

CHAPTER VI

Annotated Bibliography

Introduction

The annotated bibliography comprises a selection of literature that has been important to this study. The literature reviewed for this study; is concerned with the problems of street child workers, statistics of the child workers, statistics of children, socio-economic, and demographic fabrics of Nepal. Social mobilization, child advocacy and books related to different legislations have also been reviewed for the purpose of this study. This chapter intends to give a brief overview on the most important literature published by various individuals and institutions.

1. UNICEF (1999). The state of the world children: Education. New York: Oxford University Press.

This book explores reports on efforts of the international community to ensure that all its children enjoy their human right to a high-quality education-efforts that are resulting in education revolution. The eight tables in this report profile 193 countries listed alphabetically.

Basic indicator, nutritional status, health status, educational levels, demographic, economic indicators and the rates of progress on major indicators measure the countries since 1960s. The publication is a annual report of UNICEF.

2. WHO (1999). The world health report: Making difference. Geneva: World Health Organization.

The report has been prepared by World Health Organization (WHO) as an annual publishment. The report argues that the world could end the first decade of the 21st century with notable accomplishment. Many world's poor people would no longer suffer today's burden of premature death and excessive disability if poverty itself would be reduced. The report comprises various tables i.e. basic indicators, mortality by sex, infant mortality, and burden of disease etc.

3. The World Bank (1998/99). World development report: Knowledge for development. New York: Oxford University Press.

The World Bank has published a world development report, as its annual series. The report focused on the role of knowledge in advancing economic and social wellbeing. The report has been agreed that we can not eliminate knowledge gaps and information failure but by recognizing that knowledge is at the core of our development efforts, we will sometimes discover the unexpected solution of the problem. Thus it recommends to put knowledge at the center of our development efforts. The report includes various world development indicators. It shows socio-economic and demographic reality by country.

4. Paul L., Ronald G. and Pelosi W. (1977). Child Advocacy within the System. U S: Syracuse University Press.

The book intends to improve the circumstances of children through advocacy efforts. There are 10 chapters in this book, all chapters are focused on the different stages of the advocacy approach. This book is valuable for those training programs that prepare professionals to provide services to children in institutional settings. The book has been used in training professionals, teachers and school administrators. The authors hope that the book will provide information and ways of thinking about advocacy that will promote more effective activities to improve the status of children.

5. Child workers in Nepal concern center (CWIN), (1998). State of the rights of the child in Nepal: country report released by CWIN. Kathmandu: Indreni offset press.

The report aims to inform individuals and institutions about the situation of Nepalese children. This report highlights the state of the rights of the child of Nepal in 1997. Information used in the report is based on updated statistics and compiled records collected in the CWIN information center from different sources, both within and outside CWIN. The report describes the situation of the children in different 5 chapters.

6. UNICEF & ILO. (1994). Children at work: A Report of the Workshop on Child Labour and Street Children. Bangkok: UNICEF/EARPO.

The report jointly published by UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office and ILO/IPEC Asia and the Pacific Regional office. It aims to raise awareness and promote broad strategies for programmatic response to protect children engaged in child labour and street children in the region; and move progressively towards elimination of exploitative child labour. This report is a product of a regional training workshop on programmatic and replication issues, related to child labour and street children held in the royal princess hotel, Bangkok, 21st November 1994. Various case studies and country reports are included in the publication.

7. ILO. (1995). Child Labour in Nepal, vol. I: Proceedings of the national workshop on policy and programming on child labour. Kathmandu: International Labour Organization.

The proceeding contains a national framework of action against child labour in Nepal and a set of proposals for developing projects and action programmes to combat child labour. Reports and descriptive studies by participants have also been included in the proceeding.

8. ILO. (1995). Child labour in Nepal, vol. II: An overview and proposed plan of action. Kathmandu: International Labour Organization.

The proceeding comprises a background document, entitled “Child Labour in Nepal: An overview and a plan of action” which provided the basis for discussion at the workshop. ILO/IPEC and Ministry of Labour, His Majesty Government of Nepal jointly organized the workshop.

9. Bencha Yoddummern-Attig, Goerge A. Attig and Wathinee Boonchalaksi. (1991). A field manual on selected qualitative research methods (2nd ed.). Bangkok: Institute for population and social research, Mahidol University.

The contents of this manual is divided into two parts: 1) conceptual consideration and, 2) procedural and methodological consideration. The major parts envision to familiarize the audience with specific qualitative methods. The main purpose of this manual is to introduce the application of an anthropological method in conducting health and social development investigation at community and lower levels. Different scholars who have professional experiences on assigned topics contributed to this manual.

10. Kaewsonthi S. and Harding A. (1992). Starting, managing and reporting research. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University Press.

The book intends to help researchers and research trainees who need assistance on how to prepare a proposal, manage their research and report their finding in written or verbal form. The contents is dived into three parts: 1) Starting research, 2), managing research and, 3) reporting research. This book guides the researchers to do a full-phased research. The book gives clear ideas on an effective verbal presentation. All together it contains 135 pages and published by Chulalongkorn University press, Bangkok, Thailand.