The article by Serish Nanisethi in the New Sunday Express Magazine dated 3 November 2002 was very shocking and forced us to study about a group of street children from the Central Railway Station, Chennai. According to the report by S. Nanisetti, Vijayawada Railway Stations' unreachable platform roofs were the home of hundreds of boys in the age-groups between 10 and 15. Vijayawada is the first HIV junction in India. It is estimated that there are 60,000 street children in Vijayawada. Further statistics from the Andhra Pradesh State AIDS Control Society indicate that 3.6% of the HIV positive cases occur in children under 14 years of age. Several spine-chilling information about their general life and habits are narrated. In this paper we are not interested in going into their lives or behaviour or their ignorance. We are mainly interested in analyzing

a. What has driven them out of their homes?
b. What is the role of the nation/ politicians?
c. Why does the law remain imperfect in rehabilitation of these children?
d. What is the problem in the functioning and modeling of the Juvenile homes that causes these children not to stay there?
e. What is the role of parents, public, media and teachers?

Taking these as broad titles we interviewed around 20 children, most of them who were children in the age group between 10 to 15 years. We found that most of these children were under-nourished and lacked enough sleep. They did not have a proper hygienic living. Some were depressed to talk about their homes or their past. 80% of them had become addicted to one or two habits like smoking, cinema etc. A major share of their income was by begging for alms in the trains / cleaning the compartments etc. Almost all of them were poorly dressed and more than 65% of the children were half-clad; and not at all bothered about their appearance. Around 20% of them found it difficult to obtain a square meal a day. The children were aimless, and unaware of the problems like HIV/ AIDS that they could be entailed in, because of their vulnerability. Most of them are reluctant to disclose their life-style. In this paper we analyze their feelings using the Fuzzy Associative Maps (FAM) and derive our conclusions.