



# “STREETISM” : A SOCIO-LEGAL STUDY WITH RESPECT TO INDIA AND GHANA.

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## ABSTRACT

This study looks into the concept of “street-ism”- or the way of life of young people who are homeless and under no observation on the streets of Ghana and India. Street children is a big problem in Ghana and India. There are approximately 100,000 street children in Ghana and 11 million in India. In both countries, the main reasons for travel include poverty, family conflicts and violence. It is easy for children to travel, get abused and get sick. Religion has a huge impact on the health and well-being of street children. Street children can experience malnutrition, drug abuse and mental health problems.

The study presents a socio-culturally nuanced addition to be literature on street children by using a critical theory- based and qualitative ethnographic approach. The study’s conclusions detail the ways in which teenage mobility on the streets is influenced by a number of factors, including poverty, school dropout rates, the dissolution of extended family structures, parental deaths, urbanization, adventure and personal income.

Government, public organizations and individuals all have the responsibility to protect and promote faith. Some of the basic interventions that can be used to solve the walking problem are, Children’s education, health among others provide access to services. Also, supporting families and communities in their efforts to protect children from street violence. Dealing with the root causes of emotions such as poverty and family conflict. Street-ism has serious consequences on the health and well-being of street children. Street children can experience malnutrition, drug abuse and mental health problems.

## INTRODUCTION

The study presents a sociocultural nuanced addition to the literature on street children by using a critical theory-based and qualitative ethnographic approach. The study’s conclusion detail the ways in which teenage mobility on the streets is influenced by a number of factors, including, poverty, school dropout rates, the dissolution of extended family structures, parental deaths, urbanization, adventure and personal income.

Street-ism is a complicated trouble that affects hundreds of thousands of children round the sector. It is defined because the circumstance of living at the streets, either complete-time or element-time. Street-ism is an extreme problem in both Ghana and India, with an predicted 100,000 road kids in Ghana and 11 million avenue youngsters in India.

The foundation causes of street-ism in both nations are complex and multifaceted. A number of the key factors consist of, poverty, own family warfare, abuse, trafficking, toddler marriage and lack of access to schooling and healthcare

Avenue children are a inclined population who are vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and disorder. They're regularly denied simple human rights, consisting of the proper to training, healthcare, and shelter.

The effect of street-ism at the health and nicely-being of avenue youngsters is severe. Avenue youngsters are much more likely to be afflicted by malnutrition, substance abuse, and intellectual fitness problems. They're also at expanded chance of victimization and violence.

Governments, civil society businesses, and people all have a function to play in preventing and addressing street-ism. A number of the important thing interventions that can be used to cope with street-ism encompass.

Offering avenue children with get admission to schooling, healthcare, and different important offerings.

Helping families and groups of their efforts to save you kids from turning into street children.

Addressing the basis causes of street-ism, which includes poverty and own family battle.

Raising cognizance of the difficulty of street-ism and advocating for the rights of street kids.

It's far critical to observe that street-ism isn't a monolithic phenomenon. The experiences of road children vary depending on their age, gender, circle of relatives heritage, and the precise context in which they stay. However, all street youngsters face great challenges and vulnerabilities.

In Ghana and India, there's a growing movement to prevent and cope with street-ism. Civil society businesses are working to offer road youngsters with access to important services, support families and communities, and endorse for the rights of road kids. Governments also are beginning to take steps to cope with the problem, along with developing national movement plans on street-ism.

Despite the demanding situations, there may be desire for the destiny of avenue children in Ghana and India. With the help of governments, civil society businesses, and individuals, road youngsters may be helped to attain their complete potential.

## **STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

### **The Concept of Childhood in Ghana and India**

The concept of early life in India and Ghana is complicated and multifaceted. It's far shaped by means of a selection of factors, along with subculture, religion, and socioeconomic reputation. In widespread, adolescence is visible as a time of innocence, play, and studying. But, the reports of avenue youngsters in India and Ghana regularly diverge from this idealized vision.

### **Childhood in India**

The idea of adolescence in India has developed through the years, however it stays deeply rooted in traditional values. In step with Hindu subculture, youth is divided into 4 ranges:

1. Brahmacharya (student): that is a stage of studying and non-secular development.
2. Grihastha (householder): that is a level of marital existence and own family duty.
3. Vanaprastha (forest dweller): that is a stage of retreat from worldly life and non-secular contemplation.
4. Sanyasa (renunciation): that is a degree of renunciation of all worldly possessions and attachments.

Youth is seen as a sacred time in Hinduism. Children are respected as guests from God, and they may be believed to have a special connection to the divine.

However, the reviews of street youngsters in India frequently fall quick of this best. Road kids are often disadvantaged of the basic requirements of lifestyles, which includes meals, safe haven, and training. They may be additionally susceptible to exploitation, violence, and sickness.

### **Childhood in Ghana**

The idea of youth in Ghana is also complex and multifaceted. Its miles fashioned via a ramification of things, consisting of lifestyle, religion, and socioeconomic popularity.

In general, adolescence in Ghana is visible as a time of innocence, play, and gaining knowledge of. Kids are predicted to be respectful in their elders and to contribute to the family. They're additionally recommended to increase their competencies and competencies.

However, the stories of street kids in Ghana regularly diverge from this idealized vision. Street youngsters are regularly deprived of the fundamental necessities of existence, along with food, shelter, and education. They're also at risk of exploitation, violence, and disease.

### **Street-ism and the Concept of Childhood**

Street-ism has a great effect on the concept of youth in India and Ghana. Avenue youngsters are regularly compelled to develop up speedy and to take on adult duties. They may be disadvantaged of the opportunity to enjoy the carefree innocence of adolescence.

Street-ism additionally demanding situations traditional notions of childhood. As an example, in some cultures, kids are predicted to be obedient and subservient to their elders. But, street youngsters regularly need to be assertive and impartial so as to live to tell the tale.

Notwithstanding the challenges they face, road children in India and Ghana are resilient and resourceful. They find approaches to adapt to their hard circumstances and to create a sense of community and belonging.

### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM EXPLORE**

“What is the experience of homeless children in Ghana and India?” Is the issue that this study aims to explore and address. As mentioned earlier, “the living of homeless and unmonitored children on the streets, especially when related to drugs, disease, crime or delinquency” is the phenomena known as “street-ism”

The problem of street-ism is complex and there's no unmarried solution. However, there are a range of things that can be executed to cope with the hassle, together with:

Supplying avenue children with get admission to schooling, healthcare, and different crucial services.

Supporting households and communities of their efforts to save you children from turning into avenue youngsters.

Addressing the root reasons of street-ism, inclusive of poverty and own family conflict.

Raising recognition of the problem of street-ism and advocating for the rights of road youngsters

It is vital to note that street-ism isn't always a monolithic phenomenon. The stories of avenue children vary depending on their age, gender, own family background, and the unique context in which they stay. But, all avenue youngsters face substantial demanding situations and vulnerabilities.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER**

The purpose of the beliefs varies depending on the artist and the context in which he uses it. However, some of the goals are:

- i. Raising awareness of social and political issues.
- ii. Promoting social change.
- iii. Introducing self awareness.
- iv. Creating arts that is accessible to everyone.

Street-ism is a beautiful and ever changing form of art. Constantly adapts to new challenges and opportunities. As a result, religion will continue to play a significant role in Ghana and India for many years to come. In Ghana, it is used to promote religious, political and social and social awareness. For instance, an artist Mohammed Alidu uses religion to create paintings depicting the struggles of Ghanaian. His work is credited with helping raise awareness of issues such as poverty, inequality and corruption.

In India, theory is used to promote social change. For example, artist St+art India Foundation uses faith to create artworks that promote peace and tolerance. Their work has been rewarded by helping to reduce violence and improve understanding between two different groups.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Street-ism, also known as street art, is a type of art created in public spaces. It can be used in many ways, including images, graffiti, stencils and sculptures. Street-ism is often used to express political opinion, social commentary or personal experience. In Ghana and India the theory is used to solve many problems such as poverty, inequality and corruption.

Street-ism has a long history in Ghana. The country's first artist emerged it in the 1070s and their works were used to criticize the government. In the 1990s the theory became more popular and was used to solve a wider range of problems. Today, street is a popular art form in Ghana, artist use the streets to express themselves, challenge the status quo, and create change in their communities.

One of Ghana's most famous actors is Mohammed Alidu. Alidu's work is often political, covering topics such as inequality and corruption. His paintings can be seen in many places in Accra, the capital of Ghana.

Another artist worth mentioning is Nana OforiAtta Ayim. Ayim's work is more personal, exploring themes of identity and culture. His statues can be seen in public spaces in Ghana.

India has seen a surge in interest in street art in recent years, thanks to the work of many great artist. St+art India Foundation is one such artist. St+art India Foundation is a non-profit organization that uses philosophy to

promoter social change. The organization has established art galleries in various parts of India, helping raise awareness on issues such as poverty, child labor and gender inequality.

## **RESEARCH GAP**

Research on street children in Ghana and India is important for developing effective strategies to prevent and solve this problem. By addressing the below research gap, researchers can contribute to improving the lives of children and their families.

1. The concept is widespread throughout Ghana and India. To ascertain the prevalence of the route in various Ghanaian and Indian locations, more investigations is required. Using this data, a response strategy to address the issue will be developed.
2. Roots in religion in several regions of Ghana and India. To fully comprehend the history of the voyage in various sections of Ghana and India, more study is required. This data will be useful in developing preventative travel policies.
3. The influence of street children's health and well-being. More study is needed to determine the influence of street-ism on the health and well being of street children.
4. The efficiency of various intentions in dealing with emotions. More study is need to access the usefulness of various walking technologies. This data will aid in the identification of best practices and development of superior inventions.

## **HYPOTHESIS**

Street-ism is an art form that emerged in Ghana in the 1970s as a way to criticize the government.

The street has become popular in recent years, artist use that to express themselves, challenge the status quo and create change in their communities.

In Ghana, roads are often used to solve social and political problems such as corruption, inequality and poverty. Ghanaian art as developed unique styles and techniques influenced by the countries rich culture and history.

Street-ism is an art form that emerged in India in the 1990s as a way of expressing and protesting social and political issues.

Street-craft street-ism has become a vibrant and diverse art form in India, and artist from all walks of life use it to express their own unique idea.

Religion is often used to solve problems of inequality, sexism and religious intolerance in India. India street activist are fully aware of these problems and advocating for change. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/reports/states-of-worlds-children>

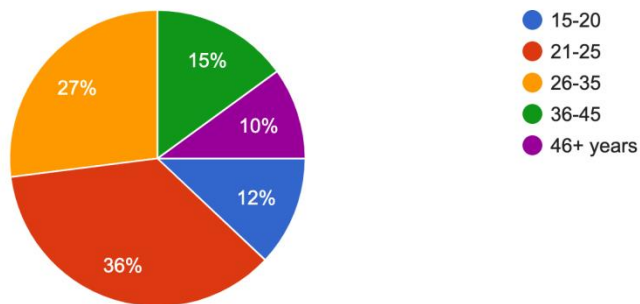


## APPROACH

Examining street-ism using qualitative and ethnographic theory models, this study adds a sociolect culturally nuanced perspective to the body of literature on street children. The decision to use ethnographic theory model was made because they offer instruments required to critically analyze how the government and other stake holders marginalize these homeless. While also allowing for the investigation of ideas, language and action. Additionally, the study broadens the qualitative and ethnographic analysis of this young phenomena in Ghana and India by incorporating a theological viewpoint.

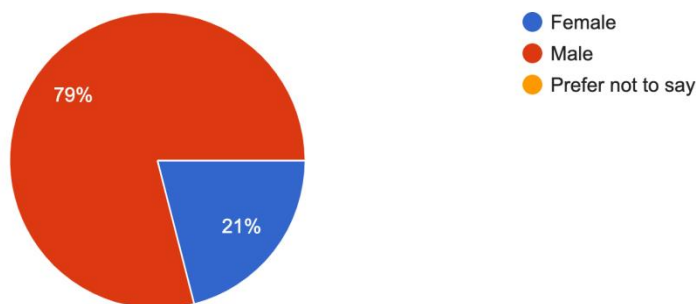
### Age Group

100 responses



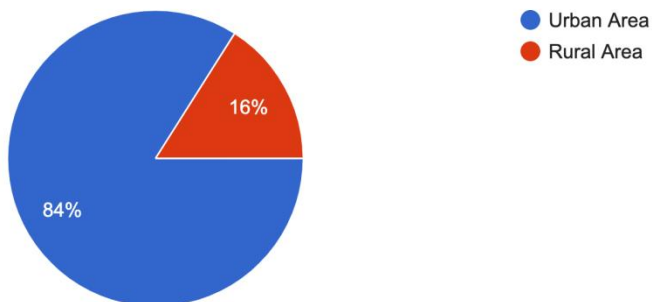
### How would you identify your gender?

100 responses



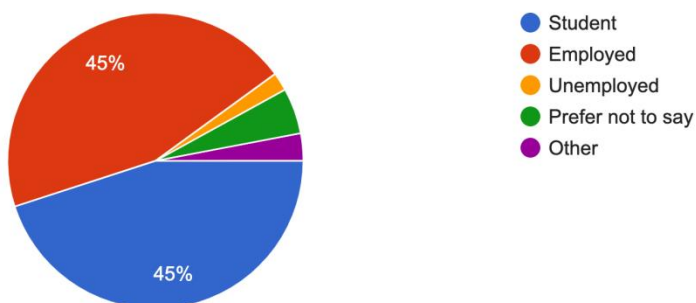
### Where do you belong to?

100 responses



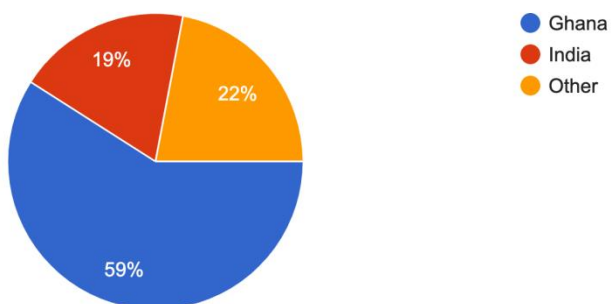
### What is your designation?

100 responses



### Which country do you belong to?

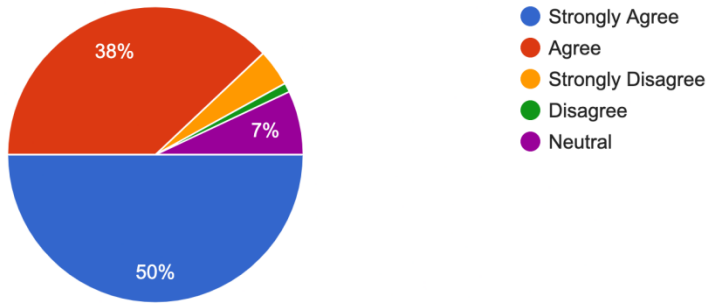
100 responses





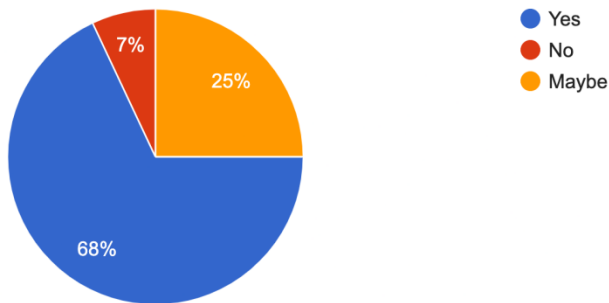
1. Do you agree that streetism is on the rise in both Ghana and India, as well as other parts of the world?

100 responses



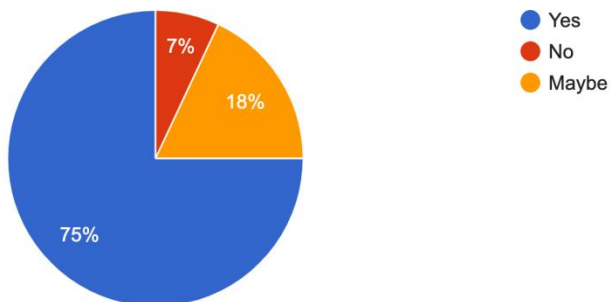
2. Is urbanization as a trigger of migration be a factor of streetism?

100 responses



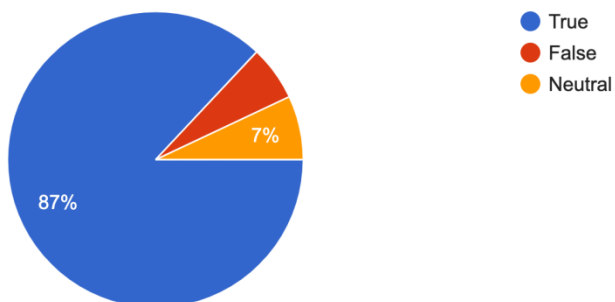
### 3. Could family dysfunction be a cause of streetism?

100 responses



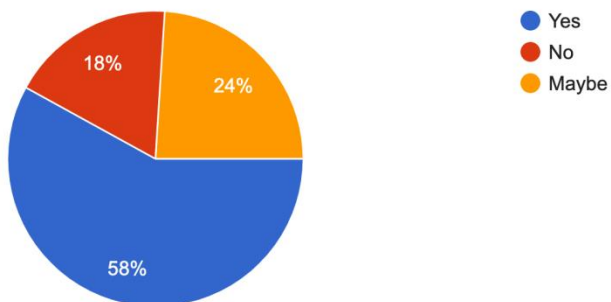
### 4. Poverty, child marriage, human trafficking family conflict and abuse; could be said to be factors of Streetism?

100 responses



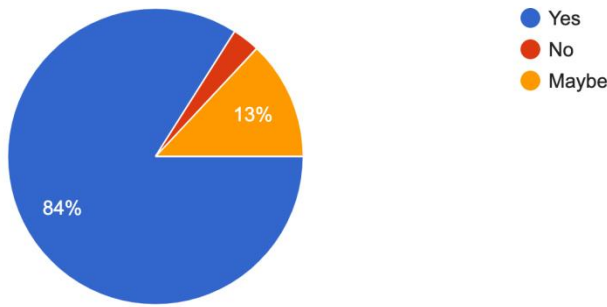
### 5. Is divorce and single-parenthood be a cause of streetism?

100 responses



6. Does streetism affect the fundamental rights of the child?

100 responses



7. Are there any

adverse impacts of street-ism?

100 responses

Yes

No

Yes

Education

It will impact in both physical and mental aspects. It will also lead to desertion and abandonment

Exploitation of children

Lack of empowerment through education

This leads to school dropout

Yes as there is an increase in streets it affects the economy of the country

Families and people can be forced to seek temporary safety in an unsafe place or get food from potentially hazardous sources as a result.

Mental health dysfunction

Children drop out of school

The most obvious one would be the high crime rate and violence in the communities due to children or teens being exposed to harsh inhumane conditions out there in the streets

Not sure

Children who play on the streets are subjected to many health risks and dangers. The youngsters are exposed to defilement and work in unfavourable conditions. The most common illnesses that strike homeless kids include cholera, infections, fever cold, rashes and malaria.

Drug abuse and social vices

There should be laws to protect the rights of people no matter the situation they find themselves in life

Causes the children to indulge in all kinds of acts which endanger both their health and lives.

Health problem

Don't know

Social misfit

Maybe education

Abject poverty

Drug addiction

Teenage pregnancy, health mobility and malnourished children

Not at all

Numerous ways

You can talk about health implications including malnutrition

A lot of dysfunction

Yes, a retarded generation.

It drastically lowers the proportion of individuals, particularly children who have access to fundamental facilities and education.

Economic burden on the government

Society is becoming less communal, and homeless kids are more likely to have some form of trauma or experience fewer opportunities.

It can expose children to health problems.

Leads to social vices

Leads to in-security

Yes eg drug abuse etc

Yeah

exposes the kids to several of health issues and other risks.

Yes. kids may be exposed to the dangers on the street

death

It retards the human resource development of a country p, thereby limiting overall growth

Street exposes youngsters to several health issues and other issues.

Education

Health issues

It brings about socioeconomic effects to a country.

No Idea

high crime, human rights abuse, the problem of spatial planning

Yes Causes of social vices

Death

It leads to exposure to crime

It affects

It affects the potential of the child

Yes

Yes since poverty is one course of streets, more job avenues must be created to enable a lot to be employed and also there must be a measure put in place to check the rampage of divorce

They have to avoid teenage pregnancy and also the single parents who don't take good care of their kids

Yes, criminal activities to somewhat extent come from hardened street children.

Exploitation of children, school out, hunger, loss of self-worth, bleak future, drug abuse, physical, verbal and emotional abuse, exposure to crime and road accidents, teenage pregnancy, exposure to smoke pollution, and accidents.

Maybe yes or no depending on the impact

No idea

Yes

Yes, mostly exposed to health hazards, some are vulnerable to defilement and rape and a lot more.

Social violence and deviance

Damage to public property: Graffiti and stencils can damage buildings, walls and other public infrastructure. They can also be considered an act of vandalism. Safety risks: Street performers may be exposed to safety risks, such as injury, accidents or assault. Cleanliness issues: Graffiti and stencils can make public spaces dirty and untidy. Communication issues: Graffiti and stencils can be used to spread hateful or offensive messages.

It can ruin the child both physically and psychologically

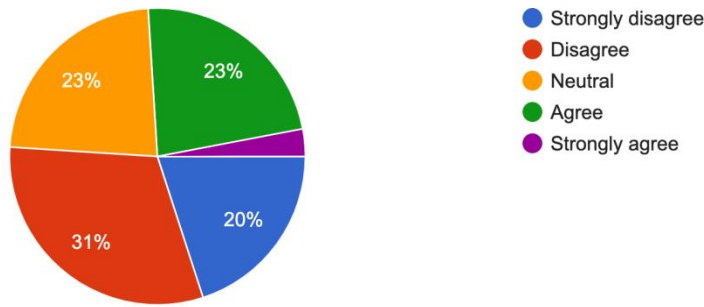
High crime rate

What

They should do it well

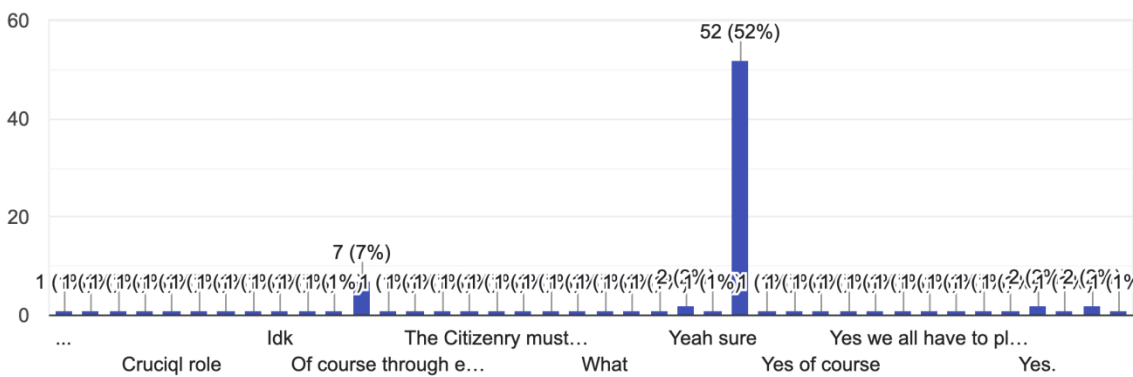
8. Should the government be solely blamed for the rapid increase of streetism?

100 responses



9. Has citizens got a role to play in curbing streetism?

100 responses



10. How best

can street-ism be curbed?

100 responses

- No
- Don't do divorce
- Education
- Don't know
- Education
- Public education and better economic conditions
- When there is more work available
- Help the less privileged
- By Government policies
- By paying taxes and encouraging a campaign against street-ism
- providing facilities
- Early childhood responsible control by parents
- By promoting education and increasing employment for the youth
- Education

By education

Government - Public Collaboration

In order to stop street crime, families should be strengthened, good peer support can stop street crime, social services can stop street crime, a supportive community can stop street crime and government services can stop street crime. These results provides lights on the ways in which street children see prevention of street-ism to be possible.

By solving the factors that cause it and for the government to ensure that all laws are followed to ensure the minimization of street-ism

Parents of those children should be held accountable and must be held to take up their children's responsibility.

Education

Through education

Encouraging education and training

Other means

By providing the basic needs of the stressed children

When there is no divorce, premature birth

Having constitutional laws or rules which seek to prioritize and protect children

With all the 3 arms of government functioning building more affordable houses

Awareness creation of the gross effects on the economy and the nation.

It can be any of them

Education

Leadership program for kids

One step at a time. Everyone has a role to play no matter how small the impact is

Everyone must understand that they have to play a role in the upbringing of the child.

Families should be strengthened to prevent street-ism, schools can be used to prevent street-ism.

By putting policy measures in place by the government and providing alternative means to curbing street-ism

Education

Divorce

To curb street-ism, we can focus on implementing effective social welfare programs that address the root causes of poverty and provide support to vulnerable families. This can include access to education, vocational training, healthcare, and counselling services. Additionally, creating awareness campaigns and collaborating with local communities and organizations can help provide alternative opportunities and support systems for children and youth at risk of street-ism.

Providing quality education to the youth and increasing access to employment for parents



The government liaises with state officials and families to educate them on the effects and importance of this street-ism as well as the government providing necessary social amenities such as schools, libraries, promotes parks or grounds for the children to go to during their leisure times.

Employment

Don't know

Systems should be put in place for immigrants and awareness of the outcome of broken homes, abuse of children and other factors should be published enough so that awareness is made loud

Good government policies to empower the poor and need

Free education, free health care, improved economy and reduced unemployment, awareness creation on the effects of child streets, legislation to ban child street-ism, ban child labour, vigorous enforcement of child trafficking law

To combat the negative effects of street-ism, it is important to take action on both an individual and collective level. On an individual level, everyone can help raise public awareness of street-ism and its potential negative effects. It is important to understand that street-ism can be a legitimate form of artistic expression, but it must be done responsibly and respectfully, without causing damage or disruption. Collectively, public authorities, street artists and the public must cooperate to find solutions that satisfy everyone.

Education

Education

Controlling childbirth

Public Education

Good

Dong child marriage

Provision of basic amenities and development in rural areas

Education and sensitization

Through education both formal and informal

Education

By the help of both the extended and nuclear family as well as the society as a whole

Strict orientation

Educating them more

Educating every person about its effect on society

The government has to create more industries to create employment in most of the rural areas to reduce street-ism

Each family must responsible

Everyone has a role to play

Stricter laws on urbanization. More planning. Low housing estates. Better welfare and social amenities by the government.

The right to livelihood is part of Article 21 under the Indian constitution, and street-ism is the direct infringement of their rights. It has to be curbed by policy developments and flexibility in societal perspectives

More education on what causes street-ism should be taught to parents and people in rural and some urban communities. Additionally, certain laws and incentives should be provided to curb people from migrating from rural areas to urban areas.

Education

Improving economical standards

Put measures on our education system and how single parents also take care of their children

Putting strict punishment to lawbreakers and those who aid in the increase of street-ism instead of helping reduce it

Through public education

I don't know

By giving more support

Eliminate poverty by providing jobs and also making education accessible and affordable if not free. People should be educated on the effect of street-ism on individuals and the nation as a whole.

Through education

Getting people off the streets as much as possible through job creation, affordable housing and rehabilitation

By joint efforts if both the govt and the citizens

Education is the best to fight

Education

A lot of ways

Corrupt officials should be arrested.

Public Education

People should understand their responsibilities and take charge of their wards

Better education and more job opportunities

Education

Ensuring free and quality education for all

Everyone must play a role in the care of children

both the state and the citizens should collaborate to curb the menace. there are some wealthy individuals, philanthropists and benevolence organizations that can complement the government's efforts by providing some of the basic needs of children or better still providing

By providing employment and controlling childbirth

By controlling childbirth, with the use of contraceptives.

Proper educational awareness

Government, parents and stakeholders should come together to formulate a policy that will help minimize street-ism, that policy should be deployed and it should be strictly adhered to

Providing a source of livelihood, providing infrastructure in rural areas to deter people from migrating to urban areas to enjoy these facilities

Public Education and Community involvement in the implementation of government policies barring street-ism.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF CHILDRENS ACT**

The main legislation in India pertaining to children's welfare and protection is the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children's Act 2000. A kid is defined by law as an individual who has not attained the age of eighteen. The legislation also acknowledges children's rights to healthcare, education and abuse prevention.

However, the law prohibits the employment of children in all dangerous jobs including street artist. The law also provides for the rehabilitation and reunification of children who participated in the march.

The Children's Act 1988 is Ghana's first legislation governing children's care and protection. According to the Act, a person who is below the age of sixteen is considered a kid. The measure also acknowledges children's rights to healthcare, education and defense against maltreatment and neglect.

However, the law prohibits the employment of children in all hazardous work, including street artist. The law also provides for the rehabilitation of children participating in the journey.

India and Ghana have the laws that protects children from violence and abuse. These laws are relevant to the streets because they prohibits the employment of children in hazardous work, including street performances. Both countries have the processes of rehabilitation and reintegration of children affected by street violence.

It is very important to know that the application of these rights may vary depending on the specific situation. Sometimes children may have to live on the streets due to poverty or other reasons. In these cases, it is important to provide support and assistance to the children so they can survive on this journey and create a better future for themselves.<sup>2</sup>

### **THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ACT IN GHANA AND INDIA**

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) is making a significant contribution to the resolution of roadblocks in Ghana and India. Street-ism is a complex problem with many sources and the Human Rights Commission can solve this problem by:

1. Awareness of the problem and its impact on children's right. The Human Rights Commission can use its platform to inform the public about the situation of street children and human rights violations they often face. This will help create more support for children to walk and encourage effective work to solve the problem
2. Advocate for policies and programs that support the rights of street children. Human Rights Commission can work with government and non-governmental organizations to develop and implement policies to provide services such education, health and housing to these children. Human Rights Commission can also advocate for programs that help children integrate into the society.
3. Monitor compliance with human rights legislation and guidelines. Human rights commission can monitor how government and other actors apply human rights laws and standards to children. This will help identify areas for improvement and ensure that street children are disenfranchised.
4. Legal support for child travelers. The Human Right Commission can provide legal support to children throughout the course of human rights breaches. This will help them be fair and hold criminals accountable.

Apart from these measures, the Civil Liberties Commission may take these steps to solve the problem of street children in Ghana.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.bettercarenetwork.org>

In India, the Human Rights Commission may take certain steps to solve the problem in India and Ghana. The main driving force is the problem of child labor. Human Rights Commissions can advocate for policies and programs that will help reduce child labor and provide educational and other opportunities to children.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **India**

Adopted in 1950, the India Constitution guarantees certain essential liberties, like the freedom to be equal, the freedom from exploitation, the freedom from discrimination, and right to constitutional remedies. All Indian citizens are entitled to these rights, regardless of their color, caste, religion or place of birth.

In addition, the India government has passed several laws safeguarding human rights such as Torture Act 2015 and the 1995 Acts for the Protection of Human Rights. These statutes provide for the creation for state and national human rights commissions, tasked with looking into violations of human rights and suggesting corrective measures.

### **Ghana**

Ghana's 1992 Constitution recognizes many civil liberties, laws including the entitlement to equality, liberty, freedom from oppression additionally justice. This right is given to all people in Ghana regardless of their citizenship.

The government of Ghana has enacted various laws to protect civil liberties, including the Human Rights Commission, as well as the Administrative Justice Act, the Home Rule Act 1993 and the Constitution House 2007. This law is the Human Rights and Administrative Justice Commission, which is tasked with investigating human rights violations and offering solutions and supporting victims.

Ghana has rectified numerous Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are among the International Human Rights Treaties.

## **Background**

The development in human rights in India and Ghana has been disrupted by many factors, including the struggle for freedom from authoritarian rule, respect, the advancement of freedom, and the worldwide impact on human rights.<sup>3</sup>

The struggle for independence in Ghana is associated with the demand for human rights. The National Convention People's Party, one of the leaders of the independence movement, passed a resolution in 1947 calling for a constitution for independent Ghana. Following independence, the government of Ghana enacted various laws to defend human rights as well as the 1992 Constitution of Ghana contained several chapters of Fundamental Rights.

## **SALIENT FEATURES**

### **Ghana**

- i. Ghana's 1992 Constitution including the right to equality, freedom from oppression, freedom, and justice.
- ii. The Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) is an independent organization charged for looking into abuses of human rights and recommending solutions.
- iii. Victims of domestic abuse are protected by the Domestic Violence Act of 2007 and provides for establishment of domestic violence courts.
- iv. Ghana has rectified many Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights are examples of International civil rights treaties.

### **India**

- a) The Indian Constitution of 1950 provides fundamental rights to the people, encompassing the appropriate equality, the freedom rights, the exercise of authority to protest, the freedom to fight.
- b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commissions are established under the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 to investigate human right violations, frame rules and agree on solutions.
- c) The Prevention of Torture Act 2015 prohibits torture and provides punishment for the predators of torture.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.labour.gov.in/child-women-labour>

d) India has ratified many international agreements on human rights such as the International Convention on Human Rights, and the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Convention.

### **Similarities**

- i. Ghana as well as India both have comprehensive laws that include human rights.
- ii. Both countries have commissions that investigate human rights violations and recommend remedies. <sup>4</sup>
- iii. Both countries have provided laws to protect human rights, such as prohibition of being tortured and prohibition to be subjected to domestic violence.
- iv. Both countries have ratified many international human right agreement.

### **Differences**

- a. India has a greater human rights protections than Ghana. The Indian constitution recognizes many human rights and the Indian government has enacted many laws to protect human rights.
- b. India's human rights institutions are stronger than Ghana's. Compared to the human rights commission has more authority and capability.
- c. India has a longer activism of human rights than Ghana. This has resulted in a strong human right in India.

## **THE NEW TO INTRODUCE A NEW ACT**

### **Ghana**

Ghana has made significant progress in protecting human rights since its independence in 1957. The 1992 Constitution provides a set of rights and has enacted various laws to protect these rules. But there are still many problems to be solved:

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-india--2020>



- i. **Widespread Poverty and Inequality:** are the main causes of human rights violations in Ghana. Poor and needy people often lack education, healthcare and other services. They may also be victims of violence, discrimination and exploitation.
- ii. **Weak Institutions and Violence:** institutions a charge of safekeeping for human rights are generally weak as well as under-resourced. This makes it difficult for them to investigate human rights violations and hold perpetrators responsible.
- iii. **Violence against Women and Children:** is a serious problem in Ghana. One in three women is exposed to either sexual or physical abuse, and one in five children is exposed to domestic violence.
- iv. **Discrimination against Disabled Groups:** in Ghana, people with disabilities, members of LGBTQ+ communities and other disadvantaged groups often face discrimination Their access to education, healthcare and housing are denied.

### **Reasons For A New Act**

- a. **Strengthening the Human Rights Watchdogs:** the new draft laws could provide more services and give more freedom to the genders. It can also strengthen the laws that protect human rights.
- b. **Provide Human Rights Education:** the new bill could make human rights education more mandatory in schools and work places. This will help raise appreciation for and knowledge of human rights.
- c. **Protection of Marginalized Groups:** the new bill includes special provisions to to protect marginalized groups from discrimination and violence.

### **India**

India has a long history of challenging human rights and its constitution provides for a broad set of rights . However, the country still faces significant human rights issues, including:

- i. **Racism:** is a problem throughout India and affects people from all walks of life. People from lower classes are often denied access to education, employment and housing. They will also be harassed and prosecuted.
- ii. **Violence against Women:** violence against women is a big problem in India, with one in three women reporting to have been subjected to physical and emotional violence.
- iii. **Child Labour:** is a major problem in India, where there are an estimated 10 million child workers.
- iv. **Religious Intolerance:** is on the rise in India, where minority groups face discrimination and violence.

## **Reasons For A New Act**

- a. **Strengthening Existing Laws:** the new bill could provide additional assistance to law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute human rights violations. It can also strengthen laws that protect human rights.
- b. **Promote Social Inclusion:** this new bill may include specific provisions to promote social inclusion and combat discrimination, violence against women and child labour.
- c. **Protection of Religious Freedom:** the new law may include special provisions to protect religious freedom and prevent religious intolerance.

## **CONCLUSION**

Streetism is a social and legal problem affecting millions of children and adults in Ghana and India. It is a symptom of many problems, including poverty, inequality, family dysfunction, and lack of education and healthcare.

Their lives of children on these streets are often seen as painful, crises and exploitation. They are at risk of many physical and mental health problems and often face discrimination and social exclusion.

The need to talk about faith is increasingly recognized in Ghana and India. However, there is no single solution to this problem. Effective problem solving requires multiple approaches that address the root cause of the problem, NGOs and communities. Only by working together we can create a world where children have the opportunity to live lives of safety and dignity.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- i. **Community Safety:** the government of Ghana and India must strengthen community safety to support and protect children from the loss on the way. These may include measures such as cash transfers, food aid and access to education and health care.
- ii. **Investing In Education and Job Training:** can help children gain the skills they need to find jobs and get out of the way. The government should invest in programs that provide and vocational training for children and adults.
- iii. **Availability of Housing and Health Services:** children often do not have easy access to health care and housing services. The state should provide shelter and health services to children.
- iv. **Social Support:** social isolation is a significant cause of emotional distress. The government should support community programs that help children integrate into the society.
- v. **Strengthen Laws and Regulations:** the government should strengthen laws and regulations that protects the rights of children. This may include measures such as banning child labour and providing legal representation to child travelers in Court.<sup>5</sup>

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