PROBLEMS FACED BY STREET CHILDREN IN TANZANIA

A CASE STUDY OF ILALA DISTICT (KARIAKOO AREA) IN DAR ES SALAAM CITY, TANZANIA

BY

EVELYN RAJAB-MKOMBOZI

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY UGANDA, IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION.
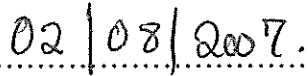
JULY 2007

DEDICATION

To my Darling Husband, Mr. Mkumbukwa Paul Mkombozi for loving me and allowing me to stay away from him for three years of my degree studies. I want him to know that I am proud of him as very few men can do that. He gave me hope and great support when I was doing my data searching. This made me believe I could do it. To my parents Mr. and Mrs. Mtoro who granted me an absolute and everlasting love that has made me who I am now. I would like them to know that they mean a lot to me.

DECLARATION

I Evelyn R- Mkombozi, declare that; this dissertation is my own work and has never been submitted for any award in this University or any other Higher Learning Institution.
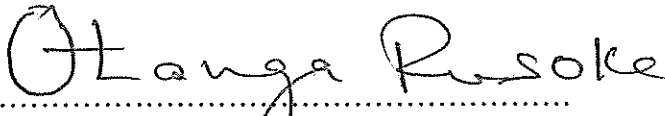
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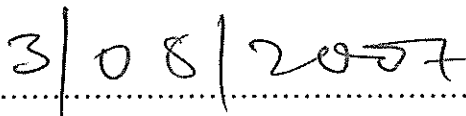
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(Student)

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Date

APPROVAL

This is to certify that I have read, and hereby recommend for acceptance by Kampala International University, a dissertation entitled: Problem faced by street children in Tanzania. A case study of Ilala District, Dar es salaam City, in partial fulfillment of requirements of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration.

DR. OTANGA RUSOKE
(Supervisor)

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Date

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS .... Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

ANPPCAN .... African Network for the Presentation and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect's.

CBOs .... Community Based Organizations.

CNSPM .... Children in Need of Special Protection Measures.

HIV .... Human Immune Virus.

ILO .... International Labor Organization.

NGOs .... Non-Governmental Organizations.

NPES .... National Poverty Eradication Strategy.

SAPs .... Structural Adjustment Programs.

STDs............................. Sexual Transmitted Diseases.

UNICEF .... United Nations Children and Education Fund.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the problems faced by street children in Tanzania. Specifically, the study focused on the socio-economic situation of street children, the causes of street children problem, the extent in which children are at risk on streets, problems they face on streets and possible solutions to those problems.

The major finding of the study is that, most street children come from poor families, and poverty in their families is the major factors that make them to leave their homes. Street children are vulnerable to diseases and are not secured. They are exposed to physical harassment such as sexual abuse and environmental health problems.

The study suggests that the problem of street children is socio-economic and political problem, in order to combat it we need to adopt a multi-disciplinary approach.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 . Background of the Problem

The problem of street children is found in both developed countries and developing ones, although the magnitude of the problem differs between these two societies. In Tanzania, it is estimated that there are about 5,000 street children, 40 percent of which live in Dar es Salaam City, [Lugalla, 2002]. There has not been a census to establish the exact number of street children in the country but a cursory glance at our cities and towns indicate that the number of street children is higher than the one quoted above.

Children need basic needs in order to grow and develop well. Children in most societies depend on parental guidance, as they are the ones who are responsible to assess the socialization process. Every children has right to grow in adequate of social services such as food, shelter, housing, medical care, education and sense of belonging to a family. While other children deserve special assistance, care and love from parents or guardians, street children denied that right.

The International Labor Organization's article number 1 of the conversion of rights of children [1993] defined the term "child" as a every human being below 18 years of age unless under the law applicable to the country. In Tanzania, the law provides that, any human being below the age of 18 is a child.

A street child can be defined also as any 18 years of age whom the street or unoccupied has become his or her habitual place of adobe with no care or protection [GTZ, 1996]. While Onyango et al, [1991] defines a street child as any child who uses the street as working place and carry out different activities to earn a living either on a full-time or part-time basis.

Ecumenical Documentation and Information Center of Eastern and Southern Africa defines street children as a children who are abandoned, forsaken, or rejected and that they are mainly victims of poverty, war, violence, dysfunctional and broken families as well as the social disadvantaged [Mwakyanjala, 1993].

Street children phenomenon can be categorized into the broad groups: The largest group of children at risk consists of boys and girls who live in absolute poverty or under condition of extreme discomfort. This group lives in homes in highly deprived and often hostile environments without the basic necessities of life. Most live in slums without public services, adequate local schools, and poor medical services.

The second category, that is children on the street, consists of those boys and girls who are on the street primarily as workers. These children spend a substantial portion of their time in the street environment. They retain family contact but are not attending schools regularly, if at all. They often work in a "remittance economy" where by they supplement their family in come after meeting their own immediate expenses. In some cases, they may

not be admitted into their homes until they have met their quota of the contribution [Lusk, 1992] some of the children on the street may develop toward the third category, i.e children of the streets.

Boys and girls of the streets have turned the street into their primary environment. They are children who are either orphaned, abandoned by their parents, or more commonly, have run away from their families. More than just a "work place" the streets have become their "homes" and it is here that their values are shaped into 'street ethic" In this context, they are reared utterly outside the two most important institutions of socialization: The family and the school [Lusk, 1992].

The street children live in social and physical environment that is both hostile and unhealthy. They are removed from a normal cultural socialization and are mentally stressed as they struggle to live. Most of the street children join the street at the age of 5 years and spend their nights in pavements and other open places that are unhygienic [Lugalla, 2002], for example, argue that street children mostly feed themselves with leftovers, use unsafe water, and taking shower for them is not mandatory. Yet, others especially girls are subjected to sexual abuse or sex survivals. In the circumstances, street children live in risky environment with epidemics and diseases from which they do not have any protection.

1.1 . Statement of the Problem

In most societies, children depend on parental guidance in order to grow and develop well. Like all children on streets need some adult to support them, take care of them, listen to

what they need, and help them to make right and meaningful decision about their lives and future. They need to grow in community where there is adequate provision of social services and psychological support is granted.

Family institution is the basic organ of the community that is both legally and customary responsible for the care and support of the children. The family involves quite of definite and very serious mutual obligations that together make up an essential part of the social constitution of the people in question [Angel, 1972:95].

There is no singular explanation for the phenomenon of street children. It is generally considered that changes in the use of resources, industrialization and urbanization, the transformation of group life and social organization are some of the changes that brought conflicts and breakdown of social consensus or disorganization. These changes increase disintegration of extended family, which hitherto played an important supportive role through provision of safety nets for those who are vulnerable, example children.

In the last quarter of 20th century, the social institutions of most communities have undergone dramatically changes. Lugalla [2000] argues that, the economic and social changes in the 3rd World have been associated with the wide geographical disparities. These disparities are linked to the nature of development model that underpins their development. According to Lugalla, there are three broad patterns of spatial concentration and inequality that are now self –evident in the 3rd World. These are economic and social disabilities between urban and rural areas, economic and social disparities between

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different regions and the dominance of the major cities over the other. Such a situation can be explained as unbalanced distribution of economic development projects and National wealth [Mutembei.1989] The changes have affected the communities in Tanzania such that the capacity of families to provide for the family members has been drastically cut. This has contributed to an increase of children living in difficult circumstances.

The street children phenomenon is seen by looking on how communities lived during the pre-colonial era, colonial era and Post independence time.

During Pre-colonial era, peoples living depended on substance production; this was because of the low population that made them produce without surplus. Every member of the society was responsible for production as well as socialization process. They did not experience production problems as they were not producing in terms of profit maximization.

After the Colonial era introduction, in 1885 after the Berlin Conference up to 1961 [Tanzania Independence], societies changed from subsistence production to profit maximization and surplus production. Then classes between owners of means of production and man power class started to exist. According to Karl Marx, a class is a group of people who stand in a common relationship to the control and ownership of the major means of production upon which their livelihood is hinged. People were working in plantations like sisal plantations, paid a very low wage, subordinated and exploited to the

point of creating a burden to them and made them fail to sustain their family's needs. These resulted children go on streets to search for their basic needs.

During the Post Independence time [1961] the administration structure was reflected the colonial one, so things didn't change and the society experienced the same problems of inequality of low wages, access to social provision.

Streetsm is not just tragedy, but also a reflection of sharp inequalities that divide the experience of different social groups of people in society. Tanzania constitutes of different tribes, religious and gender. These people belong to different social classes, based on their unequal places in the socio-economic hierarchy of the society. Among them, some have acquired vast wealth, some moderate level of income, while the majority is chronically poor, unable to afford good housing, food, water and education. The life pattern is always stressful and miserable.

Social stratification refers to the division of society into layers [strata] of people according to their socio-economic and resource endowment, life advancement opportunities and social influence [Calhoun et al, 1994:210]. Classes depend on economic differences between groups, the inequalities in possession and control of material resource available within the society. It is within such categorization that accesses to social services differ.

According to Karl Marx, a class is a group of people who stand in a common relationship to the control and ownership of the major means of production upon which their livelihood

is hinged. Learning from Karl Marx. There are two main classes; those who own means of production [The capitalists] and those who sell the labor to them [The proletarian/the workers] the relation between these two classes is one of exploitation. The capitalists system crates inequalities as workers produce but have little access to the wealth their labor crates [Ggiddens, 1993:216-17].

In Tanzania, since the mid 1989s, the effects of SAPs [Structural Adjustment Programmers] have made the capitalist influence and dominance to be more prominent than before, and it has created the following social classes:

(i)   The upper class, which operates various business activities as contractors, industrialists, and some relatively few African [Lugalla, 1994]

(ii)   The middle class that, while not owning productive wealth, have enormous opportunities through their position as executives, Bureaucrats, and politicians. They have substantial savings and live in luxurious residences in areas like Dar es Salaam's Oyster Bay, Mikocheni, Masaki, Ada Estate, Victoria and Mbezi Beach.

(iii)   The working classes are those skilled and semi-skilled workers who are employed in either the formal or in formal sectors. Their salaries are very low and they are unable to make savings.

(iv) The absolute poor, who constitute more than 40 percent of the total population, are people who are unemployed in urban areas and the peasants in rural areas. They are hardest hit by poverty due to their weak position in the labor market [NSWTI 1996:85]. Among others, they include street children, beggars, packing boys, etc. In Dar es Salaam, such people mostly reside in Manzese, Tandika, Mabibo, Keko, Mtoni, Mbagala, Buguruni, and Temeke. Liberalization of trade has mostly brought despair to this group [Lugalla, 1994:33] the gap between the rich and poor has widened substantial and the poor can no longer afford to take care of their children by providing them basic needs and result them run to streets to search for those needs.

Globalization and Trade liberalization have also created a big room for society to overcome a dynamic change which resulted to problem like street children, example Globalization has created employment loss for people who are not capable of utilizing new technological working facilities, or some times they are no longer needed as works could be done by machines. This situation makes people fail to provide special needs to their families and may result into street children problem.

HIV/AIDS, prostitution, which exist up to the moment as serious in our society, and worsen the phenomenon by weakening the social fabric of the families by adding the large value if dependants orphans , and this resulting to the growing number of children who are detached from their families or have lost connection with them.

In the context of Tanzania, Ujamaa and Self-Reliance policies attempted to strengthen family solidarity, to minimize the gap between the rich and the poor and promote rural development. However, the worsening terms of trade and advent of the free market economy that followed, lead to hardship in both rural and urban areas and increased rural-urban migration. Inadequacies in the development of the agricultural sector contributed to enhance rural-urban migration. These changes diminished the role of the extended family in providing safety nets for vulnerable individuals in the community, a situation that partly contributes to the generation of street children. More specifically, these changes have affected family stability and continuity, weakened family hood including the extended family networks, and increase the poverty levels. Arguably, the consequences of such development, have all contributed to the emergence of street children. The number of street children in Tanzania has increased from 350 in 1990 to between 15,000 and 20,000 in 2000[Musoke, 1997, Mvungi, 2000] as reported by Tacon [1991], Ennew [1994] and Mdoe [1997], the majority of street children generally come from poor families and households.

1.2.0 Objectives of the Study

The study has general and specific objectives:

1.2.1 General Objective

The General objective of the study is to explore the problems that street children face on streets and suggest possible ways to curb the problems.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

(I) To examine the causes of street children problem

. (ii) To examine socio-economic situation of street children in

Tanzania

(iii) To find out problems they face on streets.

(iv) To find out possible solutions to the problems.

1.3. Research Questions

(i) What are the causes of street children problem?

(ii) What is the socio-economic situation of street children in Tanzania?

(iii) What is the problems children face on streets?

(iv) What are the possible solutions to the problem?

1.4. Significance of the Study

1) The significance of the study lies on the fact that the Nation depend on today's children. They can grow well and become active participants of their own development. The findings of the study will add to the existing knowledge on the environment under which children live.

2) The study is important for policy makers, social planners, and social workers as it attempts to reveal the socio-economic situation of street children and thus contribute to researchers, Policy makers and social planners to find adequate ways to solve the problem.

3) Although the problem of street children has been appreciated in many cycles, efforts of redness it has for many years been left of NGOs, without substantial Government and donor involvement. However, researchers focus on addressing the causes rather than digging to know the effects of the problems. So, the findings are partly attempts to bridge that gap.

4) The study findings and recommendation expands the scope and capacity of understanding the problem of street children and from the basis for creating more room for the researchers to do research for the rehabilitation measures as they have a clear picture of the problems faced by street children.

5) The study is as well assesses and analyses the socio-economic situation faced by street children in Tanzania, and the findings of the study are important advocacy tool that is useful to different Non Governmental and public institutions currently in the forefront to address the problem.

6) The research is a necessary ingredient towards partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Degree in Social Work and Social Administration.

1.5. Limitations of the Study

The study overcame some difficulties while searching data in interviewing some of the respondents particularly children who are living on streets, because of them being busy with here and there daily activities.

It appeared as wastage of time for the children to listen to people who interview them and some times they demanded payment in terms of money for the information they provided.

Children were sometimes not ready to give information because of suspecting that a researcher is a policy informer.

Street children especially girls were not easy to be found as they respond only to female researchers; this could be a problem when a researcher was accompanied by a man.

The environment under which the children live, was not conducive for conducting interview, it was difficult to obtain privacy for interview, as interviews was done on streets, a number of disturbances were interfering, such as noise.

1.6. Theoretical Framework

The study of street children phenomenon is based on historical Materials theoretical perspective that explains the phenomenon well comparing to other theories.

People tend to take the street children phenomenon in Structural Functionalism perspective. The perspective sees society as made up of structures like families, economy, education, politics, religions, etc. Each structure works inter dependently and interrelated with another structure to enable the society to maintain its equilibrium.

Dysfunction of one structure causes the dysfunction of the whole system. The theory emphasizes on social cohesion, unity, solidarity, and conformity in order to avoid disequilibria in the society and conflict that could be one of the source of street children.

The theory is not suitable to explain the street children phenomenon, as it is weak and not valid with regards to the nature of urban social problem, particularly street children in Tanzania. It is very superficial and inadequate fro the fact that it emphasizes cohesion, unity, solidarity, and conformity while in society, contradictions are inevitable, example economy, job retrenchment, and unemployment.

In that case, the materialism theory suites the needs of the study phenomenon of street children than any theory.

According to Karl Max, Materialism is the theoretical perspective, which looks at human problems by studding the real conditions of human existence, especially those related to satisfaction of simple economic needs.

The best premise of materialism is that the very first thing that human beings are supposed to do is to satisfy their material needs like food, shelter, and clothing. It goes on to assume that society and history are created from the sequence of productive acts, which are designed to fulfill these needs. In other way, the theory can be defined as the view where by human beings must satisfy their daily economic needs through their physical labor and practical produce activity.

In the process of fulfilling those basic needs in the society, it emerges the occurrence of two classes that of owners of means of production and the non-owners. The owners of the means of production depend on labor which is used to produce, and the producers use to be subordinated, exploited and being paid low wages, and the livelihood of the non –owners depend on their relation with their superiors [owners].

The owners of the means of production always receive more from the production process than the producer, and the producers are usable freely to produce the means of their existence since they do not have access to the means of production.

This inequality in the mode of production is source of problems in society as the gap between the "haves" and "don't haves" in accessing the social services denying the chance of those who can't afford, end up loosing their children as they decide to go to look for relief on streets. The wages, which they gain from the production, is law and thus make them fail to fulfill the basic needs to their families, and this is one way or the other is resulting to the increasing number of street children.

In order to get a meaningful grasp of street children, it is important to use this perspective, which sees the street children as a result of unequal social relations that can be explained historically. Rather than seeing the phenomenon, as aberration that can be dealing with administratively. The perspective sees street children and the plight as a result of the unequal development of capitalism that produces rich and poor households in societies [Mwami, 2002, Mvungi, 2002] it is through this, the systematic way which street children are being manufactured will be revealed.

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1.7 Conceptual framework

The study was guided by the conceptual framework below.

Causes

- Abundant
- Poverty
- Rural urban
- Poor pressure
- Family conflicts

Problems

- Lack of Shelter
- Lack of food
- Harassment
- Killings
- Aids
- Beatings
- Rain

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Social economic

-Odd jobs
- Live in dirty places
- Dirty
- Begging
- Drugs
- Theft

Solutions

- Government inv
- NGO involvement
- Public sympathy
- Parental Responsibility
- Rehabilitation Centers

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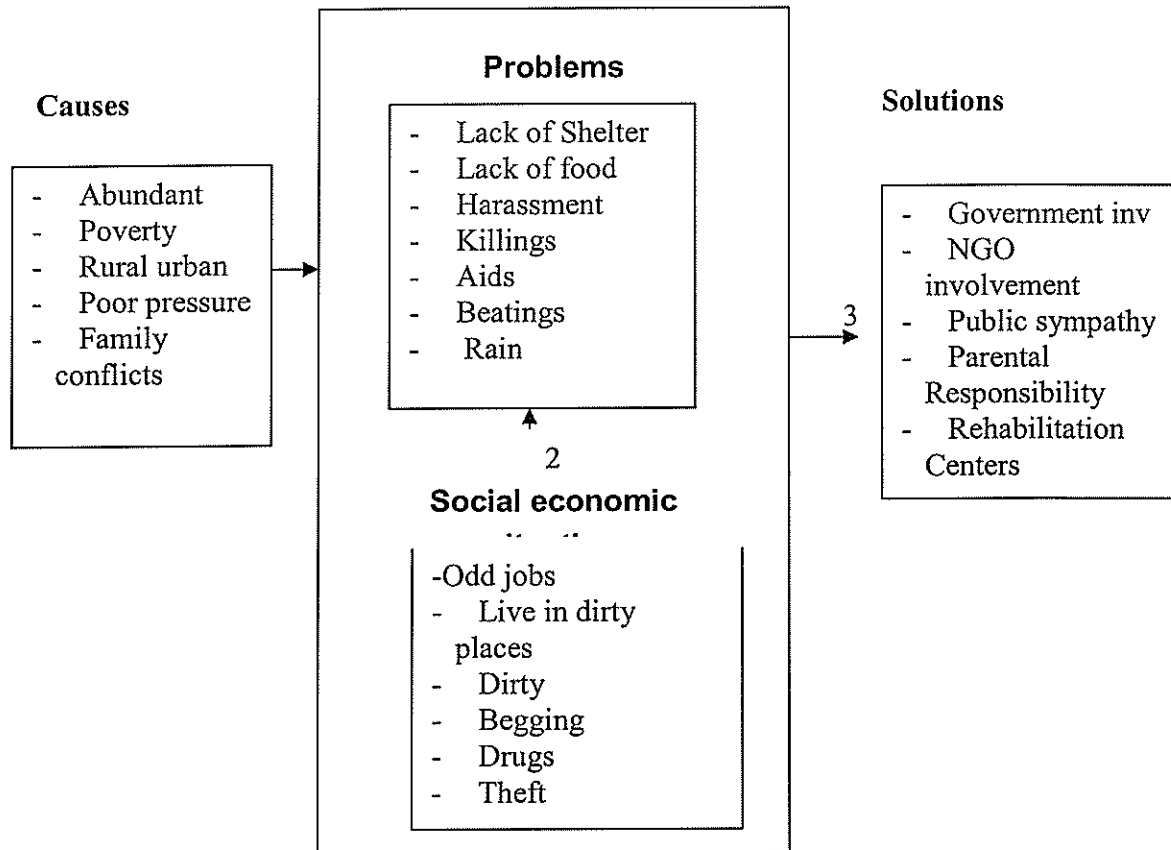
Figure I shows that the causes of the street children problem are poverty, abandonment rural urban migration, peer pressure and family conflicts. Such factors push children to streets as indicated by arrow 1

While on the streets, children go through a very hard social economic situation which include, doing odd jobs, begging, fighting, drugs, theft, all live with dirty clothes. This life is accompanied with my problems which children face on the streets. These problems include lack of shelter, killings, Aids, beatings. This sis indicated by arrow 2.

These problems and the poor social economic situation of street children can be solved by increase in government involved, NGO involvement, public sympathy, building remand homes, rehabilitation centers and schools as indicated by arrow 3.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

This chapter included the existing literature that was related to the study. The chapter begins within the history of street children in Tanzania ad was organized according to the themes of the study.

2.1 History of street children in Tanzania.

The phenomenon of street children is not new in Tanzania. In developing countries, the problem of street children can be traced back to colonial era. The communal pattern of living had contributed positively towards the upbringing of the child. Production was for consumption and upbringing of children was community responsibility [Meena, 1979].

The colonial era was accomplished with urbanization process whereby rural urban migration started to take place. As time went on, people were pulled into urban areas escaping from poor living conditions in rural areas. In migration process, children are not left behind; they either migrate alone or accompanied by parents [Meena, 1979].

Street children problem is critical socio-economic and political issue in Tanzania. Although to date, not much attention has been paid to it, particularly on conditions

which generates this problem which are socio-economic and political are socio-economic changes that has been taking place in Tanzania are linked to the problem [Mwakyanjala,1993].

In Tanzania, the Arusha declaration [1967] formed policies that favored equitable development and universal access to social services. The process of villegilization and aimed at improving social services was successful to some extent, for example, by [1980] 72 percent of rural population was within 5 kilometers of health facility and almost each village has primary school. However, the provision of services by the government was possible as Tanzania's economy was expanding. Unfortunately, the vulnerability of Tanzania's economy was demonstrated by the fall in agricultural production in 1970's; break up of East Africa Community and the Uganda war that lead to the crisis on the economy [Mwakyanjala, 2002].

The economic crisis that started in 1970's lead Tanzania in1980's to liberize her centrally controlled economy. The introduction of Structural Adjustment Programmers [SAPs] proposed by IFM and World Bank, that we were supposed to cure the economic illness, was the removal of subsides in agriculture and the withdrawing of state support lead to further crisis in agricultural production [Greeley, 2000].

Rather than alleviating poverty, such as policies only increases it due to crisis in agriculture for example, and the resulting economic pressure, the family as unit of

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production and consumption is being burst as under [Mvungi, 1998]. Such a situation has made necessary for children to run away from farming and toward urban life in order to support themselves.

Along with SAPs, HIV/AIDS has contributed to the paid increase of street children as it destroys families and changes the entire social support network system that has traditionally been dominated in the country. AIDS is currently the most efficient industry for manufacturing helpless and powerless orphaned children [Lugalla, et al 2002] AIDS is killing many young adults and very able parents leaving behind children under the care of old guardians often ailing grand parents or alone on streets.

2.2   Causes of the Street Children Problem

The street children phenomenon increases rapidly worldwide. The United Nations (2001) report estimated that the street children population (3 to 18 years of age) Worldwide was 150 million with the number-raising daily. Matendo (1992) says that throughout the world, there are children who have drifted away from their homes or families. They are often referred to as "run away" children. In towns particularly cities, a glance is sufficient for one to observe a considerable presence of such children.

Adams (2002) categorized street children into three categories which include full time street children, part time and at risk street children. Full time street children

are those who live, sleep, work and eat on the streets without adult supervision and care. Part time street children are those who come to the street environment for part of the day, often to beg or to work as a vendor, and then returns home at night. At risk street children are those who live in poverty or as victims of the family breakdown and these are at risk of migrating to the street.

Acope (2002) stated that the root cause of children on the street has been associated to acute poverty, separation, remarrying of parents, family conflict, parental death, hunger, illness, physical and sexual abuse. Such situations, force children to run away from homes and come to the major cities with the hope of finding better time and means to survive. Asamoa (2004) conducted research on street children in Lagos Nigeria and discovered that several children migrated to cities with their families but eventually some children become detached and abandoned due to nature of earning for their survival and harshness of city life.

Asamoa (2004) also noted that some children in a street situation flock to the urban centers due to varied earning opportunities but incidences of violence physical, sexual abuse, exploitation, harassment and tature by the law enforcing agencies are much graver in the cities. Gabon (2000) said that many children have been orphaned because of aids especially in countries with high adult HIV prevalence rate. These children remain with no one to take care of them and end up in urban centers to find some thing to eat. UNICEF (1992) cited conflict with in the family, physical, emotional and sexual abuse of children, single parenthood, poor parenting,

poverty, termination from education, poor hygiene as major driving factors of children to the streets. All those factors activate the desire to seek excitement out side parental control.

Mugolo (2006) observed that parental negligence and harassment at home pushed children out of homes. He also cited poverty due to unemployment, increasing rural urban migration, attraction of city life and lack of political will as some of the push factor of children to the streets.

Mongai (2001) conducted a study on street children in Brazil and discovered that the causes were mainly alcoholism by parents, children abandonment, imprisonment of parents, parents failing to feed their children, children fleeing from immoral life at home, children fleeing from physical or sexual abuse, families coming to the big city from another town and the child being a refugee from a territory of war or unrest.

In Tanzania, Mkombozi (2006) observed that a child's departure from home is seldom sudden despite concepts of the contrary, rather it usually takes the form of a series of steps in which individual find out more about the urban environment, investigate work opportunities and make contact with homeless street children. Mkombozi noted that the factors prompting departure are less commonly a single event then is often thought rather a combination of stressors on different levels

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which include drop in family income, loss of support from adult family members, death due to illness, death, abandonment or domestic violence.

Meena (2004) researched on children vulnerability in Kilimanjaro region and the finding of the study indicated that poverty increased families' pressures, which in turn caused frustration, domestic violence and alcoholism. Maana (2004) concluded that it is this cycle of poverty in its widest sense that serves to exclude families and children from traditional social support networks and ultimately pushes children and youth to migrate from their homes to urban centers.

2.3 Social Economic Situation of Street Children

Professor Amalia (1999) noted that life on the street resembles a revolving door for those children because there is no escape from the various forms of abuse and exploitation at any point of their life. Taka (2001) noted that in cities, the street children are mostly found near railway stations, boat terminals, bus terminals, busy markets, commercial areas, parks, parents, big mosques and their major occupations are porter, Rag picking, Restaurant helper, shops helper, vendor, bus or truck helper, news paper delivery, cart pushers, shoes shiners, beggars, informal sex workers, mafia aids, petty thieves and robbery.

Pablo and Walter (2002) said that street children line around supper markets begging for money with torn and dirty clothes. They also live around big markets where they can easily access fund. Pablo and Walter also noted that these children

cannot resist the temptation of cheep drug taking. They do this to take away the pain of poverty and rejection. Maluda (2005) said that street children live in unacceptable forms of exploitation of children at work and most street children work or beg by themselves because most perform marginal work, which mainly is individual or private work.

Kaima (2004) discovered that majority of street children are characterized by low levels of education attainment. Kaima also discovered that street fights which reflected violence on the streets were a common culture and children without custody and control make their living through community crimes, breaks into cars, homes and stores and through attracting people. Street life is un protected and is without provision of basic needs. The struggle to survive as a result makes children turn to violent acts to earn a living and hooliganism.

Acope (2002) says that street children suffer from malnourishment and health problems caused by glue and drugs. Many of them are smaller by size than normal children of their age. Lice and itch are common trouble; some children have venereal diseases and tuberculosis. Most of these children don't was themselves and don't change clothes for along period.

2.4 Problems faced by Street Children in Tanzania

Problems of street children range from small to complicated problems. Some times children have to adopt the tough culture of the street.

Matagi (2004) noted that street children face problems ranging from security, cold in winter, keeping dry in the rains, hunger at times, what do when sick, where to

keep their belongings, how to prepare for adult future, harassment from police peers and self respect. Matagi (2004) concluded that the problems of street children are many to the extend that they are not aware of some problems such as the danger of aids. Aparajeyo (2005) considers that children in a street situation are victims of an intolerable violation of the rights of humanity. Aparajeyo identified the right to a home, education, and expenses on self as some of the rights of street children witch are violated.

Amongini (2006) presented a paper or child rights and his discussion was in line with Aparajeyo (2005). She noted that street children are denied access to basic rights and are exposed to physical, emotional and sexual abuse. They also face hunger and the occasional hostile weather conditions. Amongini also observed that girls are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation.

The street child phenomenon is an alarming and escalating worldwide problem. Street children are maltreated, imprisoned (Atkinson, 2006), Atkinson further observed that the complex urban environmental in cities puts street children at high risks. Atkinson gave the example of Brazil where street children expect to be killed before they are 18 and that every 12 minutes a child is beaten in the streets of Brazil. Children are also easily lured and involved in anti-social activities such as carrying out bomb throwing during political agitation, carrying and using of arms and ammunitions.

2.5 Possible Solutions to the Problems Faced by Street Children.

The problems of street children are many and need immediate attraction. Many scholars have put across possible solutions to this problem of street children. Children know what some of their problems are, but they often do not have the knowledge or the experience to understand the difference between their fundamental problems and the symptoms. They also don't have the knowledge to solve the problems in the long term. Acope (2004) maintains that children should maintain institutions of custody for delinquent children. Gabon (2000) says that the government should put in place laws and codes to protect infants and adolescents. The government should do this by improving and extending assistance to homeless children and families. This should also involve improving social conditions like public health habitation, transportation and education.

Amania (1999) reports that the catholic Bishop of Dodoma diocese Right Rev. Matias Isuja supports the argument that parents should fulfill their role of rearing and taking care of their children. The Bishop insists that families whether broken, rich or poor should provide and protect their children. The Bishop also appealed to parents to adhere to marriage ethics to avoid estrangement, which contributes much to the alarming problem of street children. Bishop further appealed to the Christians to support the church in its endeavor to provide for the street children.

Adenge (2004) conducted a study on conflict as a cause of street children and concluded that the public should not look at the street children as a problem but

rather look at the causal factors and find ways of solving such factors which push children to the street. Adenge recommended that in order to attract the problem of street children, the government should prepare a goal oriented program for attaining control of alcohol consumption, educate high school students about the adverse effects of dropping out of school, counsel pregnant and sick mothers especially those from low income homes on how to look after their children. Organize community-based discussions between social worker, volunteers and persons who are economically disadvantaged and develop a training and rehabilitation center for street children.

Oyewole (2005) says that a successful response to the problem needs to be inter-sectral as government is not able to address the problem on its own. There are promising initiatives from both government and the NGO sector but the impact o can be increased through proper planning and coordination. Oyewole (2005) also calls upon the public to drop the diverse perceptions of the problem of street children. He said that the public looks at street children as a threat to public property. He says the public should look at street children with paternal instincts to protect and care for young children.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 .Introduction

This chapter included the study design, study area, sample sampling techniques, data collection techniques and data analysis

3.1. Study Area

The study was done in Dar es Salaam Region in Ilala District, Which is both the commercial Center at the largest City of the country. It is situated on the Eastern of African Continent at the latitude 4.65 south, and a longitude of 39 in East. In the East it borders with Indian Ocean in the South, West and North it borders with cost region.

The reason to conduct this study in Dar ea Salaam was the fact that, it attracts a large number of migrants from all parts of the country. Among those migrants, there is substantial number of street children who come to the city as an escape of problems they face in their places of origin. Moreover, Dar es Salaam has the highest number of street children in the country.

3.2. Sample Selection

The study was based on purposive sampling. The main sample was that of children who live on streets day and night, children who take the streets to be their homes, working and leisure places. Selection of the street children was non random because it could be difficult to create sampling frame given the nature of the population –street children do not have permanent areas where they can call it as their homes, instead they roam from one place to another, from one District to the other.

It was there four found difficult to pick names of individuals on the basis of the streets they come from. In addition, street children centers were chosen for the purpose of comparing the experiences of those who stay in centers with those living on the streets.

The sample included respondents chosen from workers in street children centers. Such respondents are important because of their concern with children.

3.3.0. Methods of Data Collection

3.3.1. Interview

The study mainly used interview method. The method was opted due to its strength of giving the researcher a room to get detailed information as the method involves conversations, thus, this method was used to collect information, which could not be collected by any other technique.

3.3.2. Observation

The technique of data collection helped to capture the experience of street children in its natural setting. This involves observed day to day lives of children. This also enabled to determine who is a street child and who is not. More over, observation enabled to capture action, interactions and behaviors. For example, it was possible to observe how they get food, drinking water, where they sleep, and their general living environment.

3.3.3. Focus Group Discussion

The study used focus group discussion as one of data collection method, as it simplified the data collection from children in groups. The method denied children

chance from telling lies when giving information as other fellows were there, hearing what they said. And, if someone had forgotten to say something important, other children could remind him/her.

3.4. Data Analysis

A qualitative method of data processing and analysis supplemented with quantitative method was used; specifically a cross section data analysis technique with an inclusion of tabulation was applied. The interpretation and analysis was directly linked to the research objectives and questions.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS DISCUSSION

40. Introduction

This chapter included the findings of the study and the discussion of the findings. The discussion was done by comparing the findings of the study and what other scholars discovered. The chapter started by looking at the background characteristics of the street children who participated in the study.

4.1. Background Characteristics.

The study investigated the background characteristics of the street children who participated in the study. This was done so as to have a clear understanding of the children who participated in the study. The results of the study are presented in tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.

4.1.0. Sample Characteristics

The sample comprised of 50 children. There were 22 boys and 28 girls as illustrated in the table below.

Table 1: Distribution of Sample by Sex.

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	22	44%
Female	28	56%
Total	50	100%

Source: Field Findings, 2007

According to the table above, the sample contains [44%] male, and [56%] female, the difference in number is due to fact that there are no big number of females on the street as many of them use to be recruited as domestic servants in order to get shelter and other basic needs. And for those who are on streets, could not be recognized easily as street girls because most of them engage themselves in prostitution.

4.1.2. Age Distribution of Street Children

Definition of children adopted in study is of ILO [1993] "A child is a person who is below 18 years" The interest was to interview children below the age of 18. Taking the definition of a child, the sample composed of children between 17 years, the table below illustrates age distribution of children.

Table 2: Age Distribution of Street Children

Age	Absolute number	Percentage [%]
Between 9-12	4	8.0
Between 13-15	20	40.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Findings, 2007

The table number 2 above shows 50 children who were interviewed, 4 children were aged 9-12, this is primary school going age, 20 children were aged between 13-15 years, and 26 children were aged between 16-18. This indicates that most of the children interviewed supposed to be in primary school level.

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4.1.3. Education Level of Street Children

When asked about their education, majority of street children said that they have been drooped out f schools. The table below shows education level of the street children

Table 3: Education level of Street Children

Level	Never Been to School	Between Std 1-6	Complete Std 7	Total
Absolute NO	8	38	4	50
Percentage	16	76	8	100

Sourced: Field findings, 2007.

The table above indicates that 38 [76%] children did not complete standard seven, 4 [8%] children only reported to have completed primary education, the rest 8 [16%] children had never been to school.

For those who dropped attributed this to lack of school fees and other school requirements such as school uniforms. The reason of why they couldn't get those school requirements is from parent's death, parent's separation and poverty.

4.1.4. Family Economic Background

To grasp the relationship between the economic position of families that children come from and the reasons of being street children, they were asked about the type of housing they lived, properties owned by their families and sources of in come/income levels of the parents/relatives. The table below shows kinds of houses children came from.

Table 4: Type of Houses Children come from

Type of House	Absolute Number	Percentage
Iron roofed and bricks	5	10
Iron roofed and mud walls	12	24
Grass thatched and mud walls	33	66
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Field findings, 2007.

Data in table 4 shows that most children 66%, [33] come from grass thatched and mud wall houses, 24% [12] come from iron roofer and mud wall houses, the remaining 10% [5] children come from iron roofer and bride's houses. The study revealed that, 40 numbers of interviewed children are from rural areas and 10 come from urban areas.

The level of income of their parents [before children left their families] is a good indicator of the economical position of their families. Majority of the children [85%] come from low in come families, while [15%] come from middle income families. The classification of family income was done by asking children to estimate their parent's income. According to the findings, most of the children come from low income families and thus indicates that, economic difficulties force children into streets life.

4.2.0. Causes of Street Children Problem.

The study investigated the factors that push children to the streets, 50 street children in Ilala municipal and 50 residents were asked about the causes. The findings of the study are presented in tables 5 and 6.

4.2.1. Causes of Street Children Problem according to Street Children.

Street Children ware asked why they were staying in the Streets. The researcher was interested in knowing whether the Street children were a ware of the factors that kept them on the streets. The findings of study are presented in table 5.

Table 5: Showing causes of Street Children problem according to the Street Children.

Cause	Number of responds (f)	Percentage (%)
Failed to find my parents	10	20
Lost the way	15	30
Death of parents	12	24
Constant punishments	25	50
Step mother chased me	14	28
Look for work	30	60
To find food	40	80
Play with friends	20	40

Source primary data

Table 5 shows Street Children had multiple reasons for their situation. 20% said they failed to find their parents, 30% lost the way, 24% were orphans, 50% said they ware constantly punished at home, 28% said their Step mothers had chased them, 60% were there to look for work, 80% ware on the Street to look for what to eat and 40% said they were there to play with friends.

4.2.2. Causes of Street Children problem according to residents of Ilala.

The researcher was interested in knowing whether residents of Ilala were aware of the factors witch pushed street children to the streets .50 residents were sampled and asked about the causes of the Street Children problem. The findings of the study are presented in table 6.

Table 6: Showing causes of Street Children problem according to residents of Ilala municipal

Cause	Number of respondents (f)	Percent (%)
Poverty	50	100
Family conflict	40	80
Abandonment	50	100
Death	32	64
Hunger	12	24
Migration	10	20
Loosing way	8	16
Earning a living	36	72
Harsh punishment at home	30	60
Peer influence	4	8
Attraction by City life	2	5

Source: Primary data,

Table 6 shows that residents of Ilala had similar views about the causes of the Street Children problem in their municipally. All residents agreed on poverty and abandonment by parents as the major cause of Street Children problem. 80% said it was family conflict 75% said children flocked to Streets to earn a living, 64% said it was death of the parents that left children with no one to take care of them, 60% said it was the high punishment by some parents that made children to prefer Street life, 24% cited hunger, 16% said some children lost the way, 8% said some children were influenced by their peer while only 4% said children on the Street were there because they ware attracted by City life.

4.3.0 Social economic situation of Street Children.

The social and economic conditions in which Street children live were investigated by the study. Information was got by observation, asking Street Children and residents of Ilala. The findings of the study are presented in tables 7 and 8.

4.3.1 Social Economic Situation of Street Children according to Street Children.

The researcher asked the Street Children how they lived on a normal day. The research asked about a good and bad day and the findings of the study are indicated in table 7

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Table 7 showing Social Economic situation of Street Children as revealed by Street Children.

Social economic condition	Number of respondents (f)	Percent (%)
Moving to busy places	10	20
Looking for what to eat	50	100
Harassment by police and public	30	60
Fighting among themselves	16	32

Source: Primary data.

Table 7 shows that all the Street Children agreed that they spent all day looking for what to eat, 60% said they hate harassment from the police and public, 20% said they just move to where there is business and 10% said there is fighting among themselves.

The researcher however observed that most of them ware not willing to respond to how they lived. Some did not have independent answers or where not confident to answer and only waited their group leaders to tell the researcher about how they go about the day.

4.3.2 Social Economic situation of Street Children according to residents of Ilala.

The residents were asked how Street Children lived socially and   knowing. The findings of the study are indicted in table 8.

Table 8: Showing social economic situation of street children according to resident of Ilala.

Social economic condition	Number of respondents (f)	Percent (%)
Lived around markets	15	30
Lived around the park	20	40
Low education	40	50
Hostile	30	60
Dirty	10	20
Thieves	50	100
Line by begging	30	60
They do odd Jobs	26	52
Fight among themselves	37	74
Not respected	28	56
Diseased	12	24
Un healthy	8	16

Source: Primary data.

Table show that residents of Ilala had different view on the social and economic life of Street Children in Ilala municipality, 30% said they lived around main markets while 20% said they are found around the park, 80% said they ware of low

education, 60% said they are hostile, 20% said they are dirty. All the respondents agreed that Street Children are thieves, 60% said they live by begging 52% said they do odd Jobs, 14% said fights are common among street children, 56 said they are diseased and said they were un healthy

4.4.0. Problems faced by Street Children:

The study asked both Street Children and residents of Ilala the problems faced by Street Children. The findings of the study are indicated in table 9 and 10.

4.4.1 Problems faced by Street Children as raveled by Street Children.

The researcher asked Street Children in Ilala the problems they face, the findings of the study are indicated in table 9.

Table 9: Showing problems of Street Children as raveled by Street Children in Ilala

Problem	Number of respondents (f)	Percent (%)
Hunger	50	100
Where to sleep	40	80
Coldness at night	20	40
No places to rest	6	12
Beating by police and public	30	60
Arrests by police	26	52
Harassment by peers	45	90

Source primary data:

Table 9: Shows that all the children who participated in the study gave hunger as a major problems, 80% said they had difficulties to find where to sleep, 40% said it was very cold on the Streets at night, 12% said they had no places to rest, 60% explained about beating, from police and public, 52% said they ware always arrested by police and 90% said they were harassed by peers.

4.4.2 Problems of Street Children as revealed by residents of Ilala.

The researcher investigated the problems of street Children as reveled by residents of Ilala and the findings are reveled in table 10

Table 10: Showing problems faced by Street Children according to residents of Ilala.

Problem	Number of respondents (f)	Percent (%)
Rain	40	80
Security	30	60
Hunger	50	100
Coldness	45	90
Lack of where to sleep	50	100
Harassment by peers	12	24
Arrested by police	18	36
Exploitation by some people	36	72
Harassment by peers or public	22	44
Danger of Aids	16	32
Violation of their rights	10	20
Killings	15	30
Drugs	40	80

Source: Primary data.

Table 10 shows that majority of the residents' cited problems of Rain, Hunger, Security, and Coldness at night, lack of sleeping places and exploitation by after people as the major problems. Other problems included danger of Aids, Killings, Arrests, drug abuse and sexual harassment.

4.5.0 Possible solutions to the problem of Street Children.

The study asked Street Children and residents of Ilala of what can be done to solve the problem of Street Children. The findings of the study are indicated in tables 11 and 12.

4.5.1 Solutions as reveled by Street Children.

Street Children were asked what should be done to solve the problems they go through. The findings are indicated in table 11.

Table 11: Showing possible solutions to the problems of Street Children as forwarded by Street Children.

Solution	Number of respondents (f)	Percent (%)
Provide food	50	100
Find parents	9	18
Arresting parents who mistreat them	3	6
Police Step beatings	15	30
Respect from public	14	28
Build places to sleep	50	100
Provide jobs	42	84
Give money	36	72
Provide medical treatment	24	48

Source: Primary data.

Table 11: Shows that all the Street Children who participated (100%) thought their problems would be solved by providing food and building places where to sleep. 72% said the should be given money, 48% should be provided with medical treatment, 84% want jobs, 30% said police should stop beating them, 28% want respect from the public

8% want their parents to be traced and reunited with them while 6% want their parents arrested for harassing them.

4.5.2 Possible solutions to the problem of Street children as reveled by residents of Ilala

Residents of Ilala where asked on possible solution of the problem of street children and the findings are presented in table 12

Table 12: Showing Solution of Street Children problem.

Solution	Number of respondents (f)	Percent (%)
Remand homes	23	46
Rehabilitations centers	40	80
Build schools	50	100
Institutions of custody	30	60
Reunite with parents	37	74
Educate Parents on child handling	10	20
Educate police on handling Street Children	8	16
Educate the public on the problem	4	8
Government should fully participate	42	84
Parents should be responsible	36	72
Police should pasted	8	18

Source: Primary data.

Table 12: Shows that all the respondents (100%) agreed that the government of

Tanzania should build schools for the Street Children, 80% said rehabilitation

canters should be built, 74% said Street Children should be reunited with their

parents, 72% said parents should be responsible, 84% said government should fully

participate, 60% thought the government should build institutions of custody, 46%

prefer remand homes, 20% thought educating parents on child rearing would solve

the problem, 18% said police should protect Street Children especially girls from harassment and 16% said police should be educated on how to handle Street Children.

4.6. Discussion

The discussion of the study was done by company the findings of the study with what scholars discussed in their studies. The discussion was done in line with the various themes of the study.

The study investigated causes of the problem of street children. Fifty street children and fifty residents of Ilala municipality were asked about the causes. The street children said some were there because they lost the way home. Asamoa (2004) had similar findings. In his research on street children in Lagos, he discovered that some parents migrated with their children to the city and in the process lost their children on the way. This is what the study discovered in Ilala. Some children had lost the way to their parents. Gabon (2000) discovered that some street children were orphans whose parents had died of Aids. The findings of the study also discovered that some children in Ilala municipality were orphans. The only difference between the orphans in Ilala municipality and those studied by Gabon is that those in Ilala don't know whether their parents died of Aids since the cause of death of their parents can not be obtained because it is not recorded any where. UNICEF (1992) cited conflict in families, physical, emotional and sexual abuse as the major cause of children moving to streets. The study also noted that physical abuse by parents especially stepmothers forced children to the streets of Ilala. The

study however did not find sexual abuse as a reason for children moving to the streets. This means that the findings of the study slightly disagree with UNICEF findings. The difference in the findings between UNICEF and the study could be perhaps because the strong taboos on sex between close relatives in Tanzania and the UNICEF study was conducted in Western countries where sexual abuse is mainly done by chose relatives.

The study also investigated the social economic situation of street children. The findings of the study showed that street children lived a begging life always looking for what to eat, they lined among markets and parks. They were of low education, hostile, dirty themes and not respected in the streets. The study findings were similar to those noted by the researcher; the study findings agree with Take (2001) who observed that street children liked busy places such as bus parks and Railway stations.

Malude (2005) said street children live un acceptable forms of exploitation in places of work. They are employed in near pipe selling, shop helping and other forms of work. The study didn't find such exploitation in Ilala. The study discovered sexual exploitation of girls as the major forms of exploitation of street children. The other types of work are not given to them because street children in Ilala are looked at as dirty and unrespectable. Acope (2002) noted that street children are malnourished and have health problems as a result of drug takings, this was observed by the

research. Most street children in Ilala municipality were small and pale. This could may be because of poor feeding, hunger, and taking long previous without bathing.

The study further investigated the problems faced by street children in Tanzania. The street children revealed that they where to sleep, were always hungry, had no places to rest, were always arrested by police and faced harassment from the public. The residents of Ilala also forwarded similar problems. They said street children are ever hungry, lack security, shelter, sexually abused and face great dangers of Aids. The same problems were discovered by Matagi (2004). Matagi revealed that street children lack security, suffer from coldness in winter, suffer from rains, are dirty

Aparageyo (2005) said that street children wory about their adult future. This problem was not mentioned by the street children on the residents of Ilala. This could be because most of them are not regarded by the public as people who deserve a docent future.

A study conducted in Brazil by Atkinson (2006) revealed that every 12 minutes a child is beaten on the street and 4 out of 12 street children are killed before the age of 18. The study discovered beating of street children and killing as a problem in Ilala but the rate of beating in Ilala was not a high as that registered in Brazil.

The study tried to investigate the possible solution that could be done to solve the problem faced by street children in Ilala. Street children said that they should be given money; jobs, feed, shelter and their parents who mistreat them should be arrested. This shows the desire of street children to live a descent life and also indicates that some children are mistreated at home. The suggestions by street

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children however were not cited by other scholars. Its only Amelia (1999) who suggested that parents should be responsible and take care of their children whether rich or poor.

The study also suggested that remand homes, rehabilitation canters, schools, Institutions of custody and government participation should be looked at as Oyewole (2005) made similar observation. He said that the problem of street children needs inter sectral intervention because the government alone cannot handle the problem. He said that there is need for government commitment, NGO involvement and public participation.

The researcher however observed that there is urgent need for intervention by every body because the number of street children on Ilala street is increasing. Most street children are becoming adults who are likely to make homes on the street in future. If the problem is not solved now, Ilala municipality is likely to have street families in the next five years.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Introduction

This part of study included the summary of the study, conclusions and recommendations.

5.1. Summary

The general objective of the study was to explore the problems that street children face one streets and support possible ways to curb the problems. The study was guided by causes of the street children problem, examining the social economic situation, finding out the problems street children face and finding out possible solutions to the problem as objectives of the study.

The study was conducted in Dar es salaam region in llala district. Dar er salaam region was chosen because it attracts a number of migrants from all parts of the Tanzania. A total of 50 street children and 50 residents of Ilala were chosen to participate in the study.

All participants in the study were closed using non-random sampling technique. Data for the study was collected using interview guides, observation and focus group discussion. Data analysis was done using a cross section data analysis technique with an inclusion of tabulation and interpretation was done in line with research objectives and questions.

The findings of the study revealed that the causes of the street children problem in llala include poverty, family conflict, lack of education of parents, hunger, need to earn a living, peer influence, punishment by parents and attraction by city life. The study also revealed that street children hang round busy places such as railway stations and bus parks. They engage in odd jobs and are hired in dangerous line of fighting, drugs, conflicts, arrests and exploitation.

The study recommended remand home should be put in place, rehabilitations centers should be constructed, schools should be built, and institutes of custody should be set up. The study also suggested that governments should fully participate, rights of children should be respected and police should protect street children.

The major recommendation was that there should be inter-sect oral linkage to solve the problem of street children. The government of Tanzania alone cannot solve the problem but the government, NGOs, politicians, security organs and the entire public should take it as their responsibility to treat street children with parental instructs.

5.2. Conclusions

The conclusions of the study were made in line with the various objectives of the study.

The first objective of the study was to investigate the causes of street children problem in Ilala district. Fifty street children and fifty residents were asked about the causes of the street children problem. The study revealed that children ended up on streets because of poverty, family conflicts, abandonment, death, hunger, migration, loosing way, need to earn a living, peer influence attraction by city life and harsh punishment by parents. It was therefore concluded that they're many causes of the street children problem in Ilala.

The second objective was to investigate the social economic situation of street children in Ilala. The study revealed that street children spent all the time begging and doing odd jobs. They stay around busy places such as supermarket, railway stations and bus parks. Street children have poor health, fight on streets, put on dirty clothes and involved in drugs. It was therefore concluded that street children live a dangerous social and economic life.

The third objective was to investigate the problems faced by street children. The study discovered that street children face problems of hunger, lack of security, coldness, lack of shelter, harassment by pears, exploitation by some people, killings, arrest and drugs. It was there for concluded that street children face many problems.

The forth objectives was to identify possible solutions to the problem of street children. The study identified that remand homes should be established,

rehabilitation centers should be put up, education centers should be established, parents should be more responsible and police should protect street children. It was therefore concluded that the problem of street children should not be left to the government alone but an inter sectral interaction between the government, NGOs, security agencies and the entire public.

5.3. Recommendations

1) The basic problems which children on streets face including unhygienic shelter, food, water, access to health services, prostitution, begging life, drug abuse, insecurity, and poor living environment in general, has become a threat to their life on streets. In orders to curb street children problem, there is a need to do the following as the study recommends:

2) The government should now take the issue of street children as a serious social problem and in a new perspective that neither blame the children as being rebellion nor blaming parents/guardians as have failed to take care of their children, instead the problem need to be seen as a concern of whole society such that efforts should be taken to help those who are already on streets by establishing an organization under the ministry of community development gender and children development, which would deal with establishment of special homes to keep the street children and provide food, clothes, medication, education , just to make them get their rights like other children do.

3) There is need for the government to introduce vocational training education in street children centers where they can get skills and knowledge of doing different activities, which would help them to be independent in their adulthood/future.

4) Provision of equal services, equal social relations, and accessibility to important production properties like land [land ownership], agricultural equipments. Improvement in technology, however, does not guarantee improvement of rural life; the most important thing is social relation of production. This is the basic factor creating poor and rich classes. As [Mwami, 2002] says the "capital relations of production have contributed to the decline house hold economically" That unequal exchange of peasant's produces and merchants have been contributing to the crisis of peasants in Tanzania. Peasants are exploited at the market by traders to the extent that even if peasants produce more and more, they will never improve their lives. This calls for a policy that safeguards peasants by creating equal exchange of peasants' producers.

5) Family reunification is also good option to deal with the problem. However, family integration needs to address factors that have drowned children into streets. For example, it might be difficult for a child who run away from his/her family due to economical difficulties to return back home simply because she/he is not sure if things have changed at home or not. There is need for political and religious leaders to emphasis on family responsibility, love and care, as they are very important ingredients for children socialization.

6) Joint efforts is needed between the media, academicians, community based organizations [CBOs], Non governmental organizations [NGOs], International organizations and government in order to create supportive measures to abolish street children problem in Tanzania.

7) This study does not support directly institutionalization approach of street children. The problem of street children cannot be solved adequately with such an approach. The existing NGOs dealing with street children in Tanzania implies that they take the problem as an independent category of its own that can be delt with by institutionalizing children. However, findings show that, this method of dealing with street children creates other more socio-economic problems, and more importantly despite the fact that institutionalization of street children in Tanzania started in 1990's [Example is Dogodogo center-1992] still the street children problem has not yet been solved instead more children are flowing into streets to extent that those NGOs particularly in Dar es Salaam are unable to accommodate them. There is a need of look at socio-economic forces that produce street children in the first place, and be able to tackle the problem from its roots.

8)There is need of improving the welfare of street children, investigating the socio-economic mechanisms that produce the street children problem.

5.4. Recommendations for further studies

The following problems should be investigated.

- The relationship between economic forces and the rate of street children increase.

- Human rights, conflict and the plight of children in Africa

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KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR STREET CHILDREN

The purpose of this interview is to investigate the problems of street children. The study is purely academic and there no strings attached

1. Name of Institution/Ngo..

2. Position of the respondent in the Institution/Ngo.............

3. The Institution/Ngo started to operate since...................

4. How many children do you have in your shelter?

(a) Girls......................

(b) Boys......................

5. What gender of street children do you support (Tick where appropriate)

(a) Girls

(b) Boys

6. To your best of understanding the situation, what could be the reasons for streetism?

(a) ....

(b) ....

(c) ....

(d) ....

(e) ....

7. Which problems do street children face on streets?

(a) ....

(b) ....

(c) ....

8. What is the socio-economic situation of the children families?

    (a) ....

    (b) ....

    (c) ....

9. Which services do you provide in your center?

10. To what extent do you think that street children are at risk?

11. What has been some of the success of your institution /Ngo with regards to curtailing

the plight of street children?

    (a) ....,

    (b) ....

    (c) ....

    12. What are the major limitations facing your Institution/ ngo as regards to the street

children?

    (a) ....

    (b) ....

    (c) ....

13. Do you have any collaboration with other Institutions/ NCOs dealing with children and

their welfare? Answer Yes/ No. If the answer is yes, mention those Institutions/ NCOs.

    (a) ....

    (b) ....

14. Do you think the problem of street children in Tanzania will eventually be eradicated?

How?

....

....

....

....

15. Can you suggest steps to be taken to change the situation of street children in Tanzania?

....

....

....

....

....

....

KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR ILALA RESIDENTS

The purpose of this interview is to investigate the problems of street children. The study is purely academic and there no strings attached

1. Name of respondent ....

2. Age ....

3. Sex ....

4. Education level ....

5. Occupation ....

6. Tribe ....

7. Religion ....

8. Marital status ....

9. For how long have you been here in Ilala Municipal?..............................

10. Have you experienced street children here in Ilala?................................

11. In which age do street children you have met range?................................

12. Have you ever got chance to ask them some questions? Yes/No. If Yes what was the questions and responses to you?

   (a)..................................

   (b)..................................

   (c)..................................

   (d)..................................

13. What do you think could be reasons for street children move from their homes/families?

....

....

....

....

....

14. Where do street children use to get their daily meal?

....

....

....

15.Which problems do they face on streets?

....

....

....

....

16.Which activities do they engage in to sustain their living

....

....

....

17. Do they engage them selves in any kind of criminal activities? Yes/No. If Yes, mention

them...

18. Do they engage them selves in drugs or alcohol use? If yes mention the types of those

drugs and alcohol

....

....

....

19. Where do they shelter themselves?

....

....

....

20. When they fall sick, what do they do (tick where appropriate)

 (a) Go to the hospital

 (b) Buy tablets from medical shops.

 (c) Do nothing.

21. As Ilala resident, which measures do you take to help these children?

....

....

....

22. Suggest possible solution to alleviate the problem

....

....

....

Thank you very kindly for your valued responses.

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
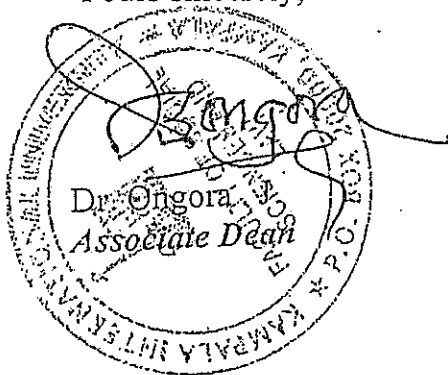
To PROGRAMME OFFICER (CHILD PROTECTION)

UNICEF,

DAR'ES SALAAM, TANZANIA.

This is to introduce to you ~~Mr/Miss~~ MRS EVELYN RAJAB-MKOMBOZI who is a bonafide student of Kampala International University. He/She is working on a research project for a dissertation, which is a partial requirement for the award of a degree. I here by request you, in the name of the University, to accord him/her all the necessary assistance he/she may require for this work.

I have the pleasure of thanking you in advance for your cooperation!

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Ongora
Associate Dean

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

To DISTRICT WOMEN, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, ILALA DISTRICT, DAR'ES SALAAM, TANZANIA.

This is to introduce to you Mr/Miss MRS EVELYN RAJAB-MKOMBOZI who is a bonafide student of Kampala International University. He/She is working on a research project for a dissertation, which is a partial requirement for the award of a degree. I here by request you, in the name of the University, to accord him/her all the necessary assistance he/she may require for this work.

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