



WHAT DO STREET CHILDREN NEED IN THE SHELTER HOME: A NARRATIVE REVIEW STUDY?

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ABSTRACT

Issues with street children, particularly in developing countries, seem to be alarming. Many countries reported increasing numbers. The aim of this research is to explore the experience support of street children in the shelter home, the question on how the experience of these street children when they are being placed in the shelter homes, and what the type of support is given to them? A comprehensive search of relevant databases from 2010 to August 2021 with critical key search focuses on the "street children's welfare" or "type support" and "experiences street children in various countries." Furthermore, the investigation of relevant databases yielded 313 hits, finally, 12 papers are suitable for the review with utilized the PRISMA review method in the process. This review has results support for street children, including theme; physiological support, psychological support, social support, and health care support. To conclude, street children have specific support needs; future program initiatives need to be developed that respond to street children's needs.

Keywords: narrative; reviews; street children; shelter home; support

INTRODUCTION

The problem of street children is one of the most serious problems today (Hamzah et al., 2021). Universally the problem of street children has a solution in every society to achieve prosperity (Shahraki et al., 2020). In developed countries such as the United States, there have been many studies and services regarding the management of street children during their stay in orphanages (Zlotnick et al., 2012). Kid insurance frameworks focus on kids' physical, mental, and psychosocial necessities to secure their lives and future (UNICEF, 2020). Meanwhile, in Indonesia as a developing country, the welfare of street children still needs to be handled and developed by the government and non-governmental organizations appropriately following the child protection law so that this population gets protection and the right to their needs (Fitri et al., 2015)

Firstly, in the review, the author discusses themes found in the review study of experiences and needs of street children during their transition to shelter homes. Based on the phenomenon, the habit of street children return to life and work in the street causes various problems after undergoing a period of recovery at the shelter home because of the phenomenon of street children as large numbers of them chose to return to the street and run away from the shelter home. In general, the purpose of shelter homes is to establish the independence of street children by developing and nurturing the talents needed for future life progress (Drury, 2008). Therefore, it raises questions on the experience of these street children when they are being placed in the shelter home and whether the support given at the shelter home is appropriate in nurturing them to have a better life ahead.

Furthermore, it is essential to review these street children's experiences when they were placed in orphanages and whether the support provided in the shelter home can practically prevent them from

returning to the streets. In understanding these problems, a literature review has been conducted that aims to explore the experiences of street children when placed in orphanages and their needs in helping them grow up as normal children with a better future. In addition, this review also seems to explain the impact of the support provided by the government. The aim of this research is to explore the experience support of street children in the shelter home.

METHOD

We utilized the narrative review to deliberately look at the important articles through CINAHL, Scopus, NCBI, google scholar, and an online information base library from 2010 to August 2021. The review questions are how the experiences of street children when they are in a shelter home. Likewise, what support is given to them? the review centers around information bases that the keywords "children's welfare" or "type support" and "experiences street children in various countries, with the utilization of qualitative and quantitative exploration techniques and spotlight solely on different requirements psychology, physiology, health, and social of street children while living and working in the street. The inquiry study to include the consideration and rejection standards for the review are Inclusion criteria for articles selection published from 2010 to 2021, Published from Index-Journal Scopus, Pub Med. English language, the study focuses on handling street children in various countries and exclusion. The study focuses on street children's welfare, type support Published from journal library and Google Scholar Qualitative research methods. Quantitative research methods.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study aimed to identify an experience and type of support for street children from the twelve review studies. The narrative synthesis review relied on keyword search and text to identify the proposed themes (Popay, Roberts, & Sowden, 2006). The proposed themes are grouped into the concept to allow identified independently. Furthermore, the theme has been discussed with the research team (Caldwell, Henshaw, & Taylor, 2011). Following identified synthesis narrative, four main themes emerged: (i) needed physiological to elemental life, (ii) psychology service needed in the shelter home, (iii) service health care facilities, and (iv) social service is needed in a shelter home. Author utilizing a CASP quality score methods, a tool evaluated qualities was review utilizing of 10 questions are designed to answer issue review systematically in Table 3 has conduct specific questions are applied consistently to each question of the selected studies. a score of zero if the paper doesn't have answered, one if there was a moderate amount, and a score of two clear answered (Rushbrooke et al., 2014).

Generally, ten studies achieved a score of 20 or identified indicating excellent quality information (Cheryl Zlotnick et al. (2012). Dawson & Jackson (2013), Fowler et al., (2017), Friberg & Martinsso (2017), García & Kim, (2020), Jackson et al., (2020), Jani (2011), Speirs V, Johnson et al. (2013), Sukma & Irawati, (2021), Yildirim et al., (2020). While two studies do not show the relationships of research and consider the ethical issue a score between 16 and 17, with regard (Antono et al., (2021), Anandar et al., (2015). In summary, out of 12 studies that have been included in table 2, only four studies were conducted in Asia. Among the studies conducted in Asian countries, three of them in Indonesia, and one study in India. Overall, it can be seen that most of the studies included in this review were conducted on Western populations, including the US, UK, Africa and Australia; very minimal studies are found in Asian settings. This shows the scarcity of evidence related to the welfare program problem of street children. Based on table 2, in Asian countries, two studies have been reviewed regarding psychosocial support and health education. Furthermore, two studies have provided an overview of the physiology support while they are in shelters. Some of the physiological needs that have been mentioned are: food and drink service.

Furthermore, the results of a review of a paper setting in developed countries. Zlotnick et al. (2012) have conducted a systematic review summarizing 43 studies, which have shown that handling street children is almost close to success by paying attention to all aspects of the needed during shelter, including needs, physiology, psychology, health, and social. They include providing permanent housing to sleep comfortably, free transportation, food services, electricity support services, clean water, clothes, health care services, mental health services. All the included studies were synthesized, and the findings of the studies were classified based on four main themes including physiology, psychology, health, and social as showed in figure 2. The detail of the findings of each study will be discussed below.

Table: 2

Review papers (n=12)	Context of study
1. Zlotnick et.al (2012)	United State or America
2.Fowler et al. (2017)	
3.García & Kim, (2020)	
4.Jackson et al. (2020)	
5. Speirs V, Johnson et.al. (2013)	
1. Sukma & Irawati (2021)	Indonesia
2. Antono et al. (2021)	
3. Anandar et al. (2015)	
1.Jani (2011)	Australia
2.Dawson et al. (2013)	
Yildirim et al., (2020)	India
Friberg & Martinsson, (2017)	Africa

Needed physiological to basic life

Firstly, a total of four studies of articles; Jani (2011), Zlotnick et al. (2012), Sukma et al. (2021), Anandar et al. (2015), the findings of those articles with regards to talking about basic needs in the shelter home, namely food cupboard access or service, acquiring, utility support, have clothes, comfortable sleep, after analyzing the emergence of the theme needed physiological to bare life. Globally in countries, the United stated that street children require Service during life in cover homes regarding essential assistance finding and applying for food, administrations, or transportation to well-being offices (Zlotnick et al., 2012). However, in Indonesia, the fulfillment of children's rights is still far from standard, primarily for street children. Fulfills children's rights in the orphanage system, which has existed, including meeting food and clothing needs (Anandar et al., 2015; Sukma et al., 2021). Following Maslow's (1987) notes that physiological and safety needs are the most basic human needs. These needs are also called primary needs, such as food, drink, clothing, and shelter. For instance, Humans will meet physiological needs first before moving on to the following needs, so physiological needs are the most potent and urgent needs (Taormina et al., 2013). Therefore, physiology service is needed in the shelter home (Jani, 2011).

Phycology service needed in the shelter home

Street children in shelter homes feel various changes, both related to physical and environmental conditions. A total of six studies talk about phycology services in shelter homes (Zlotnick et al., (2012). Sukma et al., (2021) Anandar et al., (2015). Friber et al., (2017). Yildirim et al., (2020). Jackson et al., (2020). Therefore, phycology service is needed in the shelter home to changing life from being entirely on the road to being part of a shelter home is certainly not easy for street children; this condition conduct that some children to experience boredom or stress while at a shelter home (Anandar et al., 2015). For instance, street children need support in foster care, namely: emotional support (feeling care and feeling comfortable) mental health, substance abuse treatment services, and appreciation support (Anandar et al., 2015). Include social worker staff must give need a feeling of trust in other, good attitude and affective from nursing staff and the staff in shelter homes can give counseling mental health also street children needed spiritual service spiritual education for adapt in a future life (Sukma et al., 2021; Friber et al., (2017) Yildirim et al., (2020; Jackson et al., 2020; Zlotnick et al., 2012). Furthermore, adapts to these changes, street children in shelter homes need support from the people around them (Anandar et al., 2015). Consequently, giving schooling and directing to kids, particularly street children, is adequate to approve and engage them. Additionally, this is verified by research that shows people in momentary homes have a brief relationship with self-guideline and variations (Zlotnick et al., 2012).

Health care service is essential during referring shelter home

A total of four number studies talk about health care services during recovery in shelter homes. They are Jani's (2011) therapeutic counseling. Dawson et al., (2013) time management during health care service staff given positive expression and free Service. Arussyifa et al., (2017) Health education: harmful of free sex, alcohol, abortion and HIV/AIDS. Speirs et al. (2013) community nursing programs require effective interventions to assist street children. Firstly, lack of service in health care facilities may pose a significant problem among community high-risk such as street children in middle-income countries (Charumbira et al., 2021). Lousy service by health care workers has led to social isolation, furthermore not the patient seeking help to conduct severe psychosocial, for instance, lack of respect, not providing health services, and communication barriers the staff healthcare service for others (Jayakody et al., 2021). World Health Organizations give some categories informed by the service health system framework: include health care system challenges and policies and clinical practice guidelines, prevention services, adequate human excellence (Charumbira et al., 2021). Furthermore, have results are based on Table 3, some recommendations for health care facilities during services among street children; time management needed during health care service, staff has given positive expression and free service. (Jackson et al., 2020; Dawson et al., 2013; Speirs et.al. 2013). Whereas community nursing programs needed effective program interventions to assist street children to perhaps adapt during health education or counseling, for example, harmful of free sex, alcohol, abortion, and HIV/AIDS, improve their health (Jani, 2011; Arussyifa et al., 2017).

Social Service is needed in a shelter home.

A total of six number studies talk about social services in shelter homes. Jani (2011); Zlotnick et al. (2012); Sukma et al. (2021); Anandar et al. (2015); Fowler et al. (2017); García et al. (2020); Jackson et al. (2020); Social support is the arrangement of help or solace to other people, support might emerge from any relational relationship in a singular's interpersonal organization, including relatives, companions, neighbors, strict establishments, associates, parental figures, or support gatherings. Social support through lodging is highly durable for fundamental necessities vagrants that adjust to changing ailments in long-lasting lodging. The street children have agreeable and dynamic to fill in the new culture (Canham et al., 2017). Also, it might appear as practical assistance (e.g., tackling tasks, offering exhortation), substantial support that includes giving cash or other direct material help, and

passionate support that permits the person to feel esteemed, acknowledged, and comprehended (American mental affiliations, 2021). This social framework assumes a part in giving a few types of support, including enlightening, instrumental, and enthusiastic support (Zhou et al., 2014). However, web-based on Table 3, some recommendations for social SupportSupport for street children are playroom support (Zlotnick et al., 2012; Jani, 2011; Anandar et al., 2015). While in the service of permanent housing transportation, employment service, financial counseling, and social integration (Fowler et al., 2017; García et al., 2020; Jackson et al., 2020; Sukma et al., 2021). Therefore, Future research could focus on developing various settings to enable participants and staff to build programs and management financial to select practical intervention shelter homes.

CONCLUSION

The comparison between studies in developing and developed countries is very much different, so we could see that there are gaps in developing countries like Indonesia where a lot of things have not been done for comprehensive management; however, this requires a more in-depth study of strategic arrangements, including how to manage financing with the existing capacity to tackle the problem of street children so that they do not return to the street. To conclude, street children have specific support needs such as physiological support, phycological support, social support, and health care support. future program initiatives need to be developed that respond to street children's needs.

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