

LEGAL ANALYSIS ON RIGHTS FOR STREET CHILDREN IN MYANMAR

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Abstract

The research paper examines and studies based on children rights under international and domestic laws approach. The street children have acquired to the same rights for children provided in international and domestic laws because street children are kind of vulnerable children who experiencing poverty, homelessness or both, who are living on the streets of a city, town, or village. Homeless youth are often called street kids or street child; the definition of street children is contested, but many practitioners and policymakers use UNICEF's concept of boys and girls, aged less than 18 years, for whom "the street" (including unoccupied dwellings and wasteland) has become home and/ or their source of livelihood, and who are inadequately protected or supervised. In Myanmar, children means under 18 years aged according to the Child Rights Law, 2019. The target group of this study emphasis on children under 18 years age, who are found in/on the streets of Yangon City development areas for long hours, whether they are hired by others, or work for themselves (such as street vendors, children who give transport services, carriers, kiosk vendors, car cleaners, newspaper sellers, etc). The study includes children working at checkpoints, children who beg, children working at traffic lights, loiterers and living on the streets. This study focuses on the situation of street children in Myanmar and presents an assessment of the problem. This study presents the causal factors, the effects of the problem of street children; the interventions and a response currently face to street children, the emerging gaps and conclude with possible strategies for intervening in the short and long-terms.

Keywords: homeless, poverty, drop out of school, street children,

Introduction

The Street Children phenomenon is one of the important issues facing children today in both the developed and developing countries in the world. Accordingly, the issue needs to be addressed and solved by each country in the world.

Children of the street are subject to some form of institutional violence and face with many difficulty in Myanmar. This research tackles two questions: firstly, the question of which factors can be decisive in the phenomenon of children of the street. It opens a debate on the respective roles of poverty and of other factors, such as domestic violence and parental neglect. Secondly, it considers the question of how they live in the street. Children develop survival strategies that are obviously based on their activities, but also involve an organization that calls for analysis in terms of strategic positioning on the territory they occupy.

Objectives

The objective of this study was to compile, consolidate and validate available information on street children in order to facilitate the development of a long-term national strategy aimed at promoting, protecting and fulfilling their rights. This study is also intended to find out how to provide and safeguard their basic survival needs of shelter, food, clothing, medical care and protection from harm and how to guarantee the right to education for street children in Myanmar.

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Materials & Methods

Research Question and Methodology

My research questions are

1. What are the causes of street children in Myanmar?
2. What are the international human rights standards of relevance to street children?
3. Do Myanmar's Laws live up to these standards?

This study applies a qualitative research by using primary and secondary data review in related literatures, examining, and collecting comprehensive and detailed information. In Myanmar, most of the street children are generally found in city-states. Their existence is less prevalent or nonexistent, in rural areas because of their strong community and family ties to helpful with each other. Other factors people in rural areas can get food more easily and not much expensive than in city-states. This study also uses semi structure interview with 50 street children in Yangon City Development areas and the age from four to 17 years as a method of data gathering as well as document analysis. This study also compares with the relevant international and domestic laws relating to the rights of children.

Structure of the Paper

In my research paper, there are four main parts. The first part focuses on introduction, research questions and methodology. The second part focuses on definitions of street children, causes and challenges of street children in Myanmar. The third part focuses on international human rights standards. The last part focuses on Myanmar Laws relating to street children.

Definitions and Causes of Street Children

The definition of street children is so vast and complex definition. There is difficult to define a unique definition for street children. Some writers approaches, the process of categorization takes place as an analytic view in understanding street children's everyday lives. In Myanmar, street children is difficult to define a standard definition for the term "street children" because variations are due to differences in the various theoretical and ideological backgrounds of childhood specialists, as well as differences in time and place.

Definitions of Street Children

The World Health Organization (WHO) classifies four categories of street children. These categories are children who live on the streets, children who have left their families and reside on the streets, hotels, shelters, or abandoned places, children living in protection centers or orphanages, who are at risk of becoming homeless and children who have weak or insubstantial relations with their families, and whose circumstances force them to spend the night outside their homes.

The United Nations (UN) defines street children as "boys and girls for whom "the street" (including unoccupied dwelling, wasteland, etc.) has become their home and/or source of livelihood, and who are inadequately protected or supervised by responsible adults."¹

¹ M.Black, Street and Working Children: Global Seminar Report, UNICEF Innocent Center, 1993.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines street children as “Children with severed family ties, who have found the street their only home; the street is where they stay daily; who all face the same dangers such as becoming involved in drugs or prostitution, and their presence in the streets gives them a sense of freedom.”

According to UNICEF, there are three types of street children. These types are street-living children who have run away from their families and live alone on the streets, street-working children who spend most of their time on the streets fending for themselves, but return home on a regular basis and children from street families who live on the streets with their families.

The report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues defines street children as follows: “a street child or street youth is any underage person for whom the street (in the broadest meaning of the word, including uninhabited residences, wastelands, etc.) has become his or her usual place of residence, and this person cannot find adequate protection.”¹

Cairo (1997) define street children as children who always or sometimes work and reside in the street, without being taken care of by their families, or who spend long periods of the day in the streets.²

Clearly, there is no exclusive definition of the concept of street children. The different definitions of “street children” depend on the various situations and criteria. In this research followed the UNICEF definition of street and working children and also did research on street children under 18 years of age. Before the enactment of Child Rights Law, 2019, there is different definition of child between the provisions of the UNCRC and the Child law, 1993 in Myanmar. Most of the provisions of the Child Rights Law, 2019 are in line with the UNCRC provisions. Therefore, there is no different definition of child between the provision of the UNCRC and the Child Rights Law of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Causes of Street Children

In Myanmar, the existence of street children phenomenon depends on many causes. This phenomenon is analyzed on economic, social and educational factors that either trigger or exacerbate the problem. Although each child has his/her own experience that drove him/her to the streets, the reasons contributing to this phenomenon are similar in many countries. There are two categories of street children in my interviewees. One is children work on the streets and the other is children live on the street. Some are homeless and some are work on the street for a long time for search their income to stand their life by many ways.

According to the field data, the followings causes are identified by this research. There are a number of major factors that are believed to cause, or exacerbate, the problem of street children in Myanmar. They include:

- a. Economic Factors
- b. Family Relations
- c. Poor Education Level of Parents

¹ The Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, *Street Children*, 1986, p.30.

² *Working and Street Children*, Cairo, The National Council for Motherhood and Childhood, 1997, P.12.

- d. Large Family Size
- e. Migration from the Villages to the City
- f. Wars and Natural Disasters

a. Economics Factors: Poor economic situation is one of the major factors to constitute the phenomenon of street children in Myanmar. Poverty, unemployment, low income and the increasing gap between the rich and the poor are factors with a direct effect on the rise of the phenomenon of street children. In my research interview, fifteen interviewees' street children face with economics factors.

b. Familial Relations: The family is the primary institution responsible for fulfilling the basic needs of children, including providing security, love, food, clothing, shelter, health care, education and entertainment. Moreover, the family raises children in their own culture and passes this culture to them through the socialization process. The family is considered the reference point for the construction of children's norms, for the shape of their personality and for the direction, they take in life.

The family situation and the type of relations within a family are, thus, important elements in shaping the features of the child's life. Often, the phenomenon of street children is reversely proportional to the prevalence of normal relations within the family. A study by UNICEF examined the reasons why children may leave the family and found that some have left the family because of ill-treatment by their fathers or stepfathers or after the death of a parent. Others decided to leave in order to avoid parental control or because of the dire economic situation of the family. Still others left simply because they wanted to enjoy more independence from their families.¹ In my research interview, six interviewees' street children face with this factor.

c. Poor Education Level of Parents: One of the factors to become phenomenon of street children is poor education level of parents. Education is a major incentive for social advancement that contributes to a better life. If parents are lack of education, they may be unaware of the importance and value of education and may not provide appropriate educational care for their children. This situation may become children to drop out of school and remain in the streets. In my research interview, nine interviewees' street children face with this factor.

d. Large Family Size: The size of the family has a strong impact on the family's economic situation. Families with more children incur more costs and require more efforts in terms of provision of care. If there are many children in poor families, they cannot well fulfill and support their children needs. Parents or guardians are unable to assume complete their responsibility to raise and support their children because of the large size of poor families. Large families provide less time, care, attention, love and money for each single child. In my research interview, eight interviewees' street children face with this factor.

e. Migration from the Villages to the City: Sometimes, migration from the villages to the city is increased phenomenon of street children. Some poor villagers believe that they will achieve their hopes and dreams in cities. Therefore, they transfer from villages to cities. However, unfortunately they may encounter a harsh reality that destroys their hopes and dreams there. In my research interview, six interviewees' street children face with this factor.

¹ The UNICEF, Street and Working Children, Innocent Global Seminar, Summary Report, Florence, 1993, P 20.

f. Wars and Natural Disasters: Wars and natural disasters often lead to massive spikes in the street children population. Wars contribute to the deterioration of the national economy, the destruction of homes, the killing and displacement of thousands and the dispersion of families. This, in turn, leads to an increased number of orphans and homeless children. The same applies to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods and hurricanes that result the existence of thousands of street children due to the death of their family members, full demolition of their homes or dispersion of their families. In my research interview, six interviewees' street children face with this factor.

Some interviewees therefore, said their parents are very poor and they have no income so they do not care them and they face very hunger for many days. Therefore, they search their income to get food and they have no rights to education. Some interviewee said their father is very drunk alcohol and very rude and violence against their mother and them. Therefore, they ran away their home, they live on the streets, and they stand convenient their life. Some interviewees have not parents but they have guardian who are not care and they do work on street for search money. Some interviewees have neither parents nor guardian and they have no home to live so they survive on the streets.

International Human Rights Standards

As human beings, children are entitled to all the rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), but children also need special protection and care. A rights-based approach starts from the premise that all children are "rights holder". In reality, children in street situations are deprived of many of their rights – both before and during their time on the streets – and while on the streets, they are more likely to be seen as victims or delinquents than as rights holders.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is adopted by the UN General Assembly resolution 44/25 on 20, November, 1989 and it is entered into force on 2, September 1990. There are 54 Articles in the Convention. Articles - 1 to 41 are substantive articles describing specific rights the majority of which impacts of services provided by local authorities and Articles – 42 to 54 describe how the UN and national governments works to ensure these rights. It is the main international treaty and legislative framework with regard to promotion and protection of the rights of the child. It is the most 'complete' human rights treaty and it applies to all children at all times in all situations. It is ratified by 196 countries in the world including Myanmar. The existence of the phenomenon of street children represents a flagrant infringement of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). According to the CRC, all children, including street children, have rights to enjoy the following rights.

The Right to Life: The right to life is inherent to every human being regardless of his/her gender or age. The UNCRC stipulates that States Parties should recognize that every child has the inherent right to life. They also ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and

development of the child. This right entails refraining from jeopardizing the life and development of children or from submitting them to physical or moral threats.¹

The Consortium for Street Children reports that many states kill or torture street children. In some parts of the world, police forces kill and torture street children rather than ensuring their protection.² This contravenes states in Article – 19(1) and (2) of the UNCRC. Article -19(1) of the UNCRC states “States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse etc.” Besides, Article -19(2) of the UNCRC states that “Such protective measures include effective procedures for the establishment of social programs to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and as appropriate, for judicial involvement.”

The Right to Health: Street children live in the streets, public places, abandoned houses, cemeteries or unhealthy shelters. This jeopardizes their right to healthy growth and development. Children need a healthy environment that ensures that they grow up free of disease or illness, and which offers them all medical services. Article 24(1) of the CRC stipulates that “States Parties recognize the right of the child to the highest possible standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.”

The Right to Education: A high percentage of street children do not achieve an educational level that would ensure them sufficient work with appropriate pay. This contravenes the right of the child to a basic standard of education as set out in the provisions of Article 28 of the CRC.

Education helps develop the child’s character; therefore, Article 29(1) sets forth that “States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to: (a) the development of the child’s personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential....”

The Right to an Adequate Standard of Living: Article 27 of UNCRC provides for the right of a child to an adequate living standard. Paragraph one of this article explicitly states that “States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.” Article – 27(2) of the UNCRC notes that “the parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child’s development.” In the case of parent(s) or legal guardian(s) who are unable to provide such a living standard, it is the state’s responsibility to do so as set out in Article 27(3).

Special Child Labour Related Rights: In many countries, street children are exploited by working long hours in difficult conditions for low pay. This contravenes Article - 32 of the UNCRC, which states in paragraph one, “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”.

The Right to Participation, Play and Recreation: Street children often lack participation in cultural life and opportunities for play and recreation. The States Parties recognize the right of

¹ Article - 6(1) & (2), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.

² Wernham, Marie, Consortium on Street Children, Background Paper on Street Children and Violence, 2001.

the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts. They also respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.¹

Rights to Protection: Street children suffer from maltreatment, sexual abuse, neglect and discrimination. Article - 34 of the UNCRC provides for the protection of children from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Article 37 specifies legal protection in the case of arrest, while Article - 40 stipulates the provision of appropriate and humanitarian conditions of detention that protect the child's dignity.

The relevant General Comments of the UNCRC's committee are: General Comment No.7 - implementing child rights in early childhood (2005), General Comment No.9 - The rights of children with disabilities (2006), General Comment No.13 - The rights of children to freedom from all forms of violence (2011) and General Comment No. 21 - The rights on children in street situations (2017).

The ILO Conventions

With regard to street children, they have specific rights that are stipulated in a number of international conventions, most importantly are International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Working Age (1973), ILO Convention No. 182 on The Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999) and United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).

ILO Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Working Age (1973): Article -1 of this Convention specifies that 15 years is the minimum age for working. Article -3 of this Convention states that the minimum age for starting any type of employment, which by its nature or working environment is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons, shall not be less than 18 years. The Convention also urges State Parties to adopt this minimum working age in their national legislation.

ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999): Article -1 of this Convention urges each State signatory to take immediate and effective measures to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Article -3 defines the worst forms of child labour all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, the use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, and work which, by its nature or the circumstances.

Myanmar Laws

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar became a party to the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child on 15 August 1991 after signing the Convention on 16 July 1991. Therefore, to implement the rights of UNCRC in Myanmar, the Child Law² is provided on 14, July 1993 and the Rules related to the Child Law³ is promulgated in 2001. The Myanmar National Plan of Action for Children (2006 – 2015) was four focused areas – Health and

¹ Article – 31, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.

² The Child Law, 1993, SLORC Law No. 9/93 dated on 14th July 1993.

³ Rules Related to the Child Law, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Notification No 1/2001 dated on 21st December 2001.

nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Education and Child Development, and Child Protection. More effective implementation of the child rights in Myanmar, the Child Rights law, 2019 repeals the Child law, 1993 on 23 July 2019. This law is in line with the UNCRC.

An Overview of Myanmar Laws

All provisions of child rights in Myanmar are also concerned with all streets children in Myanmar. In Myanmar, the Child Rights law, 2019 defines a child as anyone less than 18 years of age. Section 57 (d) of this Law provides specific provisions for the protection of street children from violence of physical or mental conditions, sexual abuse, economic exploitation, homelessness and neglect – conditions that could push children onto the streets to live, either earn money, or beg.

The Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association is formed to carry out effectively welfare and assistance relating to the health and social affairs of mothers, children and families throughout Myanmar.¹ All the child rights are required to respect, protect and fulfill in Myanmar.

The right to fulfillment of basic needs: Chapter 7, Sections 18 to 24 of Myanmar the Child Rights law, 2019 provides the Child rights but some of the basic needs of the children are not clearly provided in this law such as the right to food, clothes and shelter. These rights are primarily responsible to fulfill by his/ her parent(s) or legal guardian(s). The basic needs for health and educations rights are provided in Chapter 12, Sections 44 & 45 and Chapter 13, Sections 46 & 47 of this Law. These Chapters require the state to take all the necessary steps to ensure fulfillment of these rights.

Need of Protection and Care of Child: The Child Rights Law provides that “Child has no parents or guardian, Child is in the custody of a cruel or wicked parents or guardian, Child on the street, Child is uncontrollable by his parents or guardian, Child earns his living by begging and etc.,” are required to protect and care.²

“Whoever is of opinion that any child mentioned in Section – 57 of this Law should be protected or cared by the State may intimate the relevant Social Welfare Officer stating the facts of the case.”³ These children have the right to receive social assistance from the State and relevant institutions in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down by the state and its institutions. Besides, “all children in Myanmar have right to life, develop, rest, leisure, participate cultural and artistic activities, engage work, right to birth registration and participate in organization.”⁴

Prohibition of exploitation or putting children at risk : “Although every child has the right to be adopted in accordance with law, the adopted parents has responsible for the care and custody of the child to ensure that there is no abduction to the foreign country, sale or trafficking, unlawful exploitation, unlawful employment, maltreatment, pernicious deeds and illegal acts.”⁵

Prohibition of Penal Action: The minimum age of general criminal exemption is different between the provisions of Child Rights Law, 2019 and Myanmar Penal Code. “A child under 7

¹ Section – 2(a) of the Law Amending the Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association Law, the SLORC Law No. 12/93, 1993.

² Section – 57 of the Child Rights Law, 2019, The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 22/2019.

³ Section – 58 (a), Ibid.

⁴ Sections – 18, 19 and 21 of the Child Rights Law, 2019, The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 22/2019.

⁵ Section – 25 to 29, Ibid.

years of age has absolute right of exemption from penal action.”¹ Moreover, a child above 7 years of age and under 12 who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion has also absolute right of exemption from penal action.² A child under 10 years of age has absolute right of exemption from penal action. A child above 10 years of age and less than 12 who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion has also absolute right of exemption from penal action.³

In Myanmar, the respective Ministries are implementing measures on protection, survival, development, education and participation that children may fully enjoy their rights in accordance with the law.

Comparing Myanmar Laws with International Human Rights Standards

In Myanmar, 2008 Constitution provides enforceable guarantees that related to a range of rights, some of which apply to citizens only and some of which are more broadly applicable. Moreover, although a State has duties to respect, protect and fulfill of children rights in Myanmar as a party of the UNCRC, most of these guarantees does not fully reflect international human rights standards, due to the wide qualifiers and caveats they contain. According to the new Child Rights Law, 2019, a Child means a person who under 18 years of age.⁴ This definition is in line with the UNCRC.⁵ Child marriage is restrained under this law, 2019.⁶ The minimum age of general criminal exemption is different between the provisions of the Child Rights law, 2019 and the Myanmar Penal Code. Besides, the Myanmar Child Rights Law need to provide definite special protection measures for children deprived temporarily or permanently of their family environment, children in situations of emergency, child in conflict with the law, children in situations of exploitation including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration and children belonging to minority or indigenous group. Now, most of the provisions of new Children Rights Law in Myanmar are in line with the UNCRC and other International Convention for Children Rights

Interview Data Analysis on Street Children

There are two categories of street children in the interviewee. One is children work on the streets and the other is children live on the street. The data collected with 50 street children of Yangon City Development areas and the age from four to 17 years. Some are homeless and some are working on the street for a long time for search their income to stand their life by many ways. Some interviewee said their parents are very poor and they have no income so they do not care them and they face very hunger for many days. Therefore, they search their income to get food and they have no rights to education. Some interviewee said their father is very drunk alcohol and very rude and violence against their mother and them. Therefore, they ran away their home, they live on the streets, and they stand convenient their life. Some interviewees have not parents but they have guardians who are not care and they do work on street for search money. Some

¹ Section- 82 of the Penal Code, 1961, and Section 28(a) of the Child Law, 1993.

² Section- 83 of the Penal Code, 1961, and Section 28(b) of the Child Law, 1993.

³ Section – 78 (a) & (b) of the Child Rights Law, 2019, The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 22/2019.

⁴ Section – 3 (b), Ibid.

⁵ Article – 1, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.

⁶ Section – 23, the Child Rights Law, 2019, The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 22/2019.

interviewees have neither parents nor guardians and they have no home to live so they survive on the streets. The interview findings indicate that family and poverty are main reasons of children for leaving school and home. Both Street children working on the streets and living on the streets have very low income per day. So they are difficult to attend school because they spend all day on the streets for stand their lives.

List of Interviewees

No	Age	Girl	Boy	Children working on the Streets	Children living on the streets
1	4-10	5	5	90%	10%
2	11-15	16	15		
3	16-17	4	5		

Finding

In Myanmar, most of the street children are generally found in city-states. Their existence is less prevalent or nonexistent, in rural areas because of their strong community and family ties to helpful with each other. Other factors people in rural areas can get food more easily and not much expensive than in city-states. In Myanmar, according to the new Child Rights Law, 2019, a Child means a person who under 18 years of age.¹ This definition is in line with the UNCRC.² The minimum age of general criminal exemption is different between the provisions of Child Rights Law, 2019 and Myanmar Penal Code. Besides, Myanmar Child Rights Law need to provide definite special protection measures for children deprived temporarily or permanently of their family environment, children in situations of emergency, child in conflict with the law, children in situations of exploitation including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration and children belonging to a minority or indigenous group. Now, most of the provisions for children rights in Myanmar are in line with the UNCRC and other International Convention for Children Rights. To implement effective protections for children rights in Myanmar, our country needs financial and technical supports. Moreover, our country needs citizen technical experts to implement child rights protection and requires awareness of Myanmar local people. In Myanmar, the respective Ministries are implementing measures on protection, survival, development, education and participation that children may fully enjoy their rights in accordance with the law.

Finally, to reduce the phenomenon of street children, much larger focused interventions are needed such as better housing plans, all inclusive urban development policies, and increased number of boarding schools for poor children in both rural and urban areas.

Recommendations

To successful implementation process for children's rights in Myanmar, providing services of legal and other institutions' work are needed to more clear and strong services. Financial resources, human resources and institutional capacities must be effective supports for the protection of street children rights. Enhancing capacity building for street children are made by government activity. Social working training, institutional commitment and practical actions

¹ Section – 3 (b) of the Child Rights Law, 2019, The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 22/201.

² Article – 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.

are required to develop and improve better life for street children and to reduce their tendency of living on the street. Our country needs to awareness of the phenomenon of children working and living on the streets, mobilize the community to become involved, and needs to raise awareness in communities to help sensitize community members to the special requirements of vulnerable children and avoid stigmatizing of former children living and working in the street. Moreover, needs to provide capacity building and empowerment of parents and families to deal with and handle challenging behavior. And also needs to implement Street based program (feeding program, legal assistance, financial services, medical services, street education, family reunion) through advocacy, preventive, institutional full care and rehabilitation program by NGOs response. Our government authorities collaborate with local people to prevent, prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour and to implement child rights under UNCRC. Need to coordination among development agents working for the rights of street children and information sharing among all stakeholders to enhance implementation strategies. The government and NGOs need to develop schemes to support and provide care to the street children and need to increase the number of shelters not only night but also day shelters for street children. Finally to reduce migration of young children from rural to urban areas and to reduce the phenomenon of street children, our country needs the clear policies in order to safeguard and implement child rights for street children.

Conclusion

Future development of our country is strongly based on our children. Children take future responsibility for the country so they are very important for our country. Our country has duty to care and implement development of our children. Most of the children are needed to care and implement their rights because children are kind of venerable people. But some children are neglected from the society and some run away from their home because of domestic abuse by their relatives such as step father, step mother, uncle, aunty and so on. These children are needed to special protection of their rights and provided social care.

This study identifies to understand the real life situation of street children, their experiences, point of view, perspective and rights and to reduce the phenomenon of street children. The common needs for street children are food, shelter, health care, vocational training, education and psychosocial support.

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