

# Socio-Economic Conditions on the Health Status of Street Children: A Geographical Study

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**Abstract –** *The work circumstances of street children has given extra significance for investigating the degree of abuse in work, inadvertent circumstances, health conditions, every day addictions and so on. The primary finishes of the investigation assesses that the street children associated with various social and economic exercises are because of outrageous neediness. The investigation additionally uncovers that, if the poor economic conditions are changed by giving some activity projects and inceptions to the grown-ups of the families then they can include in essential instructive framework. With these discoveries, a few theories are tried that were advanced in the start of my postulation. At long last, a few ideas and measures have been fused to take care of the different issues of street children in Kolkata area partially. The theory is isolated into eleven sections, out of which upwards of eight sections manage the principle issue of examination and staying three sections are general in nature.*

**Keywords –** *Socio-Economic, Conditions, Street Children*

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## INTRODUCTION

During the contemporary time frame urbanization experienced various features of its interaction. While the created nations have fulfilled the pattern of the interaction of urbanization confronting, different difficulties produced by the speedy development of urban areas, metropolitan blast, primate urban areas, and city. Simultaneously, the agricultural nations are worried about investigating approaches and answers for the issues created by a somewhat startling development of urban communities. Maybe, it is affirmed by Social Geographers that the agricultural nations are rehashing the historical backdrop of urbanization of the created nations however isolated by second in existence. The results of movement to the urban communities create populace blast in the metropolitan district. An enormous number of individuals which has no admittance to the essential administrations are worried about the battle for endurance. These are the populace who move from the rural regions in huge numbers and settle down in ghettos, shanty towns or vagrant on any place there is vacant land available. Some of them endure their life on city streets, sacred focuses, asphalts, municipal spots, beneath footbridges, parks, and so on to go through the evening.

The powerless gathering of existing vagrants in city is likewise impacting the type of street children and working children in the street. In spite of the fact that supports are being raised through local area progress to give the fundamental administrations and offices of life to the vagrants to improve personal satisfaction.

The issue of metropolitan inhabitants was perceived long back yet rather than the occurrence of the street children, it is a current one. It is affirmed that the Latin American nations were quick to perceive the occurrence of street children in their urban communities. Notwithstanding, the issue of street children exists in both the created just as non-industrial nations with a qualification in its measurement and degree. Yet, as the nations are turning out to be more fostered the quantity of the street children is additionally developing. City and primate urban communities like Nairobi, Mexico City, New York, Dhaka, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, and so on these days face the test of managing the damages of street children. While the created nations have the important cash-flow to deal with the treatment and prosperity administrations for the street children, the agricultural nations experience the power of this additional issue. They need to search for basic issues like that of convenience and offer types of assistance to the rising ghettos. Subsequently, these nations need to get both the prudent and rehabilitative activities.

The point of the investigation is in regards to the gathering of children who are set up in the streets for extended periods of time. The exercise incorporates children working at a tea slow down, children who ask, children working at traffic intersections and children related with criminal operations. The greater part of the street children reaches out to their families and they work on the street either under the administration of bosses or their family. They go through the majority of the

night without their family. An expanding level of street children use all the days and evenings on the street in the public spaces. Their families have not disposed of them nor have they disposed of their families. Be that as it may, neediness, brutality, addictions and sexual abuse constrained them out of their homes. These children are increasingly more in peril to the abuse and abuse of street life and frequently develop a shocking perspective on them.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the effect of socio-economic conditions on the health status of street children.
2. To recommend proposed activity programs for the advancement of the street children in the examination region.

## Meaning of Street Children

"Street children" alludes to children for whom the street is a higher priority than their family. It incorporates children who may not basically be destitute however who exist in circumstances where there is no security and no real way to rely upon grown-ups. To consider the state of a street youngster, a short assessment of street children of the third and first world nations is exceptionally crucial. The street children of first world nations will in general be over the age of sixteen and just forge ahead the streets for a couple of months prior to getting back. Street children of underdeveloped countries are a lot more youthful than sixteen and forge ahead the streets for quite a long while. As indicated by J.M Swart, "a street youngster is any young lady or kid who has not arrived at adulthood for whom the street has become her or his wellspring of business and who is deficiently ensured and managed (Le Roux, 1996)." In request to investigate this pattern, we should initially zero in on the significance of street children. This is a perplexing and troublesome assignment and there are changing levels of street children controlled by their way of life.

The first and generally normal of these varieties is a bunch known as children on the streets. These children work on the streets however live at their homes during the night hours. In an investigation of street children in Recife, Brazil, 98% of the street children were reviewed and arranged as children on the streets (Rosa, et. al, 1992). In his investigations of Kenya, Kilbride expressed that 80% of those met were arranged inside this gathering (Kilbride, 2000) while Le Roux noticed that 70% of the children perceived in South Africa were of this group. There are a few families and guardians who work on the streets as a unit known as street families. They work in various pieces of a city and afterward return. Toward the finish of every day, they share their ordinary pay. The subsequent gathering is distinguished as children of the streets. It is the gathering that perceives street as their home. The family frequently exists, yet will in

general be oppressed. Both Kilbride and Le Roux advocate that these children cover to a fifth of the street kid populace. These children can be isolated into certain developments. Large numbers of these gatherings have fled from homes because of specific conditions. One more gathering is contained those children who have been deserted either by their folks or by the general public and are frequently vagrants, victims, and outcasts.

A little level of these children are brought into the world on the streets. The third gatherings are those children who are treated as dismissed children covering around a modest amount of street children. This gathering has absolutely no genealogical ties and will in general be vagrants or displaced people who lost their families forever (Le Roux, 1996). A sensibly new term has been presented in the discussion of street children and it is the one that concentrates the entirety of the above groupings. As indicated by UNICEF, "Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances," known as CEDC, include children who exist and experience on the streets alongside the individuals who are destitute.

## Street Children and Their Typology

Imprint W. Lusk (1989) expected four classes of children found on the street. Each gathering has its own mental distinction. To begin with, there are denied working children getting back to their families around evening time who are relied upon to go to class and not be antisocial. Second, there are self-deciding street representatives. Their family secures are parting, their school presence is diminishing and their criminal conduct is expanding. Third, there are children of street families who endure and endure with their families in the street. Their conditions are associated with shortage. They are alluded to as asphalt tenants. Finally, there are the children who have been totally isolated from their families. They dwell in the streets forever and are the specific street children.

Neela Shroff (1987) in her article, „They are Our Children Too, The Vagrant Children's Project" has isolated the street children into ensuing classes

1. There are children on the street that stay alive with their families. However they work on the streets, they frequently go to class and have the organization of their family to support them.
2. There are children who make due on the streets and think about the street as their home. It is the street that they consider as wellspring of safe house, food and a feeling of having a place with their organizations. A mass of them have no binds with their families, however they do have contacts with their family members. They at long last and intellectually make due all alone. By

and large, these children are fled from homes. They can be arranged into two gatherings.

First and foremost, children who flee from home foundation, experience family difficulties that they are not proficient to determine. They have encountered clashes which go past their tolerance level. 38 Secondly, children who flee from home, experience the exciting encounters of a glamorized city life (paper submitted at National Workshop on Street Children coordinated by Ministry of Welfare/National Institute of Social Defense, Sponsored by UNICEF, New Delhi 29 and 30 August 1988). Street children and working children are found in every one of the significant urban areas of the non-industrial nations. They are by and large isolated into three classes, as indicated by how they identify with their families. These classifications are-

- **Children with permanent family contact**

It is the main of the three classes and comprises of working children who actually have family connections of a pretty much customary nature. They think about their home as their solitary point. A not very many of them center on school. The majority of them get back to their home toward the finish of each functioning day and most will have a feeling of having a place with the neighborhood populace wherein their house is arranged.

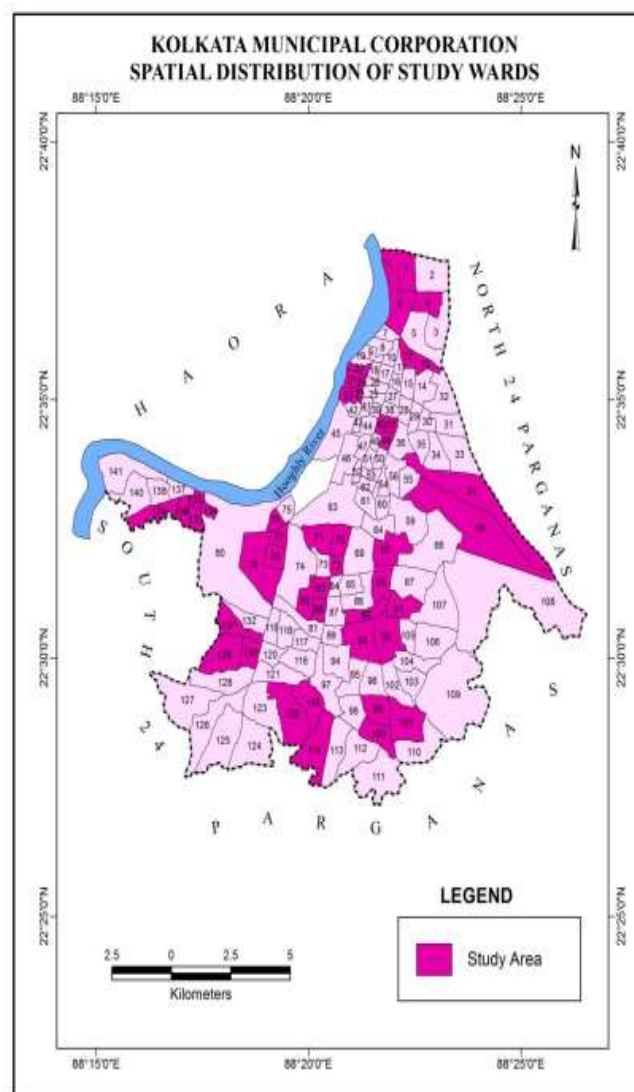
Children with sporadic family contact the subsequent gathering is the less huge however more complex. Children in this gathering consider there to be as their home and it is there where they look for insurance, food and intelligence of family among sidekicks. Family ties exist yet are secluded and their previous home is visited sporadically.

Children without family this third gathering might come out to frame part of the subsequent gathering and in day by day activities are almost indistinguishable. Nonetheless, by goodness of having cut off all binds with a natural family, they are totally all alone, for materialistic necessities as well as for mental endurance and in this way require a unique methodology. The street children, not basically young men however young ladies additionally structure a piece of a similar gathering barring that they may not be just about as noticeable as young men into step by step street life. They are there in huge numbers and developing step by step.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Field Study:** It includes the essential information assortment in the examination region with the assistance of different meeting plans. The field work is additionally worried about the segment and socio-economic qualities of street children in chose wards of the examination region. **Post-field study:** After accumulation of data from various essential just as auxiliary sources through the meeting, ace graphs

have been arranged and various tables are ready based on the prerequisite of the theory. Reasonable measurable methods like relapse, connection coefficients, area remainder, Lorenz bend, chi-square and so forth are utilized. Arranged and figured data is portrayed on charts and guides with appropriate cartographic techniques. Test determination was a troublesome work in this exploration as there is no information accessible in regards to street children of Kolkata at ward level. Thusly, I have taken street children of Calcutta Municipal Corporation which is roughly 21,907 of every 2011 and reviewed 1208 street children spreading over right around 44 wards. An absolute example of 1208 children containing 706 young men and 502 young ladies individually has been chosen for the investigation which is 17.5 percent. With delineated irregular testing, the examples have been picked. Accordingly, test identified with street children is chosen from all classifications old enough gathering of under six to sixteen years of age. Tests of street children have gathered from various religion, language, position, working, non-working gatherings alongside their places of beginning.



**Fig. 1.1**



**Table 1.1: Selection of Wards and Corresponding Samples**

Ward No.	Area	Number of sample
1,6,4	Cossipore, Chitpur	75
12,13	Belgachhiya, Ultadanga	73
20,21,22,23,24	Neemtala Street, Ahiritola, Jorasako, Posta	86
37,40,49	Sealdah, College Street	162
57,58	Beliaghata, Tangra, Park Circus	112
65,68	Bondel Road, Tiljala	65
70,71,72	Bhowanipur, Jadubabu Bazaar	77
76,77,78,79	Kidderpore, Ekbalpur, Mominpur, Ashok Nagar	71
82,83,88	Chetla, Kalighat	62
90,91	Ballygunge, Kasba	63
92,93	Jadavpur, Jodhpur Park	76
99,100,101	Baghajatin, Garia, Naktala	83
114,115,122	Bansdroni, Tollygunge	51
129,130,131	Behala, Parnasree	70
133,134,135,136	Garden Reach, Metiabruz	82
Total: 44		1208

## DATA ANALYSIS

A large portion of the street children get their day by day pay going from Rs. 21 to Rs. 30, revealed by 19%. Just 5.1 percent revealed their day by day pay between Rs. 1 to Rs. 10. The mean day by day pay changes from Rs.19.3 to 38.3. Table-1.2 Presents an investigation of information as indicated by the idea of the work and every day pay. Pay from boot clean doesn't surpass Rs. 20 every day; however the vast majority of them get Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 as is valid about seller, a street merchant, cloth picker, bum, carport, doorman, and homegrown worker. While administrations in the inn, tea slow down, and coordinated area give them day by day Rs. 31 to 40. The day by day mean pay of the children working in the different spots is as given.

**Table 1.2: Nature of Work and Daily Income**

Income (Rs.)	No of children													
	Organized Sector	Boot Polish	Haikar	Street Vendor	Rag Picker	Begging	Porter/Labourer	Taxi Stand	Garage	Hotel	Domestic Service	Others	Indifferent	
1-10	-	8 (0.7)	5 (0.4)	3 (0.2)	4 (0.3)	22 (2.0)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	-	9 (0.4)	1 (0.1)	62 (5.1)	
11-20	-	10 (0.8)	8 (0.7)	9 (0.7)	15 (1.2)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	3 (0.3)	12 (1.0)	18 (1.5)	-	80 (6.6)	
21-30	1 (0.1)	12 (1.0)	25 (1.9)	21 (1.7)	16 (1.3)	58 (4.8)	1 (0.1)	12 (1.0)	8 (0.7)	25 (2.1)	27 (2.2)	-	238 (19.8)	
31-40	2 (0.2)	3 (0.3)	9 (0.7)	8 (0.6)	11 (0.9)	34 (2.8)	1 (0.1)	27 (2.3)	30 (2.5)	2 (0.2)	26 (2.2)	4 (0.3)	165 (13.7)	
41-50	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	4 (0.3)	5 (0.4)	5 (0.4)	16 (1.3)	1 (0.1)	30 (2.5)	59 (4.9)	2 (0.2)	12 (1.0)	6 (0.5)	154 (12.7)	
Total	4 (0.3)	34 (2.8)	49 (4.1)	46 (3.8)	51 (4.2)	141 (11.7)	6 (0.5)	72 (6.0)	117 (9.7)	13 (1.2)	78 (6.5)	18 (1.5)	691 (57.2)	

n=691

Source: Prepared from field data, 2015-17

## CONCLUSION

Living on the street is an issue just as an opportunity for endurance. It is thus important to characterize the life on the street is considered as hazardous or

compromising for a kid's prosperity. In this regard, there can be no assessment of the kid's personal satisfaction without taking into clarification the kid's view. This right is endorsed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Article 12 CRC commits the State gathering to this Convention to think about the youngster's perspectives, corresponding to his/her age and level of development. This implies that an adequate cycle should be set up to give the youngster opportunity. But then, legitimate and regulatory measures referenced in this CRC article don't work just in partition. Social change assumes a vital part in the improvement of our country. It has a few boss fundamental parts.

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