**CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 INTRODUCTION**

After Rwandan government has stopped the policy that keeps homeless children in orphanage campus or other places they used to be in, so that they can live in families this resulted in big number of children living on street in tough and painful life. Based on our research that took place in Huye district case study of tumba sector.

We have seen that there are many children walking on street other living out there we intended to know why and we found that it is due to different issues from parents, children and other family problems plus that of now days there are no orphanage or other places that used to keep these children and tumba’s administration in child care section about this issue and we have found the following problems as stated below.

**1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

* Lack of family planning
* Conflict in families
* Not enough food or other living needs
* Abborshiment of the policy that keeps children in orphanage or other caring places
* Lack of good communication between parents and their children
* Mismanagement of family resources
* Misunderstanding of gender balance
* Not paying much attention about these children either, Rwandans in general and these government project that are supposed to core about these children
* Heavy activities that are given to these children

**ABSTRACT**

This research was intended to find the reason why there are still a big number of children living on street even after the government of Rwanda had suggested that every child must live in family because the policy that used to keep these children out of street by sending them in orphanage and other places was stopped in order to develop a good Rwandan community, case study of Huye district, Tumba sector.

By interviewing both sides trying to understanding all the reasons behind this issue we have seen that it is all starts at home where parents don’t care about their children in many different ways which lead these children to drop out from out from even at school, having more children than what parents can provide in term living needs because of poverty and not enough information about family planning due to ignorance of doing so depending on some religious myth.

In addition to these we have found that the conflict within the families between parents and children is also the problem that keeps children from lefting their families, poverty, not enough to eat bad health caring makes these children trying to find a way out in order to survive from being hungry that’s how they end up living on street begging or stealing, fights within the family either father or mother get drunk and tend to disturb the rest of family and this also make children feeling unsafe while at home.

Another thing is that the government of Rwanda had stopped all orphanage and facilities that used to keep these children out of street and again the good communication within families is missing since children don’t listen to their parents and vice versa, parents losing control over their children and there some who sent their children on street willingly in order to beg, children themselves in using drugs and other types of alcohol hoping that it will take their pain a way, trauma that comes from all these kind of living situation, violence in families, children being abandoned by their parents, weakness that in some section up in administration that has those children in their responsibilities in order to make sure they are safe wherever they are in families even those adopted them.

It is likely to be found that these children are forced to heavy homer works or domestic works in some are stopped from going to school and they drop out because no one is there for them. After reviewing all these consequences through our research we came up with the following solutions because our aim or objective was to find the reason why we steel find these children out of street as mentioned our case study was Huye district in Tumba sector.

Based on our research we have seen that it could be better if we as Rwandans put hands together to solve this problem of street children as unity, we have also seen that parents steel needs to be taught about family planning so they won’t go keep giving a birth to many children than what they can provide due to poverty or other living difficulties and again we have seen that this is not the problem that must be addressed to specific group in the community it’s everyone’s problem which is why it has to be solved together by keep teaching parents and children about their responsibilities and trying to reunite them instead of tearing apart and where it’s necessary to remind the government to make follow up because in some cases we have found children who were taken out of street by strangers or other Rwandans family as adoption but due to not treating them right these children ended up coming out on street again.

In this research we have also seen that it could be better if the government of Rwanda brought back those orphanage and other alike facilities that used to keep these children out of street because it was helpful even to those families that may want to adopt any of these children but from those facilities not on street.

1.3 **RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Our general objective was to find out why there are steel a big number of children living on street and see if we can come up with the solution to this problem.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

* To strengthen families and ensure care for children without parental care through social support and establishment of systems for good alternative family care.
  + A community based program for promoting child-care is operationalized and a comprehensive system for alternative care is established.
* To ensure universal access and coverage of health services for children through innovative schemes and especially through improved uptake of services for children under 5 year of age.
* Ensure access to education for all children with particular attention to poor and other vulnerable children through innovative and inclusive approaches.
  + Improved enrolment and retention in pre-primary, primary and lower secondary schools especially among poor and vulnerable children.
* To improve prevention and response mechanisms about abuse, exploitation and violence against children through some strengthened and comprehensive national child protection systems.
  + A comprehensive national child protection system is established.
* To empower children to participate in development processes through creation of avenues of participation at all levels.
  + Children are regularly participating in development processes at all levels

1.3.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This qualitative study investigates the reason why we still has street children despite a number of existing strategies against this phenomenon and to ensure children's rights to survival, protection and development through improved access to quality services and strengthened institutions and systems.

This research was conducted after noticing the street children problem particularly in Huye district, Tumba sector was carefully targeted as one of the populated district with more youth inclusion according to its infrastructures such as schools and colleges, which influences in street children increase because children believe solutions of school materials, money to buy foods etc in students and other people lives and works there, it also have been identified some of these children decide to be on streets so they can beg.

According to different reports that have been published recently by different organizations, public and/or private groups, they have showed that street children issue the serious and fast-growing one, in this research we considered few people to represent in general the remaining ones.

While collecting data methods chosen to be used is more important to allow the researcher in collecting information systematically with respect to the certain object/topic and close contact to data collection tools which is used either to collect/compile or to retrieve information

1.4: RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE VIEW

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1: RESEARC DESIGN

3.2 :SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| techniques | tools |
| Administering written questionnaires | questionnaires |
| interviewing | Interview guide, checklist, tape recorder. |
| Observation | Eyes and other senses, pen/paper, microphone |
| Using available information | Check lists, data compilation forms. |

Based on the above table which describe different techniques to collect data, in street children situation research we preferred to use interview and observation; where by observing you come up with no evidence points which should also be analyzed but interview helps in fixing and make sure what you should go after, while analyzing the points we got, we discussed with other around us about this problem in order to know their point of view preventing research to rely on one side’s the beginning of seeking that information there were some ideas we had on street children’s situation in Rwanda but while conducting the research here in Huye district, Tumba sector as our case study

3.3: DATA INSTRUMENTS