

An Analysis of Problems Faced by Street Working Girls in Pakistan: A Case Study of Lahore

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Abstract

This paper primarily aims to shed light the problems of street working girls children which they are facing in their street life. The present study is conducted in the city of Lahore. The field based exploratory type of present research uses the quantitative method of research and strengthens from data collection with the help of a well-structured interview schedule. Different statistical techniques were used for the purpose of interpretation of the results. The results of the research shows the miserable condition of street working girls children through high lighting their major problems of harassment, demands for unwelcome sexual relations, physical torture, humiliating behavior and sexual abuse. Present research also depicts that majority of street working girls children were illiterate and belong to large size urban families with low family income status. The research indicates the dire need of initiating such programmes with the cooperation and combination of public - private organization which directly addresses to the root causes of this phenomenon.

Keywords: Street, Working, Child, Girl, Problems, Pakistan

I. Introduction

A beautiful land of the universe which is a linkage verge of south and central Asia is known as Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It is bordered by two Islamic countries Iran and Afghanistan in the west, China in the north, India in the east and the Arabian Sea to the South. The land has geographically diversity of varying climatic condition and wide ranging temperature. The northern area of Pakistan hosts three of highest mountain ranges of the world, the Himalayas, the Hindukush and the Karakorum. The Indus River is another prominent physical feature of Pakistan. It passes through the entire length of

Pakistan and supports the country's complex irrigation system, being the largest in the world.

Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947 by the untiring efforts of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah on the basis of Islamic ideology. It was also divided itself in 1971 after a bloody war and the biggest ethnic group selected to be separated and formed its own nation state Bangladesh. Pakistan is a federation of four provinces, Punjab, Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtoonkha and Sindh. In addition, there are also the FATA, Giligat Biltistan, Azad Kashmir, FANA and Islamabad capital city. Pakistan is the amalgamation of varied linguistic and cultural identities, the most prominent one being Punjabi, Sindhi, Pukhtoon, Blochi and Saraikee.

Punjab is the most thickly populated province of Pakistan. Nearly 60 percent of Pakistan's population resides in Punjab. It is nation's only province that shares its boundaries with Baluchistan, KPK, Sindh and Azad Kashmir and also touches federal enclave of the national capital Islamabad. It covers an area of 205392.77 sq km which is 25.8 percent of the total area of Pakistan. This geographical position and multi ethnic population has strong influence on Punjab's outlook on national affairs and creates in Punjab a keen awareness of the problems of Pakistan's other provinces and territories. In Pakistan, grow of five rivers that provide the bases for Punjab's name are the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej.

Punjab has the varied socio-economic problems like the problem of food, shelter, clothing, educational facilities, clean and safe water supply, sanitation, public health measure, community amenities, entertainment, recreational activities and unemployment. Due to the diversity of culture and lack of economic activities, these problems are aggrandizing five giants of beverages (want, disease, ignorance, squalor and idleness).

Lahore is the provincial capital of Punjab. It is the center of commercial activities with strong modernizing inclination. It is famous for its hospitality traditions. It is also famous for its entertainment and enchanting attraction for children. Spots like the zoo, Museum, Minar-e-Pakistan, Race Course Park, Bagh-e- Jinnah, Sozo Water Park and other different parks attract the children from all around and surrounding cities. It has also the favorite destination of runaway children from all parts of the country.

Pakistan is an important member of UNO and it has played its vital role for world's peace under the umbrella of United Nations. Being the member of UNO, Pakistan played its active role but internally remained fail in improving the human rights standards especially concerned to the child rights.

Every human being has its own peculiar rights. Children rights are considered human rights and denying to child rights is the violation of human rights. These rights look us in the constitution of Pakistan, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and United Nations Convention on the Right of the Children (UNCRC). The United Nations Convention on the Right of the Children (UNCRC) provides ample rights to the children. The UNCRC covers a whole spectrum of rights for children including civil, economic, social and cultural. Pakistan is also a signatory of UNCRC.

Children are the real assets and the future architects of society. They are very precious, delicate and need proper care. They are the unprecedented segment of society because they are not independent rather than dependent on others. Childhood is the most significant, pompous as well as delightful phase of human life but not for those who are caught up by the cruel clutches of decree, not permitting them to heave up their mind and heart with many inner most wishes and inclinations. But those who strive for really endeavor to mean it, particularly true for street children preferring to shun their home to find out the horizon of their wishes and dreams.

Street Children are the unwanted gifts of economic growth, war, poverty, loss of traditional values, domestic violence, physical and mental abuse. Every street child has a reason for street life, while some children are deceived by the promise of excitement and liberty; the majority is pushed onto the street by the desperation and realization that they have nowhere else to go. If the problem of street children is explored at the inner level, it would not be futile to say that poverty and parental negligence lies in the background of the street children and their needs and problems are a result of wanting to fulfill basic needs for survival. The enigma of street children demands and requires an understanding that that they are, what they need, what they do and how they can be identified and can be solved by our sincere practical efforts.

It is estimated that there are 10 to 100 million street children in the world today. These children live a transitory life style and are vulnerable to inadequate nutrition, physical injuries, substance use and health problems including sexual and reproductive health problems. Some street children are “on the street” which mean they still see their families regularly and may even return every night to sleep in their family homes. “Children of the street” on the other hand, have no home but the street. In present research, children on the street are focused.

Though over the last many years, the matters of street children are coming in to limelight but much more is needed to do especially with regard to Pakistan where CRC is not more than a sacred document to which nobody can touch. Being the signatory of UNCRC, the state is accountable about the survival, development; protection and participation of children whether they are on the street are not. In Pakistan, it is even indigestible to mention over here that no serious effort is being done to collect the statistics related to street Children or even to have known how of the life, they are leading in the streets right now.

Street children are universally recognized as a problematic group, and striving to survive in the insalubrious slums of huge cities. These are shelter less and destitute. Rather than enjoying the right to a standard of living adequate for the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development, these children suffer from the overall effects of poverty, hunger, social isolation and very often a violence and abuse.

Pakistan is also confronting the problem of street children like many other countries. No statistics are available related to street children in Pakistan. It is just estimated that 10,000 street children are present only in the city of Lahore. In Pakistan, street children are deprived of their basic needs and rights. They have limited access to social services. Being separated from their families they are deprived of parental care,

guidance and love which are significant factors in the healthy development of a child. They are at the mercy of criminals, police drugs addicts and smugglers. Unhealthy living environment, lack of proper food, shelter and basic health services make them vulnerable to different types of diseases including sexually Transmitted diseases (STDS) and HIV/AIDS, exploitation and abuse. They are heavily into substance abuse, glue being the cheapest and the most accessible of all the substances. They are socially rejected and look down upon by the society due to which they develop negative attitude towards society which has lifelong effect and sometime force them to indulge in anti-social activities. (Spark2007).

The problem of street children is not that particular individual or family, it is problem of society which has to be eliminated by addressing the root causes of the problem. This drastic plight calls for serious consideration to have the deep study of the problem which motivated the researchers to do work on this topic. The objectives of the study are to know about the personal profile of street children and to find out the problems of street children.

II. Literature

A. Understanding about Street Children

Children are roses of this world. They give fragrance, beauty and meaning to human life. They are innocent, trusting and full of hope. They are the real capital and future of a nation. They are very precious, delicate and need proper care and treatment. Their lives should mature gradually as they gain new experiences. It is a universal truth that economic prosperity and socio-cultural progress of a nation largely depends on the proper upbringing of its future generation. The educational, civilized and developed societies always predict and plan their future keeping in mind the present status and situation of their children.

Childhood is considered the best stage in the cycle of human life. Nobody can forget the memories of his/ her childhood from the page of his/ her mind. Childhood is the most enjoyable and delightful period of human life but not for those who are caught up by the cruel clutches of the decree, not permitting them to heave up their mind and heart with many inner most wishes and inclination. But those who strive for really endeavor to mean it, particularly true for street children, preferring to shun their home to find out the horizon of their wishes and dreams.

Street Children are the unwanted gifts of economic growth, war, poverty, boom of urbanization, loss of traditional values, domestic violence, physical and mental abuse. Every street child has a reason for his street life, while some children are deceived by the promise of excitement and liberty; the majority is pushed onto the street by the desperation and realization that they have nowhere else to go.

It is quite true that the world is encountering with a lot of challenges i-e Poverty, misery, and instability. These issues have erupted most critical issue that is of, "Street Children". These street children are deprived of their basic human rights. In some cases, they do not find the guidance of their parents to be best nurtured children of the society. Their circumstances compel them to be on the street.

As Waghid proves that the Street children phenomenon is an alarming and escalating worldwide problem representing one of the more pressing issues in field of child welfare. "No other global child welfare problem is as significant as the loss of human potential experienced by millions of children who are being reared outside of the institution of family and education in the often perilous street environment".

Chetty also confirms this research statement that life in the street is difficult and that children are essentially alone. He adds that it might be happen that child fails to obtain some food, shelter, clothes, medical services and other relevant basic needs for child care and well-being. They fall prey to merciless and callous clutches of these unavoidable circumstances. In order to seek pleasure and comfort, they say adieu to their home. In doing so, they absolutely forget and neglect these pitiless and merciless clutches of the decree.

B. Definition of the Street Children

Much ink has been spilt down about the definition and explanation of street children by the people present in various walks of life. The definition about street children came to the boundary of knowledge of the layman in 1990. Different schools of thought have coined their own preferred definitions. These definitions have been built upon and framed as per their own preferences and existing problems. Let us have a glimpse over these definitions.

The United Nations (1985) has its own definition of Street Children. According to UN, "Street Child is any girl or boy for whom the street in the widest sense of the word (including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland etc) has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood and who is inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults".

Lewis defines a street child as someone younger than eighteen, who has decided to leave home to care for him / her on the street unassisted by an adult. Chetty states that street children are those who have abandoned or have been abandoned by their families, schools and immediate communities before they are eighteen years of age and drifted into nomadic street life.

He also refers to the difficulties in defining street children because the term is applicable to a large number of children; all of them spends the significant part of their day in the street without necessarily sharing any other common characteristics. Schurink defines street children as any boy or girl between the age of 0 to 18 years to live on the street permanently or temporarily. These children spend most of their time unsupervised by an adult and therefore develop a tendency to depend upon each other.

Barnett defines street children as children who spend a considerable amount of their time in street of urban centers to fend for themselves and their families and are inadequately protected, supervised and cared for by a responsible adult person. In the light of above mentioned definitions, there are three common elements are drawn which are listed below;

- These children live or spend a significant amount of their time on the street.
- The street has become their source of livelihood.
- Overall, they are inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults.

Although the term, “Street Children” is widely debated but at the center of each definition are children who are out of place.

C. General Overview of the Situation of Children in Pakistan

Pakistan has a youth full population. About half of the population is under the age of 20 years. According to the survey conducted by the Federal bureau of statistics, 3.6 million children were engaged in labor in Pakistan. Primary education in Pakistan is characterized low enrolment and high dropout rates. The number of school in Pakistan, especially in rural areas is quite insufficient for the growing number children of school going age. In the rural areas, more than one third of all children do not even complete primary education and drop out. Despite government’s recent efforts to increase the accessibility to primary education by making it free and compulsory, a huge proportion of children are drop out of school as education is found to be of low quality and too expensive for parents to afford. Mostly the school drop outs from the poor households end up on the streets where they are exposed to all types of abuse and exploitation.

In Pakistan, there is no mandated system to reporting child exploitation, abuse and neglect. There is a paucity of reliable statistics and published data on the prevalence of child exploitation and abuse in the country. Like other major public health and social problems, it is not easy to document the actual incidence or prevalence of child abuse. It is always difficult to obtain information on sensitive and highly stigmatized issues, and even more difficult when the victims are children who cannot narrate their woes. In such a socio- cultural setting, most cases of child abuse remain under cover and go unreported.

D. Background of the Growth of Street Children in Pakistan

The incidents like down of iron curtains, war in different parts of the world and socio-economic crises one after the other on the various part of the world has decreased the world’s stability and peace. Due to the Afghan conflict, Pakistan housed more than four million refugees which shake the bases of Pakistan’s economy. Owing to this, in Pakistan the quality of life is decreasing rapidly with almost monthly increase in the prices of essential items especially in fuel and diesel. This situation has a diverse impact on the industrial sectors as well as agricultural sectors. Meanwhile, the Pakistan is also facing the problems of extremism and terrorist activities and also is a front line state in war against terrorism due to which large number of population is internally displaced with a great loss of precious human lives. This war against terrorism also damages the basic services delivery infrastructure of Pakistan. In just a decade, the ratio of the number of people living under the poverty line has been horribly increased. Pakistan is facing the challenges regarding to child development, survival, protection and participation attributed with poverty, high population growth, traditional family system, illiteracy, unemployment, poor socio economic development and gender discrimination. An outcome of these increasingly hard times is resulted in the appearance of children on the streets of Pakistan .

III. Problems of Street Children

It goes without saying that whenever the children appear on the street, they have to lead their lives without any kind of protection or guidance. Then they had to encounter a wide range of hazardous factors. These factors not only disturb their speed of development but also cause the losses for their whole life. Poor children are fortunate enough that they have the adults to supervise and take care of them. But unluckily, these pitiable street children are deprived of this blessing. These are considered a greater burden and obstacles on the path of development and civilization.

Hetch mention that life on the street is difficult. Children are facing very difficult and dangerous circumstances on daily basis. They are in danger of injury, murder, violence, sexual exploitation, rape, drugs, HIV/AIDS and other diseases, hunger, solitude, contempt and forced labor. We will discuss the some problems of street children having an eye on the out coming of different studies.

- (A) Social Problems
- (B) Physical Problems
- (C) Psychological Problems
- (A) SOCIAL PROBLEM

A. Social Problems

Street children are facing a lot of social problems. Following are some import Problems of them.

Poverty

It is right to say that one of biggest problem for the street children is unavailability and deprivation from the basic needs and resources to survive a healthy, peaceful and comfortable life. They have to explore financial means to buy beautiful clothes as per their needs. It is a matter of regret that they have no money to purchase their edibles and there are necessary for their development and nourishment. Most of street children cannot save themselves from cruel and insensitive clutches of extremely hot and cool weather. Hygiene and sanitation such as toilets and clean and safe water supply is sought by street children but in result, they find nothing. Spark also mentions the poverty as a major problem of street children.

Illiteracy

As street children are the victim of poverty, so it is difficult for them to have any easy access to education. They have no access to formal, informal or to any sorts of vocational and technical training. Due to lack of money, they are unable to meet the expenses or not afford it. Consequently, they remain uneducated and unqualified in their lives. They cannot shape a beautiful and shining future for themselves. To improve their living standard becomes a dream to them, a dream that cannot be changed in to society. They start to believe in the saying that wishes do not come true in life. In short, education is the best mean to fulfill their desires and aim. But unfortunately, street children lack the financial means to be called as literate in the society.

Discrimination and lack of resources

The street children plight is not brought under consideration by policy makers for the betterment and welfare of the children. Street children are kept at a distance from other children. Street children cannot get involved in most of the activities and privileges of other children. That is why these children do not enjoy medical, educational, recreational and vocational resources due to discrimination in the society. They are unable to gain proper skills for getting jobs. Most of the time, they fell prey to inferiority complex. They cannot groom their personalities on account of these discriminative behaviors.

Violent environment

The street is an unprotected environment and street children exploited frequently here. It can be fiercely said that street children are being exploited in abundance. These children have to face physical injuries or death. Police, gangs, syndicate; sex businessman operators may exploit them.

Stigmatization

Generally, it is thought by public that the street children are a great stigmatic for any civilized society. They have no principles of moralities. They are deprived of the ability to feel emotions like love. Resultantly, they become terrorist and radicals. This negatives attention may be result of society's inability to ease for its people.

B. Physical Problems

Street children are also victims of physical problems as well as social problem. Some of the prominent physical problems that are facing street children on the street are given below;

Poor Food and Nourishment

Street children lack the availability of proper diet and most significantly the essential nutrients in the meal. Rarely, they get a chance to take meal twice in a day. Cheap vegetables or cereals are included in the food. In result, they lose weight and the process of their growth gets stopped.

Poor Health

Street children live and work amidst trash, animals and open sewers. Street children snuffers are from poor health because they are found to live in strakes. They do not have proper sewerage and sanitation system. Due to lack of these facilities they are at the mercy of diseases. They have to face dangerous chemicals and muscle and bone affliction. It is quite obvious that they cannot go to the doctors for the treatment. They cannot purchase medicines on account of unavailability of the financial means.

Physical and sexual abuse

When street children leave their home and come on the streets. They become the victim of sexual abuse. This homelessness causes child labor and prostitution. The street children are bound to lead a miserable and painful life. Often, they do not express their pains while these pains take a long time to heal up.

C. Psychological Problems

Street children are also facing a large number of complex psychological problems. Some of them are the followings,

A Stressful Past

The street children dwell on the streets because of some natural disaster, manmade disaster, exploitation and conflicts. These calamities leave indelible impacts on their mind. They cannot groom or polish their personalities. Various deprivations prevail over their lives forever. For instance, the children who leave their lodgings because of family conflicts, they lack material and emotional support for years. They cannot enjoy the benefit of previous general support.

A Transitory Life Style

Obviously, the street children have no permanent place to reside. They have to change their temporary residences. These children move frequently from one place to another place and from one city to another city. Sometimes, they do this due to their own will and sometimes they have to shift in order to hide from police, welfare agencies and drug syndicate. This particular life style causes the problems of developing emotional attachment to special individuals.

Social Solitude and Loneliness

The runaway children become the victim of social solitude. This loneliness creates despair, desperation and deprivation. As a matter of fact they have no parents or adults to share their views. They lead their miserable life under the shadows of inferiority complex.

Delinquency

The absence of love can be observed easily in the lives of street children. Theft and prostitution become as integral part of their life. Due to this, they become criminals. This delinquency may cause stigmatization for a civilized society.

Mental Health

Psychologically, street children are depressed and lead their life under depression. They have to face psychiatric disorders and learning difficulties. Their personalities cannot be groomed because of their mental health.

Drugs Use

Most of the street children are involved in harmful use of drugs. This can lead to overdose which increase the chance of accidents and violence.

IV. Methodology

Methodological techniques are very important for analyzing sociological problems empirically. Sound methodology is most important to establish chain for knowledge and empirical verification of hypothesis. The human universe of the present study consisted of street working girls children under the age 18 years while geographical universe of the research is Lahore city. The field based exploratory type of present research uses the quantitative method of research and strengthens from data collection with the help of a well-structured interview schedule. The main consideration for using interview schedule

as a tool for data collection for this study is that it is very beneficiary for both illiterate and literate respondents. With the help of interview schedule, complex questions which are predetermined and fix regarding number, order and language can easily be asked. For the purpose of present study, no random sampling frame was available as the numbers of the girls street children are never counted in the city of Lahore and Pakistan. However, there are well known clusters (Both geographical and socially) where such children are found for reason like availability of free of cost food, shelter, work opportunities and entertainment. So on the first step, such locals are selected. Secondly, purposive sampling is drawn for data collection.

Lawrence Neuman says that, "Purposive sampling is an acceptable kind of sampling for special situation. It uses the judgment of an expert in selecting cases with a specific purpose in mind. He also mentioned three condition under which purposive sampling is allowed to conduct research. These conditions are followings;

- A researcher uses it to select unique cases that are especially informative.
- A researcher may use purposive sampling to select members of difficult to reach, (specialized population).
- Another situation for the choice of purposive sampling occurs when researcher wants to identify particular type of cases for in depth investigation.

The primary consideration in purposive sampling is the judgment of the researcher as to who can provide the best information. The sample size of present study is comprises on 100 respondents. Collected information's were analyzed through SPSS software.

V. Results and Discussion

Above table indicates that about more than half i.e., 63 percent of the respondents had 15-17 years of age, while 31 percent of the respondents had 12-14 years of age and only 6 percent of the respondents had 9-11 years of age. Table shows that all the respondents were Muslims. Table also depicts that a huge majority i.e., 91 percent of the respondents belonged to urban areas, while only 9 percent of the respondents belonged to rural areas. Table further presents that a huge majority i.e., 98 percent of the respondents had 1-2 earning family member, while only 2 percent of the respondents had 3-4 earner family members. It indicates low economic status of the respondents' family. Table also reveals that little more than a half i.e., 51 percent of the respondents reported that in their family 1-5 dependent members, while a major proportion i.e., 44 percent of the respondents said that 6-10 family members were dependent and remaining 5 percent of them told that 11 and above family members were dependent.

Table also shows that the highest number of the respondents who were 41 percent falls in the group of up to Rs. 6000 monthly family income while the second highest number of the respondents who were about little more than one-third i.e. 31 percent had Rs. 6001-9000 monthly family income and the less than one fifth i.e., 19 percent had Rs.9001-12000 monthly family income and the least number of respondents who were only 9 percent falls in the group of above Rs. 12000 monthly family income. Table also indicate that a huge majority i.e., 67 percent of the respondents were illiterate and only 23 percent of them were literate. The above table concludes that majority of respondents had 15-17 years of age and majority of them belonged to urban areas. They had large size low

income status families with 1-2 earner and 1-5 dependent family members while a major proportion of the respondents were illiterate.

Table 1: Personal Profile of the Respondents

Age (in years)	Frequency	Percentage
9-11	06	6%
12-14	31	31%
15-17	63	63%
Total	100	100%
Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Islam	100	100%
Christian	00	00%
Any other(specify)	00	00%
Total	100	100%
Geographical Background	Frequency	Percentage
Urban	91	91%
Rural	09	9%
Total	100	100%
Earner family members	Frequency	Percentage
1-2	98	98%
3-4	02	2%
5 & above	00	00
Total	100	100%
Dependent family members	Frequency	Percentage
1-5	51	51%
6-10	44	44%
11 and above	05	05%
Total	100	100%
Monthly family income (R.sapproximately)	Percentage	Frequency
Upto 6000	41	41%
60001-9000	31	31%
9001-12000	19	19%
Above 12000	09	9%
Total	100	100%
Educational status	Frequency	Percentage
Literate	23	23%
Illiterate	67	67%
Total	100	100%

Above table indicates that the highest number of the respondents who were 95 percent facing the problem of harassment while the least number of the respondents who were 5 percent not facing this problem. While the highest number of the respondents who were 83 percent facing the problem of Demands for Unwelcome sexual relations during their street life and the least number of the respondents who were 17percent not facing this problem. Whereas the highest number of the respondents who were 41 percent facing the problem of physically tortured during their street life and the least number of the respondents who were 59 percent not facing this problem during their street life. Whereas the highest number of the respondents who were 74 percent facing the problem of humiliating behavior and the least number of the respondents who were 26 percent not

facing this problem. The highest number of the respondents who were 77 percent not facing the problem of sexual abuse during their street life and the least number of the respondents who were 23 percent facing this problem. While the highest number of the respondents who were 69 percent facing the problem of Economic threats during their street life and the least number of the respondents who were 31 percent not facing this problem. The highest number of the respondents who were 63 percent facing the problem of unwelcome physical contact and the least number of the respondents who were 37 percent not facing this problem during their street life. The table also shows that highest number of the respondents who were 51 percent facing the problem of Graphic commentary on their body and the least number of the respondents who were 49 percent not facing this problem during their street life.

Table 2: Problems of Street Working Girls Children

Problems	Yes		No		Total	
	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age
Harassment	95	95%	5	5%	100	100%
Demands for Unwelcome sexual relations	83	83%	17	17%	100	100%
Physical torture	41	41%	59	59%	100	100%
Humiliating behavior	74	74%	26	26%	100	100%
Sexual abuse	23	23%	77	77%	100	100%
Economic threats	69	69%	31	31%	100	100%
Unwelcome physical contact	63	63%	37	37%	100	100%
Graphic commentary on their body	51	51%	49	49%	100	100%

The table concludes that It was found that street working girls children were facing many problems i.e. harassment 95 percent, Demands for Unwelcome sexual relations 83 percent, physical torture 41 percent, humiliating behavior 74 percent, sexual abuse 23 percent, Economic threats problem 69 percent, problem of unwelcome physical contact 63 percent and problem of Graphic commentary on their body 51 percent.

VI. Conclusion

It is concluded that majority of respondents had 15-17 years of age and majority of them belonged to urban areas. They had large size low income status families with 1-2 earner and 1-5 dependent family members while a major proportion of the respondents were illiterate

The results of the research also concludes the miserable condition of street working girls children through high lighting their major problems of harassment, demands for unwelcome sexual relations, physical torture, humiliating behavior and sexual abuse. It was concluded that street working girls children were facing the problems of harassment 95 percent, demands for Unwelcome sexual relations 83 percent, physical torture 41 percent, humiliating behavior 74 percent, sexual abuse 23 percent, economic threats problem 69 percent, problem of unwelcome physical contact 63 percent and problem of graphic commentary on their body 51 percent. The research indicates the

dire need of initiating such programmes with the cooperation and combination of public - private organization which directly addresses to the root causes of this phenomenon.

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