

Situation Analysis of Street Child Beggars in Kushtia District, Bangladesh: A Study Based on Education, Health and Living Standard

Md Humaun Kabir ¹, Dr. Shahed Ahmed ^{2*}, Dr. Partho Sarathi Laskar ³

1. Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh

2. Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh

3. Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh

* E-mail of the corresponding author: shahedkgc@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to look at the educational, health, and living Standards of child beggars in four Upozillas in Kushtia district. A total of 160 child beggars were interviewed for this study. Data was obtained from respondents utilizing a well-organized questionnaire. An interview schedule, and face-to-face interview methods were used for collecting primary data. We employed simple random sampling techniques. Various socioeconomic and demographic variables were taken into account during data collection. However, only variables relating to education, health, and living Standards are used in this work. According to the study, around 54.4% of child beggars were illiterate, and 38.8% of child beggars did not attend school. The vast majority of respondents (67.5%) did not associate any type of labor other than begging. Over half of the child beggars (61.3%) have reported playing with friends in their spare time. Around 65.7% of respondents were subjected to various forms of torture, with beatings being the most common. Food consumption was insufficient, and the majority of them were underweight. Their sanitary conditions were deplorable, and as a result, they suffered from a variety of mild to severe diseases. But, most importantly, about 63.1% of them were using tube-well water as their main source of drinking water.

Keywords: Street Child Beggars, Health, Education, Living Standard, Bangladesh

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1. Introduction

It is estimated that over 100 million children worldwide are living on the streets or in the workforce, where they face dangerous and often exploitative conditions. Although precise statistics are difficult to come by, there is no doubt that the issue is getting worse, especially in parts of the world that are going through economic or political change. And this worldwide disaster will only worsen (Benítez, 2001). By 2025, the percentage of people living in urban areas will reach more than 60% of the global population. Up to a billion people are already forced to live in overcrowded, unhealthy conditions due to the rapid pace of urbanization, which denies them access to proper housing and essential amenities (Stylianou et al., 2015). The development of children has seen a setback as a result of the financial crisis, political decisions, and natural calamities. Street children are one category of children that are becoming more prominent every day. Millions of children are drawn into a life on the streets every year because of poverty, family issues, commercial exploitation, or limited access to education. The majority of these street children are unprotected, frequently working youth who are extremely susceptible to exploitation (Ensing, 2009). Children make up over half of the world's population and are the most vulnerable segment. They are dependent on adults, are easily deceived, and are particularly vulnerable. All types of influence, both physical and mental, can affect you. Due to their minor status, children do not have the legal capacity to make their own decisions. The younger the child, the more vulnerable he or she is physically and psychologically, therefore the necessity for child protection (Kamruzzaman & Hakim, 2016). Life on the streets, combined with the circumstances that force children to leave home, exposes street children to a number of hazards to their physical, emotional, social, and cognitive development. Inadequate nutrition, extended cold and damp exposure, substance misuse, and high levels of aggression all jeopardize their prospects of life and development. They may face abuse from other street dwellers, as well as from police and members of the public who protest to or exploit their presence (*UNICEF Report on 'Situation Analysis of Children...- Google Scholar, n.d.*). Sometimes, poverty causes fights and tensions, which can ultimately lead to children being treated cruelly. Due to her heavy workload, the mother may become disinterested in and neglect her children. With each passing year, there are more children on the streets. Therefore, it makes sense to assume that street children are primarily found in urban areas (Uddin et al., 2011). Children are being forced onto the streets due to the rise in polygamy, remarriage after death or divorce, a lack of parental responsibility, and other factors (Farhana et al., 2014). Some children live there after being orphaned, abandoned by their relatives, or fleeing home due to severe circumstances or criminality (*Report on 'Children in Jordan Situation Analysis - Google Scholar, n.d.*). Furthermore, due to the societal shame associated with single parenthood, unmarried mothers often abandon their children in hospitals or on the street (Yara, 2011). Along with

going to school, certain children work on the streets begging, selling goods, or doing other menial tasks before going home to their families at night. Women or girls are the most disadvantaged group among street children in poor nations like Bangladesh due to their high vulnerability and destitution. Numerous international, national, and NGO initiatives have been made to help the street children with their coping mechanisms. The majority of these street children, particularly the child beggars, nevertheless need to be provided with the fundamental necessities as well as the means to live a regular life.

The foundation of human development is placed in education. The early years of a child's life are prioritized in the United States' National Plan of Action for Education for All (EFA) (*National Plan of Action for Children – Bangladesh - Google Scholar*, n.d.). Education is the most cost-effective approach for Bangladesh to integrate street children into society and protect their rights under the country's laws and policies (Nawaz, 2011). However, research indicates that the majority of street-involved children in Bangladesh are not in school and either have no formal education or left school during the primary years. Due to their lack of a parent or guardian, an address, and identification documents when they were living on the streets, children had restricted access to formal education. Children who work on the streets try to balance school and job, but they struggle with the long hours, are frequently missing, and don't get good grades because they don't have enough time to study (Mukherjee, 2014). In addition, children in urban slums are cruelly denied the right to an education. In many regions, vulnerable children, such as street children who never attended to school, cited the high expense of schooling as a primary factor for their nonattendance (Sarker et al., 2016). Another aspect in this regard is the difficulty that children with disabilities have when it comes to attending school. Disabled children being denied access to education has a social component, with street children and child beggars experiencing the worst of it. The disabled are typically seen as having little to offer society and are frequently reduced to becoming beggars without the chance to go to school to allow them to completely realize their potentials.

Bangladesh's health care system still has a long way to go before it succeeds in providing high-quality care. The homeless on the streets are denied access to government healthcare services, permanent housing, clean restrooms, enough water for bathing, or even safe drinking water. They have a variety of illnesses, such as skin problems, lung infections, fever, cough, cold, worm invasion, and diarrhea. (Uddin et al., 2011). Their filthy living conditions pose a major threat to the public's health. A portion of the children living on the streets have disabilities. Many of these kids are not identified, and they don't receive sufficient and effective rehabilitation assistance (*'Situation Analysis and Need Assessment on... - Google Scholar*, n.d.). In the beginning, their families seek out medical treatments in an effort to find a "Magical Cure" for their handicap. Many parents believe that their children's condition is fate, a curse, God's will, etc. Therefore, misconceptions and a bad attitude damage them. The primary means of money for street kids with disabilities is begging, small-scale commerce, gathering rice from the floor of the rice market, and selling it (*Study on "Possibilities of Integrating Street... - Google Scholar*, n.d.).

The health policy focused primarily on the issue of poverty and had a number of goals aimed at improving access to and affordability of healthcare. The health policy may have inadvertently included street children if poverty is considered to be the primary reason why children leave their homes for the streets. National and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) assist street children directly by delivering healthcare and education and indirectly by battling poverty.

In light of this context, numerous research projects have been conducted globally to highlight the lives of street children. Many studies have focused on their situational analysis in terms of their exposure to poverty, while others have focused on their lives in terms of their professions, family environments, labor or employment, education, health, water, and hygiene status, as well as from viewpoints on violence and crime. However, there is still an urgent need for in-depth research about the lives of street child beggars in Bangladesh because there are many different types of street children, including those who engage in begging, or "street child beggars."

1.1 Objectives of the Study

This study's main thing is to examine the educational, health, and standard of living of street children who are beggars in a particular region of the Kushtia district. The exact aims of this study are

- To identify the status of education of street Child beggars in Kushtia district.
- To investigate the hygiene habits of street child beggars.
- To gain information on the health condition of the street Child beggar.
- To ascertain the level of torture endured by the responders.

1.2 Limitations of the Study

This study was undertaken with the selected Upazillas of Kushtia district which were kushtiasadar, Bheramara, Kumarkhali, and Daulatpur. However, the study did not encompass the country as a whole. This was accomplished in a very small amount of time and space. The research was conducted from January to April 2023.

2. Literature Review

Mia & Islam (2021) Analyzed a study and they looked at how international and national rules protect children living on the streets in Bangladesh. They used secondary data to help them do qualitative study. This study also shows how street children are denied their rights and gives legal reasons for international and local laws, as well as ways to protect street children in Bangladesh.

Uddin et al. (2011) analyzed in their study that the situation of HIV/AIDS insecurity among children on the streets in Bangladesh. According to the study's findings, they said that street children were more susceptible to HIV/AIDS because of their housing and employment circumstances, interactions with peers, harassment by others, risky behaviors like drug use and sexual activity, and ignorance of HIV/AIDS and failing to use condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS; not having access to healthcare services.

Barkat et al. (2012) analyzed the circumstances under which street children in Dhaka City beg for money. The work in this study focused on primary data. They found in this study that in Bangladesh's major cities and towns, especially Dhaka City, many children are homeless. They lead inhumane lives, and a sizable percentage of them engage in begging. On the other hand, nothing was known about the situation of these children and their families.

Hai, (2014) Studied the street children's problems. He used case studies method to generate descriptive data. The sample size of this research is 74 beneficiary and non-beneficiary street children in Dhaka city. He found that to exist on the streets, street children had to put up with oppression, torture, instability, and other issues.

Chowdhury et al. (2017) looked at how street children in Bangladesh live and what kinds of risks they take based on their health. In this work, the methods are: In Dhaka, Bangladesh, 125 street children between the ages of 8 and 14 who were at different places where they could be caught took part in a cross-sectional descriptive study. In order to get the information, a face-to-face discussion was used with a structured questionnaire. The people who did this study found that poverty is the biggest reason why street children stay there and work. In their free time, they play computer games, go on adventures, and watch movies. On the other hand, they are often hurt physically or sexually. When it came to their health, street children had one or more of the following problems: warm infestation, sexually transmitted diseases, hepatitis, skin illnesses, and accidents.

Kaiser & Sinanan (2020) conducted a study in order to examine and understand the phenomena of female street children who fled their homes and turned to the streets for survival. The study used a qualitative methodology, and open-ended questions were used to elicit data. Twelve female children between the ages of 13 and 14 were chosen from the Dhaka city. The authors found that the majority of respondents reported having been sexually assaulted, and despite these difficulties, many of these kids continued to have optimistic dreams for the future.

Kamruzzaman & Hakim (2015) performed research on the socioeconomic circumstances of children beggars in the city of Dhaka. A pilot study was the sort of investigation. A total of 108 children from various slums in Bangladesh's Dhaka metropolis were taken. The research was carried out between July 2014 and June 2015. The beggars from the study locations were selected using the non-probability sampling method. They note that 61.97 percent of those surveyed have been street beggars in the past, 63.41 percent of current street beggars do so out of financial need, and 34.15 percent of former street beggars did so because they were coerced to do so by family (24.39 percent), friends (26.6 percent), or kidnappers (19.51 percent).

Sarnaker (2023) undertook a study to examine how street children are affected by poverty, illiteracy, disease, and the lack of access to mass media in the city of Dhaka. The study demonstrates that they are particularly susceptible to and significantly impacted by sub-human living conditions. Most of the children were victims of various types of emotional, physical, and financial exploitation.

Gunhidzirai (2023) conducted research on Zimbabwe's street children. The 202 street children, who ranged in age from 6 to 18, provided the survey's data purposively. Quantitative information was gathered using a questionnaire and a descriptive study design. The research found that children living on the streets are engaging in livelihood activities such street vending, car washing, parking on the street, recycling rubbish, carrying luggage, and various part-time employment.

Vameghi et al. (2023) surveyed 856 children to learn about the demographics and employment situations of Iran's street youth including both Iranian and non-Iranian girls and boys between the ages of 10 and 18, Approximately 60% of the participants were between the ages of 10 and 14, and 90% of the participants were male.

Tabassum & Suhail (2022) examined the prevalence of child begging, the family dynamics of these children, and the gender differences in this issue. The study is quantitative in nature, and the data were gathered through a survey method. A 112-child beggar sample was chosen using a purposeful sampling technique. According to the research, bus stops and markets were the areas where beggars were most prevalent.

3. The Research Methodology

Kushtia is a district and a city in western Bangladesh's Khulna division. It is Bangladesh's second largest

municipality and the country's eleventh largest metropolis. Because of its rich cultural history and tradition, Kushtia is also regarded as Bangladesh's Cultural Capital. Due to its rapid urbanization, expansion of businesses or commercial operations, accessibility to funds and resources, and other factors, it is very different from the rest of the nation. As a result of the aforementioned circumstances, the number of street child beggars in this district is expanding at an alarming rate. Four (4) street child beggars crowding area from the Kushtia district, including Kushtia Sadar, Bheramara, Kumarkhali, and Daulatpur, were chosen to collect representative and critical data.

During the period January to April 2023, the author interviewed a total of 160 street child beggars from four upozillas (40 respondents from each upozilla). To acquire data, simple random sampling techniques were used. A well-structured questionnaire with both closed-ended and open-ended questions was developed in order to collect data from respondents during in-person interviews. The questionnaire was pretested and amended based on field responses.

The questionnaire was designed to collect the necessary data while taking into account economic, social, household, and personal information. The questionnaire was carefully reviewed after each interview and again after all the data had been gathered and coded before being entered into the computer system. In the event of a sighting discrepancy (incorrect entry, suspicious entry, etc.), the data were edited. On the other hand, secondary data was collected from books, journals, and research reports, both published and unpublished, as well as from relevant agencies' records and documents. EViews-12 was used to process the data before statistical analysis. The tabular and chart icons were created using Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel

4. Survey Findings and Discussion

The study on the situation analysis of street child beggars in Kushtia District, Bangladesh, aimed to assess their sex, age, education, health, and living standards. A mixed-methods approach was employed, involving interviews, observations, and data analysis. The study involved 160 street child beggars between the ages of 5 and 16 years. In this research paper, survey findings are discussed below.

4.1 Age and Sex Distribution

In the chosen area, boys make up a larger portion of the child beggar group (73.75%), while girls make up the remaining 26.25%. Only 45.8% of the boy child beggars are between the ages of 5 and 9; whereas, this age group encompasses 80.9% of the girls. The boy street child beggars (49.1%) are somewhere around 10 and 14 years and just 5.1% are in 15 to 18 years group. The girl street child beggars (11.9%) are somewhere around 10 and 14 years and just 7.1% are in 15 to 18 years group.

Table 1. Percentage distribution of street child beggars by sex and age

Distribution of street child beggars by gender and location					
Sex	Location				
	Kushtiasadar	Bheramara	Kumarkhali	Daulatpur	All
Boy	67.5	77.5	70.0	80.0	73.75
n	27	31	28	32	118
Girl	32.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	26.25
n	13	9	12	8	42
N	40	40	40	40	160
Distribution of street child beggars by age					
Sex	Boy	Girl	All		
5-9yrs	45.8	80.9	55.0		
n	54	34	88		
10-14yrs	49.1	11.9	39.4		
n	58	5	63		
15-18yrs	5.1	7.1	5.6		
n	6	3	9		
N	118	42	160		

Source: Author's Calculation

4.2 Education Status of Street Child Beggars

Education is one of the key indicators of human resource development. Development of the nation's human resources is crucial, particularly for a developing country like Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, 34% of preschoolers are not enrolled in school. Children in primary school are less likely to be excluded (16.2%), whereas students in lower secondary schools are more likely to be excluded 30.7% (Sarker et al., 2016). According to the table below, 54.4 percent of children who begged were illiterate. 10.6 percent of people can only write their names, and 28.1 percent of people have some schooling, but only up to the primary school level. Only 6.9% of street children

beggars go to secondary school.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of street child beggars by educational status

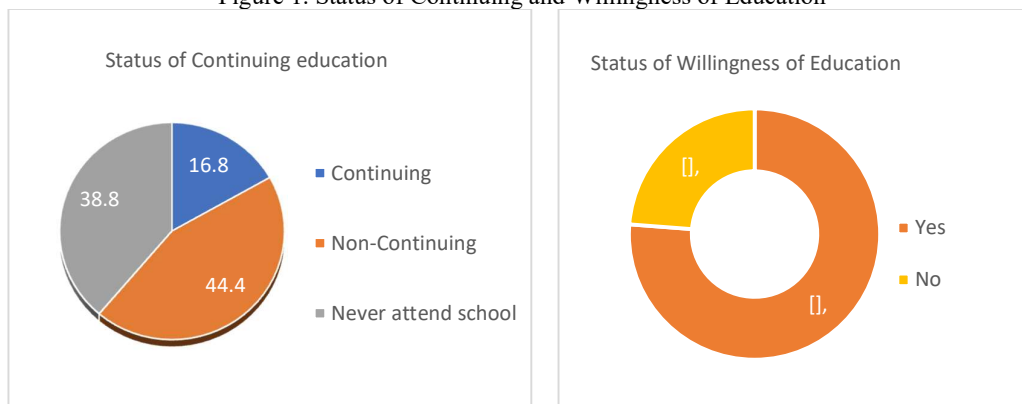
Education Status of the Participants	Number of Participants	Percentage
Illiterate	87	54.4
Can sign name only	17	10.6
Primary 1–5 classes	45	28.1
Secondary: 6-10	11	6.9
Total	160	100.0

Source: Author’s Calculation

4.3 Status of Continuing and Willingness of Education

The figure below shows that approximately 16.8% of child beggars were continuing their education whereas approximately 44.4% had stopped. It should be clear from this that 38.8% of respondents never went to school. Despite the fact that the cost was minimal, they said that their parents were not willing to allow them to utilize school facilities. It is interesting to note that while 23.75 percent of respondents do not find school interesting, 76.25 percent of child beggars wish to attend school or continue their education. They responded by asking who would provide for their needs if they went to school because the bulk of the family even depended on them.

Figure 1. Status of Continuing and Willingness of Education

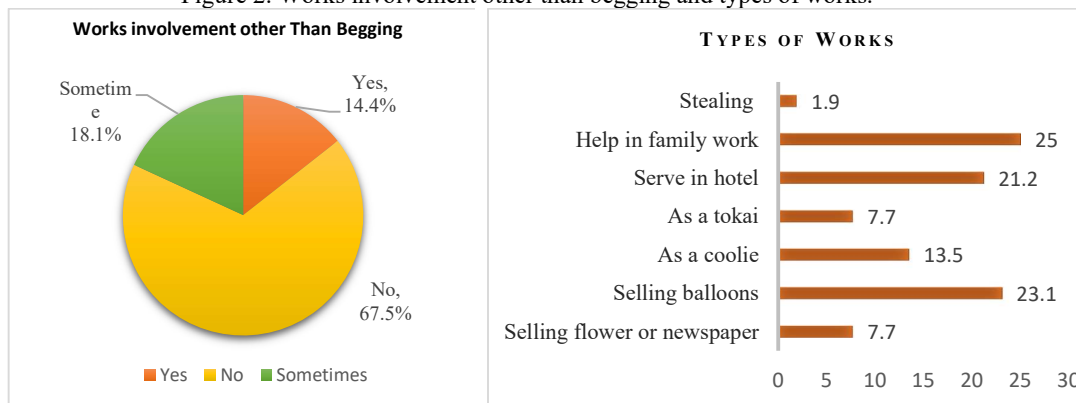


Source: Author’s Calculation

4.4 Work Involvement Other Than Begging

The vast majority of respondents (67.5%) reported that their only employment was begging. 18.1% of the respondents labor accidentally close to begging, and 14.4% of them were incorporated in various types of job. 25% of them participate in family work. They make up 7.7% of the tokai. About 21.2% of survey participants work in hotels. 7.7% of those surveyed admitted to providing flowers or daily newspapers rather than just asking.

Figure 2. Works involvement other than begging and types of works.



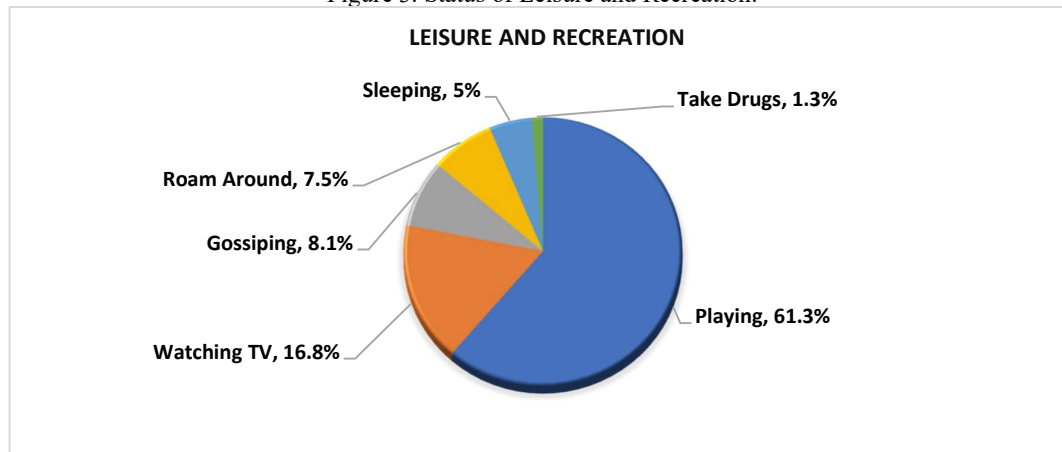
Source: Author’s Calculation

4.5 Status of Leisure and Recreation

More than half (61.3%) of the street children who are begging have admitted to playing with friends during leisure.

According to members' preferences and behaviors, watching TV while having leisure (16.8%) is another common activity. They typically watch TV at a tea shop and at electronics stores where TVs are on display. 8.1% of street child beggars have said that they like to gossip with their companions to pass the time. 7.5% of them have said that they were on the move during their free time. 5% of the respondents mentioned sleeping at their leisure. A small portion of them (1.3%) use smoking as a stimulant or use a few drugs.

Figure 3. Status of Leisure and Recreation.

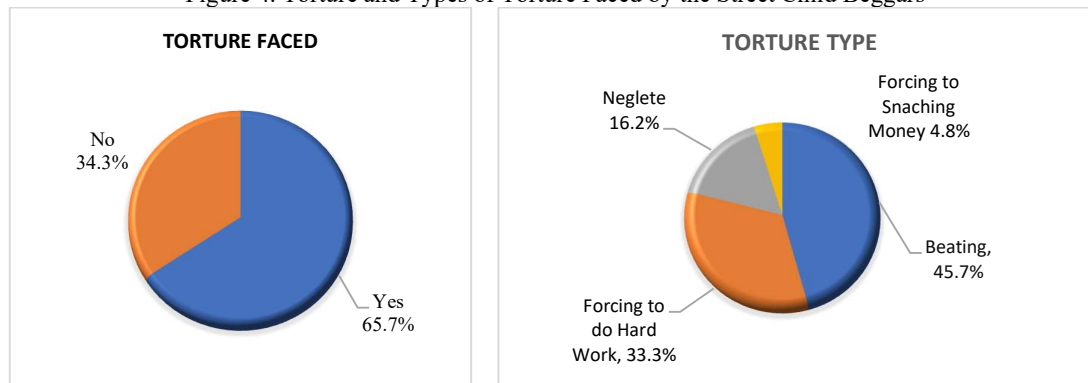


Source: Author's Calculation

4.6 Torture and Types of Torture Faced by the Street Child Beggars

The begging process is complicated for street children in many ways. The majority of respondents (65.7%) experienced torture, while only 34.3% of the street children did not. Beating was the most common form of torture (45.7%) and was followed by being made to perform difficult tasks (33.3%), negligence (16.2%), and being made to steal money (4.8%).

Figure 4. Torture and Types of Torture Faced by the Street Child Beggars



Source: Author's Calculation

4.7 Food Intake Pattern of Street Child Beggars

The result shows that there is variability in the street child beggars' food consumption patterns. According to the survey, all respondents consumed rice daily, whereas 71.9%, 68.7%, and 55.6% of respondents reported daily consumption of vegetables, pulses, and potatoes, respectively. None of them eat meat, eggs, sweetmeat, butter, or milk every day. Only 1.3% and 3.1% of respondents said they regularly eat fish and fruits, respectively. It is especially appalling that 2.5%, 3.1%, 14.4%, 61.3%, and 11.3% of the street child beggars have never eaten meat, fruit, milk, butter, or sweetmeat in their entire lives, respectively.

Table 3. Food Intake Pattern of Street Child Beggars

Food Items	Daily	Weekly	Once per fortnight	Once per month	Once per six months	Never
Rice	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bread	18.8	26.1	29.4	11.9	13.8	0.0
Potato	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meat	0.0	21.9	10.0	52.5	13.1	2.5
Fish	1.3	36.8	26.3	35.0	0.6	0.0
Egg	0.0	46.3	25.6	20.0	8.1	0.0
Pulses	68.7	24.4	2.5	4.4	0.0	0.0
Fruits	3.1	16.3	23.8	38.1	15.6	3.1
Milk	0.0	3.1	13.1	36.3	33.1	14.4
Vegetables	71.9	23.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Butter	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	35.6	61.3
Other oil	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweetmeat	0.0	1.3	7.5	34.3	45.6	11.3

Source: Author's Calculation

4.8 Nutritional Status by BMI of Street Child Beggars

The outcome shows that the participant's child's nutritional status is poor. Dietary status was assessed using **Body Mass Index (BMI)** for Age. According to the findings, the majority of the participants (84.4%) fell into the category of being underweight. The focus also showed that just 6.9% of those who participated were overweight and that 8.7% of the participants were of a healthy weight

Table 4. Nutritional Status of the Street Child Beggars.

Weight Category	Number of Participants	Percentage
Underweight	135	84.4
Healthy weight	14	8.7
Overweight	11	6.9
Total	160	100

Source: Author's Calculation

4.9 Hygiene Status among the Street Child Beggars

The results in the below table showed that the street children's hygiene was not pleasing. About 63.1% of them were using tube-well water as their main source of drinking water, 14.4% were using tap water as their drinking water and 22.5% were using both tube-well and tap water as their drinking water. 69.4% of the street children who frequently bathe. 71.25% of them regularly brushed their teeth, and 28.75% of them did not brush their teeth regularly. A total of 78.75% of the street children did not wash their hands properly before eating.

Table 5. Hygiene Status among the Street Child Beggars

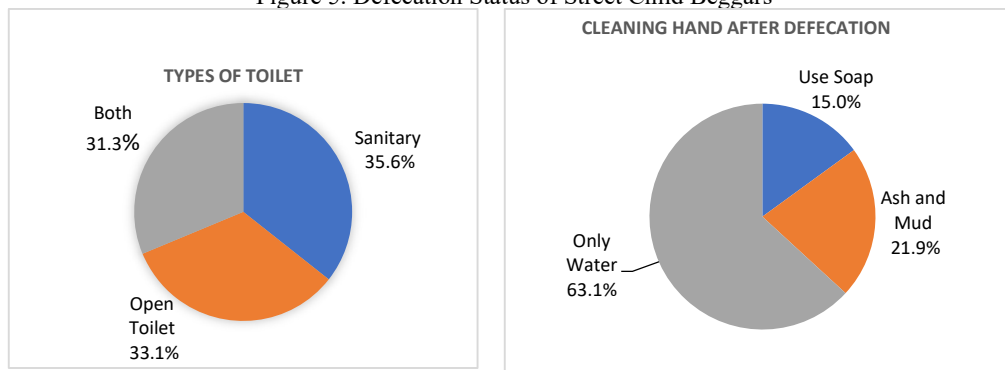
Hygienic Activity		Number of Participants	Percentage
Source of drinking water	Tube-well	101	63.1
	Tap	23	14.4
	Tube-well and tap	36	22.5
Bath regularly	Yes	111	69.4
	No	49	30.6
Regular brush of teeth	Yes	114	71.25
	No	46	28.75
Hand washing before meals	Yes	126	78.75
	No	34	21.25

Source: Author's Calculation

4.10 Practices of defecation among street child beggars

According to the study, only 35.6% of the children who were begging in the study region used sanitary facilities, 33.1% used open toilets, and 31.3% used both sanitary and open toilets. The fact that 63.1% of child beggars only wash their hands with water after defecating has a gravely detrimental effect on their health. After defecating, each of the 21.9% of children who beg uses ash and mud. 15.0% of those respondents wash their hands with cleaner after defecating.

Figure 5. Defecation Status of Street Child Beggars



Source: Author's Calculation

5. Conclusion

The study's findings, in light of the alarming educational, health, and housing conditions of children begging in four Upazillas in the Kushtia area, are discussed. Using straightforward random sampling approaches, 160 child beggars' information was gathered using a well-designed questionnaire and in-person interviews, which produced some upsetting results. It is concerning to note that 54.4% of child beggars are illiterate, and 38.8% have never attended school. This suggests that they lack access to a quality education, depriving them of crucial learning opportunities that would help them end their cycle of vulnerability and poverty. Another noteworthy conclusion is that the majority of children who begged (67.5%) did not perform any other type of work. This implies a lack of economic prospects and emphasizes the precarious situation these kids are in.

Only 61.3% of respondents reported playing with friends, which raises concerns about the social wellbeing component. A child's physical and psychological development depends on play, and its absence may be detrimental to their general well-being and mental health.

Furthermore, the survey found that a startling 65.7% of the children who were begging had been tortured, with beatings being the most frequent kind. This suggests a major infringement of human rights and raises ethical issues regarding their protection and safety. Additionally, it was discovered that their living conditions were appalling, with poor food consumption and a high incidence of underweight children. Furthermore, their sanitary conditions were poor, which resulted in a number of moderate to severe ailments, further aggravating their precarious situation.

One significant concern that jumps out is the fact that 63.1% of the child beggars use tube-well water as their primary source of drinking water. A fundamental human right, access to clean and safe drinking water can prevent a variety of health issues and pose major risks to people's wellbeing. The results of this study highlight the urgent need for comprehensive support structures and interventions to improve the educational, health, and living conditions of child beggars in the area under study. To ensure that these vulnerable children have access to high-quality education, healthcare, and safe living conditions, policymakers, NGOs, and key stakeholders must work together. To break the cycle of exploitation and ensure a brighter future for these kids, the primary causes of child begging, such as poverty and social injustice, should also be addressed.

The nation's future leaders will be its children. A comprehensive child development program is urgently required to guide the country toward prosperity. Everyone should take part in the initiatives to raise children as worthy members of their country. Kushtia district is rapidly growing, with the purpose and vision of digitalizing Bangladesh administration. A strong emphasis on the issue of child beggars is required. This issue has a significant detrimental influence on our economy, both in the short and long run. The increased participation percentage of street child beggars has ruined a lot of potential for the country. There is no other way to improve our economy except to reduce child begging in Bangladesh. Again, eradicating young beggars in Bangladesh in a short period of time is unachievable. Our children will gradually move from begging to study. Child education and nutrition are both necessary for human development in any country. Both variables are inextricably linked; for example, improving child education improves child nutrition. However, children who beg suffer from chronic malnutrition, which has a negative impact on their health. Some programs to educate poor parents about child education, nutrition, and capacity building can be implemented. Without having to struggle to survive, the majority of guardians can allow their children to continue with their education. If poor parents are concerned about their children's future prospects through adequate education, they will inspire their children to appreciate education. Both parents and children have to possess the same vision for their children's future.

In conclusion, immediate attention and action are required to address the problem of young beggars in the four Upazillas of the Kushtia district. We can only work to safeguard these kids' rights and wellbeing and give

them chances for a brighter life via coordinated efforts and humanitarian actions.

6. Policy Recommendation

The recommendations are primarily the result of compilations of suggestions made by respondents to protect the rights of street children beggars as well as the expert opinions of the study's researchers. In a country like Bangladesh's, begging cannot be instantly halted, but if these suggestions are implemented, the condition of street children beggars can be improved. However, a significant social movement is concerned with protecting the rights of Bangladesh's street children beggars. To ensure that children's rights are maintained in society at every level, a social movement must prioritize these issues rather than treating them independently. The main recommendations that this study has produced are:

- In Kushtia district, most of the children who beg live with their parents. Consequently, they live in homes that have been built for their safety.
- Some non-formal schools in Bangladesh are run by NGOs. However, street children, including child beggars, also attend informal schools that are not affiliated with or connected with regular school programs. In order for these children to access and remain in the educational process, a robust network or liaison is required across all the informal and non-formal schools.
- The general public's awareness must be increased, and they must be empathetic toward the street children. They must treat the children with respect, address them by name, and, if possible, give them informal instruction.
- Street child beggars frequently suffer torture and abuse at the hands of passersby, law enforcement officers, neighbors etc. In addition, they behave improperly around them and encourage unlawful activity. People who are involved in the abuse of children, torture, or harassment should face severe punishment.
- Leisure and health care facilities should be made available to them so that they can help in their intellectual, physical, and psychological development.
- The public toilet is used by street children, including street child beggars. As a result, the general facilities, such as a sufficient supply of water, hygiene supplies, soap, etc., should be provided there. They can be given soaps for a reasonable price. The number of public toilets has to be increased.
- Particular attention should be given to the proper and appropriate implementation of the government decision on the "banning of begging", taking into account the socioeconomic context of Bangladesh.
- All related enterprises and organizations must be "child-friendly." For instance, if a child beggar enters a hospital requesting healthcare, s/he must not be ignored (which frequently occurs to them), but rather addressed and given emergency priority.
- The most vulnerable group of children, those begging on the streets, should be given preference in any program for children.
- The government and non-governmental organizations should get forward and take the appropriate actions to provide legal aid to the street children.

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