<div align="center">論文の英文要旨</div>

Ｔｉｔｌｅ	The Practices of Former-Street-Children's Rehabilitation and Social Education: A Case Study of an International NGO in Nicaragua
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The aim of this thesis is, Using NGO activities in Nicaragua as an example, to explain the various forms of participation of former-street-children in their rehabilitation and social education practice process, and to explore the features of children who are facing difficulties to achieve family reunification and social reintegration while participating in support activities by the NGO.

The existence of street children in developing countries (especially urban areas) was addressed as a social problem from the second half of the 20th century. On the point of the modern view of children, which has become a social norm in developed countries, the state of children living and working on the streets is seen as problematic, and intervention and relief for them is necessary. Since the late 1980s, the debate over the treatment of children in developing countries has become more active due to the rise of human-rights theory. This increase in momentum also served as a driving force for international education development. Today, under the background of this trend, protection activities and support activities for street children by international aid organizations and NGOs are being carried out in various forms. However, despite the growing awareness of the problems of children living and working on the streets and the widespread support activities, many children in developing countries still facing difficulties in their family reunification or socialization. In other words, in today's context, there is a need to revisit not only the environment surrounding street children but also the rehabilitation and social education itself provided by NGOs.

This study refers to the children who are interrupting their life and activities on street and participating in NGOs' activities as former-street-children, and identifies the protections and support activities as social education. When considering the former-street-children's social education, the scope of analysis is not sufficient only within NGOs, and it is important to

keep an eye on other facilities as social context. Keeping this perspective in mind, this study analyses the proposition of why there are many children who end up with different outcomes while participating the same social education programme throughout two years of participant observation.

Chapter 1 is a literature review about the creation of the problem of street children. Here, it focuses on the factors behind the creation of the second-class citizen identification of street children, the theory of heling street children, and the logic of the street children side that leads to the dropout from rescue operations, and examines the important lens of rethinking the former-street-children's social education. Chapter 2 is an overview of the socio-economic situation of Nicaragua from a macro perspective, and describes the reality of the living world of the poor and the socialization of children from a micro perspective. In addition, it explains the current status of child protection and support and education in Nicaragua. Chapter 3 describes the case object in more detail as features of the target NGO, the actual status of support programs, and introduces the results of rehabilitation and social education activities. Chapter 4 classifies the pattern of participation process of former-street-children in social education, and then using specific cases and data, analyses each pattern's characteristics and the defining factors of each pattern. The results of ethnographic analysis highlight the former-street-children's opportunity to leave from social education activities. The final chapter discusses the significance of considering former-street-children' social education practice processes in Nicaragua and concludes with a discussion of the challenges and issues faced by NGO social education, the limitations of this research, and future prospects.

This study presents an original pattern model that is not mentioned in previous studies and is not used in the practice field. It can divide the participation forms of former-street-children with various backgrounds into four patterns and analyses the characteristics of each one. The attitude and acceptance of former–street–children towards the NGOs is measured on the y-axis, and their view towards their future is measured on the x-axis of a graph, allowing the former street children to be divided into 4 distinct behaviour and attitude patterns. The first pattern provides some prospects for one's own future (the participants' life after rehabilitation). They have a good understanding about their helpers' objectives and the norms required by the intervention programme, and they show a cooperative, obedient attitude. Children who can shift to this pattern are likely to achieve reintegration and family reunification. The second pattern is that of participants who do not have a concrete image of their personal changes or their future, and tend to use NGO facilities to suspend their living and activities on the street. In addition, children in this pattern have an insufficient understanding of the contents required for rehabilitation, and they are also uncertain about themselves. Participants in this pattern do not immediately drop out of rehabilitation, reintegrate into society or undergo family reunification. In the third pattern, it is difficult for the participants to accept rehabilitation itself, so they tend to be more likely to be dropped

out or be expelled. They show an anti-rehabilitation attitude. They cannot think about themselves and their surroundings because of anxiety or unsettledness in their lives inside or outside the NGO's facility. Therefore, they face self-denial, lack of self-control, and self-conflict. As far as the fourth pattern is concerned, the participants gain insight into the realities of the local society and realistic strategies for their situation, which may not always correspond to the image that the helper conveyed to them. The participants in this pattern often make good efforts to secure their own time and space within NGO facilities, and tend to seek independence, including living in the street or activities in the informal sector.

The focus of this research is the former-street-children in the second and fourth patterns, because they have the potential to reach socialization, but they cannot easily move forward. Two approaches are important in order to prevent these children from dropout, or to make it possible for family reunification and social reintegration in a positive condition. One is a review of responses in group activities, and the other is more emphasis on individual responses. Regarding the former, considering the differences in the diversity and forms of participation of the patterns, it is important to review the grouping criteria for social education activities in order to make effective use of collectiveness. The latter is a matter that has emerged from the voices of the former-street-children, and this is already well known in theories of support (supportology) and pedagogy. Regarding NGOs' activities, the matter is how far they should go in a situation where there is always a shortage of funds and manpower. Furthermore, overcoming these problems will require a more scaled up response, but cannot be achieved by only delegating everything to NGOs which play a part in civil society.

The limitations of this study are: it does not fully understand the situation before former-street-children participated in social education and after leaving NGOs. Regarding the pattern model, the explanation of the factors of each pattern is not enough. Therefore, it is necessary to verify the effectiveness of the model from individual data collection and more detailed analysis will be required in future research.