# Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management

Yang Cheng.; Sch J Econ Bus Manag, 2016; 3(8):433-435 © SAS Publishers (Scholars Academic and Scientific Publishers) (An International Publisher for Academic and Scientific Resources)

e-ISSN 2348-5302 p-ISSN 2348-8875

# **Experience Reference of British Social Forces Participating in the Rescue of Street Children**

Yang Cheng

School of public management and politic science and law, Southwest Jiao Tong University, China

\*Corresponding Author

Yang Cheng

Email: 781763803@qq.com

**Abstract:** It's an effective way to go out of helping dilemma that guiding and promoting social forces participate in the rescue of street children, but how to guide them? How to define the range of social forces to participate in? how to deal with the relationship between social forces and government aid agencies? Britain is a country that the mode of rescuing street children is very mature, with these questions, the author analyzes and summarizes the typical case of British organizations to participate in social flow of saving the children to provide reference for the construction of social forces to participate in rescue mode in china.

**Keywords:** NGO; street children; rescue; corporation; participate; government

### Introduction

NGO organizations developed a long history, its philosophy and mode of development are more mature than the domestic, the more intense sense of citizen participation, on the one hand, these NGO organizations broadly participated in national aid of children in the plight, but also they extended the range of underfunding developed countries. China, India, Mongolia, Vietnam and other less developed countries in Asia, we have seen large international NGO assistance projects in developed countries. Through these projects, the plight of the children while they carried out the actual rescue is missing passing their rescue ideas and experiences. So I selected a representative countries of Britain to analyze, Britain is a developed country; The NGO of Britain is more mature and advanced about aid. Choosing it is benefit to get an effective result.

Britain is a typical country that NGO participates the rescue of street children more active, The NGO of Britain has a long history and a lot of types, in addition to, it has rich resources, mature development and strong sense of civic engagement, on the other hand, it is closely related to the Government of reasonable decentralization, monitoring and evaluation.

## The relationship between the Government and NGO

Overall, in the long process of development, the British government and NGO established closely cooperation, they trust and support each other and common to do the extensive relief work. The NGO that British participated in Save the Children is running by cooperating with the British government and institutions at all levels (including grass-roots government, provincial governments and the central government) and professional community groups[1]. In

this cooperation, the government provides support to the NGO funding and policy support in the form of general policies and projects of cooperation, they rarely interfere in the specific operation NGO, unless it is involved in illegal acts. Some large NGO also carry out relief work in some developing countries, such as Save the Children in Hefei by the cooperation between British's NGO of children's activity center and the china local government, the children's activity center that is in support of the Government operate the project independently[2].

# There is different that the scope and content of different British NGO participated in

The NGO Specialized in the rescue of street children, the scope and content of its participation and assistance are very wide, from prevention to return and placement, until the integration into society finally. Such as British Children's Aid Society is an organization that specialized in the plight of Saving the Children, its main funding comes from public donations, as well as some government programs support. The organization fully involved in the whole process of the plight of children aid, on the one hand, it corporates with the grass-roots government and (community organizations, community schools, etc.) to carry out the work of preventing and educating[3]. On the other hand, it established advisory and support centers in the community to provide rescue for the problem child or the needy families, in there, children are welcome to ask help, the help will be confirmed by the community to determine the rescue mode, the implementation of relief programs and feedback. Meanwhile, the organization also continue to monitor and study the causes of the plight of children and the impact of social issues, it will promote the

introduction of relevant policies of the central government, local government coordination and supervision of the implementation of relevant policies and implementation.

Some enterprises to rescue street children involved NGO, too. according to their own organizational objectives and areas of expertise, they provide assistance only one aspect of the plight of children. Such as temporary shelter and Response Center are primarily provided temporary shelter to the homeless stray personnel[4]. They have very close ties with the government, much of the funds are from government programs, as well as some social donations. on the one hand, the center provided temporary shelter for the homeless people, on the other hand, the center provides solutions or fights for the finance of housing to homeless children.

There's NGO that do not have full relief material conditions to rescue street children, but they provided timely assistance through the integration of various social resources and the establishment of rescue platform. Such as the Network center of London, it does not have the conditions to participate in rescue of street children, the organization gradually succeeded in helping street children get rid of stray environment and moving life, and gradually into the mainstream of society, mainly through establishing the information network platform, to keep abreast of the needs of rescue and collect all kinds of social assistance resource information. Meanwhile, it builds a platform for connecting supply and demand by business. government and community-based organizations to cooperative nursery, mobile entertainment venues, rescue shelter, laundry, bathing place health.

### It is extremely broad that the scope and content of British NGO participated in from the perspective of the process about rescuing

About the Prevention, a lot of NGO carry out rescue mainly through community platform[5]. The contents that NGO participation includes corporation with the grass-roots government to carry out street children prevention efforts and providing assistance to the problem child or needy families.

In rescue, At first, providing spiritual from the material to the full range of assistance to street children needs we cooperate with the government and different NGO; secondly, we can provide legal services for a variety of government policy assistance or social support by relying on the government information network for street children and their family[6], again, we need to establish an information platform to collect all kinds of information related to the rescue of street

children, so that to provide information services and material support for the street children and help street children and their families from the spiritual and psychological by convening volunteers in all areas, including all kinds of experts.

About feedback, at first, we need to prevent children wandering again, so we need to concern and collect personal and family circumstances about street children and timely intervention. Second, we need to promote levels of government to develop policies and take measures to coordination between the various government departments to promote the implementation of policies by studying the problem found relief activities.

#### Conclusion

The rescue work should have the idea of childrencentered

Looking at successful models at home and abroad, all relief activities have the idea of children-centered. children-centered is that all activities should be launch from the perspective of benefiting the physical and mental health of children and adhere to the principle of maximizing the interests of children and the priority of protecting of children[7]. Meanwhile, children-centered is also the basic norms of the International Children Declaration.

Government and NGO organizations should cooperate with each other and have a clear division of labor

These examples can be found, in which the government acts as a steering role, main responsibilities include: through policies to promote and guide the rescue activities; do advocacy work well by using of the media, create a good environment that is good to social forces participate in; besides, it is necessary that giving more power to GNO so that NGO have more space and autonomy to participate and collect more non-governmental forces to participate in the rescue process;

The integration of various social forces to participate

Successful rescue mode is inseparable from the community, NGO and public participation rescue methods are mainly running rely on the cooperation between social organizations with government. Including the use of community environment, with community resources to carry out relief activities.

Relying on the community source to prevention and paying attention on helping needy families

It is the key aspect that prevent from the source to protect children and rescue work. Britain, the United States and China's Yunnan Province and Baoji, have emphasized the propaganda and street admonishing early intervention. relatively speaking, the other modes of prevention of is ignored in our country.

### References

- 1. Ennew J, Swart-Kruger J; Introduction: homes, places and spaces in the construction of street children and street youth. Children Youth and Environments. 2003;13(1):81-104.
- Shinn M, Weitzman B. Homeless families are different. In National Coalition for the Homeless and Oryx Press 1996.
- 3. Haber MG, Toro PA; Homelessness among families, children, and adolescents: An ecological–developmental perspective. Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review. 2004;7(3):123-64.
- 4. Hammer H, Finkelhor D, Sedlak AJ. Runaway/thrown way children: National estimates and characteristics. 2002.
- 5. McGuinn PJ. No Child Left Behind and the transformation of federal education policy, 1965-2005. Univ Pr of Kansas; 2006.
- 6. Karnik NS. Categories Have Consequences: Street Children as Humanitarian Objects (Doctoral dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign). 2003.
- 7. O'Kane C; Street and working children's participation in programming for their rights. Children Youth and Environments. 2003;13(1):167-83.