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Causes Associated with the Growing Number of Street Children in Urban Cities of Indonesia

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Abstract: The central object of this research study was to find out the roots of the increasing number of street children in major urban cities of Indonesia. This research planned to find out the extent of poverty; domestic violence, family dysfunction, and wanted for freedom have increased the number of street children. The survey strategy used in this research, researchers used a survey strategy, the study target population consisted of street children working and living on the street. The interview and close-ended Questionnaire were used in this study to gather data from the respondents and out of three hundred and eighty-four (384) who were sampled three hundred eighty-one (381) of them responded, the total response rate was ninety-nine (99) percent. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for Data analysis. The research findings established that poverty, economic deprivation, low of home, domestic violence at home by parents, and family dysfunction have generally had an impact on street children. The former street children face difficulties and isolation due to stigma.

Introduction

Street children are one of the most critical social problems in developed as well as developing countries, they are found along with roadside, at the bus stop, in busy markets, in hotels, near big shopping malls, railway stations, and shrines, etc. to collecting garbage, bagging, shoe polishing, selling things, washing cars and other economic activities to earn money. This problem not only exists all over the world but also increases day by day as UNICEF estimated in 2002 that the total quantity of street children whole world was 100 million. But thereafter in 2005, UNICEF reported that the disputed statistics of street children have no worldwide

configuration in their growth by many factors. As the Community Children's World resource library (2010), illustrated the quantity of street children is enumerated at 150 million worldwide. The quantity of street children is universally growing, in many situations, children wandering the street are identified by their work activities for survival, such as vendors, shoe shiners, and baggers (Cummings, 2006). The definition of street children is still not clear universally different schools of thought elaborate that definition differently according to local culture, social situation, and the factor related to this phenomenon.

According to Richter (1998), street children are those children aged (1-18 years) who have been abandoned by their families, schools, and nearby communities and have been involved in nomadic street life. Lugalla (1995) explains that street children are children under the age of 18 who live most of their lives on the street. Street children sell children on the street during the day to earn a living and live there at night. Again, Lugalla defines street children as those children who work on the streets during the day and return to the family at night with little to no supervision. Any girl or boy for whom the street in the widest sense of the word (with an empty place of dwelling, wasteland, etc) has become his/her habitual abode and source of survival, and who incorrectly sheltered, managed, directed by an adult (ICCB,1985). Ennew (1994), elaborates street children are those children to whom the street (in the widest sense of the word, including occupied abodes, wilderness, etc) has become their actual home more than their family, where there is no defence, direction of a trustworthy adult. However, Lemba (2002) outlines street children are children, individuals, aged (5-17 years old), who are generally denied family care and safeguarding. A real quantity of street children has not been enumerated universally due to their mobility and fluidity nature of the phenomenon as the researcher explains the exact number of street children living in big metropolitan cities is difficult to predict due to, 1) there not a globally accepted definition; 2) there is an incompatibility in data collection; and 3) because street children are highly mobile population the go back and forward from street life to home consequently in large variations their reported numbers (West, 2003; as cited in Bademci, 2012; Balachova et al., 2009). Globally Government agencies, academics, NGOs, and the general society have increasingly turned their attention toward this population (Lalor, 1999; as cited in Turnbull, Hernandez & Reyes, 2009).

The exact quantity of street children in Indonesia has been not counted Indonesia where

there are reports of 150,000 children working as well as living on the street (Saripudin, Suwirta & Komalasari, 2008; as cited in Saripudin, 2012). The street youth-serving agency estimated 18 million children who live on the streets that are very poor or have no family families (*KDM Children Fund*, 2013). The statistics of street children have enlarged from 27% in 1955 to 43% in 2005 (UNICEF, 2012). In light of recent UN estimated numbers (100 to 140 million street children), it is obvious that 20 million children are living on the street alone. There are 40 million in Latin America, 25 million in Asia, 10 million in Africa, and 25 million in Eastern Europe, but most of them live in Asia (UNICEF, 2012). There are untold reasons behind increasing the no of street children globally major are the following; in the opinion of Evans, the major cause is poverty. And world's well-known Philosopher Socrates claimed that "poverty brings revolution or crime." So, poverty is the real cause of this phenomenon all over the world.

Most poor families are struggling to deal with poverty so these families forced their children to earn to survive in their lives. Different statistics showed the numbers from different regions of the earth internationally that most of the street children belong to Africa & Asia. Except for poverty, the other reasons are; war, famine, parents' conflicts, disharmony, parents' death, etc (Aptekar,1988; Evans,2004). After studying the reports deeply, I have come to know that, especially from 90% to 95% of children are doing this job because of inadequate & insufficient family income. To increase the level of their family income, they are doing such jobs (Ali & Ali, 2015). Ali & Ali (2015) also elaborates Physical & oral torture is another reason for children (16% to 28%) to abandon their homes but the majority of children are leaving home in pursuing the income of deprived and poverty-stricken families. Most street children are neglected and abused by their families (Vedadi, et al 2013). Research conducted in Brazil concluded household factors such as family disorders including broken families, divorce, and single-

parent female houses are related to the increasing number of street children (Scanlon et al, 1998 cited in (Abbasi, 2013). Also, financial difficulties, physical violence, and unbalanced parental relations drive children to the streets (Ali, et al. 2004; Emmanuel, Iqbal, and Khan 2005; Tufail 2005).

The problem of the Study

Most urban cities in Asia are struggling with an upsurge in the number of street children which has become a worldwide sensation and a threat in the municipalities. In Indonesia, the statistics of street children upsurge at a shocking rate. As PUSKAPA UI, (2014) defines In Indonesia around 2.15 million children below the age of 15-year-old live without their parents. The real statistics of street children in Indonesia have been not assessed Indonesia where there are reports of 150,000 children working as well as living on the street (Saripudin, Suwirta & Komalasari, 2008; as cited in Saripudin, 2012). The street youth-serving agency estimated 18 million children who live on the streets that are very poor or have no family families (*KDM Children Fund*, 2013). The number of street children increased from 27% in 1955 to 43% in 2005 (UNICEF, 2012). Due to economic hardship, parents did not completely provide basic needs of their children such as food, cloth, education, etc. wherefore parents pushed children on the street to earn a source of survival (PUSKAPA UI, 2014). Harju, (2013) explains, after a review of the basic literature it has been realized that street children are the consequence of poverty, cracked families, and home violence.

Objectives of the Study

The most central object of study is exploring the causes behindhand the rising numbers of street children in urban areas of Indonesia. The central object has been divided into the following sub-objects.

1. To explore how poverty is related to growing numbers of street children in urban zones of Indonesia.
2. To explain how home violence-related with increasing statistics of street children in urban zones of Indonesia.
3. To find out the relationship between the broken family with increasing numbers of street children in urban areas of Indonesia.
4. To explain the correlation of peer pressure with a swelling quantity of street children in urban zones of Indonesia.

Hypotheses

- H1. Poverty is likely to be related to the rising statistics of street children in urban cities of Indonesia.
- H2. Domestic violence is likely to be related to the emerging quantity of street children in urban cities of Indonesia.
- H3. Broken is likely to be because of the growing statistics of street children in urban cities of Indonesia.
- H4. Peer pressure is likely to be because of the rising statistics of street children in urban cities of Indonesia.

Literature Review

This is the worst problem for every country in the world because these children depict a bad picture on the face of every country and a huge loss of human capital for the future. There are many types of research available about street children. According to UNICEF, 25 million street children are existing in Asia. It is almost impossible to count the statistics of these children, while the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF estimated in the mid-'90s the number of children is 100 million (cited in Alianza Casa 2000). According to Rana, H., and Chaudhry, H. (2011 p, 333) "Total 1.2 million street children survive in Pakistan due to poverty, family disputes, separated families or orphan, etc; which cause numerous psychosomatic illnesses among street children. The quantity of street children is increasing day by day as the world population is. (Alianza Casa 2000). SAVE THE CHILDREN, currently estimated that more than 115 million girls and boys are involved in

hazardous work that is physically, socially, psychologically, morally harmful, and dangerous for them and diverts them from education, skill work due to long time and weighty work (Alianza, C. 2000).

Street Children

Many definitions have been formulated by different schools of thought and researchers but no definition clarifies the clear face of these children because it is a very baffling problem. There are two types of these children one “on the street those children who work on the street the entire day but live on the street at night without any adult or parent protection and support and the second are “of the street” individual children who work on the street entire day, however, go back to their family and they have good family shelter and sustenance. Additionally, another kind of street child exists there which is belong to street families such as children of nomadic families some researchers include these children in one term “Street children” and some researchers identify them separately. A basic definition mentioned in Oxford Dictionary is “a homeless or abandoned child who survives mostly in the street” (cited in Panter-Brik. 2003 p, 149). According to United Nations as “any boy or girl ... for whom the street (in the broadest wisdom of the word, comprising empty apartments, wilderness, etc.) has to turn out to be his or her habitual residence and}or basis of livelihood; and who is incompetently sheltered, overseen, or directed by answerable adults” (Lusk 1992 p. 294).

The World Health Organization (WHO) classifies street children into four types: children living on the street, children who have left their relatives and living on the street, in hotels, residential or wilderness areas, children living in protection centers or orphanages who at risk of becoming homeless, Children who have weak or non-essential relationships with their families and whose circumstances force them to spend the night away from home. And the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO) defines street children as “children with broken family ties who have found the street their only home; the street is where they stop every day; who face the same dangers, such as being involved in drugs or prostitution, and their presence on the streets gives them a sense of freedom.” The statement of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues describes street children as trails: “a street child or street youth is any immature individual for whom the street (in the widest sense of the word, comprising unoccupied houses, wildernesses, etc) has come to be his or her common place of dwelling, and this individual cannot find adequate shelter. (*The Palestinian Cause, no date, p, 14-15*). Felsman (1985) elaborated on three types of street children in Colombia: (a) orphaned or uninhibited children, (b) escapees, and (c) children with family connections. (*Cited Koller, S. and Hutz, S. 2001 p 15158*). UNICEF differentiated these children into two groups.

This classification has based on the intensity of children's connection with their relatives. The first group is (On the street) consisting of those children who join the street as a source of income and livelihood, but they go back family to their relatives. The other is (Of the streets) which refers to those children who do have no family support and are depends on the street for survival (Ennew, J. 2003). Martins' work (1996) classifies three dissimilar groups of street children in Brazil. He found a group of children with established family connections that worked on the streets and went to family each night. These children have fun in their neighbourhood or on the streets anywhere they worked and numerous join school. The next group had unbalanced family ties. Though they survived on the streets, these children identified their families and, rarely, went home-based to visit or even to stay for a thought. Lastly, here was a group of children who were on their own on the streets and who had misplaced all contact with their family (*cited Koller S. and Hutz C. 2001 p 15158*). Street children are therefore unusually centered on the time they

expend on the street, the street as a basis of livelihood, the lack of security and care from adults, and the state of their societal relations while on the streets. (Amoah, P. and Jorgense, S. 2014, p 122)

Caucuses of the Growing Number of Street Children

Children come on the street for several reasons, which have been examined by many researchers worldwide. Every region/country has different factors behind this phenomenon those are intrinsic factors (attitude, behavior) and extrinsic factors (social life, surroundings). Families of street children are one of the main causes that push children to the street. A study conducted in Indonesia examined that street children commonly come from poor families to survive. Furthermore, Small houses and large families and high house rent are the major factors because some of them feel free and more comfortable living on sidewalks, in markets, in city parks, or under the bridge (*National Policy, 2005*). Economic crises of state/country force numerous children into street work and sexual abuse as a source of survival (Pinheiro P. 2006). According to (Volpi E. 2002, p 6), "Children end up on the streets for many of the subsequent reasons: Low family earnings, several works in the street to subsidize to family survival". Homelessness In both rich and poor countries, the lack of suitable housing drives whole families into the street, Abandonment, and abuse this problem may be related to blood relation drug addiction and alcoholism, the absence of time spent on unimportant relations, School failure, Loss of parents due to armed clashes, natural disasters, HIV/AIDS and other epidemics, and immigrant problems (Strehl T. 2010).

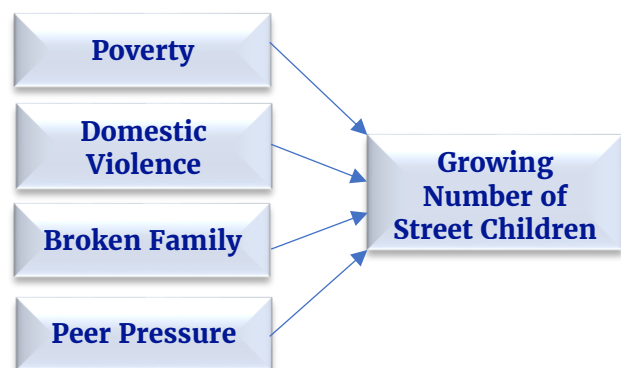
Ethnographic research conducted in Addis Ababa in which described that these children derive from different kinds of households as numerous have both parents living together and families, stepparents, older siblings, or mature benefactors increase others. Additionally

inspected in this research street children arise from Female-headed homes as well as widowed mothers, refugee mothers, and never-married mothers (Heinonen L. 2000). Pinheiro P. (2006, p 239) described that "the predominant reason why children work is 'poverty'; this poverty may have been worsened by a family disaster such as the damage of parents, or other financial shocks. Children under the minimum working age frequently state that they are working for the reason of their individual or their families' poverty and children do extra work in lesser societies. Sending their children to work in its place of to school can be seen as part of a 'Faustian bargain' that poor families make for instant economic improvement". Volpi E. (2002) defined substantial hardship, family affairs, and lack of communication in family emotive problems are important causes that drove the kid on the street. In addition, peer pressure, adult siblings, and friends who have already stood on the street inspire or even forced the young kids into the street. "Numerous street youngsters combine street labor with schooling," writes Luisa Paula Maria Heinonen (2000, p 11). A minority of homeless boys and girls live in insecurely knit public communities disconnected from any form of mature care or influence. As a result, the factors that lead different groups of youngsters to the streets are not necessarily the same." (Pinheiro Paulo Sérgio 2006) Migration of male heads of the house from a rural to an urban area to earn and send remittances creates a fiscal problem, looking after and of family and children's problems and family separation which leads to the child joining the street to meet economic crises, to enjoy free life and to skip from school. Physical violence at home due to different purposes drives the children into the street thereafter street work is a prompt option to survive. Furthermore, there are several advantages to living on the street that allows children to choose not to return home, including freedom, absence of constraints, independence, earning money, and having control over their daily expenses. (Talinay, Strehl 2010)

Conceptual framework

The following Conceptual work has been used in this study that has been constructed in the light of the review of the concerned literature to illustrate the relationship between the independent and dependent variables in this research.

Independent Variables Dependent Variable (Causes) (Growing number of street children)



Research Methodologies

A descriptive survey was conducted as part of the study. The researchers were able to investigate the reasons behind the rise in the number of street children in urban areas as a result of this. The target group was made up of street kids who live and work on the streets to make ends meet. Also, those street children work on the street during the day but return home at night. The population was divided into strata, and a purposive sample technique was employed to choose a sample of 380 people. The research is based on both primary and secondary sources of information. Questionnaires were used to collect primary data. Structured closed-ended questions were included in the survey. For this reason, secondary data was gathered from verified material published by NGOs and government bodies. Data analysis was carried out in stages. Questionnaires that have been completed have been modified for completeness and consistency. Following that, the data were coded and reviewed for any errors or omissions. To statistically assess and then carefully examine data, multivariate data analysis was performed. Tables and

frequencies have been used to present the data. Hypotheses were tested using log-linear regression analysis.

Findings of the Research

Demographic Information of the Respondents

After research findings, it was concluded that 319 respondents were boys and 62 respondents were girls. the findings on age conclude that 64(20%) boys of the street children are aged between <12 years, 159(49.8%) boys, between 12-14 years, 96(30.1%) boys between 15-17 years and only 62 girls are aged <10 years. And 75(23.5%) boys and 32(51.6%) girls belonged to nuclear families, 122(38.2%) boys and 26(41.6%) girls belonged to Joint families, 122(38.2%) boys and 4(6%) girls belonged to nuclear family. 70(23.5%) boys and 31(50.0%) girls have 1-5 family members, 130(40.0%) boys and 27(43.7%) girls have 6-10 family members, 96(30.1%) boys and 4(6.5%) girls have 11-15 family members but 23(7.2%) boys have above 15 family members. 64(21.1%) boys and 30(48.4%) girls have 1-3 siblings, 128(40%) boys and 24(38.7%) have 4-6 siblings, 79(24.8%) boys and 8(12.9%) girls have 7-9 and only 48(15.0%) boys have above 9 siblings.

Economic Status of street children

Street children face so many difficulties on street as hazardous labor, long working time, and cheap earnings. On the question at what age he/she started living and working on the street, thereupon 84(26.3%) and 24(38.7%) girls answered they start living/working on the street at age 1-5 years old, 170(53.3%) boys and 36(58.1%) girls answered start living/working on the street at age 6-10 year old, 42(13.2%) boys answered replied start living/working on the street at age 11-15-year-old and 23(7.2%) boys and 2(3.2%) girls replied don't know. 213(66.8%) boys and 62(100.0%) girls answered they have still in contact with family and 106(33.2%) boys haven't contact with family. Out of 106, of these street children 72(22.6%) children would like to

go back to their family and 34(10.7%) answered they don't like to go back to their family. on the question reason to leave home/join street 94(29.5%) boys and 27(43.5%) girls answered Poverty, 62(19.4%) boys and 15(24.2%) girls answered Parents behavior and domestic violence, 30(9.4%) boys answered wanted freedom, 21(9.4%) replied Peer pressure, 25(7.8%) boys and 2(3.2%) girls answered for not go to school, 16(5.0%) boys replied wanted to earn money, 43(13.5%) boys and 18(29.0%) girls answered death/separation of family, 13(4.1%) boys answered due to drug use, 15(4.7%) boys answered migration. Street children are involved in different kinds of economic activities after research it has been found that 49(14.4%) boys and 43(69.4%) girls are involved in bagging, 100(31.3%) boys selling things, 35(11.0%) boys washing cars, 28(8.8%) boys were street renderer, 35(11.0%) boys and 19(30.0%) girls were garbage pickers, 6(1.9%) boys were Hawker, 23(4.7%) boys were shoe polisher, 15(4.7%) boys were Bus conductor, 12(3.8%) boys were shop attendant, and 16(5.0%) boys were a waiter.

These children mostly engage in hazardous labor on the question Do you engage in hazardous labor 266(83.4%) boys and 53(85.5%) girls replied yes and 53(16.6%) boys and 9(14.5%) girls answered no. On the question of how much time street children work on the street? 26(8.2%) boys and 4(6.5%) girls answered 5 hours, 8(2.5%) boys and 1(1.6%) girls answered 6 hours, 52(16.3%) boys and 14(22.6%) girls answered 7 hours, 49(15.4%) boys and 10(16.1%) girls answered 8 hours, 150(47.0%) boys and 29(46.8%) girls answered 9 hours, 30(9.4%) boys and 4(6.5%) girls answered 10 hours and 4(1.3%) boys answered 11 hours. On the question earning of per day of street children study found that 34(10.7%) of boys and 5(8.1%) girls earn 0.5\$, 101(31.7%) boys and 24(38.7%) girls earn 1\$, 150(47.0%) boys and 29(46.8%) girls earn 1.5\$ and 34(10.7%) BOYS AND 4(6.5%) girls earn 2\$.

Poverty Causes

it has been found 136(42.6%) boys and 37(59.7%) girls' fathers were illiterate, 49(15.4%) boys and 8(12.9%) girls' fathers were can read & write a simple letter, 31(9%) boy's and 5(8.1%) girls' father was primary, 15(4.7%) boy's and 2(3.2%) girls' father was middle, 3(4.2.6%) boy's father were metric, 14(4.4%) boy's father was inter, 4(1.3) boys where don't know about their father's education and 67(21.0%) boys replied NA, and mother's education of the respondents was, 218(68.3%) boy's and 57(19.9%) girls' mother was illiterate, 32(10.0%) boy's and 2(3.2%) girls' mother was can read & write a simple letter, 16(5.0%) boy's mother was primary, 7(4.2.2%) boy's mother was middle, 2(6%) boys' mothers were metric, 1(1.6%) girl's mother were inter, 4(1.3) boys where don't know about their mother's education and 40(12.5%) boys and 1(1.6%) girls replied NA. And the occupation of the respondents parents were, it has been found 24(7.5%) boy's and 14(22.6%) girls' father were unemployed, 56(17.6%) boy's and 9(14.5%) girls' father were servant, 14(4.4%) boy's and 2(14.5%) girls' father were baggers, 88(27.6%) boy's and 14(22.6%) girls' father were laborer, 28(11.9%) boy's and 1(1.6%) girls father were skilled worker, 28(8.8%) boy's and 12(19.4%) girls' father were former, 4(1.3) boys were don't know about their father's occupation and 67(21.0%)boys and 10(16.1%) girls replied NA, and mother's occupation of the respondents were, 120(37.6%) boy's and 29(46.8%) girls' mother were unemployed/house wife, 56(17.6%) boy's and 11(17.7%) girl's mother were servant girl, 43(17.6%) boy's and 16(25.8%) girl's mother were baggers, 12(3.8%) boy's mother were laborer, 36(11.3%) boy's and 5(8.1%) girl's mother were skilled worker, 7(2.2%) boy's mother were former, 5(1.6) boys were don't know about their mother's occupation and 40 (12.5%)boys and 1(1.6%) girls replied NA. on the Question how many persons contribute in your family income, 91(28.5%) boys and 1 (1.6%) girls responded 1 person, 141(44.2%) boys and 50(80.6%) girls responded 2 person, 87(27.3%)

boys and 11(17.7%) responded 3 persons are contributes in family income. On the question per day family income, 89(27.5%) boys and 7(1.6%) girls answered 1-1.5\$, 178(55.8%) boys and 52(83.9%) answered 2-2.5, 52(16.3%) boys and 3(17.7%) answered 3-3.5\$. 100(31.3%) boys and 31(50.0%) girls answered their family lived-in home, 46(14.4%) boys and 14(22.6%) girls answered their family lived on the street, 68(21.8%) boys and 17(27.4%) girls answered their family lived on the working area, 76 (23.8%) answered don't know and 29(9.1%) answered NA. on the question of house ownership, 40(12.5%) boys and 9(14.5%) answered their family lives in their own house, 75(23.5%) boys and 30(48.4%) answered their family lives in the rented house, 84(26.3%) boys and 18(29.0%) girls answered their family lives in Tenant, 15(4.7%) boys, and 5(8.1%) girls answered their family lives in employer's home, 76(23.8%) boys answered don't know and 29(9.1%) boys answered Na. 46(14.4%) boys and 11(17.7%) girls answered their family lives in Paka house, 83(26.0%) boys and 33(53.2%) girls answered their family lives in Kacha house, 84(26.3%) boys and 18(29.0%) girls answered their family lives in Tenant, 77(24.1%) boys answered don't know and 29(9.1%) answered NA. On the question Do you face a deficit in food, cloth, and desire, 273(85.6%) boys and 58(93.5%) girls answered yes face a deficit in food and 46(14.4%) boys and 4(6.5%) answered no, 289(90.6%) boys and 61(98.4%) girls answered yes face a deficit of cloth and 30(9.4%) boys and 1(1.6%) answered no, 261(81.8%) boys and 50(80.6%) girls answered yes face a deficit of completing desire?

Domestic Violence Causes

Out of 319 boys and out of 62 girls, 188(58.9%) boys and 45(72.6%) girls answered they face violence at home due to different causes. On the question what kind of violence did you face? 81(25.9%) out of 319 boys and 24(38.7%) out 62 girls answered faced Physical violence, 53(25.4%) out of 319 boys and 16(25.8%) out 62 girls answered faced Psychological violence, 29(9.1%)

out of 319 boys and 16(25.8%) out 62 girls answered faced Sexual violence. On the question Who is/was punished you thereupon 37(11.6%) boys and 12(19.0%) girls answered father, 49(15.4%) boys and 18(29%) girls answered mother, 25(7.8%) boys, and 2(3.3%) girls answered stepfather, 25(7.8%) boys, and 5(3.2%) girls answered stepmother, 15(4.7%) boys and 1(1.6%) girls answered step brother/sister, 10(3.1%) boys and 3(4.8%) girls answered real brother/sister, 16(5.0%) boy, and 39(4.8%) girls answered other family members, 11(3.4%) boys and 15(24.2%) girls answered neighbors. On the question reason of the punishment, 42(13.2%) boys and 5(8.1%) girls replied without reason, 104(32.6%) boys and 28(45.2%) girls replied if not go to school, 36(11.3%) boys and 12(19.4%) girls answered for poor performance at school.

Broken Family Causes

On the question are your parents alive? Thereupon 166(52.0%) and 44(71.0%) girls replied both parents are alive, 22(6.9%) boys and 4(6.6%) girls replied only father alive, 51(16.0%) boys and 12(22.6%) girls replied only mother alive, 29(9.1%) boys replied and 51(16.0%) boys answered don't know. 153(48.0%) boys and 40(64.5%) girls answered their parents live together but 140(48.0) boys and 22(23.5%) girls answered their parents do not live together and 6(1.9%) boys answered don't know. On the question Why not live together out of 140 boys and 22 girls, 30(9.4%) boys and 3(4.8%) girls answered due to the father's second marriage, 37(11.6%) boys and 2(3.2%) girls answered due to divorce, 22(6.9%) boys and 4(6.5%) girls answered due to death of the mother, 49(15.4%) boys and 13(21.0%) girls answered due to death of the father. 52(16.3%) boys and 8(12.9%) girls answered they have stepmother, 9(2.8%) boys, and 2(3.2%) girls answered they have a stepfather. 121(37.9%) boys and 28(45.2%) girls answered their parents fight each other at home, out of 121 boys and 28 girls, 39(12.2%) boys and 5(8.1%) girls answered their parents fight due to unemployment, 20(6.3%) boys and 5(8.1%) girls

answered without problem, 10(3.1%) boys and 6(9.7%) girls answered due to personal ego, 13(4.1%) boys and 9(14.5%) girls answered due to drug use, 39(12.2%) boys and 3(4.8%) girls answered **wanted freedom/ Peer pressure causes**. On the question Do you join the street to enjoy independent life thereupon 201(63.0%) boys and 37(59.7%) girls answered yes, 118(37.0%) boys and 25(40.3) girls answered no? 218(86%) boys and 48(77.4%) girls answered they join street after peer pressure and 101(31.7%) and 25(40.3) girls answered no. 172(53.9%) boys and 32(51.6%) girls answered they come on the street to complete their desires and 147(46.1) boys and 30(48.4%) girls replied no.

Result and Discussion

Table 1

Pearson Product-Moment Correlation between Measures of Street Working Children and Poverty

		Total SWC	Total povt
Total SWC	Pearson Correlation	1	.537**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
Total povt	Pearson Correlation	.537**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	

** .P<.001, N=384. SWC=Street Working Children

“A Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was estimated to assess the relationship between a Growing number of street children and Poverty. There was a strong, positive correlation between the two variables, $r = .537$, $N = 384$; however, the relationship was significant ($p = .000$), *therefore the null hypothesis “Growing number of street children is not related with Poverty in Indonesia” is rejected and the alternate hypothesis “Growing number of street children is likely to be related with Poverty in Indonesia” accepted.*

Table 2

Pearson Product-Moment Correlation between Measures of Street Working Children and Face Violence at Home

		Total SWC	Total fvah
Total SWC	Pearson Correlation	1	.526**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
Total fvah	Pearson Correlation	.526**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	

** .P<.001, N=384. SWC=Street Working Children. Fvah= Face Violence at Home

“A Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was estimated to assess the relationship between a Growing number of street children and Domestic violence. There was a strong, positive correlation between the two variables, $r = .526$, $N = 384$; however, the relationship was significant ($p = .000$), *therefore the null hypothesis “Growing number of street children is not related with Domestic violence in Indonesia” is rejected and the alternate hypothesis “Growing number of street children is likely to be related with Domestic violence in Indonesia” accepted.*

Table 3

Pearson Product-Moment Correlation between Measures of Street Working Children and Broken Family

		Total SWC	Total bf
Total SWC	Pearson Correlation	1	.301**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
Total bf	Pearson Correlation	.301**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	

** .P<.001, N=384. SWC=Street Working Children. bf= Broken Family

“A Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was estimated to assess the relationship between a Growing number of street children and family dysfunction. There was a

moderate, positive correlation between the two variables, $r = .301$, $N = 384$; however, the relationship was significant ($p = .000$), *therefore the null hypothesis "Growing number of street children is not related with family dysfunction in Indonesia" is rejected and the alternate hypothesis "Growing number of street children is likely to be related with family dysfunction in Indonesia" accepted.*

Table 4

Pearson Product-Moment Correlation between Measures of Street Working Children and Personal Wishes for Independence

		Total SWC	Total pwi
Total SWC	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	1	.063** .221
Total pwi	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.063** .221	1

"A Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was estimated to assess the relationship between a Growing number of street children and Personal Wishes for Independence. There was no correlation between the two variables, $r = .063$, $N = 384$; however, the relationship was not significant ($p = .221$), *therefore the null hypothesis "Growing number of street children is not related with Personal Wishes for Independence in Indonesia" is accepted and the alternate hypothesis "Growing number of street children is likely to be related with Personal Wishes for Independence in Indonesia" rejected.*

Conclusions and Recommendations

Although, a growing number of street children is a problem in all developed including the United States of America, Europe, Malaysia, etc. as well as developing countries of the world. The government of Indonesia should be noted that make new programs and policies to reduce the growing number of street children should take some steps to reduce poverty, and domestic

violence children and should slick up the mechanism for broken families as well single household families because these families mostly face worst conditions of economic deprivation.

This study targeted those street children who live as well as work on the street. The study found the age of street children was 12–14 boys and less than 12 girls. The study established that poverty was the first and primary cause of street children out of 384 street children 94(29%) street children revealed they work to contribute to family income because due to poverty parents cannot provide sufficient food, clothes, pocket money, and much more desire hence children leave home or work on the street. and also, street revealed they faced domestic violence by family members as well some time neighbors, these children revealed mostly cause of domestic violence was not going for work. Broken families such as single-household families, the second marriage of the father, and the death of the father/mother were leading to the increasing number of street children in Indonesia. Wanted freedom has no significant effect on the growth of street children in urban cities of Indonesia.

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