



**Daffodil**  
*International*  
**University**

**A RESEARCH MONOGRAPH  
ON  
“Life Style and Risk Behavior of Street Children in Bangladesh:  
Health Perspectives”**

**Course Name:** Research Monograph  
**Course Code:** 0421-814

**Submitted by**

Tasmin Jarin  
ID: 0242310008133015  
Batch: 40  
Program: LL.M  
Daffodil International University

**Supervisor**

Mohammad Badruzzaman  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Law  
Daffodil International University

**Date of Submission**

## **LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

To  
Mohammad Badruzzaman  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Law  
Daffodil International University

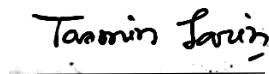
**Subject: Submission of Research Monograph on “Life Style and Risk Behavior of Street Children in Bangladesh: Health Perspectives”**

Honorable Sir,

It is an immense pleasure to submit this Research Monograph on **“Life Style and Risk Behavior of Street Children in Bangladesh: Health Perspectives”**. I have tried to fulfil all the requirements regarding preparing a standard research monograph and hope you will not be disappointed.

I therefore hope that you would be kind enough to accept my research monograph for evaluation. I am available for any further clarification of this paper at your convenience.

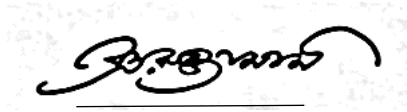
Sincerely yours,



Tasmin Jarin  
ID: 0242310008133015  
LL.M.  
Department of Law  
Daffodil International University

## **LETTER OF APPROVAL**

This is to certify that, the work “**Life Style and Risk Behavior of Street Children in Bangladesh: Health Perspectives**” is an original work prepared by **Tasmin Jarin**, bearing ID: 0242310008133015, Department of Law, Daffodil International University. This research monograph is prepared with my guidance and under my supervision to partially fulfil the credit requirements for awarding the Master of Laws degree.

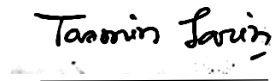


Mohammad Badruzzaman  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Law  
Daffodil International University

## **DECLARATION**

I do hereby solemnly affirm that the work presented in this research monograph has been carried out by me and has not been previously submitted to any other institution or by any other person. This work does not breach any copyright of any institution or of any person.

I further undertake to indemnify Daffodil International University against any loss or damage arising from any breach of the foregoing obligations.

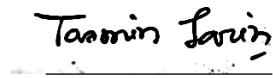


Tasmin Jarin  
ID: 0242310008133015  
LL.M.  
Department of Law  
Daffodil International University

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Alhamdulillah, for the blessings of Almighty Allah.

I am grateful to my supervisor for his proper guidance and instructions. I am grateful to my university for making so much data and information available through the online library. Lastly, I express my gratitude and appreciation to my beloved Department of Law, which has provided me with these opportunities.



Tasmin Jarin  
ID: 0242310008133015  
LL.M.  
Department of Law  
Daffodil International University

## **ABSTRACT**

A vulnerable and marginalized population of adolescents, street children do not reside in safe, family-oriented settings. They live on the streets and labor. This problem is global in scope and stems from a complex web of institutional, social, and economic factors in numerous cities across the world. The primary issue is that street children are usually severely denied access to basic necessities such as food, housing, and education. They are more susceptible to physical abuse, exploitation, and neglect as a result of their unpredictable living conditions, which can result in health problems and social disgrace. This paper contains the necessary probable solutions for them.

## Table of Contents

| <b>Serial No.</b> | <b>Headings</b>                                                                  | <b>Page No.</b> |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                   | <b>Chapter 1</b><br><b>Preliminary</b>                                           |                 |
| 1.1               | Introduction                                                                     | 01              |
| 1.2               | Statement of the problem                                                         | 01-02           |
| 1.3               | Research Question                                                                | 03              |
| 1.4               | Main Objectives                                                                  | 03              |
| 1.5               | Auxiliary Objectives                                                             | 04-05           |
| 1.6               | Methodology                                                                      | 05              |
| 1.7               | Scope and Limitation                                                             | 05              |
| 1.8               | Significances Of the Study                                                       | 06              |
|                   | <b>Chapter 2</b><br><b>Domesticity of Street Child</b>                           |                 |
| 2.1               | Domesticity                                                                      | 07              |
| 2.2               | Overviews of lives                                                               | 07              |
| 2.3               | Organized crime & hiring                                                         | 08              |
|                   | <b>Chapter 3</b><br><b>Laws Relating To Street Life of a Child</b>               |                 |
| 3.1               | Street children in Bangladesh: (Rights under legislation)                        | 9               |
| 3.2               | Ratified the Convention on the Rights of Child                                   | 10              |
| 3.3               | Way finder to prevent                                                            | 10-11           |
| 3.4               | Organizations serving street children: The Mojar School                          | 11              |
| 3.5               | International standards on street children                                       | 12              |
| 3.6               | Law lackings                                                                     | 13-14           |
|                   | <b>Chapter 4</b><br><b>Impact of Engaging in Activities With Street Children</b> |                 |
| 4.1               | Law lackings                                                                     | 15              |
| 4.2               | The Significance of Activities                                                   | 16              |
| 4.3               | Impact & Outcome                                                                 | 16-18           |
| 4.4               | Worldwide Engaging Street Child                                                  | 18-19           |
|                   | <b>Chapter 5</b><br><b>Way to Protect Them</b>                                   |                 |
| 5.1               | Engaging Activities                                                              | 20              |

|     |                                                |       |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 5.2 | Outdoor Games and Sports                       | 20    |
| 5.3 | Workshops for Arts and Crafts                  | 20    |
| 5.4 | Storytelling and Motivational session          | 20    |
| 5.5 | Basic Education Classes                        | 20    |
| 5.6 | Interactive Health and Hygiene Seminars        | 20    |
| 5.7 | Career guidance and skill development seminars | 21    |
| 5.8 | What Should We Do?                             | 21-22 |

|     |                                         |       |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|-------|
|     | <b>Chapter 6<br/>Concluding Remarks</b> |       |
| 6.1 | Findings                                | 23    |
| 6.2 | Recommendation                          | 23-24 |
| 6.3 | Conclusion                              | 24-25 |
|     | Reference                               | 25-28 |

# Chapter 1

## Preliminary

### 1.1 Introduction

The child who "has made the street (in the widest sense of the word, including vacant homes, wasteland, etc.) his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood; and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults" is considered a street kid in Bangladesh.<sup>1</sup>

Street children either work at other occupations or sell things on the streets since their parents are unemployed or earn little money. In Bangladesh, an estimated 600,000 children are homeless, with 75% of them residing in Dhaka, the country's metropolis.

In a country where 50% of people live in poverty and which is ranked 135th<sup>2</sup> on the Human Development Index, these children represent the bottom rung of the socioeconomic ladder. Bangladesh has the densest population density in the world, which contributes to the estimated 4 million street children living there.<sup>3</sup>

### 1.2 Statement of The Problem:

A vulnerable and marginalized population of adolescents, street children do not reside in safe, family-oriented settings. They live on the streets and labor. This problem is global in scope and stems from a complex web of institutional, social, and economic factors in numerous cities across the world. The primary issue is that street children are usually severely denied access to basic necessities such as food, housing, and education. They are more susceptible to physical abuse, exploitation, and neglect as a result of their unpredictable living conditions, which can result in health problems and social disgrace.

---

<sup>1</sup> Thomas de Benítez, Sarah (2007). *"State of the world's street children"*. Consortium for Street Children. Archived from [the original](#) on February 22, 2012. Retrieved February 20, 2012.

<sup>2</sup> *"Human Development Report 2019"* (PDF). United Nations Development Programme. Retrieved 22 November 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Children in Bangladesh. *"Street Children - Bangladesh"*.

The problem is exacerbated by systemic issues such as inadequate funding for child welfare agencies, non-enforcement of child protection legislation, and bad social policies. These systemic shortcomings prevent street children from getting the care and assistance they need, which contributes to their never-ending cycle of hardship.

Their limited access to social services and educational opportunities makes it more difficult for them to escape the cycle of poverty and marginalization. It is common for street children to lack the skills and resources necessary to thrive in mainstream society and launch long-term professions.

Since they lack access to education and stable housing, street children are unable to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for both personal and professional progress. This educational gap limits their opportunities for the future and perpetuates the poverty cycle.

A comprehensive strategy including both short-term relief and long-term plans involving social services, healthcare, education, and legal protection is needed to address these effects.

**The Consequence of Street Child:** Acknowledging a child's early years and limiting their personal independence are two major ways that a child's rights are infringed. No family or society has seen any such beneficial effect.

**Physical Well-being:** Increased Disease Risk: Because they frequently reside in filthy environments, street children are more susceptible to respiratory infections, gastrointestinal illnesses, and vector-borne illnesses including dengue fever and malaria. They are more likely to experience physical harm and abuse at the hands of adults and other homeless kids, which can lead to trauma and long-term health issues. A lack of food and clean water causes stunted growth, which impairs a person's general physical development and health.

**Impact on Education and Economy:** Due to their inability to attend school on a regular basis, many street children only receive a limited education. Their lack of education keeps them in a cycle of poverty by lowering their chances of finding work in the future. Street children lose out on the chance to acquire skills that may enhance their employment chances since they are unable to get mentoring or vocational training.

**Behavioral and Social Problems:** Crime Involvement: Some street kids turn to small-time criminality, drug misuse, or other dangerous activities in an effort to survive, which can trap them in a vicious cycle of destitution and legal issues. Damaged Family ties Stressful or damaged family ties are frequently the cause of youngsters ending up on the streets. These relationships can be difficult to repair and can have an impact on a child's future capacity to build trust and establish healthy relationships.

**Exploitation and Abuse:** Because they lack access to supportive resources and legal protection, street children are at risk of being exploited in a variety of ways, including as child labor, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation. Street children frequently do not have official identifying documents or legal status, which makes it impossible for them to get assistance, legal protection, or even the most fundamental rights.

**Extended Social Effects:** As street children grow into adults without the education, skills, or support networks needed to better their socioeconomic condition, the cycle of poverty may persist. It may be difficult to reintegrate street children into society at large, which can result in long-term problems including social marginalization and a lack of cohesiveness.

### **1.3 Research Question:**

This inquiry seeks to investigate the complex interaction that exists between the problems with health that street children confront on a daily basis and those health issues, in order to provide the groundwork for focused solutions.

- 1 What are the lifestyle patterns and risk behaviors of street children in Bangladesh, and how do these factors affect their physical and mental health outcomes??
2. how do these causes differ from place to place?
3. How do children who live on the streets fare differently from kids who live in stable households in terms of their physical and mental health?
4. What therapies might mitigate the negative effects of living on the streets on the social behaviors and future prospects of street children?
5. What legal changes may help street children, and how does their lack of legal protection affect their safety and well-being?

### **1.4 Main Objectives:**

- **To look into the living styles of Bangladeshi street children:**

looking at the everyday routines, housing situations, and socioeconomic influences that affect the lives of homeless children.

- **To determine and examine the main risky behaviors shown by homeless children:**

examining actions that affect their general health and well-being, such as drug misuse, sexual exploitation, violence, and criminal activity.

- **To evaluate the effects of these risky behaviors and lifestyle patterns on one's physical and mental health:**

assessing the effects on their short- and long-term health of psychological stress, infectious infections, malnutrition, and substance abuse.

- **To put out evidence-based policy suggestions aimed at enhancing the welfare and well-being of homeless children:**

putting plans in place for this vulnerable group's rehabilitation, education, legal protection, and health care.

### **1.5 Auxiliary Objectives:**

- **In order to record the sociodemographic makeup of Bangladeshi metropolitan street children:**

Collecting information on the age, gender, family history, and causes of being homeless.

- **To look at the possibilities for skill development and street children's educational status:**

Evaluating their chances for the future by taking into account their degree of access to education and occupational training.

- **To investigate how government initiatives and NGOs may help meet the needs of street children:**

Determining the efficacy of the current support systems and their potential for development.

- **To investigate the threats to street children's health and gender-specific challenges:**

Examining the differences in the experiences of male and female street children,

with a focus on sexual abuse and exploitation.

- **To research the long-term social and economic repercussions of street living on children:**  
Assessing the effects of living on the streets on their adult social mobility, career prospects, and reintegration into society.
- Mapping Existing Support Systems

### **1.6 Methodology:**

This is a work based on secondary data mainly, most of which are being collected from online resources like, research articles, newspapers, various survey results of various organizations, etc. This work is a mixture of analytical and comparative research. By comparing the data and analyzing them, the result of this work is found.

### **1.7 Scope & Limitation:**

The study was limited to Street Child Bangladesh: A Way Prevention and was limited to the Dhaka district, making a comprehensive survey impossible. There are serious mathematical problems with studies that do not appear to have an effect of avoiding street children. This study focuses on the effects of stress and Situation in those children who lived on the street. The data collection will be conducted to 10% of the total population. This study will not cover all problems as because of the limitation that I cannot go through all areas that they lived

In my report, I talked about street children, some young girls and boys and their families, but I also discovered that there is a lot of potential for fieldwork if everyone comes forward to talk. . By the strategy the researchers will be able to know the impacts, significant, maintain physical & mental health balance.how we can protect them. Know about their rights.

### **1.8 Significances of The Study**

This research will be beneficial because they will know the negative effects and positive aspects of those street children and how we can use them in our society. .This research will also benefit our social changers as they will be able to understand the changes in life behavior and perception associated with stress ,depression and domesticity happens in their life. They can easily adapt to that child's attitude.

This study will be beneficial for future researchers because they can get some information that they may need in their research and some of their questions can probably be answered through this study.

## CHAPTER 2

### Domesticity of Street Child

#### 2.1 Domesticity:

Bangladeshi children encounter several difficulties. More over 40 million people in Bangladesh are considered impoverished, and the majority of these households do not own land. They suffer yearly natural catastrophes, ineffective agricultural methods, poor levels of education, a contaminated environment, and living and farming in flood-prone locations. This family has little employment and has inadequate health care. The prevalent problem among youngsters is undernourishment. 50% of children under the age of five are malnourished. Children are having serious issues with their education. Only a very tiny percentage of them finish their elementary schooling. Of these, just 40% of the girls finish primary school.<sup>4</sup>

#### 2.2 Overviews of Lives:

- “I just want to go home, but what is that? Where is that? Can someone care for me?”  
--- Ahmed, Age 11
- I have my friends. They are my family here. We work together and stay together. When I came here, they were here and they still are.” --- Salma, Age 9
- “My father married twice since my mom’s death. He abandoned me. He has not looked after me since his marriage. He drove me from home, he even does not acknowledge me as his son.” --- Alamin, age 12
- “My father died. My mom got married again. My stepfather did not accept me. He used to beat me. He used to say, “bring me 100 takas daily, I will let you stay here, otherwise you won’t be allowed to live here. You can go wherever the hell you want.” He used to beat me if I could not earn the exact amount. --- Badol, age 12
- “I do not know anything about my family. All I remember was I had my father and mother. I live on the station.” --- Moni, age 15.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup> Children in Bangladesh. [\*"Street Children - Bangladesh"\*](#).

<sup>5</sup> All names in this document have been changed to protect the child. All quotes are directly taken from the conversations with children on the street.

## 2.3 Organized Crime & Hiring

A common need for street kids to labor is survival. Some work for organized criminal organizations at the lower levels; these groups' leaders are referred to as mastaans. These organizations are active in Bangladeshi slums, especially in Dhaka.

A thorough investigation of the role of street children in organized crime was carried out by criminologist Sally Atkinson-Sheppard for her book *The Gangs of Bangladesh: Mastaans, Street Gangs and 'Illicit Child Laborers'* in Dhaka.<sup>6</sup>

Nearly every nation on earth has homeless children. They are very numerous in Bangladesh. According to the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), there are 1.5 million homeless children in the nation, and that figure is expected to grow significantly.

According to the UNICEF definition, the term includes youth up to the age of 17. Street child frequently have jobs to do. Some operate in the bottom ranks of organized criminal groups in Bangladesh. In Dhaka, organized crime is pervasive. The leaders, known as "mastaans," lead organizations that live and work in the nation's slums, especially in the capital. Although trustworthy information on these groups is scarce, research indicates that the city's impoverished neighborhoods are under the influence of mastaans. The increased costs of housing, gas, electricity, and water that are charged in Mastaans are a barrier to essential services for slum inhabitants.

My three-year in-depth investigation in Dhaka was prompted by the ignorance surrounding organized crime and the involvement of street children. Participant observation, which I conducted inside the criminal justice system, was part of it. In addition, I completed a year-long embedded case study with a group of 22 street children and 80 interviews with adult practitioners. I contend that mastaan groups are mafia organizations due to the responsibilities they play in society and the type of "social protection" they offer.

In addition, street kids are paid to commit political violence and, occasionally, contract murders. An further explanation from a young participant in this research was, "You can hire someone to kill someone else for you." A ten-year-old may be hired to kill someone on your behalf! However, as you advance, you may also hire older kids. The age is more based on your ability to pay them than it is a set age. However, renting someone to kill someone is actually conceivable and rather simple.

---

<sup>6</sup> Atkinson-Sheppard, Sally (18 March 2018). ["When crime is the best of many bad options"](#)

## Chapter 3

### Laws Relating to Street Life of a Child

Bangladesh has a huge population of street children, however despite this, there is no special legislation that addresses their needs. But some existing provisions protect and secure children in general from abuses and exploitations

#### 3.1 Street children in Bangladesh: (Rights under legislation)

- The predicament of street children is a serious and upsetting one, especially given their susceptibility to abuse and exploitation. The reality frequently falls short of legislative frameworks such as Article 18(2) of the Bangladeshi Constitution<sup>7</sup>, which attempts to ban child prostitution. It is true that a large number of street kids are vulnerable to exploitation, including sexual abuse and human trafficking.
- Section 10 of The Prevention of Oppression Against Women and Children Act (2000)<sup>8</sup> states that sexual abuse of minors will result in a fine and a term of imprisonment that cannot be less than two years or more than ten years. However, in practice, this provision has never been put into practice, and the vulnerable youngsters have no idea if they will get state protection or justice in court.
- According to the "International Journal of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education" (Volume 2), 19% of children who live in extreme poverty are compelled to live on the streets. In addition, 7% of children are pushed onto the street by their parents, and 14% of children are pushed as a result of their parents' untimely deaths.<sup>9</sup>
- However, section 317 of the Penal Code (1860)<sup>10</sup> considers it a crime if parents or the person in charge of the kid abandons them before the age of twelve. Any violation of this clause might result in a seven-year prison sentence, a fine, or both.

---

<sup>7</sup> [http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-367/section-](http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-367/section-24566.html#:~:text=(2)%20The%20State%20shall%20adopt,to%20prevent%20prostitution%20and%20gambling.)

24566.html#:~:text=(2)%20The%20State%20shall%20adopt,to%20prevent%20prostitution%20and%20gambling.

<sup>8</sup> [https://probashi.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/probashi.portal.gov.bd/miscellaneous\\_info/3c89119e\\_91b1\\_4799\\_91af\\_0b4371d6146d/Oppression%20of%20Women%20and%20Children%20Act%201995.pdf](https://probashi.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/probashi.portal.gov.bd/miscellaneous_info/3c89119e_91b1_4799_91af_0b4371d6146d/Oppression%20of%20Women%20and%20Children%20Act%201995.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.tbsnews.net/thoughts/street-children-bangladesh-rights-under-legislation-and-government-roles-207697>

<sup>10</sup> [http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-11/section-](http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-11/section-3168.html#:~:text=The%20Penal%20Code%2C%201860%20%7C%20317,person%20having%20care%20of%20it)

3168.html#:~:text=The%20Penal%20Code%2C%201860%20%7C%20317,person%20having%20care%20of%20it

- In Bangladesh, beating up a street youngster is not unusual. However, article 35 of the Bangladeshi Constitution declares that no one may be the victim of torture, brutality, or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. The Children Act of 2013's Section 70 <sup>11</sup>addresses the consequences of mistreating a kid. Any individual found guilty of such an offense faces a maximum five-year jail sentence, a fine of up to one lac Taka, or both.
- The 2013 Children Act: This comprehensive law addresses a wide range of topics pertaining to the rights and welfare of children, such as child labor, abuse, and trafficking. Children now have protection from domestic violence according to the Act of 2010 for the Prevention and Protection of Domestic Violence.

### **3.2 Ratified the Convention on the Rights of Child:**

Bangladesh must put into effect all of the Convention on the Rights of the Child's tenets and articles since the nation adopted it. The government has a significant role to play in improving the lives of street children. Recommendations are:

- i. Considering that street children are the most vulnerable group, the government should pass a special law protecting them from drug dealers, brothels, exploitation, abandonment, torture, heavy labor, etc.
- ii. Providing them with at least secondary education with technical knowledge is necessary because primary education will not prepare them for good jobs. Thus, free education up to the secondary level should be provided to everyone;
- iii. The Ministry of Women and Children can effectively contribute by assigning legislation to local level legislators.

### **3.3 Way Finder to Prevent:**

- Social Services: Housing, healthcare, and education for homeless children can help protect them from abuse and improve their quality of life.
- Law Enforcement Training: Ensuring that law enforcement officers have the required training to recognize and respond to the needs of street children can help to increase the effectiveness of legal safeguards.
- Community Involvement: When local communities are involved in the care and protection of homeless children, safety conditions are enhanced and the effectiveness of preventative measures is increased.

---

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.supremecourt.gov.bd/resources/contents/Children\\_Act\\_2013-Brief\\_Commentary\\_v4.pdf](https://www.supremecourt.gov.bd/resources/contents/Children_Act_2013-Brief_Commentary_v4.pdf)

- Campaigns for awareness: Informing people about the risks that street children face and the need of keeping them safe can sway public opinion and increase funds for the necessities of these children.

### 3.4 Organizations Serving Street Children: The Mojar School

If you go around Kamlapur, Sadarghat, or even Mirpur, you will see kids of all ages gathered together in a distinctive environment. The school, also known as the Mojar School<sup>12</sup>, does not in any way resemble traditional classroom environments where students in uniform mimic teachers. The school-rooms' are bustling with activity here. Some children are reading aloud from storybooks with the assistance of young volunteers, while others are working on the last details of a picture that has green seas and blue skies. The school gives equal consideration to pupils who are passionate about cricket and would rather hit sixes and fours, as well as to quiet chess players who would rather hide in a corner and focus on the plastic troops. It's all free for underprivileged families in society.

On January 10, 2013, the Mojar School was established as one of the several initiatives of the Odommo Bangladesh Foundation, a legally recognized organization. Hundreds of street children regularly learn, dine, and socialize at this non-profit organization. One of the founders and an instructor, Arifur, adds, "Our schools are located all over Dhaka." "We have schools at the Suhrawardy Uddayan in Shahbagh, Kamalapur Railway Station, Sadarghat Launch Terminal, Airport Railways Station, Gabtoli Bus Station and the Agargaon slums." The [United Nations Children's Fund \(UNICEF\)](#)<sup>13</sup> has also provided basic assistance<sup>14</sup> and organized fundraising campaigns to better serve the needs of street children

---

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.thedailystar.net/star-weekend/spotlight/its-mojar-school-164215>  
Karim, Elita (30 October 2015). *"IT'S A MOJAR SCHOOL!"*. *The Daily Star*. Retrieved 10 June 2021

<sup>13</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNICEF>

<sup>14</sup> Celebrating International Street Children Day 2012. ["INCIDIN Bangladesh"](#)  
Donate today to keep Global Voices strong! (12 November 2012). ["Global Voices"](#).

### 3.5 International Standards on Street Children

Children are recognized and protected by a number of binding international and regional legal instruments as well as non-binding ones. Child labor was outlawed by many international treaties signed under the International Labor Organization. xiv There are several regional instruments that recognize children's rights in addition to the international ones.

The unique safeguards due to children are expressly addressed by the following instruments:

- 1948xvi Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 1966 Intergovernmental Covenant on Civil and Political Rights xvii
- Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights International Covenant of 1966xviii
- Convention of 1989 Concerning the Rights of the Child xix
- Agreement to End All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- Convention for the Safeguarding of the Rights of Foreign Employees and Their Families

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 (UNCRC) defines universally recognized child rights. The UNCRC states that child rights are fundamental freedoms and rights that all individuals under the age of eighteen should have access to, regardless of their origins, wealth, ethnicity, gender, or ability. As such, they apply to everyone. According to the UN, these rights are indivisible and interdependent, which means that one cannot be realized at the price of another. Outlining the fundamental human rights that children should have is the goal of the UNCRC.<sup>15</sup>

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) should be provided with the funding and the infrastructure it needs in order to accurately record street children and work with State Commissions to rehabilitate them.<sup>16</sup>

With a particular focus on the issue of street children, the Parliament must enact the Street Children (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2001.<sup>17</sup>

---

<sup>15</sup>[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876\\_STREET\\_CHILDREN\\_INTERNATIONAL\\_NATIONAL\\_PROTECTIVE\\_MEASURES](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876_STREET_CHILDREN_INTERNATIONAL_NATIONAL_PROTECTIVE_MEASURES)

<sup>16</sup>[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876\\_STREET\\_CHILDREN\\_INTERNATIONAL\\_NATIONAL\\_PROTECTIVE\\_MEASURES](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876_STREET_CHILDREN_INTERNATIONAL_NATIONAL_PROTECTIVE_MEASURES)

<sup>17</sup>[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876\\_STREET\\_CHILDREN\\_INTERNATIONAL\\_NATIONAL\\_PROTECTIVE\\_MEASURES](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876_STREET_CHILDREN_INTERNATIONAL_NATIONAL_PROTECTIVE_MEASURES)

### 3.6 Law lackings:

When the needs and rights of street children are taken into consideration, several legal and policy gaps are exposed. The following are some domains in which legal frameworks could be insufficient:

- **Social Welfare Services:** Not enough laws require the provision of specialized social services, such medical attention, counseling for mental health issues, and treatment plans designed specifically for street kids.<sup>18</sup>
- **Protection and Rights:** It's possible that current legislation does not specifically protect street children's rights or offer sufficient safeguards against exploitation, abuse, and neglect.
- **Child Prostitution:**  
Child prostitution, sometimes referred to as child sex trafficking, is one kind of sexual slavery. When a young person engages in prostitution for the financial benefit of an adult, it is considered the commercial sexual exploitation of minors. The Native the federal police announced in 2009 that they believed 1.2 million Indian juveniles were involved in prostitution.

According to a CBI release, the Ministry of Women and Child Development carried out surveys and research, estimated minors make up to 40% of the prostitute population in India. The Health System Research Institute of Thailand claims that kids in 40 percent of prostitutes in Thailand are engaged in prostitution. Certain parts of the globe permit or support adolescents being prostitutes as disregarded by the state. Most of these kids are from the street<sup>19</sup>

- **Juvenile Justice System:** The juvenile justice system may not adequately account for the circumstances of street children, often treating them punitively rather than focusing on rehabilitation and support.<sup>20</sup>
- **Execution Issues:** There could be significant differences in how the law is applied in writing and in practice. Many children who are homeless do not receive the protections they require.
- **Lack of Resources:** Juvenile facilities usually suffer from a lack of resources, support services, and training, which leads to adverse conditions and subpar rehabilitation programs.

---

<sup>18</sup>

[https://mof.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mof.portal.gov.bd/budget\\_mof/47bbc624\\_3e88\\_4af8\\_abd7\\_5d9cf54f4a34/G-2\\_01\\_129\\_Social\\_English.pdf](https://mof.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mof.portal.gov.bd/budget_mof/47bbc624_3e88_4af8_abd7_5d9cf54f4a34/G-2_01_129_Social_English.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR2307193.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374741114\\_Juvenile\\_Justice\\_System\\_in\\_Bangladesh\\_A](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374741114_Juvenile_Justice_System_in_Bangladesh_A)

- **Stigmatization:** It is not uncommon for street children to face discrimination and stigma, which may influence how the judicial system treats them.

Law enforcement and the judiciary may not respond appropriately to the special needs and rights of street children if there is a lack of knowledge.

- **Overcriminalization:** When many street children are prosecuted for little offenses, it only helps to further embed them in the criminal justice system rather than providing support and alternatives.
- Family reunification is crucial for the well-being of street children, yet current laws in Bangladesh often lack specific provisions to support this process.<sup>21</sup>

By focusing on these areas, Bangladesh may create a more supportive environment for family reunions, keep kids off the streets, and improve their general wellness.

---

<sup>21</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/eca/sites/unicef.org.eca/files/ADVOCACY\\_BRIEF\\_Family\\_Reunification\\_13\\_10\\_15.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/eca/sites/unicef.org.eca/files/ADVOCACY_BRIEF_Family_Reunification_13_10_15.pdf)

## Chapter 4

### Impact of Engaging in Activities with Street Children

Interacting with street children may be a challenging and worthwhile task. These kids frequently deal with serious issues like deprivation, exploitation, and restricted access to essential services. If you're thinking of doing things with homeless kids.

#### 4.1 Law lackings:

The report's conclusions are astonishing. Mr. Sheldon Yett, UNICEF Representative to Bangladesh, remarked, "They inform us not only of the pressing work ahead but also of the need for our empathy and support from children living and working on the streets."

Six percent are orphans or do not know if their parents are still alive, and almost thirteen percent are not in contact with their family.<sup>22</sup>

Currently, as featured in the report, more than 3.4 million children find themselves in street situations in Bangladesh without parental care. The report, featuring the voices of over 400 children spanning all districts, sheds light on the harsh realities and multi-faceted issues faced by children in street situations. Participants in the report included family members, street vendors, government and non-governmental service providers, and others.<sup>23</sup>

11.3% of children (ages 5 to 17) are involved in hazardous employment, child labor, or both. According to the Sustainable Development Goals' criteria, 6.8% of children are involved in child labor (8.7. 1).<sup>24</sup>

---

<sup>22</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCf1SH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAvD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCf1SH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAvD_BwE)

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/reports/children-living-street-situations-bangladesh-2024#:~:text=Currently%2C%20as%20featured%20in%20the,by%20children%20in%20street%20situations.>

<sup>24</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/data-situation-children-bangladesh#:~:text=11.3%20per%20cent%20of%20children,1\).](https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/data-situation-children-bangladesh#:~:text=11.3%20per%20cent%20of%20children,1).)

## 4.2 The Significance of Activities:

- **Building Positive Relationships and Trust:** Activities serve as a bridge to building trust and positive relationships with street children. This relationship is essential to meeting their immediate needs and fostering long-term support and guidance
- **Empowering Through Education:** Engaging in educational programs with homeless kids may have a very beneficial effect. Students are given essential skills and avenues to future opportunities when basic reading and numeracy education is combined with interactive learning strategies.
- **Promoting Emotional Well-Being:** Many street children experience emotional difficulties as a result of their difficult environment. Resilience may be fostered, mental health can be improved, and sentiments can be expressed via stories, art therapy, and other creative endeavors.
- **Encouraging Teamwork and Collaboration:** Through teamwork and collaboration-focused activities, street children are able to form a sense of community.
- **Cultivating Life Skills:** Street children must acquire useful life skills in order to survive on a daily basis and prepare for the future. Programs that prioritize cooking, basic hygiene, and financial literacy help them become more self-sufficient.

## 4.3 Impact & Outcome:

Street children's experiences and results might differ greatly depending on their surroundings, the resources that are accessible to them, and the support networks that are in place.

### ➤ **abhorrent mistreatment and intimidation**

Remarkably and regrettably, eight out of ten youngsters say that pedestrians have abused or harassed them on the street. This indicates that passersby are the most frequent offenders of abuse and harassment against children.

The way people treated us—throwing water at us while we attempted to sleep—broke my heart. Hasib, 12, who was homeless before he and his mother connected with government social workers who offered care and direction, said that "they called us hurtful names."

➤ **Putting money into social workers:**

As the Bangladeshi government makes investments in additional social workers to assist these youngsters in escaping the streets, UNICEF collaborates with them. In addition, UNICEF's goal is to have a social worker in every community to both safeguard kids from abuse and keep them off the streets in the first place.<sup>25</sup>

➤ **Putting in effort to survive**

These kids are compelled to labor for pay, often picking up trash, begging, or working in factories, workshops, or tea shops. As a result, they run the everyday danger of being hurt or subjected to violence. Half of the youngsters surveyed said they had experienced violence, and a third said they had suffered injuries while working. Approximately 50% of youngsters who work were compelled to begin at a young age of nine. The majority of these kids labor between 30 and 40 hours a week for pay of less than 1,000 Taka.<sup>26</sup>

➤ **Isolation, sickness, and illiteracy**

Of the youngsters living on the streets, seventy-eight percent cannot read or write, which leaves them permanently disabled and with little hope for the future.

More than half of the children who participated in the study said they had become ill in the three months before, including fever, coughing, headaches, and infections that were water-borne.

The majority of the kids (79%) had no idea that there are groups that help kids living on the streets that may offer them support.<sup>27</sup>

---

<sup>25</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCf1SH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAvD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCf1SH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAvD_BwE)

<sup>26</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCf1SH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAvD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCf1SH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAvD_BwE)

<sup>27</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCf1SH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAvD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCf1SH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAvD_BwE)

**Education Access to Education:** Their prospects for future work and skill development are hampered by their lack of formal education.

**Alternative Learning:** A few groups assist kids learn the fundamentals of reading, writing, and math by offering informal instruction.

➤ **Integration with Society**

**Stigmatization:** Discrimination against street children is common, and it might make it more difficult for them to reintegrate into society.

**Community Support:** Having good relationships with NGOs or neighborhood initiatives can help people feel supported and like they belong.

➤ **Economic Results:** Employment Opportunities: A lot of street kids turn to odd occupations, which sometimes don't pay much or offer stability.

**Development of Skills:** Vocational training programs might increase their prospects of landing a steady job.

In order to guarantee the wellbeing and future success of street children, addressing their needs necessitates a multimodal strategy that includes community inclusion, education, legal assistance, and healthcare.

#### 4.4 Worldwide Engaging Street Child:

On April 12, hundreds of organizations worldwide will commemorate International Day for Street Children, a unique day that honors the fortitude and resiliency of millions of children who are tied to the streets worldwide<sup>28</sup>. This year's subject is on what gives street-connected children a sense of identity in their communities, nations, and cultures, as well as the steps that communities and governments should take to guarantee that street children are granted this right in both policy and practice.

Since 2012, the world has observed International Day for Street youngsters to honor the humanity, dignity, and defiance of these youngsters in the face of unfathomable adversity. Our goal is to unite people and governments around the globe in order to guarantee that everyone's rights are upheld, regardless of their identity or place of residence.<sup>29</sup>

---

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.streetchildren.org/idsc/international-day-for-street-children-2024/#:~:text=This%20year%2C%20our%20theme%20focuses,right%20in%20policy%20and%20practice.>

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.streetchildren.org/idsc/international-day-for-street-children-2024/#:~:text=This%20year%2C%20our%20theme%20focuses,right%20in%20policy%20and%20practice.>

It is with great honor that Street Child has been chosen by the Library of Congress to receive the 2022 David M. Rubenstein Prize, which will be presented on September 8, 2022, International Literacy Day. The extraordinary and quantifiable impact that Street Child has made to raising reading rates around the globe is acknowledged with the David M. Rubenstein Prize.<sup>30</sup>

Street Child's new 'Back to School' campaign has officially launched<sup>31</sup>Our 'Back to School' campaign aims to give every child the opportunity to feel that first day of school feeling, which includes the thrill of putting on new socks, the smell of freshly sharpened pencils, and the expectation of making new friends. Children in the UK return to school this week. Every youngster needs that sensation, that mix of anxious energy, potential, and excitement. However, far too many kids worldwide still only see this as a pipe dream.

---

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.street-child.org/>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.street-child.org/news-media/street-child-spotlight-august-2024/>

## **Chapter 5**

### **Way to Protect Them**

#### **5.1 Engaging Activities:**

Interacting with homeless children may be a challenging and worthwhile task. These kids frequently deal with serious issues like deprivation, exploitation, and restricted access to essential services. If you're thinking about doing things with homeless kids

#### **5.2 Outdoor Games and Sports:**

It is possible to organize basic outdoor sports and activities to support the physical and social development of homeless children.

#### **5.3 Workshops for Arts and Crafts:**

Street children may express themselves artistically via artistic efforts. Arts and crafts activities enhance fine motor skills and cognitive development in addition to offering a creative outlet.

#### **5.4 Storytelling and Motivational Session:**

Having storytelling sessions and reading aloud to street children are two effective approaches to increase their literacy. Volunteers may provide captivating stories, igniting readers' passions and imparting knowledge.

#### **5.5 Basic Education Classes:**

Basic reading and numeracy are covered in the informal education classes that are set up. The fundamental skills that these programs teach street kids can have a big influence on their prospects in the future.

#### **5.6 Interactive Health and Hygiene Seminars:**

Offering health and hygiene seminars addresses significant aspects of general well-being. We must teach street children about nutrition, personal hygiene, and preventative healthcare for the sake of their overall health.

## 5.7 Career Guidance and Skill Development Seminars:

Introducing participants in India's Street Children Program to a variety of career paths and providing skill development seminars is one strategy to equip them with the skills they'll need for future employment and self-sustainability.<sup>32</sup>

## 5.8 What Should We Do?

A diversified strategy is needed to address the issues that Bangladeshi street children encounter. The following are important steps that may be taken:

- **Expand Healthcare Mobile Clinic Access:** Use mobile health units to provide necessary medical care, immunizations, and mental health assistance to children living on the streets.
- **Campaigns for Awareness:** Teach kids about health risks and resources, emphasizing emotional, physical, and nutritional well-being.
- **Offer Opportunities for learning:**

Non-Formal Education: Create easily accessible, non-formal education programs that accommodate the needs and schedules of homeless children.

- **Vocational Training:** Provide youngsters with job-ready skills through skill-training programs, therefore enhancing their employability.
- **Establish secure areas:** Establish drop-in centers, safe havens where homeless kids may get food, therapy, and education while being kept off the streets.
- **Community Involvement:** Work with nearby communities to establish inclusive, stigma-free settings.

Encourage initiatives related to mental health

---

<sup>32</sup> <https://medium.com/@govolunteerwork/engaging-and-empowering-activities-with-street-children-758d7b9be255#:~:text=Promoting%20Emotional%20Well%2DBeing%3A%20Many,%2Dbeing%2C%20and%20building%20resilience.>

- **Counseling Services:** Give kids access to licensed therapists and counselors who can assist them in overcoming trauma and developing resilience.
- **Peer Support Programs:** Create groups for kids to talk about their experiences and coping mechanisms.
- **Make Legal Protections Stronger:** Advocate for legislation and regulations that shield street children from exploitation and abuse by collaborating with the government and non-governmental organizations.
- **Education Initiatives:** Teach kids about their rights so they may ask for assistance when they need it.
- **Collaborate with NGOs and Community Organizations Partnerships:** Foster collaboration among various organizations to pool resources, knowledge, and efforts to support street children effectively. **Research and Monitoring:** Conduct ongoing research to understand the evolving needs of street children and adjust programs accordingly.

To successfully meet the needs of street children in Bangladesh, a comprehensive, community-based strategy incorporating mental health assistance, education, legal protection, and healthcare must be implemented. Together, we can bring about long-lasting improvement and enhance their general wellbeing.

## **Chapter 6**

### **Concluding Remarks**

#### **6.1: Findings:**

Studies conducted on the lifestyle and risk behaviors of Bangladeshi street children shed light on a number of important health issues. The following are some important findings:

##### **□ Living Conditions:**

- Most street children live in precarious environments, with limited access to food, water, and sanitation.
- Their living situations contribute to a high incidence of illness and injury.

##### **□ Daily Activities and Economic Survival:**

- Common activities include begging, scavenging, and informal labor.
- Economic instability drives children into hazardous work, increasing their exposure to exploitation.

##### **□ Risk Behaviors:**

- There is a high prevalence of substance usage, with many kids turning to drugs or inhalants as a coping mechanism.
- It is not uncommon for people to engage in dangerous behaviors, such as unprotected sex, which might result in health issues.

##### **□ Health Outcomes:**

- Mental health problems including anxiety and depression are commonly reported and typically go undiagnosed.
- Physical health issues include starvation, respiratory infections, and untreated injuries.

#### **6.2 Recommendation:**

The physiognomies and requirements of street children are diverse. They want different sorts of answers. They put a lot of effort into their education, health, enjoyment of absurd activities, and job transitions. However, career counseling, instruction about manhood, and knowledge of how to settle disputes within the family are particularly important to street children. A study suggests that the welfare departments of government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and

the corresponding families may take the lead in finding solutions and halting the increase in the number of street children. Global human rights groups, NGOs, and GO are able to evaluate the existing state of affairs and create appropriate action plans. It is possible for the Department of Government Welfare to form committees, hold conferences, and develop joint initiatives.

- **Healthcare Access:** Mental health problems including anxiety and depression are commonly reported and typically go undiagnosed.
- **Education and Vocational Training:** Children on the streets can gain empowerment from programs that help them reintegrate into school systems and acquire job skills.
- **Policy Implement and Advocacy:** In order to establish protective laws and enhance the living conditions of street children, there must be a greater emphasis on advocating for their rights.

S`12`q A

It is possible for the Department of Government Welfare to form committees, hold conferences, and develop joint initiatives. Plans for housing amenities, nutrition education, behavioral edification, and school accessibility for children experiencing homelessness must be developed by the government. In addition, people should be forced to wear protective gear against social, moral, and physical threats whether working or living on the streets so they may develop self-defense skills. NGOs are able to establish educational facilities and awareness campaigns. Governments can get technical and financial assistance from international organizations, and they can also hold workshops. To get improved outcomes, long-, mid-, and short-term initiative planning at the macro, medium, and micro levels must be implemented.<sup>33</sup>

### 6.3 Conclusion:

Our findings paint a depressing picture of the struggles young children face, with poverty, domestic chaos, and violence being the top contributing factors. Even though these children frequently face malnourishment, abuse, abandonment, and homelessness, they exhibit remarkable resilience and

---

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=75283>

contribute financially to their families and triumphing against hardship. Their endeavors to earn a livelihood in the informal urban economies are often hampered by fierce competition and the requirement for hazardous work. The study highlights the children's strong desire for a basic education as well as enhanced future through government support and reintegration into family.

## Reference

1. Thomas de Benítez, Sarah (2007). *"State of the world's street children"*. Consortium for Street Children. Archived from the original on February 22, 2012. Retrieved February 20, 2012.
2. *"Human Development Report 2019"* (PDF). United Nations Development Programme. Retrieved 22 November 2020.
3. Children in Bangladesh. *"Street Children - Bangladesh"*.
4. All names in this document have been changed to protect the child. All quotes are directly taken from the conversations with children on the street.
5. Atkinson-Sheppard, Sally (18 March 2018). *"When crime is the best of many bad options"*
6. [http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-367/section-24566.html#:~:text=\(2\)%20The%20State%20shall%20adopt,to%20prevent%20prostitution%20and%20gambling](http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-367/section-24566.html#:~:text=(2)%20The%20State%20shall%20adopt,to%20prevent%20prostitution%20and%20gambling).
7. [https://probashi.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/probashi.portal.gov.bd/miscellaneous\\_in fo/3c89119e\\_91b1\\_4799\\_91af\\_0b4371d6146d/Oppression%20of%20Women%20and%20Children%20Act%201995.pdf](https://probashi.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/probashi.portal.gov.bd/miscellaneous_in fo/3c89119e_91b1_4799_91af_0b4371d6146d/Oppression%20of%20Women%20and%20Children%20Act%201995.pdf)

8. <http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-11/section-3168.html#:~:text=The%20Penal%20Code%2C%201860%20%7C%20317,person%20having%20care%20of%20it>
9. <https://www.tbsnews.net/thoughts/street-children-bangladesh-rights-under-legislation-and-government-roles-207697>
10. [https://www.supremecourt.gov.bd/resources/contents/Children\\_Act\\_2013-Brief\\_Commentary\\_v4.pdf](https://www.supremecourt.gov.bd/resources/contents/Children_Act_2013-Brief_Commentary_v4.pdf)
11. <https://www.thedailystar.net/star-weekend/spotlight/its-mojar-school-164215> Karim, Elita (30 October 2015). *"IT'S A MOJAR SCHOOL!"*. *The Daily Star*. Retrieved 10 June 2021
12. Celebrating International Street Children Day 2012. *"INCIDIN Bangladesh" Donate today to keep Global Voices strong! (12 November 2012)*. *"Global Voices"*.
13. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNICEF>
14. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876\\_STREET\\_CHILDREN\\_INTERNATIONAL\\_NATIONAL\\_PROTECTIVE\\_MEASURES](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876_STREET_CHILDREN_INTERNATIONAL_NATIONAL_PROTECTIVE_MEASURES)
15. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876\\_STREET\\_CHILDREN\\_INTERNATIONAL\\_NATIONAL\\_PROTECTIVE\\_MEASURES](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876_STREET_CHILDREN_INTERNATIONAL_NATIONAL_PROTECTIVE_MEASURES)
16. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876\\_STREET\\_CHILDREN\\_INTERNATIONAL\\_NATIONAL\\_PROTECTIVE\\_MEASURES](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350822876_STREET_CHILDREN_INTERNATIONAL_NATIONAL_PROTECTIVE_MEASURES)
17. <https://medium.com/@govolunteerwork/engaging-and-empowering-activities-with-street-children-758d7b9be255#:~:text=Promoting%20Emotional%20Well%2DBeing%3A%20Many,%2Dbeing%2C%20and%20building%20resilience>
18. <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=75283>
19. <https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR2307193.pdf>
20. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374741114\\_Juvenile\\_Justice\\_System\\_in\\_Bangladesh\\_A](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374741114_Juvenile_Justice_System_in_Bangladesh_A)

21.

[https://www.unicef.org/eca/sites/unicef.org/eca/files/ADVOCACY\\_BRIEF\\_Family\\_Reunification\\_13\\_10\\_15.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/eca/sites/unicef.org/eca/files/ADVOCACY_BRIEF_Family_Reunification_13_10_15.pdf)

22. [https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

[3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

[3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

23. [https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/reports/children-living-street-situations-bangladesh-](https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/reports/children-living-street-situations-bangladesh-2024#:~:text=Currently%2C%20as%20featured%20in%20the,by%20children%20in%20street%20situations.)

[2024#:~:text=Currently%2C%20as%20featured%20in%20the,by%20children%20in%20street%20situations.](https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/reports/children-living-street-situations-bangladesh-2024#:~:text=Currently%2C%20as%20featured%20in%20the,by%20children%20in%20street%20situations.)

24. [https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

[3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

[3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

25. [https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

[3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

[3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

26. [https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

[3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

[3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

27. [https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

[3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

[3BhBWEiwApN6\\_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet\\_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD\\_BwE](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/survey-street-children-2022-enbn?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwl6-3BhBWEiwApN6_kmKCfcXKnWgZxBOet_SHGVVR1vnaPvpYLR9g9kdDCflSH6WGvBU12xoCk0QQAxD_BwE)

28. [https://medium.com/@govolunteerwork/engaging-and-empowering-activities-with-street-children-](https://medium.com/@govolunteerwork/engaging-and-empowering-activities-with-street-children-758d7b9be255#:~:text=Promoting%20Emotional%20Well%2DBeing%3A%20Many,%2Dbeing%2C%20and%20building%20resilience.)

[758d7b9be255#:~:text=Promoting%20Emotional%20Well%2DBeing%3A%20Many,%2Dbeing%2C%20and%20building%20resilience.](https://medium.com/@govolunteerwork/engaging-and-empowering-activities-with-street-children-758d7b9be255#:~:text=Promoting%20Emotional%20Well%2DBeing%3A%20Many,%2Dbeing%2C%20and%20building%20resilience.)

29. [https://www.streetchildren.org/idsc/international-day-for-street-children-](https://www.streetchildren.org/idsc/international-day-for-street-children-2024/#:~:text=This%20year%2C%20our%20theme%20focuses,right%20in%20policy%20and%20practice.)

[2024/#:~:text=This%20year%2C%20our%20theme%20focuses,right%20in%20policy%20and%20practice.](https://www.streetchildren.org/idsc/international-day-for-street-children-2024/#:~:text=This%20year%2C%20our%20theme%20focuses,right%20in%20policy%20and%20practice.)

30. [https://www.streetchildren.org/idsc/international-day-for-street-children-](https://www.streetchildren.org/idsc/international-day-for-street-children-2024/#:~:text=This%20year%2C%20our%20theme%20focuses,right%20in%20policy%20and%20practice.)

[2024/#:~:text=This%20year%2C%20our%20theme%20focuses,right%20in%20policy%20and%20practice.](https://www.streetchildren.org/idsc/international-day-for-street-children-2024/#:~:text=This%20year%2C%20our%20theme%20focuses,right%20in%20policy%20and%20practice.)

31. <https://www.street-child.org/>

32. <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=75283>

33. <https://medium.com/@govolunteerwork/engaging-and-empowering-activities-with-street-children-758d7b9be255#:~:text=Promoting%20Emotional%20Well%2DBeing%3A%20Many,%2Dbeing%2C%20and%20building%20resilience.>