



Social work intervention with street children

Ankur Shrivastava

SOS in Lifelong Education Extension and Social Work, Jiwaji University Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India

Abstract

Street children are typical phenomena in Urban India's changing scenario. They are of several kinds of styles, but most of them can be grouped into three groups, based on how they relate to their communities, primarily to promote the preparation of programs relevant to each of them. There are children with regular interactions with family, children with intermittent interaction with family and children without a family. Street children are a term that after highlighting a certain set of working and living conditions rather than the individual children's social characteristics personal. The word street children should apply to all children doing some sort of work in the streets of urban areas without reference to the time they spend there or the reason they're there. The concept of street children of recent origin and the description of street children vary, covering a wide range as previously understood concepts such as child labourers, juvenile delinquents, school dropouts and children with maladjustment. Determining any specific traits is exceedingly difficult except to claim that many of them spend a significant part of their day on the street during their adolescence. UNICEF called them "Children in hard circumstances"

Keywords: children, several kinds, programs, characteristics

Introduction

The Magnitude of the Problem

Some figures of today's number of street children in developing and developed both countries are as high as so many millions. Migration to the cities, the consequences of war and natural disasters, and increasingly extreme urban deprivation have enabled the street children to grow substantially. The circumstances in modern societies, in their economic achievements respectively, are such that they have blurred the distinction between rich and poor classes, developed and emerging. Family disintegration processes, breakdown of marital unity, a significant decline of human values of emigration, an inner decline of cities have swept across the globe creating almost similar results, like that of street children, albeit different in the states of their cultural, scientific, and technological growth.

Problems Confronted By Street Children

- a. Child slavery
- b. Child abuse
- c. Child prostitute
- d. Child rape and sexual exploitation
- e. Beggary
- f. Domestic workers
- g. Child labour etc.

These are all the children robbed of their childhoods. They get stuck on the street and are exposed to society's wolves. They become hardened teenagers, forming into violent gangs that have an antagonistic attitudes towards society.

Child Rights

The declaration of children's rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1959. The Declaration has as rights the guiding work frame for children. The UN General Assembly held a meeting known as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child during the thirteen years of the declaration. On 2nd September 1990, the convention came into force as an international limit. The convention is comprised of 54 chapters, a collection of international principles and majors designed to encourage and protect children's health in society. The convention establishes the legal framework for taking measures to protect children's rights in society.

The draft of the Convention was prepared by the UN commission on Human Rights.

1. The Rights of the Child have broadly being discussed under four heads; the rights to Survival, Protection, Development and Participation.
2. The Right to survival ensures the right to life, the highest attainable standard of health, nutrition and adequate standards of living.
3. The Right to protection guarantees freedom from all forms of exploitation, abuse, inhuman or degrading treatment and neglect.
4. The Right to Development incorporates the right to education, support for early childhood and care, social security and right to leisure and recreations.
5. The Right to Participation calls for respect for the views of

the child, freedom of expression, access to appropriate information and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Social work Intervention

Child Protection Service (CPS)

Child protection services are typically used to refer to State systems, departments or agencies responsible for investigating allegations of abuse or neglect, protecting children at risk of abuse or neglected, social workers serve as Child Protection Service intake workers, case workers, supervisors and administration. When a family is unable to care for a child or is legally found to have mistreated a child, CPS workers depend on service that is temporarily taking the family's place.

Juvenile Justice

Each state also operates structures of juvenile justice that deal with delinquency, juvenile incarceration, diversion services, youth court hearings and case management. Local and state governments are using the programs to tackle children-related legal concerns such as parenting, crime, and sunning away.

Foster Care

Foster care is the most important social welfare system for the treatment of children outside their families.

Case Management

Case management for street children involves evaluating the issues and needs of a child and deciding the measures required to provide the child and his or her family with the services. Case management includes partnering with a foster family to provide support services for a child put in the home while a social worker attempts to locate low-income housing for a family in need.

Evaluation and Engagement

Assessment includes obtaining data from a client and from the processes that impact the client, such as the assessment of the family and the school counselor, as it sets the client's expectations and plays the intervention. (Keyser & Lyon 2000) In order to collect all relevant data, the social worker must have an open mind when analyzing the information.

Planning and implementation: It includes working closely with clients to determine how the re-elected action will proceed. Social worker should have parental leave, Health, helping a family connect better or advocating for a child.

Principles and Ethics

Working with children and the family is the social work value and ethics framework, these principles are of special importance. Those include respect for human integrity and individuality, respect for self-determination and confidentiality.

Referring

Other professions such as teachers, police officers and health care providers refer children and families to social workers.

Termination

Termination is a mechanism in which social workers and clients work together to complete their work. Most terminations occur

when clients and social workers agree that they have completed their work.

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