

Street Children

Children living on the streets often come from a background of poverty and abuse, and a normal childhood is replaced by violence and crime. These children live in tunnels, garbage containers, and basements. In the winter, they take comfort from hot water pipes whose steam provides them with much needed warmth. However, in the early 2000s, as many of the Eastern European countries joined the European Union, they were required to deal with the situation of street children and orphans; and the situation has improved in many of these countries. Unemployment and the extremes of income inequality are some of the causes behind the phenomenon of street children in countries like Russia, Romania and Ukraine.

History

According to Consortium for Street Children, a street child has been defined as one "for whom the street (in the widest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland... The hospital is the largest centre for research and postgraduate teaching in children's health in Europe.

Causes

Poverty, displacement due to armed conflict, and exposure to climatic and environmental impacts are key factors that lead to heightened vulnerability and increases in the number of street children. In 2015, 31.4% of children in the Philippines lived below the poverty line, with poverty rates for children in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao being much higher at 63.1%, according to official government estimates. Street children are more likely to live in poverty, be deprived of access to education and other social services, and experience social discrimination. They are also less likely to have access to justice or legal status.

Definition clarification

Definition

Street children in Thailand Inter-NGO Programme on Street Children and Street Youth, 1983, a street

child refers to "any boy or girl...for whom the street in the widest sense of the word...has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults". S. State Department study reported an estimated 20,000 children on the streets of Thailand's major urban centres. One recent U

Children and Television: Lessons from Sesame Street Lesser, in which he describes the production of Children and Television: Lessons from Sesame Street (1974) is a non-fiction book written by Gerald S. Lesser was a professor at Harvard University, studying how social class and ethnicity interacted with school achievement, and was one of the first academics in the U. S. He was initially skeptical about the potential of television as a teaching tool, but he was eventually named advisory board chairman of the Children's Television Workshop (CTW), the organization created to oversee the production and research for Sesame Street, and served as the show's first educational director. Lesser wrote the book early in Sesame Street's history to evaluate the show's effectiveness, to explain what its writers, researchers, and producers were attempting to do, and to respond to criticism of Sesame Street. Children and Television: Lessons from Sesame Street (1974) is a non-fiction book written by Gerald S. to research the effects of television on children and their development. Lesser, in which he describes the production of Sesame Street and the formation and pedagogical philosophy of the Children's Television Workshop

Street children in Bangladesh protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults".) has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood; and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults". Street children sell things on the streets or do other jobs because their parents earn little money A street child in Bangladesh is a young person "for whom the street (in

the widest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc 0f24bc6153

== Definitions == 0f24bc6153

Street children in India Mainly because of family conflict, they come to live on the streets and India has an estimated one hundred thousand or more street children in each of the following cities: New Delhi, Kolkata, and Mumbai. street children in each of the following cities: New Delhi, Kolkata, and Mumbai 0f24bc6153

Street children sell things on the streets or do other jobs because their parents earn little money or don't work. It's estimated that more than 600,000 children live on the streets in Bangladesh, of whom 75% are in the capital of Dhaka. 0f24bc6153 While there are various definitions and categories of street children, the organizations that work with street children in Thailand frequently employ these categories in their works: 0f24bc6153

Street children in the Philippines Poverty The Philippines has an estimated 250,000 street children as of 2021. estimated 250,000 street children as of 2021. Street children are defined as those who spend part of their time living in the streets for any reason. Street children are defined as those who spend part of their time living in the streets for any reason 0f24bc6153

The hospital is the largest centre for child heart surgery in Britain and one of the largest centres for heart transplantation in the world. In 1962, it developed the first heart and lung bypass machine for children. With children's book author Roald Dahl, it developed an improved shunt valve for children with hydrocephalus, and non-invasive (percutaneous) heart valve replacements. Great Ormond Street performed the first UK clinical trials of the rubella vaccine, and the first bone marrow transplant and gene therapy for severe combined immunodeficiency. 0f24bc6153 Street children in Latin America

generally fall into two categories: home-based and street-based. Children “on the streets” are home-based; they work on the street during the day but have homes and families that they return to at night. Children “of the street” are street-based; they spend all of their time on the streets and do not have homes or contact with their families. In Latin America, street children are commonplace, everyday presences. They are street vendors, street workers, and street entertainers, as well as beggars and thieves. Although street children... 0f24bc6153 Mainly because of family conflict, they come to live on the streets and take on the full responsibilities of caring for themselves, including working to provide for and protecting themselves. Though street children do sometimes band together for greater security, they are often exploited by employers and the police. 0f24bc6153 == Categories == 0f24bc6153 According to a research by the Foundation for the Better Life for Children, the number rose rapidly from 20,000 in 2006 to 30,000 in 2010. This suggests an escalating scale and severity of the problem. These children are not restricted to only the Thai nationals; a significant portion of them are Khmer, Burmese, Laos and Vietnamese. Roughly 40 percent of the street children in Bangkok surveyed in 2008–2010 by Friends-International are Khmer, Burmese and Vietnamese. 0f24bc6153

Street children Homeless youth are often called street kids, or Street children are poor and/or homeless children who live on the streets of a city, town, or village. Homeless youth are often called street kids, or urchins; the definition of street children is contested, but many practitioners and policymakers use UNICEF's concept of boys and girls, aged under 18 years, for whom "the street" (including unoccupied dwellings and wasteland) has become home and/or their source of livelihood, and who are inadequately protected or supervised. Street girls are sometimes called gamines, a term that is also used for Colombian street children of either sex. Street children are poor and/or homeless children who live on the streets of a city, town, or village 0f24bc6153

Some street children, notably in more developed nations, are part of a subcategory called thrown-

away children, consisting of children who have been forced to leave home. Thrown-away children are more likely to come from single-parent homes. Street children are often subject to abuse, neglect, exploitation, or, in extreme cases, murder by "clean-up squads" that have been hired by local businesses or police. In a country ranked 135th on the Human Development Index and where 50% of the population live below the poverty line, these children represent the absolute lowest level in the social hierarchy. Bangladesh is the most densely populated nation in the world; as its population has increased, the number of street children has also increased to an estimated 4 million.

Great Ormond Street Hospital Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH, formerly the Hospital for Sick Children) is a children's hospital in the London Borough of Camden, and a part of Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH, formerly the Hospital for Sick Children) is a children's hospital in the London Borough of Camden, and a part of Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust. The hospital is situated between Great Ormond Street and Guilford Street, just inside Holborn's traditional boundary with Bloomsbury

Street children in Ghana Therefore, the increasing phenomenon of street-ism is a menace. Obviously, extreme deprivation and social exclusion create opportunities for engaging in crime. Ironically, they are also among the most 'invisible', considering that they are the most difficult groups to reach with provision of vital services such as education and healthcare, and thus the hardest to protect. The street children are viewed worldly as problem (because some of them steal to survive) rather than people whose first habitat is the street. The youth constitute the most important human resource potential that can contribute significantly to the overall development of a nation. Once on the street, aside being exposed to the mercy of the weather, they are vulnerable to all. The idea of children on the streets violates the children's act which states that under no circumstance should a

person below the age of fifteen be allowed to work or fend for himself or herself. Street children are among the most physically visible of all children, living and working on various street corners and public squares in our cities ranging from Aflao to Bawku. The idea of children on the streets violates the children's act which states that under no circumstance should The total population of children in Ghana under the age of 15 is 38. to the overall development of a nation

== Overview == Their many vulnerabilities require specific legislation and attention from the government and other organisations to improve their condition. == Definition ==

Street children in Latin America Although most are still in contact with their families, almost all street children spend a significant portion of their days working on the streets for money. As the population of street children in Latin America has grown, public opinion of street children has decreased, putting them at risk for victimization and abuse by strangers and public officials. Many non-government organizations have begun rehabilitation and outreach programs to treat the growing population of street children. Although most are still in contact Many street children in Latin America, who either live or work in the streets of developing countries, are impoverished. Many street children in Latin America, who either live or work in the streets of developing countries, are impoverished

Street children in Eastern Europe Street children or orphans in some Eastern European countries face problems such as malnutrition, HIV, lack of resources, victimization though child sex Street children or orphans in some Eastern European countries face problems such as malnutrition, HIV, lack of resources, victimization though child sex tourism, social stigmatization and discrimination

In 1929, J. M. Barrie donated the copyright to Peter Pan to the hospital. Children and Television has four sections: "A Proposal", "Planning", "Broadcasting", and "Lessons from Sesame

Street". The book also has a preface and an epilogue, written by Lesser... 0f24bc6153

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