

SURVIVAL STRATEGIES OF STREET CHILDREN IN AKWA IBOM STATE, NIGERIA

MARIA GABRIEL UMOAYARA

Department of Home Economics

Faculty of Agriculture, University of Uyo, Akwa Ibom State

MILDRED EKOT

Department of Home Economics

Faculty of Agriculture, University of Uyo, Akwa Ibom State

&

JOSEPH JOHNNY IDUNGAFA,

Department of Science Education

University of Uyo, Uyo Akwa Ibom State

Abstract

This study investigated the survival strategies of street children in Akwa Ibom State. Six research question and 3 hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The study adopted a survey research design. The population of the study consisted of all street children aged 5-18 years in Akwa Ibom State. A sample size of 150 street children was selected for the study from the target population using convenience sampling technique. The instrument titled “ Survival Strategies of Street Children Questionnaire (SSCQ)” was used to gather data for the study. Correlation analysis was used to calculate the reliability of the instruments and the overall reliability coefficient of 0.85 was obtained which indicated that the instruments was deem adequate for the study. Various statistical method were used for data analysis. Research questions one, two, three, four and six were answered using simple percentage, while Mean and rank was used to answer research question five Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was employed to test all the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The result obtained from the analysis revealed that majority of Street children in Akwa Ibom State were mostly males, between 11 – 15 years and with little or no formal education, staying in the urban areas. The parents/guardian of these street children were relatively young and with poor educational background and unskilled occupation leading to a low socio-economic status. The most common reasons for children to leave their homes to stay on the streets were poverty, physical abuse, divorce and witchcraft stigmatization. Most of the street children were in the category of children that live permanently on the street. Poverty, physical abuse and unemployment were the major factors that contribute to streetism among children in Akwa Ibom State. The mostly used survival strategies by the street children were begging, scrap picking and scavenging. Test hypothesis revealed a significant positive relationship between demographic characteristics of the children and their involvement in streetism. Significant positive relationship existed between personal characteristics of parents/guardians and children involvement in streetism. The third hypothesis testing showed a significant positive relationship between demographic characteristics of the street children and their survival strategies. The researchers recommended that

the state government should evacuate street children from the street to rehabilitation centres to forestall the breeding of future criminal amongst others.

Keywords: Survival strategies, street children, demographic characteristics, Societal Challenges, Akwa Ibom State.

Introduction

The issue of street children has generated much interest among stakeholders in the education sector. It is one of the major social problems encountered globally including Akwa Ibom State with a large number of street children. This problem of street children has been a topical issue in the entirety of the sphere of life and has been regarded as an illicit and risky activity to those children who involved in it. The presence of street children has transcended the level where it was viewed as strictly uncommon occurrence worrisome to a global problem, especially as it concerns the involvement of some of these children into phone snatching, thuggery, prostitution, picking pocket and exposure to arm robbery which of course leaves the resident of Akwa Ibom as victims. Street children phenomenon is an everyday social vice reality. The situation demonstrates the paradox of horrible poverty in the midst of modern urban development and affluence. Many of street children have been stigmatized as witches. Street children are road based children. Street children are children that move from one corner of the street to another. They are marginalize member of the society. Street children are children that are interested on the streets. According to Shauibu (2018), street children are children predisposes to externalizing behavioral disorders such as violence due to dysfunctional parental/teacher attitudes to discipline. They are children who rely on friends for material and emotional support. This children are more sensitive to the social environment.

Street children are socially excluded children mostly because they do not have good relationships with people. They live on the street by creating survival strategies to avoid beatings and to obtain money and material support on the mercy of the public (Felico, 2018). Street children are children that regard the street as their home. In the absence of a consensus on any of the prevailing definitions of the street children, for this study, an operational definition of street children was used. The operational definition of street children according to Idungafa (2021) are: Street Child is one who

- Is between 5 - 17 years of age;
- May or may not have family contacts;
- Spends most of the time on streets;
- Is usually working in unorganised sector and his work is low paid and hazardous;
- Is usually earning for his/family's livelihood;
- Is subjected to exploitation and ills of urbanization.

Central to all these definitions is the fact that the issue of street children is often thought of as an urban phenomenon brought about by trends in urbanization and poverty. However, Henolo (2019) found that poverty is a necessary but not sufficient condition that spurs many children to street life, since many poor children in Akwa Ibom State do not become street children at 10 years. Other reasons that have been cited for life on the streets are family problems including mistreatment, lack of family, work demands at home and desire to be with friends¹. Also, the concept of the street child in a rural community has received little

attention with many believing that it is a rarity. But with the urbanization trends and development of rural communities, the street child may become apparent in these communities with different survival strategies.

Survival strategies are means through which street children use to survive in the street. It is a strategy adopted by street children to earn a living on daily basis. According to Idungafa (2021), survival strategies are means of livelihood of children in the street. Street children managed their daily livelihood by multiple social activities such as rickshaw pushing, begging from door to door, pottering goods, rag picking and hotel labour (Wanu, 2019). The survival strategies of street children also include tempo helper, (an assistant of three wheelers vehicle), tailors' assistant, compound cleaners and pure water selling (Ukpong, 2021). Street children also engaged in occupations like hawking small goods, small business, welding assistant, and even in prostitution. Almost a quarter of the female children engaged with different types of sex related activities in prostitution which is a socially hated occupation in Akwa Ibom State. Street children could earn little money, rarely fed themselves thrice in a day, and led a life from hand to mouth with the amount of money earned daily by diverse activities. Their average income is very poor in amount.

According to David (2020), although the street children had a little income, they used to save money for their family or younger brothers and sisters by spending less. The children who engaged in begging and pottering remarkably found to be the higher income earners whereas the low-income groups involved in rag picking, rickshaw pushing, hotel laboring and assisting in shops, the number of street children is increasing along with the increase of population in Akwa Ibom State (Akpan, 2019). A study by Ekot (2012) revealed that school-age children engage in income generating activities such as crop farming, petty/ street trading etc, and used the proceeds to buy books, provide their families with money for feeding and saving for emergencies. They are more susceptible to be poor, illiterate, ill-healthy and unskilled labour. Survival patterns of these children are very pitiable and adversely affected by extreme poverty, lack of income sources, and societal negligence. They are deprived of family care and affection, inhumanly abused by different caregivers, counterparts and societal people, and discriminated in terms of internationally recognized child rights and privileges. Thus, behind the screen of so-called civilized society they are inhumanly abused (Chowdhury, 2019) while surviving on the line of social exclusions what may be measurable, but unexplored, unresolved and untold yet. Omari (2018) reported that street children survive with the money they earned daily, and take food from the street food vendors or sometimes by stealing or begging food from hotels or restaurants.

The challenges associated with street life exacerbate the behavioral issues of homelessness. This enable street child to find survival methods to cope with the harsh living conditions on the street. Their survival methods include risky behaviour such as survival sex and crime in the form of car/house breaking while occupying empty buildings as their primary shelter (Hossain, 2020). Gang formation and taking part in illegal activities allow for social acceptance in peer groups, which is another crucial survival strategy. Street children also engage in different forms of non-violent criminal behaviour to survive the street strategy. As such, it is worth asking how these children cope on a daily basis. Street children are vigilant for their survival on the streets. According to Brown (2018), theft, beatings and safety problems are characteristics feature of daily lives of street children. Street children develop a variety of

coping strategies including being vigilant to avoid the theft and beatings. Street based children must be able to sustain a balanced approach/withdrawal style in order for them to adapt to their extremely difficult circumstances. This is because their survival process involves the selection of persons or places that are safe to beg from sell or congregate (Fadima, 2019). They support each other during difficult times, and that helps them survive harsh street life. They use personal character and emotional strength, cultural values, religious beliefs, and peer support.

The lives of street children are full of struggles and oppressions, and they frequently experienced maltreatment, exploitation and violence by caregivers, shopkeepers, pedestrians and hawkers on the streets. Joseph (2021) in a study drew out many excruciating data of abuses and humiliations regarding survival patterns of street children. In addition, remediation of social exclusions, exploitation and abuses in their lives requires the adoption of philanthropic measures. Survival mechanisms are measures taken by the street children to earn a living. It has to do with the step taken by the street children to survive in the street. It is a mean of survival of street children. Survival mechanisms are strategies by the street children to survive in the streets (Udinga, 2020). It plays an importance role in determining streetism among children. Developing this mechanism acts as a support in giving an insight into the lives of children living in especially difficult circumstances. These children live without adult protection and without decent income-generating employment. They usually work as laborers, vendors or domestic servants. Some children support themselves by begging or prostitution (Lemba, 2019). Street children rely on each other for money, protection, encouragement and emotional support. Many children expressed genuine affection for their friends. They saw each other as family members and watched out for one another.

Children on the street were compelled to work in vulnerable environment in the informal labour market for their own survival and their family (Hossain, 2020). In Nigeria, child work contributed to well-being of the family (Gebretsadik, 2017). In a study of occupation of the street children, six different livelihood strategies adopted by the children were identified, these include street vender, wood work, shoe shining, painter, Knitting, and Daily labour (Dammy, 2018). Among these, a large size of street children was occupied with street vender whereas too small of them were involved in daily labour occupation. Similarly, parents of the street children were occupied in different means of livelihood strategies. Three of the major occupational type was noticed: working as an employee, street vender and farming. According to Eko (2018), one third of the on the street children are involved in other livelihood activities (i.e. wood work, shoe shining, painter, knitting, and daily labour).

Umoh (2021) reporting that supporting themselves and their families as one of the prevalent reasons for working on the street. In this regard, children work on the street for supporting their siblings, whereas majority of children in the category of the street abandoned worked for sustaining themselves. Umoh (2021) also observed that street children search for means of livelihood by themselves or through brokers and their friends. Similarly, empirical evidences on working experience of street children suggest that over two third of the working children in 'on the street' category and of the "of the street" group had working experience for more than four years on different means of livelihoods. But half of the abandoned street children had the experience of more than four years. Shauibu (2018) in a study reported that most street

children are working for 5 days per week, while some street' children work for 7 days in a week and others working for 6 days a week. Working children are particularly imaginative when it comes to earning money. To maximize their income, the children often used cooperative efforts to make sure each had some income.

Majority of these children live and work in the urban street of urban Akwa Ibom State. They are generally found in slum settlements, on railway stations, beneath flyovers, around temples and busy markets (Egina, 2018). They spend most of their time on the streets. A significant proportion of these children are working in the unorganized or informal sector in every city, big or small, offering cheap labour and catering to the various needs of the city dwellers. They suffer from various kinds of deprivation and denial of basic rights and necessities like education, health, food, shelter, physical and emotional security and recreation. Children on the streets are prone to various health hazards, the most common being under nutrition and malnutrition, anaemia, skin and other infections. They are also susceptible to drug/alcohol addiction, and to inhalants such as nail polish, rubber, which offer them an escape from reality and hunger. Fadima (2019) reported that some street children cannot stop working while being sick. Since they have to rely solely on their income, any untoward interruption in job affects their earning and thus ultimately forces them to curtail food consumption. Children who are sick follow a survival strategy. They work less hours and stop working at the moment when they can manage an amount of money to buy food.

Street children typically work long hours doing dangerous work with little pay; they earn barely enough to pay for food and medication. Often these children are harassed by older street children and even by authorities. Girls are particularly vulnerable to sexual harassment and some end up with unwanted pregnancies or contract sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. Malaria is another major concern faced by street children in some regions. Malaria is a common occurrence among street children because they are exposed to mosquitoes while sleeping out in the open. Although malaria can be treated, these children are at greater risk because they lack access to health care and often suffer from prolonged malnutrition. Child trafficking is another growing problem for street children in Nigeria. Numerous children have been exchanged in a contemporary slave market and are forced to labour as fishers, hawkers, domestic servants, porters and farmers (Grieco, 2019) to earned a living. Some experience one who work and earned small money engage in job and vocational training. According to Edimu (2018) some street children work as Carpenter assistance, helper in Electronic Shop, Welding Factory Worker, Hotel/Restaurant Worker, Handloom worker and Automobile worker.

It has been observed by the researcher that, hundreds of thousands of children run away from their home to live on the streets of Akwa Ibom State. That is because the reasons for this phenomenon is not just economical, it is a rather complex issues that urges to become a problematic for governments, parents and the entire society. A number of variables have received consistent attention among researchers as it relates to increase in street children. These variables which includes but not limited to survival measures, gender, age, family socio-economic status, family education background and parental marital status among other plays important role on streetism. It is true that consistent, credible data about children's situation are critical to the improvement of their lives and indispensable to realizing the right of every child. The problem of survival measures of street children in Akwa Ibom State has

been a controversial issue and adequate literature is lacking. This forms the gap which the present study intends to fill up. Based on this background, the present study seeks to investigate the correlates factors of survival strategies of street children in Akwa Ibom State Nigeria.

Statement of the Research Problem

The issue of street children has generated much interest among stakeholders in the education sector. It is one of the major social problems encountered globally including Akwa Ibom State with a large number of street children. Many children in Akwa Ibom State make a conscious choice to leave home and migrate to the streets which have significant effects in their life. Street children face complex and interwoven socio-economic problems and thereby became the most vulnerable groups of the population. Street children encounter hunger, disease and violence. Mostly, girls are exposed to exploitation and sexual abuse.

The researchers wonder what could be the cause of this increasing rate of street children in Akwa Ibom State. Could it be due to demographic or personal characteristics of the parents and street children? The researchers also wonder if the increase in the rate of street children in Akwa Ibom State could be attributed to family type, family size, parenting style, poor parental socio-economic status such as parental income level, Parental educational qualification and inability of parents to provide for the specific needs of their children. Therefore, for this reason, the problem of this study set as a question is; what then are the factors responsible for street children in Akwa Ibom State. Based on this background the present study tends to investigate the correlates and survival strategies of street children in Akwa Ibom State.

Objectives of the Research

The general objective of the study is to investigate the correlate and survival strategies of street children in Akwa Ibom State. Specifically, the study sought to:

1. examine the demographic characteristics of street children in Akwa Ibom State
2. identify the survival strategies used by street children in Akwa Ibom State.

Research Questions

The study tends to answer the following questions

1. What are the demographic characteristics of street children in Akwa Ibom State?
2. What are the survival strategies adopted by street children in Akwa Ibom State?

Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide the study at 0.05 alpha level of significance;

1. there is no significant relationship between demographic characteristics and involvement in streetism among children in Akwa Ibom State
2. there is no significant relationship between demographic characteristics and survival strategies adopted by street children.

Research Methodology

The study adopted a survey research design. The population of the study consisted of all street children aged 5-18 years in Akwa Ibom State. A sample size of 150 street children was

selected for the study from the target population using convenience sampling technique from Akwa Ibom State. The instrument titled “Survival Strategies of Street Children Questionnaire (SSCQ)” was used to gather data for the study. It was structured to cover all variables under study. To ensure the validity of the research instrument, the draft of the instruments were validated by expert in the Department of Home Economics and Department of Psychology, both in the University of Uyo, Akwa Ibom State. To establish the reliability of the instrument and determine its internal consistency, a test retest method of reliability was conducted on a sample of 20 respondents from the population that were not part of the main study. The researcher personally administered the questionnaire to the respondents at respective locations twice with a time gap of one month. Correlation analysis was used to test the scores from the two administrations and the overall reliability coefficient of 0.85 was obtained which indicated that the instruments was deem adequate for the study. The data collected from the instruments were analysed using various statistical method were used for data analysis. Research questions one, two, three, four and six were answered using simple percentage while research question six was answered using mean and Standard Deviation. Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) were employed to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance.

Results and Discussion

The result of the study is presented based on research questions and hypotheses.

Demographic characteristics of street children in Akwa Ibom State

This section provides an overview of demographic characteristics of street children in Akwa Ibom State. Demographic characteristics considered in the study were age, sex, educational levels and location of the respondents’ residents.

Table 4.1 shows that 40% of the respondents were within the age range of 11-15 years, 33.3% were above 15 years while 26.7% were within the age ranges of 5-10 years. The result agree with Ledia (2020) who stated that seeing street children below 18 years of age is a common sight in Akwa Ibom State.

Table 1: Age of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
5-10years	40	26.7
11-15years	60	40.0
16 years and above	50	33.3
Total	150	100

Source: Field survey 2021

Table 2 reveals that 60%) of the respondents were male while and 40% were female. The result implies that majority of street children in Akwa Ibom State are males, which is in line with other studies on street children by Alderinto (2000) and Hassan and Manus (2018) which reported that there are more boys than girls among street children in Nigeria. The lesser number of female could be attributed to the fact that in most Nigerian societies girls are usually taught to be submissive hence they tend to have lesser tendency to be involved in family conflicts to the point of leaving their homes than boys(Khoaya, 2014)

Table 2: Sex of the respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	90	60.0
Male	60	40.0
Total	150	100

Source: Field survey 2021

Data in Table 3 reveal that education 33.4% of the respondents had no formal education, 30% attended secondary school, 23.3% attended primary education and 13.3% attended nursery school. The result reveals that majority of the children (66.6%) have been formally educated to an extent. The result agrees with Ebong (2019) who reported that majority of young people engaged in street trading (a coping strategy often used by street children) have some form of formal education.

Table 3: Education levels of the respondents

Levels of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Nursery school	20	13.3
Primary school	35	23.3
Secondary school	45	30.0
No education	50	33.4
Total	150	100

Source: Field survey2021

Majority of the respondents Majority (60%) reside urban areas in the state while (40%) reside in rural areas as shown Table 4.4. This could be due to the fact that the street children have greater opportunities for economic survival in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents based on their location of residence

Area of residence	Frequency	Percentage
Urban	90	60.0
Rural	60	40.0
Total	150	100

Source: Field survey 2021

Survival strategies used by street children in Akwa Ibom State

Data in Table 5 reveal the survival strategies used by street children in Akwa Ibom State. Each of respondents was asked to state his/her most used survival strategy and their responses are reflected in Table 4.12. This Table reveals that begging (20%) scrap picking (20%) and scavenging (20%) were the most used survival strategies by the respondents followed by hawking (13.3%) and picking people's pocket (13.3%). The least used survival strategies were

surviving from male/female partner (6.6%) and laboring (6.6%). Street children usually display ability to take advantage of the links in their social environment to cope with their experience on the street. Chimdessa and Cherie (2018) reported that street children get their basic needs begging and manual work. Manal and Magha (2018) corroborated the findings of this study in their report which stated that children frequently survive by begging, stealing, scavenging and sex work due to limited options available to them.

Table 5. Frequency and percentage distribution on the survival strategies used by street children in Akwa Ibom State

S/N	Survival strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Begging	30	20
2.	Hawking	20	13.3
3.	My male/female partner	10	6.6
4.	Scrap picking	30	20
5.	Labouring	10	6.6
6.	Picking pocket	20	13.3
7.	Scavenging	30	20
	Total	150	100

Result of Hypotheses Testing

Ho1: Table 6 reveals that there is a positive significant relationship between demographic characteristics and involvement in streetism among children in Akwa Ibom State. The r-values are statistically significant, as the calculated probability values of all demographic characteristics of the street children are greater than 0.05 in which the decision is based. This result implies the sex of street children and their area of residence determine the levels of involvement in streetism. Also, older children with high levels of education are more involved in streetism than younger children with little or no formal education. The finding is in line with the Ukap (2018) and David (2020) who reported that demographic characteristics have an impact on involvement of children in streetism.

Table 6: Pearson Product Moment Correlation analysis between demographic characteristics and involvement in streetism among children in Akwa Ibom State

Demographic characteristics	Statistics	Sex	Age	Levels of education	Area of residence
Involvement in streetism	Pearson Correlation	.35*	.61*	.33*	.68*
	Sig(2-tailed)				
		.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	150	150	150	150

**Correlation is Significant at $p < 0.05$ alpha level, (2=tailed) and n = 150.*

Ho2: The relationship between demographic characteristics of the respondents and survival strategies adopted by street children was tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation

and the result is shown in Table 7. The Table reveals a positive significant relationship between the two variables at 5% level of significance. The calculated r-values are greater than the tabulated r-values, thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that demographic characteristics have a strong link with the survival strategies of street children.

Table 7: Pearson Product Moment Correlation analysis of the relationship between demographic characteristics of the respondents and survival strategies adopted by street children in Akwa Ibom State

Demographic characteristics	Statistics	Sex	Age	Levels of education	Area of residence
Survival strategies	Pearson	.43*	.49*	.23*	.38*
Begging	Correlation				
Hawking	Sig(2-tailed)				
Male/female partner					
Laboring					
Picking pocket					
scavenging					
		.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	150	150	150	150

**Correlation is Significant at $p < 0.05$ alpha level, (2=tailed) and n = 150.*

Conclusion

Based on the results obtained from the study, the following conclusion was drawn.

1. The problem of streetism in Akwa Ibom State is very pervasive
2. Children tend to leave home to the street because of various reasons especially poverty, parental abuse, divorce of parents and stigmatization of witchcraft.
3. Street children usually engage in menial jobs and petty crimes for survivals
4. The demographic characteristics of children and personal characteristics of parents/guardians has a lot to do with children involvement in streetism in Akwa Ibom State

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. The state government should evacuate street children from the street to rehabilitation centres to forestall the breeding of future criminal amongst others.
2. NGOs, government and individual should carryout socialization programmes so that parent will stop abusing children and stigmatizing them as witches and wizard since these listed as reasons children left their home to the street. .
3. Governmental and non-governmental agencies should carry out poverty eradication programs through skill acquisition and job creation to help poor parents move out from poverty since poverty was among the major reasons children left their home to the streets.
4. Parents should endeavour to improve their personal characteristics and that of their children since there were directly related to children involvement in streetism.

5. Parents/guardians should take advantage of the free and compulsory education in Akwa-Ibom state to enroll their children in schools and keep them off the streets. This is based on the finding that most of the children had no formal education.
6. Street children should be given access to government vocational training without the pre-requisite of legal credentials to increase their chances of having a bright future. Having such training will keep them busy and off the streets.
7. Parents/guardians with little or no educational qualification should take advantage of Akwa Ibom State governments' adult literacy programmes for personal development.
8. Churches and families should prohibit divorce among their members since divorce is among the reasons children leave their home to the streets.

Suggestion for further studies

Based on the findings of the study, the following suggestions were made:

1. Similar study should be conducted in other States of the federation
2. Effects of Street Children should be conducted in Akwa Ibom State

References

- Akpan, R. (2019). The Urban Threat for Women and Children. *Child Intervention* 13(2)30-40
- Brown, B., (2018). Surviving the streets: A census of street children in Delhi by the Institute for Human Development and Save the Children. *Journal of Scientific Research*, 23(1), .77-87.
- Chowdhury, A.K. (2019). The State and Status of Street Children in Tanzania Today: A *Theoretical Framework on Poverty, AIDS and Street Children in East Africa*. New York: Edwin Mellen Press. Pp. 87-98.
- Ednida, M., (2018). Problems faced by the street children: A study on some selected places in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. *International journal of scientific and technology research*. 24(1), 77-89.
- Egina, A., (20218). Decision on Institutional Choice in the Healthcare Sector: Micro-empirical Evidences from West Bengal (India). *Journal of Health Management*, 11(2),.17-22.
- Eko, A., (2018). Family rationales behind child begging in Antananarivo. *Population*, 6(4), .65-72.
- Ekot, M O. (2012). Children and Income Generating Activities in the Rural Communities of Akwa Ibom State. *International Journal of Family and Consumer Sciences* (1),56 – 64.
- Fadima, A., (2019). Extent of Credit Rationing and its Determinants: Micro-empirical Evidence from Rural West Bengal, India. *South Asian Journal of Management*, 4(12), 179-193.
- Felico, L. B. (2018). The reading report card, Trends from the nation's reading report card National Assessment of Educational Progress of street children, Educational Testing Service. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 8 (3)133-137.
- Gebretsadik, H. O. (2017). The rapid assessment and response guide on psychoactive substance use and especially vulnerable young people, Geneva. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 4 (3)33-47.
- Grieco, E., (2019). Begging for Change: Research findings and recommendations on forced child begging in Albania/Greece, India and Senegal. *South Asian Journal of Management*, 14(2), 77-91.
- Henelo, S. (2019). Assessing the Effects of Streetism on the Livelihood of Street Children: A Case Study of Kumasi - Ghana. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(9), 165-174.

- Hossain, A., (2020). Livelihood of street children and the role of social intervention: insights from literature using meta-analysis. *Journal of Child Development Research*, 12(3) 111-120.
- Idungafa, J.J., (2021). Street work and the perceptions of children: perspectives from Dilla town, Southern Ethiopia. *Global Studies of Childhood*, 7(1), 29-37.
- Joseph, C (2021). Reintegration of Street Children: A Critical Look at Sustainable Success. *Poverty, AIDS and Street Children in East Africa*. New York: The Edwin Mellen Press. Pp. 233-234.
- Lemba, A., (2019). Extent of Credit Rationing and its Determinants: Micro-empirical Evidence from Rural West Bengal, India. *South Asian Journal of Management*, 24(1), 177-191.
- Omari, A. L. (2018). *Neglected and Forgotten: The Human Rights of Street Children Poverty Reduction and Development in Ethiopia*, Gordon Publishers.
- Shauibu, A., (2018). Incidence, Depth and Severity of Multiple Child Deprivations in Kenya. *African Journal of Economic Review*, 9(4), 40-59.
- Udinga, S. (2020). Assessing the Effects of Streetism on the Livelihood of Street Children: A Case Study of Kumasi - Ghana. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(9), 165-174.
- Ukpong, C. (2017). Inter organizational Practice Interventions. University of Denver. Retrieved 2017-05-21.
- Umoh, B., (2021). Surviving the streets: A census of street children in Delhi by the Institute for Human Development and Save the Children. *Journal of Scientific Research*, 3(2), 71-89.
- Wanu, L. (2019). *Does the Law in Tanzania Protect Street Children: An Appraisal of the Legal Regime Governing Street Children?* *Poverty, AIDS and Street Children in East Africa*. New York: The Edwin Mellen Press, pp. 151-176.