



---

**EDUCATIONAL & COMMUNAL SITUATION OF STREET CHILDREN: AN  
OUTLINE OF VULNERABLE UNDERSTANDINGS IN WEST BENGAL****Safirul Mondal****Ph.D Research Scholar, Department Of Education, University Of Kalyani, West Bengal**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14290681>**Abstract:**

In regular discourse, Street Children, individuals might utilize bunches of various words or terms. Street Children and 'destitute kids' or destitute youth may be utilized reciprocally, however there are a few distinctions. In the topic “**Educational & Communal Situation of Street Children: An Outline of Vulnerable Understandings**” Not all kids who are destitute wind up living in the open in the city. Many wind up staying in bed extremely unseemly however far away puts - on the floors of companions or outsiders, or resting in transitory convenience like lodgings. For instance, the destitute cause Sanctuary assessed in 2018 that upwards of 9,500 kids have spent their Christmas in a lodging or other brief convenience, frequently with one family in a solitary room, imparting restrooms and kitchens to different occupants who they don't have the foggiest idea or trust. On the other hand, not all youngsters who can be portrayed as Street Children ' are essentially destitute. They might work, play or invest their energy in the city, however may return to lay down with their family or guardians.

**Keywords:** 1. Street Children 2. Educational & Communal Situation 3. Vulnerable Understandings 4. Educational Substance 5. Mental, Physical, Emotional Abuse

## 1. Introduction:

The conditions for Street Children can be exceptionally intricate and there can be bunches of various explanations behind their circumstance. Numerous Street Children are still in touch with



their families, who might be very poor, and will chip away at the roads to add to their family's pay. They may be sorting out in the city during the day and returning to their family home around evening time. Numerous different kids have taken off from home or an establishment to get away from mental, physical or sexual maltreatment. They

have no home with the exception of the roads and may move from one spot to another, residing in covers and deserted structures. A few youngsters are destitute with their families. They might be uprooted because of destitution or catastrophic events or are displaced people from areas of contention. The family will move around regularly, taking their assets with them. These youngsters frequently work in the city with different individuals from their families. Others might be kids with handicaps who have been deserted by their families, youngsters isolated from their families for significant stretches of time, or kids impacted by or stranded because of HIV/Helps. Around 75% to 90% of Street Children living in the city in numerous nations are young men, as per the Worldwide Day for Street Children in 2016. This can be on the grounds that young ladies are viewed as more "valuable" in certain societies to be in the home, to cook and deal with more youthful kin. In any case, in different nations there can be an equivalent number of young men and young ladies who are road kids. The expression "road youngsters" can be dangerous as it very well



may be viewed as a negative name. One of the issues for these kids is they are frequently seen by standard society as a danger and a wellspring of criminal way of behaving.

**Background of Study:**

Some road youngsters might have extremely low-paid work like sparkling shoes or selling merchandise in the city. A few youngsters might rummage for food or ask. Others are taken advantage of by groups and hoodlums and wind up selling medications, taking and in prostitution. Their circumstance and the need to bring in cash for endurance will probably keep them from having the option to get to tutoring. There are medical problems for youngsters who live and deal with the roads. The absence of clinical consideration and insufficient day to day environments mean they are more powerless to constant sicknesses. They may likewise be at more serious gamble of sexual and other viciousness, abuse, drug use and so forth. It's normal for Street Children to be in risky circumstances. They are regularly annoyed or hurt by the police and frequently end up in struggle with the law. As a result numerous road youngsters use drugs, including liquor, cigarettes, heroin, marijuana and paste, to assist them with managing the difficulties they experience. They can feel extremely distanced from social orders that consider them to be hoodlums. They might believe official specialists to be compromising and will be exceptionally careful about government or coordinated drives. In 1992, the Unified Countries gave a Goal on the Situation of Street Children, communicating worry over the development and underestimation of road kids, and the demonstrations of viciousness against them. The Goal called for global participation to address the requirements of destitute kids and for authorization of worldwide youngster freedoms regulations. Subsequently, there have been drives to help road kids, frequently through covers which have projects to give security, medical care, advising, instruction, professional preparation, legitimate guide and other social administrations.



**Population and Sample:** Under the population of West Bengal, 3 Districts like Nadia, North 24 Paraganas and Hugli Districts has been taken as a sample of the research. 90 Street Childrens has been taken as sample of research.

### **Objectives of Research**

- 1. To know the impact of mental, physical , emotional abuse on street children in west Bengal*
- 2. To know the impact of educational substance abuse on street children in west Bengal*

### **Hypothesis of the Study**

*H<sub>01</sub> - Mental, Physical, Emotional abuse has no impact on street children in West Bengal*

*H<sub>02</sub> - Educational substance abuse has no impact on street children in West Bengal*

### **2. Review of related Literature:**

- **Boswell, John (2021)**, Some Street Children might have exceptionally low-paid work like sparkling shoes or selling merchandise in the city. A few kids might rummage for food or ask. Others are taken advantage of by groups and lawbreakers and wind up selling medications, taking and in prostitution. Their circumstance and the need to bring in cash for endurance will probably keep them from having the option to get to tutoring.
- **Flowers, R. Barri (2020)**, there are medical problems for kids who live and chip away at the roads. The absence of clinical consideration and lacking day to day environments mean they are more vulnerable to constant diseases. They may likewise be at more serious gamble of sexual and other savagery, abuse, drug use and so forth.
- **Singh, A.; Puroht, B. (2019)**, It's normal for road kids to be in hazardous circumstances. They are every now and again bothered or hurt by the police and frequently end up in struggle with the law. As an outcome numerous road kids use drugs, including liquor,



cigarettes, heroin, weed and paste, to assist them with managing the difficulties they experience.

- **K.M. Rakesh (2018)**, They can feel exceptionally estranged from social orders that consider them to be crooks. They might believe official specialists to be undermining and will be exceptionally careful about government or coordinated drives.

In 1992, the Unified Countries gave a Goal on the Situation of Street Children

, communicating worry over the rise and minimization of Street Children Street Children

- **Panter-Brick, Catherine (2018)**, demonstrations of brutality against them. The Goal called for worldwide collaboration to address the requirements of destitute kids and for implementation of global youngster freedoms regulations. There have been drives to help road kids, frequently through covers which have projects to give wellbeing, medical care, guiding, instruction, professional preparation, legitimate guide and other social administrations.

### **3. Methodology of Research:**

Extensively used concept in this type of research is descriptive design. This methodology combines quantitative approaches to gather information that allows for the description of specific cases under study. Every single child has their own unique story. The reasons for their connection to the streets will vary from country to country, city to city, and from person to person. These factors will also vary over time, such as poverty, displacement due to natural disasters and conflicts or family breakdown all lead to increases in the numbers of street children in a given area. Economic poverty plays a major role, although other factors are of equally high importance. These can include: parental deaths, parental neglect and other social factors such as violence and



abuse of children at home or within communities is the variable of the research. . Discrimination, lack of access to justice, a lack of legal status (due to a lack of birth registration for example) all contribute to a situation where a child is living or working on the street. 3 point **Likert scale questions has been used for analysis and feedback.**

The formulas use for a t-test and an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) are: t-test:  $t = \frac{M1 - M2}{\text{Spooled}}$  ANOVA:  $F = \frac{MST}{MSE}$  In these formulas,  $(M1)$  is the mean of group 1,  $(M2)$  is the mean of group 2,  $(\text{Spooled})$  is the pooled standard error,  $(MST)$  is the mean square total,  $(MSE)$  is the mean square error,  $(SST)$  is the sum of squares between groups, and  $(SSE)$  is the sum of squares of errors.

#### Paired Samples T-Test

In this study , two distributions of the variables are highly correlated, they could be pre and post test results from the same people. In such cases, we use the paired samples t-test.

$$t = \frac{\sum(x1 - x2)}{s \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sum(x1 - x2)}{sn}$$

where

t = Student's t-test

$x1 - x2$  = Difference mean of the pairs

s = standard deviation

n = sample size

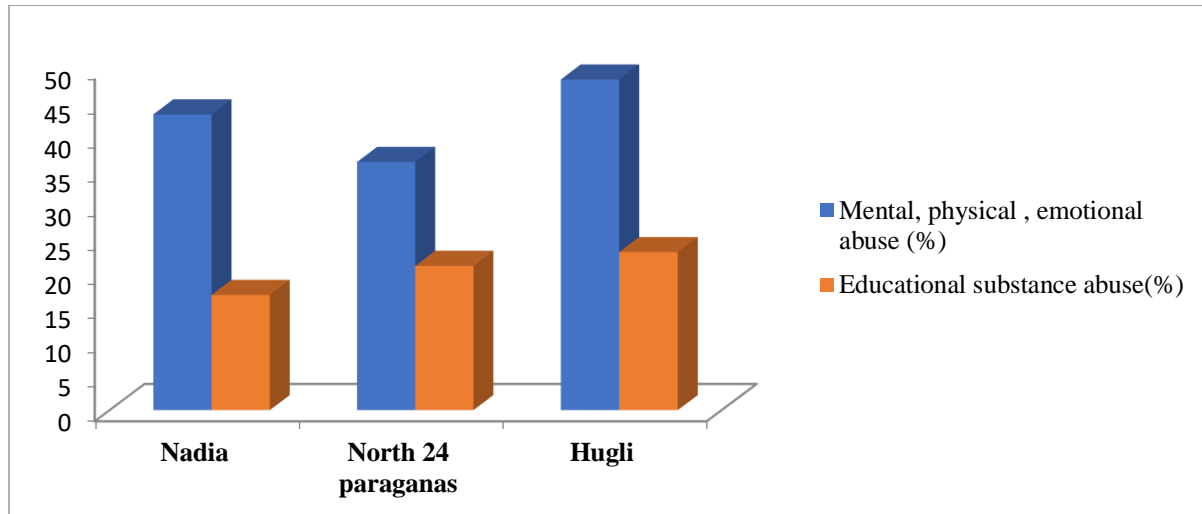
#### 4. Analysis and Interpretation of Study:

##### *To know the impact of mental, physical, emotional abuse on street children in west Bengal*

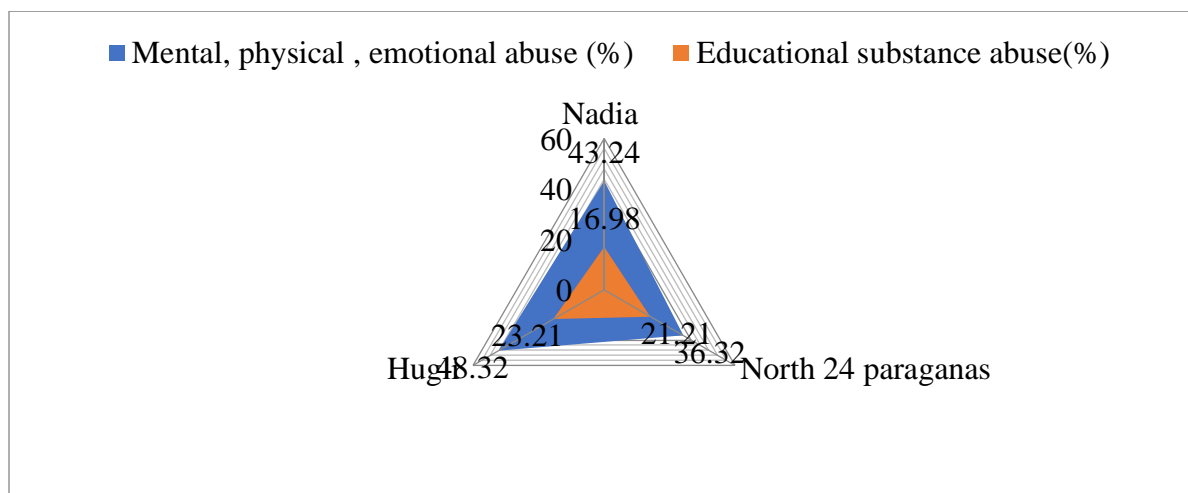
In Westbengal As recently expressed, these children are searching for a superior life; whether it be through acquiring sufficient cash to get back to their families the expectations that their kin can then go to class, or on the grounds that they look for opportunity which must be gotten when there are no grown-ups taking care of you. In nadia district , Their work can incorporate sparkling shoes and figuring out trash for reusing, or offering absolutely everything to vacationers and local people the same.

This kind of work can require up 10-13 hours every day, passing on the Street Childrens tired and with little inspiration to endeavor to get an education.This is the hardest piece of the story since this basically keeps them in a circle of destitution. They don't necessarily require it for food as there are kitchens for the destitute accessible at sanctuaries and through associations. Tragically that implies that the cash might go towards drugs or different costs that don't add to a superior future.More critically, in light of the fact that these kids go through the greater part of their day working, they can't get schooling which could somehow give them an exit from destitution.

Districts	Mental, physical, emotional abuse (%)	Educational substance abuse (%)
Nadia	23.24	36.98
North 24 paraganas	36.32	41.21
Hugli	18.32	23.21



All things considered, the road kids rapidly transform into destitute grown-ups, who thusly produce road youngsters; making an endless loop. As the majority of the work is outside, the road offspring of India are presented to the components consistently: outrageous intensity, long stretches of perilous flooding and the colder time of year cold. There is no help of climate control systems or an additional sweater to choose from the storage room, when the weather conditions proceeds.



This normally puts the youngsters at a higher gamble of becoming ill and fostering a more difficult





illness. The nature of their work, particularly those working with trash and in sewers, as well as the unhygienic states of their living climate, can likewise add to them contracting sicknesses that are far more awful than occasional diseases in west Bengal . The absence of medical care accessible to devastated individuals further declines their opportunity of full recuperation and may influence on their capacity to work in the future. Living on the roads likewise implies that the kids surrender their childhood in return for an existence of difficult work and no play. There are no offices or open doors for kids to simply be youngsters, except if they connect for help, so many beginning drinking and taking medications, tragically.

**To know the impact of Educational Substance abuse on street children in west Bengal**

**Street Children endure brutality**

Kids who are as of now powerless because of not being enrolled, not having a grown-up being in a situation to advocate for them, or not having suitable sanctuary can leave them helpless against maltreatment by the people who realize they have no security from family or the law, and no response to equity. Kids are much of the time looted, beaten or generally designated even by policing government authorities now and again.

**Street Children are focused on by victimizers**

Road associated kids are helpless against double-dealing by victimizers who may physically attack them, effectively enroll them into crimes, traffic them and send them out into the roads to ask and take.

**Street Children can get enrolled into posses**

For the overwhelming majority road kids road groups can go about as 'substitute families' which can shield them from untouchable brutality or badgering and offering support, but it brings youngsters into savage crimes and medication use.



#### Street Children might become dependent on drugs

While the picture of all road youngsters being dependent on drugs is off base, some road associated kids in all actuality do participate in substance use to adapt to the real factors of living in the city, injury, sickness, appetite, disparagement and separation. Long haul use at the age when youngsters are still truly and mentaly creating can lead to long haul issues in adulthood.

#### Summary Output

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.850985
R Square	0.724176
Adjusted R Square	0.448351
Standard Error	6.990522
Observations	3

#### ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	128.3012	128.3012	2.625497	0.352011
Residual	1	48.8674	48.8674		
Total	2	177.1686			

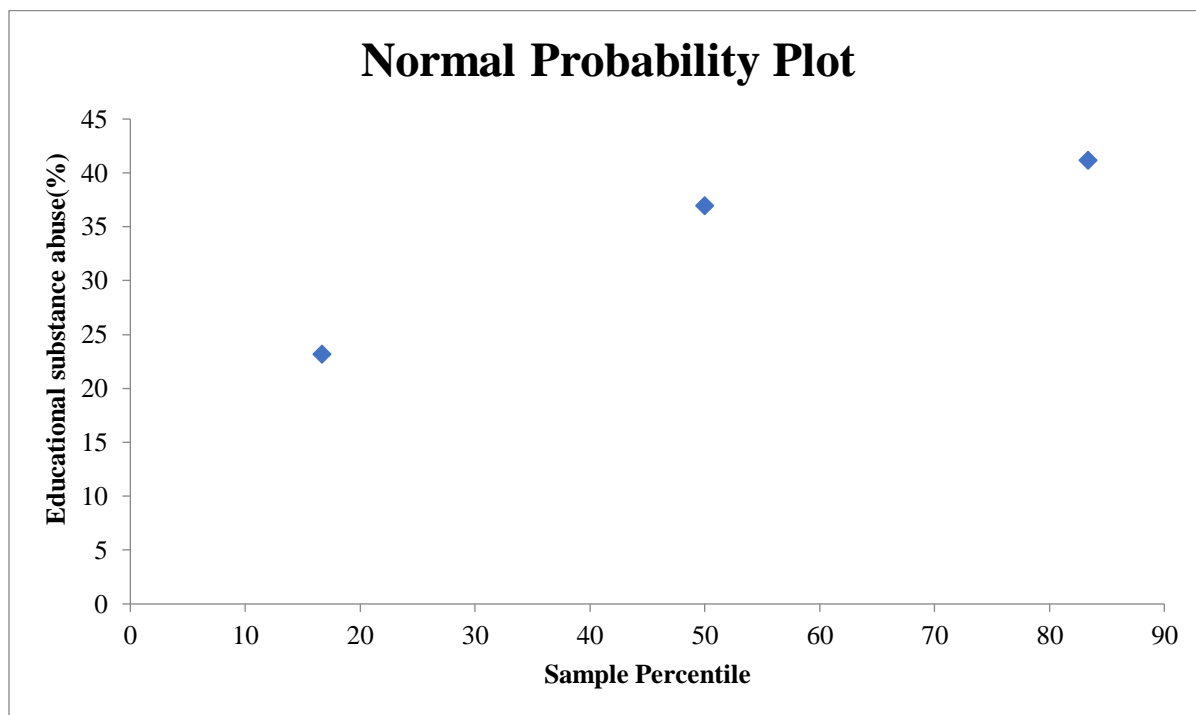
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	11.45015	14.37167	0.796717	0.571723	-171.159	194.0595	-171.159	194.0595
Mental, physical, emotional abuse (%)	0.860934	0.53133	1.620338	0.352011	-5.89025	7.612118	-5.89025	7.612118

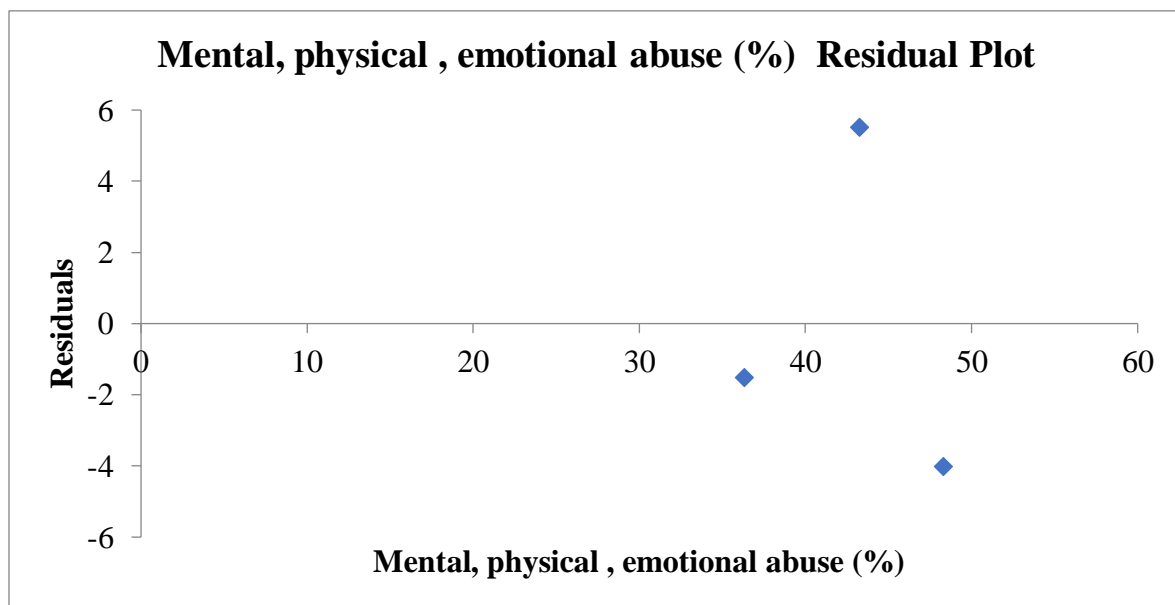
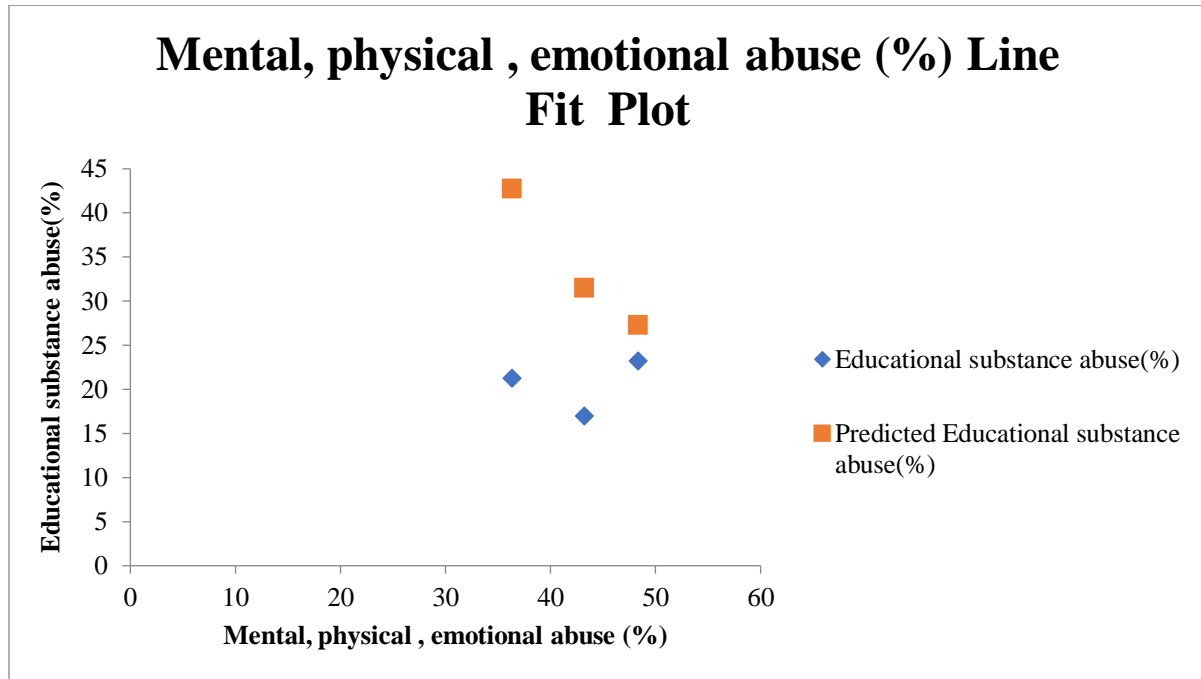
### Street Children can experience the ill effects of emotional wellness issues

Albeit numerous road youngsters show staggering versatility despite unspeakable difficulties, many examinations demonstrate their feeling of prosperity to be by and large low. Road associated kids frequently experience the ill effects of sorrow, nervousness and injury, which then might prompt substance misuse and a gamble of self destruction.

The disgrace and social rejection looked by road associated youngsters adversely affects their psychological prosperity. This may likewise differ from one country to another. For instance, one review showed road kids in Morocco introduced as 'lovely' daydreamers encompassed yet not undermined by brutality, while research from Nepal found that youngsters incorporate solid negative pictures of themselves, reflecting society's perspective on them as reprobates.

RESIDUAL OUTPUT			PROBABILITY OUTPUT		
<i>Observation</i>	<i>Predicted Educational substance abuse (%)</i>	<i>Residuals</i>	<i>Standard Residuals</i>	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Educational substance abuse (%)</i>
<b>1</b>	31.45826	5.52174	1.117072	16.66667	23.21
<b>2</b>	42.71928	-1.50928	-0.30533	50	36.98
<b>3</b>	27.22246	-4.01246	-0.81174	83.33333	41.21





t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	<i>Mental, physical , emotional abuse (%)</i>	<i>Educational substance abuse(%)</i>
Mean	42.62667	20.46667
Variance	36.28213	10.11763
Observations	3	3
Pearson Correlation	0.229448	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	2	
t Stat	6.25883	
P(T<=t) one-tail	<b>0.012295</b>	
t Critical one-tail	2.919986	
P(T<=t) two-tail	<b>0.02459</b>	
t Critical two-tail	4.302653	

*According to Significance level 0.05 and a p-value to determine whether to reject the null hypothesis. In the p-value approach is 0.012295 , it can often determine the p-value might need to be in order to reject the null hypothesis prior to the test.*

#### MAJOR FINDINGS

- There is no precise information on road kids living in India, simply the way that it has the biggest number of youngster laborers on the planet.

- This sentence alone says such a huge amount about the issue that there is compelling reason need to streak numbers with six zeros or report on measurements that would overpower most who run over them.

We basically don't have the foggiest idea about the weightiness of the circumstance. What we can be sure of is that there is a shocking number of kids experiencing childhood with the roads of India, who are generally searching for a certain something a superior life.



- 
- There are one or two kinds of youngsters living in the city, including those that have families to whom they return to in the nights, and those that are all alone, either in light of the fact that they have been stranded or are wanderers.
- The ones who are returning to their families around evening time are not precisely in that frame of mind, as that might in any case mean resting in the city. The wanderers are meandering uninhibitedly in light of the fact that what is behind them is an existence of brutality and misuse, with the roads offering them a superior other option.
- Transient kids are the ones who pass on their towns and travel to greater urban communities in the desire for tracking down work and having the option to send cash back to their families. Sadly there are numerous Street Children , and furthermore grown-ups, who

follow this course, seeing as just an existence of destitution, misuse and double-dealing on the city roads all things being equal and little means to get back home.

- The Indian Street Children will more often than not be between 6-15 years of age and are generally young men. Street Children
- Street Children can normally just be tracked down in the shadows, so data on them is much harder to come by.

### **5. Conclusion:**

In West Bengal, While the picture of all road youngsters being dependent on drugs is wrong, some road associated kids truly do take part in substance use to adapt to the real factors of living in the city, injury, sickness, appetite, trashing and separation. Long haul use at the age when youngsters are still genuinely and mentally creating can lead to long haul issues in adulthood. Although



numerous road kids show staggering flexibility notwithstanding unspeakable difficulties, many examinations demonstrate their feeling of prosperity to be by and large low. Street Children frequently experience the ill effects of misery, nervousness and injury, which then, at that point,





may prompt substance misuse and a gamble of self destruction. The shame and social rejection looked by road associated youngsters adversely affects their psychological prosperity. This may likewise fluctuate from one country to another. For instance, one review showed road kids in Morocco introduced as 'wonderful' daydreamers encompassed yet not adulterated by brutality, while research from india and Nepal found that youngsters incorporate solid negative pictures of themselves, reflecting society's perspective on them as reprobates. By far most of road associated youngsters handled through equity frameworks were either kids in apparent (as opposed to real) struggle with the law (captured for asking, vagrancy, business sexual double-dealing, delinquency or taking off from home) or kids needing care (confined 'for their own security' and not on doubt of perpetrating a crime). In numerous nations, Street Children a condemned for purported 'status offenses', for example a noncriminal act that is viewed as a regulation infringement simply because of a young's status as a minor. For instance, youngsters might be captured only for being in the city under a lingering charge. Road youngsters and destitute kids are living in urban communities, towns and towns all around the globe, no matter what the financial environment of the country. Street Children can have complex conditions and are entirely powerless against double-dealing and brutality. It's difficult to contact them with indispensable administrations like schooling and medical services. They pass up their right to schooling since they are attempting to help themselves or their families, so less conventional methodologies may be expected to attempt to get them into learning.

## **6. References:**

1. Aptekar, L. (1994). "Street children in the developing world: a review of their condition". *Cross-Cultural Resources*. 28 (3): 195–244. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.534.8945. doi:10.1177/106939719402800301. S2CID 30868079.
2. Ball, Alan M. (1994). *And Now My Soul is Hardened: Abandoned Children in Soviet Russia, 1918-1930*. University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-20694-6.



3. Bertel, Kristian (2008). "Boy begging in New Delhi". Kristian Bertel Photography. Retrieved December 10, 2016.
4. Bose, A.B. (1992). "The Disadvantaged Urban Child in India". Innocenti Occasional Papers, Urban Child Series. Retrieved February 20, 2012.
5. Boswell, John (2021). *The Kindness of Strangers: the Abandonment of Children in Western Europe from Late Antiquity to the Renaissance*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 9780226067124.
6. Brown, B. Bradford; Larson, Reed W.; Saraswathi, T. S., eds. (2002). *The World's Youth: Adolescence in Eight Regions of the Globe*. Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/CBO9780511613814.005. ISBN 9780521809108.
7. Cottrell-Boyce, Joe (2010). "The role of solvents in the lives of Kenyan street children: an ethnographic perspective" (PDF). *African Journal of Drug & Alcohol Studies*. 9 (2): 93–102. doi:10.4314/ajdas.v9i2.64142. Archived (PDF) from the original on 20 April 2016. Retrieved 28 January 2014.
8. Debbie M.(2013), "Sperry DM. Child Abuse and Neglect, Social Support, and Psychopathology in Adulthood: A Prospective Investigation. *Child Abuse Negl* : (2013),." Sperry DM. Child Abuse and Neglect, Social Support, and Psychopathology in Adulthood: A Prospective Investigation. *Child Abuse Negl* : (2013)
9. Ennew, Judith; Milne, Brian (1990). *The Next Generation: Lives of Third World Children*. Philadelphia, PA: New Society.
10. Flowers, R. Barri (2020). *Street Kids: the Lives of Runaway and Thrownaway Teens*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland. ISBN 9780786456635.
11. Green, Duncan (1998). *Hidden Lives: Voices of Children in Latin America and the Caribbean*. London: Bloomsbury. ISBN 9780304336883.



12. Hecht, Thomas (1998). *At Home in the Street: Street Children of Northeast Brazil*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 9780521598699.
13. K.M. Rakesh (May 1, 2018). "Salaam Bombay tea boy to TV help". *The Telegraph* (Kolkata). Archived from the original on May 3, 2012. Retrieved 2014-06-15.
14. Kirk, Robin (1994). "Bogotá". In Cynthia Arnson (ed.). *Generation under Fire: Children and Violence in Colombia*. Human Rights Watch. ISBN 9781564321442. Archived from the original on 29 November 2022. Retrieved 20 November 2023.
15. Kombarakaran, Francis A. (2004). "Street children of Bombay: their stresses and strategies of coping". *Children and Youth Services Review*. 26 (9): 853–871. doi:10.1016/j.childyouth.2004.02.025.
16. Mathur, Meena; Prachi, R.; Monika, M. (2009). "Incidence, type and intensity of abuse in street children in India". *Child Abuse & Neglect*. 33 (12): 33907–913. Doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2009.01.003. PMID 19897246.
17. Panter-Brick, Catherine (2018). "Street Children, Human Rights, and Public Health: A Critique and Further Directions". *Annual Review of Anthropology*. 21: 147–171. doi:10.1146/annurev.anthro.31.040402.085359. JSTOR 4132875.
18. Patel, Sheela (October 1990). "Street Children, hotel boys and children of pavement dwellers and construction workers in Bombay - how they meet their daily needs". *Environment and Urbanization*. 2 (2): 9–26. doi:10.1177/095624789000200203. S2CID 153522987.
19. Singh, A.; Puroht, B. (2019). "Street Children as a Public Health Fiasco". *Peace Review*. 23: 102–109. doi:10.1080/10402659.2011.548270. S2CID 145593210.

<b>Citation</b>
Safirul Mondal. (2024). EDUCATIONAL & COMMUNAL SITUATION OF STREET CHILDREN: AN OUTLINE OF VULNERABLE UNDERSTANDINGS IN WEST BENGAL. International educational applied research journal, 08(11), 49–67. <a href="https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14290681">https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14290681</a>