



## **PROBLEMS OF THE STREET CHILDREN IN HYDERABAD KARNATAKA REGION**



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### **ABSTRACT:**

*As the problem of street children has reached menacing proportions and has become a serious threat to the society, the task of the rehabilitation of street child cannot be left to the state and its agencies. The voluntary agencies should come forward in this sphere in greater numbers. The nature of the family organization, the neighborhood, needs of the child are to be understood proper perspective. The family should educated and the street child has to be re-educated to unlearn what he has learned as a street child.*

*It is necessary to recognize the "Street Child" as distinct from the slum child, the pavement dweller's child, the prostitute's child, the hotel boy and all such others whom UNICEF prefers to call, "Children in difficult circumstances", who are slowly but with a lethal surety being marginalised by society.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Chalcone dibromide, thiophene, 3,5-diarylisoaxazoles, heterocycles.*

### **1. INTRODUCTION:**

The plight and predicaments of the street children on the street society are respectively immense and innumerable, which include insufficient nutrition, inadequate safety and security, substance abuse, physical injuries and assault by mass people, health problems etc. Street children become withdrawn or distractible, hyperactive and have night terrors, while some of them run away from home. Sometimes they exhibit a mixture of submissiveness, aggressiveness, insecurity, sadistic tendencies, shyness, stubbornness and non-compliance. Symonds (1993).

Weiner, Myron (1991) felt that child labour and the presence of children on the streets must be seen as less a phenomenon of poverty and more of phenomenon of social attitudes, exploitation, compulsions and sensibilities.

The present paper makes an effort in understanding the problems of street children in various dimensions of the life of street children.

**OBJECTIVE:**

1. To understand the problems faced by Street Children.

**METHODOLOGY:**

To satisfied and meet objectives of the study qualitative methodologies as well as quantitative technique were employed. Further, participatory approach is practiced in order to get valid facts. The study is exploratory cum descriptive in nature. Exploratory design was chosen in order to gain familiarity with the situation of street children. Descriptive design was picked up for portraying accurately the characteristics of street children and for determining its association with the socio-economic factors.

**DATA AND SAMPLE:**

The primary data were collected over face to face to interviews with street children, personnel of NGO and GO by using structured interview schedule and focus group discussion with detail checklist. Further, participant and non-participant observation method was used to triangulate the facts. It was very difficult to go for the random sampling as the street children have no specific location and it is difficult to have structured base as they keep on moving. Hence, purposive and accidental sampling method is adopted for the study. It was interviewed the street children as and when met to the researcher at the identified locations of the studied area. The children were met at the public places like, railway station, bus stand, market, and important streets of the city. This method of sampling was confirmed to be more appropriate in existing conditions as there is no authentic data available on the number of street children in studied are so for. The geographical coverage for the sample was restricted to Gulbarga city as it is the central point to the region having good infrastructure in terms of railway and road transports. The children from all the districts of Hyderabad Karnataka region and to some extent from boarder districts of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra also float to Gulbarga city. Further, the experience and learning of the pilot study and discussion with the existing NGOs also confirmed the same understanding. This was the major reason, made the researcher to stick to Gulbarga city for collection of primary data.

In Gulbarga city four locations were selected for drawing the samples. The locations are station area, bus stand area, darga area and market area. From each area a sample of 60 is covered to have equal representation of the universe. Further, from the each area out of 60 again three classifications of the street children were covered equally of 20 (16 males and 4 females). The classifications were, street children having regular contact with family, children having occasional contact with family and the children have no contact with the family. The sample of 240 street children was totally covered in the study.

**RESULTS:****Table 1. Sex wise**

Sl. No.	Reasons for coming street	Variables		Total
		Male	Female	
1.	Alcoholic parents	63(26)	15(5)	75(31)
2.	Uncared	44(18)	11(5)	55(23)
3.	Poverty	23(10)	10(4)	33(14)
4.	Violence	7(3)	0	7(3)
5.	Hate study	4(2)	0	4
6.	Forced to work	21(9)	7(3)	28(12)
7.	Death of parents	5(2)	0	5(2)
8.	Poor influence	12(5)	2(1)	14(6)
9.	Other	13(5)	6(3)	19(8)
	<b>Total</b>	192(80)	48(20)	240(100)

The above table show about the sex and reasons for coming to the street. A majority i.e. 26 percent males and 5 percent females come to the street because of their alcoholic parents, 18 percent males and 5 percent females come to the street because of uncared, 10 percent females comes to the street because of poverty, 9 percent males and 3 percent females also comes to the street because of forced to work, 5 percent, 3 percent and 2 percent males come to the street because of peer influence, violence and death of parents.

**Table 2. Age wise**

Sl No.	Reasons for coming street	Variables			Total
		6-10	11-15	16+	
1.	Alcoholic parents	9(4)	39(16)	27(11)	75(31)
2.	Uncared	12(5)	22(9)	21(9)	55(23)
3.	Poverty	7(3)	19(8)	7(3)	33(14)
4.	Violence	0	3(1)	4(2)	7(3)
5.	Hate study	0	2(1)	2(1)	4(2)
6.	Forced to work	2(1)	16(7)	10(4)	28(12)
7.	Death of parents	0	2(1)	3(1)	5(2)
8.	Peer influence	3(1)	4(2)	7(3)	14(6)
9.	Other	7(3)	7(3)	5(2)	19(8)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40(17)</b>	<b>114(47)</b>	<b>86(36)</b>	<b>240(100)</b>

The above table shows the distribution of age and reasons for coming to the street, 16 percent 11-15 ys. Age, 11 percent 16 ys. And above, 4 percent 6-10 ys. Age group childrens come to the street because of alcoholic parents, 5 percent 6-10 ys., 9 percent each 11-15 ys. And 16 ys and above age group childrens come to street because of uncared, 8 percent 11-15 ys. age, 3 percent each 6-10 ys. and 16 ys. above age group children comes to the street because of poverty. 7 percent of 11-15 ys, 4 percent of childrens comes to the street because of forced to work. 1 percent each of 11-15 ys. and 16 ys. and above death of parents.

**Table 3. Education wise**

Sl No.	Reasons for coming street	Variables				Total
		Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High school	
1.	Alcoholic parents	23(10)	38(16)	11(5)	3(1)	75(31)
2.	Uncared	12(5)	26(11)	16(17)	1	55(23)
3.	Poverty	10(4)	18(8)	5(2)	0	33(14)
4.	Violence	3(1)	3(1)	0	1	7(3)
5.	Hate study	0	0	4(2)	0	4(2)
6.	Forced to work	8(3)	11(5)	9(4)	0	28(12)
7.	Death of parents	0	4(2)	0	1	5(2)
8.	Peer influence	1	10(4)	3(1)	0	14(6)
9.	Other	3(1)	11(5)	4(2)	1	19(8)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60(25)</b>	<b>121(50)</b>	<b>52(22)</b>	<b>7(3)</b>	<b>240(100)</b>

While analysing the education and Reasons for coming to the street it clear that a majority i.e. 31 percent children comes to street because of alcoholic parents in it 16 percent are primary education, 10 percent are illiterate, 5 percent are middle education and 1 percent are high school education, 11 percent primary, 7 percent middle education and 5 percent illiterate are comes to 4 percent illiterate and 2 percent middle education are comes to the street because of poverty. 5 percent primary, street because of forced to work. 1 percent each of primary and illiterate comes to street because of children comes to street because of violence, 4 percent and 2 percent primary education children comes to street because of peer influence and death of parents respectively. 8 percent children comes to because of others.

**Table 4. Relationship between parents**

Sl.No.	Reasons for coming street	Variable		Total
		Cordial	Not cordial	
1.	Alcoholic parents	34(14)	40(17)	75(31)
2.	Uncared	31(13)	24(10)	55(23)
3.	Poverty	26(11)	7(3)	33(14)
4.	Violence	4(2)	3(1)	7(3)
5.	Hate study	3(1)	1	4(2)
6.	Forced to work	21(9)	7(3)	28(12)

7.	Death of parents	3(1)	2(1)	5(2)
8.	Peer influence	10(4)	4(2)	14(6)
9.	Other	15(6)	4(2)	19(8)
	Total	148(62)	92(38)	240(100)

According to above table it clears about relationship between parents and reasons for coming to the street. A majority i.e. 62 percent have cordial relation-between parents. 17 percent not cordial and 14 percent cordial relation between parents comes to street because of uncared. 11 percent cordial and 3 percent not cordial relations comes to the street because of poverty. 9 percent cordial and 3 percent not cordial relations are comes to the street because of forced to work. 4 percent cordial and 2 percent not cordial relations comes to the street because of peer influence. 1 percent each of cordial relations comes to the street because of hate study and death of parents.

**Table 5. Relationship with Siblings**

Sl No.	Reasons for coming street	Variable		Total
		Cordial	Not cordial	
1.	Alcoholic parents	25(10)	50(21)	75(31)
2.	Uncared	32(13)	23(10)	55(23)
3.	Poverty	28(12)	5(2)	33(14)
4.	Violence	7(3)	0	7(3)
5.	Hate study	3(1)	1	4(2)
6.	Forced to work	20(9)	8(3)	28(12)
7.	Death of parents	3(1)	2(1)	5(2)
8.	Peer influence	11(5)	3(1)	14(6)
9.	Other	16(7)	3(1)	19(8)
	<b>Total</b>	145(60)	95(40)	240(100)

The above table deals with reasons for coming to the street and relationship with siblings. 21 percent are not cordial and 10 percent are cordial relation with siblings are comes to the street because of alcoholic parents. 13 percent cordial and 10 percent not cordial are comes to the street because of uncared. 12 percent cordial and 2 percent not cordial relations comes to the street because of poverty. 9 percent cordial and 3 percent not cordial comes to the street for forced to work. 5 percent cordial and 1 percent not cordial comes to street because of peer influence. 1 percent each cordial and not cordial relations comes to the street because of death of parents. 3 percent cordial relation with siblings are comes to the street because of violence.

## CONCLUSION:

Conceptualizing the street children is the most difficult task ever faced by the social scientists that are doing research on the phenomenon of street children. According to these social scientists it is very difficult to give proper and definite meaning to the concept of street children. No doubt, the phenomenon of street children is spreading throughout the world but unfortunately, the nature, magnitude and severity of the problem is different from state to state and society to society. This resulted in the birth of lot of definitions about street children, which in turn lead people into confusion. Though it is a matter of fact that there is no unanimous opinion about the meaning and concept of street children. But it is worthwhile to study all those definitions in order to understand the various dimensions of the problem of street children. Now let us see some of the important meaning and definitions given by the individual social scientists and the few world famous organizations.

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