

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory in psychology proposed by Abraham Maslow in his 1943 paper "A Theory of Human Motivation" in *Psychological Review*. Maslow subsequently extended the idea to include his observations of humans' innate curiosity. His theories parallel many other theories of human developmental psychology, some of which focus on describing the stages of growth in humans.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
(original five-stage model)



© alan chapman 2001-4, based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

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In modern, Hierarchy of Needs diagram Adapted 8 levels, based on Maslow's theory

- 6. Aesthetic needs:** beauty, balance, form, etc.
- 7. Cognitive needs:** knowledge, meaning, self-awareness
- 8. Transcendence:** helping others to self-actualize

Biological and Physiological needs

Physiological needs are the physical requirements for human survival. If these requirements are not met, the human body cannot function properly, and will ultimately fail. Physiological needs are thought to be the most important; they should be met first. Air, water, and food are metabolic requirements for survival in all animals, including humans. Clothing and shelter provide necessary protection from the elements. While maintaining an adequate birth rate shapes the intensity of the human sexual instinct, sexual competition may also shape said instinct.

Safety needs

With their physical needs relatively satisfied, the individual's safety needs take precedence and dominate behavior. In the absence of physical safety – due to war, natural disaster, family violence, childhood abuse, etc. – people may (re-)experience post-traumatic stress disorder or transgenerational trauma. In the absence of economic safety – due to economic crisis and lack of work opportunities – these safety needs manifest themselves in ways such as a preference for job security, grievance procedures for protecting the individual from unilateral authority, savings accounts, insurance policies, reasonable disability accommodations, etc. This level is more likely to be found in children because they generally have a greater need to feel safe.

Safety and Security needs include:

- Personal security
- Financial security
- Health and well-being
- Safety net against accidents/illness and their adverse impacts

Love and belonging

After physiological and safety needs are fulfilled; the third level of human needs is interpersonal and involves feelings of belongingness. This need is especially strong in childhood and can override the need for safety as witnessed in children who cling to abusive parents. Deficiencies within this level of Maslow's hierarchy – due to hospitalism, neglect, shunning, ostracism, etc. – can impact the individual's ability to form and maintain emotionally significant relationships in general, such as:

- Friendship
- Intimacy
- Family

According to Maslow, humans need to feel a sense of belonging and acceptance among their social groups, regardless if these groups are large or small. For example, some large social groups may include clubs, co-workers, religious groups, professional organizations, sports teams, and gangs. Some examples of small social connections include family members, intimate partners, mentors, colleagues, and confidants. Humans need to love and be loved – both sexually and non-sexually – by others. Many people become susceptible to loneliness, social anxiety, and clinical depression in the absence of this love or belonging element. This need for belonging may overcome the physiological and security needs, depending on the strength of the peer pressure.

Esteem

All humans have a need to feel respected; this includes the need to have self-esteem and self-respect. Esteem presents the typical human desire to be accepted and valued by others. People often engage in a profession or hobby to gain recognition. These activities give the person a sense of contribution or value. Low self-esteem or an inferiority complex may result from imbalances during this level in the hierarchy. People with low self-esteem often need respect from others; they may feel the need to seek fame or glory. However, fame or glory will not help the person to build their self-esteem until they accept who they are internally. Psychological imbalances such as depression can hinder the person from obtaining a higher level of self-esteem or self-respect.

Most people have a need for stable self-respect and self-esteem. Maslow noted two versions of esteem needs: a "lower" version and a "higher" version. The "lower" version of esteem is the need for respect from others. This may include a need for status, recognition, fame, prestige, and attention. The "higher" version manifests itself as the need for self-respect. For example, the person may have a need for strength, competence, mastery, self-confidence, independence, and freedom. This "higher" version takes precedence over the "lower" version because it relies on an inner competence established through experience. Deprivation of these needs may lead to an inferiority complex, weakness, and helplessness.

Maslow states that while he originally thought the needs of humans had strict guidelines, the "hierarchies are interrelated rather than sharply separated". This means that esteem and the subsequent levels are not strictly separated; instead, the levels are closely related.

Self-actualization

"What a man can be, he must be." This quotation forms the basis of the perceived need for self-actualization. This level of need refers to what a person's full potential is and the realization of that potential. Maslow describes this level as the desire to accomplish everything that one can, to become the most that one can be. Individuals may perceive or focus on this need very specifically. For example, one individual may have the strong desire to become an ideal parent. In another, the desire may be expressed athletically. For others, it may be expressed in paintings, pictures, or inventions. As previously mentioned, Maslow believed that to understand this level of need, the person must not only achieve the previous needs, but master them.

Importance of Hierarchy of Needs Theory

Although Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory has been criticized on above grounds, still it holds many advantages or merits. It helps the managers to understand the behaviour of their employees. It also helps the managers to provide the right financial and non-financial motivation to their employees. This overall helps to increase the efficiency, productivity and profitability of the organisation.

Limitations of Hierarchy of Needs Theory

Maslow's theory of motivation (Hierarchy of Needs Theory) is very popular all over the world and provides guidelines to managers / managements for motivating employees. However, Maslow's theory has many limitations. That's noted below:

1. Maslow's theory is over simplified and is based on human needs only. There is lack of direct cause and effect relationship between need and behavior.
2. The theory has to refer to other motivating factors like expectations, experience and perception.
3. Needs of all employees are not uniform. Many are satisfied only with physiological needs and security of employment.
4. The pattern of hierarchy of needs as suggested by Maslow may not be applicable uniformly to all categories of employees.
5. Maslow's assumption of 'need hierarchy' does not hold good in the present age as each person has plenty of needs to be satisfied, which may not necessarily follow Maslow's need hierarchy.
6. Maslow's theory is widely accepted but there is little empirical evidence to support it. It is largely tentative and untested. His writings are more philosophical than scientific.

CHOSEN THEORY OF THIS STUDY

Scientists continue to study human development. They are learning more about what people are like and how they develop. Over the past century, many psychologists have provided theories that are considered practical guides. A theory is a principle or idea that is proposed, researched, and generally accepted as an explanation. Developmental theories provide insights into how children grow and learn. Theories are helpful for understanding and guiding developmental processes. Theories can be useful decision-making tools. Since a variety of theories exists, teachers need to understand these different approaches for working with children.

A lot of theories are innovated for human development in psychological and social perspective. To conduct this study I have followed mainly two theories, Erikson's psychosocial development Theory and Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory.

Erik Erikson, explain eight stages through which a healthily developing human should pass from infancy to late adulthood. In each stage, the person confronts, and hopefully masters, new challenges. Each stage builds upon the successful completion of earlier stages. The challenges of stages not successfully completed may be expected to reappear as problems in the future.

Industry vs. Inferiority (Latency, 5-12 years).The aim to bring a productive situation to completion gradually supersedes the whims and wishes of play. The fundamentals of technology are developed. To lose the hope of such "industrious" association may pull the child back to the more isolated, less conscious familial rivalry of the oedipal time.

The study shows that, A few children leave their homes for street life because of the influence of their peers. Some children find themselves on the streets as a result of their peers encouraging them to leave the conflict-ridden homes they live in. This may be done by the peers glorifying the idea of city life, or of independent life out of the home (Peer group).

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory in psychology proposed by Abraham Maslow in his 1943 paper "A Theory of Human Motivation" in *Psychological Review*. Maslow subsequently extended the idea to include his observations of humans' innate curiosity. His theories parallel many other theories of human developmental psychology, some of which focus on describing the stages of growth in humans.

Physiological needs are the physical requirements for human survival. If these requirements are not met, the human body cannot function properly, and will ultimately fail. Physiological needs are thought to be the most important; they should be met first. Air, water, and food are metabolic requirements for survival in all animals, including humans. Clothing and shelter provide necessary protection from the elements. While maintaining an adequate birth rate shapes the intensity of the human sexual instinct. About this comments it has been uncovered to the study. Which is more Prior to Basic Needs Fulfillment and Psycho-Social Development

Respondent Priority	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Basic Needs	30(100.00)	30(100.00)	30(100.00)	90
Psycho-Social Development	21(70.00)	13(43.33)	30(100.00)	64
Total	51	43	60	154

N=90

More than one response was possible

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Table shows that 100.00% disadvantaged children, who are known as Street Children with Family opine that basic needs are prior to others. 21.00% say that psycho-social development is also need for proper child development.

On the same way 43.33% Street Children without Family feel the demand of psycho-social development along with basic needs. But institutional care child are so much concerned and conscious for the prosperity of themselves by the consultation and supervision of responsible authority.

So, it can be said that, all disadvantaged are concerned with first priority of basic needs. It is noticed that, there has the relation among them (Street Children and Institutional Care Child) about these theme (Table-32). This table confirms the relevancy with Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

With their physical needs relatively satisfied, the individual's safety needs take precedence and dominate behavior. In the absence of physical safety – due to war, natural disaster, family violence, childhood abuse, etc.

After physiological and safety needs are fulfilled; the third level of human needs is interpersonal and involves feelings of belongingness. This need is especially strong in childhood and can override the need for safety as witnessed in children who cling to abusive parents. Homesick is a phenomenon. It drives person to close to his/her family or native. A child could be deviant in the early stage of life. But when he comprehends himself, he wants to meet with his family.

The table shows that 63.33% Street Children with Family want to return home. 36.67% are not. Because, They have not any piece of land in their native. 60.00% Street Children without Family do not wish return home. Because, they do not know that where his family is. 42.22% Institutional Care Child desire to return home, after getting job as independent and well-off in their career(Table-29).

All humans have a need to feel respected; this includes the need to have self-esteem and self-respect. Esteem presents the typical human desire to be accepted and valued by others. People often engage in a profession or hobby to gain recognition. These activities give the person a sense of contribution or value. Dream makes live a person; a person is big as his/her dream. Disadvantaged children are in lower position in society. Though they are street children, they have history for survival. They have desire to live as better in future.

The study shows that 36.67% children want to involve with job, either it government or non government. 21.11% children acquiesce to do business. 14.44% want to involve himself in technical job. Eventually it can be said that most of the children want to involve themselves in respective and recognized job, which will ensure security in future (Table-28).

From above these findings, It has been proved that Erikson's psychosocial development Theory and Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory are more relevant to this study.

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Chapter four: Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children in Bangladesh Perspective

- 4.1 The Reason for being Street Children
- 4.2 Present Situation of the Street Children
- 4.3 The Scenario of Education for the Disadvantaged Children
- 4.4 Child Labour and Street Children
- 4.5 Situation of the Child in the Family
- 4.6 Social Attitude Towards Disadvantaged Children
- 4.7 The Scenario of Institutional Care Child

THE REASON FOR BEING STREET CHILDREN

Children may end up on the streets for several basic reasons: They may have no choice - they are abandoned, orphaned, or disowned by their parents. Secondly, they may choose to live in the streets because of mistreatment or neglect or because their homes do not or cannot provide them with basic necessities. Many children also work in the streets because their earnings are needed by their families. But homes and families are part of the larger society and the underlying reasons for the poverty or breakdown of homes and families may be social, economic, political, or environmental or any combination of these.

To say about the causes of being street children Aporajayo Bangladesh said "Children are forced to flee or become detached from their families due to severe poverty, natural calamities, river erosion, separation and remarrying of parents, family conflict, paternal death, hunger, illness, physical and sexual abuse etc. They usually migrate to the major cities with the hope of finding better time, means to survive and dreams for a brighter future." (Aporajayo Bangladesh, 2010; 17)

In a 1993 report, World Health Organization (WHO) offered the following list of causes for the phenomenon

1. family breakdown
2. armed conflict
3. poverty
4. natural and man-made disasters
5. famine
6. physical and sexual abuse
7. Exploitation by adults
8. dislocation through migration
9. urbanization and overcrowding
10. acculturation
11. disinheritance or being disowned

The most important reasons mentioned are

- (a) Poverty/hunger: 38 percent children left home on account of this
- (b) Ran-way from home: 14 percent children reported this Stepmother/father: 11 percent children reported this
- (c) Earn money (income): 11 percent children reported this
- (d) No one to look after them: 9 percent children reported this
- (e) Abuse: 6 percent children reported this statistics reveal a gloomy picture.

Most children left home because they are living either in abject poverty or in abject misery. They were forced to leave home when living with parents/relatives became intolerable. This may be termed as forced expulsion from the home or push migration as used in demography. There are different sets of factors that may prompt a child to leave home. These factors could be grouped into categories like: economic factors such as poverty, a low standard of living, the child being sent to work at an early age; familial factors such as conflicts in the family, having a step-parent who was abusive, lack of love and attention; social factors such as pressure from peers to move away from home, attraction of city life as compared to the life of the rural areas; psychological factors such as the need to assert one's independence, the need for more attention, and so on. These are elaborated below:

Socio-Structural Causes

The phenomenon of street children is a repercussion of industrialization and urbanization. In the race for technological advancement, industrial growth centers have come up all over the world thus upsetting the age old. Patterns in which people lived and worked in their native villages and towns. The most crucial among such development induced patterns is the migration of people from rural to urban areas. Dwindling opportunities in the rural areas and the concomitant lure of life in towns and cities have resulted in a 'pull' towards the urban areas.

People start migrating from relatively undeveloped regions of the country to the developing regions often leaving behind their families and homes. Their housing however, finds no place in the city's development plans. Uprooted from the only place they knew and could call their home, these people (men, women, and children alike) take to the streets as their refuge. With a great deal of difficulty and rarely any social support, these migrant families barely manage a roof over their heads in jhuggis, chawls, jhoparpatties and other differently named slum clusters. But, there is little that they can do for their children who wander on the streets while they work until late hours to make ends meet. Some children are fortunate to have a 'home' that they can retire to at the end of the day; many others have no other choice but to seek shelter on the pavements, in public places and so on.

Economic Causes

It is not that children have to be on the streets because there is no space for them in the shanty that the parents might have managed to erect in the city. Often, the earnings of the parents are insufficient to secure even the family's most basic needs. Consequently the

children have to be sent to work to supplement the family's income. Since these children are young, uneducated, and unskilled they do not find work easily in the organized sector. Hence, they work largely in the unorganized sector and frequently end up in trades such as shoe-shining, rag-picking and so on.

It is not only economic compulsions that drive the children onto the streets. Social stratification on the basis of caste, creed, gender, community, ethnicity, etc. also results in geographic, social, cultural, and political compulsions. The economic compulsions are however, more directly visible and apparent than others.

Quality of Education

Many street children are school dropouts. The most common reasons for which are, the poor quality of education in the country, the irrelevance, and monotony of the syllabi taught in schools, and child labor. Besides this, a number of schools in the country have only a single teacher to deal with very large numbers of children. Many other children (especially girls) are forced to dropout from school in order to work with their parents or to look after their younger siblings while their parents are at work. As a result they may escape to the cities in the hope that they may be able to procure an education for themselves.

Natural Calamities

Families are often displaced and torn apart (physically, socially, economically, and culturally) as a consequence of natural calamities like floods, droughts, earthquakes and so on. Relief operations from various sources not only arrive long after the disaster but are also woefully inadequate. There are many 'red tape procedures' to be followed before relief becomes truly operative. Subsequently, the children orphaned by these calamities are compelled to take to the streets merely to survive.

Cruelty and Abuse

Many parents today still use the traditionally upheld methods of disciplining children by hitting them with belts, canes, sticks and so on. In families where one / both the parents is / are alcoholic(s) this cruelty is more pronounced

(such as the parent flinging the child against the wall, sexual abuse, etc. and the children may sustain more severe injuries. The young, gentle mind of a child is not designed to cope with such severe trauma and pain and when the situation becomes unbearable, the only escape the child knows is physical escape from the home - the source of the pain and torture,

Neglect

In large and / or economically deprived families, parents get little opportunity to devote time to their children. With both parents at work, the children go unattended for hours. In many cases, older siblings have to look after the younger ones. There is too little for them to share by way of food and the younger ones in particular do not always get their proper share. The neglected and deprived among the children feel not only insecure, but also unjustly treated. They may even doubt their parents' love for them. Thus, in a state of rejection and hurt, they may turn hostile and run away from home in search of other places where they can belong and feel loved.

Broken Homes

Children living with a single parent or a stepfather or stepmother, or children, who are orphans, are most prone to emotional trauma and often suffer from feelings of rejection and insecurity that may drive them out in search of a place where they may be better accepted and loved.

Peer Group Influence

A few children leave their homes for street life because of the influence of their peers. Some children find themselves on the streets as a result of their peers encouraging them to leave the conflict-ridden homes they live in. This may be done by the peers glorifying the idea of city life, or of independent life out of the home.

Influence of Media

The media today also plays quite a significant role in the problem of children leaving home. Films typically dramatize, in an exaggerated fashion, the hero who leaves his home in the village, moves to the city, and makes a fabulous life for himself. The newspapers, soap operas and other audio visual media over emphasize 'city life' as being 'exciting', 'adventurous', and 'totally filled with fun' and at the same time fail to realistically present the disadvantages of the same. As a result, children do not think twice about leaving their homes for the cities because they feel they will definitely have no problems with city life. Their illusions are shattered when they actually come into the cities, and they are then faced with the decision of admitting their mistake, giving up their pride and returning home or staying on in the city in an attempt to prove themselves.

Classification of street Children (On the basis of situation)

Helen Rahman (Co-coordinator, Migrant Children program, TDH) in her survey said that there are four types of street children. Such as

- a) Victims of abuse or neglect
- b) Victims of migration from village to city
- c) Abandoned children
- d) Family supporters

THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE STREET CHILDREN

In 13 September, 2012 UNICEF published a report on “*Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Reviewed*” which revealed the child mortality rate of Bangladesh is 46 per thousand.

Present situation of Children	Base Year (1990-91)	Current Year (2013)	Target (2015)
Lower weighted and malnutrition affected Children	66.0	45.0	33
Lower than 1805 Kilo caloric	28.0	19.5	14.0
Primary Education	60.5	94.9	100
Child Birth Rate	92	39	31
Child Mortality Rate	146	50	48
Birth by Trained	5.0	26.5	50.0
Safe Water	78	87	100
Sanitation Facilities	39	90	100

(MDG report, 2012)

1. The condition of south Asian children are viable than the children of other countries. They are growing in an unfavorable environment. They are being oppressed, violated, and neglected.
2. The lack of proper nutrition among girl child is 24%, lack of health facilities is 23 %, deprived of education 19 % and lack of drinking water to 25% in Bangladesh. (UNICEF, 2011)
3. In the country like Bangladesh the situation is also not good. The strict application of child rights and human rights are not sufficient here. The street children are treated as a commodity of oppression and torture and simply as a slave.

4. The conditions of street children are the worst amongst the poor groups of children. Many of them have left home or have been deserted/ lost by families at an early age and are forced to cope with horrible living conditions. Those living wholly on the street have no parents to go to and no one to show them affection and care. Most of them sleep in the open since there is no shelter for them. Most of them on the street generally feel scared and have a constant sense of insecurity. They work hard throughout the day under repressive surroundings and circumstances, many engaged in difficult and hazardous jobs. Jobs are not always forthcoming and they try to get some food from whatever they earn. Many also pay to have their bath. The uncertainty of finding work acts as a major influence in accessing enough food.
5. In Bangladesh, there are more than a few causes for the downpour of inhabitants in to the Metropolitan Dhaka. There are least 20000 children who live in the dump. Some are orphans and some live with their parents. They spend their days with a sack over their shoulders, ceaselessly scouring through the rubbish.
6. UNICEF and ILO in a joint report in 2009 show estimated at 140.3 million live below the upper poverty line. Children account for about 45.per cent of the total population. Of them, 46 per cent live below the national poverty line with one-quarter living in extreme poverty. Because of being poor, children's involvement in work is very common in Bangladesh. An estimated 3.55 million children aged 7-14 years were in employment during 2009. It is estimated that in 2011, the number of urban working children aged 10-14 years, street children and orphans (one or both parents' dead) aged 0-14 years will be 950,000, 1,000,000, and 1,000,000 respectively. Such children are deprived of basic social needs - shelter, food, heath, education, water, sanitation, and information. A recent publication on child poverty and disparities in Bangladesh estimated that around 64 per cent of the poorest children are deprived of sanitation facilities, 59 per cent of food.

Whatever the reason is, census ravel that as many as 300,000 children spends their time in streets of Dhaka City, raised in streets, with no education, not enjoying protection of a single clauses of international child rights, becomes vulnerable to criminal activities like arms carrier, child sex, child traffic or becomes drug peddler. Within a few years they themselves become a famous criminal spreading terror and havoc in the locality. It is estimated that 300,000 more or less of unprotected children are raised currently in the streets of Dhaka. Present Commissioner of Dhaka Metropolitan Police like many other prominent social scientist and child right activists of the country rightly pointed out

the problem, that the current criminal activity record of Dhaka Metropolitan area is bad enough to handle for the law enforcing agencies. If a good number of these 300,000 unprotected street children of Dhaka joins in criminal list doubling the number of current criminal activities the situation will be dangerous.

Normally the street girl children who have no parent or have parent but they are unable to provide right protection to their girl children, who roaming in the street, working as garbage collector or doing any small jobs or doing no jobs are entitled to a minimal protection of rights.

Most of the street children sleep besides the street. The place they live is very unhygienic, unhealthy. In big cities like Dhaka they live in the slum. The housing situations of them are Jhupri, One Room, Thatch, One room thatch Tin house, Paka House.

Street children spends their time in streets of Dhaka City, raised in streets, with no education, not enjoying protection of single clauses of international child rights, becomes vulnerable to criminal activities like arms carrier, child sex, and child traffic, or becomes drug peddler. Within a few years they themselves become a famous criminal spreading terror and havoc in the locality. It is estimated that 300,000 more or less of unprotected children are raised currently in the streets of Dhaka.

Street children are generally exposed to dangerous and unhealthy conditions and were reported to suffer from a variety of illnesses. Fever is the most common illness among the street girl. The other prevalent illnesses included accident injury, jaundice, chicken pox, allergy, measles, asthma, and diarrhea.

Lack of sanitation and hygiene is a major health hazard for street girl. About half of them bathe in different public places. Use of public toilets was mentioned by a majority of the street children. A significant number of street children use open spaces for toilets and have to pay occasionally for some of these facilities, such as the market toilet.

THE SCENARIO OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

Education is the pre-condition of civilization. But it is matter of regret that the educational situations in Bangladesh are not remarkable. Ignorance is an impediment for the overall development of the country. The constitution of Bangladesh has a remarkable representation about the necessity of education.

UNICEF in a study said that in primary education number of girl children is 20% less than boy children. But the educational situation of the girls is better in the city than rural areas.

Because of poverty 32% girl leave school and education, 15% leave school because of early marriage. Another study of UNICEF described girl's education like this.

The situation of the whole educational system of Bangladesh is not satisfactory. Primary education is the basis of all educational system. So the necessity of primary education and mass education is a must and it is so necessary. The number of students in primary education is satisfactory but the actual attendance rate and dropout rate is not representing a good mark about the educational system. (Blosaye, 1997: 268-269)

According to Prof. Ahmadullah Mia "The children in the slum poor families are the most neglected and deprived section of our population. Most of the school going children are in such families do not attend any school at all. These children grow up being either what has been called "street urchins" or at their best unskilled "child laborers." (Mia, 1990: 05)

Every child has a right to education. Over two million Bangladeshi children live in the slums and streets. They have little or no access to basic education. Although primary education has been declared free and compulsory, many parents cannot afford to send their children to schools due to financial and social factors. Being members of very poor families, these children are often involved in different odd jobs to supplement their family income

Moreover primary education enrollment rate of street and slum children are less than half (UNICEF, 2008) compare to the national primary school enrollment rate. Most of them cannot read and write.

The causes of the drop out among the street girl children are poverty, assisting household chores, inattentiveness to study, early marriage etc. within them most of the girl leave school because of poverty. Because of family bindings, eve-teasing, some girls stop their study.

The cause of Drop-out in 2009-10

The dropout rate from the primary education is more. After the primary education children leave education massively. There are a lot of causes behind this. The main cause behind this is disparity between rural and urban educational system, lack of educational facilities. So for the development of the overall education the problems within the educational system should be solved.

Important aspects of the street children's life

Street children are found in bazaars, commercial areas, bus terminals, hotels, and parks, on the pavements, around the stadium. They try to earn livelihood through collecting garbage, breaking bricks or pushing rickshaws. Some of them work in roadside tea stalls while some are just beggars. Some street children are involved in petty crime. The underworld gangs use the street children in drug peddling, snatching, toll collection, and other crimes.

Individual life

The street girl children cannot think about themselves because they are busy with their all over survival. They are all day busy with the fulfillment of their foods, clothing, shelter etc. So they are individually not so strong to think about themselves and all the things. But the street children who are in shelter home can think about their life and they can make their future plan.

Social life

The children are not fixed within a social group or institution. They are not well socialized and the street girl children do not get any well facilities from the society. They cannot mix with the people from all stages of life. They are neglected and sometimes tortured by the people of the society. They cannot enjoy the social facilities and cannot enjoy the the social occasion. They live in a place where the society cannot create any positive things for them.

Health Condition

Bangladesh is a country of problems. There are various problems in the country such as population problem, unemployment, crime, malnutrition, beggary, prostitution, lack of health facilities etc. These problems have been created in the period of time. The children in the country are growing with these problems; they are surviving in the society with these oppression and negligence.

Every year more than fourty lakh children are growing in our country. It is very much necessary to take a proper step for these children to meet up their basic needs. The whole medical situation of the country is not good and the street girl children are not the exception. It is very much tough for poor parents to give proper food and educational facilities. So medical and health facilities are quite unreachable to them. Because of the negligence from the parents the children suffer more.

In this perspective Ayesha Nabi said "An important cause of physical and mental retardation is parent negligence to them and inadequate care of them. Asthma, malnutrition, Indigestion, hysteria, neurosis, phobia, aggressiveness, sadism etc

which are frequently present in our children can be considerably attributed to paternal negligence, physical and mental development of children due to rejection, dejection and frustrated feeling experienced in the family life. (Nabi, 1976; 06).

So the children die in a little age because of malnutrition and other diseases. The rest of them are growing with a lot of health problems.

CHILD LABOR AND STREET CHILDREN

Child labor is a complex global issue. Despite restrictions, it exists in almost every country. The prevalence of child labor has become a serious problem in the world. However, not all work involving children is a concern. 'Developmentally appropriate economic activity can be beneficial to the MI development of a child, but at its extreme, work can place a child's life and well being at risk. Work that is exploitative, dangerous and detrimental to the physical, social, moral or spiritual development of children, or inhibits a child's ability to receive a quality, relevant education, is considered hazardous labor and poses a major human rights and socioeconomic challenge.' (Children at Work, Care, 2007). Bangladesh, like all other developing countries, is also facing an intense child labor problem. On the occasion of World Day against Child Labor on June 12, it is pertinent to raise again the demand for formulating pathways for the eradication of child labor from Bangladesh.

Child labor and poverty make up a vicious cycle. It is a key impediment for Bangladesh to reduce poverty, to achieve universal primary education, and to realize its prospective plan for 2010-2021.

The working children are largely engaged in agriculture and forestry (52.72%), followed by manufacturing (14.58%) and trading (14.21%). The employment status among working children shows that the majority, 57 percent, are the

unpaid family workers, followed by the paid casual workers/day laborers, who account for about one-quarter of the working children.

According to the survey, about 1.3 million children work 43 or more hours per week, which are considered to be in hazardous conditions. The incidence of hazardous child labour increases with the age, highest (57%) in 15-17 age group followed by 10-14 age group (40%). More than 90 percent of children who work long hours are boys. More children work long hours in rural areas (70%) compared to those in urban area (30%). The survey also revealed that the worst forms of child labor were present largely in manufacturing (27.65%), followed by agriculture (20.91%) and trading (19.36%) sector.

As identified in ILO convention no. 182, the maximum proportion of the child laborers are engaged in the worst forms of works in the rural areas. However, interventions generally have targeted the worst forms of exploitative labor in urban areas. Children working in rural areas and even in family farms, face hazardous conditions. Traditional viewpoint and social structure sometimes make it difficult for parents to understand that these children are being exploited. Though not all work that children perform is hazardous, it calls for closer scrutiny.

In Bangladesh, children below 14 years of age can also be found involved in the production of salt, soap, bricks, cigarettes, footwear, steel, furniture, glass, leather, poultry, ornaments, textiles, explosives and fireworks. The dangers children face from being engaged in the production of these goods may include working for long hours in cramped conditions and remaining exposed to hazardous chemicals and sharp objects. Many are also engaged in the processing of shrimp, which reportedly leads to different kinds of ailments, infections, and injuries such as arthritis, urinary tract infections, back injuries, muscle inflammation, fungal infections, and diarrhea.

A report of International Federation for Human Rights (2008) has indicated that large numbers of children in Bangladesh work in the ship-breaking industry, dismantling large water vessels into smaller pieces. Despite limited evidence, it is assumed that worst forms of child labor are also used in the production of jewellery, plastic, rubber, etc. The child labor situation of our country is acute. They are not willing to work. There are a lot of families where a child takes all the responsibility of the whole family. Many children are helping her father and mother's work in the rural or urban areas. The extreme poverty is the main cause for this. (Doha, 1998:25)

Many of the children from poor families need to work to eat. Their parents don't understand the necessity of education and do not think the curriculum helpful to directly get jobs. Recurrent natural calamities contribute to poverty and the increase of child labor. Employers want to hire children because they are unaware of their rights and more willing to obey.

Child labor in Bangladesh has increased alarmingly in recent years. Traditionally, many children have always worked in village agriculture, but the numbers employed in urban industrial and commercial sectors has risen sharply. Working children are a neglected group in Bangladeshi society. They are seen as part of the floating population and are not included in the national census. Laws in Bangladesh do not restrict the employment of children in all kinds of industry except where the nature of work is very strenuous.

C 182 Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 said Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention, the term child shall apply to all persons under the age of 18. **Article 3**

For the purposes of this Convention, the term the worst forms of child labor comprises:

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- (d) Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.

The problem indicate that there is a lack of proper understanding for the need of child protection by the families as well as by the community at large. (Nabi, 1973:73)

Dr. Ahmadulla In his research said "Child labor is another undesirable consequence of children's deprivation of adequate family living. A recent study indicates that in most of the cases, the economic pressure is the important factor which forces the children to earn by working outside the home. (Mia, 1970: 20)

The report on the Child labor in Bangladesh said that there are three causes for child labor in Bangladesh such as

- a) Push factor
- b) Pull factor
- c) Interactive factor

SITUATIONS OF THE CHILD IN THE FAMILY

In the village and city areas the children play an important role in the middle class and poor families. The children take the responsibilities at the absent of his or her father. In an agricultural based family the children are busy with sowing, cutting, and harvesting the crops. The children are busy all day long with their parents in all day long sometimes. This is why after a certain period such as after ten or twelve years the children do not go to school regularly. In this way they are being deprived of their educational facilities and right.

In the urban areas the children are also an earning source for the family in the slum or underdeveloped areas. In the rural areas the girl children work all day long but they have no income but in the city areas they have income. They are related with various kinds of occupation such as selling flower, rag picking, picking papers etc. The girl children sometimes work as a garments worker. They maintain themselves and their family too. But the situations of the girl in urban areas are worse than the children of rural areas. They have to struggle more than the children of rural areas. These children do not have any inherited property and they are not concerned with this. By this way they pass a struggling life.

But the situations of the children in middle class family are better than those children. That is why they are getting foods, clothing, shelter, educational facilities, and recreational facilities than the street children. They are more safe and secured. They have no responsibilities. They can read and continue their study. They are related with co-curriculum activities.

SOCIAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

Street children's perspectives are most often ignored by our society, and more so, when such perspectives belong to those of the poor and the disadvantaged. It is important to realize that we must acknowledge their problems and wherever possible we should ask the children what they think themselves. In reality, street children defy such convenient generalizations because each child is unique.

Generally speaking, such children' perspectives are not treated seriously and not recognized to be valid by the society development experts, which, makes for loss of diagnostic information on matters related to street children, in particular, and poverty alleviation, in general. Yet, evidence from field studies show that the poor and the deprived children as primary stakeholders in the development process have their own views on development. (UNDP: 19996 & 1997) Their insights into quality of life and living conditions often carry meaningful implications for development support, social protection, advocacy, and policy making. However, it is difficult to find many national and sub-national level studies on such perspectives. Often they emerge as residual of studies focused on adults from poor households rather than their children.

They are growing within a harsh reality. They cannot make any dream about their life.

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Chapter Five: Human Rights and Disadvantaged Children

- 5.1 Rights of Children for their Proper Development
- 5.2 The Present number of Street Children and its Impact
- 5.3 The Implication of Children Rights in Bangladesh
- 5.4 The Situation of Child Rights in other Countries
- 5.5 The Constitution of Bangladesh and the Act for the Supporting of Children
- 5.6 UN Convention on the Right of Children and the Bangladesh Situation

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE NUMBER OF THE STREET CHILDREN AND ITS IMPACT

Bangladesh has seen a dramatic increase in the number of street children. From 2.5 million in 1974, some 6.9 million children between ages five and 14 lived on the street in 2000, according to the International Labor Organization (ILO).

Census reveals that as many as 300,000 children spend their time in streets of Dhaka City, raised in streets, with no education, not enjoying protection of a single clause of international child rights, becomes vulnerable to criminal activities like arms carrier, child sex, child traffic or becomes drug peddler. Within a few years they themselves become a famous criminal spreading terror and havoc in the locality. It is estimated that 300,000 more or less of unprotected children are raised currently in the streets of Dhaka.

However, a government baseline survey conducted in 2004 revealed that at least 2,49,000 street children were in the city in that year.

Street children and their rights in Bangladesh

The Basis of Children's Rights United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted in the year of 1989. The text of this document includes novel aspects such as survival, protection, and development of children, as well as provisions for other rights, including right to participation. The CRC also takes into account the situation of children of minority and indigenous groups, and deals with children threatened by drug abuse and neglect. Bangladesh is a signatory to the Convention. The next reservation made by Bangladesh was with regard to a child's right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. While the state recognizes such right of a child, the prevailing social belief is that a child, being immature and incapable of dealing with the complexities of the issues in question, is hardly a position to make a voluntary choice of its own in this regard. In the circumstances, a child is likely to act under pressure and influence, neither of which is conducive to its normal, natural, and healthy growth.

It protects children's right to survive and develop (article 6) to their full potential, and among its provisions are those affirming children's right to the highest attainable standard of health care (article 24), and to express views (article 12) and receive information (article 13). Children have a right to be registered immediately after birth and to have a name and nationality (article 7), Right to play (article 31) and to protection from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (article 34).

The street children of Bangladesh are deprived of these types of rights and facilities. Though the street children are also children and as Bangladesh is a signatory of this convention. So she should provide all elements to the children and take proper steps but the reality is different.

THE IMPLICATION OF CHILD RIGHTS IN BANGLADESH

Parents, stepparents, relatives, school teachers and sometimes members of the wider community, are the most commonly reported perpetrators of violence against children who move to the street. Two common patterns can be identified. The first is the marriage of young girls, and sometimes very young girls, to men who initiated them into degrading sexual practices and physical violence. The more the number of violent episodes experienced after abandoning their household, the greater are the number of further movements to different social environments and the lower is the degree of tolerance of abuse.

In terms of frequency (how often the child suffered from violent/abusive behaviors), the street appeared to be the place where abuse is most commonly experienced, along with government institutions.

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the total number of street children - including those who go home to their families at night - in five major cities across Bangladesh reaches about 300,000. These children are invariably busy at work in the streets - picking rags or paper, shining shoes, chipping bricks at construction sites, running errands in market places, selling newspapers or flowers at traffic intersections, washing plates in roadside restaurants and begging. Some also sell sex. Most if not all are exposed to all sorts of crimes that go on in the city.

Half of the street girl children who sell sex have syphilis while about 13 percent are injecting drug abusers. A baseline survey conducted among street children found that majority were virtually unaware of HIV/AIDS.

It is their social context that makes it difficult to keep street girl out of willing or unwilling sexual involvement.

These kids are always looked down on as potential thieves and troublemakers. Consequently they are forced to be in company with the rough lot. In such circumstances, the prevailing mainstream social or religious values carry no meaning for them. They (the children) ignore these just as the larger society abandons them.

The urge came in the context of fresh upsurge of the increasing trend of child rights violation in forms of killing, rape, physical and mental torture, corporal punishment at home and street, implication of children in criminal cases by law enforcers, sexual abuse and in the attitude of society as a whole towards

children, creating an adverse environment for children's secured existence and healthy development.

"Child rights violation in Bangladesh has been increasing. Child rights means human rights of children which is basically defined in UNCRC which has 54 clauses,"

Emranul Haq, president of Bangladesh Shihsu Adhikar Forum (BASAF) told "Despite the government's various policies and laws in accordance with the UNCRC or child rights policy, we are not confident that child repression has declined in the country rather we see the problem is more intense," . He said child that repression is increasing despite all the efforts of the government and the economic progress. "Economic progress of the country does not match with the child rights violation trend or violence against children due to lack of awareness and absence of law enforcement. Poor parents also need to take responsibility," he added. Existing laws and policies have failed to protect child, the children of poor class, and extremely vulnerable children like street children.

According to experts, child rights violation areas are child labor, physical assault, mental and physical torture and sexual abuse of street children, malnutrition, security, scope to develop, right to live in a family environment, opportunity to leisure, entertainment, right to education, health, participation in social process, and freedom from all kinds of fear, abuse and exploitation.

Asked about establishing a child ombudsman State Minister for Women and Children Affairs Shirin Sharmin suggested child victims can take help of the existing laws like Women and Children Repression (Prevention) Act, 2003 and One Stop Crisis Centre to deal with any kind of child rights-related issue. It is said that child rights violation has been institutionalized in the country as there is no protest or no kind of action in any child-related occurrences. Experts also say children do not know where to go in case of abuse or any kind of exploitation or any other problem for which a child ombudsman is needed where children or any organization in favor of them could go directly. We all know how our law enforcing agencies work and it is even worse in case of the poor families and children. The culprits will be freed in exchange of money without punishment as our judicial system is anti people," said another activist.

A data of 2007 on State of World's Street Children by the UK-based Consortium for street Children reveals 400,000 children are thought to live on Bangladeshi streets out of which 29,000 are victims of prostitution, 50 to 75 per cent are girls.

Besides, there was a recommendation in the concluding remarks of the UNCRC committee that a separate policy for the adolescents should be formulated to address their needs and demands. But the government has included an annexure in the child rights policy for the adolescents, which is contrary to the UNCRC.

THE SITUATION CHILD RIGHTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

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

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of Street Children</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of Street Children</i>
India	11 million	Philippines	250,000
Egypt	1.5 million	Congo	250000
Pakistan	1.5million	Morocco	30000
U.S	750000-1million	Brazil	25000
Kenya	250000-300000	Germany	20000
Honduras	20000	Jamaica	6500

(UNICEF report, 2011)

According to UNICEF, 10 million more children around the globe face starvation because of the global financial meltdown, with 400,000 expected to die this year (2011). UNICEF goes on to say that up to 2.7 million youngsters are acutely malnourished and nine times more likely to die in Africa. Whilst in South Asia, up to 4.7 million are suffering.

This problem is especially prevalent amongst children who are most vulnerable to diseases and adverse environmental conditions, with no assistance or guidance on how to maintain a well-balanced diet or even the guarantee of seeing their next source of sustenance the street children. Street children use substances to relieve hunger and this can lead to malnutrition. And though some street children may get enough to eat,

They do not have nutritious diets. This inevitably leads to malnutrition, anemia, and vitamin deficiencies.

Street children experience many common diseases such as tuberculosis, chest and respiratory infections, typhoid/cholera and dental problems largely due to the lack of personal hygiene and access to clean food and water.

Dhaka, Bangladesh

About 73% of the street children in the Dhaka city suffer from chronic malnutrition while mortality and morbidity status among the street dwellers has reached an alarming level due to lack of basic healthcare services. This was revealed at a seminar organized in Dhaka by ICDDR, B [13] to release the findings of a study on 'Health Needs and Health Seeking Behaviors of Street Dwellers in Dhaka City'.

In Bangladesh 45% of newborn infants weigh less than 2500 grams; this proportion is the highest in the world. The high incidence of low birth weight is viewed as a major obstacle to improving child health and development. Because so many children are small, PEM is not recognized as abnormal. Similarly, healthcare providers do not recognize children as malnourished when they come for treatment of common illnesses.

In Dhaka, Bangladesh only few of the street dwellers are aware of the existence of government health facilities or Extended Program on Immunization (EPI).

Of an estimated 400,000 street children in Bangladesh, nearly 10% have been forced into prostitution for survival.

Bangladesh was forced to import 300 percent more rice in 2007 (FAO/WFP data) due to cyclones and flood, its export sector, especially garments, could be affected due to weak global demand in 2009.

Delhi, India

Results revealed that 69.4% of pavement-dwelling children are undernourished and that 16% of them suffer from severe malnutrition. Prevalence of severe grade malnutrition was noted to be 3 times higher in females. Moreover, children of illiterate parents and non-working mothers had a higher incidence of severe Protein Energy Malnutrition.

India's exports plunged by 15 percent in October 2008 and by 19% in Feb 2009, as a direct result of the global economic crisis (UNDP 2009). Labour-intensive sectors such as the garment industry, leather, gems and jewellery were the worst affected. UNICEF's estimate of 11 million street children in India is considered to be a conservative figure.

The Indian Embassy has estimated that there are 314,700 street children in metros such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Bangalore and Hyderabad and around 100,000 in Delhi alone.

- ☞ A survey among 100 street children at the New Delhi Railway Station in India, revealed that 86% of boys in the age group 14 - 18 years were sexually active; however a very low number of them knew about safe sex protection and condom usage. Not one of them reported having ever used a condom.
- ☞ A study in 2007 in India found the following: 65.9% of the street children lived with their families on the streets. Out of these children, 51.84% slept on the footpaths, 17.48% slept in night shelters and 30.67% slept in other places including under flyovers and bridges, railway platforms, bus stops, parks, market places.
- The overall incidence of physical abuse among street children, either by family members or by others or both, was 66.8% across the states. Out of this, 54.62% were boys and 45.38% were girls.
- On a study in India, out of the total number of child respondents reporting being forced to touch private parts of the body, 17.73% were street children. 22.77% reported having been sexually assaulted.

Pakistan

The Pakistan economy is extremely fragile and among the most vulnerable in the region due to high fiscal and current account deficits, runaway inflation, depleting foreign exchange reserves, a weak currency and considerable internal security issues. Pakistan has been forced to ask for financial assistance to cover short-term debt and stabilize its economy. In November 2008, the IMF approved a \$7.6 billion loan package for Pakistan.

Nepal

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

Nepal, emerging from a decade of conflict and low growth, imports a large share of its goods and services through India, including fuel and food. However, in Nepal, as in

China

From 1, 50,000 to 3, 00,000 Chinese children are living in city streets to seek an escape from poverty and family problems, reports Kyodo from Beijing quoting the government and UN officials. These children, all fewer than 18 but mostly between eight and 15, are living in underpasses, railway stations, or bathhouses in China's larger cities. They go to the cities to seek work shining shoes, selling flowers or begging, according to a report of the United Nations Children's Fund. Most children live around other street children and shun schools or social welfare systems, UNICEF says.

Manila, Philippines

About 30% of Manila's 50,000-75,000 street children are estimated to be moderately or severely malnourished. According to international standards, both male and female respondents are seriously underweight and under-height. About half the street children reported regular drug use, primarily glue sniffing.

Jakarta, Indonesia

Children scavenge food, i.e. at train stations, where some of them stroll through train cars looking for unfinished rice packs from travelers, and from little restaurants around the market, where the children watched for customers who had not finished their meals. Some owners of these food stalls call the children. However, most owners chased the children away. When the children purchased food, they usually buy their meals from the numerous food stalls along the roads or from food peddlers. The staple food of the children is, as everywhere in Indonesia, rice. This is usually consumed with different kinds of oily sauces and local vegetables. The consumption of fish and meat is normally rare, as it is expensive, "...more children were too small for their age ... 52% of the children suffered from stunting" caused by malnutrition at birth.

Nairobi, Kenya

The malnutrition rates are high with 31.1% and 41.9% of the children being stunted and underweight, respectively. Abandoned children staying in shelters have the highest rate of malnutrition with 51.8% and 64.3% being stunted and underweight. Street children have a higher incidence of childhood diseases than their counterparts.

THE CONSTITUTION OF BANGLADESH AND THE ACT FOR THE SUPPORTING OF CHILDREN

The CONSTITUTION of Bangladesh has provisions relevant to children's rights in its directive principles of state policy [Articles 15, 17 and 25(1)], the fundamental rights [Articles 27, 28(1) (2) (3) (4), 31, 32, and 39(1) (2)], and the power of judicial review [Articles 26(1) (2)]. Articles 27, 28 and 31 of the constitution lay down the general principles regarding the protection of children from all forms of discrimination. The constitution in these articles provide that all citizens being equal before the law and being entitled to equal protection, must be treated in accordance with law without any discrimination.

The other laws relating to the protection and welfare of children in Bangladesh are not contained in a single statute; rather they can be found scattered over numerous laws and statutes, such as:

i) The Penal Code of 1860: In sections 82 and 83 that full criminal responsibility only commences only after the age of 12, as it is construed that any person below that age has not attained sufficient maturity to understand the nature and consequences of his/her conduct. Section 90 provides that consent given by a person under the age of 12, shall not be regarded as consent in the strict sense of the term. However, in case of marital intercourse the offense of rape will not be held to have been committed if the wife is above 13 years of age. The kidnapping of a male under 14 years and a female of less than 16 years from lawful guardianship is an offence under section 361. The kidnapping or abduction of a person below the age of 10 is also an offence under section 364(A).

ii) The Guardians and Wards Act of 1890: Empowers a designated court to appoint a guardian of the minor's person, property or both. The Court, however, has to be satisfied that it is for the welfare of the minor, and cannot' appoint anyone as guardian against the will of the minor.

iii) The Criminal Procedure Code of 1908: Directs through a designated court a person having sufficient means, which is neglecting or refusing to maintain his wife or child (whether legitimate or illegitimate), to provide a monthly allowance for their maintenance. Section 562 of the Code empowers the court to release certain first convicted offenders under the age of 21 on probation for good conduct instead of sentencing them to imprisonment.

iv) The Mines Act of 1923: Prohibits the employment of a person below 15 years of age in any mine. The Act provides regulations for the employment of those above the age of 15 and below the age of 17.

v) The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929(amended in 1984): Prohibits the marriage between a male under 21 and female less than 18 years of age, and imposes punishment on parents and guardians involved in child marriages.

vi) The Partnership Act of 1932: Under section 30 provides that a minor cannot be a partner in a firm, but she/ he may, with the consent of all partners for the time being is admitted to the benefits of partnership.

vii) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1933: lays down penal measures for forcing a girl under 18 years into prostitution. Abetment by anyone having either custody or the charge of the girl is also punishable. If any female below the age of 20 years is employed as a prostitute; she is to be considered a victim of willful intent and therefore, innocent of any offence.

viii) The Children (Pledging of Labor) Act 1933: Penalizes the parent, or the guardian in the event of their entering into an agreement to pledge the labor of a child or employing a child whose labor has been pledged.

ix) The Employment of Children Act 1938: Prohibits the employment of children in any occupation in special industries like transport, or the selling of goods within the limits of any port. Employers contravening the provisions of this Act are liable to be punished.

x) The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act of 1939: Gives certain rights to a minor girl given in marriage to repudiate the marriage before attaining the age of 18 years, provided that the marriage has not been consummated.

xi) The Maternity Benefit Act of 1939: Directs employers to provide maternity benefit to women workers, and to regulate their employment for some time before and after childbirth and, provides for maternity benefits during the time.

xii) The Vagrancy Act 1943: Regulates powers conferred on various authorities to arrest and incarcerate people who are unemployed and homeless, and who live on the earnings of others through begging. For the purposes of this Act a child is a person under 14 years of age.

xiii) The Maternity Benefit (Tea Estate) Act 1950: Prohibits the employment of women in tea gardens or processing factories for a certain period before or after childbirth and, provides for maternity benefit during the time.

xiv) The Minimum Wages Ordinances 1961: Provides for the minimum wages to all workers including juveniles, and prohibits employers from paying juveniles (below the age of 18 years) less than the minimum rates fixed by the Board set up under this Act. Any contravention is met with punishment.

xv) The Shops and Establishments Act 1965: Prohibits the employment of children below the age of 12 years in shops and commercial establishments'. The Act also regulates the working hours of persons below the age of 18 years.

xvi) The Factories Act 1965: Prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations, and lays down regulations for a secure and healthy working environment for a child or adolescent. The Act also provides facilities for children less than 6 years of age whose mothers are workers in a factory.

xvii) The Children's Act 1974 and Children's Rules 1976: Are intended to protect the child's best interests during all legal processes. They require the court to have regard for the age and character of the child and other related factors before passing any order under the Act. The Act provides for separate juvenile courts and prohibits the joint trial of an adult and a child offender even where the offence has been jointly committed. The Act lays down measures for the care and protection of destitute and neglected children, including children under the care of parents / guardians who habitually neglect, abuse or ill-treat them.

Xviii) The Suppression of Repression Against Women and Children (Special Provision) Act 2000: Imposes severe punishments including capital punishment for various crimes committed against women and children. This includes rape, trafficking, kidnapping, dowry deaths and so on.

In our constitution the rights of women and children is well reflected. But the question arises to what extent actually they are implemented in the real life. After 40 years of liberation war still the children are discriminated in the society. Once we understand the importance of child rights, it will be easier to resolve the problem. The children are the nature generation of Bangladesh, who will lead the country, so our duty is to reserve their rights. Only some form of sacrifice, affection, and sympathy could reserve the rights of the children. The constitution of a country is a holy treaty, so everyone should be respectful to our constitution and hence could ensure the basic rights of the women and the children.

UNITED NATION CONVENTION ON THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN AND THE BANGLADESH SITUATION

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international treaty that recognizes the human rights of children, defined as persons up to the age of 18 years. In 41 substantive articles, it establishes in international law that States Parties must ensure that all children - without discrimination in any form - benefit from special protection measures and assistance; have access to services such as education and health care; can develop their personalities, abilities and talents to the fullest potential; grow up in an environment of happiness, love and understanding; and are informed about and participate in, achieving their rights in an accessible and active manner.

The Convention provides a universal set of standards to be adhered to by all countries. It reflects a new vision of the child. Children are neither the property of their parents nor are they helpless objects of charity. They are human beings and are the subject of their own rights. The Convention offers a vision of the child as an individual and a member of a family and a community, with rights and responsibilities appropriate to his or her age and stage of development. Recognizing children's rights in this way firmly sets a focus on the whole child. Previously seen as negotiable, the child's needs have become legally binding rights. No longer has the passive recipient of benefits, the child become the subject or holder of rights. The Child Rights Convention (CRC) gives importance to implement the programs those are given below

- (a) Develop a comprehensive national agenda for children.
- (b) Develop permanent bodies or mechanisms to promote coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of activities throughout all sectors of government.
- (c) Ensure that all legislation is fully compatible with the Convention.
- (d) Make children visible in policy development processes throughout government by introducing child impact assessments.
- (e) Carry out adequate budget analysis to determine the portion of public funds spent on children and to ensure that these resources are being used effectively.
- (f) Ensure that sufficient data are collected and used to improve the plight of all children in each jurisdiction.
- (g) Raise awareness and disseminate information on the Convention by providing training to all those involved in government policy-making and working with or for children.

(h) Involve civil society - including children themselves in the process of implementing and raising awareness of child rights.

(i) Set up independent statutory offices - ombudspersons, commissions and other institutions - to promote children's rights.

The Convention has inspired a process of national implementation and social change in all regions of the world even in Bangladesh. Achievements towards the realization of child rights can be seen in the areas below. The Examples cited are merely a sampling and are not exhaustive.

- Incorporating human rights principles into legislation .
- Establishing interdepartmental and multidisciplinary bodies.
Developing national agendas for children.
- Widening partnerships for children.
- Promoting ombudspersons for children or commissioners for children's
- Assessing the impact of measures on children
- Restructuring of budgetary allocations.
- Targeting child survival and development.
- Implementing the principle of non-discrimination.
- Listening to children's voices.
- Developing justice systems for children.

Children's Rights refer to the status of children in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has both constitutional provisions and other legal enactments that seek to ensure and protect children's rights and welfare.

The question of rights of children in Bangladesh has an international setting. The Declaration of the Rights of the Child, 1924 was adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations where the rights of the child were first mentioned in an international document. The 1924 Declaration was followed by the Declaration of the Rights of the Child in 1959, which aimed at granting children a series of benefits, protections, and priorities. The rights granted in the 1959 Declaration were later reaffirmed in the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was adopted in 1989. Bangladesh is a signatory to the Convention. Bangladesh, however, has expressed reservation on Articles 21 and 14(1) of the CRC. The reservation on Article 21 which deals with adoption

of a child has been specifically expressed in view of the fact that Muslim Law does not recognize the practice of adoption, Apart from this, Bangladesh no longer encourages inter-country adoption, a widespread practice that helped relocate the WAR BABIES in the wake of independence.

In 1989 this convention has established the rights and the status of the children from international perspective. By this convention all types of basic rights of the children are reserved. According to this convention, following rights of the children should be ensured in Bangladesh and other countries of the world.

- Rights for name—Every child has right for their own name and the name of their nationality
- Rights on their parents
- To get help for the lonely and orphan child.
- Rights for education—every child has a right for primary education. And they have also rights for secondary and vocational education.
- Rights for healthy environment
- Rights for food and shelter
- Rights to get additional help for the disabled child
- Rights for health and treatment
- Rights for games
- Rights to refrain from hard work
- Rights to refrain from sex violence
- Rights to get rid of inhumane behavior
- Rights to remain safe from war
- Rights to express their own opinion.

In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, course of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. Whenever official decisions are taken which affect children, their interests should be seen as important. The interest of the parents or the state should not be the all-important consideration. This is indeed one of the major messages of the CRC. Views of the Child

This first principle, by its very nature, gives importance to another principle, one about respecting the views of the child. In order to know what actually is in the interests of the child, it is only logical to listen to him or her. The principle is formulated in article 12(1). States parties shall assure to the child who is capable for forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child be given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child. The idea is that the child has the right to be heard and have his /her ideas taken seriously. The reports by states parties so far have been vague on this article; some have stated that children of, for instance, 12 years of age have the right to reject and adoption or a change of name or nationality. Few have displayed a comprehensive approach to this principle, which affects life in schools and families -and in politics.

A major aspect of the philosophy behind the CRC is that children are equals; as human beings they have the same inherent value as grown-ups. The affirmation of the right to play underlines the fact that childhood is valuable in itself and these years are not merely a training period for the adult life. The idea that children have equal value may sound like a truism, but it is, in fact, a radical thought - one not at all respect today.

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Chapter Six: Disadvantaged Children and their Problems

- 6.1 Unhygienic Environment and the Disease of Street Children
- 6.2 Barriers for the Proper Development of theirs
- 6.3 Insecurity for the Street Children
- 6.4 Substance Abuses
- 6.5 Hazardous Child Trafficking
- 6.6 Delineation of Child Delinquency

UNHYGIENIC ENVIRONMENT AND THE DISEASE OF STREET CHILDREN

Street children live in an environment devoid of the affection, love, care, and comfort of a family life. They are impelled by circumstances to struggle to fulfill their most basic needs like food and shelter at a very tender, impressionable age. Street children are deprived of all the things they covet in their childhood and are therefore aware of the chasm of difference that exists between them and 'normal' children. Early on in life, these children learn to make their own decisions in all matters since there is no one to help them or guide them. Most of all, they are physically & emotionally worn down by the need to fend for themselves and make a living at such a young age. Following is a description of the main problems that street children have to face fewer than three main categories (not exclusive) namely:

<i>Physical Problems</i>	<i>Psychological Problems</i>	<i>Social Problems</i>
1.Lack of Adequate Nutrition 2.Health Problems	1.A Stressful Past 2.A Transitory Lifestyle 3.Substance Abuse 4.Unlearning of Learned Behavior	1.Deprivation of Needs 2.Lack of Resources and Opportunities 3.Exploitation 4.Stigmatization 5.Homelessness

Physical Problems

Physical abuse or non accidental trauma can be defined as injuries inflicted by a caretaker. Physical abuse is probably the most important subtype of child maltreatment, because without intervention and services it is potentially fatal. Often the injury stems from an angry attempt of the caretaker to punish the child for misbehavior. Sometimes it is an uncontrolled lashing out at a child who happens to be in the caretaker’s way when some unrelated crisis occurs.

Incidence of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States for Substantiated Reports*

Some children had multiple types of maltreatment

Type	Number of children Reported by Type	%
Physical abuse	207,600	31.8
Sexual abuse	44,700	6.8
Failure to thrive	26,000	4.0
Intentional poisoning	not specified	-
Health (medical) care neglect	56,000	8.7
Safety neglect	not specified	-
Emotional abuse and neglect	171,400	26.3
Physical neglect	51,100	7.8
Educational neglect	181500	27.8

(Health Report of United States, 2012)

Lack of Adequate Nutrition

Even though many street children can usually get some amount of food to eat, they do not have nutritious or balanced diets. This deficiency thus manifests itself in the form of anemia, malnutrition, and vitamin deficiencies. On the way, Study shows that the maximum portion of the disadvantaged children said that, they do not get enough food in breakfast as like as lunch and dinner. Here, Institutional child are in better position in their accommodation. A research has been conducted on food nutrition.

Foods Name	Kilo Calorie	Protein (100g)	Carbohydrates(100g)	Fat (100g)	Water (100g)	Vitamin (100g)	Mineral (100g)
Sunned Rice	345	6.6	77.4	0.3	12.2	0.00272	0.29013
Wheat	344	11.2	62.0	2.9	10.0	0.00831	0.81839
Green gram	351	23.7	60.9	1.2	9.8	0.149503	1.87259
Lentil	317	27.7	43.2	0.8	12.2	0.043909	1.03778
Brinjal	24	1.9	2.0	0.1	91.0	0.002483	0.27965
Carrot	34	0.9	6.0	0.3	89.7	3.263329	0.2767
Onion	59	1.4	12.2	0.1	83.7	0.00518	0.29967
Calery	32	4.5	0.5	0.3	88.8	0.0444745	0.79618
Creeper	25	2.4	2.1	0.3	91.0	0.05309	0.57961
Potato	66	1.2	14.0	0.2	81.7	0.020369	0.37572
Mustard	501	22.0	18.5	35.0	8.5	0.170564	2.15539
Cumin	402	18.3	37.02	17.06	10.0	0.016059	3.50835
Banana	95	1.3	19.2	0.8	75.2	0.002887	0.49163
Guava	63	1.0	10.9	0.5	81.4	0.230673	0.32816
Climbing fish	130	17.5	-	6.6	73.0	0.003025	1.12137
Hilsa fish	223	18.0	-	16.8	62.7	0.006277	0.52302
Egg	158	13.3	-	11.6	72.9	0.0059888	0.52703
Beef	103	20.7	-	2.3	76.0	0.0108304	0.66166
Mutton	118	21.4	-	3.6	74.2	0.00498	0.60606
Cow milk	497	26.6	37.5	26.7	3.2	0.020284	3.25847
Ghee	898	-	-	99.8	0.1	0.0039539	0.00422
Soyabin	900	-	-	100.0	-	0.01606	0.00011
Tea	296	20.2	49.5	-	5.7	0.115146	6.74554
Honey	326	0.3	81.1	-	0.2	0.00278	0.07703
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na(39340)
Sugar	398	0.4	99.5	-	0.4	-	0.02542

(INFC, DU, 2013)

Here, Vitamin: A, B1, B2, B3, B6, C, D, E and Mineral: Ca, Fe, Mg, P, K, Na, Zn, Cu.

A research has been conducted on food nutrition in first time in 1977, and it also makes a report. After that, to cross the limitation of the old information by 38 years, recently Dr. Nazma Shahin and her nine colleagues finalized a report on “*Food Composition Table for Bangladesh*” Where 40 main foods are expressed with its quality.

“Food” → Ingestion Digestion → Conversion into single particle → Absorption into blood → From blood stream to body cells → “Energy”

Nutrition is an alternative term for food. It is the total wellbeing of human body and normal functioning of all its parts.

Health Problems

Street Children live in an atmosphere of continued physical and mental strain. Many of them rummage through the garbage to find food; others go hungry for day's drinking water or taking to drugs to diminish their pangs of hunger. All street children suffer from severe malnutrition and various kinds of deficiencies. The consumption of tobacco, alcohol, or drugs retards their growth at an early age.

Due to exposure to dust and other pollutants while they work near traffic junctions and other congested places, they suffer from bronchitis, asthma, and even severe tuberculosis. Since they do not have the opportunity to bathe for several days at a time, and because of the unhygienic conditions in which they live, they are prone to skin diseases such as scabies, ulcers, and rashes.

Many street girls have no knowledge / have limited knowledge about hygiene or Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). As a result, they encounter sexual and reproductive health problems such as STDs, HIV, / AIDS (common to street boys and girls), unwanted pregnancies, premature births, and unsafe abortions (specific to street girls). The lack of opportunity to ever visit a doctor further compounds all these health problems.

Psychological Problems

A Stressful Past

The situations and events that lead children to take to the streets may have an ongoing impact on their well-being and may deprive them of emotional, economic, and other kinds of support for many successive years. The past also plays a role in predisposing street children to become more vulnerable to emotional, social, and psychological disorders in the future.

A Transitory Lifestyle

Street children frequently move from district to district, town to town, and city to city. In majority of instances, they do this by choice, but at other times, they are forced to keep moving in order to hide from the police, welfare authorities, and gangsters. This evasive lifestyle results in problems of social isolation and loneliness and leads to difficulties in developing emotional attachments to other human beings.

Substance Abuse

Many street children resort to using psychoactive substances (such as alcohol and drugs) in an attempt to escape from the overwhelming pressure of their traumatic past and their daily problems. This, in turn, can lead to medical problems due to overdoses, an increase in the probability of accidents, violence, and unprotected sex. Over time, it can lead to complications such as brain and liver damage, as also to diseases like HIV / AIDS.

Unlearning of Learned Behavior

All children learn a set of moral values and moral behavior in their early years of family life. The children who leave home and begin to live on the streets soon realize that the values their family taught them (such as honest, integrity, etc.) are not conducive to their survival on the streets. At times they are forced to steal food and money because they have none of their own. They have to swallow their pride in order to beg for food or money. They learn to live without a daily bath, in unhygienic and unsanitary conditions. They learn to let go of their shame when they have no clothes or when they have only an undergarment to wear.

Social Problems

Deprivation of Needs and Lack of Resources and Opportunities

The varied needs of street children are rarely met. They frequently go hungry; wear torn, tattered, and dirty clothes or sometimes, no clothes at all. They have no permanent place to stay, no educational facilities, no facilities for hygiene and in brief, no facilities at all. Psychologically, they are exploited and abused, thus their basic needs of security and happiness are not met. Socio-culturally, they lack opportunities for healthy recreation and lack social acceptance.

Exploitation

Children on the street have to work to survive. Since they have no skills with which to bargain for fair pay or to fight for their rights, they are very vulnerable to employers who look to make a profit on them. Frequently, they are forced to work for 10-12 hours a day for very meager payment or in exchange for just one square meal a day. Besides all this,

abuse and harassment - either physical or sexual, by persons in authority, be they police personnel or others is not uncommon. Besides the police, the street children are frequently taken advantage of by the underworld gangsters or by older street girls who bully them and use them to achieve their own ends. If the children do not oblige, they are threatened, beaten and sometimes, in extreme cases, may even be killed.

Stigmatization

People in society generally perceive street children as difficult children who are out to cause trouble. The general misconception is that street children are addicts, uncontrollable and violent, have no emotions or moral values, and so on. As a result of these misconceptions, people tend to be unsympathetic and indifferent to the actual plight of street children. This lack of social acceptance is what pushes them away from mainstream society and forces them to survive on the fringes of the social system.

Homelessness

The street children who choose the streets as their home face the most acute problems related to shelter. They are vulnerable to all ranges of weather conditions be it the burning heat of summer, the rainstorms, or the chilly winter nights. These children do not suffer merely from physical homelessness, but also from a psychological homelessness since they have 'nowhere to belong'. The homes they leave behind no longer remain their havens; the streets provide no comfort, and society does not accept them.

BARRIERS FOR THE PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF THEIRS

- (I) Problem in accessing school
- (ii) Suffer health problems due to hard work
- (iii) Troubled by musclemen and child lifters
- (iv) Ill treatment by police and unscrupulous men
- (v) Low wages and long hours of work
- (vi) Ill treatment, exploitation, and violence by employers and parents/ stepparents
- (vii) Difficulties in accessing basic amenities
- (viii) Forced to do difficult types of activities, not meant for children
- (x) Parents misbehave, ill-treat, and force children to work
- (ix) Difficulties in accessing food

Prioritized Problem Ranking by Street Children Wholly on the Street

- (1) Difficulties of shelter, basic "security" and amenities
- (2) Difficulties in accessing food
- (3) Attitude and behavior of people who call by names and misbehave
- (4) Ill-treatment, exploitation and violence by employers
- (5) Difficult conditions of work and accompanying hazards
- (6) Teased/abused by boys/men/touts
- (7) Lack of affection
- (8) Difficulties in accessing clothes, keeping cash, attending school
- (9) Health problem due to work
- (10) Troubled by musclemen/thieves and child lifters

INSECURITY FOR THE STREET CHILDREN

Disempowerment and Powerlessness

Discrimination

- ☞ Lack of access to basic amenities
- ☞ Deprived of emotional well being, social exclusion
- ☞ Exploitative governance/society and marginalization
- ☞ Ill being and Stress
- ☞ Weak livelihoods
- ☞ Food insecurity
- ☞ Poor health and Vulnerability

Oppression to the Street Children

Scarcity of perfection	Abusement
- Lack of sanitation- Living on the street	-Sexually abused
- Doing hazardous jobs	-Socially excluded and deprived
-Absence of well being	-Avoids human being
-Depressed	-Acute food insecurity
-Scared	-Exploited
-Stressful life	-Cheated and repressed by musclemen, police, employers and other unscrupulous people
-Mentally insecure	-Physically tortured
-Lack of self esteem	-Have no access to justice
-Lack of confidence	-Drug addict
-Lack of trust mothers	-scavenging for food
-Traumatized	
-Lack of access to basic amenities	

Commercial Sexual Exploitation

According to CRC, all children have the right to be protected from sexual exploitation. However, the child's evolving capacities should also be taken into account. Child prostitution, sale, and trafficking of children for sexual purposes and child pornography, involving both boys and girls are closely linked. Child prostitution is frequently combined with production of pictures, videos and other sexually explicit visual material involving children. Most Children who are sexually exploited seem to be girls between 13 and 18 years old, and the average age of children involved is falling. Certain categories of children are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation because of their socio economic status. These include boys and girls of underprivileged and marginalized religious and ethnic minorities of caste groups. Street children of sex workers, children in communities where tradition or custom push them into sexual exploitation, children in institutional care or in workplaces - especially in domestic labor- are considered particularly at risk of various forms of sexual exploitation. Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography - Two of the most recent international human rights instruments to protect and promote the rights of the child. The scenario of the oppression of the girl children are given below-

a) Child Trafficking

Means any act or transaction whereby a female child is transferred by any Person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration.

b) Child prostitution

Means the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration.

c) Child pornography

Means any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes.

d) Child Abuse

Child abuse refers to the maltreatment of children those results in harm or potential risk of harm to a child, usually of a physical, emotional, or sexual nature. Because of the conditions of poverty and dislocation children are at great risk of being targets of violence. Violence may be in the form of general criminal violence from gangster activity that plagues poverty stricken areas, or may be specifically targeted at the child because of its vulnerability. This latter is known specifically as child abuse.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Health professionals classify the different types of child abuse as follows: Physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect.

Physical abuse

This is the commission of intentional injury, such as burning, beating, whipping, punching, drowning, kicking, or biting. The abuse may be a single episode, which may even result in death; or repeated episodes of violence. This type of physical abuse usually affects the infant or pre-school child, and is known as battered child syndrome.

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse may be a contact or non-contact nature. Contact behavior includes fondling the child's breasts, genital area, inner thighs, buttocks; oral-genital contact; Penetration of the vagina, anus, or rectal opening by a finger, object, or penis. Noncontact behavior includes exposure by the adult of their genitals; masturbation by the adult in front of the child; showing the child pornographic material etc.

Emotional Abuse

This type of abuse has two components: physical neglect and psychological assault. Psychological abuse includes verbal lashings, degrading the child, or subjecting the child to constant insults threats and fear. It also includes locking up the child in a small space, or trying the child in any way that confines movement for a protracted period, for example, tying the child to a bedpost so that it can only move in a small radius around the bed.

Neglect

This type of abuse occurs when the parent, guardian or person who has custody of the child does not look after them properly. Physical neglect means depriving the street girl of the essential care that is required for normal growth and development, such as food, clothing, and shelter, medical or educational needs. This is only applicable to the extent that parents or guardians have the means to satisfy these basic needs and are doing their best to satisfy the child's needs.

SUBSTANCE-ABUSES

Now a day, street girl children are doing different kind of crime. In some area street beggars are proved cheaters. Some able bodies are found pretending lame, dumb, or blind. Some, of these children do crime in a day or night. They steal different things or hijacking to the people. Some are addicted in drugs like heroine, cigarette, gaja etc. Children are inhaling from the plastic bag. It is one kind of drugs. They are doing crime only for their poverty. They in the long run suffer from various respiratory disease and problems.

Street Children and (HIV) AIDS

The phenomenon of street children and girls has been a major concern for most areas of Dhaka city. Thousands of street children and girls all over in Bangladesh, primarily in the urban areas, work and live in the streets. Urban poverty, increasing dissatisfaction with the public educational system together with the difficult living conditions and broken families has led to a growing problem of street children and girls. Different categories of children in especially difficult circumstances can be identified; some of them maintain family links while undertaking apprenticeship or street hawking to help their family survive, while others are completely cut off from their family, making the streets or park their home and community.

While UN estimates put the number of HIV-positive Bangladeshis at a relatively minor 13,000, doctors worry that street girl children are at risk to an array of diseases because of their sexual behavior. The problem with street girl is they are exposed to diverse groups of people and thus get infected with different kinds of diseases, some of which can be fatal if untreated. Hepatitis and syphilis have already killed street children who did not seek treatment in time. These children commonly suffer from scabies, hepatitis, and diarrhea and have worms. There are many teen girls living on the streets, some are living with parents and few of along. Several spot of Dhaka city where it is seen easily, such as Kamolapur railway, Shodorgat river port, Polashi bazaar etc. They lived in a very ill position. Sometimes it is found Floating Sex Workers (FSWs) also live with them.

A 2005 survey by Rainbow Nari O Shishu Kallyan Foundation on sexual activity among street girls underscored that street girls are extremely vulnerable to sexual abuse and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). More than half of the boys interviewed and more than three quarters of the girls, including 20 percent of those under fifteen, admitted they were sexually active. Sixty-one percent of the boys said they had forced a girl to have sex with them.

Sometimes street girls and Floating sex workers are closely associated with the terminal, port and transport industries where they find a large supply of potential clients and customers. Terminal, Train station and port, which provides additional clients for floating sex workers as well as street girls get enough customer for selling something or bagging, This link diverts them for nasty-work and continuous sexual irritation help to take fast step of them. All these have a great risk to HIV (AIDS).

HAZARDOUS CHILD TRAFFICKING

Trafficking in woman and children is one of the fastest growing criminal activities in the world, behind drugs and arms. It is a grave concern for the human community that 70% of them are woman, aged between 14 to 18 and that each of them is abused sexually five times in a day. So first of all, It can be considered as a violation of human rights and secondly as a way of spreading HIV across the globe.

Women and children are also victimized with inhumanity, discrimination. Every year many girl children have been trafficking from Bangladesh to other country. Human trafficking is a great crime, which means crime against humanity. According to the UNICEF study report, 400 women and children in Bangladesh are victims of trafficking every month.

According other various study report, one million women and children have been trafficked out of the country in the last three decades. Around 300,000 children and women between the ages of 12 and 18 have been trafficked from Bangladesh to India in last one decade. In the case of internal trafficking, women and children are often taken away from their homes, on false promises of a better life with good employment by the traffickers who sell them to brothels. More than 9,000 girls are trafficked each year from Nepal and Bangladesh into bondage in India and Pakistan, often with the acquiescence or cooperation of state officials.

The push and pull factors operating for street migration and child labor are equally responsible for trafficking in children. Community awareness of the hazards of child migration, early marriage, and child employment, and their links to trafficking, is not completely absent. Economic pressure, the legal framework, trafficking clearly leads to the exploitative and hazardous employment and/or engagement of children, and even death. In most cases the consequences are both physical and psychological.

DELINEATION OF CHILD DELINQUENCY

Almost half the population of Bangladesh is under the age of 18 and more than half of these children live below the international poverty line of USD1.25 a day.² Bangladesh experiences continuous natural disasters, namely floods and cyclones, which devastate communities and increase the vulnerability, risk of abuse, neglect, exploitation, family separation, migration and trafficking of children.

Bangladesh is also experiencing one of the fastest rates of urbanization in the world and it's predicted that by 2015 the country's urban population will reach 50 million, representing around one-third of the overall population.³

These trends accentuate the need for a protective environment that ensures the protection of all children - particularly those who are orphaned and vulnerable – from violence, abuse and exploitation. For such an environment to exist a strong child protection system is needed; one which, through adequate services, laws and policies, can act as an alternative to the many prevailing services, which are often reactionary and primarily focused on institutionalization.

A scenario of Violence against Children 2010 (January- April)

Types of Violence against Children	Number of incidents
Death	48
Death after attempt Rape	03
Rape	10
Other sexual harassment	02
Missing	154
Kidnapped	11
Suicide	12
Acid violence	02
Other oppression, Torture	896
Total	1138

(Annual report of Ain o Salis Kendro, 2010)

Delinquency has actionally many different meanings. There are legal delinquents (these committing antisocial acts as defined by law), defected delinquents (those apprehended and brought to court) and delinquents (those found guilty)

Nature of Child Delinquency

1. Running away from home
2. Stealing
3. Shop Looting
4. Breaking of window panes
5. Deflating the tire of a car
6. Irregular sex relation

A Matter of Fact

In the space of two years, the number of people suffering from chronic hunger in South Asia has increased by about 100 million. Hunger in South Asia was already at vastly unacceptable levels at 300 million before the start of the crises and is now estimated to be more than 400 million by the close of 2008. An increase of about 100 million represents the highest levels of hunger recorded in forty years. By comparison, globally, there are an estimated one billion people who are hungry, and 2.6 billion who are poor.

In present circumstance Child Delinquency creates a new dimension:

- (a) Eve/Girl Teasing
- (b) Alcoholisms
- (c) Traffic violation
- (d) Acts of indiscipline
- (e) Hunger strike
- (f) Taking out procession
- (g) Assaulting
- (h) Irresponsible behaviour in public places
- (i) General disobey of in discipline

There is no society that is not confronted with the problem of criminality. Its form changes; the acts thus characterized are not the same everywhere and always, there have been men who have behaved in such a way as to draw upon themselves penal repression. No doubt it is possible that crime itself will have abnormal forms, as for example, when its rate is unusually high. The excess is indeed undoubtedly morbid in nature. What is normal simply is the existence of criminality provided that it attains and does not exceed, for each social type, a certain level. To classify crime among the phenomenon of normal sociology is not to say merely that, it is inevitable, although regrettable, phenomenon, due to incorrigible wickedness of men, it is to affirm that it is a factor in public health, in general part of all health societies.

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Chapter Seven: Role of GO, NGOs and International Organization for the Disadvantaged Children

- 7.1 Government programmes for the development of Disadvantaged Children
- 7.2 Initiatives NGOs & International Organizations to facilitate for the surviving of Disadvantaged Children

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

Government takes many initiatives for the child development, on the basis of Bangladesh Shishu academy project. It has taken 150 pre primary center in 2011-2012 fiscal year. And sisimpur outreach project expend 2244.58 lakh tK. It has also taken capacity building for monitoring child rights projects.(Bangladesh economic review, 2013)

The most important step made by the Bangladesh government towards national law and policy with regards to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, has been the formulation of a National Policy on Children in December 1994. The principle objectives of the policy are to formally harmonize all child development activities in the country with the provisions of UNCRC. It declares six general commitments.

- Safe birth and survival;
- Proper educational and psychological development;
- Ensuring family environment for development;
- Providing assistance to children in difficult circumstances;
- Ensuring the best interests of the child; and
- Protecting children's legal rights and thus protect them from discrimination.

It was followed by National Plan of Action for Children 1997-2002 which was adopted in November 1998, designed especially to continue the implementation of the UNCRC in Bangladesh.

A) The Third National Plan of Action for Children (2005-2010) commits the government to carry out a variety of tasks to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, with a particular focus on child domestic workers, street children, migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable groups. The commitments include introducing regulations, ensuring working children's access to education, and strengthening the labor inspectorate.

B) The Ministry of Labor and Employment has a dedicated Child Labor Cell, and the Government includes a street children component in its compulsory training program for entry-level diplomatic personnel and border guards.

C) The Government works closely with International Organization and other NGOs on their efforts to combat child trafficking through prevention, awareness-raising, rescue, rehabilitation, law enforcement training, research, advocacy, and cross-border collaboration.

D) The Ministry of Social Welfare operates programs, including training and development centers, for street children and other vulnerable minors. In collaboration with NGOs and in cooperation with the United Arab Emirates, the Government operates a coordinated mechanism to monitor the repatriation, rehabilitation, and social reintegration of child camel jockeys who have been trafficked. The Government has also implemented procedures that have increased the scrutiny given to the passport applications of children traveling without their parents.

The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs was empowered to carry out the relevant activities in the country for implementing the UNCRC. The Bangladesh Shishu Academy and Department of Women Affairs are the active hands of the ministry.

As a commitment to improve the situation of the street girl children, the Government had joined the other SAARC countries in the preparation of the Action Plan for the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child (1991-2000). As a symbolic expression of the Government's commitment to the girls, the country observed 30th September 2011 as the Girl Child Day as in other countries of the world.

The rights of street children are often ignored by governments even though nearly all of the world's governments have ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Governments are often embarrassed by street children and may blame parents or neighboring countries. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) may also be blamed for *encouraging* children to live in the streets by making street life more bearable or attractive through the services they provide.

When governments implement programs to deal with street children these generally involve placing the children in orphanages, juvenile homes, or correctional institutes. However, some children are in the streets because they have fled from such institutions and some governments prefer to support or work in partnership with NGO programs. Governments sometimes institute roundups when they remove all the children from city streets and deposit them elsewhere or incarcerate them.

INITIATIVES NGOs & INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO FACILITATE FOR THE SURVIVING OF DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

Non-government and international organizations take initiatives to develop the situation of the street girl children. Many

Non-government organizations in Bangladesh have a child rights component. Some are mentioned below:

BRAC

BRAC works with street children whose lives are dominated by extreme poverty, illiteracy, disease and other handicaps. They also have many programs for children. Started a project called Adolescent Peer Organized Network (APON) in 1993 under its poverty eradication and women empowerment programme. The main objective of the APON project is to ensure economic empowerment of the adolescent girls from disadvantaged families. The idea was that if the poor adolescent girls could earn their livelihood then they would be able to protect themselves from violence. APON has three components namely, Life Skill (daily hygiene, reproductive health etc.), Awareness (legal rights), and Violence. Under the violence component, BRAC provides livelihood training to adolescent a girl that includes photography, agriculture, nursery, poultry, and computer. After completion of the training BRAC provides them with credit so that they can set up their own business. In some cases, BRAC supports adolescents to make linkages with other projects (e.g. Rural Development Programme for agriculture training). There are 2300 girls aged between 14 and 18 involved in the APON project in 7 areas at the moment. The areas are: Natore, Rajshahi, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Chandina, Feni and Chittagong. The APON project enrolled only those adolescent girls who were previously involved with BRAC one way or another. Apart from the livelihood activities, the adolescent girls hold weekly meetings to share experience and learning among themselves.

The Center for Mass Education in Science (CMES)

The objective of the programme is to empower girls through continued education, skill training, awareness about health, reproductive health, social and legal rights, family life, cash income earning, access to credit and leadership development. 16,000 street girls from the most disadvantaged families or without families (girls -14000, boys - 2000) aged between 11 and 18 years have been enrolled till now, in 20 projects divided into 4 zones throughout the country. The main components of the program for the street girl are Gender Sessions, Education and Skill Training, Leadership for the Girls, Home to Home

Interventions in Health and Environment, Peer Education, Credit Scheme, Cultural Development and Participant's Conventions. Apart from the economic activities, girls get involved in active interventions under the component of social actions to prevent early marriage, dowry, discrimination etc. They also take up activities to help the community such as repairing roads or bamboo bridges, provide relief during natural disasters and organize protests against issues relating to gender.

Aporajayo Bangladesh This N.G.O is actively works with the programs which are given below

- Protection and Rescue
- Non-formal and Formal Education
- Recreation
- Children's Participation
- Psycho-social interventions including counseling & Case management
- Life skills development
- Vocational/Skills development Training
- Healthcare (curative, preventive and developmental)
- Job placement, and/or self-employment
- Family re-integration

Collective living/Social integration

Community Mobilization

Lobbying and Advocacy with Gob, Donors

Networking at the National, Regional and International level

Shoishob Bangladesh

It is a pioneer organization in Bangladesh in addressing the issue of violence against street children of which ninety percent are girls. Four types of violence monitored care by Shoishob, namely, physical, sexual, mental, and social. Shoishob's activities are solely based in Dhaka City since its inception in 1991. The main activities are:

- Learning center
- Active employers' meeting
- Half-way house
- Action against abuse

There are 203 learning centers that are operational at the moment in 6 thanas in Dhaka city where around 4,500 girls aged between 6 and 17 years are receiving basic education (Bangla, Math and social awareness). The learners stay at the centers from 3-5 p.m. 6 days a week. Under the activity action against abuse, Shoishob assess a case of abuse against a

particular street girl and initially try to solve it through other employers. In case of failing to solve the problem through employers, they refer it to the legal aid organizations like ASK, BNWLA etc. for taking legal action, although there are very few instances where Shoishob had to refer cases to the legal aid organizations. There is a halfway house for the victims of domestic violence, who wait for legal action.

Step Towards Development (STD)

Has been working as a major gender network of the country with 180 local NGOs in 60 areas. The main objective of STD is to develop an institutional framework for the local NGOs and community to institutionalize gender for sustainable development. Their main activities are

- Education, awareness, advocacy and campaign
- Develop local trainers group
- Developing organizational management capacity for project planning from gender perspective
- Gender policy development for network members
- Develop gender sensitive monitoring, evaluation and reporting system of the local organizations
- Information collection, documentation, and dissemination
- Social volunteer group and students volunteer group development
- Asses changes and impacts of different initiatives taken at local level

One of the key strategies of STD is to directly work with the community people e.g. cultural activists, teachers, social entrepreneurs etc. in addressing the issue of gender more effectively at community level. These community groups become responsible to take appropriate measures whenever any discrimination occurs against women. In order to reduce discrimination against girls, STD has taken up activities such as producing posters, campaign against early marriage, producing audio-visual documentaries, organizing school debates and discussions with children (both boys and girls) in the respective working areas. Besides, social mobilization involving community pressure groups is an ongoing process to protect girls from violence.

Association for Community Development (ACD)

ACD works to improve women's and children's position in Bangladesh society by addressing the conditions which marginalize them.

Child Rights Information Network (CRIN)-Bangladesh

CRIN empowers the global child rights community through the exchange of information and the promotion of children's rights.

Families For Children (FFC) FFC is a voluntary organization helping children and women in India and Bangladesh supported by sponsors and volunteers.

Global Footprints: CSKS (Cinnamul-Shishu Kishore Sangstha)

A Street Children Programme in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Manusher Jonno Foundation

Manusher Jonno Foundation is an initiative designed to promote 'human rights' and 'good governance'¹ in Bangladesh and also has a program on child protection and development.

Save the Children in Bangladesh

Save the Children has a variety of programs in the areas of health, education, food security, and emergency preparedness.

Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs (UCEP)-Bangladesh

UCEP-Bangladesh is working with the distressed urban working children.

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) Bangladesh

Unite for Children-UNICEF helps the street children and also provides a variety of resources on street children in Bangladesh.

Walk for Life: The Bangladesh Sustainable Clubfoot Project

Walk for Life provides free treatment to clubfoot children less than three years of age.

World Vision Bangladesh

World Vision is a Christian humanitarian relief and development organization focusing on street girl children in around 100 countries across the globe.

To protect child rights many organizations are exists now

Such as: Shonar Bangla Foundation, Soliderity, Child Rights Governance Assembly, Uddipon, Drishty, Community Participation and Development, Ghashful, Shohay, Nobolok Porishod, Ship o Avash.

NGOs Response

Non-government organizations employ a wide variety of strategies to address the needs and rights of street children. These may be categorized as follows:

- Advocacy - through media and government contacts agencies may press for the rights of street children to be respected.
- Preventive - programs that work to prevent children from taking to the streets, through family and community support and education.
- Institutional
- Residential rehabilitation programs - some agencies provide an environment isolated from the streets where activities are focused on assisting children to recover from drug, physical or sexual abuse.
- Full-care residential homes - the final stage in many agencies' programs is when the child is no longer in the streets but lives completely in an environment provided by the agency. Some agencies promote fostering children to individual families. Others set up group homes where a small number of children live together with house parents employed by the agency. Others set up institutional care centers catering to large numbers of children. Some agencies include a follow-up program that monitors and counsels children and families after the child has left the residential program.
- Street-based programs - these work to alleviate the worst aspects of street life for children by providing services to them in the streets. These programs tend to be less expensive and serve a larger number of street children than institutional programs since the children still must provide for themselves in the streets.
 - ✓ feeding program
 - ✓ medical services
 - ✓ legal assistance
 - ✓ street education
 - ✓ financial services (banking and entrepreneur programs)
 - ✓ family reunification
 - ✓ drop-in centers/night shelters
 - ✓ outreach programs designed to bring the children into closer contact with the agency

- **Conscientization** - change street children's attitudes to their circumstances - view themselves as an oppressed minority and become protagonists rather than passive recipients of aid.

Many agencies employ several of these strategies and a child will pass through a number of stages before him or she "graduates." First he/she will be contacted by an outreach program, and then may become involved in drop-in center programs, though still living in the streets. Later the child may be accepted into a halfway house and finally into residential care where he or she becomes fully divorced from street life.

Actions to be taken by Governments and humanitarian organizations

- Free and accessible health services should be made available for street children to help curb the incidence of common diseases.
- Introduction of 'static clinics' at identified locations reinforced by mobile outreach sites in evening hours in order to make the available health services accessible.
- Street children should be given free access to cleaning facilities (bathrooms and toilets) to reduce incidence of preventable diseases.
- Introducing nutrition programmes in existing health care services for street children. To inform the street dwellers about the existing health services, drug vendors can be explored as potential advocates increasing awareness among street dwellers.
- Provision of vocational training and micro-loans for street children to break the cycle of poverty.
- Provision of free psycho-social counseling and drug-rehabilitation services for street children.
- Rigorous lobbying of government to implement street girl friendly health policies and to commit to allocating budgetary resources.
- The Government, NGOs, and donor agencies have been concerned over the rapid growth of the child workers and they are looking to find ways and means to gradually and progressively eliminate child labor in Bangladesh.

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Chapter Eight: Concise Delineation of the Selected Organization for Institutional based Care of Children

- 8.1 SOS Children Village
- 8.2 Aporajayo Bangladesh
- 8.3 Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage

SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES

SOS Children's Villages is an independent, non-governmental international development organization which has been working to meet the needs and protect the interests and rights of children since 1949. It was founded by Hermann Gmeiner in Imst, Austria. According to the *Financial Times*, the 2004 turnover of SOS Children's Villages altogether was US\$ 807 million, and it was ranked 33 out of a 100 global NGOs for "global accountability". Its international umbrella organization, SOS-Kinderdorf International, was founded in 1960, after national associations had been established in France, Germany and Italy in addition to the original Austrian association. Over a hundred national associations across the world have since been established.

VISION: *What we want for the world's children*

Every child belongs to a family and grows with love, respect and security.

MISSION: *What we do*

We build families for children in need. We help them, shape their own future and we share in the development of their communities.

VALUES: *What keeps us strong*

We take action. We keep our promises. We believe in each other. We are reliable partners

OPERATIONS

The organization's work focuses on abandoned, destitute and orphaned children requiring family-based child care. Millions of children worldwide are living without their biological families for a variety of reasons including:

- parental separation,
- domestic violence and neglect,
- they have lost their parents due to war or natural catastrophes,
- Disease, including increasingly AIDS.

Such children are supported to recover from being emotionally traumatized and to avoid real danger of being isolated, abused, exploited and deprived of their rights.

SOS provides about 50,000 such children and 15,000 young adults with a permanent new family, with a '24 hours a day' new SOS mother to provide family-based care. Typically (in the developing world) about ten children are grouped into a house with an SOS mother and between ten and forty of such houses are grouped together as a "Village" with shared facilities. Family groups once formed are kept together as a priority.

RANGE OF PROGRAMMES

"... from my point of view, nothing in the world is more important than careful and protect a child." Hermann Gmeiner (1919-1986).

In addition to the SOS Children's Villages (over 450 worldwide) that form the core of SOS Children's Villages' work, the organization runs a whole range of programmes and facilities in support of socially disadvantaged and impoverished families to help them lead a better life in the long-term. SOS also supports about a million other children in community programmes such as family strengthening, running 192 schools across the developing world, running medical centers and programmes for street children, child soldiers and victims of disaster.

APARAJEYO-BANGLADESH

Aparajeyo-Bangladesh (AB) is a national child rights organization. It was founded in 1995 through localization of an international NGO. The organization commenced activities in 1976, working with children living in and around the slums of Dhaka City. Its goal was to reduce their unbearable poverty, distress and vulnerability caused by the harshness of slum life. In 1989, another programme commenced to provide services to children who live on the city's streets or amongst its public buildings. Over the years, Aparajeyo has expanded its support to promote and protect the Rights of other socially

Excluded children Aparajeyo is a non-government and non-profit organization that was solely founded to provide a range of services to socially excluded children in the urban settings in Bangladesh. Through its programmes and projects

AB provides a range of rights-based services to children through a holistic approach. AB's work with children complies with the United Nations Child Rights Convention. AB believes that childhood means much more than the space between birth and the attainment of adulthood, Childhood refers to the state and condition of a child's life – to the quality of those years. AB recognizes that children are the holders of their own rights. And because these rights are invested in the child's own person, the child is no longer a passive recipient of charity but an empowered actor in her/his own development. The organization emphasizes the need to respect children's 'evolving capacities.

All programmes are expected to create spaces and promote processes designed to enable and empower children to express their views, to be consulted and to influence decisions in all matters affecting them in accordance with their age and development

What We Stand For

Every child is born with fundamental rights. Each child is unique and has the right to a name and a nationality, the right to grow up in a safe and protective environment, an education, food, recreation & play, the right to health and proper health care.. Each has the right to participate in matters that affect them, and the right to be treated equally. Every child has the right to be protected from all forms of abuse and exploitation.

These rights are among the ones set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Since its adoption in 1989, the Convention has become the most widely accepted human rights accord in history. Its principles guide all that AB does in Bangladesh. We speak out for the rights of every child in villages and border areas where communities are illiterate. We defend child rights in towns and divisional cities. We stand up for them in the capital where policy makers decide on laws, approve budgets and plan for the future of children.

AB champions peace, security and the articles enshrined within the UNCRC to promote and protect the rights of children. We work towards complimenting the Millennium Development Goals. We work for equal rights for girls and women and their participation in community development. We work for the progress promised in the Charter of the United Nations.

We want the money we raise to reach those children in greatest need, who live in unbearable poverty and whose rights are ignored or abused. We believe that all children have a right to education, healthcare, safe shelters, safe drinking water and other essentials of life. We also believe that children have a right to live in peace, free from violence, exploitation and discrimination. As a result we influence people in position of power to change unfair laws and practices.

We ensure that community people are involved in monitoring and developing of our programmes. We consult with community people and local organizations before we develop programmes in order to involve them in managing and reviewing our work. We believe in working with others. We do this through linkages with local communities, involving and influencing locally elected government representatives, working with government ministries and departments, local leaders, NGOs, INGOs etc.

We ensure lasting changes in children's lives by making a long-term commitment. Our organization has systems in place to learn from our experience and use this to improve

the way we work in the future. We ensure that the money we raise reaches children in greatest need. For this reason we make sure that the programmes we implement are cost-effective

Children We Support

As the phenomenon of children in difficult situations increases, especially those at risk of abuse and exploitation, Aparajeyo has gradually expanded its programmes to reach these children to protect and promote their basic rights. In 2004, the organization's support extended to the following:

Aparajeyo-Bangladesh (AB) is a national child rights organization. It was founded in 1995 through localization of an international NGO. The organization commenced activities in 1976, working with children living in and around the slums of Dhaka city.

Its goal was to reduce their unbearable poverty, distress and vulnerability caused by the harshness of slum life. In 1989, another programme commenced to provide services to children who live on the city's streets or amongst its public buildings. Over the years, aparajeyo has expanded its support to promote and protect the rights of other socially excluded children.

Aparajeyo is a non-government and non-profit organization that was solely founded to provide a range of services to socially excluded children in the urban settings in Bangladesh. Through its programmes and projects, AB provides a range of rights-based services to children through a holistic approach.

AB's work with children complies with the United Nations Child Rights Convention. AB believes that childhood means much more than the space between birth and the attainment of adulthood, Childhood refers to the state and condition of a child's life – to the quality of those years. AB recognizes that children are the holders of their own rights. And because these rights are invested in the child's own person, the child is no longer a passive recipient of charity but an empowered actor in her/his own development. The organization emphasizes the need to respect children's 'evolving capacities.' All programmes are expected to create spaces and promote processes designed to enable and empower children to express their views, to be consulted and to influence decisions in all matters affecting them in accordance with their age and development



Range of Activities

Aparajeyo-Bangladesh (AB) is a national child rights organization. It was founded in 1995 through localization of an international NGO. The organization commenced activities in 1976, working with children living in and around the slums of Dhaka city. Its goal was to reduce their unbearable poverty, distress and vulnerability caused by the harshness of slum life. In 1989, another programme commenced to provide services to children who live on the city streets or amongst its public buildings. Over the years, aparajeyo has expanded its support to promote and protect the rights of other socially excluded children. Aparajeyo is a non-government and non-profit organization that was solely founded to provide a range of services to socially excluded children in the urban settings in Bangladesh. Through its programmes and projects, AB provides a range of rights-based services to children through a holistic approach.



Publication

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The list of Expenditure to support service

S.L	Service Offer	Service Offer	
		Monthly	Yearly
1.	Education (formal/informal)	150	1800
2.	Health Education/ Treatment	15	180
3.	Recreation (All kind)	30	360
4.	Food and Nutrition (Three times in a day)	1040	12480
5.	Training (Awareness raising)	50	600
6.	Capacity Building/ Vocational	550	3300
7.	Day Night Shelter	200	2400
8.	Protection (from all forms of exploitation)	50	600
	Total	2085	21720

SIR SALIMULLAH MUSLIM ORPHANAGE

Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage is one of the largest non government organizations of the subcontinent dedicated to social welfare. It was founded in 1909 by Nawab Sir Salimullah. The noble aim of this organization is the overall maintenance and schooling in modern day curriculum of the distressed, destitute, helpless and hopeless orphan boys and girls to develop them into responsible citizen. And all the activities of it are focused on this objective. Besides maintenance and education of the resident students up to the age of 18, all possible support is given to rehabilitate them as soon as they leave the orphanage. In their welfare Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage runs by the following affiliated institutions.

- a) Fariduddin Siddiquei High School,
- b) Sir Salimullah Junior Girls School,
- c) Computer Training Center,
- d) Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage Mosque and
- e) Sir Salimullah hafzkhana.

Reference

1. Prospectus of SOS children village
2. Prospectus of Aporajayo Bangladesh
3. Prospectus of Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage
4. www.soschildrenvillage.bd.com
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6. www.sirsalimullahmuslimorphanage.bd.com
7. www.childcaregiverorganization.com

Chapter Nine: Findings and Discussion of Disadvantaged Children

- Analysis the Data
- Data Presentation
- Hypothesis Testing

Findings of the Study

Statistical Scenario of Disadvantaged Children

Research may be defined as systematic investigation intended to add to available knowledge in a form that is communicable and verifiable (Mackdonald in Polansky, 1960:24). It is definable as the use of standardized procedure in the search for knowledge. To conduct this study “Survival Pattern and Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children: A study on Dhaka City” It has taken 90 respondents in purposive sampling way. After collecting data of the disadvantaged children of their personal, demographical, living place, life pattern, working type, income, expenditure, problems, child rights, future plans, it has been analyzed , that’s are given below.

1. Age of the Respondent

Age	6-9	10-12	13-15	Total
Street Children with Family	13(43.33)	12(40.00)	5(16.67)	30
Street Children without Family	14(46.67)	15(50.00)	1(3.33)	30
Institutional Care Child	6(20.00)	18(60.00)	6(20.00)	30
Total	33(36.67)	45(50.00)	12(13.33)	90

N=90

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Average Age of the Respondent: 10.71 Years

This study considers the children who are 6-15 years old. In this regard who are identified as disadvantaged children specially they are known as street children and institutional care child. Above the picture of the study, It reveals that most of the disadvantaged children are between 10-12 years of ages (50 percent) and lowest portion of the children are 6-9 years of ages (36.67 percent), able to provide data for the study.

The table shows that maximum numbers of disadvantaged children as street and institutional care child are between 10-12 years of the ages.

2. Educational Status of the Respondent

Education Children	Illiterate	Signature Knowledge	Primary	Secondary	Total
Street Children with Family	9(30.00)	5(16.67)	12(40.00)	4(30.00)	30
Street Children without Family	10(33.33)	4(13.33)	16(53.33)	-	30
Institutional Care Child	-	-	9(30.00)	21(70.00)	30
Total	19(21.11)	9(10.00)	32(41.11)	25(27.78)	90

N=90

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

The education is the catalyst of prosperity in every sphere of life. But the educational status both the street children with family and street children without family is very low.

The study shows that the educational background of street children without family is so much poor, here 33.33% children are totally illiterate. It also shows that Institutional care child all are involved with education. They are very much concerned about their study. In it 100% children are studying in several classes.

Because of the scarcity of opportunity from anywhere, street children do not get admission to school; rather they are involved with risky job to survive them. On the other hand, the institutional care children are supervised by its authority. So they are cent percent earnest to education.

3. Types of Religion of the Respondent

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Islam	83	92.22%
Hindu	6	6.67%
Christ	1	1.11%
Buddhist	-	-
Total	90	100.00%

N=90

On this study, it has been uncovered that the majority of the respondents are Muslim (92.22 percent). Because, Bangladesh is most populated by the followers of Islam. There has not found any Buddhist respondent. Hindus are in second portion (6.67 percent) and few are Christian.

It also similar to the Bangladesh population census, that's are exposed as-

Islam	90.40%
Hindu	8.50%
Buddhist	0.60%
Christ	0.30%
Others	0.20%
Total	100.00%

(Source: Population Census-2011)

This data indicates the real scenario of the demographical situation of Bangladesh.

4. Divisional Classification of the Respondent

Children	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Division				
Dhaka	13(43.33)	7(23.33)	16(53.33)	36(40.00)
Rajshahi	5(16.67)	3(10.00)	-	8(8.89)
Chittagong	-	2(6.67)	2(6.67)	4(4.44)
Khulna	2(6.67)	4(13.33)	3(10.00)	9(10.00)
Barishal	6(20.00)	10(33.33)	8(26.67)	24(26.67)
Sylhet	1(3.33)	-	-	1(1.11)
Rangpur	3(10.00)	4(13.33)	1(3.33)	8(8.89)
Total	30	30	30	90(100.00)

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

From collected data it has been described that the majority portion of disadvantaged on selected area is (40.00 percent) from Dhaka city and its surrounded district. The minority portion of disadvantaged children is 1.11% from Sylhet division.

So, it has been said that the available transport opportunity pull them to migrate in Dhaka city. On the other hand, The socio-economic condition of Sylhet division is better than that of others cities. The living pattern of its resident is so good. So the children have not come to Dhaka city for the survival of themselves.

5. Family Pattern of Disadvantaged Children

Children Parents Relation	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Engaged	22(73.33)	-	8(26.67)	30(33.33)
Divorce	8(26.67)	8(26.67)	4(13.33)	20(22.22)
Separation	-	2(6.67)	-	2(2.22)
Orphan	-	4(13.33)	18(60.00)	22(24.45)
Unknown	-	16(53.33)	-	16(17.78)
Total	30	30	30	90(100.00)

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Bangladesh is a densely populated country. Here family bondage among the citizens is substantial. But some families are broken for the scarcity of capital and abysmal poverty.

To analyze the collected data it has been defined that the number of the joint family is copious (33.33 percent) and the lowest portion of family pattern of the disadvantaged children's parents is the separation (2.22 percent).

Eventually, it can be said that the honored citizens of our country are attached to family bondage till now.

6. Residing Relatives of the Respondent in Dhaka City

Children Relatives	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Have	30(100.00)	7(23.33)	3(3.33)	40(44.44)
Have not	-	23(25.55)	27(90.00)	50(55.56)
Total	30	30	30	90(100.00)

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

It is known to all that Dhaka is the second biggest population city of the world. It is also called as megacity for its twenty million plus people (UNDP Report: 2010)

Being attracted to the flamboyant life style of Dhaka city, many bucolic and disaster affected people come to Dhaka to change and advancement their fate.

In this regard, the resident relatives of the disadvantaged children in Dhaka city are 44.44 percent and 55.56percent children have not their relatives.

7. Residential Area of the Respondent

Children Residence	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Footpath	7(23.33)	19(63.34)	-	26(28.89)
Wicker	23(76.67)	7(23.33)	-	30(33.33)
Undermine	-	4(13.33)	-	4(4.44)
Institute	-	-	30(100.00)	30(33.33)
Total	30	30	30	90

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

To conduct this research, I have collected data from Ninety respondents. It has been seen that, from above table 33.33% are in institute care service and the rest of the children are as known as street children. From the street children (28 percent) pass their night on the footpath and 33.33% are in wicker.

Among these institutional care children are better than other disadvantaged children. Because, the responsible authority took after as whole of them.

8. Food Taking and Nutrition of the Respondent

Children Food Taking	Street Children with Family		Street Children without Family		Institutional Care Child		Total
	<i>Enough</i>	<i>Not Enough</i>	<i>Enough</i>	<i>Not Enough</i>	<i>Enough</i>	<i>Not Enough</i>	
Breakfast	6(20.00)	24(80.00)	21(70.00)	9(30.00)	23(76.67)	7(23.33)	90
Lunch	19(63.33)	11(36.67)	23(76.67)	7(23.33)	30(100.00)	-	90
Supper	12(40.00)	18(60.00)	12(40.00)	18(60.00)	27(90.00)	3(10.00)	90
Total	37(41.11)	53(58.89)	56(62.22)	34(37.27)	80(88.89)	10(9.11)	

N=90

More than one response was possible

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

For the perfect child development, it has to need an adequate nutrition. The children's guardians have to maintain the food with proper quality and quantity as per the ages of the children. But in where, the disadvantaged children have no any residence; there the expectation of proper nutrition is a day dream.

On the way, Study shows that the maximum portion of the disadvantaged children said that, they do not get enough food in breakfast as like as lunch and dinner. Here, Institutional child are in better position in their accommodation.

A research has been conducted on food nutrition in first time in 1977, and it also makes a report. After that, to cross the limitation of the old information by 38 years, recently Dr. Nazma Shahin and her nine colleagues finalized a report on "*Food Composition Table for Bangladesh*" Where 40 main foods are expressed with its quality.

"Food" → Ingestion Digestion → Convention into single particle → Absorption into blood → From blood stream to body cells → "Energy"

“Food Composition Table for Bangladesh”

Institution of Nutrition and Food Science

Center for Advance Research in Science

University of Dhaka

Foods Name	Kilo Calorie	Protein (100g)	Carbohydrates(100g)	Fat (100g)	Water (100g)	Vitamin (100g)	Mineral (100g)
Sunned Rice	345	6.6	77.4	0.3	12.2	0.00272	0.29013
Wheat	344	11.2	62.0	2.9	10.0	0.00831	0.81839
Green gram	351	23.7	60.9	1.2	9.8	0.149503	1.87259
Lentil	317	27.7	43.2	0.8	12.2	0.043909	1.03778
Brinjal	24	1.9	2.0	0.1	91.0	0.002483	0.27965
Carrot	34	0.9	6.0	0.3	89.7	3.263329	0.2767
Onion	59	1.4	12.2	0.1	83.7	0.00518	0.29967
Calery	32	4.5	0.5	0.3	88.8	0.0444745	0.79618
Creeper	25	2.4	2.1	0.3	91.0	0.05309	0.57961
Potato	66	1.2	14.0	0.2	81.7	0.020369	0.37572
Mustard	501	22.0	18.5	35.0	8.5	0.170564	2.15539
Cumin	402	18.3	37.02	17.06	10.0	0.016059	3.50835
Banana	95	1.3	19.2	0.8	75.2	0.002887	0.49163
Guava	63	1.0	10.9	0.5	81.4	0.230673	0.32816
Climbing fish	130	17.5	-	6.6	73.0	0.003025	1.12137
Hilsa fish	223	18.0	-	16.8	62.7	0.006277	0.52302
Egg	158	13.3	-	11.6	72.9	0.0059888	0.52703
Beef	103	20.7	-	2.3	76.0	0.0108304	0.66166
Mutton	118	21.4	-	3.6	74.2	0.00498	0.60606
Cow milk	497	26.6	37.5	26.7	3.2	0.020284	3.25847
Ghee	898	-	-	99.8	0.1	0.0039539	0.00422
Soyabin	900	-	-	100.0	-	0.01606	0.00011
Tea	296	20.2	49.5	-	5.7	0.115146	6.74554
Honey	326	0.3	81.1	-	0.2	0.00278	0.07703
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na(39340)
Sugar	398	0.4	99.5	-	0.4	-	0.02542

(INFC, DU, 2013)

Here, Vitamin: A,B1,B2,B3,B6,C,D,E and Mineral:Ca,Fe,Mg,P,K,Na,Zn,Cu

Nutrition is an alternative term for food. It is the total wellbeing of human body and normal functioning of all its parts.

9. Food Taking Place of the Respondent

Children Food Place	Street Children without Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Hotel	-	21(70.00)	-	21(23.33)
Self Cooking	27(90.00)	-	-	27(30.00)
Wanting	3(10.00)	3(10.00)	-	6(6.67)
Institution	-	6(20.00)	30(100.00)	36(40.00)
Total	30	30	30	90

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

A good environment of food taking is necessary for health. From the collected data, It has been expressed that the highest part of the disadvantaged children specially who are institutional care children take their food from their own institution. 23.33% are taking food from hotel. 30% are taking food as self cooking and lowest portion want from others as like as beggary are 6.67 percent.

Only for Street Children**10. Professional Status of the Street Children**

Children Profession	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Total
Tokai	11(36.67)	18(60.00)	29(48.34)
Hawker	3(10.00)	2(6.67)	5(8.33)
Begging	2(6.66)	4(3.33)	6(10.00)
Employee	14(46.67)	6(20)	20(33.33)
Total	30	30	60

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

The street children, who came in Dhaka city with a view to leading their life, for this purpose they, engage with different risky job. They do not adapt with suitable. Here, it has been expressed that maximum number of street children 48.34% are involved with lower class task as Tokai. 33.33% street children employed in small job as a helper of “tong” shop (temporary vehicle shop). About eight percent are Hawker and rest of the street children lead their life by begging that is so miserable to survive themselves.

11. Working Duration of Street Children

Working Duration	Frequency	Percentage
1-3	4	6.66%
3-6	28	46.67%
6-9	20	33.33%
9-12	4	13.33%
Total	60	100.00%

N=60

Average Working Duration: 5.43Hours

Here this table shows that, from the street children, the maximum parts are involved in different task. Within 3-6 hours are 46.67%. And nine to more hours engaged with his/her job13.33%.

At present, hundreds of thousands of families having child workers are found to have settled in different parts of Dhaka city either as slum dwellers or squatters on public through fares. These families actually are living in sub human condition inflicted by poverty, illiteracy and unemployment and have taken shelter in overcrowded tenements that totally lack in amenities for living environment. These poor families inflicted by poverty and all its accompanying evils can hardly think for the basic needs of their children. So the unfortunate children of these unprivileged parents are actually exploited by both their families and society in one way or another. The manifestation of this exploitation is correlated with child labour (Taher, 2006:55).

It reveals a cruel situation which carried as a very needy position.

12. Monthly Income of the Street Children

Income Children	Below-1500	1500-3000	3000-4500	4500-6000
Street Children with Family	9(30.00)	11(36.67)	7(23.33)	3(10.00)
Street Children without Family	5(16.67)	19(63.33)	6(20.00)	-
Total	14(23.33)	30(50.00)	13(21.67)	3(5.00)

N=60

Average Income: 2515Tk.

Out of calculation of different sources as well as assumption as stated above, the total number of working children in Dhaka City has been estimated to be 7.7% of the city population which in absolute number stands at 0.462million. There is also indicated of contradictory figures regarding estimated number of child workers that reduced the number to only 0.14million (Taher, 2006:56)

Street children are struggling for the survival. On this study it has observed that, the living pattern of the street children is so miserable. The street children without family 63.33% earn 1500-3000 Takas as maximum from disadvantaged children. It has also expressed the mean income is 2515Taka. But it has been rendered the study of daily newspaper, an adult person has need to lead their life minimum 8315Taka (Daily Prothom Alo, 2012)

In concluding remark, It has been seen that, how dreadful stories of their life are!

13. Causes to Coming Dhaka of the Respondent

Children Causes	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Poverty	30(100.00)	30(100.00)	30(100.00)	90(100.00)
River Erosion	12(40.00)	7(23.33)	9(30.00)	28(31.11)
With Friends	-	11(36.67)	-	11(12.22)
Torture	-	9(30.00)	-	9(10.00)
Trafficking	-	1(3.33)	-	9(1.11)
Madness	-	3(10.00)	-	3(3.33)
Orphan	-	4(13.33)	18(60.00)	22(24.44)
Chosen to InSTITUTE	-	-	30(100.00)	30(33.33)

N=90

More than one response was possible

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Dhaka is a megacity, continuously which allured people to keep existence or betterment of themselves. But realities are so hard. Most of the people come by facing the abysmal poverty. The study shows that 31.11percent street children are pushed to Dhaka by river erosion. Their family background is unidentified 24.44% are orphan and the rest of the children 33.33% are chosen for institutional care child service.

Dhaka City is not only a capital of Bangladesh. It also a hub of industries, jobs and works. So, people, irrespective of their age are found to take up jobs in diversified fields of activities. Children too are not lagging behind this regard (Taher, 2006:57).

14. Are You Tortured by Anyone?

Children Tortured	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Yes	22(73.33)	30(100.00)	4(13.33)	56(62.22)
No	8(26.67)	-	26(86.67)	34(37.78)
Total	30	30	30	90

N=90

Who tortured you?

Perpetrators Children	Parents	Neighbors	Police	Terror	Influential
SCWF	-	12	3	5	7
SCWoF	8	19	2	11	23
ICC	4	-	-	-	-

More than one response was possible

What Type of Torture?

Type of Torture	Frequency	Percentage
Slapping	56	100.00%
Betting	37	66.07%
Eviction	19	33.92%
Rape	1	1.78%
Scolding	56	100.00%

N=56

Data furnished in table reflects the nature of physical torture faced by women. Study has shown that physical violence is intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, injury or harm. Physical violence includes but not limited to: scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, biting, graving, shocking, poking, hair pulling, slapping, punching, the use of restraints or one's body size or strength against another person, and use of a weapon (gun, knife or object). Physical violence is defined as that is likely to lead to external or internal injuries (Violence against women in south Asia, 2003 :02)

In this regard, a significant number of street children are beaten by any other. 66.07% and 33.92 are abolished by police and influential person. Slapping is a common torture.

15. When You Faced Problem than Who Help You?

Assist Giver	Frequency	Percentage
Friends	52	57.78%
Colleague	14	15.55%
Heartiest	7	7.78%
Institute	39	43.33%

N=90

More than one response was possible

Man towards human being, Life for saving 'life'. Oh friend! Can a man not get sympathy as like so.

*Manush manusher jonno, Jibon jiboner jonno
aktu sohanuvuti manush ki pete parena*

..... (Bhupen Hajarika)

Street children are also human. They have a beautiful mind. They don't get support from affluent. But when they are faced problem some are ahead to assist them. 57.78% are helped by their friends. 15.55% are served by the responsible authority.

16. What Type of Disease You Faced Last One Year?

Children Disease	Street Children without Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Cold-fever	27(90.00)	30(100.00)	25(83.33)	82(91.11)
Pain in Stomach	22(73.33)	27(90.00)	-	49(54.44)
Eczema	17(56.57)	23(76.67)	-	40(44.44)
Malaria	-	2(6.67)	-	2(2.22)
Jaundice	5(16.67)	8(26.67)	3(10.00)	16(17.78)

N=90

More than one response was possible

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Ailment is regular incident in their life. Behind this some reasons are responsible for it, such as-unhygienic environment, malnutrition, dirty foods and polluted water and so on.

Study shows that 91.11% disadvantaged suffer from cold-fever. 54.44% are in diarrhoea, 44.44% are in dermatological problem and some are malaria and jaundice.

Eventually it has been seen that every disadvantaged children are affected by any disease.

17. Treatment Process of Disadvantaged Children

Child Treatment	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Pharmacy	12(40.00)	25(83.33)	-	37(41.11)
Homeopathy	2(6.77)	3(10.00)	-	5(5.56)
Ayurvedic	1(3.33)	-	-	1(1.11)
Traditional	3(10.00)	2(6.77)	-	5(5.56)
Govt. Medical	12(40.00)	-	30(100.00)	42(46.67)
	30	30	30	90

N=90

Man wants to prolong his life. When a person faces problem, she/he goes to treatment holder. That might be modern or traditional. Here, it has been observed that 41.11% are habituated to take Allopathic medicine. 1.11% is in Ayurvedic and traditional care. And Institutional care children, all are take medicine from recognized doctor.

They believe '*Prevention is better than Cure*'

18. Behaviour of the Respondent

Behaviour Children Level →	General Appearance		Facial Appearance		Rapport		Posture Movement		Oddity of Behaviour
	Good	Not Good	Good	Not Good	Good	Not Good	Good	Not Good	
Street Children with Family	12 40.00 %	18 60.00 %	18 60.00 %	12 40.00 %	13 43.33 %	17 56.67 %	12 40.00 %	18 60.00 %	12 40.00 %
Street Children without Family	17 56.67 %	13 43.33 %	17 56.67 %	12 43.33 %	10 33.33 %	20 66.67 %	17 56.67 %	13 33.33 %	13 43.33 %
Institutional Care Child	27 90.00 %	3 10.00 %	25 83.33 %	5 16.67 %	29 96.67 %	1 3.33%	30 100.00 %	-	3 10.00 %
Total	56	34	60	29	52	38	59	31	28

N=90

More than one response was possible

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Poverty is a state of economic, social and *psychological deprivation* occurring among people or countries lacking sufficient ownership control or access to resources to maintain acceptable living standard (North South Institute, 1985)

This table has been conducted by following the MSE (Mental State Examination) method. Basically it describes many objects, Behaviour is one of them. Under the behaviour pattern, it has also some branches.

To conduct this study it has been observed. General appearance of the street children with family 40.00% of them is good. But 90.00% institutional care child's general appearance is enough good. There are also seen that 33.33% street children without family can built rapport with others and 66.67% are not able to make rapport with others.

In the concluding point, it can be said that street children with family are better than street children without family & institutional care child's behavior is better than all others.

19. Perception of the Respondent

Perception Children	Normal	Hallucination	Illusion	Total
Street Children with Family	17(56.67)	8(26.67)	5(16.67)	30
Street Children without Family	15(50.00)	7(23.33)	8(26.67)	30
Institutional Care Child	27(90.00)	2(6.67)	1(3.33)	30
Total	59(65.56)	17(18.89)	14(15.56)	90

N=90

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

All organisms discriminate among stimuli that impinge upon them by way of sensitive tissues which in the higher organisms take from of sense organs. The senses are thus the channels for information about the world. It is a central fact of behavior that we react not to single stimuli. For the reason we turn first to some general characteristics of perceiving objects and events before considering in greater detail the role of the specific sense organs in perceiving (Hilgard, 1962).

Most of the disadvantaged children are faced malnutrition and unhygienic environment. They are growing up in an imbalanced society.

The study shows that 56.67% SCWF are in normal perception. 26.67% are suffered from hallucination and 16.67% are felled sometimes illusion problem. On the other hand, 26.67%SCWoF feel illusion but institutional care child are different. The maximum 90.00% of them are in normal perception.

20. Mental State Examination of Disadvantaged Children

MSE Children	Mood		Speech		Cognition		Insight		Judgement	
	Level→ <i>Good</i>	<i>Not Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Not Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Not Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Not Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Not Good</i>
Street Children with Family	17 56.67 %	13 43.33 %	19 63.33 %	11 36.67 %	13 43.33 %	17 56.67 %	13 43.33 %	17 56.67 %	9 30.00 %	21 70.00 %
Street Children without Family	18 60.00 %	12 40.00 %	14 46.67 %	10 33.33 %	11 36.66 %	19 63.33 %	11 36.67 %	19 63.93 %	7 23.33 %	23 76.67 %
Institutio nal Care Child	29 96.67 %	1 3.33 %	27 90.00 %	3 10.00 %	27 90.00 %	3 10.00 %	29 96.67 %	1 3.33 %	29 96.63 %	1 3.33 %
Total	64 71.11 %	26 28.88 %	60 66.67 %	30 33.33 %	51 56.67 %	39 43.33 %	53 58.89 %	37 41.11 %	45 50.00 %	45 50.00 %

N=90

More than one response was possible

Mental health then means freedom from disabling and disturbing symptoms that interfere with peace of mind, emotional tranquility or mental health (Shcindar1965:53).

A person is the combination of unique mood, speech pattern, cognition, insight and judgemental attitude. But observation says that disadvantaged are sheer different from this.

This table express that 43.33% Street Children with Family can not expose well off mood. Their judgemental attitudes are not fine. 70.00% of them can not clarify his/her future plan.

The mental condition of Street Children without Family is so miserable from Street Children with Family. 76.67% can not judge his/her determination. Because of being pulverized of abject poverty and the scarcity of sound societal environment. Disadvantaged are growing up with fair mentality.

21. Substance Abuses of Disadvantaged Children

Addiction Children	Yes	No	Total
Street Children with Family	14(46.67)	16(53.33)	30
Street Children without Family	23(76.67)	7(23.33)	30
Institutional Care Child	6(20.00)	24(80.00)	30
Total	43(47.78)	47(52.22)	90

N=90

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

46.67% Street Children with Family confess their substance abuses. 53.33% don't take it. And very few part of Institutional Care Children as 20% are take drugs.

Types of Abuses

Children Addiction to	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Cigarette	9(64.28)	12(40.00)	5(83.33)	26(49.00)
Ganja	2(14.29)	1(3.00)	-	3(5.66)
Solution	3(21.43)	17(56.67)	1(16.67)	21(39.62)
Heroine	-	2(6.70)	-	2(3.77)
Pathodrine	-	1(3.00)	-	1(1.89)
Total	14	33	6	53

N=53

Here, SCWF=14, SCWoF=33, ICC=6

Most of the disadvantaged children 49.00% take cigarette, 39.62% take solution, and 5.66% take Ganja. Few are taking Heroine and Pathodrine.

Expenditure for Substance Abuses

Expenditure (Taka)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
5-10	26	60.47%
10-50	3	6.98%
50-100	12	27.90%
100-200	2	4.65%
200-more	1	1.89%
Total	53	100.00%

N=53

Drug addicted disadvantaged children living pattern is totally inconsistent. They expend maximum amount of what they earn.

The study shows that 60.47% expend between 5-10taka and 17.90% are in 50-100taka. Chronic addicted disadvantaged children expend more 200taka in daily.

22. Consequences of Substance Abuses of Disadvantaged Children

Children Consequence	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child
Physical	11(78.6)	19(82.60)	2(33.33)
Psychological	5(35.7)	8(34.78)	3(50.00)
Financial	7(50.00)	12(52.17)	2(33.33)
Total	14	33	6

N=53

More than one response was possible

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Research from the industrialized countries suggests that has Substance Abuses far reaching consequences. Fear of Substance Abuses requires that they seek out its protection to prevent .The protection Substance Abuses can result in a situation of vulnerability and dependence. Which is not conducive to Substance Abuses (UN child Review, 2006)

The table identifies the effect of substance abuses on the life of disadvantaged children. It has been seen that from one third of the each category are physically hampered. 35.7% Street Children with Family have confessed that, they face psychological hazards. All of the addicted children said they are loser in financial aspect but some feel or not.

23. Involvement with criminal activities

Crime			Yes	No
Children	Street Children with Family		17(56.67)	13(43.33)
	Street Children without Family		25(83.33)	5(16.67)
Total			42	18

N=60

Institutional care children are totally prohibited from crime. 42 street children are confessing their involvement with crime.

Types of Crime

Types of Crime	Frequency	Percentage
Theft	35	83.33%
Pick pocket	5	11.90%
Immoral	17	40.48%
Material Destruction	27	64.29%
Fighting	13	30.95%

N=42

More than one response was possible

Lack of proper nursing, Street children are involved with offence. 83.33% are involved with theft, 11.90% are pick pocket, 40.48% confess the involvement with immoral activities, 64.29% are engaged with material destruction (government or private) and 30.95% quarrel with each other.

24. Satisfaction of the Respondent

Satisfaction level Respondent	Standard	Moderate	Not Satisfied	Total
Street Children with Family	5(16.67)	11(36.67)	14(46.67)	30
Street Children without Family	3(10.00)	17(56.67)	10(33.33)	30
Institutional Care Child	23(76.67)	4(13.33)	3(10.00)	30
Total	31(34.44)	32(35.56)	27(30.00)	90

N=90

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Mental health and satisfaction are full and harmonious functioning of the whole personality (J. A. Field, 2009).

The present living patterns of disadvantaged children in all categories render their opinion. They consider their satisfaction on the basis of given opportunities.

The study shows that 16.67% Street Children with Family are satisfied in their present situation. 36.67% say so-so. 46.67% are totally unsatisfied in their existing level. Side by side 10.00% Street Children without Family describes their satisfaction and 56.67% are totally vexed in their life.

But institutional care child lives in well environment. So, most of them are pleased in their life style.

25. Recreational Opportunities of the Respondent

Recreation Children	Yes	No	Total
Street Children with Family	25(83.33)	5(16.67)	30
Street Children without Family	23(76.76)	7(23.33)	30
Institutional Care Child	30(100.00)	-	30
Total	78(86.67)	12(13.33)	90

N=90

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Types of Recreation

Recreation Children	Play to others	Cinema	Ludu	Carrom	Card	Park
Street Children with Family	25(83.33)	20(66.67)	12(40.00)	7(30.00)	5(16.67)	23(76.67)
Street Children without Family	23(76.67)	19(63.33)	17(56.67)	5(16.67)	9(30.00)	23(76.67)
Institutional Care Child	30(100.0)	30(100.0)	19(63.33)	11(36.67)	-	30(100.0)
Total	78(86.67)	69(76.67)	48(53.33)	23(25.56)	14(15.56)	76(84.44)

N=78

More than one response was possible

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Recreation evolves the child's mind and attitudes. It derives from playing to other, cinema watching, and indoor games on roaming in visible and cheering places. To develop a child, it is unavoidable. 83.33% street children with family play to others as recreation, 66.67% watch movie in cinema hall and tea stall TV. 56.67% Street Children without Family pass their time in indoor games. But all recreational facilities are consumed by Institutional Care Child.

26. Children Rights to the Respondent

Do you know child rights? Respondent	Yes	No	Total
Street Children with Family	19(63.33)	11(36.67)	30
Street Children without Family	7(2.33)	23(76.67)	30
Institutional Care Child	30(100.00)	-	30
Total	56(62.22)	34(37.78)	90

N=90

Here, 63.33% Street Children with Family say, they have known about child rights and 36.67% say, they don't know about it. But All Institutional Care Children know about this.

What do you know about Child Rights?

Child Rights	SCWF	SCWoF	ICC
Survival & Development of Child	19(100.00)	7(100.00)	30(100.00)
Combat the Illicit Transfer	5(26.31)	2(28.57)	30(100.00)
Freedom of Thought, Conscience	-	-	21(70.00)
Prevent of Unlawful Attacks	7(36.84)	-	30(100.00)
Special Protection & Assistance	3(15.79)	4(57.14)	30(100.00)
Standard Health and Rehabilitation	7(36.84)	4(57.14)	30(100.00)
Child to Education	19(100.00)	7(100.00)	30(100.00)
Engage in Play And Reaction	7(36.84)	5(71.43)	30(100.00)
Prevent to Abduction or Trafficking	14(73.68)	1(14.29)	29(96.67)

N=56

Here, SCWF=19, SCWoF=7, ICC=30

More than one response was possible

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

The table shows that 62.22% the selected respondent said, they heard about child right and 37.68% are devoid of the knowledge of child right.

27. Support for the Purpose of Education of Disadvantaged Children

Education Respondent	Yes	No	Total
Street Children with Family	21(70.00)	9(30.00)	30
Street Children without Family	20(66.67)	10(33.33)	30
Institutional Care Child	30(100.00)	-	30
Total	71(78.89)	19(21.11)	90

N=90

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

It shows that 78.89% have gotten support from several NGOs or volunteers and 21.11% are deprived of this kind of assistance.

Organization Children	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child
Aparajayo Bangladesh	7(35.33)	5(25.00)	10(33.33)
UCEP	9(42.86)	13(65.00)	-
SOS	-	-	10(33.33)
Salimullah Orphanage	-	-	10(33.33)
Volunteer of DU	5(23.81)	2(10.00)	-
Total	21	20	30

N= 71

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

The table describes 33.33% Street Children with Family learned their education from Aparajayo Bangladesh and 23.81% from volunteers of DU. 65% Street Children without Family acquired education from UCEP, 25% from Aparajayo Bangladesh and the study selected three institute which give sorts of amenities with residence. These are SOS children Village, Aparajayo Bangladesh and Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage.

28. Future Plan of Disadvantaged Children

Future Plan	Frequency	Percentage
Study and Job	33	36.67%
Driving	7	7.78%
Workshop	11	12.22%
Technical Work	13	14.44%
Computer Training	5	5.56%
Business	19	21.11%
Defense	2	2.22%
Total	90	100.00%

N=90

Dream makes live a person; a person is big as his/her dream. Disadvantaged children are in lower position in society. Though they are street children, they have history for survival. They have desire to live as better in future.

The study shows that 36.67% children want to involve with job, either it government or non government. 21.11% children acquiesce to do business. 14.44% want to involve himself in technical job.

Eventually it can be said that most of the children want to involve themselves in respective and recognized job, which will ensure security in future.

29. Acquiesces of Respondent to Return Home

Agree to Return Home Respondent	Yes	No
Street Children with Family	19(63.33)	11(36.67)
Street Children without Family	12(40.00)	18(60.00)
Institutional Care Child	7(23.33)	23(76.67)
Total	38(42.22)	52(57.78)

N=90

Homesick is a phenomenon. It drives person to close to his/her family or native. A child could be deviant in the early stage of life. But when he comprehends himself, he wants to meet with his family.

The table shows that 63.33% Street Children with Family want to return home. 36.67% are not. Because, They have not any piece of land in their native. 60.00% Street Children without Family do not wish return home. Because, they do not know that where his family is?

42.22% Institutional Care Child desire to return home, after getting job as independent and well-off in their career.

Only For Institutional Care Child**30. Opinion of the Respondent about the Service of Institutional Service**

Service Respondent	Standard	Moderate	Rough	Total
SOS	10(100.00)	-	-	10
Aparajayo Bangladesh	6(60.00)	2(20.00)	2(20.00)	10
Salimullah Orphanage	5(50.00)	2(20.00)	3(30.00)	10
Total	21(70.00)	4(13.33)	5(16.67)	30

N=30

Foster homes and institutions became substitute homes when parents are incapacitating to fulfill their roles, or abuse or desert their children. Any decision for placement requires a careful assessment of emotional and physical needs of children and a weighting of benefits or damage that such a plan may cause (Luis, 2004)

SOS children village is an institutional care giver organization. Here, rules, regulation and programme are quiet transparent. So, its 100.00% child express their opinion about this institutional service is so standard. 60.00% children of Aparajayo Bangladesh says its standard level, 20.00% children comment its roughness and 30.00% children of Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage narrate its bad environment. They do not like it and try to go another either his family or other institute.

It can be said that residential service center has come as blessing for disadvantaged children.

Only for Street Children**31. Intent to Add to Institutional Care Service of Street Children**

Eager to go Respondent	Yes	No	Total
Street Children with Family	3(10.00)	27(90.00)	30
Street Children without Family	9(30.00)	21(70.00)	30
Total	12(20.00)	48(80.00)	60

N=60

People want to better for the risky position. Street children also desire it.

The table shows 70.00% Street Children with Family wish to add to him or herself. In a recognized and renowned residential institute which will give them a better service and 30.00% do not go there. Because, they have no knowledge about residential care service. They feel this is like jail. This will not permit them freedom. On the other hand 10.00% Street Children with Family are eager to take residential service and 90.00% do not wish to take it. They have zeal to stay with his/her family. Though, that is so miserable.

32. Which is more Prior to Basic Needs Fulfillment and Psycho-Social Development

Respondent Priority	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total
Basic Needs	30(100.00)	30(100.00)	30(100.00)	90
Psycho-Social Development	21(70.00)	13(43.33)	30(100.00)	64
Total	51	43	60	154

N=90

More than one response was possible

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Table shows that 100.00% disadvantaged children, who are known as Street Children with Family opine that basic needs are prior to others. 21.00% say that psycho-social development is also need for proper child development.

On the same way 43.33% Street Children without Family feel the demand of psycho-social development along with basic needs. But institutional care child are so much concerned and conscious for the prosperity of themselves by the consultation and supervision of responsible authority.

Hypothesis

(1) As disadvantaged Children, Institutional care children's living patterns are better than Street Children's.

Hypothesis Testing

Satisfaction of the Respondent

Satisfaction level Respondent	Standard	Moderate	Not Satisfied	Total	X ²	D.F
Street Children with Family	5(16.67)	11(36.67)	14(46.67)	30	40.009	4
Street Children without Family	3(10.00)	17(56.67)	10(33.33)	30		
Institutional Care Child	23(76.67)	4(13.33)	3(10.00)	30		
Total	31(34.44)	32(35.56)	27(30.00)	90		

N=90

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

The present living patterns of disadvantaged children in all categories render their opinion. They consider their satisfaction on the basis of given opportunities.

The study shows that 16.67% Street Children with Family are satisfied in their present situation. 36.67% say so-so. 46.67% are totally unsatisfied in their existing level. Side by side 10.00% Street Children without Family describes their satisfaction and 56.67% are totally vexed in their life.

But institutional care child lives in well environment. So, most of them are pleased in their life style.

The statistical measurement shows that , for the 4 degree of freedom in 5% error, the table value of X²=9.49 But the calculated value of X²=40.009 is greater than table value.

So, the hypothesis is *rejected*.

So it is clear that the living pattern of street children and institutional care child is different. It is noticed that there is no congruity of their lifestyle.

Hypothesis

(2) Human needs fulfillment are better than psycho-social and moral.

Hypothesis Testing**Substance Abuses of Disadvantaged Children**

Addiction Children	Yes	No	Total	X²	D.F
Street Children with Family	14(46.67)	16(53.33)	30	15.446	2
Street Children without Family	23(76.67)	7(23.33)	30		
Institutional Care Child	6(20.00)	24(80.00)	30		
Total	43(47.78)	47(52.22)	90		

N=90

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

The statistical measurement shows that , for the 2 degree of freedom in 5% error, the table value of $X^2=5.991$ But the calculated value of $X^2=15.446$ is greater than table value.

So, the hypothesis is *rejected*.

In the concluding point it can be said that, there is no relation between Street Children and Institutional Care Child for substance abuses and immoral activities.

Hypothesis

(3) Disadvantaged children are involved immoral work on substances uses.

Hypothesis Testing**Which is more Prior to Basic Needs Fulfillment and Psycho-Social Development**

Respondent Priority	Street Children with Family	Street Children without Family	Institutional Care Child	Total	X²	D.F
Basic Needs	30(100.00)	30(100.00)	30(100.00)	90	4.030	2
Psycho-Social Development	21(70.00)	13(43.33)	30(100.00)	64		
Total	51	43	60	154		

N=90

More than one response was possible

Figure within parentheses indicate percentage

Table shows that 100.00% disadvantaged children, who are known as Street Children with Family opine that basic needs are prior to others. 21.00% say that psycho-social development is also need for proper child development.

On the same way 43.33% Street Children without Family feel the demand of psycho-social development along with basic needs. But institutional care child are so much concerned and conscious for the prosperity of themselves by the consultation and supervision of responsible authority.

The statistical measurement shows that , for the 2 degree of freedom in 5% error, the table value of $X^2=5.99$ But the calculated value of $X^2=4.030$ is smaller than table value.

So, the hypothesis is *accepted*.

So, it can be said that, all disadvantaged are concerned with first priority of basic needs. It is noticed that, there has the relation among them (Street Children and Institutional Care Child) about these theme.

Chapter Ten: Findings from the Case Studies

ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDY

FINDINGS

I took interview to 10 disadvantaged children as case from street & residential care giver institute (SOS Children Village, Aporajayo Bangladesh and Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage) for knowing the family, social life and their planning for the future. The involvement of children with the streets is seldom due to one event, but often to a spiral of increasing family and childhood vulnerability. Understanding this process is important in order to identify how street involvement can be prevented, particularly street living, which entails the greatest risks. It is now thought that the experience of violence is one of the key triggers that precipitate some children from poor and disadvantaged families, and not others, to separate from their families and move into the streets. The case studies are not stories but realities of life, not for only these street children but also for the majority of street children in Bangladesh to a lesser or even greater extent. From the case studies as well as document analysis findings have given below.

Number of Respondents

From the furnished data respondents are in street and who are now living in the (SOS Children Village, Aporajayo Bangladesh and Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage). While minimum numbers of respondents were the officials of residential care giver institute. But the analysis will represent the life of the street children in the shelter home/ center according to the words of the children who have been taken as cases. Here at has described the life pattern of five boys and five girls.

Age

All the children's age limit was within Four years to fourteen years. No children have passed the eighteen years of their rage. As the age limit for the children in Bangladesh is announced as 18 years so there is no scope to keep the girl above eighteen years because the drop-in-center deals only with the street children. They are looking smaller than their age because the malnutrition from the childhood. It is a reflection of poverty.

Religion

From Ten cases, there were Nine Muslim and one were Hindu. As Bangladesh is a Muslim based country and some Hindus are living here, street girls from other religion like Buddhism, Christ have found only to the cottage (Janata) in SOS Children Village. Religious learning has not been taught to them from their childhood. But after coming in the shelter home some have been interested to religious activities and praying. *Lamia said that after coming here she has been able to recite the holy Quran because an Arabic teacher has taught.*

Present habitation

To conduct a Qualitative study, I have take 10case and from these, 2 are Street children with family, 2 are Street children without family and 6 are Institutional care child and they are as (2 respondent from SOS Children Village, 2 case from Aporajayo Bangladesh and 2 child from Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage). Generally Street children with family live in Shahaordi Uddayan and two Street children without family are pass their night in many other unidentified places.

Place of Origin

The locations of real home of the street children are not same. They are from different places and districts. Most of them are from Barisal, vola, Khulna, bagarhat, madaripur, shariatpur, faridpur, munshigang, gazipur etc. some are from karanigang, Dhaka, kisorgang, Brahmanbaria, Cox's bazaar, mymensingh etc. From this analysis it can be said that most of the disadvantaged children are from southern part such as Barisal, vola, faridpur of the country. The percentage of poverty rate in these districts is more than other districts. That is why parents cannot afford their children regularly and properly, for this reason they are migrated from their own home to Dhaka.

Family Members

The study shows that most of the children's family size is large. Majority number of family members is 7-10. In this large size family it is not possible to afford the children properly. They are representing the big size family of Bangladesh. *Lamia said that, because of big family she has come to Dhaka and faced a lot of problems. None should make his/her family bigger.*

Guardians of the family

From the study it has been seen that most of the children's families are headed by the father or any male member. It has a representation of the national trend of Bangladesh. Because, Bangladesh most of the families are paternal and here fathers or any male member take the main decision of the family. *Shajib said that my father was the all in all of the family and that is why my mother has suffered a lot.*

Attitude towards girls

In most of the cases the families did not show positive attitude toward their female children. The girls have been neglected from the families in many ways. Sometimes they were deprived of foods, proper clothing, educational facilities etc. they were growing up with an inferiority complex and this will affect to their future life.

Educational background in the family

From the case studies it has been seen that most of the members of the children's family are illiterate. There has no graduate or higher educated persons in the family. A few can sign their name only. From this it can be said that they are leading their life just for survival. Because of illiteracy their consciousness level is not so good and that is why they were intended to marry their female children early and had less attention to their study. *Akhi said that as my parents can not read and write so it is not possible for them to know the importance of education.*

Occupation of the family members of the street girl children

Street girl children are from poor families and that is why the family member's occupation is not well-established. There were majority portions who are old aged and they are dependent members of the family. A large number of persons are unemployed. There are varieties of occupation of the family members such as day laborer, farmer, rickshaw- puller, businessmen, beggars, factory worker etc. Most of the female members were not engaged with any activities but there were some garments workers, maid- servant etc. Most of the children's mother was housewife. *Brishti said that if my father earns more money then I will not face the cruel reality and she would be happy enough with that.*

Marriage pattern of the parents of the children

Here is a hard reality. It has been seen in the study that the parents of the street children marry more than one time. They are not conscious and careful about their children and family. Fathers trend to marry more than one or two but mother's trend to polygamy is less than the fathers. Most of the children blamed to their fathers for being deprived of love, affection, and basic necessities. In this analysis it can be said that mothers are more careful to their children than father. Every girl has a positive attitude to their mother than their father.

Relation between father and mother of the children

Most of the girl said that the relation between their father and mother was not good. Most of the time mothers are the victim of father's torture. This is because of poverty. When fathers could not provide necessary commodities then the other members gave pressure to him and in this way he was angry and bit his wife.

Relation of the child and father

When poverty enters room then love flees with window. Most of the children said that they had no friendly relation with their father. They think that fathers should be more affectionate and loving to their children. Some children said that they do not love their father. According to them, it is clear that their fathers had not taken care of them properly. Sometimes it is because of poverty, or some way it is because of marries another woman except their mother. *Akhi said that sometimes she thinks with anger that her father was not her real father because no real father can make the relation so complex and he could not look after her family and children.*

Existence of other brothers or sisters on the street

Some children have been affected by the existence of other's older brothers or sisters on the street, who acted as "role models" for them to follow. Sometimes, brothers or sisters, due to being exposed to similar family problems, move together and protect one another. But in this study one case show that by being affected by her sister she had come to the street.

Causes for being street children

All the children in my study have become a street child after coming in Dhaka. In most of the cases it has been seen that poverty is the main cause for being street children. Leading causes of the problem are poverty, unemployment, family breakdown, child abuse, and neglect, dropping out of schools, child labor the effect of peers, and other social and psychological reasons related to the social environment or to the personality of the child. Other causes are escaping from home, less attraction to the family, cheating, searching for job, natural calamities, lost her parents. But it can be said that directly or indirectly poverty has pushed the children to become a street child. *Most of the girls leave their home for many causes bit the internal and main cause is poverty.*

Period of staying in Dhaka as street children

There are many causes for which the children have come to Dhaka from their own village or locality. They have stayed in Dhaka for some years. Most of the disadvantaged children said that they had been staying in Dhaka for three to four years. There are some children in the center who is so little and they came to Dhaka for two years and stayed in the street for six months to one year only. In this new experience and facing problems have made the children brave on the other hand some children have been abused seriously and that is why it has a long-term effect on their mind.

Types of work of the street children in the street

Some disadvantaged children are now passing a good time in institute, but they all had a sorrowful history. They have suffered a lot when they were in the street. The children were engaged with many activities in the street in spite of being little aged. Majority of the children were related with Tokai, hawker, begging, household working in another's home, picking up and collect things which are scattered, prostitution, selling flowers etc. This study indicates that most street children were engaged with household activities of another person's house but by being tortured both physically and psychologically they had escaped from their owner's house and turned into street children without any relative or parents.

The persons who put them to work in the first

The relatives, friends, cousins, brothers, and sisters put them to work in the first job. Recall that a significant number of children reported that their first work was being a domestic servant or an agricultural laborer. It can be inferred then that being a domestic servant puts the child at risk and makes them vulnerable to being on the streets.

Earning of the street children

Study shows that children engaged with various activities. They earned 30-40 taka daily. The girls who were engaged in household activities earned 1000-1500 per month. This amount was not enough for them to run properly. Within these earnings it was hard to lead life. Their earning was less than the street boy children. *Brishti said that if I -worked under a person he always tried to give me less money and it was the common picture for all of them.*

Sectors for the expenditure of the street children

The street children spend majority of their earnings for selling foods. Some spend their money to buy clothes, daily necessities etc. They had to give a little or big amount of money to police, hijackers, and local people. From this analysis it can be said that the girls were deprived of basic necessities such as food, clothing's, education, medical facilities etc. *Rube said that never I have bought anything which was very much fond of me because the amount money was so little.*

Livelihood Pattern of the children

With inhuman work load as children and insufficient food and nutrition, their health gets affected easily and worsens with their inability to access health care. In order to gain livelihoods they work in an exploitative situation providing hard labor for a pittance which does not help to procure enough food on a daily basis. Again, they do not find places, safe

enough, to store their belongings, and their cash and dress are often stolen away while they are asleep. About the societal conditions in which they live they are bullied by elders who beat them up and snatch their money and sexually abuse them (for e.g., street children who work in railway station are often bashed up by senior porters, police and others and their money snatched). They are often beaten up for no justified reason, ridiculed, thoroughly exploited, traumatized, blamed easily and called by names by the musclemen, police, touts and several others and some are even found murdered. In their own words, people call them by names and address them as beggars, thieves and any other humiliating name/s and hurt their feelings.

Difference between boy and girl street children

Children of different ages, sex, lengths of experience on the street and in diverse contexts have different experiences of street involvement. Girls' experience differs to boys due to their upbringing and the norms and expectations of society in relation to girls, though this has not yet been fully recognized in efforts to assist them. Street children experience a range of emotional, physical, and reproductive health problems, lack of access to education and high levels of violence and exploitation. But street girl children are denied from the opportunity which a boy can get easily and normally. Moreover the street girl children are abused severely than the boys both physically and psychologically. *Brishti said that some boys were good but some were trying to harass physically and sexually.*

Problems faced by the street children

Street children faced a lot of problems in the street. In this analysis it has been seen that majority of the children have been abused physically. They have been maltreated by other people severely. Sometimes police and criminal groups tortured them. They had a scarcity of foods, clothing's, shelter, recreation, educational facilities etc. They were out of love and affection of the family members. In a word they have passed a hard reality in such a little age. *Nargis said that when she was in the street there was a fear to her always about the male because they tried to harass many ways, in a night a black and fat man came to me and touch my personal parts, I had nothing to say at that moment. She expresses sorrow for the children who are in street now.*

Street children abuse whether by the family or at work

Most street children indicated that they were forced to escape or leave their homes and reside in the street because of the maltreatment, food, shelter, entertainment, earning money, and protection, especially during their early days on the street.

Vulnerability to violence and exploitation

Living on the street, with no supervision, protection or guidance often makes street children vulnerable to a wide range of problems or hazards. Types of Problems are violence, community disapproval, Police arrests, robberies of savings, health problems Inability to cope Lack of attachments etc. They have been the victim of different groups in different time.

Sensation seeking

Some street children explained that street life is free from social constraints. They believe that they enjoyed a certain amount of freedom; away from routine jobs or life they had to cope with while staying with their families. *A child explained that "the street is better than home. Anyone can move freely, go to the cinema, and play games. It is not that bad" But they also said that in long term the result of being a street child is not benefactor,*

Socialization of the street children

The socialization process of the street children have been affected negatively because of family disorganization, lack of basic necessities, lack of happiness in the family, want of educational facilities etc. It was found that in the while boys on the streets were outgoing, resourceful, had strong peer groups and often maintained close links with their homes, street children were dependent on their male 'protectors', had little contact with other street children, and did not maintain contact with their homes.

Educational situation

Most of the street children have completed primary education. There were some children who did not get any educational facilities yet. Most of the children have expressed a deep eagerness to study but it is their bad luck that when they were in the home did not get educational support. Now in the shelter home they are getting both general and vocational educational facilities. They are given some in-formal education in the initial stage of their coming in the shelter home, *sumaiya said that educational facilities are rare in the rural areas and because of poverty they can not continue their education in a proper and regular way,*

Health and access to health care

These have been found that the physical and mental health and nutrition of street involved children is worse than those of the children in the family. This may depend on factors such as age, gender, and length of stay on the streets. Street girl children, who start

life on the streets at an early age, are likely to be at high risk of malnutrition. There is no doubt that street involved children are subject to a number of specific physical, mental and sexual health risks. Physical health problems may be related to work such as back pain due to carrying heavy loads, or to injuries sustained during fights among themselves or as a result of violence from the police or the public. Skin infections due to lack of washing facilities are also common. Children may suffer from infectious diseases such as pox, malaria, TB, dysentery and hepatitis where these are endemic. High levels of violent and unprotected sex give rise to sexual and reproductive health problems, such as STDs (including HIV and AIDS), injuries, early. *Feroja said that most of the time I faced a lot of problems because my health condition was not good at all.*

Cultural attitudes and behaviors of the children

Prevailing social norms and cultural attitudes towards children often permit abuses of children's rights to care and protection. But when the children were in the family they had a little introduction with cultural activities or attitude but after coming in the shelter home the children have a familiarity with cultural programs and activities. They are now learning singing, dancing, drawing etc. With these things their mind can get freshness and there is way open a door for creativity. The children can show their dormant merit by performing and attending in different cultural activities. It has been seen in the study that the children have performed in different television channel perfectly and with good presentation. They are happy and proud of these things.

Children's educational, health and recreational facilities in the center

The children are getting proper educational, health and recreational facilities in the center. It is harsh reality that they did not get any educational, health and recreational facilities in the street but they are now getting these facilities and they are very happy with this. Most of the children in the residential hostel are going to Majed sarder UCEP School Hermain Gmainer School & College and Azimpur School. Some are going to the Chankharpul government primary school. They are getting all educational facilities like book, paper, pen etc from here. They are getting some vocational and technical education from here. They are now conscious about themselves because of education. In their first initial in the hostel they are given some informal education to make the way to the formal education system, *kajol said that after coming in the shelter home I can realize the importance of education.* They are getting health facilities here. They can get balanced diet from here and in any kind of disease they are cured carefully. They are now conscious about neat and cleanliness. Recreational facilities in the center for the disadvantaged children are very well-organized. The children have a teacher who gives instructions for singing, dancing and drawing. The social workers also help them to make use of their potentialities. Some

children have taken part in the cultural, dance and other programs in different television channel like B. T. V, channel I, Boishakhe t. v etc. Most of the children have a deep eagerness to recreational activities. *Akhi oneself make a dance and requested me to observe that and really it was beautiful*

Children's food, clothing, and habitation

The street children eat for three times in a day in the residential hostel. But when they were in the street they could not get foods for three times in a day properly, According to the menu of the hostel they can eat rice, vegetables, meat, fish, pulse, fruits etc. in a week. They get vegetables daily. Meat for two days, fish for two days in a week that is why it can be said that now they are getting balanced diet. They are satisfied with their food menu. They are now keeping their cloths clean, but when they were in the street they could not do it. They are sleeping in the center now and according to them it is their safe shelter but they were unsafe in the past. They did not get safe drinking water and suffered from waterborne disease like diarrhea, cholera, hepatitis etc. but now they are getting safe drinking water to drink from the center.

Sleeping place of the street children

Normally the street children having no safe place to sleep. They were used to sleep in the Footpath mainly. Except this they slept in the park, railway station, launch terminal, bus terminal etc. They had no safety or security in these places. This give a distressing picture about the street children But they are now sleeping in the safe place in the residential hostel. According to all of them this place is safe for them. They have a wide place for sleeping and living. They are living happily here.

Sanitation facilities in the Center

Sanitation facilities are well in the center. They can take bath from the bathrooms and clean their everything properly. There are two toilets and two bathrooms for the girls. They can keep clean their cloths and themselves.

Game and sports facilities of the children

The children cannot get any open field to play in the center area and that is why they are used to indoor games. SOS & Salimullah Orphanage has own play field in different games and sports in the competitions. Children are used to play cram, chess, ludu etc. In some competitions of the street children they took part and they have a lot of prizes in the center. Eagerness is the main cause for doing better in these types of competition. *Shajib said that I want to be a famous game teacher in Bangladesh, he has deep attraction for game.*

Various learning for communication

When the children were in the street they could not interact or communicate with people in a correct way but now they have improved. They have been learnt a good manner of talking, behaving, moving and communicating with people. Anyone can get their words easily. They know about child rights, legal aids, women rights, women empowerment, necessity of women education etc. By these terms they have been conscious and they think they will protect their rights after knowing these things in future. They have taken part in the program named "amadar kotha" in Bangladesh television. Here they have talked with the minister of social welfare ministry and share their sorrows, sufferings, pleasure with him. *Akhi and Rube said that we have showed our demands to the minister and other special person and it has been possible because now we can speak properly.*

Training facilities for the disadvantaged children

The street children get many training from the center. All of them get training on life skill, early marriage; trafficking etc. some of them have got training on cutting, tailoring, beautification etc. It will be very much helpful for them in the future. When they were in the street they never thought about these facilities but now they can dream of a happy and bright life. They know about all manners, discipline. *Lamia said that after completing tailoring program when she will go back to her home she will open a tailors shop for earning money and continue her education.*

Future plan of the children

Most of the children in shelter home want to be a self sufficient person. Their future plan is different from one to another. But everybody wants to do something. In this study it has been seen that some children want to be a worker of care giver organization, some want to be a beautician, some desires to be a police, teaching profession is desired by some children. Everybody has logic to go to her profession. The girls who want to be a worker of Aporajayo Bangladesh, here is logic that by this job they will serve for more street children in future and they will serve them in a better way, some children want to be police because they want to protect the discipline of the society. Some have a deep attraction to beauty and game; they want to be beautician and game teacher by this way they will give chance to other girls to come in the profession. They have a bank in the shelter home, they save money here because they get money from different performance and programs. By the proper utilization of this money they will arrange their future. *They wish that their wish will be successful All aims to be self-reliant but dream is different from one to another.*

Expectation from care giver organization

All the children are very much satisfied with the activities of the care giver organization but they think that if care giver organization will give them more support after 18 years and manage a job for all children then they will serve for the society and for themselves properly. The children will be able to do something for them really in this way but after the shelter home period if they are not got any facilities and shelter then their life can be turned into again hazardous and dangerous. *Most of the street children said that SOS Children Village, Aporajayo Bangladesh and Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage, should help them after the age of eighteen years and for this more shelter homes should be made for their safe habitation.*

Government initiatives

The children think that if the government come forward to them then their life will be alike the normal children they want basic necessities and other child rights from the authority. They have made an urge to the honorable minister of social welfare ministry to take some necessary steps for them such as giving facilities of vocational training, computer training, funding etc. *In this regard some said that government initiatives and their interest about street girl are few and that is why it is too tough to become self-reliant and be positive to their life.*

Behaviors of the officials

According to all street girl children in shelter homes they have a got a family environment .They have given different types of lesson like how to talk with people, how to act, how to read, how to sing, how to dance etc. All the officials and members are very much cordial to the children. They want that every child from the center will be a good citizen for the country from their heart. The children had no objection towards the officials or activities of care giver organization. *Some children said that they never think that they are out from the home environment rather they adjusted it as very well.*

Chapter Eleven: The Irreversible Fate: Dreadful Stories on the Pathway of Disadvantaged Children

- 11.1 Case Study-1
- 11.2 Case Study-2
- 11.3 Case Study-3
- 11.4 Case Study-4
- 11.5 Case Study-5
- 11.6 Case Study-6
- 11.7 Case Study-7

THE IRREVERSIBLE FATE: DREADFUL STORIES OF DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

To conduct an in-depth research on the “survival pattern & psycho social consequence of disadvantage of children: A study on Dhaka city” I took data from 90 children. From that collected data there have been explained & analyzed of their personal, demographical, felled problems, the desired demands & suggestions about themselves. Being not to identify the specific conditions as the apposite and holistic real situation of those children, it has taken 10 cases on the disadvantaged children to enrich this study.

1. Case Study of Nargis

Nargis is an eleven years old she is the daughter of Md. Sulmia & Mamata Begum. At this time she reads in class Two & lives in a single family. Their permanent address is Barishal but instant they pass their night at the footpath, besides the Karzon Hall, Dhaka University.

For the tremendous river erosion, the family of Nargis has been come Dhaka in 2009 with the bag & baggage. They have little money while is not enough to reside in a suitable place. In the dreadful of fate they stay on footpath as floating people. Her farer is not totally fit for heavy work so it is too difficult to maintain their daily life as well. In this perspective Nargis complete to do something for surviving herself she chosen her task as tokai.

Immediately she passed time in the footpath pick up dust polyphonic, plastic, glass bottle, broken piece of iron and it sell to a specific shop. The earned money gives to her family. It may supports to their Nargis goes to collect these dust in the morning after taking breakfast and return home before lunch. Then she sometimes takes bath and meal after that she again goes to field.

Recently she took admit in the floating and disadvantaged children school under the supervisor of Arojajo Bangladesh. Now she is in class two. In this purpose she goes to institute in the showawaroi Uddyan at 3.00 pm. All of the educational materials are received from this as free she says.

“Parker moddhe pithorer kase mai porti zai Baiyara khulo bhalo. Boi, Khaka, Kolom sob free dei kono taka lagena. Majhe-majhe khaitee o dei”

She has no savings and don't get freedom of expenditure. She continues her life as very hard. For the unhygienic environment sometimes she attacked disease like cold-fever,

diarrhea, dysentery, jaundice, malaria and many others. And then she goes to Dhaka Medical outdoor service. In the duration of sickness her family supports her.

She has also some friends, with them she plays as many, goes to park, zoo, museum in the special occasion, she also likes indoor games. Occasionally her family face problem, police abolished them from their residence. Terror wants subscription & the influential people show their power. It gives her sorrows.

Nargis feel very uneasy to sleep on the footpath, specially in the rainy season. Her voice is *“Bisti aile amago khub kosto dai, kameo zaita Harina, polithyre muraye ghumaileo ga viz zai.”*

In the rainy season we feel very problem I can't go to task. In spite of raping polyphonic it also sinks.

Sometimes she used to conflict with its same age abysmal poverty is closely relevant to Nargis from it's by born. In this period she got a trap & difficulties. She passed day & night with dirty does not get sufficient food not to meet suitable clothing, residence on footway. Nargis also deprived from medical treatment & perfect education veestually she detached from basic needs and human rights.

But she also desire to live as well wants to go so far on advancement she wishes to study and to do a good job. She does not like as street children. In future she wants to be good personalities.

2. Case Study of Raju

All peoples are not supported by his/her fate. Raju is one of them now he is 12 years old son of Md. Jahangir Dafadar & Fatema Akter. His Family is totally migrated from kochua under the district of Chandpur. At the time they are in Shawraward. Uddayan belongs to T.S.C Dhaka University. The family members of Raju are seven. His father is day labourer & individually he is an almond seller on the effect of cruel abysmal poverty they don't get a comfortable residence rather they have competed to live on the footpath. That is so miserable. In their native they had no any piece of land to produce crops without dilapidated cottage. In two years age it also affected on river erosion and the Raju family migrated to Dhaka to survive their selves.

At this time in everyday, Raju sells almond near to T.S.C and Shahbagh area. By selling it he gets 80-120 per day. On this erased he expend some for his daily needs and some are pay to his family. It helps them very earnestly.

Now, Raju reads in class two, he can write his name address as nice. Sometimes he goes to in front of arts faculty in Dhaka University for studding which is run by a group of volunteer student for the advancement of street children. He informed that he wants to study more.

Raju urine & toilet in Showrady Uddayan and takes bath in its ponds he fresh his mouth by the parts of tree but never he wash his cloth. He takes food two times from his home & breakfast from mobile hotel or street shop when he feels thirsty then drinks from university tap.

The physical condition of Raju is likely well but sometimes suffers from many diseases like cold fever then he does not go to hospital but takes medicine from pharmacy mentally he is not perfectly satisfied. His voice

“Jokhon amar boyoshi shishura valo jama kapor pore uddyan abong TSC te ghurte ashe tokhon amar khub kharap lage”

When my same age children come to park or TSC with a good dress then I feels very sorrows.

Raju plays football cricket and indoor games with his same ages other children. Sometimes he sings very well also dance. Raju informed that usually he has been beaten by his elder. Frequently police threaten him. Terror snached money from him. Except these University staff chide to him often he is used to addiction by dent (shoe gum) but he wants to refrain from this.

3. Case Study of Shobuj

Street children Shobuj's life is a dreadful story. At present he is 13 years old his father is Shurj Ali and Mother is Hazera begum. His native is Motlob under the district of Chandpur now he is in Ramna Park. An angry detached from his family. His total number I family is nine with four sisters and three brothers. He comes of a middle class family. His father is a rickshaw puller.

His luck has not favor like other children. Poverty close to his family almost the year. Because, his father is a rickshaw puller & his mother is a house assistant which is not enough sufficient to lead their family as well.

So they sent Sobuj to another as a male servant. In there house owner stress him to do work more day long working cow raring & different task was hampered his physical & mental condition. In this perspective one day he was concentrated to come in Dhaka city on the way he comes to Dhaka alone by lunch. At the beginning, he stayed in near Sadarghat area. After that he comes to Ramna Park area.

After coming Ramna Park area he has introduced to many other street children. With them he accustomed to be a tokai. He collects broken bottle, dirty paper, packet from Nilkhet, New market and Dhaka University campus. It sells on a specific place in chankharpul. By selling these he gets 80-120 taka.

He takes food from floating hotel as cheap his weared dress is so miserable, dirty and with patch, he has been used two shirts and single staying in his native, he had no opportunity to taka education. At present he is going to under the Banayan tree at arts faculty Dhaka University, now he can read & write.

Usually he is clumsy he goes to open space near ponds to Ramna Park to old toilet & bathroom he takes bath after two or three days and wash his cloth one or two times within a month, cuts his nail after is many days he freshes his mouth by wood ash.

He informed, frequently he is suffering from many desires often he attacked on cold fever but he does not take any treatment when he feels a severe or chronic then he goes to pharmacy and takes medicine he does not take any vaccination BCG or polio.

From morning to mid day he is busy to gather his selling materials and in afternoon he plays with his friends. Frequently he watches TV in tea stall and enjoy with others.

Usually he is tortured by its older street children police baton charge to him he goes to another for saving physically abasement some influential terror snatched him.

He feels tremendous unhappy by the remembering his parents. He wants to return home but fears to go perfectly. Also he suspects that if he would to be involved in previous task. In this afraid of it he is not interested to return home.

He feels very eager to see the school going children like his ages. In future he wants to continue studding and to be a government service holder.

4. Case Study of Brishti

The name of girl is Brishti, she is 7 years old she also known as kluni, her parents are Saiful Mia & Rina Begum. Her native is Manikdi, Kishorganj.

Brishti leads her life by selling Chockholate near in TSC area. Instep of existing alive of her parents, he is involved to a risky and unsafe job for poverty.

She has five siblings. All are gets together. All day long she stays in TSC area and at night she sleep on footpath in Nimtali area. When Brishti comes Dhaka then she was in Three years with mother. In previous his father was in Dhaka. But at present he sells Tea, Cigarette at Tangi, Dhaka.

She informed that her whole family comes to Dhaka in searching work. Brishti works morning to evening for earning money. Frequently it is 80-100 taka. Her two sisters & brothers also involved in its. Her earned money is not enough to survive as well. But she wants to meet her daily needs with it and rest of the money gives to its mother.

She takes food three times in a day when she does not earned then she was in farting usually she buy loaf & banana for breakfast, Rice with vegetable for lunch and hotchpotch as dinner.

In a week two or three times takes protein which is very muck scarce it its needs basically he takes food from floating hotel in Shorawardi Uddayan and takes water in TSC tap. Her dress is un-discussable that is emaciated and dirty also an old fashion. She has only two uniforms.

Brishti has no any institutional education she has only literacy knowledge. It is learned from the voluntary organization for the advancement of street children run by university student.

Last one year she was suffered from many diseases like cold-fever, jaundice, Diarrohoea, then she goes to Dhaka medical and takes medicine physically she is so much weak. She does not take any vaccination.

In the aspect of entertainment she is used to play with her same age disadvantaged children in the area of Mantyredom as like Ekka-Dokka, Karamasi, Gollachut, etc. some time she watch TV in tea stall. Drama is very favourite to her. She also interested to indoor games.

Basically she has some problems

- Financial crisis
- Lack of enough & sufficient food
- Mental stress & frustration
- Scarcity of entertainment
- Problem to take education
- Lower grade of life leading
- Inequity & unhygienic environment
- Deprivation of basic rig

Brishti is so spray and hilarious girl but poverty snatched of her all happiness it creates her as so miser originally she becomes a street children for its unavoidable poverty.

5. Case study of Lamia

As a disadvantaged children Lamia is may be the different among the boy of the shelter home. He is 13 years old. His father's name is Abdul Hamid and mother's name is Nasima Begum. His permanent address: Village- Monakosha, Post - Kosakorial, Thana- Kisorgang, District- Kisorgang. She is from a Muslim family and she is unmarried. Lamia's main village was in kisorgang. His father was a day laborer and mother was a housewife. Lamia had five sisters and one brother. Lamia's grandfather and grandmother also lived with Lamia's parents. He is from a join family. It was very much hard for her father to maintain the big family with a little income.

The family condition of Lamia is as like as the other children SOS Children Village hostel. he is from a poor family. There were 8 members in his family. They all were living in the home. There was a strict bonding among the family members. His father is a day laborer and mother is a housewife. There was no other earning member in the family. His father had no farmland of his own. Lamia had own land for her house but no land for cultivation. They had one home only for residence. The house is made of tin. The family is consisted with 10 members. His father's monthly income was 2500-3000 taka. From this little amount of money it was too tough to maintain the family.

Lamia's father cultivates other's land with the assistance of his son. Lamia is from a poor family but her parents tried to give her all facilities. But because of poverty they were failed to give her all supports like food, clothing, educational amenities, recreational facilities etc. Because of poverty Lamia could not continue her study. Although she had a deep eagerness to study, he has not got enough support to continue her study when he was in home.

He was used to all types of foods. Lamia's two sisters were married, one sister read in nine, another class seven, Lamia himself read in class three, and other members were not related with study. There was only one home for them with three rooms for all the members. The rooms were not so big. The house was broken from one side. But it was safe for her and it was clean. Sanitation facilities were not improved. He has not got sufficient medical facilities when she was in the home. He had suffered from pox for one time when she was in his own house. All the members of his family were deprived of basic necessities. But none is related with anti social activities, drug addiction etc. Lamia's father and mother lived with one another. They had a good understanding. According to Lamia all members were 'very good and cooperative. Lamia faced a lot of problems from his little age because of poverty. He could not get proper food, clothing, and even educational

facilities. There are Government primary school, mosque, and madrasha in Lamia's village. But the communication system is not so good. The rickshaw, cycle, motor-cycle, tempu, auto-rickshaw were running on the muddy road. Employment opportunities were few. Criminal activities are few without theft. There have other amenities like markets, shops etc. he loved his parents a lot and that is why he wanted to earn money. Because she thought that when she would earn a lot of money her parents will be happy. His elder sister said to his father that Lamia and she wanted to go to Dhaka for working in garments. His father did not give them permission to come in Dhaka. After few days they escaped from their home to come in Dhaka.

It was 2010 Lamia and her elder sister came to Dhaka by bus from kisorgang. In this time Lamia was 11-12 years old. When they reached to Dhaka, they became helpless. They were afraid about everything. Lamia's sister said that they should go to garments for work. They went to a garments and a man said that he would try for them. After few days the men gave a job to his sister but Lamia did not get any job. That time they lived in a slum. When her sister went for work she was roaming here and there. One day she lost her shelter. he tried to find out the place but she did not find it. Then he was crying but she also realized that he had lost her sister and shelter. Then she became a street urchin.

When he lost his sister he had become helpless. He did not know about Dhaka. He was roaming from here to there. Then with the assistance of some street children she started to sell flowers. In this matter an aunt helped her. Lamia gave her 20 taka per day because she helped Lamia to flower selling and with the remaining money he manages everything. There were many days when Lamia could not eat anything. He had no other facilities in the street. Some days she slept in the aunt's house and some days in the roadside. He has not been abused physically in the street. In this way she had passed about one-two months in the street.

One day in the street a man came to her and asked about her address but Lamia could not tell him the real address. Then the person named Feroj vai took her in the SOS Children Village. It was last month of 2010. From that time he is living here. He has not yet been abused sexually. He has no relative in Dhaka and her parents know that Lamia is living here. The physical condition of Lamia is well. He had suffered from pox when he was in his own home. But by a struck, his one finger of the left hand has been broken. Sometimes he has suffered from pain in the belly.

Lamia can mix with people easily and his behavior is well and quite. His self-confidence is not so strong and cannot overcome any situation easily. He has not enough and clear idea about himself. He does not think about his future and is not far sighting actually. Separation from other members of her family gives pain to him. He misses them so much. He has a good relation with other members of the center. He has grown up with love and affection of the family members. He is missing her family members all the time. But she is also happy with the support and care of the officials and other girls like her in the center.

Lamia came to the center at 1st November 2011. Then his risk is assessed. After that he was admitted here. Lamia has improved after coming here. Lamia is going to school regularly and his attention to study is well. He has got cutting and tailoring training from here. He has completed the training successfully. Now he can cut and sew clothes own self. He thinks he has improved in every part of his life after coming here. Now he has been able to realize about the society, reality. His address has been found and the officials of SOS Children Village have got decision to hand over her to her parents and he is willing to go to his parents.

Lamia is continuing his study properly after coming here. She has got informal education from here. He is now going to Hermen Gmainer School & College and reading at class seven. He hopes that he will do well in the examination. Now he knows about child rights, child education by the life skill and other training from SOS Children Village. He also knows that every person should get basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter, education, medical and other facilities. Lamia is feeling well in the center. He has not been very sick in the center. His eye sight and hearing ability is well. he is getting balanced diet here because this center has a proper menu of food item by which every child can get balanced diet. Lamia has not suffered from any dangerous disease after coming here. His physical structure is also well.

He speaks in the local language of kisorgong but everyone can understand it. But by the assistance of the officials of the shelter home he is trying to speak in a proper manner. He has a good communication with the other girls and officials of the center. At the early stage in the center Lamia had no attraction for song, dance and other cultural activities but now she is getting involved with songs, dance in a little bit.

Her behavior is well and quiet. At first she could not mix with other girls but now he can make good relation with anyone even new boy. Now he does not feel loneliness. He likes his friends in the center. He thinks her behavior has been changed and it is positive.

Lamia follows all the rules and regulations of the center properly and strictly. He obeys the seniors. He has a good and intimate relation with other boys of the center. Controlling power is good of Lamia. He has been more careful and conscious about himself now. He is conscious about her clothing's, cleanliness etc. But still he talks a little with others. If she is guided properly then she will improve properly. She wants to be a self-reliant person.

Lamia has improved in various sectors but still she has a lacking of understanding and to make understand anyone. He talks a little because so far as thought she cannot realize many things. He has little eagerness to know anything from his own self. He cannot understand cause- effect relationship. He has got life skill training, effect of early marriage training, trafficking, legal aid etc. Now he knows how to combat this type of situations. According to Lamia she has got a family environment in SOS Children Village. Everyone is too intimate and caring to her. He has got all facilities like food, clothing, and educational facilities whenever she wanted. He has not been abused or tortured by someone. The social workers have given her various instructions.

After finishing cutting and tailoring training Lamia wants to be a tailor. When he will go back to his home then he will open tailors and by this way she will earn money. he wish that the center will give him a good amount of money by which he can open a shop of tailoring and by this way he will help her father. Lamia is very much happy with the shelter home which is run by SOS International. He thinks she has got her life in a new way. He has a got a family environment here. No official has misbehaved with Lamia. But sometimes he faces a misunderstanding with his friends in the shelter homes. He is fully pleased with the activities of the N.G.O. he wishes that if SOS Children Village provides shelters for them after the children's 18 years old then it will be beneficial for them. She tanks to all officials and members of SOS Children Village.

6. Case study of Rube

Rube is a girl of seventeen years. She is an orphan child. She has come from Jurain, Dhaka. She has lost her father at the age of five (05) and mother at the age of nine (09). Then she felt helpless. She had three sisters. They were married at the time of her parents' death. She was being brought up by her sisters. They were also poor. In this time Rube did not get necessary foods, clothing, educational facilities, and recreation etc. In spite of these she was happy with her sisters. But she did not stay there as a happy girl more. Because the persons of the sister's house were not so cordial to her. They scold and sometimes bite her. Once the mother-in-law of her sister said Rube to go out from the home. They felt that Rube was a burden for the family. Rube's sister tried to keep her in the home but they refused again and again then Rube's sister suggested her to go for another sister's house. That is why she went to another sister but her second sister was poorer than the first sister. Her brother-in-law was a rickshaw puller and by his earning it was too tough to maintain a large family because he had three children of his own. That is why Rube did not take her cordially. After coming here she was happy because she was admitted to a BRAC (Bangladesh Rural and Advancement Committee) school and it was near to her sister's home. She was attentive to her study but in the home she could not get necessary food, educational and other facilities.

Some days later in the house she faced a lot of problems because the other boys in the side of her house bored her a lot and that is why her sister's family has been victimized then her sister told her to go out from the house angrily. She also threatened to Rube that if she come she will be punished by me. Then Rube went out from the home and she was so sad that within that night she went to Barisal by launch. In this time she was 15 years old. She was sexually harassed by a person of the steamer. But she could not tell anything to him because she

was afraid of all the Now she can realize that what a big decision she had taken at that time. But she could not realize the reality at that time. She thought that if I went to Barisal then it is possible for me to get a work and also she was very much fed-up with her sisters. She thought that her sister could take care of her but they were not so much careful about her.

After going to Barisal she felt that everything and the people are totally unknown to her so it is too tough to stay here. After staying at Barisal for two days at the footpath, she comes back to Dhaka. Then she again went to her first sister and she informs her everything then her sister manages a work for her and sends her to the work as a domestic worker in a house. Then she got a new environment here. This environment was also not favorable to her and she faced a lot of tasks for her in the day and night. That is why she felt tired. The

people of the home were not good. They wanted to make ruby busy at day and night. From the morning to night she worked. She slept after the all member of the hose and she woke-up before all the members of the house.

The house had five members. The owner had two sons who were same aged to Rube. They did not like Rube. Sometimes they beat her. Rube did not get any educational facilities from here. She did not want to work all day long. Sometimes she wanted to watch television in the home but the two sons of the owner scolded Rube for this. The days were going like this but in a stage Rube was too tired to work. She said to the owner that it was impossible for her to work all day long. Then Rube decided to go out from the home. One day she escaped from the home but two days later she was caught by the members of the family. Then they tortured them physically a lot. She was so sick for some days but they did not give any treatment to her. So, she had been suffering from typhoid for many days.

Three to four months later after the incidence, the members of the family had gone to a relative's house for an occasion. In that time Rube was alone in the house and that is why she felt that it is high time to escape from the house. Rube thought that all the domestic workers liker her suffered like her and this life is so tough and one child should not be kept within this binding. She has been sexually harassed by a member of the family but she could not tell to anyone this true.

After the escaping from the home, Rube had become a street child. She roamed here and there in Dhaka. Many time she had passed her time in old Dhaka. When she was in the road she picked up the rag, wastage in a word it can be said that she had been a street urchin. In this time she did not go top her sister's home because she thought that if her sisters send her again in a home as a domestic worker then she could not do the works properly. That is why she did not make any communication with her sister. In the time of the street she had a relation with other girls in the street that did many works; some were sex-workers also. She slept at the fork and footpath. Rube said that the lifestyle in the street was dangerous. When she had no money, she passed her days with hunger, sorrows, and sufferings.

In this time Rube was thirteen to fourteen years old. One day she was crying near to sadarghat lunch terminal. There was an open air street school. The worker of the school observed that a girl was crying. Then they wanted to know that what the reason of Rube's crying is. Then Rube said that she was so hungry and suffering from fever. Then the workers told to Rube about the shelter home of Aporajayo Bangladesh. At first Rube could

not realize about the truth. But then she depended on them and come with then at arambag hostel. According to Rube "The situation of Arambag hostel was worse than this." She was in arambag shelter home for one year. Then she came to this shelter home.

When Rube came to the shelter home she felt helpless. When she came in the shelter home that time the shelter home started its office that time. It was not so organized that time but now it is so organized and all types of facilities are available here. After that she has been staying the girl's hostel in D. I C girls PICAR, Dhaka-2, of Aporajayo Bangladesh.

She is now happy with the situation. She said that the situation of this hostel is better than the previous time. She does not want to go to her real home again. She went to her sister's home but her sister firstly did not know her. Then they were able to know her. Rube said that her sisters know that Rube is in a better position than their home and they are also happy with this. Now she is hopeful about her future. She is getting all basic necessities such as food, clothing, safe shelter, education, health facilities from here. She said that they have a food menu in the center which is very much good for health and she can eat this food eagerly.

Rube is very happy with the facilities and environment of shelter home because she said that in the street she could not get these things but now she is getting many things. She has completed her education from UCEP School till class eight. Now she is reading under Open University H.S.C program. She has completed S.S.C from Open University. She is now working as a child expert in the shelter home. The activities of the child expert in the shelter home are to maintain all the children, know about their demand, desire. Child expert teaches many things to other children. She keeps the entire document for the children's need, desire, and demand. In a sense it can be said that child expert that means Rube is the guardian for the children in the shelter home.

She has a good and intimate relation with all the girls and officials of the shelter home. She has suffered from fever and typhoid after coming in the shelter home but her physical situation is well now. She takes care of all the younger girls and manages everything from the office whenever anyone feels necessity of anything. As a child expert she gets 3000 three thousand taka every month and save money for her future. But when she was in home she did not get any money for her. Here Rube has got a well environment; everyone of this shelter home is very good and behaves in a friendly manner. She has learnt many things from here. By being a child expert she has achieved managing capacity. Now she thinks that her life has been changed positively after coming here. She sometimes

feels her sisters and her mother but whenever she thinks about the sorrowful past then she is being afraid. She is saving money to continue her study after leaving the shelter home.

Rube can mix with people easily and her behavior is well and quite. Her self-confidence is so strong and can overcome any situation easily. She has not enough and clear idea about herself. She thinks about her future and is far sighting actually. Separation from other members of her family gives pain to her. She misses them so much. She has a good relation with other members of the center. Because of this she has been selected as a child expert. She has a deep eagerness to study and she herself is very much arranged and careful to her study. She has got training about songs, dance, life skill training, beautification training. Now she is going for computer literacy training in the computer center of Aporajayo Bangladesh. She has participated in a program of BTV (Bangladesh Television named Amadar kotha . She is aware about child rights, women rights, women empowerment, child care, early marriage, and its effect. She has worked in a play based on child labor named "Alo Chaya and far Alo Chaya. " She has been informed about child trafficking and effect of child trafficking and risk of child trafficking zone. She has a good communication with the other girls and officials of the center. Rube is very much pleased with the shelter home which is run by Aporajayo Bangladesh. She thinks she has got her life in a new way. She has a got a family environment here. No official has misbehaved with Rube. But sometimes she faces a misunderstanding with other girls in the shelter homes. She is fully pleased with the activities of the centre. She wishes that other girls in the shelter homes. She is fully pleased with the activities of the centre. She wishes that if Aporajayo Bangladesh provides shelters for them after the children's 18 years old then it will be beneficial for them. Her aim in life is to being a permanent worker of Aporajayo Bangladesh and that is why she wishes that the officials and workers of the N.G.O will help her. She tanks to all officials and members of Aporajayo Bangladesh.if Aporajayo Bangladesh provides shelters for them after the children's 18 years old then it will be beneficial for them. Her aim in life is to being a permanent worker of Aporajayo Bangladesh and that is why she wishes that the officials and workers of the N.G.O will help her. She tanks to all officials and members of Aporajayo Bangladesh.

7. Case Study of Shajib

Shajib was born in 1998. Now her age is 13 years old. His father's name is Mohammad Sultan and her mother's name is Hajera Khatun. He is from vola. His father is a day laborer and mother is a housewife. He had two brothers and one sister. From the little age Shajib faced a lot of problems because of extreme poverty, conflicts between his father and mother etc. He had a home in which there were four rooms for them. The room was not so big. It was not safe for them because there were many criminal activities in the area like theft, robbery etc. Shajib father had some farm lands. He had no sufficient lands to survive happily. Poverty was their daily companion. Shajib went school when she was with her parents but she could not be attentive on her study because her parents were not so much careful about her study. They preferred working to study and that is why Shajib did not go to school regularly. He had a deep desire to study but she was failed to be attentive to her study. There was no strong bonding among the family members. His father bit his wife frequently. Shajib is not feeling her father deeply now.

When Shajib was eight years old and read in class three she observed that there were a lot of quarrels between his parents. By seeing this reality he was so shocked and felt unhappy and distressed. One day he faced a big conflict/ quarrel between her parents. He tried to stop it but her father did not hear her words and scolded her a lot. Then after one or two hour she saw that her father was beating her mother inside the room of the house. Then Shajib and her younger brother tried to enter the room and stopped her father from beating but they were failed to make him cool. In a stage his father said to her mother to go away from his house but her mother refused to go out from the house. Then his father said that if you do not go out than I will torture to the children. Then Shajib's mother was being afraid about her children and called Shajib and her two brothers and said them to go out from the house for few days. But she did not mention any place to go. Then Shajib and her two brothers left their home and started for Barisal. Shajib knew Barisal because she had come here for several times with his mother because her uncle's home was in Barisal city. They thought that they would get shelter to his uncle's home in Barisal. When Shajib and her brothers left the house they heard that her father tortured her mother and her mother was screaming. From this incident a negative attitude was made to Shajib 's mind about male. She just hates her father and she wishes that none should have a father like her. Shajib felt a deep sorrow when she left her mother but she was unable to take her mother with him. She had just nothing to do. Her brother was one year younger than she and they were just seven and five years old. When they were walking through a crowded market she lost her two brothers. Then he felt helpless to himself. He went near a mosque and requested to the Imam of the mosque to announce that his brother had lost and what should he do now. Then

the imam announced from the mike that if they are near to the mosque then they should come in the mosque soon because their sister is waiting for them. Then the imam announced for several times but they are not found anywhere and they did not come. When Shajib told me these words then he was crying. Then Shajib wanted shelter to the imam. Imam wanted to know about his address but he could not say anything. Because he thought that if he went to the home then his father would push his mother from the home.

In this situation the Imam gave him a work in a house for working as a household worker. But the persons of the house were not good. They wanted to Shajib should do a lot of works all over the day. They tortured her both physically and psychologically. In this situation one of the boys of these house members protected her from this house and manages another work. Then Shajib turned into a household worker again in Barisal sadar. She got better environment and behavior here. In this way she was passing her days happily. But in a day a relative of the house owner said that he needs a household worker and he needs Shajib. Shajib came to Dhaka with the person. That time Shajib was 10 years.

He faced a new environment in the new house in Dhaka. The persons of this house were not good .They tortured her a lot. They misbehaved with her. The wife of the owner of the house tortured Shajib for a little cause. Sometimes Shajib was so tortured that some bleeding were happened to her from hand, leg and other parts of the body, hurt her with hot spoon. he escaped from the house one day but she was caught by the persons of the house. When she was brought into the house the owner of the house tortured her severely. Then he had been suffering from fever for 15 days because of the physical torture. Then she stayed that house for one year and in a day she escaped from the house again. Then Shajib worked as a tokai. She picked up the things from the road and sold them. By this money she was passing her days with sorrows and sufferings. But in a day a man came to her and said that if Shajib goes with the person to his house and work with his wife then she will get good foods, shelters, and clothing. Then Shajib believed the person and went with him. There were the man and his wife in the house. They were not so rich. They stayed in a fared house. As his wife was pregnant so that Shajib had to work with her wife regularly and properly. She was passing her days happily. But when the owner's wife went to her father's house for giving birth then the owner of the house wanted to make physical relationship with Shajib. She refused him to do it but the person did it forcefully with his. In every night Shajib was the victim of rape. When Shajib said that she will express everything to his wife, the person threatened her that if he does it she will lose her life. That is why Shajib was afraid of this and did not reveal the truth to his wife when she came.

Then he escaped from this house. He was in the street for 10 days. In this time he picked up many things from the road and by selling these in' various shop with the assistance of

other street children he survived. He slept in the road side and eats whatever she got. He had no other facilities. In some days she did not get any food to eat. But within this period he had not been abused by anyone. In a winter morning Shajib was suffering a lot from coldness then a man came to Shajib and wanted to know her address. Shajib said that he has no address. Then the person took her to the thana. From the thana a man named Amzad rescued her and took him in the arambag Boys hostel. It was 2009. Shajib felt nervous and afraid of the environment of arambag Boys hostel. It is a matter of pleasure that with the period of time she could realize that it is her real and safe shelter. When he was in arambag Boys hostel he had suffered from bronchitis. But with the assistance of the authority of the hostel he became well. Then he stayed there for six month.

After that he has been staying the in the Sir Sallimullah Muslim Orphanage. He is now happy with the situation. She said that the situation of this hostel is better than arambag. She does not want to go to her real home again. Now he is hopeful about her future. She is getting all basic necessities such as food, clothing, safe shelter, education, health facilities from here. He said that they have a food menu in the center which is very much good for health and she can eat this food eagerly. Shajib is going to Hermen Gmainer School and reading in class six now. She has safe place for sleeping and medical facilities in the time diseases. Shajib said that she likes game and in the running competition of 2011 of Sir Sallimullah Muslim Orphanage. He has been first. He also likes to sing and dance. Shajib has learnt a lot of things from here. He has learnt about life skill training. She said that she has learnt that how a person can manage a situation, how to combat a dangerous situation, how to manage everything in life, how to be confident etc. She has been given training on the bad effect of early marriage, trafficking. The risky zone for trafficking is known to all the children in the shelter homes. Shajib has a deep eagerness to game. She does not like songs, dance even study. He wants to be a game teacher in the future and he hopes if Sir Sallimullah Muslim Orphanage help him, then he will be able to be a game teacher. He felt her mother and want to see the face of her mother but when he remembers his father then he does not want to go to her real home. He still does not know where her brothers are. May or may not Shajib 's dream will be true but she hopes to be an established girl in the society. According to Shajib, by the assistance of Sir Sallimullah Muslim Orphanage she is now hopeful about her life and he can dream for a happy and safe life in the future. He has no complain to the authority of Aporajayo Bangladesh. Everyone behaves with him cordially and she tries to behave well with everyone. But he feels bad when she faces a little bit misunderstanding with someone in the center. He feels lucky to himself after coming here. He wishes that no child should get a sorrow like her. At last she gives thanks to Sir Sallimullah Muslim Orphanage and to all its members.

Chapter Thirteen: Suggestions for the Advancement of Disadvantaged children

- Way Forward
- Concluding Remarks

WAY FORWARD

Disadvantaged Children, who are deprived from the fulfillment of basic needs including human needs (food, shelter, education, security, health care and protection), even those who are depend on any source of individual or society, who are not well-off psychologically and emotionally with the contemporary environment.

The street children are deprived of their basic necessities. Because of family disorganization, extreme poverty, river erosion, tortured by step father and mother, cheated by someone the children come to Dhaka for their survival from different areas of the country. The number of street children is increasing day by day. In this way they cannot fulfill their basic necessities moreover they are used economically, socially, politically by one class of people. They are physically tortured, sexually abused, psychologically deviated by people. But it is real true that they are the future asset and citizen of the country. To protect the children from all types of violations, to ensure their basic necessities properly, to ensure their well growth and development and for overall development of the street children it is very much necessary to take proper and effective steps. For fulfilling the purposes some NGOs have taken various programs to give basic necessities to the street children. But still these types of programs are being served for a small number of children. It has been observed that the situations of the street girl children in the shelter home are well but still there are some problems there. ON the basis of the results of the research **“Survival Pattern and Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children: A Study on Dhaka city”** here are some recommendations to ensure their rights and basic necessities, stop violence against them, all over development, ensuring well socialization and to make them as a good citizen for the country. The recommendations are given below

- (1) Making proper use of the facilities which are announced by the government. Such as: food for education, universal primary education etc.
- (2) They should have proper technical and vocational educational facilities for their self employment. This training may include driving, welding, computer training, sewing, cottage industries, batik, embroidery, handy craft, beautification etc. These initiatives should come from government and non-government jointly in this large populated country.
- (3) Mass awareness should be raised to stop child labor.

- (4) The numbers of street children are increasing day by day. These large numbers should be reduced to solve the problem. More shelter homes should be built for ensuring safe residence for the children. The shelter homes should have available facilities to ensure their basic necessities such as food, clothing, education, medical, recreational facilities.
- (5) Because of extreme poverty the children migrate from own home to city areas. That is why extreme poverty should be eradicated. In this regard, PRSP and other activities should be implemented soon.
- (6) By giving employment opportunities to the poor families it is possible to reduce family disorganization and by this way the street children can get safe shelter for them. The main cause of being street children is family disorganization and it is caused by poverty.
- (7) The state and people from all stages of life should come ahead to solve the problem and take it as sensitive issue to make the street girl as a well established citizen for the country.
- (8) The pattern and amount of services for the street children from government and non-government organization should be increased and street children should be involved with these programs more.
- (9) Street girl children should be given priority to take any types of program for the children because they are mostly tortured and oppressive.
- (10) Income generation projects / micro-credit schemes are needed to accompany family reunification and to address rural-urban migration.
- (11) Government Social mobilization and community awareness programmes (involving strong political commitment and dedicated participation of law enforcement agencies needed.
- (12) The programs for the street Children should be properly monitored, supervised and accountability should be ensured for these activities. In this regard government should take necessary steps.
- (13) Child policy should have right and time convenient indication for the street children. By this way they will be able to get their proper rights and facilities from this.
- (14) The Children should have proper facilities for indoor and outdoor games, art, culture, literature, recreation so that they can grow with fresh mind, By this way their

latent talent and intelligence can be discovered.

(15) The street children in shelter home who want to start a business they should be given capital and business knowledge to make it successful. They can be given loan for the self-employment sectors such as tailoring, dying, small business, printing etc.

(16) Better mobilization of resources, supervision of service organizations, and dissemination of CRC through local government level needed and CRC (Child Rights Convention and National Child Policy) should be implemented properly and soon.

(17) It has to need to strengthen inter-ministerial coordination in Introduction of street children issues into the curricula of training institutions (especially for social workers, educators, and counselors).

(18) Create a forum for street children NGOs for Bangladesh and all countries for networking of good practices, exchange of information and advocacy.

(19) Demand, desire, rights of the street children in shelter home or in the street can be shown to the all people of the country by mass awareness and it is possible by radio, television, newspapers etc. If the mass media make a documentary or short films for the street children then the people would be aware with this and they will come forward to help them.

(20) Round table conference about the rights of the street children can be arranged by the journalists to inform the all the people of the country and where the children can talk with the journalists and show their problems, desire, demand, history of life etc. In this way the people will be sympathetic to the street children.

(21) A bank could be set up for collecting fund from the local and foreign sources.

(22) NGO involvement with street children should be increased. For this purpose they can communicate with foreign donors for more donations and networking between them should be developed.

(23) Bangladesh is a poor country. It is not possible to fulfill all basic necessities to the people with the little amount of resources. Government faces a lot of problems. That is why government, non government organizations and philanthropic persons should be initiator to make a comprehensive and effective program for the street children.

(24) The people who are related with the violation of child rights, torture, and harassment should be strictly punished. Laws related with this, should be applied properly.

(25) Government should take initiatives in a formative way for the advancement of disadvantaged children.

The children are the future citizen and the dream of tomorrow. The street children are a part of the future dream of the nation. For Lack of basic necessities and violations the girl child in the street cannot grow in a right way and that is why they are not growing as a human resource of the country. So, for their overall development, ensuring their proper growth and development, protecting the future citizen of the country above recommendation should be given importance and effective programs should be taken right now. This word is believable that, by the assistance and co-operation of higher class people of the capital and by the cordially acceptance or effort of government they (disadvantaged children) might be built as asset of our glorious country.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Children are the valuable asset of any country. All people are not equal in this society. Some child's living on the streets is still undergoing development, despite their life conditions. They experience risks and challenges that, at the same time, may jeopardize their development and promote the acquisition of strategies for dealing with life on the streets. There is some evidence that economical pressures and emotional disturbances in the family expose children to larger risks than do the conditions of the street. Street children often face larger risks than boy children in general because they are exposed to negative physical, social, and emotional factors at home and still have to deal with the challenges of life on the streets. On the other hand, there is evidence, that the conditions of life on the streets lead to the development of coping strategies that are adaptive and that may help to strengthen their cognitive and social skills.

Traditionally girl children are probably the most neglected members of society and hardly have any voice, even within the home. As a result, they are consistently becoming easy victims of all sorts of violence. Though there is the Children Act 1974 purported to dealing with juvenile justice, even that, too is inadequate. Furthermore, the legal system, especially the criminal justice system - and more specifically the law enforcement agency - are indifferent to such laws and more often than not treat children just as they would treat adult criminals. Violence against street children must stop and the judiciary, law enforcing agents and the parents and guardians of children themselves, must be sensitized to the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the laws protecting children in Bangladesh. Furthermore, street children need to be protected from vested interest groups and acts of impunity towards children by those purporting to protect society must be dealt with seriously and in accordance with the law.

In spite of overall negative situations toward street children, some government and non-government initiatives have been taken to protect the children's future. Some non government organizations are giving facilities, basic needs with a safe and secured shelter home for the street children. Here the children are getting balanced diet, clothing, educational facilities, technical education, recreational facilities and overall a positive environment where they can grow themselves and can practice their dormant potentialities. But these initiatives are not enough for them. So more government especially non-government initiatives are necessary to protect more children to establish their right as a human being.

In conclusion it is possible to make the comment about the study that it would be the potential and effective guideline for policy and programs formulation. The research is about street children, it will play an overwhelming role like some other countries of the world in controlling the society threat to street children. In this regard government and non government can observe this type of research to make program successful to protect the street children in Dhaka city. We hope on that's day, When we will get our beloved country as free from all kinds of discrimination. All people will be considered as equal before law.

“Life is one big road with lots of signs, so when you riding through the ruts, don't complicate your mind. Flee from hate, mischief and jealousy. Don't bury your thoughts, put your vision to reality, wake up and live”

-Bob Marley

APPENDIX

Interview Schedule

Interview Schedule
(For Disadvantaged Children)
Institute of Social Welfare and Research
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1205

Thesis Title: *Survival Pattern and Psycho-Social Consequences of Disadvantaged Children: A Study on Dhaka city*

The present study is conducting for complementing the Thesis of M.S.S class (course no: 04) academic session 2011-12 of the Institute of Social Welfare and Research, University of Dhaka. Here you are selected as a case/respondent for this relevant study. There might be ensured that, all of your given data will be maintained as confidential.

Interview Schedule no:

Address of data collection.

Area..... Date...../...../2013

Time start..... Time finish.....

(a) The personal and familial characteristics of the disadvantaged children.

1. Name of the disadvantaged children:

2. Father's Name:

3. Mother's Name:

4. Age (as round figure): 4-6 7-9 10-12 13-15

5. Gender: Male Female

6. Education: Illiterate Signature Knowledge Class.....

7. Family Pattern: Single Joint

8. Religion of the respondent: Islam Hindu Christ Buddha

9. Address:

(a) Present Address

(b) Permanent Address

10. Familial Information:

Sl no.	Name	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Relation with Respondent	Education	Profession	Income (monthly)

11. Relation between Parents

Joint Divorce Separation Others

12. What is the relationship among family members?

13. Is there any communication to your parents? Particularly do they know you are here?

Good Moderate Not Good Severely Rough

14. Have you any relative in Dhaka City?

15. Who is your guardian here (relation)?

11. How long ago did you leave your original home?

(b) Their living place, education system and survival needs how they are fulfill.

1. Where do you stay in day shift?

2. Where do you stay in night shift?

Footpath Wicker Cottage Not Identified Others.....

3. What is the nature of your living place?

Good Moderate Not Good Severely Rough

4. How long do you live here?

5. Food intake per day (how many times)

6. Amount of food (sufficient/not sufficient)

Food	sufficient	not sufficient
Breakfast		
Lunch		
Supper		

7. Where do you take foods?

Hotel Self Cooking Wanting Others.....

(c) The nature of the disadvantaged children’s problem, psycho-social consequences, addiction and health related problem.

1. Why did you leave your original home?

2. What type of problem did you face in general?

3. How do you solve your problems?

4. Did any person help you to mitigate your critical situation? Yes No

If answer is yes then, who and how they help you?

5. What type of diseases have you suffered in last year?

Cold-fever Pain in stomach Skin problems Malaria Others.....

6. From where do you take treatment?

Government Medical Pharmacy Homeopathy Traditional
 Personal treatment Others.....

7. Have you been supported by anyone in the period of your disease? Yes No

If answer is yes then, who and how they help you?

8. Which subject give you sorrows from society?

9. Have you faced by any torture? Yes No

If answer is yes then, (a) By whom?

(b) Types of torture.....

10. Psychological condition of disadvantaged children

Sl. no	Mental State Examination	Observation
1.	Appearance and Behaviour	
	(a) General Appearance	
	(b) Facial Appearance	
	(c) Rapport	
	(d) Posture and movement	
	(e) Social behaviour	
	(f) Oddity of behaviour	
2.	Mood (How do you feel like, what's up your mind?)	
3.	Speech Pattern	
	(a) Rate	
	(b) Rhythm	
	(c) Volume	
	(d) Content	
4.	Perception	
	(a) Normal	
	(b) Hallucination: Auditory, Visual, Tactual and Olfactory	
5.	Cognition: Consciousness	
6.	Insight (Asking question regarding his/her awareness about sickness)	
7.	Judgement (Asking meaning of proverb)	

11. Are you addicted to any drugs? If answer is yes then, mention.....
12. How long did you addict?
13. How many taka do you expend about this?
14. What are the consequences of addiction?

consequences of addiction	Physical	Psychological	Financial

15. Do you want to free from this?
16. Have you engaged with any criminal activities? Yes No
If answer is yes then, mention type.....
17. Have you been punished for criminal activities?
18. Are you satisfied in your present circumstance?
Yes Moderate not satisfied

(d) The nature of their work, environment, safety, wage, working hour and expenditure.

1. What is type of your job?
Tokai Hawker Employer in small shop Begging others.....
2. What is the duration of your job?Hours
3. Your income in per dayTaka
4. How do you expend money?
5. What is the environment of your working place?
6. Do you feel safe in your working place?

(e) Basic human rights of disadvantaged children

1. Do you know about child rights? Yes No
If answer is yes then, mention type.....
2. Have you any knowledge about basic necessities for your proper development?

(f) Social, recreational facilities and psychological development of disadvantaged children

1. Have there any opportunity to get formal/non formal education of you? Yes No
If answer is yes then, mention type.....
2. Who help you for getting education?
3. How do you enjoy recreation? (regularly/sometimes)
4. What type of recreation facilities you have?

5. Have you enough facilities to fulfill your recreational needs?
6. In your present situation, are you mentally satisfied?

(g) The desired demands, future plan and recommendations for the advancement of their present situation.

1. What is your favourite task?
2. What is your boring task?
3. Who is your Ideal person?..... And why?
4. What do you think about your future life?
5. What is the aim in your life?
 Studying Job Driving Workshop Welding Computer Training
 Business after managing Capital Others.....
6. How do you feel, what type of needs are prior to you?
7. Have you any savings for your future?
8. Do you want to go back your native?
9. What are the recommendations about you?

Only for Institutional Care Child

Sl.no.	Question	Answer
1.	Who helped you to come in it?	
2.	Do you feel Institutional care service programmes are enough for you?	
3.	If answer is no, then what's your recommendations?	

Only for Street Children

Sl.no.	Question	Answer
1.	What is the nature of your living place?	
2.	Do you agree to take facilities from any shelter home?	

(Thanks for your cordial co-operation)