



## Reasons behind the Drop out of Street Children from Non-formal Primary Education Program

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to find out the inner reasons of dropping out of street children from non-formal primary education program. With this study also we can have a figure of the lifestyle, needs and social conditions of street children. To have the findings of my study qualitative research method will be conducted. In accordance with the study objectives from the large areas only 1 authority member, 1 teacher, 5 admitted children and 5 dropped out children were selected as sample. I designed open-ended questionnaire and semi-structured interview to collect my data. The thematic analysis method was used for data analysis. I have a variation in findings because of using questionnaire for teacher and authority and interview for children. Moreover in commonly I can say the demographic conditions, lacking's of parental care and guidance, lacking's of Interest and awareness, lacking's of facilities, lacking's of economic support, effects of misguidances, lacking's of proper relationship among program staff with parents and children's are major problems that disturbed the street children to continue their education. Considering the findings it can be recommended that increasing of education program or giving support with educational equipment is not enough to continue education in this marginal sector of society. It is more important to grow consciousness, make them understood the importance of education, giving them a link of better future through education and make a reliable environment between education program and parents-children.

### INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is one of the least urbanized countries in Asia (ADB 2011) with around 28% people living in urban centers (World Bank 2011). More than half of country's urban population lives in four largest cities Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna and Rajshahi and among them Dhaka alone is residents of one third of urban people. Three factors account for country's rapid urbanization like, territorial extension of urban areas, changes in definition of urban centers and migration of people from rural to urban centers (ADB 2011). Most migrants come from rural areas in search of opportunities; other than that poverty in rural areas, river erosion, perception of better education and availability of services also motivate people to move to urban centers.

Within this Migrants people a large number amount includes children. Many of these children do not know who their parents, where they are from. Some leave their home

with any village members in search of work. Some of them who come from rural areas at some-point are abandoned by their parents or get separated, and in most cases due to their parent's second marriage and family problems (that includes oppression by step mother or father, pressure to get involved with household or income earning activities). On the other hand, there are children that come from rural areas with their relatives, but later on got separated, and the child starts living independently in the street. Also have reasons like parents has died, or mother or father got remarried, and are not accepted in the new family.

Now come to the point, along of this homeless people or children, in reason of their personal choice or safety or easy income way or un-disturbing residential wish they choose open area as their residence. That's why day by day the rational of street child around us are going up. With the number of this street child the rate of dropped out children

also going up. We know the main basement of a developing country to go from developing to develop is to ensure education for all. So leaving this people dropped out from education program is a great barrier to achieve national rate HDI. And we need to explore the reason, why this childrens drop out from Non formal education program? How we can develop an easier way that they can complete the cycle of education program?. And Getting minspired to acquire further education level.

Constitution of Bangladesh has ensured the rights of education for all children living in Bangladesh. Also other international agencies and convention highlighted the rights of education for global children. UN bodies i.e. UNICEF, ILO, and UNESCO work to provide education for all children in the world. After all this initiative the dropout rate in education can't be stopped. In 2009, drop-out rate for primary education for Bangladesh was 33.8% (WORLD DATA ATLAS 2009). The Annual Primary School Census (APSC) 2016 report says the dropout rate was 19.2 per cent in 2016 as against 20.4 per cent in 2015. By national and international wings their have a lot of programs to conduct formal, non-formal and informal education for all specially for the street children. This street children experienced a great tragedy from their early age. They have financial lacking's, they face separation of their family, they face negligence from society, they face father or mothers second marriage. After all of this problems and children got disappointed from their childhood and go away from mainstream of our society. Street children have to work to help their own and parents. Child labor make them determined about earn to survive. In this situation they and their parents do not realize the importance/benefit of long-term education.

In the commitment of the MGD by the government of Bangladesh and the education for all declaration, every childrens of the country should cover the education, especially primary education but the children living in street have no access of primary education in street life. In the recent years various NGOs supported by UNDP have run Non-formal education for the street children to ensure basic education for their life. So here being dropped out a national barrier to achieve our SDG or MDG. This problem should be taken in mind as early as possible and my research 'Reason behind the Drop out of Street Children from Non-formal Primary Education Program' will explore the reason of dropped out after admitted non-formal primary education program.

### Study Objectives

My research would explore the actual reason for being dropped out of street children from non-formal education program. The specific objectives of my research will be as following:

- a. To identify the causes for being dropped out of street children from non-formal primary education program.
- b. To explore the challenges of retention of the children in non-formal primary education program.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Street children were poor or homeless children who live on the streets of a city, town, or village. Homeless youth are often called street kids or street child; the definition of street children contested, but many practitioners and policymakers use UNICEF's concept of boys and girls, aged under 18 years, for whom "the street" had become home and/or their source of livelihood, and who are inadequately protected or supervised. Some street children, notably in more developed nations, were part of a subcategory called thrown-away children, consisting of children who have been forced to leave home. Thrown-away children were more likely to come from single-parent homes. Street children were often subject to abuse, neglect, exploitation, or, in extreme cases, murder by "clean-up squads" that had been hired by local businesses or police.

From another definition if we want to know details about street children this might be helpful by Inter-NGO. Inter-NGOs states that a street child is any girl or boy who has not reached adulthood, for whom the street had become her or his habitual abode and/or sources of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults (Swart, 1988). Street children; homeless youngsters who roam the streets by day and sleep in culverts, empty buildings and vacant lots at night (Drake, 1989).

In the widest sense a street child is one who has made the street his real home those who have abandoned or have been abandoned by their families, schools and immediate communities before they are sixteen years of age and have drifted into a nomadic street life (Gebbers, 1990). In their starting of life the children faced a lot of Socio-economical & emotional disaster. They can't cope with the main stream of our society, in a day they can't able to maintain a meal even in night they have no permanent shelter where they can sleep. A lot of street children are parentless or they have single father or mother. In this situation they are censure by their relatives also a major reason for being thrown out from the main stream of our society.

No street children are born in a street. They are born in the family. But various reasons enforce them to through in the street and they become street children. Though they are living in the street there proper socialization process have a lacking in a proper development. Children are forced to flee or become detached from their families due to serve poverty, natural calamities, river erosion, separation and remarrying of parents, family conflict, parental death,

hunger, illness, physical and sexual abuse etc. The usually migrate to the major cities with the hope of finding better times, means to survive and dreams for a brighter future.(Aparejeyo Bangladesh,2003:15). According to Lugalla and Mbwambo, 1995; there are lots of causes for this problem, some are natural and others are man-made. Children have lost contact with their parents or families, which results the loss of the children in the streets. Some children are the offspring of prostitutes. Some families reject their children if there are handicapped. Some “respectable” parent disowned their own child because he/she is an outcome of an affair. In those causes the background is not allows poor.

A study by UNCRRC “the reasons children go to the streets are unique to their individual situations. Often there isn’t one simple reason why a child is on the streets. Rather, a combination of multiple factors drive children to a life on the streets, including poverty, neglect and the breakdown of the family, losing one or both parents or other prevalent diseases and verbal, physical, and sexual abuse”.

There are two groups of street children. The first group is “Children of the street”, which refers to children who are homeless, and their source of livelihood is in the streets of urban areas, where they sleep and live. The second group is “Children on the street”, who work and live on the streets in the daytime but return back home at night where they sleep, although some of them sleep seldom on the streets (UNCHS, 2000).

As it is known to all that education is the backbone of a nation. Educating all should be the compulsory task by the country. Even country has taken a lot of steps to educate all but having threats in society like percent of homeless people, large amount of street children are the barrier. There are an estimated 4 million street children in Bangladesh. Remaining uneducated of this amount of street children it is quite impossible to ensure education for all. In recent years there are a lot of programs has run to engage street children in education but due to different problems they have been dropped out in a massive. So we need a proper solution how we can ensure continue education of street children.

## METHODS

Studying street children is critical because they may shy in certain situations or assume roles and feelings that are unexpected from them by the researcher (Langston, Abbot, Lewis & Kellet, 2005) and they lack proper knowledge and understanding to relate their experiences (Kellet & Ding, 2004, p. 165). The nature of my study was qualitative because the tools of my study demand qualitative data. Creswell, 2012 asserted that qualitative research relies more on the views of participants in the study and less on the direction identified in the literature by the researcher. A multiple instrument approach had been adopted for this

study. Data and evidence have been gathered from various sources using a combination of data collecting instruments. Interview schedule for teachers, Interview schedule for students and classroom observation have been employed as data collection approaches.

## Populations

Creswell (2012) defined the term population as a group of individuals or a group of organizations with some common characteristics so that the researcher can identify and study. Creswell (2012) also declared that in qualitative inquiry the intent is not to generalize to a population, but to develop an in-depth exploration of a central phenomenon. All the non-formal primary education program in Bangladesh, their teachers, authority and students (admitted & dropped out) were the population of this study.

## Samples

It is typical in qualitative research to study a few individuals or a few cases. This is because the overall ability of a researcher to provide an in-depth picture diminishes with the addition of each new individual or site. One objective of qualitative research is to present the complexity of a site or of the information provided by individuals (Creswell, 2012). In accordance with the study objectives from the large areas only 1 authority member, 1 teacher, 5 admitted children and 5 dropped out children were selected as respondent to complete the study within the assigned time. Those authority member and teacher of education program were selected based on accessibility for investigation under the present study. Authority member & Teacher was chosen purposively for an in depth study. Five admitted and five dropped out children’s were selected by snowball process of sampling technique.

**Table 1.** Sample and Sampling technique for the study

Respondent	Number of respondents	Technique
Authority	1	Purposive
Teacher	1	Purposive
Admitted Children	5	Snowball
Dropped out Children	5	Snowball

## Research Design

This study designed open-ended questionnaire for both of authority and teacher to find out in-depth information about street children even to ask in details about the education program. Then by snowball process of sampling technique I select 1 of admitted children in non-formal education program and 1 of dropped out children from non-formal education program. I interviewed 5 admitted and 5 dropped out children in semi-structured way.

## Instruments for Data Collection

This study drew mainly upon primary data. Data had been gathered from different sources using a combination of

instruments, purpose of multi-dimensional tools were to maintain triangulation of data. Questionnaire for authority and teacher and interview schedule of children’s had been used as a way of triangulation of data. The purpose was to increase degree of validity of data.

**Techniques of Data Analysis**

All the data collected at the field were first transcribed and translated. Then I have used thematic analysis as a method for identifying, analyzing and reporting patterns(themes) within data (Braun &Clarke, 2006).

**Coding of Data**

The gathered data was coded in order to hide name of the schools, teachers and students. These alphanumeric coding were used in the time of data analyzing.

**Table 2.** Coding Table

Categories	Coding Numbers
Authorities	A
Teacher	T
Admitted Children	A1C1-A5C5
Dropped out Children	D1C1-D5C5

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Findings from Children’s Interview**

Data collected from the students’ interview were analyzed and certain themes were figured out. Children’s both of admitted and dropped out were selected by snowball process were interviewed for the study. They tried to explain their opinion on specific issues. The major findings are discussed below.

**Demographic Information**

We already known street children can be defined as children on the street and children of the street. In time of data collection at first I tried to figure out the background history of them and most of them claimed very shocking story about them and their family. Some claimed he/she actually don’t know how they or their family came into street, why they deserved street. “After my birth I use to stay on street at outside of TSC that I remember” (D1C1). Data disclosed that after his/her birth he/she came to city with their family because of their family’s financial crisis. And their parents cannot but manage their source of income on village. Data reported that some guys after losing their parents by death of his mother or father or both or separation of their parents they used to left the place and moved on city due to negligence of their root society.

Also reported that after the death of his/her parents by a case he/she used to move in city with his uncle and involved in child labor.

**Lack of Parental Care and Guidance**

Childrens turns into a street-children was not only the fact of their own but played a major role from their parent’s time. Their parents (those have) facing a lower class living standard with the lacking of needed basic needs. Even they can’t able to get education properly due to their family support, money crisis, healthy environment, healthy food, proper residence etc. Data reported that some children’s parents have a little educational experiences. Some have never gone to school, some just dropped out after primary stage and a little have continued their education till level 8. “My parents haven’t any educational qualification” (D3C3). “Both of my patents completed primary stage and they stopped their education due to family crisis” (A3C3). “I don’t have father right now and my mother have little skill about reading and writing” (A4C4).

**Lack of Interest and Awareness**

Education for all is our renowned slogan to provide education for all and to ensure education for all. After one’s birth he/she must across some interest in his/her life. Like others, interest of education is also a common fact that cross by human being but time to time due to facing some problems this interest couldn’t be fulfill by people. Though some street children has a deep interest in getting education but their crisis in life stopped that feelings. Data claimed that some children almost like the program where they get chance to achieve education. Data disclosed that if children’s got enough support about money and healthy food they need to survive they will continue their education life. “If anyone help me about my earning source and my needed food I will readmit in school and try my best to complete education cycle” (D1C1, D3C3). Data figured out that some children’s whose have no proper guide and mixed up with bad companies are misguided about getting education. They are mostly disinterested about to get education with thinking of no desire in education. “What happens if I get educated? Engaging in work, earning money and passing my days by rambling it’s better for me” (D5C5).

**Lack of Facilities**

To provide our over flooded people our formal education system isn’t 100% capable. That’s why Gov. and NGOs run a lot of non-formal education program to serve education those people who are missed up the formal education system. Here non-formal primary education system is a way to provide education of those kinds of people. Street children’s are actually faces a lot of problem to continue their education and finally they dropped out from formal and even non-formal education program. There are lot of activities play by program can attract children’s but there have limitations too. Data claimed that most of childrens -



feels good about their getting education from this program. They were delighted about the program and its food for class, stipend for class, dress for class, free teaching materials. Data claimed that maximum children like open environment as their learning place in those programs. "I like/liked this open-air environment of the school and I enjoy it" (D1C1). But data also informed that little have disinterest about the open place as teaching house. "I didn't like this open place education system. In rainy season our learning place was so disappointed. To provide proper education school must need an attractive structural format" (D2C2) Data figured out that some children likes cultural activities of programs. "I liked dance, song, comedy, drawing time of this program" (A5C5) Data informed that children enjoy the open minded process of teaching-learning strategy of teachers. "We can talk with teachers as our wish. They don't tell us anything. They gossip with us. They play with us. I like this frank mood of teachers" (D5C5). Maximum non-formal education program didn't give too much pressure to students in cycle of education and this street children also enjoy this pressure less situation but there have exception too. There has also option that students also enjoy. Children like that the basic learning materials were given free by the programs. "They give us books, pen, pencil, paper freely. I like it" (D3C3). Data also claimed that there had problems in school and class. All activities of school and in class didn't like by children or they couldn't cope with those activities. Street children had little knowledge about to respect others than ours about educational institutions and to teachers too. "Sometimes in our class students made too much noise and quarrel with each other.

This destroy our education environment. Even teacher sometimes get anger and disappointed over us. I didn't like it" (D4C4). Though non-formal programs provide enough opportunity to students but for many limitations, they face losses of attention. But there have chance to recover this situation by students recommendation. Because the success of program totally depends on students achievement. Many of them recommend to make the school more attractive for students that can retain more. "School need to be attractive than the students residence and structured" (A1C1) Data claimed that students refers to make a time frame of class and exam that they can understand their progress and cycle of education. Data informed that students refers to use real life and modern (multi-media) teaching materials that may help them to learn a sustain knowledge. It will encourage students more to continue their learning. "I think school should use multi-media that can attract children. And also should use real-life teaching materials that may give us a sustain knowledge" (A4C4).

### Lack of Economical Support

Reason behind a childrens into a street childrens a lot. The early life of this children started with a mysterious chapter like they lost their parents or they left by their parents or their family faces disaster like financial crisis those they need to move city to manage their earning source. Most of street children use to child labor to survive and neglected by the main stream of our society. Data claimed that students live in places remain unhealthy and unfit for study that's why they couldn't able to continue their education. (A1C1-A5C5, D1C1-D5C5) Data also informed us that some children haven't any permanent shelter and they move one place to another after time to time that make them stopped to continue their education. "I was not permanent in one place so long. That's why I can't continue a school permanent around that location" (A1C1). Data claimed that children need to engage in child labor to arrange his/her income to survive. Due to labor they feel always weak to go on school and as a result they are/were demotivated about to get education. As a result they stopped their education or as unable to retain get dropped out. "I have to selling battle of water to earn money" (D3C3). "I need to selling flower to earn money" (D4C4). "I use to work in a fusca shop to earn money" (A3C3).

### Effects of Misguidance

Every humankind have a great weakness about their emotion. Many times they can't able to do what actually they should do only due to emotion to others. Here street children also contains emotion to their parents, to their company, to their siblings and to themselves (own interest) too. Data claimed that sometimes due to respect their parent's (those have) from emotion children need to help their parent's in the work. "I have to help my father's vegetables shop" (D5C5). Data also claimed that where children stay they mixed up with bad company and affected by them. They discouraged by each other and demotivated. Children's always like to play. If they are bondless they got more opportunity to play. Street children got whole day to play randomly and by a time they used to it. They like this random pass of time but not to study. "To play with my company I feel better than to study. That's why sometimes for to play long I forget to go school" (A2C2). Data published that due to faces a crucial chapter in their early age, street children are mostly depressed and unconscious about their life. They found no desire. And they split out from getting education.

### Findings from Questionnaires

One teacher and one authority was selected purposively to collect data by using questionnaire from non-formal primary education program. There were some common themes, which could be identified from teacher's and -

authority's statement. These themes are counted as major findings, are explained by their quotations.

### Demographic Information

I also tried to hear the background history of children from teacher and authority too to understand the basic concept about street children of teacher and authority. Most of them claimed very shocking story about them and their family. Data claimed that most of the children moved in city and gone a street childrens because of their family crisis. They used to work to income and manage their meal of a day (A). Data also claimed that schools get both of male and female children as their students. "In my class I found both male and female children and they have interest to get education" (T). Data reported that in this non-formal schools not only regardless children get admitted but also some careful students found who has deep interest to continue their education. "We found both careful and regardless students in our class" (T). Data also reported that most of the children's parent have a little educational knowledge and unconscious about to involve their children in education. (A)

### Low Living Standard

Living standard of our life affects us in most of our interest. Street children leads a very poor livelihood that's they can't able to cope with basic needs of human being. Most of them got no conscious guardian who can inspire or motivate them to get education. Some of them involve in work by their own and most of them who has parents use to work with parents to addition of family income (T). Data claimed that most of children use to stay on street and move randomly one place to another even a few have way to stay permanent in one place but they feel more interest to move randomly. (A)

### Lack of Proper Relationship among Program with Parent and Children

For any educational institutions program authority, parents and students are connected deeply. Lacking's of parallel connection among them education environment may disturbed. Continuity of student's education merely depends on their parent's motive. If they have well interest about their children to get education then most of obstacles may be ruined. Data claimed that few parents have little interest about to get education of their children. But they think more about to involve their children in work to income (A). Data also claimed that most of the children's parents are unaware and unconscious about education. "Children's parent are mostly illiterate and unaware about to get education of their children" (A). Data reported that some of students have deep interest to get education but due to financial problem, proper guidance, healthy environment, permanent shelter, healthy food they can't/couldn't able to continue their getting education (T).

### Lack of Residence

Street children are always neglected by mainstream people. They got crucial moments in their early age. Many of them having no permanent shelter to live. Society treat them as they are burden to society and many of social factors affect them to stop their education. Data claimed that the children found uneducated circle and affected by them (T). Data also claimed that most of the children's parent have little awareness about education and they are merely hopeless about the future of their children except labor. "Most of children's parent consist negligence about education and they include their children to work to earn money" (A).

### Lack of Proper Guidance

Man controlled themselves by their emotion. Creation of interest about a matter merely depends on emotion towards the topic. For some emotional reasons street children have bound to stop their going school. Data claimed that because of their early crisis street children get frustrate by themselves and have no desire from getting education. "They are hopeless and unconscious about their future. Loses their interest day by day to get education" (T) Data also claimed that children are get disappointed after their parent's separation and loss their interest about normal life like going school continuously (T). Data reported that street children got bad company in their ways of life and several time they engaged in crime and disappointed about their normal life. "By bad friends street children affected a lot and engage in crime and stopped their schooling" (T) Data also reported that due respect to their parents street children must help their parents. They need to care their sibling's even cousins (T).

### Lack of Providence

Though money can't find everything but everything is for money. Street children crossed their time having great lacking's of money. To survive in life, managing meal street child also need money as we need. But due to some factors street children got less even no opportunity to get money. That's why they need to involve in labor to earn money and survive. Data claimed that most of children are used to work whole day to manage their needed money. That's why they couldn't able to manage time to maintain school (T).

### CONCLUSIONS

This particular study investigated reason behind the drop out of street children from non-formal primary education programs. The data gathered through instruments represent the existing condition of street children in the non-formal primary education program, their challenges of retention in non-formal primary education program and why actually they stopped their going school. Education program always run forward on their own way though they try to provide education and improve educational condition of street children but there have limitations from children's

and programs too. This chapter addresses the present situation in a brief, detects major findings relevant to research objectives and recommendation for improving those education programs action toward street children and for policy maker to find best way how street children can be imported in mainstream of our education system also stopped their dropped out from non-formal primary education program. To ensure education for all its little impossible because there have lot of people are staying outside from our mainstream. And our government actually run their education system over mainstream society. As a result those people who are stayed outside remain away from the light of education. But to cope with this modern age with government many NGOs come to understand that without educate all it's quite impossible to be a sustain country. So, to educate this deprived society in my study as street children Govt. and NGOs run a lot of non-formal education programs. Street children can be categorized. Both of male and female can be a street child. Among this children sometimes few can be found careful about their life and having interest of education but most of them are disappointed about to get education because of their survival life. Most of them have their parents but they are uneducated, unaware, lead an unhealthy life, work randomly. There have also exception that few children lost their parents or left by their parents and some experienced separation of their parents. Street children experienced very much crucial moment in their early age and now they lead a very survival life. Most of them have to work to manage their income. They works different type as flower seller, water seller, garland seller, works in tea stall, works in Fusca shop, helping their parents and so on. Where most of them are disappointed and demotivated about their future plan, they found no desire in education. They face very much lacking's about healthy food. Most of them have no permanent shelter where they can practice their study. In their ways of life they experience mates most of them also deprived child. When mates also miss the light of education normally they couldn't able to give inspiration and motivation about education. Many times any mate could be found are engaged with crime and bad habit like drug addiction. Street children also affected by this and stopped their education. Educating street children is a noble step. Our government and NGOs working together about this topic but it is matter of sorrow that in the beginning of the educating cycle govt. and NGOs remain cooperatively and due to piloting, monitoring, evaluation children get proper caring from program. But time by time govt. or NGOs or even both show their careless behavior. When programs got their familiarity they try to be corporate and make this program a source of money. Rather than educating street children program wants to retain children long time for programs interest. Most of this programs have temporary volunteer teachers. To retain student in school teacher student's relationship can influence. In this case in non-formal education program there have lacking's about rapport building among teacher

and student. Data disclosed that there have chance to increase children's interest in education because in early some have interest in education but experiencing crucial moment like separation of family, lacking's of money, lacking's of basic food, lacking's of permanent shelter they lost their interest of education. If we can rehabilitate them they can continue their schooling. For admitted children, use of modern, joyful and realistic teaching materials can increase student's interest about schooling. If by govt. and NGOs children can manage their own or family earning source, food and healthy residence where they can stay safely & practice their study they claimed of continue their schooling.

Above discussion and analysis of the results, it could be recommended some suggestions for future direction about the continuity of education for the street children those are actually parts of our society.

- a. Street children in city are migrated and they are drop-out form mainstreaming children either poverty or other reasons. So the Compulsory Primary Education Act has to be implemented properly.
- b. Boys children are very much frequent than girls in the street and families of the poor considered the boys children as a sources of income so in the primary level both boys and girls could be covered the scholarship or stipend program.
- c. Street children are very much moving within the city so there is a mechanism would be developed to protect their mobility to providing food, resident and other basic needs.
- d. Children are very much interested to enjoyment and games and sports also. For the street children, recreational facilities have to be parted for education.
- e. All the street children those are attending school covers by the Non-formal education by the NGOs but they have to be mainstreamed through enrollment of government primary educating and imparting technical and vocational training opportunities.
- f. Education is rights for very children so that education of the street children might be ensured throughout various governmental and non-governmental initiatives such as educational program.
- g. Educational program for the street children have been implemented by the government primary school where the street children operate frequently through providing the safe night shelter.
- h. Authority along with teachers of this program should engage with children as much as they can to understand children's interest, like, dislike, motive, passion, ambitions and factors by which children can be self-motivated.
- i. Classroom of programs should be designed attractively and should use modern, joyful, realistic

teaching materials to engage students more in education.

- j. Programs should maintain regularity of motivation seminar of parents and children too to make them conscious about education.
- k. Should stop child labor and turn them back to mainstream of our society by rehabilitation of themselves and their family.

Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that street children have enough opportunity to get education but due to lacking's of proper cooperation from their parents, from programs too they stopped their schooling. Child labor and remaining outside from the mainstream society is great burden to them. So to educate them child labor should be stopped. Govt. along with various NGOs should take necessary steps to rehabilitate street children and their family.

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### Author's Contributions

All authors discussed the results and contributed to from the start to final manuscript.

### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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