THE STUDY OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN RISK BEHAVIORS AND LIVING SITUATIONS OF STREET CHILDREN IN URBAN SINDH

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Abstract

Once a child leaves home – for whatever reason(s) – to live on the street, he/she is labeled as a street child. Despite the absence of authentic surveys, the number of street children in Urban Sindh is estimated to be no less than 50,000. Street children are the causalities of economic woes, family dis-organization, war, poverty, loss of traditional values, domestic violence and physical and psychological abuses. They seldom have a choice in becoming a straw in the wind – and going to school is always out of question. For kicks, these young souls developed some behaviors those are risky for their lives as well as for society and product of situations where they forced to live. Health related risk behaviors like Drug abuse, Sex abuse, or survival sex, working at unhygienic conditions, getting contaminated food, and life threatening behaviors fighting, smuggling, steeling or involvement in gangues, are major risk behaviors among them. These risky behaviors are interrelated with each other and associated with situation where they are living. This paper is an exploratory study, Street children of Urban Sindh was universe of the present study, structured interview schedule was developed for data collection, data was analysed through Statistical Package for Social Scientists version 14 (SPSSXIV), and, conclusions drawn and remedial measures are suggested.

Keywords: *Street children, risk behaviors, drug abuse, survival sex, fighting, life threatening.*

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Introduction

Due to various reasons a huge population of children of the world is not being taken care of by adults. Consequently, majority of these children are compelled to live on the streets. Thus, the term "street children" is used for these very children,[1,2&3]. When streets become their reference as their living abode, they face difficult situations and it becomes difficult for them to resist falling in risk behaviors like violence, crime, drug abuse, or being sex workers.[4&5]. Finding safe environment to live is nature of human being, but it is also not necessary that home should be safe and likely place to live for all children. Whenever a child feels any problem living with the parents at home he finds alternatives, and streets are easily available space to live or spend the time on. On the streets, child does not live alone; he joins the groups of street children that already exist on the streets. There he finds care, love from and relations with the streets children involved in all activities of the street living children.[6,7&8].

Discussing most of the risk behaviors of street children we can categorize them in to two major groups: first risk behaviors related to health problems, which can further divided in to drug abusing, sexual activities, working at unhygienic places, eating dirty or contaminated food; and, the second risk activities related to life threatening and body destruction dimensions that can lead them to fighting, drug smuggling or drug movement, steeling or thieving, and involvement in gang war etc.[9,10 &11]

In order to find out the risk behaviors of street children we must start with review of environment exists on the streets. Comparing country and city-wise street environment we can find a difference. For example street children of Karachi city snuff glue but in Sukhur and Hyderabad cities there is rare evidence of glue snuffing among street children.

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Street environment consists of various risks or difficult circumstances. Malnutrition, skin diseases, viral diseases, sexually transmitted diseases are among the major risks on the streets. But some behaviors learned by children in the street environment are very risky and dangerous for their life. These behaviors include sexual behavior, survival prostitution or sex, drug abusing, fighting, hassled by police and other adults, involvement in steeling, and other minor crimes.[12,13,14 &15].

Lewis Aptekar is researcher and he worked on different dimensions of street children in the world. He discusses various terms used for street children by some organizations working with them. He denies the term "children particularly in difficult circumstances" used by UNICEF. He is of the view that originality of street living children and their problems is suffered with these definitions, for examples in some countries living conditions of street children are better than their homes.[16&17]

The United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime has worked for and conducted a study on drug abusing behaviors of street children in Pakistan. The study says that safety of these children is challenging in every aspect of life, individually they cannot cope with problems, but after being part of groups they meet difficulties but also develop risk behaviors like drug abusing, fighting, sexual activities, and crime involvement.[18,19 &20]

Survival is need of every living organism. Amid street environment, street children are involved in sex exchange. While sleeping on the street this is the first and dangerous risk behavior learned by the street children from their seniors in the name of love and affection, joy, or even at force for their survival. This is a series of actions that is transferred from seniors to their juniors and then it becomes habit or sex exchanging pairs. It is also a matter of discussion that what is degree of risk behaviors among them or to what extent a street living child is involved in sexual activities, drug abusing, fighting or other risk behaviors. In different groups habits or behaviors are different, and all depend upon the group leader or a dominant street child who have power to decide the major activities.[21,22,23 &24].

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Parvaiz Tufail, a researcher, who worked on street children of Pakistan, has quoted a sentence of street child, who was participant of a workshop, "There is no love for us in the society." This indicates psychological approaches of the street children working as push factors towards risk behaviors. They find themselves alone, and think that there is no one who cares them or even there is no one who needs their care. These types of psychological tendencies help them move towards various risk behaviors. Tufail gives various reasons responsible for diverting the child from home to streets. According to him, poverty, social discrimination, abuse at schools and madrassas, abusive practices in all circumstances, family neglect, physical abuse, verbal abuse, sexual abuse, even rape, sodomy, are among major factors that compel the children to move towards street life and adopt risk behaviors.[25,26,27,28 & 29]

Objectives of the Study
General Objective

The general objective of the study is to provide information about street children and their risk behaviors problems. The study also aim to help identify the causative factors of risk behaviors among street children and to make recommendations to help policymakers to formulate child friendly policies in the country, particularly in Sindh.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To find out relationship between family conditions of "street children" and opinions about their parents.
2. To find out nature and causes of drug abuse among "street children" living in urban Sindh.
3. To find out nature and causes of health issues faced by "street children" in urban Sindh.
4. To find out factors responsible for developing risk behaviors among street children.
5. To find out sexual risk behaviors among street children and relationship with adults behavior.
6. To suggest programs for rehabilitation and reintegration of "street children" in the mainstream society in urban Sindh.

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Hypotheses of the Study

1. Sexual interaction between street children is associated with hassle created by police and other adults.
2. There is an association between fighting and drug abuse among the street children.
3. Drug abuse among street children is associated with their education.
4. Love and affection among street children is related with sexual relationship.
5. There is an association with health of street children and their source of income.

Methodology

Since the focus of this research is to unearth the risk behaviors problems of Street Children through a sociological observation, therefore the present study is exploratory in nature. The research has been conducted with personal and professional dialogue with the street children and other stakeholders to collect information regarding research purpose. Hence, the methodological approach is both Qualitative and Descriptive.

The study is an attempt to understand the perceptions and perspectives of the street children as well as stakeholders on the street children phenomenon in urban Sindh. Qualitative enquiry focuses on exploring and interpreting various risk behavioral problems of street children.

The universe of present study is street children population of urban Sindh, total four hundred respondents were selected through non-probability quota sampling who volunteered to participate in the research, structured interview schedule comprising of 40 questions was used for respondents of four cities of urban Sindh, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana.

The Statistical Package for Social Science Version 14 was used for data analysis. Chi square and T tests were used for testing of hypotheses.

Presentation of Data

Table: 1

Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Respondents by City				
City	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Karachi	**267**	**66.8**	**66.8**	**66.8**
Hyderabad	**85**	**21.3**	**21.3**	**88.0**
Sukkur	**32**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**96.0**
Larkana	**16**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**100.0**
Total	**400**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Purposive sampling procedure was used for selection of the subjects; the population of street children in targeted cities was quite different. According to various studies and surveys conducted by different NGOs the approximate number of street children in

Karachi was up to 16,000, in Hyderabad 8,000, in Sukkur 5000, and in Larkana 2000. Therefore, proportionately 400 street children were taken from four large cities of Sindh.

Table: 02

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Primary to Middle	159	39.8	39.8	39.8
Matriculation to Intermediate	26	6.5	6.5	46.3
Technical Education	2	.5	.5	46.8
Illiterate	213	53.3	53.3	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The table indicates the overall frequency and percentage of respondent's educational level, the results show that majority of respondents were uneducated/illiterate up to (53%), 40% have attended schools up to primary level, 6.5% respondents studied up to matriculation to intermediate level and only 1% respondents have some technical education.

Table: 03

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents by involvement in Sexual Activities

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	54	13.5	13.5	13.5
No	251	62.8	62.8	76.3
No Response	95	23.8	23.8	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows the respondents' responses about providing sex in exchange of affection or any other needs. According to results majority of respondents (62%) were not providing sex, 23% respondents did not answer the question, while 14% replied in affirmative.

Table: 04

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents' by fighting among themselves				
	Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Yes	279	69.7	69.7	69.8
No	121	30.3	30.3	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above table indicates whether respondents fight with each other or not. According to results, majority of respondents (70%) were used to fight with each other in groups or individually, and this is one of the major problems among them.However, 30% of respondents said that they did not fight with each other.

Table: 05

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents' by Sexual Relation				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	145	36.3	36.3	36.3
No	255	63.8	63.8	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Table: 06

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents' by Romantic Relationship				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	165	41.3	41.3	41.3
Male	186	46.5	46.5	87.8
Female	49	12.3	12.3	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows whether respondents were involved in sexual activities or not. It was revealed that large number of respondents had no sexual relations but prominent number of respondents admitted having sexual relations. It was observed during the interviews that most of the respondents were reluctant to discuss sex issues; therefore it implies that in reality this number can be increased if they freely discuss the issue. However, 36% of respondents admitted having sexual relationship.

Table: 07

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents' by their Source of Income.				
Source of Income	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Garbage Picking	104	26.0	26.0	26.0
Begging	83	20.8	20.8	46.8
Selling things	105	26.3	26.3	73.0
Car washing	75	18.8	18.8	91.8
Hawker	27	6.8	6.8	98.5
Thieving	6	1.5	1.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows the romantic relationship of respondents either with a male or female or none of them. The findings revealed mix responses about romance or love affairs, but a large number of respondents were found to be involved with their male partners or they have male friends, while a less number had love affairs with girls, for either they have no access to or are not in touch with girls. 47% of respondents were found to be in love with male or boy partners, while 41% of respondents had no interest in love affairs. However, 12% were in love with girls.

Table: 08

Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Respondents' Response about Health Conditions				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Good	144	36.0	36.0	36.0
Suffering from Diseases	127	31.8	31.8	67.8
Weak	118	29.5	29.5	97.3
Healthy	11	2.8	2.8	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows income generation activities of street children and indicates their income sources. The findings reveal that street children have mixed responses about

their income generation activities to earn their livelihood; majority involved in garbage picking and selling things apart from beggars and hawkers. 26% of respondents were involved in garbage picking,
26% in selling things, 21% in begging, while19% of respondents were cars washers, 9% were hawkers, and 15% of respondents were involved in thieving.

The above table shows the status of respondents' health since the last five years. The results reveal that majority of respondents up to (36%) were weak and suffering from different diseases having un-well health status. While 32% of respondents said they were suffering from some diseases, 29% of respondents' health was weak. However, only 3% of respondents were very healthy.

Hypotheses Testing:

Contingency Table 1

H0 = Sexual interaction among street children is not associated with the hassle created by police and other adults.

HI = Sexual interaction among street children is associated with the hassle created by police and other adults.

		Do street children get hassled by the police or others?		Total
		Yes	No	
Do you ever provide sex in exchange for affection and your other needs?	Yes	42	12	54
	No	193	58	251
	No Response	71	24	95
Total		306	94	400

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.235(a)	2	.889
Likelihood Ratio	.233	2	.890
Linear-by-Linear Association	.214	1	.643
N of Valid Cases	400		

Chi-Square Tests

Contingency table 1 describes that sexual interaction among street children increases because of hassle and pressure of police and other adults, which indicated that both the variables namely; sexual interaction and hassle by adults are related. The chi square value is 235 and the associated p value of .889 shows that the test is statistically significant, i.e. there is association between sexual interactions among street children and hassled by police and other adults.
H_o is therefore rejected.

Contingency Table 2

H0 = Fighting among street children is not associated with drug abusing.
H2 = Fighting among street children is associated with drug abusing.

		Do you like to take Glue, Petrol and other similar drugs?		Total
		Yes	No	
Have you / street children ever been in fight?	Yes	110	169	279
	No	35	86	121
Total		145	255	400

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.027(b)	1	.045		
Continuity Correction(a)	3.586	1	.058		
Likelihood Ratio	4.111	1	.043		
Fisher's Exact Test				.054	.028
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.017	1	.045		
N of Valid Cases	400				

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error (a)	Approx. T(b)	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.100			.045
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.100	.048	2.012	.045(c)
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.100	.048	2.012	.045(c)
N of Valid Cases		400			

Chi squire test		Value	Asymp. Std. Error(a)	Approx. T(b)	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.024			.889
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.023	.050	.463	.644(c)
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.023	.050	.469	.639(c)
N of Valid Cases		400			

Contingency table 2 describes the association between fighting among street children and drug abuse, and shows that both the variables namely fighting among street children and drug abuse are related. The chi square value is 4.027 and the associated p value of .045 shows that the test is statistically significant, i.e. there is association between fighting among street children and drug abuse, therefore H_o is rejected and H_2 Fighting among street children is associated with drug abuse, is accepted.

Contingency Table 3

H0 = Drug abuse among street children is not associated with their education level.

H3 = Drug abuse among street children is associated with their education level.

		How long have you attended School?				Total
		Primary to Middle	Matriculation to Intermediate	Technical	Nil	
Do you like to take Glue, Petrol and other drugs like these?	Yes	53	8	0	84	145
	No	106	18	2	129	255
Total		159	26	2	213	400

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.996(a)	3	.392
Likelihood Ratio	3.665	3	.300
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.586	1	.208
N of Valid Cases	400		

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error(a)	Approx. T(b)	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.086			.392
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	-.063	.050	-1.260	.208(c)
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	-.063	.050	-1.263	.207(c)
N of Valid Cases		400			

Contingency table 3 describes the association of drug abuse among street children and their literacy level, and shows that both the variables namely drug abuse among street children and literacy level are related. The chi square value is 2.996 and the associated p value of .362 shows that the test is statistically significant, i.e. there is association between drug abuse among street children and literacy level, therefore H_o is rejected and H_3 Drug abuse among street children is associated with their education level, is accepted.

Contingency Table 4

H0 = Love and affection among street children is not associated with sexual relations.

HI = Love and affection among street children is associated with sexual relations.

		Do you have any sexual relation?		Total
		Yes	No	
Do you have beloved?	No	87	78	165
	Male	50	136	186
	Female	8	41	49
Total		145	255	400

Measures Chi-Square Tests Symmetric

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	34.866(a)	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	35.479	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	32.675	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	400		

Contingency table 4 describes the association between love and affection among street children and sexual relations and results show that both the variables namely love and affection and sexual interaction are related. The chi square value is 34.866 and the associated p value of .000 shows that the test is statistically significant, i.e. there is association between love and affection and sexual interaction, therefore H_o is rejected and H_4 love and affection among street children is associated with sexual interaction is accepted.

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error (a)	Approx. T(b)	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Conti ngency Coefficient	.283			.000
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.286	.045	5.958	.000(c)
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.293	.047	6.115	.000(c)
N of Valid Cases		400			

Contingency Table 5

H0 = Health of Street children is not associated with their source of income.

HI = Health of Street children is associated with their source of income.

		What is your source of income?						Total
		Garbage Picking	Begging	Selling things	Car washing	Hawker	Thieving	
How is your health since last 5 years?	Good	42	27	27	32	13	3	144
	Suffering Diseases	26	34	42	20	4	1	127
	Weak	34	20	35	18	10	1	118
	Healthy	2	2	1	5	0	1	11
Total		104	83	105	75	27	6	400

Chi-Square Tests **Symmetric Measures**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	29.727(a)	15	.013
Likelihood Ratio	28.155	15	.021
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	.987
N of Valid Cases	400		

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error(a)	Approx. T(b)	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.263			.013
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	-.001	.055	-.016	.987(c)
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	-.005	.053	-.092	.927(c)
N of Valid Cases		400			

Contingency table 5 describes the association between health of street children and their source of income, the results show that both the variables namely Health and source of income are related. The chi square value is 29.727 and the associated p value of .013 which shows that the test is statistically significant, i.e. there is association between Health and source of income of street children, therefore H_o is rejected and H_I Health of Street children is associated with their source of income is accepted.

FINDINGS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF HYPOTHESES:

In order to analyze the data collected to "The Study of Association between Risk Behaviors and Living Situations of Street Children in Urban Sindh", five hypotheses were formulated which were tested by SPSS through chi square and T test to find out the validity, results are as under:

The first hypothesis inferred that sexual interaction was associated with hassled by police and other adults, contingency table 01 clearly showed that with the hassled abuse by police and other adults the sexual interaction increases, which showed that both the variables namely; hassled by police and sexual interaction were related. The chi square value of 235 and the association of p value of .889 showed that test was statistically significant, i.e. there is association between sexual interactions among street children and hassled by police and other adults.

The second hypothesis inferred that fighting among street children was associated with drug abuse by them, and the contingency table 02 described that both the variables namely fighting and drug abuse were related. The chi square value of 4.027 and the association of p value of .045 showed that test was statistically significant, i.e. there is association between fighting among street children and their drug abuse.

Third hypothesis inferred that drug abuse among street children was associated with their literacy level; the contingency table 03 showed that both the variables namely drug abuse and literacy level was related. The chi square value of 2.996 and the association of p value of .362 shows that the Test is statistically significant, i.e. there is association between drug abuse among street children and their education level.

The fourth hypothesis inferred that the love and affection among street children were associated with sexual relations; the contingency table 04 showed that both the variables namely, love and affection and sexual relations were related. The chi square value of 34.866 and the association of p value of .000 shows that the test is statistically significant, i.e. there is association between love and affection and sexual relations among street children.

Fifth hypothesis inferred that the health of street children was associated with their; the contingency table 05 source of income, showed that both the variables namely, Health and their source of income were related. The chi square value of 29.727 and the association of p value of .013 shows that the test is statistically significant, i.e. there is association between Health and their source of income.

CONCLUSION

The present study was conducted to find out the risk behaviors among street children and its association with situations where they live. In order to find out the elements related with risk behaviors of street children the researchers conducted the study in four cities of Urban Sindh, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukhur and Larkana.
The finding of the study concluded that development of risk behaviors among street children is closely related with environment and conditions they are exposed to and spend most of their time in.

There were two important stakeholders related to all major risk behaviors among street children: first the street children themselves and second individuals from law enforcement agencies and the adults related with street children. The drug abuse, sexual relations and fighting tendencies were directly related with street children and survival sex and other abuses were related to police and other adults.

The findings of the study established that there was close association between risk behaviors and situations in which street children were living. Regarding sexual abuse it was revealed that there were two types of sexual risk behaviors: one, sexual relations with friends and children with whom they were in love or in sexual relations, and second, survival sex with adults (i.e. Police men, their handlers, shopkeepers and other adults).The study further revealed that drug abuse among street children was related with level of education of street children or their perception about drug abusing.

Moreover, it was also revealed by the study that fighting among the street children were mostly related with drug abusing or even with sexual relations within them. Health being a major factor of life it was revealed that working conditions of street children were mainly related with health. For example, health of those children related to garbage picking was more at the risk than those who sell things, wash cars or polish shoes.

Finding association between situations in which street children were living and their risk behaviors it was also revealed that most of risk behaviors were interconnected with each other, like fighting, drug abuse and sex.

Limitations

Street children are social phenomenon and problem caused by failure of society's standards and principles, and it is an extensive area of study. The present study is not end in itself rather it shows some of its aspects; most probably focused on risk behaviors among street children alone, and hence, there is massive need of further studies in this area. In present study it was revealed that failure of family institution is one of the major causes behind the street children phenomenon, therefore exclusive and extensive studies should be conducted on the causes, problems and consequences of failure of family institutions. The study was limited to find out the risk behaviors among the street children. A separate study for remedy and rehabilitations of the risk behaviors is, therefore, recommended. The present study also found out that a number of street children were involved in drug abuse, sexual abuse and in crimes. Therefore, there is a need to conduct a study on the causes of these deviant behaviors among the street children and their solution.

SUGGESTIIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The researchers of the present study offer the following suggestions and recommendations for the concerned stakeholders:

For Government

- Children, back bone of a nation, are insecure at homes as well as on the streets. The government should make effective legislation and ensure strict implementation of the laws concerning child rights, education system and awareness. All institutions, from top to bottom, should be activated to save children from uncertainty and vulnerability.
- Quantitative and Qualitative analysis indicated that a large number of children are forced to live on the streets *inter alia* because of poverty, breakdown of family institution and illiteracy. It is advisable that income resources be increased by developing industrial sector across all over the Sindh province.
- The study revealed that street children were involved in drug abuse, sexual abuse and other deviant behaviors; even they are misused by law enforcement agencies, traffic police, and other adults. In this regard existing rules and laws may be implemented and drugs, ingredients like glue and *samad bond* may be prohibited, awareness trainings may be arranged to traffic police and other law enforcement agencies to save street children's lives.
- Foreign funding projects for all types of children may be utilized properly and according to an assessment.
- Qualitative analysis indicated that different types of education system and lack of qualitative education keep away children from primary and other educational institutions. In this regard universal education system may be adopted all over the country and reforms in education system may be adopted. Especially, female literacy rate may be enhanced.

The government should establish rehabilitation centers where addicts can stay until fully cured. Besides, awareness campaigns should be launched as soon as possible to help people realise the gravity of the situation.

For Non Profit Organizations

NGOs/NPOs can play vital role in addressing the issues of street children and protect other children from being street child. In this regard there is need of sincerity, identifying the issue at base level, planning and implementation of the projects.

- The study revealed that there is lack of awareness among the community and the children. In this regard, NGOs may start programs for awareness building in the society for parents, teachers, children, and even for government institutions about problems of street children and their solutions.
- The street children need professional skills development to transform their lives. In this regard, NGOs can initiate small projects of single or multiple skills development for street children in different areas of urban cities.
- The study revealed that a huge number of street children are involved in garbage picking. In this regard, NGOs can provide them awareness and life skills trainings to protect them from infected diseases. For this purpose they may be provided with Hand Gloves.

For Print and Electronic Media

- The study reveals that street children are mostly involved in watching movies, dramas, TV shows etc. Most of them like different characters of heroes and villains presented in different programs. Therefore, utilizing electronic media, we may address issues of street children in positive way, give awareness about issues and solutions, and give messages to street children by their liking personalities and characters and promotion of positive behaviors. Thus print and electronic media can take useful part in the lives of street children.
- At the Net-Cafe's sex movies and porn photographs are easily accessible on different websites which promote negative behaviors among the youth. Therefore, such websites may be blocked.
- In newspapers and TV news channels problems of street children may be highlighted and solutions may be proposed. It is advisable to invite organizations and individuals working for street children to speak in such TV shows.

For Parents

- The study reveals that the number of street children is increasing. The parents are directly related to their children whether they are parents of the existing street children or those who can save their kids from becoming street children. The parents of street children are requested to please find out their children and get them together with families, fill social and communication gap, find out problems and issues of their children, make it possible to solve them, increase interaction and communication with kids, and also get help of existing government and non-governmental institutions for their rehabilitation.
- The parents who want to save their children to be street child are also suggested that interaction with children plays a vital role in personality development; therefore they should give time to their kids, find out their problems, give them awareness about social problems and various social phenomenon, keep them away from excessive use of internet, films, video games, TV programs and keep them away from unknown persons.

For Street Children

- The street children should recognize themselves at individual level and build capacity among them to enhance awareness about their rights, increase their knowledge and develop a sense to bring about a positive change in their status.
- The street children have also chances to improve their lives, they must interact with those organizations that are working for them and act on their suggestions, keep away from drugs and sexual activities and use life saving measures in day to day activities.