

CRITICAL REVIEW ON LIVING CONDITIONS AND DEMOGRAPHY OF STREET CHILDREN

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Abstract:

The lack of a normative family or their biological family is the main worry for street children. As a result, the family's customary protection and care are lacking. Most street kids are not at home because of things like violence, abuse, and poverty. Being homeless gives impoverished children who have been forced from their homes a means of overcoming their circumstances and having access to alternative sources of income. They must be able to move between different jobs and places because of this predicament; hence, their status as homeless people fluctuates based on their employment and chances of surviving. In this article, critical review on living conditions and demography of street children has been discussed.

Keywords: Living, Conditions, Demography, Street, Children

INTRODUCTION:

There is evidence from various research studies that suggests there are differences in the family conditions of street children, which could account for the variation in their time spent on the streets. "Street children of the street" were the kids who didn't go home at night, and "children on the streets" were the kids who went home to their families at night (Aptekar & Stoecklin 2014). As was previously said, UNICEF's "on" and "of" the street categories now recognize this idea. The definition of street children has become increasingly difficult as a result of new circumstances that increase the number of youngsters living on the streets. The street children have a variety of lived experiences due to their various attachments to their families, which range from visiting families in remote areas on occasion to returning home every night after work on the streets. It has also proven difficult to classify the street children into the UNICEF-recommended categories.

CRITICAL REVIEW WITH FOCUS TO LIVING CONDITIONS AND DEMOGRAPHY OF STREET CHILDREN:

Dharmendra Mandarwal et al. (2023). Some of the most recognizable children are those who live and work in public spaces and on the streets of cities all over the world. Children who live and work on the streets are referred to as "street children". The goals of the study were to characterize and learn more about the socioeconomic issues and demography of street children in Jaipur, Rajasthan. An observational study on street children in Jaipur was conducted using a pre-made questionnaire and the respondent-driven sampling (RDS) method for the hard-to-reach group. SPSS 23 and Microsoft Excel were utilized to calculate the statistics. There were 400 participants in the study; 91% of them were men and 9% were women. There were 4.5 percent of Christians, 11% of Muslims, and 84% of Hindus. Only 58% had completed elementary school, compared to 25.3% who had completed middle school and 3.5% who had completed high school. A little over 46% left home to find employment, followed by 84 (21%) victims of spousal abuse and 47 (11.8%) fleeing their parents' regulations. 19 (4.8%) and 23 (5.8%) of the street youngsters left their homes due to the death of their mother or father. The most defenseless and invisible group of people are street children, who are never included in census data. Initiatives to find and prepare people for

jobs with the help of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will change the current state of affairs.

Pallavi Rai and Chandra Shekhar (2023). The street children are a ubiquitous sight in most impoverished and developing nations, representing an indelible aspect of the global "out of school" youth. Despite their lack of resources, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) create appropriate policies. Though they are passive, educational systems provide the possibility of a more comprehensive solution. As a result, the attachment of these kids to their schooling is examined in the context of NGO participation. Due to the exploratory nature of the study, some methodological rigidity with regard to the sample size and analysis was required. This study analyzes statistics using primary and secondary data sources using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Based on a primary survey conducted in specific Delhi districts, this study was conducted.

Gabriel Julien (2022). Who are the children on the streets? How come they're homeless? In reality, how do people survive on the streets? What standard of living do they lead? Which qualities do these kids possess? These seem like straightforward problems, yet the solutions are quite intricate. The public frequently lacks accurate knowledge about these kids, leading people to automatically criticize and despise them. This research, which is non-empirical, provides a clear grasp of several traits that street children possess. It makes an effort to define and estimate the number of street children by drawing on the body of available material. It exposes some of the ideas of street culture and clarifies the distinction between children who are "on" and "off" the streets. There is a strong belief that if people are more aware of the causes behind these kids' homelessness, they will be more receptive to their needs and empathetic toward them. This essay aims to raise awareness of the way of life of street children without resorting to sensationalism.

Mokoena Patronella Maepa (2021). The problem of street children is a multifaceted global socioeconomic issue. Using an independent sample group approach, this study examined the resilience and self-esteem of street children versus non-street children. A purposive sample technique was used to select 300 (N = 300) street children between the ages of 8 and 18 for

participation in this study, whereas a simple random sample was used to select an equal number of 300 (N = 300) non-street children. A questionnaire with three sections was used to collect data. An independent sample t-test revealed that when street children were compared to non-street children, the former exhibited poorer self-esteem and worse resilience. As a result, the study concluded that there are differences in self-esteem and resilience between street children and non-street children. It is recommended that social skills training be provided to the community of street children.

Erne T, Owoaje, A.O. Adebisi and M.C. Asuzu (2019) claimed that not much attention has been paid to the idea of the street child in rural areas. The sociodemographic traits of 360 street children who were located in a collection of rural communities are described in this study. Nestled within a cross-sectional analytical study of street children in a set of rural villages experiencing urbanisation is this descriptive research. According to the study's findings, the perception of street children in rural areas is different from that of metropolitan areas, where they are typically associated with people who live on the streets and don't belong in families. Further research is required to determine the factors that contribute to street life in rural towns that are being urbanised.

Khalafalla Ahmed Mohamed Arabi, and WisalAltahir Ali, (2018) researched the components impacting 300 road kids' vagrancy in Khartoum State. Albeit the heft of the road kids were brought into the world in this express, most of their starting points were in the western and southern districts of Sudan. Seven elements — city life, hazardous way of behaving, monetary reasons, normal and ecological, family aggravation, perception, and family misuse — were recognized through the use of component examination. The review recommended setting expected programs in regions where most of road youngsters' families as of now live; mediating at home to keep kids off the roads; bringing down school expenses; setting out open doors to raise the pay of families that are helpless, particularly those affected by war and dry season; creating associations with road kids to convince them to return home; offering places of refuge for road kids around evening time to safeguard them; helping junkies in beating their addic.

SoniyaWazed (2018) in her review investigates the course of road movement with the cooperation of both 'push' and 'push' factors based on their monetary necessities as well as on their business methodologies in road life. This research was exploratory in nature and directed in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The review included both road young men and young ladies respondents of various age bunches chose purposively who are evaluated through by semi-structured interview plan and a field perception technique are likewise utilized in this review. In this review, the discoveries show that road kids were being 'gone back and forth' by different factors, for example, family neediness, family struggle, requests of the city life and infringement of kid privileges and so on in which 'push' factors were related with the close to home connection among youngsters and guardians or watchmen, break the grown-up kid relationship.. The provincial metropolitan relocation was likewise one of the significant explanations behind kids to continue on the road life which incorporate cataclysmic events alongside different causes.

Pehlivanli, Ezgi (2018) in his study assumes that street children can be explained in the context of social exclusion. On 15 street children he was employing qualitative methods; the main aim of this study is to understand the reasons for children to start working on the street and focuses on the findings from the life histories of children who work/live on the streets of Ankara, in which two types of information are analyzed in the context of Social Exclusion.

Dharam Singh, NishthaSareen, AbhishekOjha and DevendraSareen (2018) find out the socio-social foundation, environmental variables and different issues looked by road kids. This cross-sectional review directed in and around Udaipur city included 200 road youngsters picked haphazardly. Subsequent to getting a nitty gritty history in regards to their station, the calling of their folks, family and ecological history, an itemized evaluation of kid work was finished. Extraordinary accentuation was laid upon kid misuse, factors answerable for convincing them to take on kid work and the way of life of these youngsters. They inferred that the road kids were oppressed all the more oftentimes to youngster misuse. They were presented to word related perils, and inadequacy infections and had the desire to turn into a productive member of society

of the country. Thus, these road youngsters should be given delicate consideration and basic encouragement and we should engage their instructive and co-curricular exercises so they accomplish a protected future.

Alessandro Conticini, David Hulme (2017) examination of definite exact research in Bangladesh on 93 kids in road circumstances. The fundamental strategies utilized were member perception, play exercises, top to bottom meetings and gathering conversations. Towards the finish of the field research, a semi-structured survey was used to locate the subjective information that had been gathered and to add a quantitative aspect to the investigation. It finds that social elements lie behind most road relocation and, specifically, that moves to the road are firmly connected with viciousness towards and maltreatment of kids inside the family and the nearby local area. In Bangladesh, the people who try to decrease the progression of youngsters to the roads need to zero in on friendly arrangement, particularly on the most proficient method to diminish the unreasonable control and profound, physical and sexual viciousness that happen in certain families. Monetary development and decreases in pay destitution will be useful, however they won't be adequate to diminish road movement by kids.

Farida Habib, ramlanayaib, (2017) led an expressive cross-sectional concentrate on 50 road youngsters (under 18 years old and of the two genders) who were helpfully chosen to figure out the physical, mental and social medical issues of road offspring of Karachi. A poll was planned comprising of 20 different shut finished questions covering every one of the three boundaries of wellbeing i.e., physical, mental and social in regards to road youngsters. Factors for actual wellbeing risks were the impact of limits of temperature, clamor contamination, air contamination and absence of appropriate eating regimen. Factors for emotional well-being perils were impulse for work, capturing and absence of rest. Social wellbeing risks were extravagance in substance use and sexual maltreatment. Road youngsters were confronting physical, mental and social wellbeing risks.

Thomas de Benitez, S. (2017) has edited the report of a workshop on 'Street Children and Slum Children in India held at Calcutta. It is a sequel to the workshop on the prevention and protection of working and abandoned children where the main focus was on child abuse and neglect. The workshop analysed the social security and legal protection of these ill-fated children. The workshop also discussed various aspects such as the basic needs of street and slum children, the need for nutritional programmes, health and sanitary needs, and educational and vocational training facilities besides recreational facilities. It also focused attention on rag pickers and other working children both in the streets and slums. The workshop examined whether the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) can in any way take care of street children.

The study in Kanpur by Gurusamy, S. (2017) presents a brief overview of the street children phenomenon. It outlines the community setting where the inquiry has been carried out. Attention is focused on the social background of street children and their family milieu. Besides this, special problems of delinquency and status offences as well as the specific problems of adolescent girls are also discussed. The basic needs and deprivation of street children have been analysed and programmes for action have been suggested.

Hajira Kumar. (2017) conducted a study on the Ragpickers of Bangalore". He observed that the vast majority 46 percent of the respondents were runaways due to quarrels at home, parental neglect and conflict between the parents. Their parents had the habit of drinking, harassing the children and cruelly treating the family members. Due to heavy poverty, they were involved in the work of rag-picking to support their family income. They slept in the verandahs of the shops along with their friends. They were harassed by the police. They were satisfied with their daily income. Most of them (66 percent) would like to return home. They welcomed the plan of NGOs to construct a community hall for them to stay in a free cost, family counselling etc. The author felt that street children should be treated as human beings and be wanted by society.

Schimmel in Canada (2016), concentrated on youngsters who are in search of acknowledgment of essential requirements move to the road. Taking off from home may be a demonstration of

opposition and a declaration of disappointment with life conditions. It is the most grounded conceivable reaction to destitution and misuse that youngsters in conditions of hardship and weakness can work out. Their home life and road life are both characterized by two significant types of hardship of fundamental necessities that are fundamental for solid kid improvement and socialization: a sound everyday life characterized by steady guardians and close connections and satisfactory social arrangements of food, haven, dress, and quality tutoring.

Joshi, Harish, Visaria, Leela and Bhat, Rajesh (2016) concentrated on 153 road kids at the principal Kalupur Railroad Station and under the close by Sarangpurbridge. Kids were evaluated to figure out the explanations behind venturing out from home, spot of stay, span of stay, occupations followed, procuring and use, badgering, therapy of disorder, readiness to study and sentiments about being away from homes and relatives. For the inside and out study, 34 road youngsters were consulted. Out of 153 road youngsters, three were young ladies (2%) and were evaluated at the Perception Home for Young ladies arranged in Odhav where they were kept. To endure road youngsters embraced various occupations - bottle picking, cleaning train compartments and asking, working at tea/nibble slows down, cloth picking, and so forth. Among the purposes behind venturing out from home was provocation by relatives, being vagrants, for acquiring, didn't have any desire to study, family breaking down and so on.

Gariyali C. K (2016) mentioned in her keynote address in a workshop organised by Gandhigram Rural Institute the problems of the street and working children and suggested integrating the child labour programme with street children programmes. She also addressed her experience with the problems of street children and that these segments should be made part of the social mainstream for this purpose NGOs should take a lead role and a micro-level approach should be adopted for the identification and rehabilitation of street children.

Gurusamy. S (2016) comprised the report based on the LIS author who presented papers in a workshop and gave all recommendations. The key recommendations have been coined hereunder, (i) Small family norms should be enforcedly through population education activities

among rural people; value-based non-formal and vocational education system in the street children; (ii) Promoting healthy family system for the oping healthy environment; (iii) poverty alleviation should be strengthened and should make sure to amines the quality of life among rural and urban poor, (iv) mass a should promote greater understanding of child abuse and its on the physical and mental development of children;(v) parents and children should be given top priority under employment ration programmes; (vi) GOs/NGOs should take necessary 5 to control school drop-outs and mainstreaming in schools; Child abuse, sexual abuse and ill-treated girls should be rated for provision of treatments and rehabilitation measures.

Duyan, (2015) in his review analyzes the connections between socio-segment and family qualities, family relations, road educational encounters and the sadness of road youngsters. The review centers around a populace of road kids living in the city of Gaziantep, Turkey, picked for its high thickness of road youngsters. Information were gathered by disseminating the Sadness Scale for Kids and a poll. In his research Duyan, talked with 195 road kids and tracked down critical relations between actual brutality, father's liquor utilization, joblessness, the danger to the youngster at home, and sadness among road kids and ways of behaving under these sentiments.

Gurusamy, S. (2015) conducted a study on street children in Madras city. He found that most of the children in the city belong to the age group of 8 to 11 and among them, 63-9 percent either had lost their parents or were not taken care of by the children. The majority of them belonged to broken families and were too inadequate to meet the basic needs of the members of the family. Added to this their parents were illiterates, too unskilled to be employed or self-employed. Their income was invariably irregular. Many of them did not hesitate to have sexual relations outside married bonds. They were unable to exercise proper control over their children or to take proper care of them. Their families preferred to stay on the pavements of the temples, bus stands, railway stations and market places where they found the means to get some earnings. Their parents also forced them to bring some money by either legal or illegal means. They never minded about that the children engaged in begging, gambling or pickpocketing. They were

beaten up if they did not bring money. The children were arrested by the police and taken to court.

Guirasamy. S. (2015) found in his study on "Street Children in Coimbatore City" that the majority 87.5 percent of the street children were male; 75 percent of them were belonging to the age group of 11 - 15 years and they belonged to the Hindu religion; they born in urban areas; they were ill-treated; they were deserted by their parents. They generate income through begging in addition to rag-picking. The majority of the street children's income range was between Rs.300 to Rs.500. The majority 54.05 percent of them came from the large-sized family. The majority of them used platforms as their place of shelter. And also he suggested both the NGOs and GOs should provide night shelter, nutritious noon-meal, medical facilities through hospitals, counselling and guidance, education, self-employment training, establishing community centres and providing identity cards to protect from the police arrest on the suspicious grounds.

A study was conducted by Howland, Patricia L. (2014) on street children. He found the following major factors. The majority of the street children belong to the street category. 86.3 percent of them are boys. The majority of the street children were between the age group of 12 to 14 years. Most of them were coming from the city. Most of them were illiterates. The majority of the parents of the street children were unemployed and did not have a permanent place of residence, and a large number of the children came from a weaker section of the society (SCs/STs). The majority of the street children were exposed to the problems of stepparents, drunkard fathers and a broken home environment. They were mostly engaged in such jobs as boot polish, rag-picking, and working at tea stalls, garbage, and hotels. The majority of them were satisfied with those jobs. Most of the street children were exposed to drugs and addictions. Rajan M (2013) interviewed street children at Pondicherry with the help of NSS volunteers to find out their whereabouts, occupation, and place of living and also to recommend rehabilitative measures. He found that the street children were not yet given any rehabilitative measures as well as vocational placement. Those children were found mostly in temples begging, rag-picking, shoe shining, cleaning tables in restaurants selling lottery tickets and assisting in

automobile workshops. The boys were more in number due to the greater freedom they enjoy in this society. They were below the age group of 10 years. They earned not less than Rs. 10/- per day and Rs. 200 per month and a maximum of Rs.25/- per day. 65 percent of them were orphans. They were driven out of home due to poverty, drinking habits among the parents, neglect ill-treatment and broken homes etc. They took food one or two times a day.

Tchombe, Therese M, (2012) revealed the thoughts of parents, guardians, and social workers on the reasons behind the children's decision to live on the streets. The sample comprises 395 individuals from Bamenda, in the North West Province of Cameroon, who are affiliated with social institutions. Relevant information was also gathered through focus group talks, questionnaires, and official papers on street children. Three primary types of causes—social, educational, and governmental—were found using descriptive statistical analysis of the data. It was determined that in order to avoid more children from going onto the streets, programmatic interventions must address the aforementioned problems. Additionally, social policies must provide facilities and activities, as well as opportunities to strengthen families and develop job skills.

CONCLUSION:

According to the 2011 UNHRC resolution, which adopts a safe definition, "children working and/or living on the street" are considered street children. The total disdain for the street environment and the children's emotional links to public spaces, however, is a key critique of the definitions that rely on the street presence of children and their varying levels of family relationships. In response, it created the Child-Street System (CSS) model, which, drawing from the experiences of children living on the streets, can depict the variety of interactions that children have. Similarly, another researcher has used a little variation to call them "Street Connected Children," or "children for whom the street has become a central reference point, playing a significant role in their everyday lives and identities." The benefit of these definitions is that they

recognise every child as a social actor who creates their own identity. Nevertheless, there's a chance that these divisions will undervalue the details of the kids' shared experiences.

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