LIFE ON THE STREET

STREET CHILDREN SURVEY IN 5 CITIES: LUCKNOW, MUGHALSARAI, HYDERABAD, PATNA AND KOLKATA-HOWRAH

Rainbow Homes

Save the Children®

UKaid
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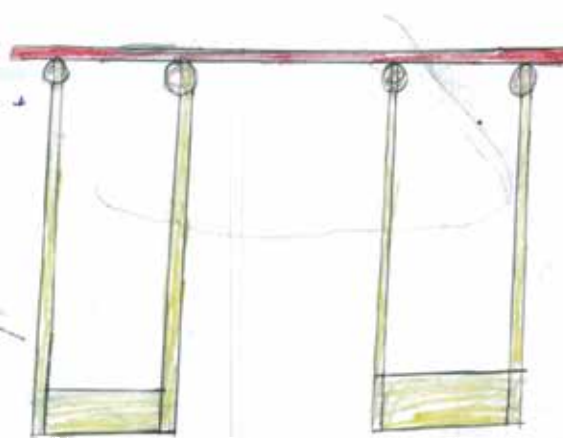## STREET CHILDREN SURVEY IN 5 CITIES: LUCKNOW, MUGHALSARAI, HYDERABAD, PATNA AND KOLKATA-HOWRAH

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PREFACE

Dear Reader,

India is urabnising fast, the decadal growth rate of urbanization has increased to 31.16% according to the 2011 census and by 2030, it is expected that India's urban population will grow to 40.76%. India's Sub-Group report on Child Protection (for the 11th plan) clearly states that street children are a "common sight" in urban India, and that "in spite of the relative high visibility of street children, there is very little information available on their exact numbers."

To fill this gap in lack of information about Street Children, Save the Children had conducted a street children survey in Delhi in 2012. Now, we have done a comprehensive census and in-depth analysis of street children in 5 cities i.e. Kolkata-Howrah, Patna, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Mughalsarai to understand the need of care and protection for street children.

Street children are among the most vulnerable groups in India, having limited access to adult supervision, protection, education, health-care. They are visible all over the cities, near traffic signals, railway platforms, religious places, shopping areas, near bus and auto stands, under flyovers, bridges or on road pavements in lack of adequate shelter; and yet, the most visible street children are actually invisible in our census and policy.

Everyday, they struggle for survival, for food, water, clothing, shelter, medicine and protection. On many nights, they are forced to sleep empty-stomach, even as hunger drives them to consistently move from one place to another in search of food.

The struggle for survival compels them to start earning at an early age. Many street children engage in occupations such rag-picking, street vending, working as domestic helps, begging etc. They are often exploited by employers and the police which is what makes them an extremely vulnerable group. The risk of falling in the hands of criminals and getting engaged in petty crimes are common. Living in the open spaces, they are at a higher risk of being abused, exploited and neglected.

Many street children are out-of-school and spend most of their time working in inhuman environments. An alarmingly low proportion of street children have been reached out to by state and non-state actors and there is a significant lack of mechanisms that provide mainstream education and comprehensive residential care to these children.

The street children are often described as 'hidden' or 'invisible' in lack of identity, recognition or social status that can make them count. Nation has the responsibility to ensure that census of street children is conducted soon, so that we develop targeted programmes for the care and education of street children. This will enable India to meets its constitutional commitment given in Article 23 and Article 21 (A) and also to ensure its commitment to the UNCRC.

At Save the Children, we believe that every child should have access to her or his right of survival, protection, education and health, and that no child remains invisible in policy and practices.

A rapidly urbanizing India requires continuous understanding of the issues related to street children to ensure that no child lives in abject poverty or at margins of society. We would like this report to be a live document that continues to learn from the ongoing discourse about the street children as well as contributes to it. Do read it and let us know about your suggestions to ensure that street children have access to adequate care and protection for fulfilling their dreams.

Thank You,

Thomas Chandy
Chief Executive

ACRONYMS

ARUN	Association for Urban and Rural Needy
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GHMC	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
JJ	Juvenile Justice (Act)
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPP	Nagar Palika Parishad
OBC	Other Backward Classes
OC	Other Castes (General)
PDS	Public Distribution System
PMC	Patna Municipal Corporation
POCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
RPF	Railway Protection Force
RSTC	Residential Special Training Centre
SC/ ST	Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe
SECC	Socio-Economic and Caste Census
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
UID	Unique Identification
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URH	Urban Residential Hostel

GLOSSARY OF TERMS
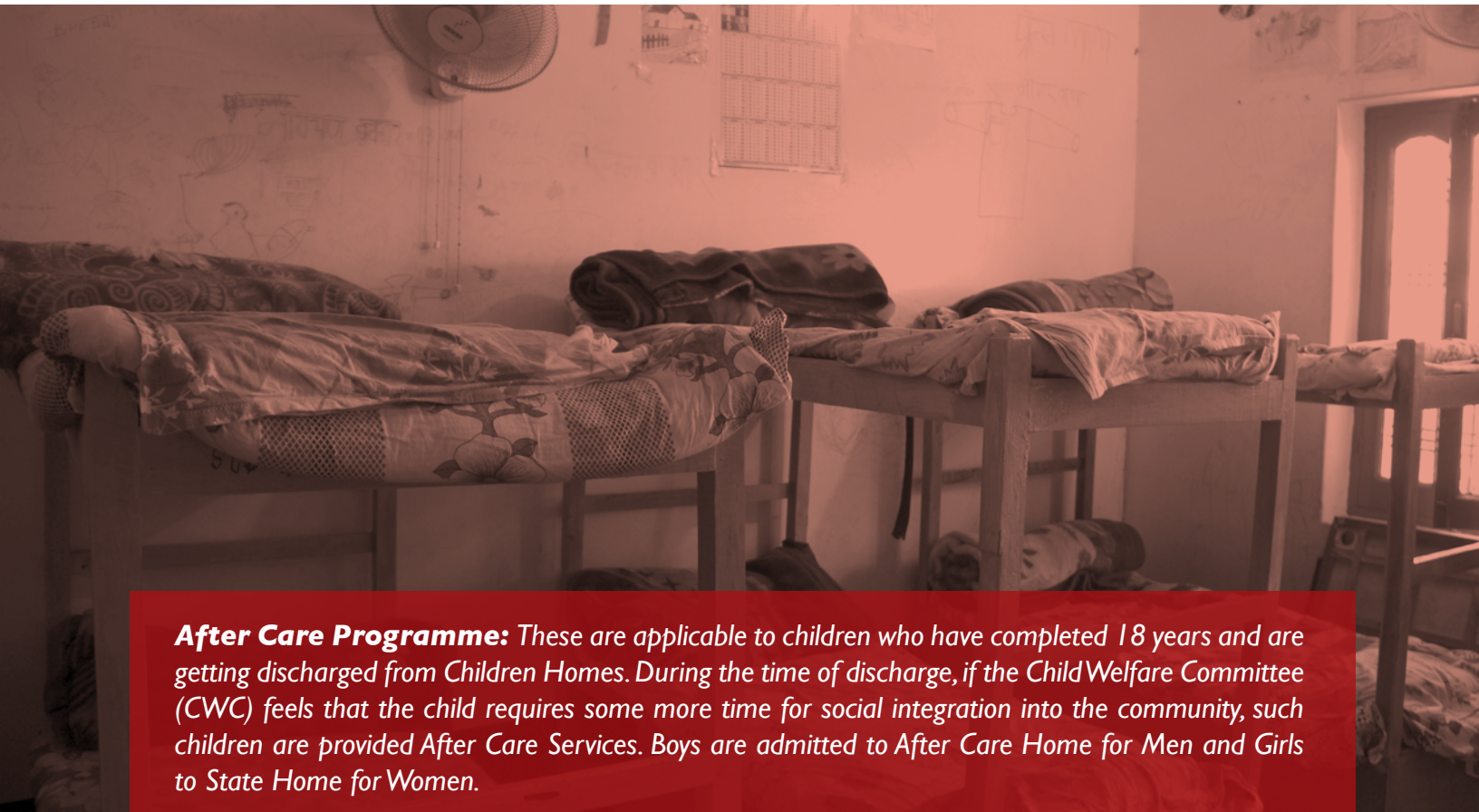
After Care Programme: These are applicable to children who have completed 18 years and are getting discharged from Children Homes. During the time of discharge, if the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) feels that the child requires some more time for social integration into the community, such children are provided After Care Services. Boys are admitted to After Care Home for Men and Girls to State Home for Women.

Begging: Soliciting or receiving alms in a public place or entering into any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms, whether under any pretense; or exposing or exhibiting with the object of obtaining or extorting alms, any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease, whether of himself or of any other person or of an animal. Begging was found to be a primary source of income in the case of many children in this study.

Borough: An administrative unit of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation. This definition is used only in Kolkata and consists of a group of adjoining wards. There are 15 boroughs in Kolkata Municipal Corporation area.

Census: A Census is the process of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. It is conducted by individual enumeration of all members of a population within a defined territory.

Child: Anyone who claims to be or can be, by virtue of physical characteristics, believed to be under the age of 18 years.

Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP): This is the legal term used in Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and refers to a broad category of children. For this study, we considered any child who:

1. is found without any home or settled place or abode and without any ostensible means of subsistence,

2. resides with a person (whether a guardian of the child or not) and such person—

    a. who has threatened to kill or injure the child and there is a reasonable likelihood of the threat being carried out, or

    b. who has killed, abused or neglected some other child or children and there is a reasonable likelihood of the child in question being killed, abused or neglected by that person,

3. who is mentally or physically challenged or suffers from terminal diseases or incurable diseases having no one to support or look after,

4. who has a parent or guardian incapacitated to exercise control over the child,

5. who does not have a parent and no one is willing to take care of or whose parents have abandoned him or who is

missing and is run away child and whose parents cannot be found after reasonable —

6. who is being or is likely to be grossly abused, tortured or exploited for the purpose of sexual abuse or illegal acts,

7. who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking,

8. who is being or is likely to be abused for unconscionable gains,

9. who is victim of any armed conflict, civil commotion or natural calamity;

Children's Home: An institution established by a State Government or by voluntary organization and certified by that Government under Section 34 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000. All children in children's home, either public or private will be considered street children. Children's home is also a hotspot by definition. Separate children homes exist for boys and girls. They provide shelter during inquiry process and for providing long term rehabilitation for orphan, destitute children in need of care and protection brought before CWCs. These homes provide education, recreation, training for their rehabilitation along with basic facilities like food, accommodation, health etc. These children are admitted to schools or colleges for their education and overall development.

Child Sexual Abuse: Any act involving the touching with sexual intent of a child's vagina, penis, anus or breast. Making the child touch the vagina, penis, anus or breast of any other person or any act with sexual intent that involves physical contact with or without penetration also qualifies as sexual abuse. Using children to make pornographic films, videos, photographs etc. is also a form of sexual abuse. All of these acts are governed by The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and are punishable by law.

De Facto Guardian: The person in whose custody, or presence the minor child is found during the course of the Census. For example, in the case of a minor child who says he lives with/or is looked after by another street child or employer, that person would be the de facto guardian. The de facto guardian can be a minor. The field teams were instructed to interview either the street child, or the de facto guardian.

De Facto Residence: The place where he sleeps at night most often. This can be any street area, *katchi abadi* structure, or children's home.

De Jure and de Facto: The word "de jure" means ""of right, by right, according to law" and refers to the legal status of an individual. The word "de facto" refers to the situation in actuality and means "in practice." For example, if an individual's ID card lists Patna as her residence that is the "de jure residence," but if she is actually staying in Lucknow that is the "de facto residence."

De Jure Guardian: The legal guardian of the minor as established by law. This can either be the mother, father, older adult sibling or other court-appointed individual.

De Jure Residence: The legal residence of a child as documented on any ID cards/government issued documentation. It has to be the residence of his parents, or court appointed guardian.

Educational Status: The highest level of formal education successfully completed by the child in a school, whether government, private or other. The educational status has to be in accordance with the age of the individual. For example, a 10 year old cannot be listed as 10th pass.

Homeless Person: Anyone who habitually lives in a public area such as on the street, or in an open air area such as a park, railway station, under a bridge etc. Even if found in a night shelter, s/he will still be classified as homeless.

Hotspot: Any area where ten or more street children are found, either living or working together. It can either be a government run institution like an observation home, or a traffic signal or a place of worship etc. All new hotspots found during enumeration were reported to the local survey supervisor.

Household: A 'household' is a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen/common cooking unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. The persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. There are three kinds of Households that you will encounter:

1. Normal Household: Any household living in a *pucca abadi* home. This means any household that has either a) electricity, b) regular water supply or c) a toilet of their own.

2. Institutional Household: A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen. Examples: boarding houses, rescue homes, observation homes, beggars' homes, jails, ashrams, old age homes, children homes, orphanages, etc. Any child found in an observation home, night shelter or juvenile remand home is an Institutional Household.

3. Homeless Household: Any Houseless household is defined as 'households which do not live in buildings or houses but live in the open or roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open areas near places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms/ stations.

Howrah: All areas under the jurisdiction of the Howrah Municipal Corporation only. This includes only the 50 wards of the Municipal Corporation and excludes all other areas of Howrah district and excludes all adjoining areas such as Khalia, Bankra, Andul, Uluberia etc.

Katchi Abadi: Any structure built in a public area that is made of temporary materials like tarp, cardboard, bamboo, plastic, flex material and does not have an electricity connection, access to water or a toilet.

Kolkata: All areas under the jurisdiction of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation only. This comprises of the 15 boroughs comprising of 144 wards of Kolkata city only, including those wards which fall under 24 South Parganas district. All areas outside of these 144 wards such as census towns, cantonment boards, municipalities etc. are excluded from this definition. For example, Rajarhat Gopalpur, Barrackpur, Dum Dum etc. are NOT included in the definition of Kolkata used for this study.

Location where Found: The place where the child or his de facto guardian was first met, and interviewed. This can be a place of work, or a de facto residence.

Lucknow: All areas under the jurisdiction of either the Lucknow Municipal Corporation or the Lucknow Cantonment Board. This comprises of the 110 wards of the Municipal Corporation and the 7 wards of the Cantonment Board. The census towns of Kalli Paschim and Sarsawan and all other areas of Lucknow district are excluded from the definition of Lucknow used for this study.

Mughalsarai: All areas under the jurisdiction of either Mughalsarai Nagar Palika or Mughalsarai Railway Settlement (ITS). This comprises of the 25 wards of Mughalsarai NPP and the 18 wards of the Railway Settlement. The census towns of Satpokhari and Dulhipur and all other areas of Chandauli district are excluded from the definition of Mughalsarai used for this study.

Night Shelter: Under the program NULM (National Urbal Livelihoods Mission), Ministry of urban development provides shelters equipped with basic amenities to the urban homeless. These are permanent all-weather 24x7 shelters. Depending upon local conditions, each shelter could cater to between 50 and 100 persons. The basic common facilities such as water, sanitation, electricity, kitchen/ cooking space, common recreation space will be provided at the shelters for dignified human living. Also linkage with Anganwadi, PHC, childcare facilities and other social assistance programmes are provided. The scheme provides for different types of shelters catering to various segments of urban poor. There are separate shelters for men, women, families and special arrangements for old-age, ill, disabled etc.

Open shelters provide shelter, nutrition, healthcare, sanitation and hygiene, safe drinking water, education and recreational facilities and protection against abuse and exploitation.

Occupation: The primary source of earnings and money for a child or household, though they may have multiple sources of earnings.

Open Shelter: Open Shelter for Urban and Semi urban areas cater to all children in need of care and protection, e.g. beggars, street and working children, rag pickers, orphaned, deserted, trafficked children. Particularly those without home and family ties, vulnerable to abuse and exploitation esp. children of sex workers and children of pavement dwellers. Open shelters provide shelter, nutrition, healthcare, sanitation and hygiene, safe drinking water, education and recreational facilities and protection against abuse and exploitation. Enrolment in schools, vocational training, placement, health services, reducing drug and substance abuse and HIV/AIDS in street children. NGOs are supported to run 24-hour shelters for street children without homes and family ties.

Primary Adult/Minor caretaker: This is the same as a de facto guardian. If a child is under the age of 8 the primary caretaker (older individual available at that particular point in time, even if unrelated) was interviewed. It was mandatory that the child recognizes and acknowledges the caretaker, and must be present during the interview.

Prostitution: The sexual exploitation or abuse of a person, male or female, for commercial purposes. Any place with more than two prostitutes is defined as a brothel. Prostitution of minors is illegal, though it was listed as one of the occupations of children in the study tools.

Public Place: Any place intended to be used by, or accessible to, the public and includes any public conveyance. Any area that is accessible to the common public such as the street, roads, pavements, railway stations, places of worship etc.

Pucca Abadi: Any structure that is made of permanent material, has a roof, and an electricity or water connection or a toilet. These structures are automatically excluded from the census.

Resident: A person of any age group who is ordinarily resident within a particular geographical area, and has lived there for a period of greater than 6 months.

Respondent: The person interviewed by the surveyor in order to collect information. The respondent can either be a street child, an Adult Caretaker (De facto guardian) or another minor caretaker (De facto guardian).

Shelter Home: Any place that is used as a home or a drop-in-center for juveniles in need of care and protection.

Slum: Any area within a ward that has been notified as a slum by the government/municipal body. It is typically a heavily populated urban informal settlement characterized by substandard housing and squalor. The construction in a slum is typically unauthorized and illegal. The fieldworkers carried a list of designated slums in their respective areas.

Street Work: Any work that predominantly is done on the street and/or in public areas to earn money, and includes begging and/or illegal activities such as prostitution, theft and drug dealing. Any activity that does not occur predominantly on the street such as domestic work, working in a café/restaurant etc. is not street work. For example, if the individual works in a road-side Chinese fast food kiosk, it is street work, but if he works in a Chinese restaurant that is not street work.

Ward: A subdivision of a municipal body that forms an administrative unit of the body. A ward is represented by a counselor and typically consists of a contiguous area. The average ward in Lucknow and Howrah consists of 25000 residents, while the average ward in Kolkata comprises of 31000 residents.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
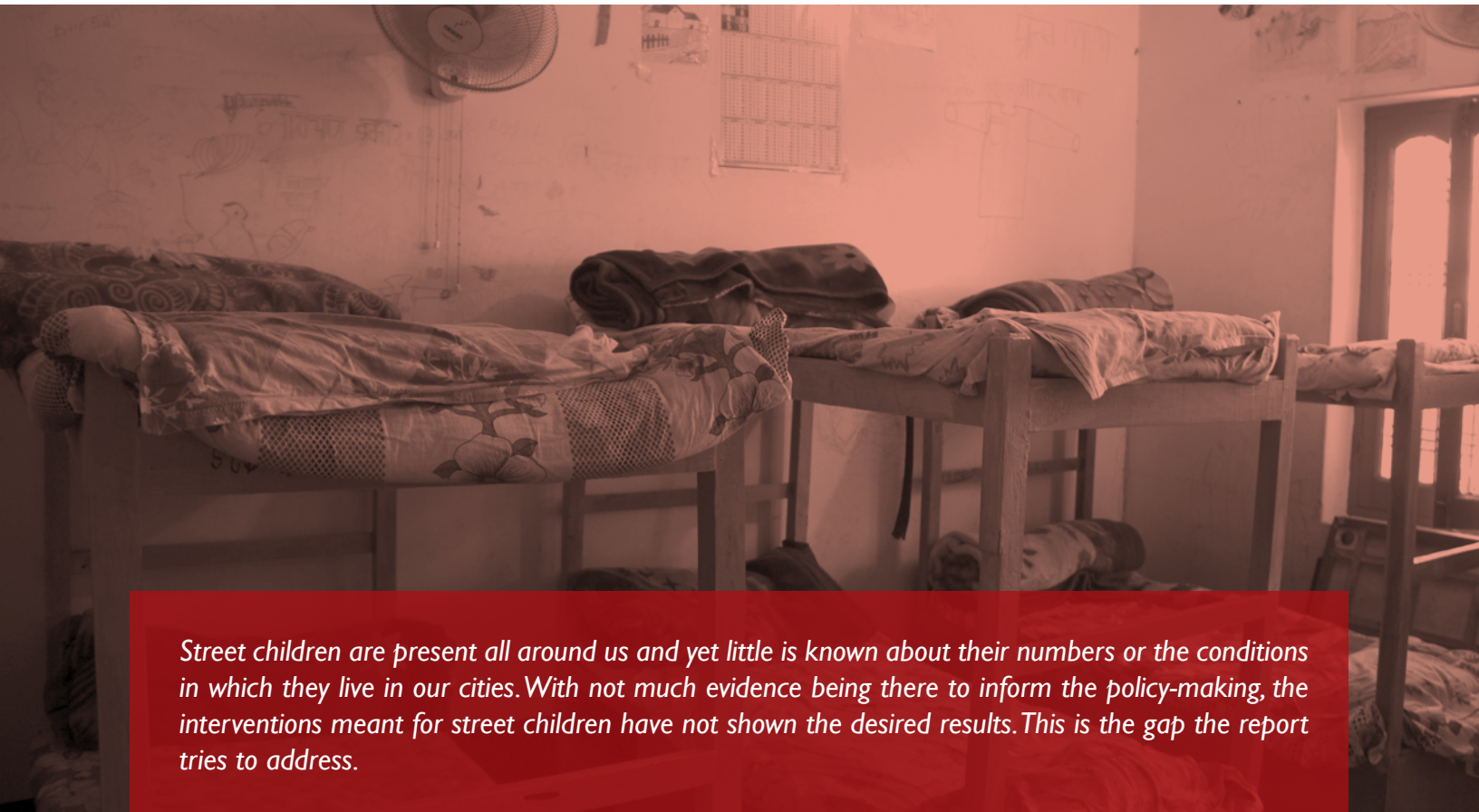
Street children are present all around us and yet little is known about their numbers or the conditions in which they live in our cities. With not much evidence being there to inform the policy-making, the interventions meant for street children have not shown the desired results. This is the gap the report tries to address.

Street Child Census: Purpose and Methodology

Street children are present all around us and yet little is known about their numbers or the conditions in which they live in our cities. With little evidence being there to inform the policy-making, the interventions meant for street children have not shown the desired results. This is the gap the report tries to address.

Supported by Department for International Development (DFID)/ UKAid India Office, this report is based on large-scale quantitative research that included a Census of street children and a sample survey in five cities supported by qualitative data collected through focus group discussions (total: 36) and in depth interviews with various stakeholders (mainly street children, parents, NGO representatives and officials who directly deal with this segment of children at railway platforms and inside institutional setup). While the Census questionnaire asked 10 quick questions, the sample survey used a longer, 43-question format which gathered information on several dimensions of the street child's life such as shelter, mobility, education, health, food, employment and income, vulnerability to abuse, assistance available from

government and so on. The questions were based on the current literature on child deprivation as well as the outputs of a series of consultations held with NGOs and experts working closely with street children in these five cities. The report uses a three-way definition of street child that distinguishes between the children of street-based families, children living on their own or with friends or unrelated people on the street and children who are on the streets to work but return home in the evening. Although a computer-aided data collection was done in Kolkata, Howrah, Mughalsarai and Lucknow as against a conventional paper-based data collection in Patna and Hyderabad, uniformity in terms of sampling method, questionnaire content, investigator training program, analysis planning, etc. was ensured across all cities.

The Census covered the cities of Lucknow and Mughalsarai in Uttar Pradesh, Patna (Bihar), Kolkata-Howrah twin cities in West Bengal and Hyderabad, the joint capital of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Thus, the basket of cities covers a wide range of city sizes and types, from Mughalsarai, a small town of 1.5 lakh to Kolkata, a mega city and former Capital of British India.

Street Children: The Numbers

The present census found a total of 84563 street children in five cities, of which 10,771 were found in Lucknow (0.4 per cent of total population), 1399 in Mughalsarai (1.1 per cent of total population), 21907 in Kolkata and Howrah (0.3 per cent of total population), 21926 in Patna and 28560 in Greater Hyderabad. At least 3-5 per cent of street children in each city (40 per cent in case of Mughalsarai) were administered the sample survey as well. The study was governed by a strong ethical framework, as part of which a 5-member Research Ethics Committee was formed at Karvy Insights (consultant for three of the cities), Save the Children code of conduct was explained to the field teams during the training session and the question related to child sexual abuse was canvassed through a Polling Booth Method.

Census of Street Children: Key Findings

The major findings of the Census are summarized below:

Majority of street children in all five cities were from the category of *"children of street living families"*. In all cities except in Hyderabad, this was the largest of all three categories (46 per cent).

One of our focus areas was the very young children (0-6 years of age). The proportion of young street children (0-6 years) out of total children was highest in Patna (32 per cent) though their absolute number was highest in Greater Hyderabad. Proportion of very young children (0-3 years) was also higher in Patna (14.4 per cent) than in any other city.

A vast majority of street children in the study cities were boys (63 per cent). This confirms the trends seen in the earlier studies on street children.

The share of girls was higher among the children living with a street family (38-45 per cent). Girls were not present as prominently in the other categories, namely, children living alone on streets or those working on streets, which may be due to types of occupation the girls are usually involved in. Also, in all cities, barring Hyderabad, the proportion of older girls (those in 16-18 years age group) in the street child population is in single digits, which suggests that various factors drive girls out of streets as they grow older.

In Hyderabad, we noticed a strong trend of young/very young children (7 years or less) getting into work (to the extent of 55-62.5 per cent), whereas in all other cities, a large proportion of young children live with street-based families and aren't working. This implies that vulnerabilities arising from nature and place of work are particularly important in Hyderabad.

In terms of education, one of the most important parameters of human development, street children come across as highly deprived. Overall, approx. 63 per cent of the street children were illiterate. Of all the children older than 3 years (who should ideally be receiving pre-school/ school education), a high proportion is currently not studying (68 per cent) and needs to be brought into the school system. The proportion of children working but not studying is very high in all cities.

Rag picking was the most commonly cited occupation in all five cities. Other major occupations were begging, hawking/street-vending and working at roadside stalls. The choice of occupation is clearly gendered. A higher proportion of girls vis-à-vis boys work in domestic duties (for example, sibling care), begging and as child domestic workers. On the other hand, boys are more often involved in street-vending.

The two most commonly cited places to sleep were a Katchi Abadi home or a home in a slum, though in Kolkata and Howrah, a large section of street children (46 and 37 per cent respectively) sleeps on the roadside. Again in the sample survey that followed the Census, we found that over 30 per cent children indicated that they slept on the streets including roadside pavements and only 5.6 per cent children slept at child protection facilities including night shelters, juvenile homes and drop-in shelters. Our cities clearly lack adequate shelter homes to accommodate street children and ensure their safety at night.

The Census tried to understand the migration pattern of children. In the case of Patna, almost the entire population of street children belonged to Bihar. However, inter-state migration was significant in the case of cities of UP and West Bengal.

Sample Survey: Key Findings

The sample survey was administered to 4273 children. male and female children were sampled using a pre-decided sampling interval. In three cities (Patna, Hyderabad and Kolkata-Howrah), 1000 respondents were targeted and approx. the same number was achieved. Out of a total of 1048, Kolkata and Howrah accounted for 813 and 235 respondents respectively. Lucknow and Mughalsarai had relatively smaller samples (731 and 502 respectively).

Almost children claimed to know their religion. Except in Lucknow and Mughalsarai, in all cities, Hindu children had a share of greater than 80 per cent in the sample. In comparison, awareness level about caste was much more uneven. Overall, 46 per cent children could not name their caste, esp. in Lucknow, Mughalsarai and Kolkata-Howrah. Scheduled Castes and Backward Castes are the largest social groups in the sample.

Caste clearly has a strong link with the children's occupation. For example, in Hyderabad, 35 per cent of the rag-pickers were from the mala community (scheduled castes) and 3/4th

of the street-working children in Patna (33 per cent of them being rag-pickers and 1 per cent are into cleaning toilets) are from the Scheduled Castes.

Street children we met have rarely known a fixed place of stay. In four out of five cities, the proportion of respondents who have not had a fixed place to stay since birth or for a considerably long time (one year or more) is very high (in the range of 33-53 per cent).

Search for employment is a far bigger reason for being on the street than any other (it accounts for 55 per cent of all responses). Slum displacement is a major reason (mentioned by over 20 per cent) in Patna and Hyderabad. In these cities, over 91 per cent children said they have shifted to a new place at least once in last year, which indicates how much the demolition of unauthorized colonies impacts children.

In four cities, most of the children (who ever went to school) have not gone beyond the lower primary classes (range: 38 – 61 per cent). The only exception was Hyderabad where more than 50 per cent students went on to study up to secondary level. Poverty figures as the top reason for quitting school, in the mega cities of Kolkata and Hyderabad in particular. Economic reasons such as search for a job, poverty of the household, etc. are also most important triggers of migration of children to the city.

Although most of the children reported migrating to the city with their families/ members of the family (range: 34 – 87 per cent), in cities like Lucknow and Kolkata-Howrah, where 20 per cent or more children do not have their families in the same city, lack of familial care turns out to be an important issue.

The proportion of children involved in some sort of occupation was highest in Hyderabad (87 per cent) and lowest in Patna (70.2 per cent). More than 19 per cent children are into rag-picking, which is an extremely hazardous occupation. Most of the children interviewed were working in "street-based occupations" like rag picking, hawking and vending on the streets, etc. Overall, 6.5 per cent children were involved in a degrading occupation such as begging. Earning children were worst off in Mughalsarai, where over 85 per cent of the children were in the lowest average income band (mean income of < Rs.200 per day during the previous week). Very few children (range: 1.3 - 4.9 per cent) earned more than Rs.400 per day. Everywhere, except Mughalsarai and Patna, the proportion of children getting daily wage payments was less than 30 per cent.

The major head on which street children spend their earnings is food. In fact, many children (27 per cent) buy food for their consumption and do not depend on charity or begging.

Across all cities, most children (range: 35-73 per cent) work for 5-8 hours on an average on a working day in the previous

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week and most children worked on all days of the week. Drudgery and exhaustion are thus clearly the reasons for children to get attracted to drugs. A substantial proportion of children spend a part of their earnings on drugs and intoxicants (Lucknow: 14 per cent, Mughalsarai: 19 per cent).

The survey attempted to find the incidence of hunger (defined as 'having to skip at least one meal on a day/ more than 1 day in the week before the survey'). We found that 25 per cent have had to skip a meal at least once in the previous week, the most common reason being the lack of money to buy food.

Overall, 28.5 per cent children reported falling sick and 12 per cent of children suffered from injuries in the last 6 months. More than 17 per cent children in the cities of UP and West Bengal also reported diarrhea/ loose motions, an illness caused and aggravated by consumption of unsafe drinking water, lack of personal hygiene and open defecation. Government health facilities are where the children go for treatment in most cases (in 3 cities out of 5).

Open defecation is the most common practice in all cities except in Kolkata-Howrah where free public toilets are used by 46 per cent street children. In three cities out of five, more girls have to defecate in open than boys. Majority of street children (79 per cent) depend on public sources of water. This includes tap water, hand pumps, wells, parks, bus stands, water sources at railway stations etc.

Street children did not appear to be keen to talk about personal experiences such as abuse, whether verbal, physical or emotional. The reported extent of abuse was 32 per cent, 19.4 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. In the case of sexual abuse too, 5.7 per cent of participating children

reported abuse, even as a polling booth method was used to assure the child of confidentiality and anonymity of the response. However, it is clear that the major categories of abusers include the persons known to the child, e.g. members of family or relatives, friends and acquaintances as well as unknown persons which means that the street children live under a constant shadow of threat of abuse at the hands of both known and unknown persons. Not only this, more than 37 per cent children reported feeling threatened on the road, both in the day and at night. Other places where they perceived a threat were their workplaces and places where they slept at night. Mughalsarai and Kolkata-Howrah emerged as the most unsafe cities for street children.

Given this picture of deprivation – whether in terms of access to services, ability to meet basic necessities such as food and shelter or getting a sense of safety in the city – the role of support services provided by the government assumes even greater importance. However, only 5.3 per cent children are aware of any authority or agency who can be approached for any assistance in time of need. Of the 224 children who were aware of any assistance services, only 51.6 per cent said that they had ever used or received them. Overall, the sample survey indicates that the combined efforts of various actors - civil society organizations, government departments, police and even kind-hearted individuals—for the street children has reached a very small section of street children.

Moreover, majority of children (79 per cent) did not have any identification document which would have enabled them to demand a service. Possession of Birth Certificate was somewhat high only in Kolkata-Howrah and is in single digits almost everywhere else.

Government Response: Gaps Identified

The data cited above sums up a daunting scenario of vulnerability and deprivation. As Chapter 5 describes, Government of India has put in place the ICPS and an elaborate legal framework to address these issues. However, this system continues to suffer from a number of issues. At all levels of programming, namely, early intervention, rescue and rehabilitation, reunification with family, and preventing unsafe migration, system strengthening is required.

During our interactions with a cross-section of stakeholders, it appeared that there were massive challenges that they face when it comes to rehabilitation of children who have been on the street for a very long time. For the railway police officials, language becomes a barrier in dealing with runaway children. Railway stations across the country need to be more child-friendly and need to have dedicated teams to reach out to children. Areas such as sponsorship, foster care of children and linking of poor households with social protection schemes remain weak. There is lack of convergence and coordination at the district level between different departments having a stake in child protection. There is lack of budget for crucial facilities such as transportation of children for medical checkups and production before CWC or for giving immediate basic services like food and clothing to children when they are under the care of RPF or GRP.

Save the Children recommends immediate steps towards strengthening the ICPS and other systems meant for helping the vulnerable street children. We owe it to thousands of street children found in these five cities — as also to many more undiscovered children across the country.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION
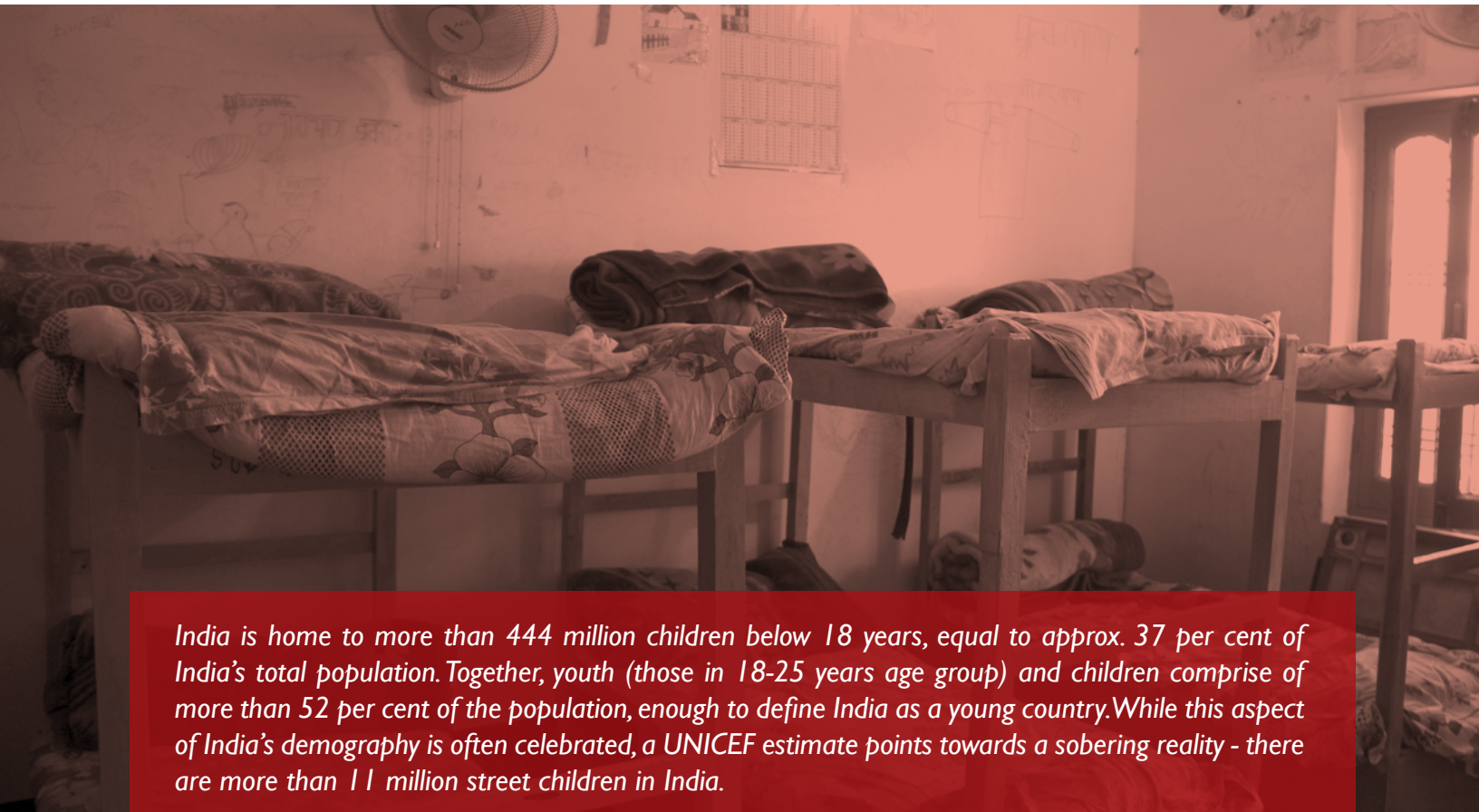
India is home to more than 444 million children below 18 years, equal to approx. 37 per cent of India's total population. Together, youth (those in 18-25 years age group) and children comprise of more than 52 per cent of the population, enough to define India as a young country. While this aspect of India's demography is often celebrated, a UNICEF estimate points towards a sobering reality - there are more than 11 million street children in India.

Background

Street Children in India

India is home to more than 444 million children below 18 years, equal to approx. 37 per cent of India's total population[27]. Together, youth (those in 18-25 years age group) and children comprise of more than 52 per cent of the population, enough to define India as a young country. While this aspect of India's demography is often celebrated, a UNICEF estimate points towards a sobering reality — there are more than 11 million street children in India[28]. Save the Children too has stated that street children constitute a significant portion of the population of vulnerable children in India. In a landmark report, Surviving the Streets (2011)[29], it was noted that, "the presence of a street population, especially children in a city is a clear indicator of the level of denial of basic rights. It also reflects on the fact that the rehabilitation efforts are either minimal or below the desired level compared to the magnitude of street population".

However, it must be noted that the UNICEF estimate mentioned above is a rough one and there is no clear count of the number of children living and working on the streets in India. The Save the Children report of 2011 cited above pegs the number of street children in Delhi at approx. 51,000 and is one of few comprehensive sources of information on the situation of street children in the country, as mentioned in the government's Working Group on Child Rights report. But its scope was limited to Delhi. In other cities of India, there remains a massive evidence gap in terms of street child estimates. This evidence gap extends to rest of the world as well. In fact, World Bank's working paper series[30] notes that, "Although street children are a well-known reality in many countries, it is difficult to provide a clear picture of them. These children spend intermittent periods with their families, or move from one city to another, depending on the time of the year and their circumstances. Since many do not have identity papers or birth certificate, there are no official statistics on their number".

[27] Census of India 2011

[28] www.childlineindia.org.in

[29] Surviving the Streets: A Census of Street Children in Delhi, Save the Children. 2011

[30] Volpi, Elena, Street Children: Promising practices and approaches. WBI Working Paper Series. 2002

Any attempt to count a segment of the population has to start with a clear definition of the key terms. The discourse on street children gained prominence in social sciences and public policy literature in the late 1970s onwards, with the term 'street children' emerging out of discussions held during the United Nations Year of the Child in 1979.

In the report, Forgotten Voices[27], Save the Children noted yet again, "No official estimate of the approximate number of children living on/of the streets and railway stations (with or without their families) is readily available. In fact, the Union Ministry for Women and Child Development acknowledges the lack of reliable data and refrains from stating any numbers". Another study, Making Children Matter: A Census Study in Mumbai[28] quotes the report of the Sub-group on Child Protection for the Eleventh Plan, "….street children or children living and working on the streets are a common sight in urban India…in spite of the relatively high visibility of street children there is very little information available on their exact numbers".

Defining Street Children: Past Research

Any attempt to count a segment of the population has to start with a clear definition of the key terms. The discourse on street children gained prominence in social sciences and public policy literature in the late 1970s onwards, with the term 'street children' emerging out of discussions held during the United Nations Year of the Child in 1979. Since 1979, several seminal studies have sought to approach the problem of street children from a sociological, and public policy perspective while working towards an all-encompassing definition of the term 'street children' to include marginalized sub-groups.

Many agencies claim that the term "street child" is inappropriate because it creates an artificial category and diverts attention from the interconnected dimensions of child vulnerability[29]". Hence, a working child may or may not be living on the streets, while living on the streets a child might still be attending school etc. However, it is also worth noting that there are certain experiences that result from being connected to the "street life". Some specific kinds of problems that emerge from living on the streets include, "drug addiction, sexual promiscuity and abuse, work exploitation, involvement in criminal activities and violence by police, other adults and rival gangs[30]".

There are some studies that argue for the agency of street children. They view street children as capable social actors that are out of place and are stuck in liminal situations. In contrast to the service approach, that focuses primarily on the immediate needs of this group, the social actor approach suggests that street children can be better understood as young people considered by the public to be 'out of place'.[31] Based on research with street youth in Latin American cities, it is suggested that children are often exposed to the street environment at a very young age while accompanying parents and older siblings and the transition to living on the streets may not always be sudden but gradual with them spending more time on the street to moving to the street full time. "It is only by systematically examining the developmental experiences of impoverished youth and assessing the risks and possible benefits of living or working on the streets, that sound policies and interventions can be developed"[32]. This perspective brings street children from the margins to focus on them as capable social actors in their own right with varied lives and diverse experiences.

However, research has not been able to arrive at a standardized definition of the term 'street children'. Street children have been defined in various ways as follows:

- Family relationship approach: "Working children who return to families at night, independent street workers, children of street families, and children who have broken off all contact with families"[33].

The World Bank working paper series states, "Children and youth may be categorized according to the level of risk they face in being disconnected from family and society. Lower the level of risk, the larger the scope for preventive and untargeted programs. Street children are at the so called tertiary level, which is where risk has turned into concrete reality and targeted special programs are required"[34].

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[27] Forgotten Voices: The World of Urban Children in India, Save the Children, 2015.

[28] Making Street Children Matter: A Census of Street Children in Mumbai, Save the Children. 2013

[29] Volpi, Elena, Street Children: Promising practices and approaches. WBI Working Paper Series. 2002

[30] Ibid

[31] Marcela Raffaelli, "Homeless and Working Street Youth in Latin America: A Developmental Review" in Interamerican Journal of Psychology. Vol.33, No.2. 1999

[32] Ibid

[33] Lusk and Rizzini, "Children in Streets: Latin America's Lost Generation" in Children and Youth Services Review. Vol.17 No.3. 1995

[34] Volpi, Elena, Street Children: Promising practices and approaches. WBI Working Paper Series. 2002

- Livelihoods approach: "Any girl or boy who has not reached adulthood, for whom the street (in the broadest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.) has become her or his habitual abode and/or sources of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults"[27]

In this definition, children who work on the streets but have not made street the place where they live or have homes to go back to are not included. By excluding children who are involved in street work, a large number of children who spend a substantial amount of time on the street for work and hence are vulnerable are automatically excluded.

- Some of the earlier definitions coined by UNICEF use the term "street children" to refer to, "children who work and/or sleep on the street". In this definition street children are broken down into two categories referring to "children of the streets" and "children on the streets". This definition includes a large number of children who work on the streets but return home at night. However, it has also been criticized widely because it fails to capture the nuances of the reason why a child is a "child on the street". While one child may be a "child on the street" and may have left home to out of his own volition, others like disabled children or girls are often abandoned. Amongst "children of the streets", the definition fails to capture levels of family relationships that these children maintain. It also does not capture the fact that some children might be living on the streets with distant relatives or with their own families (and hence are essentially homeless).

Defining street children for this study

The currently prevalent definition that is used widely by UNICEF defines street children "as anyone under the age of 18 who either lives or works on the street". According to this definition, there are 3 types of street children:

- Street Living Children: These are children who live alone on the street, public/open spaces or night shelters. They may have run away from their family and have no responsible adult who looks after them

- Street Working Children: These are children who spend a majority of their time working on the street or in public spaces but return either daily or occasionally to their families

- Children of Street Families: These are children who stay with their family but live on the pavement/street, public places and are homeless

Street living children are amongst the most vulnerable children and according to Childline India Foundation (CIF)[28], "Street children often engage in petty theft or prostitution for economic survival. Children run away from their homes for a variety of reasons. Some may have faced traumatic experiences in their homes. Their parents may be abusive or have problems with alcoholism, poverty and unemployment. Some children leave home drawn by the glamour of the big cities"[29].

Street working children mostly return home at night and may even attend school. They may live in urban suburbs or in slums and work to contribute to the household income. Street living children have no functional family ties. They have strong emotional ties with the street, they live essentially without any adult support and may have run away from their homes or abandoned or orphaned.

Children of street families are essentially homeless and their association with the street is primarily because of this lack of shelter. Spending time on the streets makes them vulnerable to all the risks that the other two categories of street children face and helps them to develop a strong association with a peer group sometimes surpassing their ties with their families. Parental care and support that they get is either inconsistent or absent. In fact, it has been argued that their condition is similar to that of street living children.

For the purpose of this study we have used the current UNICEF definition, the purpose being to ensure comparability with the previous Census studies undertaken by Save the Children in Delhi and by ActionAid in Mumbai.

Where are street children found?

It is now widely understood that street children cluster around urban set ups. The State of World's Children's Report for 2012[30] states, "Estimates suggest that tens of millions of children live or work on the streets of the world's towns and cities — and the number is rising with global population growth, migration and increasing urbanization. Street children primarily cluster around, "railway stations, near temples and dargahs, in markets, under bridges, near bus depots and bus stops, etc."[31] This is the reason why the current study focuses on urban settings of different sizes and character.

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[27] Inter-NGO 1985-Study of Street Children in Zimbabwe, UNICEF (http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/ZIM_01-805.pdf)

[28] Childline India Foundation (CIF) is the nodal agency of the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development acting as the parent organization for setting up, managing and monitoring the CHILDLINE 1098 service, a 24 hour free emergency phone outreach service for children in need of care and protection in India

[29] Street Children in India , Childline(http://www.childlineindia.org.in/street-children-india.htm)

[30] http://www.unicef.org/sowc2012/pdfs/SOWC%202012-Main%20Report_EN_13Mar2012.pdf

[31] Street Children in India , Childline(http://www.childlineindia.org.in/street-children-india.htm)

Why are children on the streets?

As per the current literature, some of the key reasons why children spend time on streets are as follows:

Poverty and dysfunctional family environment: While it is widely acknowledged that children end up on the streets due to poverty, a major reason why children are on the streets comes from non-income related and environmental sources. A study on socio- educational and rehabilitation status of street children in Kolkata outlines that, "family breakdown, divorce, step parenting, domestic violence, beating, rebuke, lack of community support, breakdown of support networks; lack of parental education about child care and development, conflict in family and stress management skills by the parents; assorted family problems including abuse, desire for consumer good, the lure of the city[27]" lead children to the streets.

Violence and abuse: Consortium for Street Children has outlined that violence and abuse in the home environment also is a reason that pushes children out of their homes. However when children reach the street they are further abused in the street environment by police, other adults, employers and other street children[28].

Environment of family homes: Many children who come to live on the streets are usually from areas where the quality of housing is poor. Children it has been seen adapt to the life on the streets gradually, "children sometimes find their living conditions and physical and mental health is better on the streets than at home; especially because of poor conditions of their homes."[29]

Child labour: The street based occupations also are a pull factors that bring children to streets or form the reason why children spend so much time on streets. Some of the common "street based occupations" that children are involved with include; scavenging for recyclable materials; selling items like newspapers, balloons etc.; working at construction sites; begging; working in roadside food stalls etc.[30]

What makes street children vulnerable?

It has often been seen that "because of a lack of permanent shelter and (that) the number of street children is not

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[27] Mukherjee, Chiranjit, A Study on Socio- Educational and Rehabilitation Status of Street Children in Kolkata in ISOR Journal of Humanities and Social Science, Volume 19, Issue 7

[28] http://streetchildren.org/about/street-children/

[29] Common social problems among Street Children in India, Pietkiewicz-Pareek Beata, Advance Research in Scientific Areas, 2012.

[30] Ibid.

recorded in any national survey, street children are often called the 'hidden children'. Being hidden, they are at a higher risk to being abused, exploited and neglected"[27].

Some of the problems faced by street children are as follows:

- Street children often lack the support of their families. Hence from a very young age they support themselves by working to earn an income. This keeps them away from regular and structured education.

- They live in unsanitary conditions, which results in them suffering from chronic health problems like asthma and dysentery. Being on the street also gives them easy access to drugs, alcohol and tobacco, hence substance abuse is also a major problem that such children are prone to.

- Cross country experience shows that, "the street is an unprotected environment where street children are exploited frequently. In some places, street children may even face the possibility of physical injuries or death from violence. Common sources of violence are: the police, gangs, and drug syndicates, those who operate commercial sex businesses, death squads, other street children, families and sexual partners"[28].

- Street children are often more vulnerable to sexual and reproductive health problems. They are often prone to, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions. It has been seen that sexual and reproductive health problems affect both girls and boys.

- Street children have a number of psychological problems, "due to insecurity and continued anxiety, violation, maladjusted behavior throughout their lives"[29]. Very often at the root of these problems is the experience of violence at the hands of people they meet while on the streets. These people include, their own peer group, employers, police, gangs, partners etc.

- Report of the Paul Hamlyn Foundation[30] on children living on railway platforms refers to a study conducted by the Department of Community Medicine, Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi, and Prayas observation home for boys which highlights "a strong positive association between drug use and crime in adolescence." Based on interviews with the staff of an observation home in Delhi, researchers found that the prevalence of any drug use

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27 Street Children in India , Childline(http://www.childlineindia.org.in/street-children-india.htm)

28 Ibid

29 Ibid

30 Lost Childhoods: A study on platform children and other children in distress in India. Paul Hamlyn Foundation. 2013

Save the Children is implementing a project titled, 'Strengthening Policy and Learning Around the Care and Protection of Street Children in India'. This 18-month project is supported by Department for International Development (DFID) of UK. The overarching objective of the project is to influence policy and develop learning around the care and protection of street children in India.

among the boys before coming to the observation home was between 60-70%. Addictions can be to medicines, over-the-counter drugs, illegal drugs, beverages, cigarettes, food additives, adhesives, correction fluid, petrol/diesel solution, shoe polish and industrial chemicals. The potent fumes of certain solvents hit a part of the child's brain where it suppresses hunger, cold and loneliness. Children are particularly prone to be lured into addictions by undesirable societal elements and to be manipulated for drug trafficking by organized drug groups.

In the present study, the areas of enquiry and specific research questions - that explore as to why children are on the streets and what makes them vulnerable - were determined on the basis of the existing body of research referred above.

Evolution of the Study

Save the Children is implementing a project titled, 'Strengthening policy and learning around the care and protection of street children in India'. This 18-month project is supported by Department for International Development (DFID) of UK. The overarching objective of the project is to influence Policy and Develop Learning Around the Care and Protection of Street Children in India. To achieve this objective, a number of research activities and ground-level interventions were proposed. The main activities under the project were:

- *Evidence generation*: This includes a comprehensive review and analysis of policies related to the care and protection of street children in India, a Census and sample survey to estimate the number of street children (through complete enumeration) and to analyze the

socio-economic situation of street children in selected geographies, a mapping of good child care models existing in India and documentation of 50 life histories of street children across a range of care models;

- *Supporting and strengthening the ICPS in India*: This includes strengthening the Management Information System used to track missing and street children from source to destination;

- *Incubating child protection models and services*: This comprises of the establishment and operationalization of transit homes (one each for boys and girls) in Mughalsarai (UP) to help children in transit access care and protection.

Earlier in this chapter, we have discussed the virtually non-existent data about the situation of street children and the scale of their problems and the urgent need to generate fresh evidence. As a part of the evidence generation arm of the project, Lucknow, Mughalsarai, Patna, Greater Hyderabad and Kolkata-Howrah were selected as five urban settings for the Census of street children. This report presents the details of this component of evidence generation.

Geographical Coverage of the Census

In Hyderabad and Kolkata, Save the Children has completed an estimation of the number of street children in the recent past. This study adds to the robustness of the past estimates by adopting a headcount method. These 5 cities, along with Delhi where a similar Census was completed in 2011, cover a wide range of city sizes and types, from Mughalsarai, a small town to Kolkata, a mega city and former Capital of India.

City	Type	Description
Mughalsarai	Class I UA/Town	4th busiest railway junction in India
Lucknow	Million Plus UA/City	Capital of the largest Indian state and a known centre of intra-state migration within Uttar Pradesh
Patna	Million Plus UA/City	Capital of Bihar, the fastest-growing state of India[26]
Hyderabad	Million Plus UA/City	Joint Capital of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
Kolkata-Howrah	Mega City	Capital of West Bengal

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[26] The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar clocked a growth rate of 17.06% in FY 2014-15 according to Brickwork Ratings.

Mughalsarai is close to Varanasi which has a high concentration of child laborers. It is therefore a transit point for child laborers. Mughalsarai is also a town with a population of 1.5 lakh and is thus remarkably different from the other cities covered in the survey.

Covering such a spectrum of cities could enable a clearer understanding of national level trends.

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Patna is the 5th fastest growing city in India according to a study by the City Mayors' Foundation. Patna registered an average annual growth of 3.72% during 2006-2010. As the only major urban centre in a predominantly rural state of Bihar, Patna naturally attracts a large number of rural migrant workers in search of work with their families including children.

Kolkata, with 14.1 million inhabitants, is the third-most populous metropolitan area in India. Howrah Municipal Corporation area was added to the scope of the Census since, although it is a part of the Kolkata Metropolitan Area and a twin city of Kolkata, it was not covered during the previous survey of street children by Save the Children, which only covered Kolkata Municipal Corporation area. Howrah, as a terminal for two railway zones of India, namely the Eastern Railway and the South Eastern Railway and as an industrial centre, is naturally a place for migrant populations to congregate, runaway children to arrive, leave or stay on the platforms, and for human traffickers to carry out their activities.

Hyderabad is the 6th most populous urban agglomeration of India. Selection of Greater Hyderabad is important since the GHMC area alone accounts for a sizeable 24 state legislative assembly seats out of 119 seats in Telangana and sends five Members of Parliament to Lok Sabha. Thus, the area has a very high political significance.

All five cities are located in states where Save the Children already has a state-level presence and can use the evidence generated by the study for state-level advocacy.

CHAPTER 2: STUDY METHODOLOGY
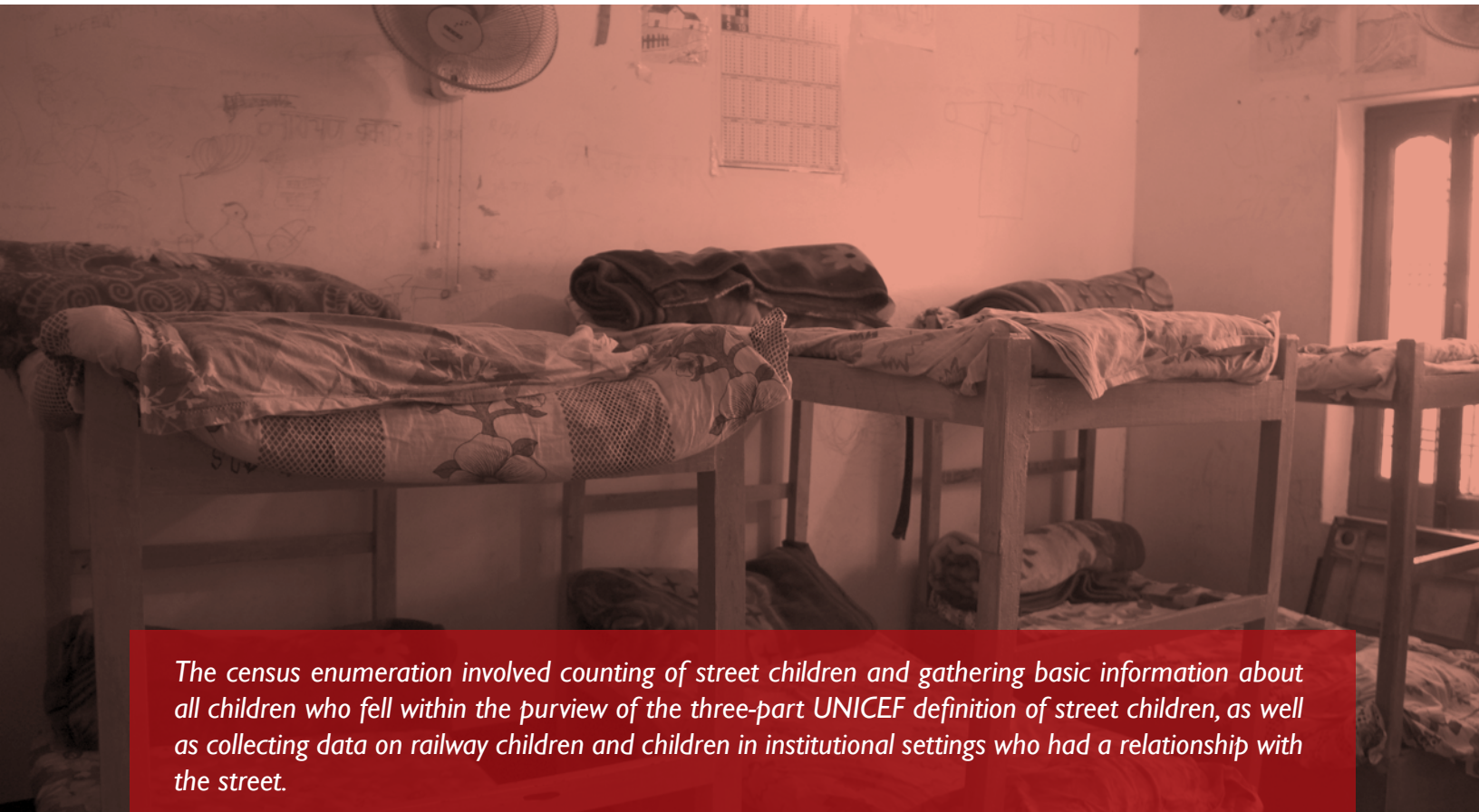
The census enumeration involved counting of street children and gathering basic information about all children who fell within the purview of the three-part UNICEF definition of street children, as well as collecting data on railway children and children in institutional settings who had a relationship with the street.

Study Objectives

The key objectives of the study were to do:

- A complete enumeration of street children in all five selected cities through a Census

- An in-depth study of the socio-economic conditions, lifestyle and problems of street children through interviews with a sample of children drawn from the Census list

Together, the findings of this research are expected to help develop targeted programs and policies for the development and protection of street children.

Areas of Enquiry

The census enumeration involved counting of street children and gathering basic information about all children who fell within the purview of the three-part UNICEF definition of street children, as well as collecting data on railway children and children in institutional settings who had a relationship with the street. The key questions asked in the rapid, 10-question Census form (expected to take no more than 10-12 minutes to finish) pertained to child's gender, age, relationship with the guardian, child's educational and occupational status (i.e. whether studies, works or does both), key occupation which he/ she spends most time on (if working), usual place of sleeping at night, who the child lives with, place of origin of child or family, and whether the child can read and write in any language. Based on this information, the child was classified into one of the three categories of street child.

The sample survey was a more detailed one (consisting of 43 questions). It further explored causal factors by asking about reasons to migrate, reasons for staying/spending substantial time on the street, reasons for leaving school, reasons for missing a meal, cause for disability, etc. It also captured more details of the working life of children, e.g. number of days of engagement in work in the last week, daily hours of engagement in work, total income/earning in a day, frequency of payment, etc. To understand the lifestyle issues, the survey contained questions about savings, items of expenditure, sources of food and water, access to sanitation, etc. Various aspects of vulnerability such as illness and disability, incidence of hunger, abuse in various forms (physical, verbal, emotional or sexual), lack of assistance or identification documents,

contact with family, denial of treatment, lack of permanent shelter and high mobility within/across cities, due to which they are not recorded in any national database or survey, etc.

Study Partners

For this assignment, Save the Children partnered with two organizations, M/s Karvy Insights Ltd and ARUN (Association for Urban & Rural Needy), an NGO headquartered in Hyderabad. While Karvy Insights has vast experience in the field of surveys, which includes the experience of collecting census data for over 130 million people across six states in the country, enrolling individuals into the National Population Register and Aadhaar, ARUN brings to the table an extensive experience of working with children in need of care and protection.

Karvy Insights undertook the study in 3 cities (Lucknow and Mughalsarai in Uttar Pradesh and Kolkata-Howrah in West Bengal) and ARUN handled the study in Patna and Hyderabad. The Karvy Insights field team used electronic tablets for data capture whereas ARUN staff used printed questionnaires. However, a uniform methodology was used across all the cities.

Methodology

The methodology of the study was designed so as to achieve the primary objective of developing a comprehensive and accurate estimate of the prevalence of street children and understanding their socio-economic and demographic characteristics in detail. The methodology was discussed and finalized with ARUN, the Consultant (Karvy Insights) and DFID. The proposed methodology was also shared with a range of stakeholders during pre-survey consultations organized in Lucknow (Sept.3, 2015), Mughalsarai (Sept.4, 2015), Hyderabad (Sept.29, 2015), Kolkata (Sept.30, 2015) and Patna (Oct.9, 2015). These consultations were attended by senior officials of respective state governments, academia and civil society organizations. At these consultations, the participants were asked to react to the methodology, contribute to the listing of hotspots and mega hotspots (points of concentration with >15-20 children) in the city, give suggestions on the list of occupations in the questionnaire, possible challenges for fieldwork (such as, unusually high influx of migrants during Durga Puja) and think of possible reasons for refusal and how to address it.

Components of the Study

The study had three major components: (a) Qualitative research, (b) Street child census and (c) Sample survey of children. The following section summarizes the methodology followed for each of the components:

a. Qualitative Research

Qualitative research consisted of FGDs with street children and their families, augmented by interviews with key stakeholders working on the issue of street children. FGDs provided qualitative insights on the lives of the street children and helped understand their fears, aspirations, perspectives etc. The FGDs were conducted seperately for male and female. FGDs were also conducted with the parents of the street children to capture their perspective on the care, protection and development of their children.

Karvy Insights conducted 21 FGDs of boys and girls in different age groups across all 4 cities assigned to the agency. The breakup of these discussions is as follows:

	Lucknow		Mughalsarai		Howrah		Kolkata		
	Younger	Older	Younger	Older	Younger	Older	Younger	Older	Total
Street Living	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	–	7
Street Families	1B+1G	1B+1G	1B+1G	1B+1G	1G	1B	1B+1G	1B+1G	14
Total	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**21**

FGDs	No. of Participants (Patna)	No. of Participants (Hyderabad)
Street-living Boys (13-18 years)	11	8
Street-living Girls (13-18 years)	11	8
Street-living Boys (5-12 years)	11	8
Street-living Girls (5-12 years)	11	8
Street-working Boys (13-18 years)	12	9
Street-working Girls (13-18 years)	9	12
Street-working Boys (5-12 years)	12	9
Street-working Girls (5-12 years)	12	9
Homeless-street children Boys (13-18 years)	11	8
Homeless-street children Girls (13-18 years)	12	12
Homeless-street children Boys (5-12 years)	11	11
Homeless-street children Girls (5-12 years)	11	11
Total	**134**	**113**

In Patna and Hyderabad, ARUN followed a slightly different distribution of FGDs. Children in younger (5-12 years) and older (13-18 years) age groups were covered from all three defined categories. A total of 12 FGDs were held in each city, as shown in the table.

FGDs with Parents: Parents of street children were included in the list of primary stakeholders who can share deeper insights about the "street life" lead by their children. As in the case of stakeholders at bus stand and railway stations, it was anticipated that seeking their opinion would elicit deeper insights about social, economic, occupational, educational, health, food security and other conditions of children. Additionally, these discussions it was anticipated would throw light on the familial conditions of children working on the streets, their beliefs regarding education and the awareness of parents regarding the risks and harms caused by children's work.

FGDs with Children: Building in Children's Voices: "Child participation is one of the core principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which asserts that children and young people have the right to freely express their views and that there is an obligation to listen to children's views and to facilitate their participation in all matters affecting them within the family, schools, local communities, public services, institutions, government policy and judicial procedures"[27]. Save the Children's research toolkit recognizes that "… girls and boys are in the best position to provide information on their own situation."[28]

It is with this perspective that FGDs were planned with all three categories of street children. Group discussions are a good mode of gathering information from children with similar backgrounds to reflect and express their views on their life conditions. In the discussions, deeper understanding of the familial, social, economic, occupational, educational, health, food security, living conditions, water and sanitation and migration related details of street children was sought from them.

Protocol followed for FGDs

a) FGDs were held in neutral outdoor venues or street settings where street children were comfortable in or in institutional homes with the permission of authorities.

b) Informed prior consent was taken from the parents/guardians of all children wherever possible, and this was supplemented by taking verbal consent of the children, along with assessing their comfort level through an interactive exercise.

c) The discussions were conducted by trained female moderators and were held either in Hindi, Telugu or Bangla depending on the location.

d) A discussion guide was piloted first in Hyderabad and Lucknow and then adapted and modified to meet the requirements of the study.

e) Intrusive questions were avoided during the discussion.

f) The entire activity was made as child-friendly as possible with the incorporation of collaborative and fun activities like drawing and sketching.

[27] http://www.wvi.org/child-participation

[28] https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/docs/So_you_want_to_involve_childrenin_research_SC_2004_1.pdf

In Depth Interviews

In order to get a holistic perspective of the situation of street children in the study locations, it was important that the study includes the "functioning" of administrative and institutional structures and systems that impact and reach out to street children. In order to get a perspective on the functioning of these structures, In Depth Interviews (IDIs)[29] were conducted with the key stakeholders who form a part of the child protection setup. These stakeholders also shared with the research team their experience of working with street children and gave their interpretation of why children were on the streets, the challenges these officials face currently and what they feel can be done to secure the rights of street children and help them to have a better childhood. The city-wise IDI sample size covered by Karvy Insights was as follows:

b. Census

The qualitative exercise was followed by an extensive census of all street children within the municipal limits of Kolkata, Howrah, Lucknow and Mughalsarai. Following an extensive two-day long training, where all aspects of the census questionnaire, methods of identification of street

children and interview techniques were discussed in detail, this activity was launched simultaneously in all four centres by Karvy Insights. The following Table describes the study milestones:

In comparison, the Census took longer in Patna and Hyderabad. The census exercise in Patna was conducted for three months during October-December 2015 and in Hyderabad for five months during September, 2015-January, 2016.

Defining the Street Child

An important part of the Census methodology was to define the term 'street child' clearly so as to make it easier in operational terms for the interviewers to identify a child. This included explaining the UNICEF definition in detail. Interviewers were instructed to meet and interview every child who satisfied any of the following criteria:

We defined the 3 kinds of street children in the following manner:

1. **Street Living Children:** These are children that

   a. Live alone on the street, public/open spaces or night shelters.

Stakeholder Group	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah
Selected NGOs/ CHILDLINE	1	1	1
RPF/ Govt. Railway Police/ SJPU[30]	1	1	1
CWC/ Juvenile Justice Board	1	1	1
DCPO	1	1	1
Employers	1	1	1
Coolies & vendors at bus stand/ train station	1	1	1
Officials (Open Shelters/ Other Shelters)	1	1	1
Night Shelters	1	1	1
Total	**8**	**8**	**8**

Activity	City	Completion Date	Total Days Taken
Fieldwork	Mughalsarai	October 13, 2015	15
Fieldwork	Lucknow	October 23, 2015	25
Fieldwork	Kolkata-Howrah	November 4, 2015	36

[29] In-depth interviewing is a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation. For example, we might ask participants, staff, and others associated with a program about their experiences and expectations related to the program, the thoughts they have about operations, processes, and outcomes, and about any changes they perceive in themselves as a result of the program (http://www2.pathfinder.org).

[30] These officers are usually in the rank of Inspector/ Sub Inspector of Police.

   b. Have run away from their family and have no adult blood relative who looks after them.

2. **Street Working Children:** These are children that

   a. Spend a majority of their time working on the street or in public spaces.

S. No.	Ask yourself:
1.	Is this child working in a street stall/ kiosk/pavement shop etc.?
2.	Is this child dressed shabbily/unwashed like a homeless person? Is the child barefoot?
3.	Is this child sleeping on the roadside? (if at night)
4.	Is this child begging?
5.	Was this child found in a hotspot (railway station/place of worship/traffic signal etc.)
6.	Is the child disabled or exhibiting any health issues?
7.	Is the area you are in a slum/red light area/low income area?
8.	If you see a *katchi abadi* pavement structure, stop and ask if there is a child living there

b. Return either daily or occasionally to their families

3. **Children of Street Families:** These are children that

a. Stay with their family but

b. Live on the pavement/street, public places

c. Are Homeless

All of the above mentioned 3 categories of individuals qualify as street children. Once the interview is over, the interviewer was expected to classify each child into one of the three categories, using the following checklist:

Characteristic	Decision Rule
Sleeps alone or with unrelated people on the street or in a shelter	If YES, Street Living Child
Works on the street, but lives with family/ unrelated adult caretakers	If YES, Street Working Child
Lives with family on the street, but does not work	If Yes, Children of Street Families

The following groups of individuals were automatically excluded:

1. Children in school uniforms

2. Children living in a *pukka abadi* house which is not a shelter

3. Children wearing leather shoes and/or a belt

4. Children with bicycles, or carrying school bags or a water bottle

5. Children accompanied by older, well-dressed parents

6. Children playing in parks with sports gear such as a cricket bat, ball etc.

The following groups of individuals were definitely considered for inclusion:

1. Anyone who sleeps rough under the open sky.

2. Anyone who sleeps in a temporary/ katchi abadi structure on the street or in a public space;

3. Any child found in a *katchi abadi* structure alone or with unrelated peers (Street Living Child) or with blood relatives (Child of Street Family);

4. Anyone who sleeps at night in a government night shelter/ children's home;

5. Anyone who sleeps at night in a railway station;

6. Anyone who sleeps at night in a place of worship;

7. Anyone who works as a beggar, waste picker, scavenger, flower seller, car cleaner, footpath stall seller, etc.

Implementation Plan: Mughalsarai, Lucknow and Kolkata-Howrah

Division of Work: In the above cities, the process of Census involved allocating a contiguous area comprising of roughly 4 wards to a surveyor (6 in Mughalsarai) to canvass for children. A ward comprising of approximately 25000 individuals (3000-4000 in Mughalsarai and 31000 in Kolkata) was taken as the basic unit of the census and each ward was allocated to an individual enumerator to ensure no overlap of areas to be covered. On an average, one enumerator took a period of 5-6 days to complete the canvassing of each ward. A target of at least 22 children per day was set for each interviewer by Karvy Insights.

Inclusion and Exclusion: The identifying attributes and defining characteristics of street children were deliberately identified and written down (as described above), and all surveyors were asked to interview and speak with any child they encountered in order to ascertain whether they fit the definition of street children. This expansive approach

Each surveyor was assigned a pre-determined landmark at the south-eastern boundary of the ward to be canvassed, and then instructed to move westward first and then northward, following natural and artificial boundaries in the ward.

meant that over 7000 children that did not fit the definition of street children were also interviewed to determine their eligibility. The data collected from those children that did not fit the definition of street children has been excluded from the survey.

Hotspot Identification: Locations identified as potential hotspots were listed initially during training and from interviews with key stakeholders. All locations where more than 10 children (30 children in the case of Kolkata) were found together were flagged off as hotspots and multiple visits on different days were made to ensure all children were counted in these areas. As enumerators canvassed their wards, they flagged off hotspots such as places of worship, important traffic intersections, bypasses etc. as and when they were discovered. The hotspots were broadly classified into three categories: 1. mega hotspots, e.g. Railway Stations, Juvenile Care Center etc., medium hotspots e.g. religious places and minor hotspots, e.g. traffic signals.

Canvassing Approach: Each surveyor was assigned a pre-determined landmark at the south-eastern boundary of the ward to be canvassed, and then instructed to move westward first and then northward, following natural and artificial boundaries in the ward. The main roads were canvassed first, followed by a canvassing of all interior alleys, by lanes and smaller roads. After the completion of work in each ward, the entire process was repeated till each surveyor completed 4 contiguous wards.

In each ward, the interviewer was instructed to follow these steps:

1. Conduct a general survey by walking through the main roads in the ward and understanding the geographic location and orientation of all the landmarks in the ward.

2. Record on a piece of paper the following information

   a. How many main roads (>40 feet) are there in the ward?

   b. How many mohallas/sub-localities are there in the ward? What are their names?

   c. How many by-lanes are there in the ward?

   d. How many mosques, temples, places of worship are present in the ward?

   e. How many traffic signals are there in the ward?

3. Start from the starting point assigned to you by your supervisor, usually a landmark such as a busy intersection, place of worship, office building etc. located at the South Eastern tip of the ward (located with reference to the direction the sun is facing in the morning) and walk straight in the direction away from the sun, covering all main and interior roads. At any by lane, gully or smaller interior road on the left, turn and cover it before returning to the main road.

4. After covering the entire road (starting from SE and ending at SW extension), turn around and walk back, again covering all gullies, by lanes and smaller interior roads on the left and arrive at the point of start. At this point, that main road and all its gullies have been covered. Next move on in the North Eastern direction to the next main road, and repeat the process.

5. Start from the South East and walk westward, then walk back to the East and then move north again. Repeat the process till the entire ward is completed. At each stage, stop to interview any street children you find in the process.

6. In case the ward consists of slums/irregular housing with no clear layout, identify the closest public toilet used by slum dwellers and interview children during the morning when they come to use the toilet.

7. In case the ward consists entirely of upmarket housing, or apartment buildings in a primarily upscale residential area where street children are unlikely to be found, report to the supervisor stating why few street children were found.

Interview Method: All data collection was done using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and geographic coordinates of locations where children were found were recorded to ensure all areas were canvassed.

Extended Hours: Data collection hours were not kept fixed but were rotated day by day to ensure that children working on the street could be interviewed in the evenings once they had completed their work. Areas were recanvassed during late night hours to ensure all children sleeping on the street were covered.

Use of Population Projections: Before the exercise commenced, using the ward-wise numbers for total population, number of houseless households and number of houseless individuals (as known from data from Census 2011 and SECC), a rough estimate of street children prevalence was arrived upon. This figure varied from ward to ward, but provided a minimum yardstick for coverage. When a ward was completely canvassed the number of children found was cross checked with the estimate, and in all cases where the actual number of children found were lower than the estimated numbers the ward was recanvassed at night, and specific reasons were sought from the surveyor for lower numbers. Upon successful completion of a ward, supervisors revisited the key hotspots to ensure all children were counted, and also accompanied surveyors at least one day of the week by rotation. Once a ward was certified as completed, the count of children found was cross-checked with population projections and census figures for homeless populations to ensure that there were no marked deviations from the projections for the ward. Most cases of substantial discrepancies from estimated numbers occurred in peri-urban wards which had witnessed a great deal of growth and construction activities, and in residential wards which has undergone municipal beautification drives.

Interviewer Kit: Thus, every interviewer was expected to enter the municipal ward with the following information (subject to availability): (a) List of known hot spots, (b) Detailed ward map, (c) List of known homeless people in the ward, and (d) Rough estimates of number of street children computed by using the population projections (as above)

Implementation Plan: Patna and Hyderabad

In each city, a team of one male surveyor and one female surveyor were allotted a group of wards to collect the information on street children. The supervisors conducted field inspections on a regular basis and performed quality checks to ensure that the data collected is reliable. The data collected from all the wards of PMC, was then digitized and validated for errors.

Quality Control

The key quality control measures taken by Karvy Insights during the Census were as follows:

a. **Vigil at railway stations**: In the case of known street child hotspots, such as railway stations or red light areas, a special vigil by rotation was held for a 48-hour period to ensure all children entering and exiting railways stations through trains as well as the children living at the stations were all counted. The newly found hotspots were personally visited by the supervisor to ensure accurate collection of data.

b. **Coverage of short stay homes**: Care was taken to ensure all children staying in short stay accommodations such as night shelters were counted, and special permission was sought and obtained from the managers of observation and short stay homes, night shelters, etc. to ensure these children were counted. The enumeration of known mega hotspots such as railway stations and short stay homes was conducted during weeks two and three of the exercise.

c. **Exclusion criteria applied**: Only children who fitted the UNICEF definition criteria were included in the study. If the surveyors felt unsure about whether the child was a street child, the census questionnaire was still administered. These cases were individually assessed later to see whether they could be classified as street children or not. In the case of Lucknow and Mughalsarai, a list of notified and de-notified slums was available, and these areas were not canvassed. Children contacted in other locations were asked if they lived in a slum, and if found living in a slum and spending very little or no time on a street, data was collected from them but they were subsequently excluded at the stage of analysis. In the case of Kolkata and Howrah since no list of designated slums was available, all areas identified as *bustees, jhopris, kaladhars* and *udbastus,* i.e. areas recognized as slums before 1980, when the last round of slum reclassification was conducted, were excluded from the areas canvassed for this study.

d. **Data verification mechanism**: The route followed for data collection was pre-determined and allotted specifically to maximize coverage. All surveyors were visited once in two days by their supervisor who conducted a surprise inspection and observed, cross verified and validated data collected. Checks were run on all data sets daily to flag off and record any aberrations which were then cross-checked by the supervisor. A vigilance team also further conducted daily field visits and verified data collection.

e. **De-duplication**: There were limitations regarding the degree of back checks possible given the difficulty involved in retracing individuals. However, before each ward was completed, the supervisors revisited and randomly identified and checked with children and parents if they had been interviewed. Also, during the Census, every child/ caregiver of a young child was asked whether this child had already participated in a similar interview. This helped prevent duplication in interviewing.

f. **Revisits to hotspots**: For the coverage of hotspots, teams of individuals were assigned to a specific location which was revisited at different times of the day. All data

collection was done in the presence of supervisors and the area manager who personally verified a fixed proportion of records.

c. Quantitative Survey

Along with the census data collection, a sub-set of individuals were selected for a longer 30-minute quantitative survey where more detailed information regarding their socio-economic, demographic, health and other indicators was collected. In the cities where CAPI method was used, the quantitative survey was conducted alongside the census by the same enumerators. Here, on average, there was a team of one supervisor accompanying 7 enumerators. In other cities, the sampling of boys and girls was done after the Census was completed since computer-assisted sampling was not possible there.

i. **Tool Translation**: In Kolkata and Hyderabad, the sample survey interview schedule was translated in Bangla and Telugu respectively.

ii. **Representativeness**: In order to ensure a representative random sample of respondents, it was decided that a random number would be generated for each surveyor in the field. The surveyor would then have to canvass that individual, followed by every transgender respondent, every 12th female respondent and every 20th male respondent after the random number for the quantitative survey in addition to the census questionnaire. Given the small number of street children estimated in Mughalsarai, we interviewed every female, and every 3rd male respondent for the quantitative survey in Mughalsarai. Given that the proportion of girls was smaller than that of boys, a deliberate decision was taken to have a smaller interval for girls in order to over-represent them in the sample.

Different sampling intervals were applied in Patna and Hyderabad. In Patna, after the enumeration of children through census survey was completed, the female and male lists of respondents were separated. From these lists, every 5th female and every 11th male were systematically selected for the sample survey. The total respondents of this sample survey were 994, which is equal to 4.5% of the street child population. In Hyderabad, every 17th female and every 31st male were systematically selected for the sample survey. The total respondents of this sample survey were 1000, which is equal to 3.5% of the street child population. Due to the use of stratified sampling (picking of samples from separated lists), in both cities the share of girls and boys in the sample was nearly the same. In Patna, it was 44:56 in favor of girls, whereas

Along with the census data collection, a sub-set of individuals were selected for a longer 30-minute quantitative survey where more detailed information regarding their socio-economic, demographic, health and other indicators was collected.

in Hyderabad, there was equal representation of boys and girls.

These intervals ensured that at least 3-5% of street children in each center (40% in case of Mughalsarai) were administered the sample survey.

iii. **Refusals**: While refusals were few, in order to ensure adequate representation, in case a respondent refused to complete the main quantitative survey questionnaire, s/he was replaced in all cases with another respondent from the same ward matching that gender, age band (8-14 or 15-18 years) and street child classification as the respondent who refused to participate.

iv. **Sampling and Non-sampling Errors**: In the cities where CAPI method was used, the entire process of random number generation, selection of respondents, and replacements was automated and driven by specially designed software to eliminate interviewer bias and to ensure that no form of sampling bias was introduced into the system.

v. **Post-collection Data Processing**: All data collected through CAPI was synchronized simultaneously, or upon availability of GPRS connections to the central database where it remained locked for editing. Comprehensive data checks and vetting was done of these records to ensure data de-duplication and accuracy of data. A computerized system also ensured that the surveyors followed the geographic boundaries and methodology prescribed for data collection and that there were no aberrations in the data collection.

Administration of Questions pertaining to Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)

The quantitative survey included questions on physical, verbal, emotional and sexual abuse. The questions

related to sexual abuse was canvassed through a Polling Booth Method. Polling Booth method is the research methodology to collect information on behaviour and practices related to sensitive issues influenced by social desirability bias.

In the Polling Booth Method, the respondent was first informed about what was meant by sexual assault or abuse. Subsequently, he/she was told the purpose of asking the question ("to know whether such an experience has ever happened to you") and was assured that the question need not be answered directly. The respondent was given two slips of red and blue color (with red signifying a 'yes' and blue signifying a 'no' respectively) and directed to go to a corner where a ballot box was placed and put a slip of their choice in the box without showing it to the interviewer. If the respondent agreed to go through this process, the interviewer marked code I ("question was administered") in the schedule. Deliberately, this question was not placed at the end of the survey. It was followed by a question on respondent's religion, so as to not end the interview abruptly.

This method ensures privacy and anonymity of the respondent and hence, a bias-free response. The reliability of information about sensitive topics such as sexual behavior, abuse, violence obtained through traditional interview tools is often low. The polling booth method is preferable in such cases.

Wherever a Polling Booth was used, it was impossible for the interviewer to know the exact identity of a child confirming abuse by casting a red ballot since the ballots don't bear any sign or name. Also, all ballots for a city were pooled after opening the boxes and hence, the ballots could not be linked to a specific child. The only analysis we could draw from the CSA data was that the color codes enabled us to tell the proportion of male and female children among those confirming an experience of sexual abuse. Due to this feature of the polling booth method, it was not possible for the interviewers to identify and report the individual

cases of sexual offences reportedly committed against children to the concerned authorities.

Save The Children instituted an ethical committees at the state level "to record a case where an individual child or a caregiver reported sexual abuse during the course of survey via the interviewer".

vi. Coverage Rate of CSA questions

Given the nature of data collection on the street, and the lack of privacy and frequent interruption by third party bystanders and curious onlookers, asking questions about sexual abuse posed a real threat and challenge to our enumerators. Keeping these sensitivities in mind, enumerators were only asked to canvass the sexual abuse question in situations where there was a reasonable expectation of privacy and where they felt the respondent and themselves were in a safe environment. Since such a situation was not always present, the sexual abuse question was not asked of all respondents but only to approx. 82% of the respondents in the quantitative survey.

Comparison with Previous Studies

The study built on the methodologies and incorporated the strong points of previous census studies of Delhi and Mumbai conducted in past years, while making modifications driven by differing local conditions and weaknesses in past studies. The current study strove to maintain comparability and coherence with previous studies while improving on the processes of data collection and canvassing of questionnaires.

The two past studies on street children are *Surviving the Streets: A Census of Street Children in Delhi, 2011* and *Making Street Children Matter: A Census Study in Mumbai City, 2013*. There were three primary differences in approach between this study and the past studies namely:

- Methodology of field data collection and enumeration
- Set of questions asked in the census, and
- Sampling process and size of the survey.

The primary difference between this study and past studies lay in the field approach and the data collection methodology used in this study. Firstly, unlike previous Save the Children studies, data collection for this study was computerized to a great extent and involved the collection of geo-coordinates of every individual (barring Patna and Hyderabad) which ensured a more robust data collection and tracking mechanism. Secondly, given the itinerant and transient nature of the population the listing and the sample survey were combined into one stage (wherever computer-assisted sampling was possible) versus the two-stage approach adopted by previous studies, while ensuring an adequately

random sampling methodology. Thirdly, the approach focused on enumeration and saturation of all hotspots and areas where children congregate which were canvassed repeatedly and over long periods of day and night. This hotspot-focused approach differed directly from the unfocussed approaches of previous studies.

The next major difference lay in the selection of questions for the census questionnaire and the content of the main questionnaire. Care was taken to only include those questions which were basic, factual and easily collectible in the census questionnaire, while more complicated and detailed questioning was moved to the survey questionnaire. Secondly, subjective interpretations such as assessing addiction behaviors etc. were not included in the questionnaire. Thirdly, the categorization of individual child into type of street child was not left to enumerator discretion. Instead it followed a rigorous computer classification system.

The sampling process used for this study also varied substantially from the sampling processes used in previous studies. This study aimed to interview approx. 5% of the overall population in all centers, as opposed to previous studies with smaller samples of only 2%. This led to a more rigorous and representative sample with lesser margin for error and more analyzable breaks in the data.

These distinctions found on various parameters are summarized in the following Table:

Parameter	'Surviving the Streets'	'Making Street Children Matter'	Current Study
Stages of data collection	Two Stages	Two Stages	single stage (if CAPI approach used)
Hotspot Canvassing	No specific hotspot canvassing	No specific hotspot canvassing	Focus on hotspot enumeration and canvassing
Census Questionnaire	16 Questions	9 Questions	10 Questions
Sample Size	1009	728	4275
Sample Size in %	1.96%	1.9%	5.1%
Sample Interval	Every 50th Child	Unclear	Various, with over-representation to girls
Respondent's Profile	Included data collection from family members	Included data collection from peers and family members	Only included data collection from children aged over 8
Classification of Street Child	Enumerator dependent and subjective	Enumerator dependent and subjective	Computer generalized based on holistic evaluation
Mode of Data Collection	Pen and Paper	Pen and Paper	Computerized/ Pen & Paper[31]
Location Capture	No geo-coordinates captured	No geo-coordinates captured	Geo-coordinates captured in 3 cities
Place of Origin	Canvassed	Not Canvassed	Canvassed
De-duplication of records	Not done	Not done	Name, pet name and geo-coordinates cross-referenced to de-duplicate in 3 cities
Slums	Some coverage of pavement families	Excluded	Excluded
Coding	Standardized short option occupation list	Standardized short option occupation list	Extensive localized list developed after qualitative research and stakeholder consultations
Reasons for living on the Street	Collected in the Census	Collected in the Survey	Collected in the Survey
Religion/Caste	Collected	Not Collected	Collected in the Survey

[31] While Karvy Insights conducted CAPI interviews, ARUN followed the conventional method of pen-and-paper interviews.

Challenges Faced

As expected in any study of this nature, the field teams came across a number of challenges during fieldwork. Some of the major challenges and the approaches used to address them are described below:

- Children who work on the streets or in roadside shops and food stalls were largely reluctant to respond as they were in continuous surveillance of their employers who would punish them if they divulged any information. Due to this, many street children who appeared to be in the age group 13-17 years, stated that they were above 18 years. In some cases, the employers restricted interviewers' access to children. Our field teams tried to strike a rapport with such children and convinced them to agree to give a short interview.

- Comprehension and understanding of the questions and the articulation of responses in this particular target group was a key challenge in data collection. This was more pronounced and enunciated amongst children of lower age group. The interviews had to be done with lot of forethought, forbearance and patience since there

were also some sensitive questions (like abuse, what all work they do to make money, etc.) in the quantitative survey questionnaire.

- Interviewing on streets was again a big challenge. Many a times there were instances of crowd gathering around the respondent and prompting of responses. Conducting interviews with street children in big crowds was a challenge. Field interviewers were given special training sessions to tactfully handle such situations.

- Street children are a population that moves from one place to another within the city. Conducting a Census amongst them also presents the challenges of double counting. Though we incorporated relevant questions in the Census questionnaire to tackle the issue of double counting, but it had its own limitations as it was based on self-reporting by children.

- A segment of street children (e.g. children working in factories, restaurants etc.) was available at a particular time during the day. Therefore, multiple visits were required by interviewers to a single spot to cover the entire population. However, some still refused to participate.

- Some children or their parents did not agree to participate in the survey and expected some favor in return. In Patna and Hyderabad, there were specific instances where the children or their caregivers expected some benefit out of the survey. The expectation was mostly for identity card, aadhaar card, ration card, homes, drinking water, toilets, health care facilities etc. Some of the parents asked for hostel facilities for the education of their children. The surveyors demonstrated a lot of tact without making false promises to deal with such expectations. They reassured the participants that this survey will help Save the Children in making programs for protecting children who needed care and help.

- The period of fieldwork coincided with festivals in Kolkata and Lucknow. For example, fieldwork period in Lucknow and Mughalsarai coincided with Navratri, a period when langars are organized outside places of worship, thereby, attracting large crowds including street children. Similarly, Kolkata and Howrah fieldwork coincided with couple of festivals and the major ones were Durga Puja (19th-22nd October 2015), Muharram (24th October 2015) and Lakshmi Puja (27th October 2015). As significant migration takes place during major festivals, we avoided this period by suspending fieldwork from 19th to 24th October 2015.

Ethical Considerations

As the study involved extensive interaction between adults and children in investigative situations, the following ethical measures were taken:

Formation of Ethics Committee: Prior to undertaking data collection a detailed code of conduct, reporting procedures and mechanism to ensure children's protection from abuse if it takes places during data collection were outlined in detail. A five-member Research Ethics Committee was formed at Karvy Insights to address the reporting of any abuse of children by the field staff during the process of research.

Team training: During the field training, all surveyors, supervisors and managers were trained extensively on code of conduct, reporting procedures and mechanisms. During the study, verbal consent was taken from all child participants in FGDs. The purpose of the study was explained in detail to all participants in the FGDs and IDIs, whether they were parents, children or stakeholders. The code of conduct explained to the field teams mainly consisted of the following DOs and DONTs:

1. It is important to understand children within the local context in which they live.

2. Work with children in the spirit of cooperation and partnership based on mutual trust and respect for their individuality and views.

3. When you come in contact with children never use any form of physical punishment like hitting.

4. When organizing activities with children take care to see that the activities do not put them in any kind of risk.

5. When organizing activities with working or school going children, ensure that it does not clash with their work timing or school hours.

6. Do not do things of personal nature for children, which they can do for themselves.

7. As an adult the power equations tilt in your favor and hence the onus of "decent" behavior lies with you.

8. Do not spend excessive amount of time with one child at the expense of others.

9. Do not give gifts or money to a single child.

10. Do not click images of child or children in undignified or nude or semi-nude positions.

11. Do not invite children or a child to your place of residence.

12. Avoid compromising or vulnerable situation that might lead to accusations.

13. Avoid situations that isolate children and where their behavior cannot be observed by others like home, offices, cars etc.

14. Ensure visibility wherever possible with children and apply the two adults rule or arrange a suitable alternative.

15. Do not indulge in behavior of children that is illegal, unsafe or abusive.

16. Do not kiss, touch, or hug children in a manner that is culturally insensitive.

17. Ensure that "informed consent" is sought from children and their guardian/parents (wherever possible) before interacting with the child.

18. Do not share pictures of children and any other personal information about children collected during the research beyond official channels.

Use of Polling Booths: As mentioned before, the question on Sexual Abuse was canvassed through the Polling Booth Method. This ensured respondent confidentiality and respect for their dignity. At a polling booth, the child could drop their color-coded vote in a ballot box in complete privacy. This was an important ethical guideline followed in the study.

CHAPTER 3: COUNTING STREET CHILDREN
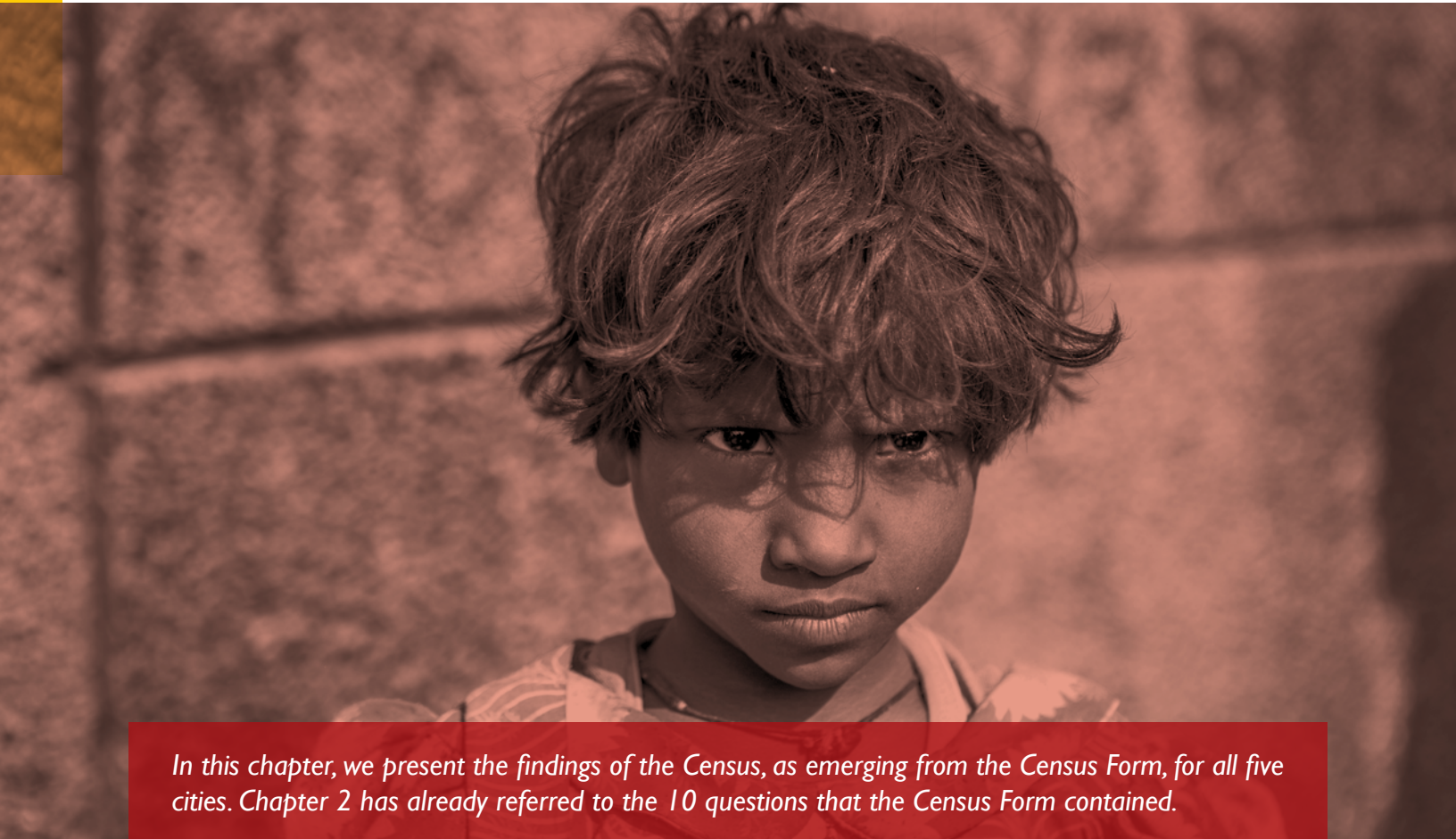
In this chapter, we present the findings of the Census, as emerging from the Census Form, for all five cities. Chapter 2 has already referred to the 10 questions that the Census Form contained.

Total Population of Street Children

The Census found that the number of street children, that is, all persons up to the age of 18 years who matched the definition of a street child, in these five cities was as follows. It may be noted that all children who (a) identified themselves as working as domestic help, (b) were working in a manufacturing unit/ shop/factory (i.e. not on the street) and going back to a pucca home or a slum/Jhuggi Jhopri colony at night to sleep, (c) were counted but refused to be part of the Census/ the adult accompanying the child did not allow the child to speak or (d) were counted but later found to

be older than 18 years were excluded from the final head count. In Lucknow, Mughalsarai, Kolkata and Howrah, the total number of such children was 7000.

The separate totals for Kolkata and Howrah were 16910 and 4997 respectively adding up to 21907. However, in this report we have used the combined numbers for these twin cities for most of the analysis.

When we compare these numbers with the Census 2011[33] data of total population of these cities, we find that the proportion of street children in the city population ranged from approx. 0.4 per cent to 1.3 per cent. A similar exercise in

Table 3.1
Proportion of Street Children in the City's Population

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata -Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
A. City Population[32]	28,17,105	1,09,650	55,73,769	16,84,297	69,93,262	1,71,78,083
B. Street Children	10,771	1,399	21,907	21,926	28,560	84,563
B as a % of A	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%

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[32] As per Census of India, 2011

Chart 3.1

Chart 3.1
Distribution of Street Children by Category (in percent)
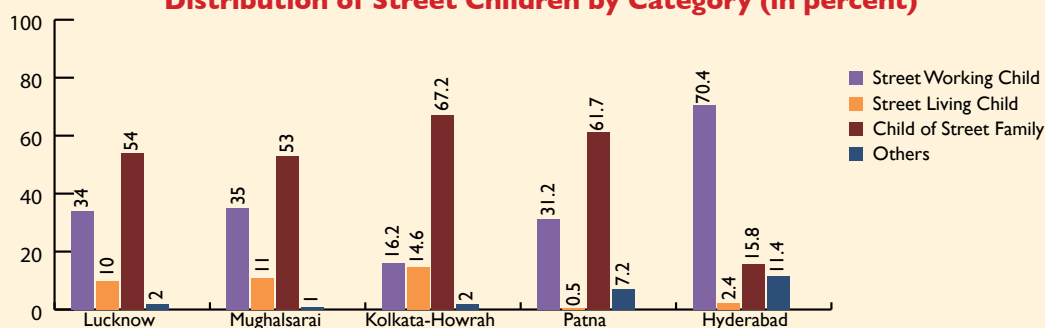
	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata -Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
Street Children	10,771	1,399	21,907	21,926[35]	28,560[36]	84,563
Base	10,771	1,399	21,907	21,925	28,491	84,493

Delhi in 2010[34] had found street children to form 0.4 per cent of total population. The present census revealed similar figures for Lucknow, Kolkata-Howrah and Hyderabad. Proportion of street children was highest in Mughalsarai (1.3 per cent) which may be because, being a major railway junction, Mughalsarai attracts children from other parts of Uttar Pradesh and India. Patna was almost at par with Mughalsarai.

Classification of Street Children

Let's look at the census findings in terms of the three categories of street children defined in Chapter 2.

The Census found that the majority of street children in all five cities[37] were from the category of "children *of street living families*". In all cities except in Hyderabad, this was the largest of all three categories (46 per cent). Anecdotal evidence suggests scarcity of affordable housing for economically weaker sections is one of the prime reasons for such a high proportion of children of street families found in all the cities.

In Hyderabad, more than 70 per cent of the street children were working on the streets. This was the second largest category in all other cities but the proportion was relatively less at 16 per cent in Kolkata-Howrah.

Overall, "street living children" constituted only 6 per cent of street children. This is consistent with the trends found

in the earlier study in Delhi[38]. Even though this category was smaller than others, it represents the most vulnerable group of street children and comprise of runaway children or those who were living without family. Their vulnerabilities across these cities were evident from the FGDs held with them where they clearly emerged as the group which lives without adult supervision, is more prone to all forms of abuse and to substance abuse, often to cope with challenging circumstances. Note that "street living child" does not imply living alone. Such children were often found to be living with friends or unrelated people/ strangers.

The category labelled as 'others' needs to be explained here. This refers to children who spend most of their time in streets (playing on streets or accompanying parents to work place). These are neither homeless nor working and hence categorized as 'others'. Importantly, in Lucknow, Mughalsarai and Kolkata-Howrah, in addition to these children, the following categories were also covered:

Table 3.2
Minor Categories of Street Children: Institutional and Railway Children

Type of Child	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah
Lives in an Institution (short stay homes)	55	3	502
Lives at Railway Station/ Platform	206	171	1669
Total Number	261	174	2171

[33] http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011 census/population_enumeration.html

[34] Ibid

[35] The figure excludes 42 children, who did not respond to the Census.

[36] The figure includes 69 refusals. For those who refused to participate in the Census, no details are available except gender and an estimate of their age based on observation.

[37] Even through Kolkata and Howrah are two centers, they are twin cities and contiguous, hence the findings for these centers have been jointly reported all through the report

[38] Surviving the Streets: A Census of Street Children in Delhi, Save the Children, 2011

Table 3.3
Proportion of Young/Very Young Children among Street Children

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata -Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
Base	10,771	1,399	21,907	21,926	28,491	84,494
Child (0-6 years)	2092	354	5561	7013	7132	22,152
% of young children	19.4%	25.3%	25.4%	32.0%	25.0%	26.2%

Proportion of Youngest Children

Data was further analyzed to explore the quantum of very young street children (0-6 years) in these study cities. Studying the conditions of these very young children is important as the lack of an enabling environment and care practices at this stage in life has long-term implications on growth and development of the child. "The earliest years of a child's life are critical. These years determine the child's survival and thriving in life, and lay the foundations for her/ his learning and holistic development. It is during the early years that children develop the cognitive, physical, social and emotional skills that they need to succeed in life. These early experiences are largely determined by supportive family and community care practices, proper nutrition and health care, learning opportunities, which in turn are dependent on enabling policies and investments for young children and families"[39].

Though very young children on streets were visible across all 5 cities, the proportion of 0-6 year **old** street children out of **total children** was highest in Patna (32 per cent) though their absolute number was highest in Greater Hyderabad. In Mughalsarai as well, one in four children is in the 0-6 year age group. Anecdotal evidence suggests that being a railway hub, Mughalsarai attracts migrants from far and wide and it is relatively easy to earn money through begging or rag picking. The census data on very young children on streets suggests that special interventions are required for this group, as young children are extremely likely to be kidnapped and trafficked as well as is introduced at an early age into begging, theft, drug addiction, bonded labour and other illegal activities, are prone to sexual abuse and faces the risk of stunting and death due to malnutrition in the formative years.

Profile of Street Children

The Census data was analyzed to understand the demographic profile (gender and age) as well as socio-economic status of the children (in terms of education, occupation, place of stay, socialization[40] and migration).

Gender

The gender distribution of the data revealed that a vast majority of street children in the study cities were boys, which confirms the findings of earlier studies on street children.

Overall, girls represented 37 per cent of the total street children enumerated. The proportion of girls was highest (43 per cent) in Patna. In all, we found only 11 transgender children on the streets. In Patna and Hyderabad, no transgenders were found. The predominance of boys in the population was in conformity with the observations made by stakeholders in the IDIs conducted across the cities. However, this study reported a much higher proportion of girls on the street (36.8 per cent) as compared to the earlier Census in Delhi (21 per cent).

An analysis by type of child indicated that in all cities except in Mughalsarai, the share of girls was higher among the children living with a street family (38-45 per cent) as compared to

Chart 3.2
Distribution of Street Children by Gender (in percentage)

City	Male	Female	Transgender
Lucknow — Street Children 10,771	71	29	0
Mughalsarai — Street Children 1,399	69	31	0
Kolkata-Howrah — Street Children 21,907	68	32	0
Patna — Street Children 21,926	57	43	0
Hyderabad — Street Children 28,560	61	39	0

[39] http://unicef.in/Whatwedo/40/Early-Childhood-Education#sthash.OnnrDdDA.dpuf
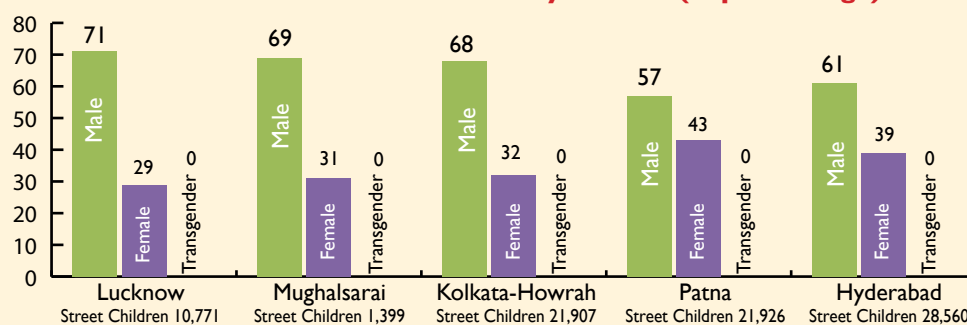
[40] It refers to whether the child was found to be living alone or with the family, friends or a group of strangers.

Chart 3.3
Male-Female Distribution within each Category of Street Children (in percentage)

Legend: Child of Street Family ▪ Street Living Child ▪ Street Working Child ▪ Others
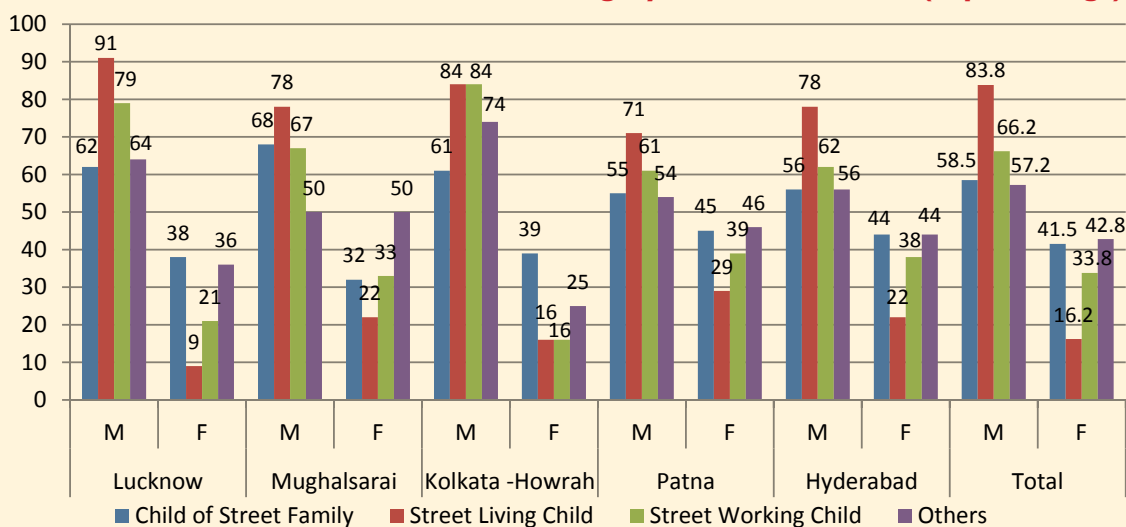
Chart 3.4
Distribution of Street Children by Age

Legend: < 3 years ▪ 4 to 7 years ▪ 8 to 14 years ▪ 15 to 18 years
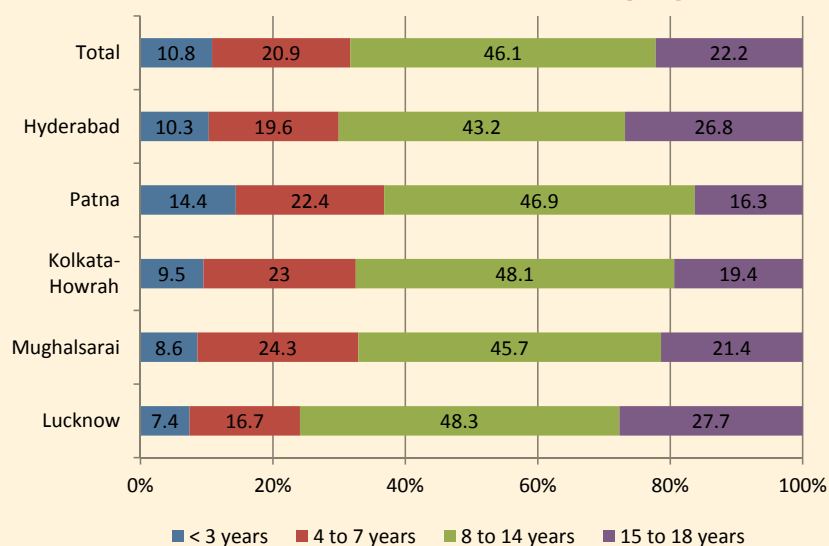
any other major category, such as children living alone on streets or those working on streets. One of the reasons for this could be that girls engaged in domestic work are not sighted on the streets (as many of them work during the day within the employers' premises) or get married - or find a companion - early instead of living alone on the street.

The largest proportion of children (close to one-third) was in the age group of 8-14 years in all cities (over 46 per cent). Proportion of very young children (0-3 years) was higher in Patna (14.4 per cent) than in any other city. This group is most vulnerable and requires immediate attention of the child protection system. The proportion of adolescents (15-

18 years) was highest (27.7 per cent) in Lucknow and lowest in Patna (16.3 per cent).

The data was further analyzed to understand the characteristics of each age group in terms of which 'child type' they are closest to. In Lucknow and Hyderabad, most of the older children (15-18 years) are working children. In other cities too, this is true for a third or more of the 15-18 year olds. This may be due to the fact that children think of leaving home or they are compelled to work when they are slightly grown up. Importantly, in Hyderabad, we saw a strong trend of young/ very young children (7 years or less) getting into work (to the extent of 55-62.5 per cent), whereas in all other cities, a large proportion of young children live with street-based families and aren't working.

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[41] After excluding the refusal cases

Table 3.4

Age-wise Distribution within each Category of Street Children

Type of street child	Lucknow				Mughalsarai				Kolkata-Howrah				Patna				Hyderabad			
	< 3	4-7	8-14	15-18	< 3	4-7	8-14	15-18	< 3	4-7	8-14	15-18	< 3	4-7	8-14	15-18	< 3	4-7	8-14	15-18
N	792	1796	5201	2982	120	340	640	299	2090	5039	10536	4242	3168	4921	10273	3564	2937	5598	12312	7644
Child of Street Family	97.5%	75%	51%	36.5%	94%	49%	50%	49%	95%	88%	63%	39%	65.3%	66.1%	58.5%	57.9%	23.7%	20.9%	14.3%	11.5%
Street Living Child	2.5%	2%	9%	20.5%	5%	10.5%	10%	16%	2%	6%	17%	27%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	1%	1.9%	4.8%
Street Working Child	0%	23%	39%	42%	0%	39.5%	40%	35%	0%	4.5%	18%	32.5%	18.3%	23.2%	36.3%	38.8%	55%	62.5%	72%	79.5%
Others	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1.5%	2%	1.5%	16.1%	10.4%	4.5%	2.8%	20%	15.6%	11.8%	4.2%
Total (Percentage)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 3.5

Male-Female Distribution within each Age Group of Street Children

Age Group	Lucknow		Mughalsarai		Kolkata-Howrah		Patna		Hyderabad	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Up to 3 years	5.4%	12.8%	6%	14%	8%	14%	13%	16.4%	8.8%	12.6%
4-7 years	13%	25.7%	20%	35%	20%	29%	20.6%	24.8%	17.6%	22.9%
8-12 years	31.5%	36.8%	34%	29%	34%	35.9%	37.7%	35.3%	29.6%	32.6%
13-15 years	29%	15.8%	22%	16%	23%	14.7%	15.9%	15.2%	22.1%	16.9%
16-18 years	21.1%	8.9%	18%	6%	15%	6.8%	12.7%	8.3%	21.9%	15%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Chart 3.5
Literacy Rate among Street Children (in per cent)
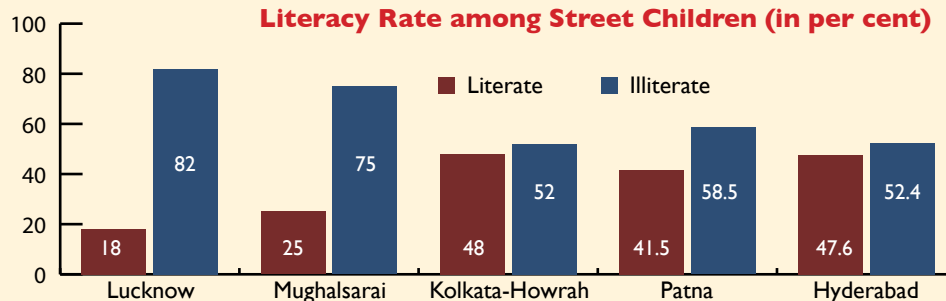
City	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
Street Children	10,771	1,399	21,907	21,926	28,491	84,494
Valid Responses	8679	1045	16346	16,247	22,849[44]	65166

Data was analyzed to understand the share of girls in different age groups. It has been seen that the presence of girls on the street decreases as they grow older. The current study also indicates the same. In all cities, barring Hyderabad, the proportion of older girls (those in 16-18 years age group) in the street child population is in single digits.

Educational Attainment

Education plays a crucial role in determining the future of a child. Article 28 of the UNCRC states that "all children have the right to free primary education"[42]. In India, "the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21A in the Constitution of India to enshrine free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine"[43].

Understanding the educational level of street children – both in terms of literacy and school attendance – was important for this exercise as that can produce evidence of the State's success in linking the most vulnerable children to the schooling system.

Table 3.6

Literacy Status of Street Children in Different Categories

Type of children	Lucknow		Mughalsarai		Kolkata-Howrah		Patna		Hyderabad	
Base No.	8679		1045		16346		16247		22849	
Literacy Status	Lit	Illit	Lit	Illit	Lit	Illit	Lit	Illit	Lit	Illit
Child of Street Family	21%	79%	30%	70%	49%	51%	61.6%	58.4%	40.3%	59.7%
Street Living Child	18%	82%	16%	84%	43%	57%	43%	57%	40.4%	59.6%
Street Working Child	13%	87%	23%	77%	48%	52%	38.6%	61.4%	47.1%	52.9%
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.3%	37.7%	64.1%	35.9%

Lit: Literate, Illit: Illiterate

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[42] http://www.unicef.org/crc/files/Rights_overview.pdf

[43] http://mhrd.gov.in/rte

[44] Children older than 6 years only

Chart 3.6
Proportion of Street Children Currently Studying (in per cent)

City	Not studying	Studying
Lucknow (10285)	82	18
Mughalsarai (1327)	75	25
Kolkata-Howrah (20674)	52	48
Patna (18758)	58.5	41.5
Hyderabad (25554)	52.4	47.6
Total (76598)	58.1	41.9
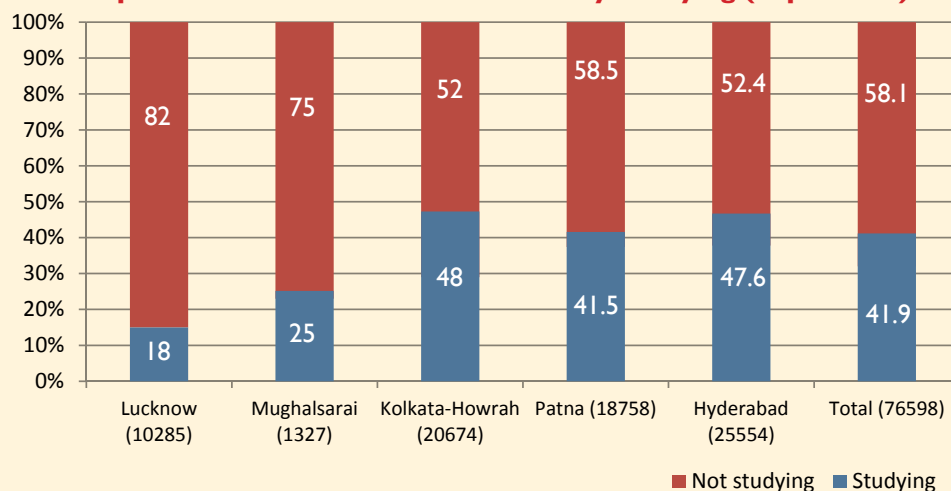
We defined basic literacy as 'the ability to read or write in any language'. We found that overall, approx. 63 per cent of the street children were illiterate. The proportion of illiteracy was highest in Lucknow (82 per cent) and lowest in Kolkata-Howrah (52 per cent). Thus, while the Right to Education Act of 2009 guarantees free and compulsory education to children between 6 to 14 years of age, the study clearly indicates that the implementation of the Act has not improved the access of street children to the neighborhood schools.

The problem of illiteracy was further analyzed to see whether children in a particular category were more disadvantaged than others. In two out of five cities, illiteracy was highest among street working children, which shows that getting involved in earning money adversely impacts the children's learning opportunities. However, children living with families or on their own were not better off either.

The Census also enquired whether the street children were enrolled in school and were continuing their studies.

A high proportion of children are currently not studying (68 per cent) and need to be brought into the school system. It was encouraging to note that in Patna and Hyderabad, approx. 38 per cent of the street children continue to study in spite of a hard life on the streets. The Census was a quick exercise and hence, we were not able to study every such individual in depth to know what enabled him/her to continue their education.

Work-Study Matrix

The data on currently studying children was further analyzed to assess whether those who were studying were only studying or simultaneously working as well as studying. The proportion of children working but not studying is very high in all cities. This shows that this sub-group requires special interventions, such as open or night schools and vocational training.

In Patna, we probed the status of the working-studying group further. Some of the street children conceded that they were enrolled in the school to avail of scholarships and other benefits available for economically weaker section (EWS) students. According to them, attendance in the schools was not compulsory. So they continue to work during school hours on most of the days.

Table 3.7
Work-Study Matrix

Child's Status	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base No.	10285	1327	20674	21926	28491
Work as well as study	9.8%	21.8%	26.8%	16.4%	23.7%
Work but do not study	72.4%	73.4%	65.5%	37.9%	40.2%
Do not work, only study	5.9%	2.9%	3.7%	16.2%	10.2%
Neither work nor study	11.9%	1.9%	4%	29.6%	25.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In Hyderabad, in one of the interviews near a temple in Balkampet, 3 school-going sisters (12-15 years) were found begging. When interviewed, they said they attended school on all days except Tuesdays and Thursdays since they had a good opportunity to beg and earn up to Rs.500 a day at the temple. Discussions with a group of adolescent girls of Kukatpally revealed that the girls worked as domestic maids (part-time) in the neighboring houses as well as studied at the open school (informal education) run by Alambana, an NGO. They like to study and pass the exams but usually get tired after work. They are unhappy about not being able to attend the school regularly.

Occupation

From the census findings, it was clear that many children were involved in household chores or non-economic activities, especially in Lucknow, Kolkata-Howrah and Hyderabad. Children, who reported working, were most often involved in more than one activity but were also asked about their primary activity. Rag picking was the most commonly cited occupation in all five cities. Other major occupations were begging, hawking/ street-vending and working at roadside stalls. In Mughalsarai, filling and selling water bottles and cleaning the toilets were also important occupations of street children.

Rag picking had emerged as a key form of work in the earlier Census of street children in Delhi as well. This is understandable since rag-picking is the easiest job to find in any city in this part of the world. In Patna, interviews revealed that rag-picking is the most common occupation for the street children since it can be done without supervision, has flexible timings and also pays well. Almost all the street children living near the Patna railway station are involved in rag-picking. They collect all the recyclables from the trains or platforms and sell them to earn their living. They work for 9-10 hours a day and earn atleast Rs 500 per day. Sometimes, their earnings go upto Rs 1000 a day!

However, relatively fewer children in Kolkata and Howrah (21 per cent) cited rag picking as their key occupation. This may be due to the fact that Kolkata Municipal Corporation has largely mechanized the waste collection process in the city.

Table 3.8
Major Occupations of Street Children

Nature of Work	Lucknow	Kolkata-Howrah	Mughalsarai	Patna	Hyderabad
Do not work/ Sibling care/domestic work	17%	14%	3%		35%
Working and studying/is a student	4%	8%	10%	19%	
Begging	10%	20%	22%	7%	5%
Rag Picking	26%	21%	33%	31%	11%
Construction Work	4%	4%	2%		6%
Theft[45]/Pick-pocketing/Illegal Activity			2%		
Sweeping in trains	1%	5%	4%		
Working in a shop/establishment	3%	4%	2%	5%	
Working as domestic help	4%	4%	2%	14%	5%
Hawking/vending on the streets	10%	13%	18%	3%	9%
Working as head loader	3%	3%	5%		
Working in manufacturing unit/factory		4%			
Shoe Shining/Mending shoes, etc.	1%	3%	1%		
Washing/Cleaning vehicles	2%	3%	2%		
Cleaning roads/other public places	1%	2%	2%		
Working in roadside food stall, etc.	6%	5%	9%	10%	4%
Working with a mechanic/garage, etc.	4%	1%	3%		
Cleaning toilets			2%		
Filling water bottles and selling them			5%		
No fixed work			9%		9%

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[45] This in some cases included theft of coal from the railway yard.

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Table 3.9

Key Work Done by Street Boys and Girls

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Nature of Work	Male	Female
Do not work/ Look after siblings/Do domestic work, etc.	16%	31%
Working and studying/is a student	7%	11%
Begging	8%	14%
Rag Picking	16%	16%
Working as domestic help	1%	8%
Hawking/ vending on the streets	11%	3%
Base Number	22576	9699

<div align="center">

Table 3.10

Major Places for Street Children to Sleep at Night

</div>

Place to sleep	Lucknow	Kolkata	Howrah	Mughalsarai	Patna	Hyderabad
At a facility meant for children	2%	6%	13%	1%	__	0.3%
Near work site/construction site	7%	6%	2%	3%	__	3%
On the street/footpath/roadside	16%	46%	37%	31%	15%	2.8%
At/ near a traffic signal	1%	6%	8%	1%	1%	0.5%
At home in a slum/JJ colony	30%	15%	23%	32%	24%	32.2%
Railway station/platforms	2%	5%	17%	12%	1%	0.2%
Pukka home	6%	3%	1%	6%	3%	11.2%
Katchi abadi/SS/temporary shelter	34%	21%	17%	38%	54%	48%

Begging[46] was another frequently mentioned key occupation. Begging is highly organized in most cities in India and anecdotal evidence suggests that children are trafficked for the purpose of begging. Another popular occupation category was hawking[47] on the streets. Children were involved in selling varied stuff ranging from toys to newspapers.

Key work was further disaggregated by gender. This analysis clearly shows that a higher proportion of girls vis-à-vis boys work in domestic duties, begging and as child domestic workers. On the other hand, boys are more often involved in street-vending.

Place to Sleep

The place where a child stays and sleeps at night is an important determinant of vulnerability and safety of the child. The children who sleep in the temporary shelters,

open spaces or near work-sites are more vulnerable than those sleeping in pucca houses. But most cities in India are ill-equipped to accommodate large number of street children in shelter homes. Lack of safe places to sleep makes them vulnerable to exploitation.

As the following Table shows, the two most commonly cited places to sleep were *Katchi Abadi* home or a home in a slum.

Very few children (1-2 per cent) in Lucknow and Mughalsarai reported spending nights within the safety of a facility meant for children. This indicates that our cities lack adequate shelter homes to accommodate street children and even facilities available with NGOs were not enough to provide safe places to sleep for these hapless children. It could also be indicative of the fact that these shelters, even if available, are not easily accessible to children. It was evident from the discussion with stakeholders in Kolkata for example that older children sometimes do not allow younger children to spend the night in the shelters.

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[46] Children, who are into begging, ask for food or money in a humble manner

[47] Hawking is act of selling goods on the street

People with Whom Children Stay

We have stated earlier in this chapter that more than 46 per cent of the street children in all the cities stay with their families. But a significant number of children also reported that they stay with friends, other street children and unrelated people. That makes them vulnerable to abuse.

In Patna and Hyderabad, a very small set of children (0.05 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively) stated that they lived absolutely alone. This proportion is not higher than 5 per cent anywhere except in Mughalsarai (7 per cent). Thus, street children apparently are quick to find a companion or a peer group on the streets and seldom live alone.

Significantly, 11 per cent children in Kolkata-Howrah reported living with unrelated people including "girlfriends" and "boyfriends". This suggests an early sexual exploration

might be taking place which puts children at risk of sexually transmitted infection (STI) and HIV.

The following table splits the information about socialization of the child (i.e. who the child lives with) by gender. The analysis shows that more than the boys, it is the girls who stay with their families across all cities. But in Kolkata and Howrah, per centage of girls staying with friends or unrelated people is higher than in other cities.

Migration Status

Most Indian cities attract large number of migrants from rural hinterlands; it is expected that many of them will end up on the streets. Unless adequate employment opportunities are generated in rural areas and infrastructure for agriculture and housing improves, unabated migration will continue due to economic reasons resulting in increase in street-living families or children in the cities.

Table 3.11

Classification of Persons the Street Children live with

Person(s) the child lives with	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Immediate family	82%	87%	76%	99.2%	97.2%
Friends	3%	4%	11%		
Other children/ unrelated persons	3%	1%	5%		
Others	11%	13%	10%	0.8%	2.8%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Note:

a. Immediate family includes father, mother, grand-parents, siblings (all or any of these).

b. Multiple response question; totals may not add up to 100 per cent.

c. Friends include girlfriends, boyfriends, other friends and acquaintances.

d. The proportion of children living with someone who is a member of immediate family overlaps with two categories, namely, 'children of street families' and 'children working on streets' (who may be returning to a family at night). Hence, the per centage of 'children living with immediate family' is higher than that of either category.

Table 3.12

Socialization of the Street Child: Comparison of Boys and Girls

Person(s) the child lives with	Lucknow		Mughalsarai		Kolkata-Howrah		Patna		Hyderabad	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Immediate family	79%	93%	85%	93%	71%	88%	99.8%	99.9%	97.1%	99.5%
Girlfriend/ boyfriend/ other friends/ acquaintances	3%	1%	4%	3%	13%	6%	0.1%	0%	0.5%	0.1%
Other street children/ unrelated people	4%	1%	1%	0%	5%	2%	0.1%	0%	2.3%	0.4%
Others	12%	8%	15%	7%	11%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: The term 'immediate family' includes cases of children living with both parents, one of the parents, grand-parents, siblings, other relatives, spouse or a family/ mixed group where a parent or relative is also present. In majority of cases, both parents are present.

The street children were asked during the Census whether they/ their families belonged to the city where they were being interviewed or had migrated from elsewhere. The state of origin was also asked. The results were as follows:

In the case of Patna, almost the entire population of street children belonged to Bihar. However, inter-state migration was significant in the case of cities of UP and West Bengal. This is understandable since Mughalsarai is the gateway to Eastern India whereas Kolkata is a major point of attraction for migrants from Bihar, North East and Nepal. Economic stagnation and lack of job opportunities in the other districts of West Bengal also drives people to Kolkata and Howrah.

Table 3.13
Place of Origin of Street Children

Place of origin	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
	10763	1399	21907	21925	28491
In the same city	35%	60%	16%	60%	
Same state but not the city of interview	48%	29%	57%	39.2%	78.7%
Another state in India	17%	11%	22%	0.8%	20.8%
Another country	0%	0%	1%		0.3%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: In the case of Hyderabad, the figure of 20.8 per cent mainly includes children who belong to Andhra Pradesh (11.8 per cent), the adjoining state. Hyderabad city was the capital of united Andhra Pradesh till 2014. The figure of 78.7 per cent includes responses that referred to Hyderabad as the city of origin.

CHAPTER 4: LIFE ON THE STREETS

This chapter presents key of findings from the quantitative data collected during the sample survey of street children. Along with the findings from the survey the insights derived from qualitative research including discussions with children and with parents/guardians along with the interviews held with key stakeholders are also presented here.

Sample Size

In all, the sample survey was administered to 4273 children. The details are given below. In each of the three cities (Patna, Hyderabad and Kolkata-Howrah), 1000 respondents were targeted and around the same number was achieved. Kolkata and Howrah accounted for 813 and 235 respondents respectively. Across the cities, the sample size was about 3-7 per cent of the total street child population except in Mughalsarai where around 36 per cent of the children were interviewed (see Table 4.2).

Profile of Respondents: Demographic Information

Demographic information of the respondents of sample survey (in terms of their age, gender, literacy, religion and caste profile) is presented in this section. In all cities, except Hyderabad, most of the respondents were in the age group of 8-12 years. Since the sample for the survey was derived from the Census database, like in the census, the number of girls in the survey too was less. The analysis in terms of street child categories shows that the representation of various categories in the sample more or less matches their

representation in the street child population. For example, in Hyderabad, where street working children form 70 per cent of the population, they constitute 72 per cent of the sample as well. Similarly, for Hyderabad, Mughalsarai and Lucknow, the literacy rate in the sample is almost the same as that in the population of street children.

Chart 4.1
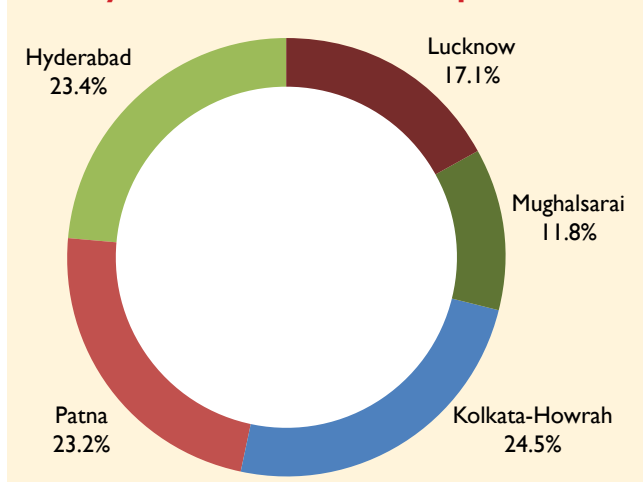### City-wise Distribution of Respondents

Hyderabad 23.4%
Lucknow 17.1%
Mughalsarai 11.8%
Kolkata-Howrah 24.5%
Patna 23.2%

Table 4.1

Demographic Profile of Sampled Street Children

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
Street Children (N)	10,771	1,399	21,907	21,926	28,560	84,563
Sample Size	731	502	1048	994	998	4273
Sample as % of N	6.8%	35.9%	4.8%	4.5%	3.5%	5.1%
Age Group						
Below 8 years[1]	--	--	--	5.7%	--	1.3%
8-12 years	45%	49%	53%	49.2%	28%	44.4%
13-15 years	31%	31%	30%	45.1%	72%	54.2%
16-18 years	24%	20%	17%			
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender						
Male	65%	63%	64%	43.8%	50%	54.1%
Female	35%	37%	36%	56.2%	50%	45.9%
Child Category						
Child of Street Family	50.2%	48.0%	61.5%	57.9%	17%	46.8%
Street Living Child	12.3%	11.4%	17.2%	1.6%	5%	9.2%
Street Working Child	37.2%	40.4%	19.2%	33.0%	72%	40.4%
Others	0.3%	0.2%	2.1%	7.5%	5%	3.5%
Literacy Rate						
Literate	19.5%	25.1%	40.8%	47.1%	47%	38.2%
Illiterate	80.5%	74.9%	59.2%	52.9%	53%	61.8%
Schooling Status						
Studying	16.3%	25.3%	31.5%	45.1%	31%	31.2%
Not studying	83.7%	74.7%	68.5%	54.9%	69%	68.8%
Religion						
Base	731	502	1048	994	998	4273
Hindu	70.3%	81.9%	74.3%	89%	87%	80.9%
Muslim	29.7%	17.1%	25%	4%	11%	16.7%
Others/No Response	0%	1%	0.7%	7%	2%	2.4%
Caste						
SC	9.9%	25.1%	1.5%	73.5%	26%	28.2%
ST	0.7%	14.3%	0.1%	2%	11%	4.9%
BC/OBC	4.1%	4%	0.3%	10.8%	46%	14.5%
OC/Muslims	6.2%	13.4%	0.9%	4.3%	12%	6.7%
Don't Know	79.2%	43.2%	97.2%	9.4%	5%	45.8%

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[1] These respondents were just above 7 years of age. For the sample survey, 7 years was set as the cut-off age.

Religion and Caste

In the survey, all children claimed to be aware of their religion. Most of the children, i.e., 74 per cent were Hindus and 25 per cent Muslims. Looking closely at city-level data, we find that except in Lucknow and Mughalsarai, in all cities, Hindu children had a share of greater than 80 per cent in the sample. The religious profile of street children in Hyderabad was different from that of GHMC population which has 46 per cent Muslims. This is explained by the fact that most of the street children and their families are migrants from rural areas and the demographics of migrants are a lot different from those of the GHMC area.

In comparison, awareness level about caste was much more uneven. Overall, 46 per cent children could not name their caste, esp. in Lucknow, Mughalsarai and Kolkata-Howrah. In

the in-depth interviews and FGDs, the stakeholders reported that street working and street living children did not have a clear idea about the caste or the religious groups that they belonged to. They often took on a name or a surname that they liked or felt an affinity towards. Mostly children from single parent families had no idea about who their fathers were and could only name their mothers.

SC and BC are the largest social groups in the sample. In Patna, 91 per cent of the children who have participated in the sample survey knew their caste. The dominant castes here were Paswan, Dom, Manjhi, Chamar, Mahato etc. The sample survey reveals that almost 3/4th of the street child population belongs to scheduled castes (SC). About 11 per cent are from the other backward classes (OBC). In Hyderabad, 95 per cent children knew their caste. The dominant castes were Lambada (ST), Mala (SC), Vaddera, Goud, Mudiraj, Rajika, and Kumara from Backward Castes (BC). Almost half of the street children were from the BC community.

The survey also reveals that caste plays an important role in the occupational activity of the children. For instance, 35 per cent of the rag-pickers were from the mala community (scheduled castes) who constitute 26 per cent of the total street child population. Although rag-picking is an easy occupation for any migrant to enter, there is a social barrier which prevents forward castes from entering this occupation, since it is considered unclean/filthy.

Following was observed with reference to caste of street-working children in Patna:

- 3/4th of the street-working children (33 per cent of them being rag-pickers and 1 per cent are into cleaning toilets) are from the Scheduled Castes. This is followed by OBC (11%), Muslims (3%) and Scheduled Tribes (1.6%).

- Majority of the OBC working children are both working and studying or work as domestic help. Majority of Muslim working children are in rag picking, domestic help or work in food stalls.

- Street children engaged in cleaning toilets are all from the scheduled castes.

The FGDs reported several instances of caste discrimination – in neighborhood, occupation and even in the schools.

Access to Shelter

The Census data shows that the majority of street children live in temporary shelters in katchi abadi homes or squatter settlements or on the roadside. Some of them even sleep in the open space or near the work sites. In addition to this, as the sample survey shows, the permanency of the available shelter too is not assured. The sample survey reveals that over 29 per cent children stay in a fixed place. In Hyderabad, a whopping 91 per cent have not had a fixed place to stay. Over 28 per cent respondents said that they had no fixed place ever since they moved into the city. Proportion of such respondents is highest in Patna. The worrisome fact is that even in other cities, the proportion of respondents who have not had a fixed place to stay since birth or for a considerably long time is very high (in the range of 33-53 per cent).

Table 4.2

Street Children's Access to Shelter

Residential status	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
Sample	731	502	1048	994	998	4273
Have a fixed place	38.4%	42.6%	22.1%	43.2%	9%	29.1%
Since the time I came to this city	12.7%	6.4%	21.2%	43.1%	43%	28.2%
Since my birth	24.2%	37.0%	32.0%	0%	1.5%	16.7%
Since I was very young	4.9%	2.0%	12.6%	0%	15%	7.7%
For a long time now	8.9%	6.2%	8.4%	1.5%	17%	8.6%
For the last few months	7.3%	3.0%	1.8%	0%	0%	2.0%
For the last few days	3.3%	2.2%	1.2%	0%	0%	1.1%
Others	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	12.2%	14.5%	6.4%
No Response	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0%	0%	0.2%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: The term 'long time' was interpreted as a considerable period (1 year or more).

Table 4.3

Reasons for being on Street

Reason to be on the street	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
Sample	731	502	1048	994	998	4273
In search of jobs/ income	63.6%	62.8%	48.1%	44.1%	63.0%	55.0%
Due to slum displacement	3.3%	3%	11.9%	22.7%	22.7%	14.4%
Could not find a shelter	3.3%	1.8%	9.5%	12.5%	1.2%	6.3%
Lost contact with family	2.5%	2.8%	5.2%	1.1%	0.3%	2.4%
Aimlessly move on the street	0.8%	1.6%	1.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%
No money to rent a place	6.3%	2.4%	5.9%	15.7%	1.9%	6.9%
Family feud/ discord/ disharmony	2.5%	1.2%	2.7%	0%	0.3%	1.3%
Others	0.9%	0.3%	3.8%	2.2%	6.7%	3.2%
No Response	16.8%	24.1%	11.6%	1.5%	3.2%	9.6%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: Loss of contact with family may be due to reasons such as abandonment by parents, a calamity, kidnapping/trafficking, going missing during travel, etc.

Table 4.4
Mobility During the Last 1 Year

No. of times shifted in last year	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
1	3.2%	0.8%	2.1%	91.4%	92.1%
2	2.3%	0.8%	4.4%	5.3%	2.4%
3	2.2%	0.6%	2.1%	1.3%	2.2%
4	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.9%
5	0.6%	0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
6+	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%
I have not moved out	81.5%	89.2%	81.8%	0.2%	0.6%
No response	9.0%	8.2%	7.7%	0.2%	0.4%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The survey has attempted to understand the reasons for which the street children have ended up in the streets. The four key reasons for children to be on the streets are search for job/income, slum displacement, lack of money to pay rent, and lack of a shelter, though search for employment is a far bigger reason than any other (it accounts for 55 per cent of all responses). Slum displacement is a major reason (mentioned by over 20 per cent) in Patna and Hyderabad and points towards the lack of official sensitivity towards how slum 'redevelopment' impacts the street children.

Frequency of changing the place of stay is very high and points at a serious lack of options to get long-term shelter. Only 0.1 per cent in Patna and 0.6 per cent in Hyderabad said that they were not moved in the last one year. Over 91 per cent children in these cities said they have been moved at least once. Children are most stable in Mughalsarai. In other cities, 6.5-8.5 per cent of all children have moved at least twice.

About not staying in a fixed place and being nomadic most of the time, the street children gave a uniform response during the focus group discussions. Street children – except for the runaway children, who "like to move around, see new places, meet new people and lead a nomadic way of life" or beggars who feel they "have to be nomadic in order to earn money in their occupation and don't mind moving around as long as police and goondas don't trouble them" – generally aspire to be in a fixed place. The FGD participants said they liked to stay in a place as long as they could earn more money. Girls in Hyderabad said that they liked to stay at a fixed place, make friends and have a stable life. They don't mind moving to other places if there are more opportunities to earn money. However, they don't like to move under pressure and force from police or municipality. Some of the street living children in Hyderabad said that the worst days in their lives were when the municipality displaced them and forced them out of their homes.

Place to Sleep

A place to sleep is the minimum that a city dweller needs, if there is no access to a pucca shelter. Places available to street children to sleep at night often determine the extent to which they would be safe against harassment, harsh weather and other threats.

Wherever they may be located, over 30 per cent children indicated that they slept on the streets including roadside pavements. Amongst the cities, most children in Kolkata and Howrah (41 per cent) slept on the streets. Least proportion of children who slept on the street was in Lucknow with only 15 per cent admitting to have done so at some point. In Lucknow and Mughalsarai most children slept at home (in slums or temporary shelters such as *Katchi Abadi* home). Overall, about 7 per cent children slept at railway stations and platforms. The proportion of these children was the highest in Mughalsarai.

Institutions such as night shelters and drop-in-centres have an important role to play in providing safety to street children at night. But in the cities surveyed, the facilities provided by these institutions don't appear to be in use. Only 5.6 per cent children slept at child protection facilities including night shelters, juvenile homes and drop-in shelters. Highest number of children who accessed child protection facilities was in Kolkata and Howrah. Other places where children were able to sleep included workplaces/construction sites, spaces under bridges/flyovers, open spaces including parks and places of worship.

Table 4.5

Place of Sleep

	All	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Howrah	Kolkata
	2281	731	502	235	813
At a facility meant for protection of children	5.3%	1.5%	1.8%	14.0%	8.4%
Near work site/place and construction site	6.6%	10%	2.8%	2.1%	7.3%
On the street/ footpath/roadside	29.7%	15.5%	27.3%	36.2%	42.2%
At home in a slum/JJ colony/Cluster	27.1%	30.8%	36.4%	25.5%	18.3%
Railway station/platforms	6.6%	1.8%	12.5%	14.9%	4.9%
Katchi Abadi home/squatter settlement	27.2%	31.7%	37.2%	17.0%	19.9%
Under a bridge/flyover/underpass	3.2%	2.5%	3.2%	5.1%	3.4%
Near my Work site/place	5.7%	8.1%	2.8%	1.7%	6.5%

(Only major places of sleep are shown in the above list)

A comparison of children across different categories shows that most unprotected of all children, in terms of the nature of place, were the street-living children. Street living children (40 per cent) and children of street families (41 per cent) mostly slept by the roadside. Over 24 per cent street living children slept at or near construction and work sites. About 45 per cent of children of street families also reported sleeping in their homes in katchi abadi or squatter settlements. In comparison, most of the street working children (83 per cent) slept in their homes in slums or JJ colony clusters.

37 per cent of female street children slept on streets as compared to 26 per cent boys. Also, more of younger children (8-14 years) sleep on the roadside than the older children (15-18 years).

Literacy of Street Children: An Analysis

Children who reported that they were literate and continuing their studies were asked about the type of school they have attended, the highest level up to which they had studied, regularity of their attending school and reasons for quitting school.

A. Type and Level of Schooling

Data shows that across the cities, most of the children (who ever went to school) have not gone beyond the lower primary classes except in Hyderabad where more than 50 per cent children went up to secondary level. However, in Hyderabad, 52 per cent street children have never attended any school.

Most of the students went to government primary schools. In Patna, the sample survey interviews from the street children in the age group of 8-18 years reveal that out of those who have responded, 67 per cent had attended government schools at various levels; primary, secondary and senior secondary. An important gap in education is that very few children have been through the pre-school system (Anganwadi/ Balwadi run by the government or a private institution).

Chart 4.2

Highest Level of Schooling Completed (in per cent)

Legend:
- Lower primary (1-4)
- Upper primary (5-7)
- Secondary (8-10)
- Higher Secondary (11-12)

City	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	156	144	549	225	352

Values:
- Lucknow: 42.3, 31.4, 13.5, 2.6
- Mughalsarai: 38.2, 33.3, 22.2, 6.3
- Kolkata-Howrah: 60.9, 26.4, 5.3, 2.2
- Patna: 46.7, 32.9, 17.8, 2.7
- Hyderabad: 17, 29.8, 50.6, 2.6

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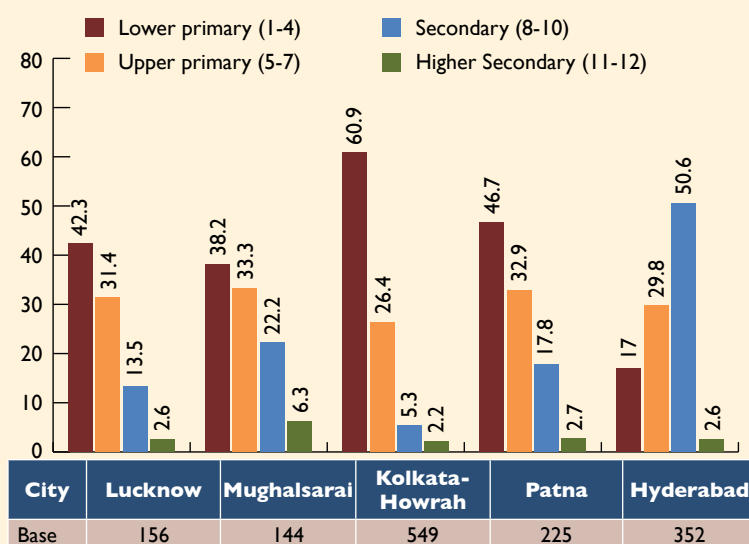
Table 4.6

Type of School Attended

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	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	156	144	549	279	344
Go/went for Early Education (till 6 years old)	7.7%	0.0%	15.1%	21.1%	1.7%
Go/went to school Govt. Primary	32.1%	51.4%	45.5%	39.4%	27.3%
Go/went to school Govt. Secondary	13.5%	14.6%	18.0%	17.2%	42.2%
Go/went to school Govt. Senior Secondary	10.3%	10.4%	6.9%	10.8%	15.1%
Go/went to school Private Primary	11.5%	11.8%	2.6%	7.5%	2.6%
Go/went to school Private Secondary	8.3%	4.9%	2.0%	1.8%	6.7%
Go/went to school Private Sr. Secondary	7.7%	5.6%	2.4%	1.4%	3.5%
Go/went for Non Formal Education	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%		
Mobile School	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%		1.7%
Vocational Training	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%
Open school	1.3%	0.0%	3.8%	0.4%	
Others	5.8%	1.4%	0.7%	0.4%	
Shelter home school	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Madarsa school	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%		
Private school	27.6%	22.2%	6.9%		
Government school	55.8%	76.4%	70.5%		
Non Formal education/schooling	1.9%	0.0%	1.8%		
School near slums	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%		
Inter-college	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%		
DK/CS	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%		

B. Regularity of Attendance

Only in Hyderabad we find that regular attendance in school is reported by a high per centage of students. Everywhere else, most of the students are irregular/somewhat regular.

C. Reasons for Leaving School

The survey tried to analyze why many street children do not continue in school, not even beyond the lower primary classes. Poverty figures as the top reason for quitting school, in the mega cities of Kolkata and Hyderabad in particular.

Chart 4.3
Regularity of Attendance (in percent)

Legend: Vrey regular, Somewhat regular, Not regular

City	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	156	144	549	263	301

Lucknow: 1.9, 8.3, 16.7
Mughalsarai: 2.8, 20.1, 21.5
Kolkata-Howrah: 16, 17.7, 20.4
Patna: 14.4, 16, 69.2
Hyderabad: 64.5, 19.3, 15.9
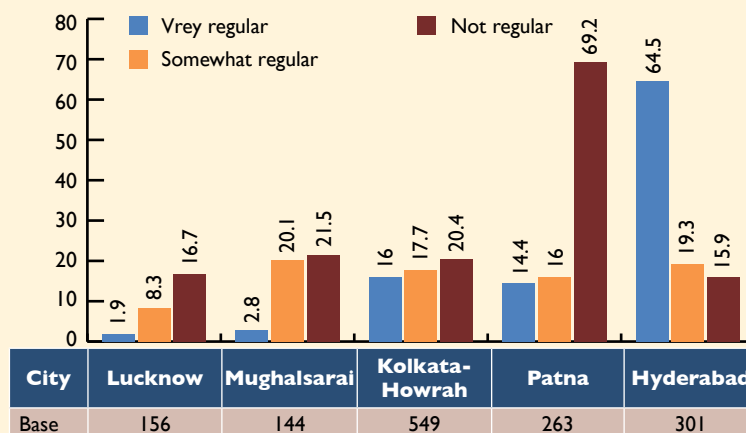
Table 4.7

Reasons for Quitting the School

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	715	484	1032	279	344
Did not have money to continue in school	2.5%	0.8%	13.5%	5.7%	30.2%
Left home to earn money	1.4%	0.8%	4.4%	3.2%	2.0%
Had other household work to take care of	0.7%	0.2%	1.2%	1.4%	2.3%
Had to look for a job to support family	1.1%	0.8%	3.2%	0.0%	26.2%
Parents/ family did not want me to continue	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	20.3%
Left the place with family and came away here	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.3%
I was abused in school by teacher	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	2.6%
I was abused in school by fellow student	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Lost interest in studying	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	5.5%
Due to Disaster/Calamity/Riot	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Due to language barrier	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Left previous place of stay	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Discrimination based on profession/ caste	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Others	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	1.5%

Leaving school due to poverty also emerged as a reason in discussions with parents and children. A parent in Mughalsarai stated, "*How will he go to school when we don't have enough money to even feed ourselves? Even in government schools they ask for money*" (FGD, Parents of street working children, Mughalsarai)

During discussions, children, who were forced to leave school due to poverty, admitted that they knew they were missing out on the opportunity to study. Thus a young boy in Lucknow stated, "*I do not want to be in this dirty environment, be beaten for no fault of mine, be treated badly by people…I want to study and get educated and go to a good school like the other children that I see on the road…*" (FGD Younger Boys, Lucknow).

School-going street children emphasized during FGDs that the school environment and facilities require major improvement if they are to meet the needs and aspirations of children. A young girl reported, "*I like to go to school and study but I would also like to play in school but there is no place to play…even to eat our lunch we are asked to stay in class.*" (FGD Street Children Living with Families, Younger Girls, Lucknow).

Street working and street living children who were at some point in their young lives enrolled in school, reported during discussions a lack of interest in studying and said that they found earning money more alluring, which is why they had dropped out of school. A parent of a street working child stated, "*He goes to school but he prefers to work as he gets money there*". (FGD, Parents of street working children, Mughalsarai).

Box 3

"*You see what the children do is they leave their bags and run from School. I thought my child was at school but the whole day he bunked School and used to just roam around. I hit him also and then he went for a few days but then again he started bunking*" (FGD, Parents of street working children, Mughalsarai)

"*I don't like studying, I will not be able to roam about freely if I get into school*". (FGD, Younger Street working girls, Kolkata/Howrah)

In Hyderabad, of those who have ever attended school, 25 per cent have quit after joining. The dominant reasons for these children to quit schools were: to work and support family, lack of money and parental unwillingess to continue education. Qualitative research explains why parents in many cases are not willing to send their children to school. In Hyderabad, FGDs with parents reveal that the majority do not want their children to study as they think that there aren't good employment opportunities after education. In addition, most parents want the helping hand of the child to earn and support the family. In Patna, where the analysis of education data across various age groups reveals that the school drop-out rate of street children is very high after 14 years of age, our FGDs with parents reveal that most of their children are enrolled in government schools. However,

their children don't attend the classes regularly as they are not interested in studies. The children are more interested in earning money along with the freedom to spend it on whatever they want. Parents also mentioned that some of their children faced discrimination in schools. They were made to clean the classroom and toilet since they were from the backward castes. Unlike Hyderabad, here the parents are aware of the fact that education leads to good future and aspire to provide good education for their children. But they are concerned that they don't have the time to persuade their children to attend the school regularly.

Migration to the City

The street children who have migrated from elsewhere to the city were asked about how they came (alone or with an adult/ family member), why they came to the city (the push and pull factors at work), why they are living on streets and not in a shelter or a pucca dwelling, and whether they are in touch with their family or are entirely on their own. This data informs us about a range of vulnerabilities a child faces. The most vulnerable child would be one who has lacked parental care right from the time of landing up in the city, has never lived anywhere but on a street since coming to the city, is a runaway child who has broken all contact with the family and has nowhere to return, or, even if he/she wishes to have a contact with the family, does not have it – and hence, has lost what could be an important stabilizing factor – both emotionally and materially, in life.

Interaction of Migrant Children with the Railway Authorities

The source location from where children come to a city depends to a large extent on how the railway network is spread out and which part of it the children choose. Over the years, NGOs have found that children come to the adjoining stations through the railway network.

Chart 4.4
Manner of migration (in percent)

City	All	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	1528	466	214	848	873	979
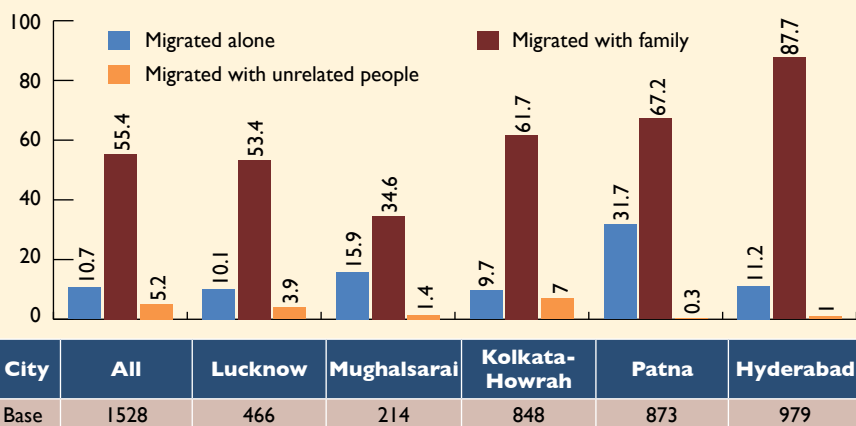
It has also been noticed by stakeholders in recent times that since the RPF and GRP do not allow children to work on the platforms in Howrah and Sealdah stations, children come to these stations to use the DIC (Drop in Centre) services and quickly leave the station. This has given rise to a new and disturbing phenomenon, whereby children have started crowding smaller stations where monitoring by railway police and station authorities is poor.

A substantial proportion of children, esp. in Patna (32 per cent), migrated to the city without their families.

Reason for migration

When we look at the reasons for migration, we find that economic reasons such as search for a job, poverty of the household, etc. outweighed the personal reasons such as abuse or violence or a dispute in the family.

Reasons for Being on the Streets

The respondents were asked to identify the key reason why they were spending most of their time on the street. As we saw in the Census data, the category of children of street families is the largest overall. The sample data too confirms

Table 4.8
Key Reasons to migrate to the city

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Ran away from home in search of work	42.7%	31.8%	17.1%	32.6%	69%
Ran away from home due to abuse/ violence	1.3%	0.5%	1.5%	32.2%	3%
Ran away from home due to poverty/ hunger	6.0%	17.3%	5.7%	12.4%	1%
Parent sent me away (with/without someone)	3.4%	0.5%	13.0%	15.3%	15%
Was too young to remember	11.6%	9.4%	26.4%	0.6%	5%
Family feud/discord/disharmony	1.5%	3.3%	4.3%	0.3%	
Others	5.6%	9.4%	9.6%	0.9%	7%

that most of the children are living with family even as they are on the street.

Across all cities, the chief reason for being on the streets cited both by stakeholders and the children themselves during FGDs and IDIs was poverty. Poverty drove families to put children to work and most street children we interacted with claimed that due to lack of resources at their home front their families did not prevent them from leaving. In fact, they were encouraged to leave home. In the discussion with stakeholders also it was reported that children came from families that were often not able to feed them, hence children working on the streets felt the pressure to earn for their families and therefore, ventured out to the streets in search of work.

Box 6

"The main reason behind these boys leaving home is poverty. Often they are the oldest among many brothers and sisters and they come and work here to support the other younger siblings. We've also come across boys who leave home because they were forced by parents to go for work and earn, when he wanted to go to school. Such boys are not many in number – but there are a few." (Childline, Kolkata/Howrah)

"It is best to stay at home but not having money is the biggest problem…constrained by poverty, a person comes to live on the streets…to earn money because there is rampant unemployment… don't like living anywhere except home but one leaves home to earn money…there are better opportunities available here." (FGD Street Living Children, Older Boys, Lucknow)

Box 7

"We try to stop them but still they go (out for rag picking). They must be thinking how will our mothers do everything? When children see others going to collect garbage they also run away because they feel that then they will also be able to earn 2 paisa. The biggest ill of all is hunger" (FGD, Parents of Older Street Working Girls, Mughalsarai)

Additionally in the discussion and interviews it emerged that, when home environment becomes unbearable due to frequent fights at home, alcoholism, presence of step parents and other conflicts, it leads children to run away, particularly in families grappling with poverty as reported. Often lack of care, physical and verbal abuse also leads children to run away from home. Children also cited that they ran away from home after a fight with their families and being scolded in turn. Sometimes children run away when they fail in exams or when some harsh punishment is meted out to them in school.

Box 8

"The primary reason behind children ending on the streets is the irresponsibility of parents. Our social fabric has been so weakened that parents no longer consider looking after a child their responsibility. That is why so many children run away. And at times for trivial reasons like being beaten up by the father for something; failing an exam." (CWC, Kolkata/Howrah)

"Some children leave home on a sudden impulse. They leave home on an emotional impulse. In such cases, we can counsel these children to return. Parents also come and apologise at times. Our counselling helps them understand their responsibilities to a child as parents and how they should behave." (Childline, Kolkata/Howrah)

"I started running away to the station after my father remarried. My father used to listen to my stepmother". (FGD, Street Living Boys, Mughalsarai)

"The notion that family is the best place for a child is a myth particularly where the family situation is so dismal…" (NGO Head, Lucknow)

It was found that children who run away due to conflicts with family members when reunited with their family may run away again, when they face the same issues in their family over and over again. Thus while parents promise to look after their children, they often fail to do so. Unable to cope with the situation children run away to a new destination.

Box 9

"If children are sent back home and not monitored, then there is a strong possibility that while the child reached Lucknow now, he might reach Itarsi the next time" (NGO Head, Lucknow)

"I went back home but I came back here again. I stayed at home for 7-8 months. At home my parents didn't have money and my mother does not keep well. When I collect some money then I will go home again". (FGD, Older Street Living Boys, Kolkata)

As it had emerged in the survey, in the discussions with children and parents also, the fear of being evicted emerged in slums. In Mughalsarai a parent stated, *"This land is government's land, we bought this land but the person who sold it did not get it registered. Some have been here for generations. From them someone has taken this land by forgery and now they are trying to push them out". (FGD, Parents of street working boys, Mughalsarai)*

Having to migrate due to a natural calamity emerged as a reason for being on the streets for children of street families. High rents in Kolkata emerged as a reason for street families

not being able to afford a rented house of their own. Thus a parent in Kolkata stated, *"I came here a year ago from Uluberia when my house got flooded (the family sleeps under the Howrah Bridge) the rent was raised later (when the water receded) and we could not afford that" (FGD, Parents of children of street families)*

During IDIs stakeholders across the cities also reported that another reason why children ended up on the streets was children being abandoned as infants, particularly girls and physically challenged children. Across the stations, stakeholders spoke about how 3-4 infants are found abandoned in the station premises every year. If not rescued on time, such children might potentially end up on the streets. Thus GRP personnel in Howrah stated, "New borns are sometimes found abandoned – maybe 3-4 such infants in a year."(GRP, Howrah)

Similarly the abandoned infants found in Mughalsarai are usually girls. The Childline representative stated, *"Other than street children we get cases of newborn children who are abandoned. In fact in the last week of August we got 2-3 cases of newborn babies. All of them were girls."* (Childline, Chandauli)

Contact with Family

The survey asked where the family of the child lived. In cities like Lucknow and Kolkata-Howrah, where 20 per cent or more children do not have their families in the same city, lack of familial care turns out to be an important issue.

The survey further tried to understand the nature of interactions of the street children with their immediate family members and whether the contact remains live or is all but lost. The question was asked of all the children who are not living with their family.

We found that in three of the five cities, most of the children were reluctant to say anything about their current relationship with their families, hence a high non-response rate. This is understandable since many of them are runaway children reluctant to return home. However, in Kolkata-Howrah, Patna and Hyderabad, a significant proportion of children are in touch with their families. In Patna, during the FGDs, most of the 'street living' children said that they are not in contact with their family members. When asked about their decision to leave home, most of them said they

Chart 4.5
Contact with Family

City	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	82	69	188	280	118

Legend: Yes (blue), No (dark red), No Response (orange)

Values shown in chart:
- Lucknow: Yes 31.7, No 36.6, No Response 28.1
- Mughalsarai: Yes 8.7, No 31.9, No Response 58
- Kolkata-Howrah: Yes 37.2, No 26.1, No Response 31.9
- Patna: Yes 77.5, No 16.1, No Response 6.4
- Hyderabad: Yes 87.3, No 11.9, No Response 0.8
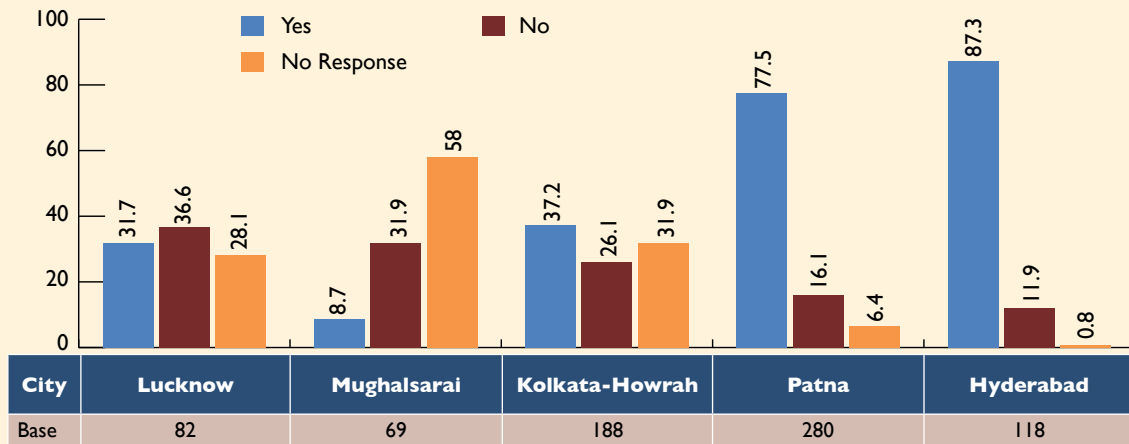
Table 4.9
Location of the Family

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	731	502	1048	994	997
In the same city (as the respondent)	68.7%	87.1%	72.4%	93.3%	87.7%
Outside the City	21.9%	4.6%	19.2%	6.6%	12.3%

ran away from their homes to fulfill their needs. They are happy with the decision to run away from their homes since they enjoy the independence and freedom of the street life. However, they wish to visit their homes during festivals.

Fixed Place of Stay in the city

Apart from living with the family, maintaining contact with family living elsewhere and having a place to sleep at night, another factor that gives a sense of security and assurance to a street child is to have a fixed place of stay in the city. The sample survey describes the residential status of the street children and their extent of mobility, i.e., number of times they have moved from place to place. Data shows that across the cities, a high per centage of children (range: 11-43 per cent) have not had a fixed place to stay since moving into the city.

The mobility data presents a very diverse picture. While Patna and Hyderabad have seen a large proportion of children who have moved out once during last 1 year, street children have been mostly stable in other cities over the last year.

About not staying in a fixed place and being nomadic most of the time, the street children gave a uniform response during the FGDs in Patna. They said they like to stay in a place as long as they can earn money. They don't mind moving to other places if there are more opportunities to earn money. However, they don't like to move under the pressure and force from police or municipality. In Hyderabad, almost all the girls stated that they like to stay at a fixed place, make friends and have a stable life. The 'street living' boys who have run away from their families like to move around, see new places, meet new people and like the nomadic way of life. Some of the street working boys who were into begging said that they should be nomadic in order to earn money in their occupation. They don't mind moving around as long as police and goondas don't trouble them. On the other hand, some of the street living children said that the worst days in their lives were when the municipality displaced them and forced them out of their homes.

Living Conditions of Street Children

This section provides a summary of life of children on streets in the five cities. The details presented here include the working conditions of children, types of dwelling they have on the streets/ in the city, health and well-being issues, access to water and sanitation services, contact with immediate family, , prevalence of abuse, and support and assistance available to them.

A. Employment and Income

As seen in the previous chapter, a substantial section of street children work to earn money, either to sustain themselves

Table 4.10

Occupational Profile of Sampled Street Children

Occupation	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata- Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	731	502	1048	994	998
Do not work	10%	3%	23%	29.8%	13%
Rag picking	25%	32%	9%	22.1%	16%
Hawking/ vending on the streets	11%	13%	9%	1.1%	11%
Working and studying/ is a student	5%	5%	12%	14.2%	2%
Begging	8%	10%	7%	5.5%	4%
Working in shop/ establishment	0%	0%	0%	6.2%	6%
Working in roadside food stall	5%	6%	10%	4.7%	7%
Working as domestic help	7%	2%	4%	8.6%	9%
Working in a motor garage	0%	0%	0%	0.9%	5%
Construction Work	7%	1%	3%	0.5%	10%
No fixed work	0%	0%	0%	0.2%	8%
Others	0%	0%	0%	5.7%	10%

Note:
a. The term 'do not work' includes children who look after siblings, do domestic work, etc.
b. The term 'food stall' includes tea stall, dhaba, eatery, small hotel and restaurant.
c. In Patna, 'Other work' includes manufacturing, head loading, toilet cleaning, shoe repair and sweeping in trains, vehicle washing, etc. (each accounting for 1-2 per cent of total).
d. 'No response' cases excluded

or to contribute to the income of their street-living family. This section looks into the details of employment (in terms of nature of occupation, working hours, etc.), earnings and expenditure behavior of such children.

Employment

Nearly 18 per cent children do not work. The proportion of children involved in some sort of occupation was highest in Hyderabad (87 per cent) and lowest in Patna (70.2 per cent). More than 19 per cent children are into rag-picking, which is an extremely hazardous occupation. Most of the children interviewed were working in "street-based occupations" like rag picking, hawking and vending on the streets, etc. In the FGDs and IDIs also, it was confirmed that across the cities, children formed an important workforce that was involved in collecting garbage and in sorting of waste. Overall, 6.5 per cent children were involved in a degrading occupation such as begging, which shows a significant presence of begging networks.

In Patna and Hyderabad, the proportion of girls was also higher in rag-picking, whereas working in shops and establishments, construction, begging and working on road-side food-stalls are occupations in which boys have a major presence. Aound 14 per cent of the total girls surveyed in Patna and 16 per cent in Hyderabad were found working as domestic helps in neighborhood homes.

The nature of child work at railway stations needs a special mention. At railway stations,

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Box 13

"Children living with their families in slums around stations are mostly engaged in rag picking. You'll find many children in stations during the daytime – rummaging around – they are all children from the slums around." (NGO Representative, Kolkata/Howrah)

"At the station there are three kinds of jobs that children can do, sweeping, picking up garbage and selling plastic water bottles…" (Food Vendor, Charbagh Station, Lucknow)

Box 14

"Going through and picking dirty garbage, we do not like it at all…germs can bite you with your hands they are transferred to our body…we have to get up early in the morning and work even when it is very sunny, the whole place stinks and gives me a headache…I can never get that smell out of my head…We get no time to play or rest. I feel like scratching and get frequent rashes." (FGD Younger Boys, Lucknow)

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children, in addition to collecting water bottles and selling them, also worked as cleaners and sweepers on the trains. In Mughalsarai, girls who worked outside the station as rag pickers often brought their brothers along as they feared for their safety. In Kolkata, stakeholders reported that in the bigger stations like Sealdah and Howrah the task of cleaning the stations had been outsourced to Eureka Forbes. The Child Protection Committee in fact had ensured that children were not allowed to work in the stations. This has however, resulted in children taking up begging for livelihood instead. Lucknow station is different in so far as it is considered a child friendly station (see Box 15).

Box 15

"If you travel by train, you'll notice that children may not be working in major trains, where services like cleaning are outsourced. But you'll notice them in smaller trains. So, if the police are claiming there's no child labour on trains, the claim is false. In fact, there are almost no children from big stations in major trains, e.g. in trains leaving from Baharampur (in Murshidabad district); but you'll find them in trains leaving from Farakka. Most of the single children at big stations are now into begging. Other options are no longer available to them. Cleaning has been outsourced to Eureka Forbes. Selling water bottles is not viable either; people have become conscious. So, there's been a huge rise in number of child-beggars." (NGO Representative, Howrah/Kolkata)

"Lucknow railway station is called a child friendly station based on the infrastructure that has been provided (child protection booths and an open shelter near the station along with a fully functional railway children surveillance and protection system with trained, sensitized police and trained railway officers…all other stakeholders like coolies, vendors are also sensitized and they continuously refer children. No child remains unattended…it is a protected environment where the risk of abuse is greatly reduced and abusers, if found, are identified." (NGO Representative, Lucknow)

It was clear that in the station context (as it emerged from discussions with stakeholders and children), children operated in "gangs". Older boys and adults who had a longer presence at the stations do not let new children work until they have "permission" from them. Older boys and adults extract money in return for this "permission" and "protect" children in return. Sometimes as this "permission" to be to work at the station comes at the cost of sexual favors, children are sexually exploited on a regular basis in such situations.

"Mostly girls are brought by their uncles, aunts and other relatives in the name of providing work. Even if they join as domestic help

in houses they are tortured and beaten by the owners, such girl children run away and come here to the railway stations" (Shelter staff, Kolkata)

"Police harass us and tells us to go elsewhere to put up our vegetables stall. They have taken children who were also selling vegetables with me. I have seen it. They hit those children and then locked them up in cells." (FGD Older Street Working Boys, Mughalsarai)

Street children from homeless street-living families get into begging. In Lucknow, a group of mothers and grandparents of sapera (snake charmers) caste admitted that they came to the cities to make a living as they are landless. *"We left our village because at least here we can beg for food. Our little children join us in begging. We like to stay around this temple complex because it is more secure than the roads where we can be harmed by traffic or the policemen. At the temple it is easier to get food. We also mop the premises and spend the day here. This is the only means of survival for us…" (FGD Mothers of Street Children, Lucknow)*

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Box 16

"Most of them are runaway children and they are all vulnerable, the younger ones are more so. But they learn to cope with street life very fast and have their own safety mechanisms. Everyone belongs to some group and gets protection from the leader." (CWC Member, Kolkata)

"A small child comes with empty pockets after running away from home but he cannot start work independently. In the context of the station, if you want to work here you have to take a permit from someone and it is not given in writing. These people give them shelter as well. It could be a vendor or any person from within the system." (DCPU Authorities, Mughalsarai)

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During stakeholder interviews, it was often pointed out that girls are involved in sex work from an early age when they land up alone in the city. Thus, girls end up on the streets whenthey step out of their homes and are often duped by men who promise to marry them. Sometimes, as reported in Mughalsarai, girls were sent out to do sex work by their families, with their mothers acting as "pimps". Families hence were not only aware of their daughter's involvement in sex work but in fact lived off their earnings. Sometimes a girl would be lured into marriage by her boyfriend, who may or may not marry her and later would force her into sex work.

Boys at the railway station who are involved in petty theft and pick pocketing are most often not part of any organized crime circle but face the risk of detention and harassment by police.

Stakeholders across cities reported that children were often found on the trains being trafficked in groups with their traffickers travelling in the next coach. Often, traffickers are able to escape when children were rescued by the RPF.

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Box 17

"There was a Nepali girl and some boy had cajoled her to come along and kept her in his room here. She had been staying there for a lot of time but then due to some reasons she ran away from there and came to Mughalsarai. The Police caught that girl and then in the counselling that was given her family was contacted and she was sent back. The girl had gone into prostitution." (Childline, Mughalsarai)

"Every girl gets herself abused (practices sex work). The rate at that time was Rs. 60. I met a 10 year old girl when I asked her, "What do you do? " She said there is a boy who stays with her and gives her Rs. 40 per day for all this. I asked her, "Why you do this?" she told me that she earns money and gives it to her parents and keeps some for herself also. All this happens at the station." (CWC Member, Mughalsarai)

"In Kali Mahal the community that stays there are Domes. And their only source of income involves girls in sex work. Getting children to do rag picking and selling scrap is a side business for them. Their main business is to generate income from the Mughalsarai station. Each person has at least 6 – 7 children. They have picked them up from the station and they make them stay with them, give them food everything in their own house. You give the child 10 slaps still he will not say this person is not his father." (NGO Representative, Mughalsarai)

"They stay in Uluberia; I have seen all these myself when I visit the railway station at night after 10.30 to 12 mid night. I have seen the mother and the girls going with the labourers, when they see me they go out of sight." (Shelter In Charge, Kolkata/Howrah)

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Box 18

"What can I say about problems caused by presence of children? Living on railway stations is certainly not in their best interest. That's the main issue. The older ones sometimes get involved in petty crimes. They get rebuked, beaten up also – by commuters, police." (CWC, Kolkata). "So the children who are into crime are from the slum areas. A lot of single children get involved in crime. They might pick someone's wallet; or pick up a mobile; vanish with some cash they might find lying around somewhere. But they are not part of organised crime. They do these things on their own." (NGO Representative, Kolkata)

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"Last month there were 13 children being trafficked from Patna they were going to Hyderabad…In cases of trafficking generally the trafficker escapes. The children said there were 3 people who were taking them for work. These three people were in a different compartment. We found 5 – 6 girls as well." (CWC Member, Mughalsarai)

B. Earnings, Days of Work and Working Hours

Details about employment and earnings are based on the reported experience of the children from the week previous to which the sample survey was conducted. Details were taken about the average amount earned and regularity of payment.

A large proportion of earning children in Lucknow, Kolkata-Howrah and Patna could not estimate their average earning in a day (Rs.) over the previous week. Earning children were worst off in Mughalsarai, where over 85 per cent of the children were in the lowest average earning band (< Rs.200). The data points towards serious income insecurity of children, despite the fact that many of them work in multiple occupations. Very few children earn more than Rs.400 per day. The proportion ranged from 1.3 per cent (Kolkata-Howrah) to 4.9 per cent (Hyderabad).

In Patna, half of the street children earn less than Rs.100 per day and about 7 per cent earn between Rs.100–200 per day while 13 per cent earn between Rs.201-Rs 300 per day. The proportion of boys is found higher than the girls in the income group of Rs.200–300 per day. Around 60 street children were also found earning more than Rs.400 per day. Apart from being hazardous, rag-picking is also low-paying work. In Hyderabad, we found that rag-picking, that employs maximum children (19.3 per cent) pays less than Rs.200 per week to majority of the children. Children who earn more than Rs.400 per week majorly work in street vending and construction work. Similarly in Patna, more than half of the child rag-pickers earn less than Rs 100 a day. Only about 7 per cent of the child-rag pickers earn more than Rs 400 per day. Most of the children in domestic help – majority are girls – earn less than Rs 100 a day.

A very small number of children above 14 years in Hyderabad were found earning more than Rs.10000 per month through street vending, begging and rag-picking. When the interviewers asked these "high-earning kids" about their reasons for quitting school, they shot back: "chaduvkoni meerem saadhinchaaro?!" (What did you achieve after studying!).

Table 4.11

Average Income of Street Working Children

Income	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Below Rs.200	42%	85.7%	55.9%	57.1%	62.9%
Rs.201- Rs.400	7%	9.6%	2%	15.5%	32.2%
Above Rs.400	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	6%	4.9%
DK/ NR	48.4%	2.9%	40.8%	21.3%	0%
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

DK/NR: Don't Know/ No Response

Table 4.12

Frequency of Payment

Frequency of payment	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Daily wages	28.9%	88.5%	27.1%	52.5%	28.6%
Weekly wages	8.6%	2.3%	5.7%	4.5%	12.8%
Monthly wages	10.3%	3.7%	6.2%	5.9%	28.2%
No fixed pattern	2.8%	1.2%	9.8%	0%	2.1%
Others	0.3%	0.4%	8%	15.2%	0.7%
Don't Know/ Can't Say	0.3%	0.4%	2.2%		
No Response	48.9%	3.5%	41.1%	21.9%	27.7%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 4.13
Expenditure Pattern

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Head of Expenditure					
Food Items	88.2%	97.0%	86.7%	47.8%	42%
Entertainment	18.0%	36.1%	18.2%	24.7%	3%
Clothing/ cosmetics/ personal care	32.7%	30.8%	35.4%	16.8%	18%
Shelter/ home	3.3%	0.0%	2.6%	1%	
Medicines/ doctor for self/ others	13.1%	15.6%	7.6%		
Consumption of addictive items	14.7%	19.2%	14.7%	2.2%	
Getting permission from Police/ other officials	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%		
Getting away from Police/ other officials	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		
Services like Toilet/ taking bath etc.	3.6%	4.6%	8.7%	0.3%	
Paid for drinking water	3.3%	2.7%	0.4%	0.3%	
Spent money to get a place to sleep	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	1%
Spent on travel	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%		
Spent on education	4.3%	2.7%	8.3%	0.3%	3%
Others	0.7%	1.0%	2.2%	6.6%	1%
Multiple items	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	19%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Note:

a. Entertainment included activities like going to movies, eating out, having fun with friends, etc.
b. Addictive items include cigarette, bidi, alcohol, paan, chewing tobacco, whitener, solutions, etc.
c. 'Multiple response' question

Ability to get cash every day is an important part of the income security of children. Children in Mughalsarai (88 per cent) and Patna (52 per cent) seem to have a more regular income (i.e. paid per day) than those elsewhere. Everywhere else, this proportion is less than 30 per cent.

Sharing of earnings with others is an important part of the socialization of street kids through which they maintain their social and economic relations. In the cities of UP and West Bengal, over 80 per cent respondents said that they gave their earnings to parents (n = 496). In Patna, this proportion was about 57 per cent. About 5 per cent said that they give their earnings to spouse (this confirms the prevalence of child marriage among street children) and another 8 per cent give their earnings to siblings, friends or family based out of the city. A higher proportion of girls, in comparison with boys, give part of their earnings to someone. In Hyderabad, nearly 40 per cent children give their earnings either partly or fully to someone. Amongst those who give their earnings to someone, more than 70 per cent give to their parents and 15 per cent give their earnings to friends, siblings or others.

C. Expenses

The survey has also probed into the expenditure pattern of the street children who are earning. The major head of expenditure is food, which confirms our findings related to how the children access food (described elsewhere in this chapter). The other items on which many children across all cities reported spending money were cosmetics and personal care products (range: 16-35 per cent) and entertainment (range: 3-36 per cent). This partly reflects their aspiration to access and enjoy 'good things in life', which is what living in cities allows them to do.

A substantial per centage (range: 2-19 per cent) of respondents spent part of their earnings on intoxicants and drugs. This

confirms that drugs, smoking and alcohol are not only important means of relaxation for street children but have also become an addiction with many of them (see Box 19). In Patna, FGD results show that majority of the street children – especially street-living and children from homeless families around Patna railway station, are addicted to whitener. Some of them are often found sniffing substance through a cloth. Most of the children get addicted to suleshion (whitener) to escape from cold and hunger. Street living children were highest spenders on intoxicants including cigarettes, bidis, alcohol and drugs etc. Also, older children spent more money on intoxicants as compared to younger children.

Gender differences in spending present some interesting findings. In cities of Lucknow, Mughalsarai and Kolkata-Howrah, girls spend more on healthcare, sanitation, and education; whereas boys spend more on clothes, cosmetics, personal care items, drugs and intoxicants and entertainment (n = 1151). Similarly, in Patna, while more girls spend on food, entertainment and clothing, more boys spend on drugs and intoxicants.

City-wise data shows that most children worked on all days of the week and the typical length of the day was long (up to 8 hours). In Lucknow, Mughalsarai and Kolkata-Howrah, 39 per cent children worked all seven days of the week, 39 per cent worked for 5-6 days, 5 per cent worked for three days and 4 per cent worked for 1-2 days per week. On an average, street children were engaged in work for more than seven hours six days of a week. Across all cities, most children (range: 35-73 per cent) work for 5-8 hours on an average on a working day in the previous week.

In Patna, 70 per cent of working street children work for 6-7 days a week. The average working hours for these children are 6.1 hours a day. In Hyderabad, 80 per cent of working street children work for 6-7 days a week. The average working hours for these children is 8.5 hours a day.

Long hours of taxing work have a direct relationship with the tendency of children to get addicted to drugs so that they can forget the sense of exhaustion after work. Working conditions are made worse by employer behavior. Across the cities, children were physically abused, made to work long hours and beaten up while at work. This forms a reason why children run away from workplaces. In Mughalsarai, stakeholders reported that children ran away while working

Box 19

Addicted

Sixteen year Soheb from Kishanganj district, escaped from his home when he was 6 years old. He couldn't tolerate the verbal and physical abuses from his parents and ran away from home. He reached Patna and got into begging, rag-picking at a young age. He has roamed around several cities like Kolkata, Ajmer, Agra etc., and made friends with other street children at various places. He is addicted to *suleshion* (whitener), tobacco, alcohol etc., He says that he works for a gang and gives all his earnings through rag-picking to the gang leader. The leader in turn provides him with food, suleshion and security from police. Soheb was once sent to a rehabilitation home run by Disha-an NGO. He stayed there for 1.5 months and ran away from there because they were not providing *suleshion*. He likes to have *suleshion* all the time because it gives him a 'high' and he can conquer hunger and cold with whitener.

Table 4.14

Average No. of Daily Hours of work in Previous Week

Category	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Category	Patna	Hyderabad
< 01 Hour	7.7%	1.8%	19.6%			
01 - 02 Hours	3.5%	7%	3.8%			
03 - 04 Hours	12.7%	20.3%	6.4%	< 5 Hours	12%	6%
05 - 06 Hours	27.1%	35.3%	15.5%			
07 - 08 Hours	29.6%	22.3%	19.6%	5- 8 Hours	73%	37%
09 - 10 Hours	11.5%	7.2%	9.2%	> 8 Hours	0%	39%
11 - 12 Hours	6.3%	4.7%	8%			
13 - 14 Hours	0.2%	0.2%	2.3%			
15 - 16 Hours	0.8%	0.4%	2.1%			
17 - 18 Hours	0%	0.2%	1.1%			
19 - 20 Hours	0.2%	0.2%	2.5%			
21 - 22 Hours	0%	0%	4.2%			
23 - 24 Hours	0.2%	0.2%	5.7%			

Chart 4.6

Legend:
- Cash paid to me
- Not paid directly; given to parents/caregivers
- Not paid directly; given to Agents
- Not paid in cash; given food/ shelter/ clothing
- Don't know/ can't say
- No response

Lucknow

- 0.2
- 0
- 1.5
- 2.8
- 46.7
- 48.8

Base 653

Mughalsarai

- 0.2
- 0
- 1.8
- 1.4
- 3.2
- 93.4

Base 488

Kolkata-Howrah

- 0.4
- 2.9
- 12.5
- 5.9
- 37.5
- 40.8

Base 1001

Patna

- 0
- 1.4
- 19
- 4.2
- 75.4

Base 838

Hyderabad

- 0.2
- 6.4
- 6.4
- 18
- 68

Base 605
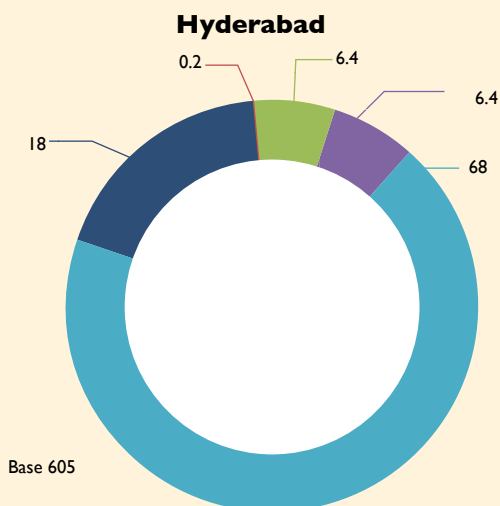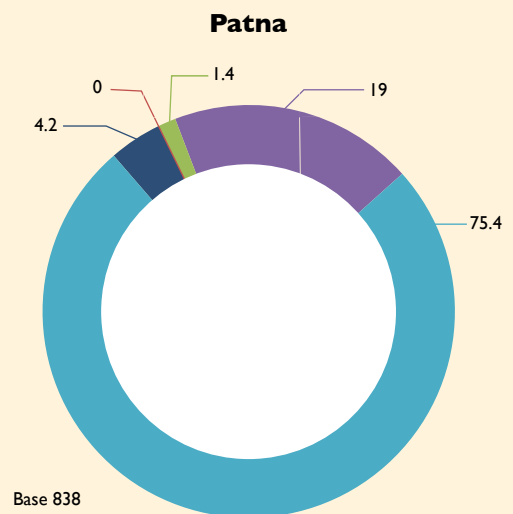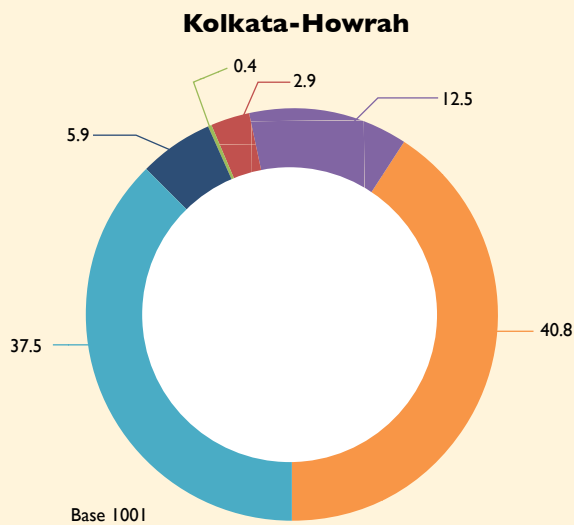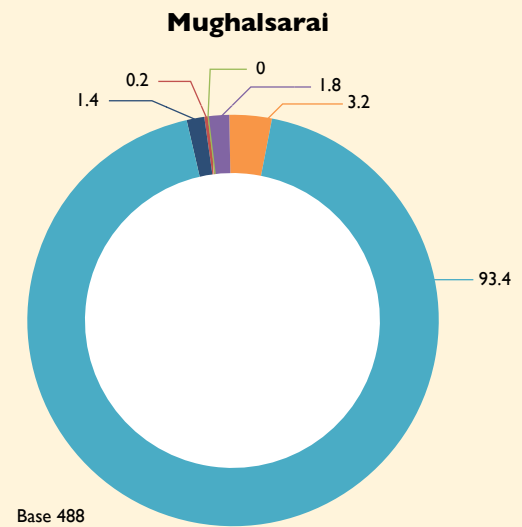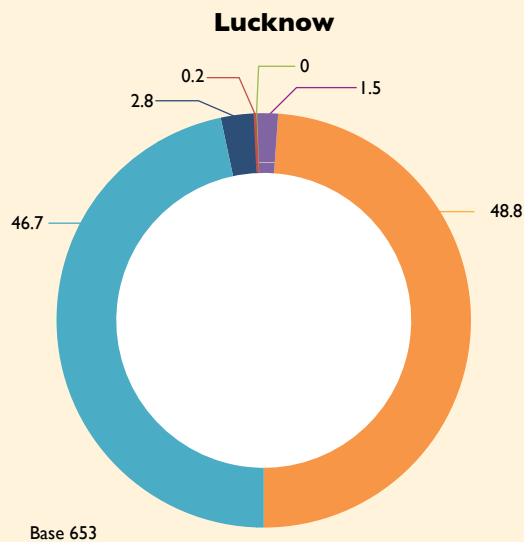
in hotels when beaten. Girls working in Kolkata as domestic helps ended up on streets after they were abused by employers.

D. Mode of Wage Payment

Overall, direct cash payment to the child is the most common mode of payment. In Lucknow, Mughalsarai and Kolkata, majority of children (53 per cent) were directly paid in cash for their work while for some (4 per cent), the payment was made to their parents/ guardians. It is also interesting to note that in these cities, about 35 per cent did not respond to this question which indicates unwillingness to perhaps share the details of their earnings.

Access to Food

Nutritious food is key to the overall growth and development of children. The source of food also indicates the care and security provided to the children. In the absence of a permanent dwelling and regular source of income, access to food is a big challenge for most street children.

Most children (55 per cent) eat (and probably cook) at home. Contrary to the prevalent assumption, many children (27 per cent) buy food for their consumption and do not depend on charity or begging. Sources such as mid-day meals, food given by employer, begging and religious offerings at *langar* were important (> 10 per cent responses) in Mughalsarai and Kolkata-Howrah only. Welfare measures such as shelters and Jan Aahar Yojana (low-cost meal) have hardly made a dent except to some extent in Hyderabad, where girls rather than boys depend on the food provided at the shelter homes (institutions). This can be explained by the fact that there are more girls than boys living in the night shelters and institutions for street children.

Sleeping with empty stomach is one of the most acute forms of poverty. The survey also attempted to find the incidence of hunger (defined in terms of whether there were days when the child skipped at least one meal on a day or more than 1 day in the week before the survey). While 60 per cent

Table 4.15

Means of getting food

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	731	502	1048	994	998
Buy food from market	37.9%	62.6%	61%	41.7%	27%
Food at home	60.6%	58%	38.5%	34.2%	55%
Charity	1.2%	2.2%	3.9%	5.7%	
Jan Aahar Yojana	1.1%	1%	2.4%	0.6%	
Begging	6.2%	10.2%	5%	0.3%	3%
Food given by the employer	6.8%	4%	12.1%	0.4%	4%
Leftovers	3.3%	7.6%	1.2%	0.2%	2%
Religious offerings/Langar	1.8%	19.3%	3.2%		
Get food from railway platform/pantry	0.4%	7.8%	0.9%		
Mid-day meal	0.3%	2.2%	10.7%		
Food at shelter	0.8%	1.2%	6.1%	2.1%	7%
Others (please specify)	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	1.4%	
Multiple sources				5.9%	2%
No Response	0%	0.2%	0.4%	7.4%	

Table 4.16

Incidence of Hunger among Street Children

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
Base	731	502	1048	994	998	4273
1 day only	13.7%	27.9%	16.2%	27.8%	40%	25.4%
2-3 days	3.6%	5%	7.1%	13.2%	5%	7.2%
4-5 days	0.3%	0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
6-7 days	0%	0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
None of the days	82.1%	66.7%	75.9%	29.1%	53.5%	59.8%

No response cases excluded

Table 4.17

Reasons for skipping meal

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkat-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	131	167	253	705	249
Did not have money to buy food	11.5%	26.9%	18.1%	20.2%	63.1%
Was working late; no time to eat	5.5%	4.8%	4.1%	14%	24.9%
Nobody cooked/made food for me	0.4%	0.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%
Gave my food to someone else	0%	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%	
My food was snatched/ taken away	0%	0.4%	0.7%	1.5%	6.4%
Did not receive any charity	1.4%	4.6%	2.4%	4.5%	2.8%
Others (please specify)	0%	0.2%	0.1%	17.3%	0.4%

No response cases excluded

Base: Cases in which child mentioned that s/he had skipped at least 1 meal in previous week.

respondents said that they have not gone to bed on empty stomach during the past week, i.e. finding a meal everyday was not a challenge, 33.3 per cent have had to skip a meal at least once. Such incidents were most common in Hyderabad and Mughalsarai.

The most common reason for skipping meals was lack of money to buy food. This reason was most frequently cited in Hyderabad (63 per cent). Other major reason was lack of time due to demands of work. There were also instances of food being snatched away. All the reasons mentioned above, point towards the extreme vulnerabilities of street children who are exploited at workplace, are defenceless and are not given basic care by parents/guardians.

During the FGDs and IDIs, it was found that even through children worked on a regular basis, they did not have enough money for food and in spite of availability of subsidized food they ended up going hungry. Stakeholders in Mughalsarai were of the opinion that children spent their limited money on substance abuse, buying things that gave them a high and diminished their hunger, and hence run out of money.

Box 21

"Sometimes we earn Rs.50, sometimes Rs.40. The price of bottles varies from one day to another. At times the money is not enough to even buy ration." (FGD, Older Street Working Girls, Mughalsarai)

"The main reason why NGOs are able to bring them is that they neither have anything to eat nor any money. NGOs promise them food and assure them a safe return to home. When children are hungry and they know they will not get enough to eat they take the whitener and sleep. Even though on the station there are some shopkeepers who give them food at very low prices but they cannot afford that too." (CWC, Chandauli)

Chart 4.7
Incidence of Illnesses among Street Children

Lucknow

36.9

63.1

Base 731

Mughalsarai

28.9

70.9

Base 502

Kolkata-Howrah

16.6

83.4

Base 1048

Patna

44.5

54

Base 994

Hyderabad

23

58

Base 998

Total

28.5

64.8

Total Base 4273
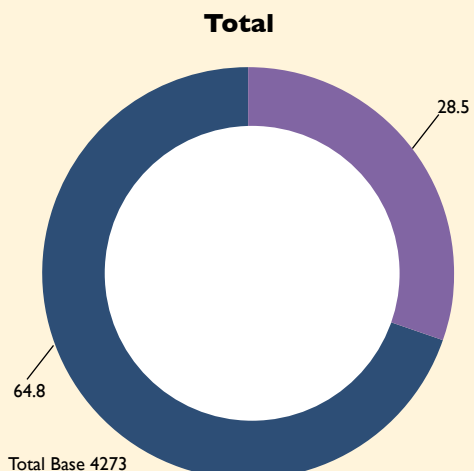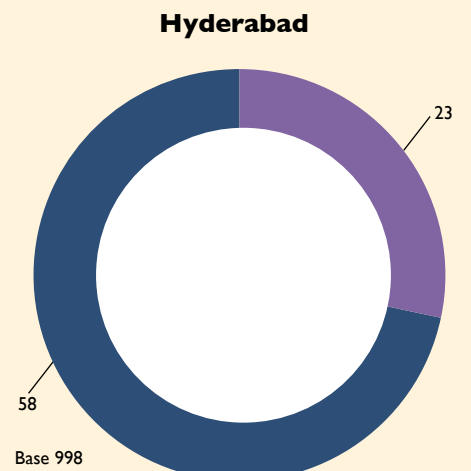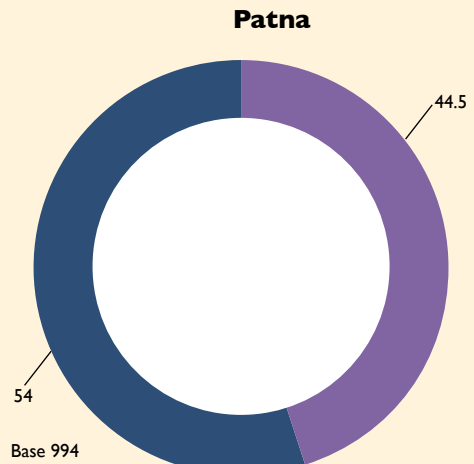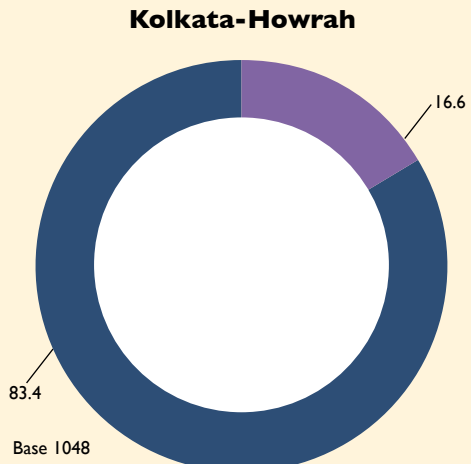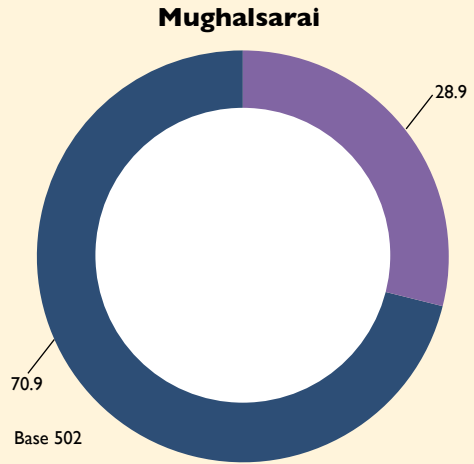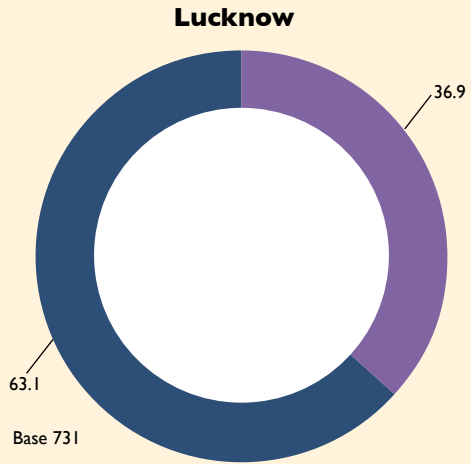
■ Yes ■ No

NGOs also find it easier to approach children when they were hungry (see Box 21). Children in Kolkata also appreciated the meals served by the DIC. "Children around Sealdah station avail of our services. Some of them stay in our drop-in-centres at night, have their bath and food there but go out to work. There are also children who use the DIC as a day care centre and return to the community at night. These are mostly younger children who return when their mothers come back from work." (NGO Representative, Kolkata).

Health

"Right to health care, to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay healthy" is one of the fundamental right of children stated by the UN Convention on Rights of Children, to which India is a party and signatory.

The poor living and working conditions of the street children and their hazardous occupations make them highly vulnerable to injury and illnesses. The survey has captured the magnitude of the health problems faced by the street children, by measuring the occurrence of injury and illness during the last 6 months.

A. Illnesses

The incidence of disease and prolonged illness is higher in street children due to the lack of access to hygenic surroundings, nutritious food, clean drinking water and

sanitation facilities. The street children are also highly vulnerable to the epidemic diseases in the cities.

Overall, 28.5 per cent children reported falling sick in the last 6 months. Incidence of illnesses was higher in Lucknow and Patna as compared to other cities. Most common ailments reported were common cold (45 to 60 per cent), high fever and weakness accompanying fever (43 to 60 per cent). More than 17 per cent children in the cities of UP and West Bengal also reported diarrhea/ loose motions, an illness caused and aggravated by consumption of unsafe drinking water, lack of personal hygiene and open defecation.

Children were also asked about the form of treatment they choose/ prefer in times of illness.

From the interview data, it is evident that government health facilities are where the children go for treatment in most cases (in 3 cities out of 5). In Lucknow and Mughalsarai, a high proportion of kids did not seek any treatment. Children often also approach a charitable clinic or a local private doctor.

NGOs, shelter staff and Childline reported that they could easily get proper medical attention for children from government hospitals. An NGO representative from Kolkata-Howrah stated, "One service that must be there is health and medical services. Not mental health – just general physical health services. That is one service that these children always avail of. That's when children we haven't seen in six months come to us. So we realize that children trust organizations like us, when they are really unwell. They do not go to a

Table 4.18
Treatment-seeking Behavior

Treatment seeking behavior	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	72	49	124	433	149
No treatment taken	44.4%	100%	35.5%	59%	6%
Charitable clinic	12.5%	10.2%	21.8%	24%	8%
Local/known doctor	27.8%	55.1%	22.6%	51%	9%
A known person (not a doctor) told what to do	4.2%	4.1%	4.8%	55%	1%
Government Hospital facility	26.4%	8.2%	37.1%	98%	49%
Private Nursing home/Clinic facility	11.1%	6.1%	0.0%	68%	43%
Mobile health services	0.0%	0%	0.8%	0%	1%
Health camp	13.9%	0%	9.7%	6%	1%
Pharmacist/Medical store	8.3%	22.5%	4.8%	74%	38%
Home/Self-Remedy	12.5%	0%	1.6%	6%	
Others	1.4%	0%	1.6%	8%	

Note: Multiple response question; per centages may not add up to 100.

Chart 4.8
Incidence of Injuries among Street Children

Lucknow

16.8

83.2

Base 731

No. of cases 123

Mughalsarai

18.1

81.5

Base 502

No. of cases 91

Kolkata-Howrah

18.5

81.4

Base 1048

No. of cases 194

Patna

8.0

92.0

Base 994

No. of cases 52

Hyderabad

4.0

96.0

Base 998

No. of cases 23

Total

12.3

87.6

Total Base 4273

No. of cases 483
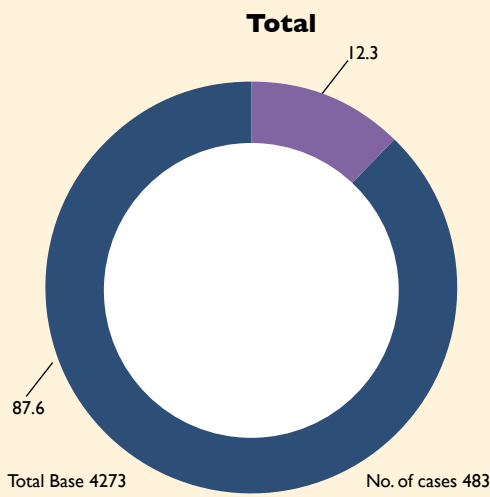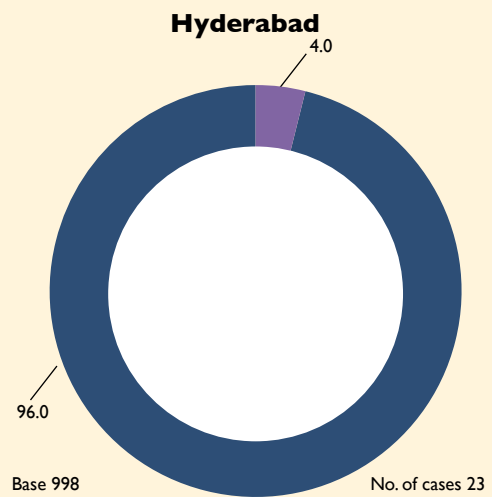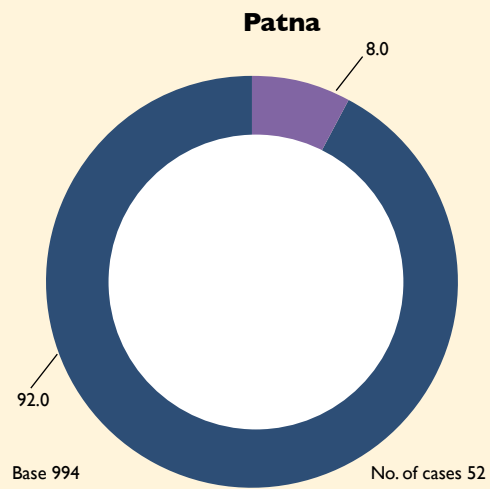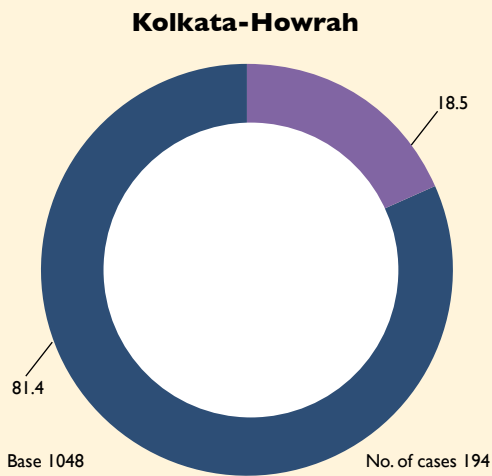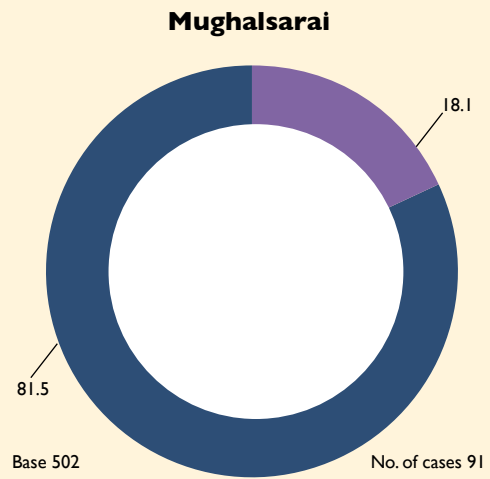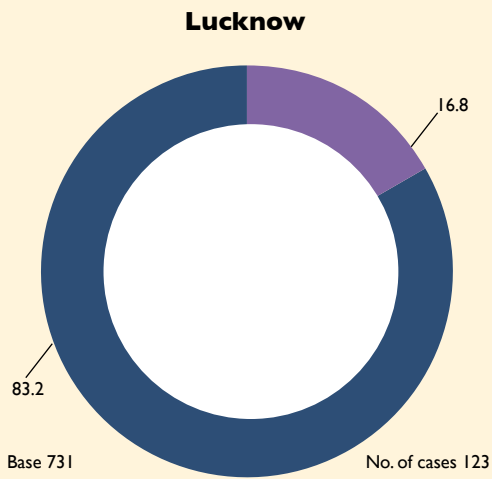
■ Yes ■ No

government hospital on their own, except for a few children who've been at a station for a very long time and have already accessed a government hospital before".

The street children who do not go to any NGO to avail of health care said that they got treated at the government hospital. Theirs parents also recounted: "We get treatment from the government hospital when needed. However, if they do not have the medicines then we have to buy them from outside." (FGD Mothers of Street Children, Lucknow)

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Box 22

"In our region we found a half burnt girl 1 – 1 ½ years old in one of the bogies of a goods train. Half her body was badly burnt. No organization was taking her we forcefully gave her to one and got her treated and the child was cured. We told that organization to talk to DCPU and said they should write to the authorities for her plastic surgery. DCPU authorities said 'Do you want to make her Miss World?' We gave the child for adoption, now those people will look after her but had she looked slightly better what would they have lost. The government is giving money for everyone. The district hospital doctors worked so hard. They themselves were pushing for the girl's surgery." (CWC Member, Chandauli)

</div>

However, impediments towards providing quicker medical services to children, recounted by many NGOs across cities, appeared to be lack of transportation vans to cater to shelters. Another clear gap that emerged was not having access to a medical emergency fund. "The hospital is about 2-3 km from here. It is not a question of distance but in case of an emergency, the presence of a doctor helps in offering a quick solution. Though our doctor comes twice a week and is very caring, he is the doctor on call and comes whenever we request him to come. This is a plus point but still we need a permanent doctor." (Shelter Staff, Mughalsarai). In order to get an MLC (Medico-Legal Checkup) for girls, NGOs, Childline, RPF and GRP often face a major challenge as female constables are not available or are usually busy with other responsibilities.

The FGDs in Hyderabad reveal that the presence of adult care is an important factor that affects the well-being of street children. The street children who stay with families are looked after by their family members during illness. The street-living children on the other hand, suffer the illness alone. Sometimes they are under the care of older friends or peer group.

Street children try different modes of treatment, depending on what is accessible to them. Some try home remedies, but getting over-the-counter medicines from nearby chemist shop is also a commonly used option. If the illness is serious

they get treated by a para-medical professional, a private doctor or a clinic run by an NGO.

Injuries

About 12 per cent of children suffered from injuries during the last 6 months.

Cuts and bruises were the most common forms of injury in all cities. In Patna, out of 52 cases of injury mentioned by children, 25 children had deep cuts and bruises, 8 children – including 7 girls - had fractures at workplace, 1 boy has fracture due to violence and abuse. In Hyderabad, amongst those who had injuries, 12 children had fracture, 7 children had deep cuts and bruises, 1 girl had loss of limb and 1 girl had loss of one eye!

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Box 23

Physical Assault - Injury at Work Place!

After the death of his parents in Agra 3 years back, Rahul was orphaned. He had nowhere to go. He took a train from Agra which reached Patna. He has been living on the streets of Patna for the past 3 years now. Fifteen-year-old Rahul has shared his story with our surveyor.

Rahul started working in a *Chowmein dukaan* (fast-food stall) near Maurya complex - an important shopping complex in Patna. He was paid Rs2000 per month and provided two meals a day. He would work late in the night on most of the days and sleep on the pavement near the food-stall. He also used to save money in a secret place. He was able to survive with these limited means, until the day he complained about excess work to his employer. The employer was furious and poured hot burning oil on Rahul. His torso was badly burned. The employer did not even get him treated and fired him from work. Rahul went to the private hospital all alone and got treated with his own savings. He could recover only after 6 months. He suffered a lot during this period, as he had exhausted all the savings for his treatment, had no money and couldn't even work. Presently, Rahul works as rag picker near Patna railway station. He feels there is more freedom in rag-picking. He now has friends too!

</div>

Disability

For street-working children, disabilities related to limbs constrain their movements and can affect their productivity and income. Their occupational hazards often include the risk of acquiring a physical disability. For street families, having disabled children adds to their struggle of providing proper care to their children.

Table 4.19

Street Children's Access to Sanitation

Type of toilet used currently	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Defecate in open	74%	84%	28%	57.4%	47%
Public toilet free	10%	5%	46%	15.1%	3%
Public toilet paid	8%	11%	23%	3.9%	3%
Private toilet (shared)	6%	5%	7%	5.2%	6%
Have access to toilet for own family	5%	8%	5%	4.5%	26%
Use community toilet	1%	0%	6%	4.2%	7%
Train toilets	0%	7%	2%	0.1%	0%
Mobile Toilet	1%	1%	2%	0.4%	0%
% of Open Defecation among girls					
% girls reporting open defecation	77.2%	93%	24.3%	56.0%	50.0%
Corresponding figure for boys	72.1%	79.1%	29.9%	59.1%	44.0%

Multiple response question; the Table presents figures in the order of highest total responses. 'Others' not included

Paid public toilets include those like Sulabh Shauchalayas.

According to the sample data, the proportion of children having some kind of disability varied from city to city; it was 2.2 per cent in Mughalsarai, 2.3 per cent in Lucknow, 4.1 per cent in Kolkata-Howrah, 5 per cent in Patna and 2.5 per cent in Hyderabad.

Access to Sanitation

While it is important to know whether the street children have access to curative medical services, it is equally important to know whether the conditions in which they live are conducive to healthy living or are disease-causing. Polluted drinking water and lack of sanitation services are two environmental factors that can make a settlement unsafe for human beings, esp. children. The study collected information regarding access to drinking water and sanitation facilities to street children, as during the FGDs, water and sanitation had emerged as the most important area of concern for the street children and their families.

Eighty per cent children had access to safe drinking water from public sources (unrestricted and restricted) whereas 18 per cent took water from private sources. Across all categories of street children, more children had access to public sources of water.

Defecating in open is the most common practice in all cities except in Kolkata-Howrah where free public toilets are used by 46 per cent street children. Amongst street-living children, the need for access to sanitation facilities clearly emerged, as they struggle to pay for public facilities with their meagre resources.

During discussions, the older girls in Mughalsarai reported: "We go to the guard room or the toilet for a bath. We cannot have a bath daily as when we use the toilet we have to pay

for it. We have a bath when we have money. The government has made toilets for us just like they make roads but still they charge money for using the toilets." (FGD, Older Street Living Girls, Mughalsarai)

As expected, it was found that across all cities and categories, most children defecate in the open and use public toilets. However, further analysis revealed some differences along gender lines. In three cities out of five, more girls defecate in open than boys.

During the FGDs in Patna, the sanitation problem of street children emerged as one of the major concerns for both children and their parents. It was a major issue for girls who have no choice but to defecate in the open. The problem becomes even more severe during their periods (menstruation cycle) when the need for a proper toilet is much higher. Lack of sanitary napkins aggravates their suffering. Also, majority of the girls have also complained about inconvenience in taking bath. They usually take bath in the open areas when it gets dark or in the shacks that are close to their homes.

Access to Drinking Water

The sample survey shows that majority of street children depend on public sources of water. This includes tap water, handpumps, wells, parks, bus stands, railways etc. Out of this, just under half access drinking water through restricted public sources such as parks, bus stands, movie halls etc., which constitute public source of water but with a restricted access due to the entry fee involved. In Patna, over 10 per cent of the street children depend on railway sources for their water needs. Most of the platform-based kids said during FGDs that

Table 4.20
Street Children's Access to Drinking Water

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
Base	731	502	1048	994	998	4273
Public source-Restricted	32.3%	63.4%	21.5%	38.3%	49%	38.6%
Public source-Unrestricted	46.4%	12.4%	61.6%	41.6%	27%	40.5%
Public source-Railways Restricted				9.4%	1%	2.4%
Public source-Railways Unrestricted				0.8%	1%	0.4%
Private source-Any Restricted	10.7%	5.4%	3.2%	1.6%	7%	5.3%
Private source-Any Unrestricted	3.8%	18.5%	2.1%			3.3%
Tanker	4.9%	0.2%	10.3%			3.4%
Others	1.9%	0%	1.1%	1%	2%	1.3%

Note:
a.   Non-response cases excluded
b.   Unrestricted public sources include sources located in public places, e.g. hand pump, public tap, etc.
c.   Unrestricted railway sources include taps on railway platforms

the quality of drinking water available at the railway stations was satisfactory. In Hyderabad, it was found that the quality of water available to those living in squatter settlements is very poor. Insufficiency of water and poor quality of water for drinking and other household purposes emerged as an important need by the street children and their families. The water scarcity and contamination aggravates in the summer season which causes water-borne diseases amongst street children.

Child Abuse

Research has found that children who have suffered abuse or neglect are more likely to experience adverse outcomes throughout their life, manifested through poorer physical and /or mental health status; issues with development of relationships with peers and adults later in life; high-risk health behavior; and behavioral problems, including aggression and adult criminality[2].

Chart 4.9
Street Children's Experience of Abuse (in per cent)

City	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
Base	731	502	1048	994	1000	4275

Legend: Verbal Abuse, Physical Abuse, Emotional Neglect

Values:
- Lucknow: 23.8, 20.4, 14.9
- Mughalsarai: 45.2, 31.1, 22.9
- Kolkata-Howrah: 37, 36.6, 34.7
- Patna: 39.8, 14.2, 22
- Hyderabad: 18.4, 11.7, 20.9
- Total: 32, 19.4, 18.9
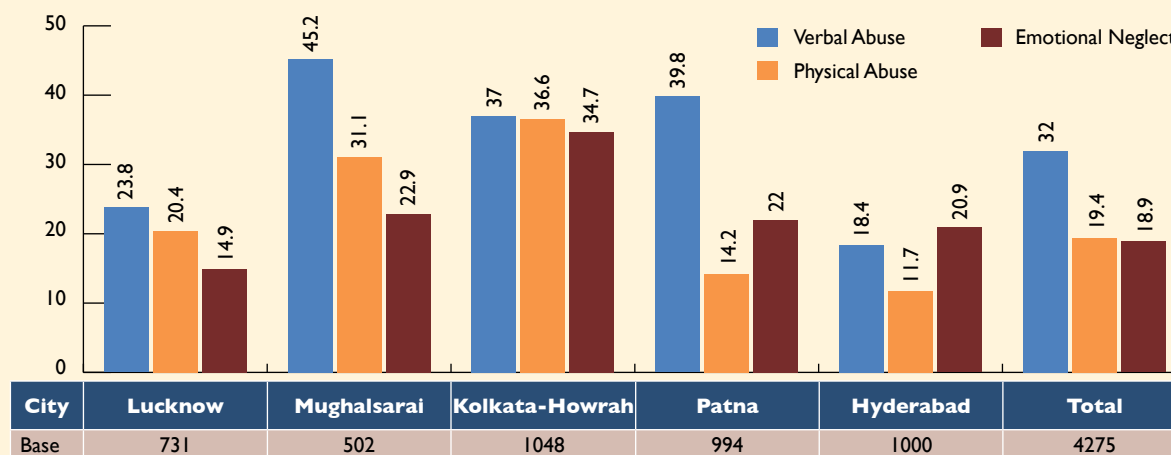
2 UNICEF, 2010

Table 4.21
Perpetrators of Abuse of Street Children

Perpetrator of abuse	Lucknow			Mughalsarai			Kolkata-Howrah			Patna			Hyderabad		
Base	174	149	109	227	156	115	388	384	364	743	626	647	224	187	155
Type of abuse >>	V	P	E	V	P	E	V	P	E	V	P	E	V	P	E
Family member/Relative	34.5%	30.9%	31.2%	14.1%	5.1%	4.4%	34.5%	29.2%	18.1%	34.3%	7.8%	8.7%	30.4%	22.5%	11.0%
Friend/Acquaintance	33.9%	14.1%	10.1%	51.5%	31.4%	6.1%	33.5%	17.5%	14.0%	61.5%	90.7%	85.6%	51.8%	63.6%	71.0%
Unknown person	35.6%	18.8%	12.8%	83.3%	43.6%	16.5%	25.8%	14.6%	11.3%	3.4%	1.3%	5.1%	8.5%	6.4%	17.4%
Older street child/peer/gang member	17.8%	10.7%	15.6%	49.3%	21.8%	16.5%	16.8%	17.2%	13.7%	0.3%		0.2%	5.8%	1.1%	0.6%
Co-worker	7.5%	2.7%	0.9%	24.2%	12.8%	4.4%	12.6%	7.8%	5.2%		0.2%		4.9%	2.7%	3.2%
Anti-social element	6.3%	5.4%	4.6%	4.4%	3.9%	5.2%	9.3%	5.0%	2.8%				0.4%	4.8%	
Employer	9.2%	5.4%	7.3%	1.8%	1.3%	0.9%	12.4%	3.1%	3.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	4.5%	7.5%	3.2%
Employer's family	3.5%	1.3%	3.7%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	4.4%	0.5%	0.3%				0.4%	0.5%	1.3%
Employer's neighbor	3.5%	2.7%	2.8%	0.4%			2.1%	1.0%	0.3%				0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Other government official(s)	0.6%	0.7%		10.1%	5.8%	5.2%	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%						
Shelter home official(s)								0.8%	0.6%						
Custody - State/ police/CWC	0.6%			3.5%	2.6%	5.2%	2.3%	1.0%							

Legend:
Pink: > 70 per cent
Yellow: 40 – 70 per cent
Blue: 20 – 35 per cent
Green: 10 – 20 per cent

The survey participants were asked whether they had heard of a friend who has faced abuse of any kind – verbal, physical or emotional – or faced it themselves. The questioning was deliberately kept indirect so as to make the respondent feel comfortable about recalling and sharing their personal experiences. Each type of abuse was explained to the respondent through specific examples.

Verbal abuse does not include mild sneering, mild swear words or foul language (which is frequently used in urban slums of India) but extreme expressions used for threatening, abusive anger etc. Physical abuse does not include mild forms such as casual slapping, shaking, pinching, spanking, hair pulling (a common form of child-beating all over India) but the extreme forms such as scalding, hitting hard with hands or strong object, whipping etc. For more details, see the survey questionnaire given in the Annex.

Across the cities, majority of children did not admit to any experience of abuse – abuse inflicted on self or on others – which surely is a sign of their unwillingness to talk about this unpleasant subject as well as, in some cases, a result of a tendency to take incidents of abuse as a regular part of life. However, Mughalsarai and Kolkata-Howrah clearly come across as cities where the incidence of abuse of street children is the highest.

When we further explore the data to see who the perpetrators of abuse mostly are, we find that in Patna and Hyderabad, it was mostly.

Box 24

Captive in own home

Our interviewer in Patna came across Rani, as an extremely vulnerable child who is in dire need of care and protection. Eleven-year old Rani was forced into begging by her parents, ever since she was 3 years of age. She hates the occupation. She ran away from her home once and landed in a children's home. She liked the home a lot, especially the tasty meals, activities and friends. Her parents traced her out and released her from the home. She was brought home and got beaten up very badly by her parents. They fractured her legs, got her treated and put her back into begging.

Rani loves to go back to the children's home. Her two months at the children's home was like a dream for her. But she is equally scared of her parents. She is scared that they may cause a bigger injury if she attempts to break free!!

The major categories of abusers include the persons known to the child, e.g. members of family or relatives, friends and

acquaintances as well as unknown persons. The story of Nagesh is a case in point (see Box). This indicates that the street children live under a constant shadow of threat of abuse at the hands of both known and unknown persons. This is likely to make it difficult for them to trust people and strangers as the latter might take advantage of their vulnerabilities. Goons, co-workers and employers were mentioned by relatively fewer respondents, mainly in Mughalsarai and Kolkata. Actors such as Government officials, Shelter Home officials or Police/CWC were not specifically named as major perpetrators by children, except in Mughalsarai to some extent. Perpetration of violence by any government official who are entrusted to care and provide protection to children, is not only a serious concern but also a grave offence and needs to be looked into more deeply.

The incidence of physical abuse by "older street children, peer group and gang of street children" is also higher for those who live independently on the streets, without family as compared to children who are part of street living families and those who work on the streets but return home by the evening. This can be seen as a direct consequence of the harsh environment in which those who abuse as well as those who are abused are merely fighting for the meagre resources accessible to them.

Incidence of abuse among girls

Further analysis of child abuse across gender of street children reveals that girls clearly turn out to be more vulnerable to abuse in most of the cities. Verbal abuse is higher among girls than boys in Mughalsarai and Lucknow. More girls than boys suffer physical and emotional abuse in all three cities – Lucknow, Mughalsarai and Kolkata-Howrah.

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The incidence of physical abuse by "older street children, peer group and gang of street children" is also higher for

Chart 4.10
Abuse among Girl Children
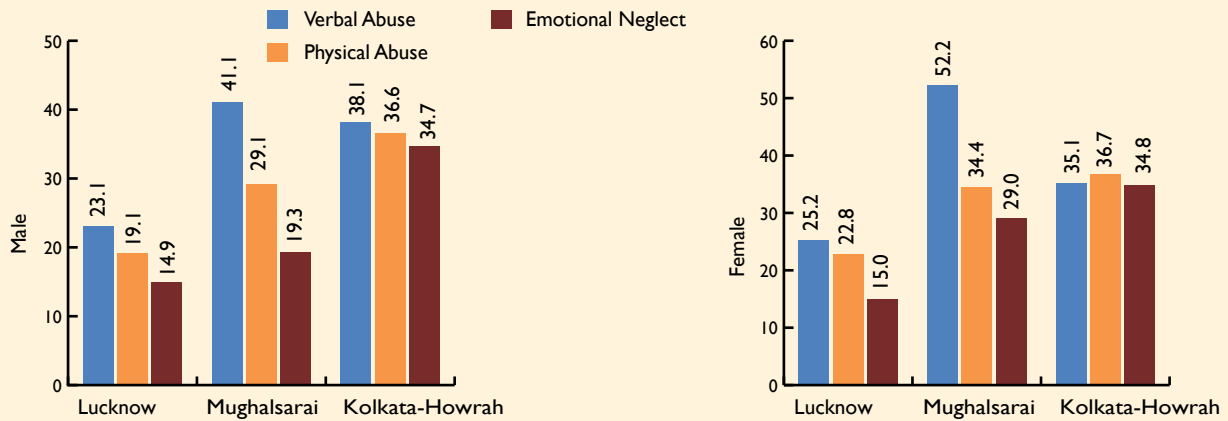
Type of abuse	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah
Base	731	502	1048

those who live independently on the streets, without family as compared to children who are part of street living families and those who work on the streets but return home by the evening. This can be seen as a direct consequence of the harsh environment in which those who abuse as well as those who are abused are merely fighting for the meagre resources accessible to them.

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Sexual Abuse

Any act involving the touching with sexual intent of a child's vagina, penis, anus or breast. Making the child touch the vagina, penis, anus or breast of any other person or any act with sexual intent that involves physical contact with or without penetration also qualifies as sexual abuse. Using children to make pornographic films, videos, photographs etc., is also a form of sexual abuse. All of these acts are governed by Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 and are punishable by law. Failure to report sexual abuse of minors is a punishable offence.

Street children are vulnerable to sexual abuse. However, sexual abuse often goes unreported as children are either not aware of who to report to or are afraid to file a report. The survey attempted to estimate the actual extent of such abuse.

Box 25

Streets are Safer than Home!

Sixteen-year-old Nagesh who works in a small general store (grocery shop) was interviewed on a street of Hyderabad, when the interviewer asked him if there were any children not going to school and working in the surrounding area. Nagesh shared that he was stopped from going to school by his father. His father physically and emotionally abuses him, his sister and his mother. Several times, he had threatened to kill the entire family.

Presently Nagesh lives in Chintal basti with his parents and younger sister. His father brutally beats him and his sister almost every evening after consuming alcohol. His mother has complained to the relatives about it but nobody interferes or comes for rescue. Nagesh studied upto 8th standard in Khairatabad Government School. He is interested in studies but he was forced to quit the school by his father. His father forces him to work at the kirana store (grocery shop) in the neighbourhood. The employer is also harsh towards Nagesh and abuses him daily. He is made to work for 18 hours a day from 5am to 11pm. Nagesh has shown the surveyor his bruises over neck, chest and back. There were signs of serious physical abuse – including hitting with heavy objects.

Nagesh was recently operated for appendicitis. He feels weak and wants to rest for a while but his father has forced him to work immediately after the operation. Nagesh is so distressed that even after the strenuous work in the shop, he avoids going home since he gets abused there. Instead, he spends time on the streets. Are streets safer than home? For Nagesh, Yes!

Due to the sensitivity of issues related to child sexual abuse, the question about sexual abuse was administered using the Polling Booth method after explaining the question and duly receiving their verbal consent to participate in the secret voting. The process followed for administration of sexual abuse question is given in detail in the Chapter 2 of the report.

Approximately 244 children (5.7 per cent) reported to have faced sexual abuse at least once in life. The highest per centage of children reporting in affirmative through secret voting was in Kolkata-Howrah and Hyderabad. In Hyderabad, we saw a higher participation rate among girls[3].

Unsafe Spaces: Place of threat

Streets are not just a place of stay and work for the street children. Streets are also where they come into contact with representatives of the government (most often the Police, municipal staff or labour department officials), pedestrians, employers, local goons and strangers. Interacting with these

people is a potential threat to them, as the balance of power in such relationships is mostly against the children. The survey attempted to understand the places where, the street children have felt most threatened.

More than 37 per cent children reported facing most threats on the road, both in the day and at night. Other places where they perceived a threat were their workplaces and places where they slept at night.

Mughalsarai and Kolkata-Howrah emerged as the most unsafe cities (i.e. cities where the number of responses given by the sampled children was more than the number of children, or in other words, children named more than one name a place or time of the day when they felt threatened). In all cities, except Patna, most of the children feel unsafe in the day; in Patna, threat perception is high for most children at night.

While vulnerability of all street children on the road during daytime is similar across different cities, an analysis by gender

Table 4.22

Prevalence of Child Sexual Abuse in Street Children

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Base	731	502	1048		303
Question administered to (%)	85.77%	80.88%	80.92%		86.5%
Number of participants	627	406	848		262
Proportion of 'Yes' votes (Red slips)	5%	6%	15%		10%
No. of votes confirming sexual abuse	29%	28%	131%	31%	25%

Table 4.23

Perceptions of Threat

	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
Base	731	502	1048	845	230	3356
Place/ Occasion						
On the road during the day	35.4%	46.8%	54.8%	22.0%	7%	37.8%
On the road during the night	17.1%	33.5%	34.1%	53.8%	53%	36.6%
At my place of work	14.5%	31.9%	22.1%	5.3%	29%	18.2%
Where I sleep at night	15.1%	17.9%	10.5%	1.8%	3%	9.9%
When bathing/ defecating	0.4%	1.6%	3.4%	1.1%		1.7%
In custody/ detention	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0%		0.3%
Others	3.6%	2.8%	3.8%	1.9%		2.9%
Can't say/ No response	27.2%	18.7%	7.6%	17.6%	8%	16.1%

Note: Multiple response question; per centages may not add up to 100.

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[3] In every city, the voting slips distributed to children were marked to identify the gender of the participant.

shows that in Lucknow, Mughalsarai and Kolkata-Howrah, girls felt more threatened as compared to boys on the roads both during the day (48.2 per cent girls v/s 46.1 per cent boys) and at night (30.5 per cent girls v/s 27.3 per cent boys).

In Patna, during the FGDs, most of the street children said that they felt threatened by police, shop vendors and others in the neighborhood, who abused or ill-treated them and even snatched away their money. Most of the street children are scared of police. In Hyderabad, in the FGDs, some girls stated that they perceived threat from strangers who pass lewd comments, sexually assaulted them, brought offers of prostitution and exploited their vulnerability in other ways.

Support and Assistance for Street Children

For a part of population living in highly challenging circumstances, assistance of any kind can be more than helpful – it can even be life-changing. The assistance could be from various actors such as NGOs, child helpline, employer, philanthropic individuals, police, other adults etc. The assistance could be in any form such as food, money, medicines, clothing, protection from abuse, emotional counselling, or even legal assistance. But how often do our street children get any kind of assistance from any quarters? The study explored this question.

Data shows that only a miniscule per centage of children are aware of any authority or agency who can be approached for any assistance in time of need.

The survey also asked those who are aware of any form of assistance, if they have ever received any assistance from anyone. Of those 224 children who were aware of assistance services or options, only 112 (51.6 per cent) said that they had ever received it.

Overall, the sample survey indicates that the combined efforts of various actors - civil society organizations, government departments, police and even kind-hearted individuals – for the street children has reached a very small section of these children. Except in Mughalsarai and Hyderabad, NGOs were not named as a major source of support to street children. This points at a need for more actors to enter the field, do outreach activities more aggressively, upscale the awareness generation about the available services and facilities and improve visibility through setting up of centres at vantage points such as railway platforms, commercial centres and marketplaces, places of religious importance, etc.

Identification Documents

In many street living families children are born at home or in non-institutional settings, as a result of which they often do not have a birth certificate. Getting identification papers is often not a priority for parents in some cases as they do not see the importance of having it for their children. Hence it was hard for them to access government schemes for the poor. Our sample survey showed that lack of identification documents was a major hurdle for the street children.

Table 4.24
Assistance to Street Children: Awareness and Use

Awareness of a facility for any support	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad	Total
Base	731	502	1048	993	998	4272
Yes	3.2%	7.4%	5.5%	2.6%	8%	5.3%
No/ Not Sure	96.8%	92.6%	94.5%	97.4%	92%	94.7%
Whether received assistance						
Base	23%	37%	58%	26%	77%	221%
Yes (N)	8%	28%	19%	9%	48%	112%
No (N)	15%	9%	39%	17%	29%	109%
Source of assistance						
Base	8%	28%	19%	9%	48%	112%
NGO	2%	15%	3%	2%	12%	34%
Police/ Child Line/ RPF/ GRP	2%	4%	6%	0%	8%	20%
Employer	3%	1%	3%	2%	1%	10%
Others	0%	11%	3%	5%	11%	30%

Table 4.25

Possession of Identification Documents

Identity document held	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Kolkata-Howrah	Patna	Hyderabad
Sample Size	731	502	1048	994	998
Base	127	139	222	713	848
Unique ID/ Aadhaar Card	68%	94%	27%	28.9%	73.6%
Birth Certificate	10%	2%	65%	2.9%	5.1%
Ration Card	25%	6%	42%	2.1%	66.2%
Education Certificate	14%	1%	25%	18.1%	4.1%
Other	0%	0%	0%	47.9%	0.6%

Note:

a.   Education Certificate refers to a mark sheet with date of birth on it, a School Leaving Certificate, Character Certificate, etc.

b.   Multiple response question; per centages may not add up to 100.

Majority of children (79 per cent) did not have any identification document. 21 per cent (488) street children said that they had some identification document. Most common identification documents were unique ID or Aadhar card, birth certificates, ration card, and/or education certificates.

The city-wise break up of children who said that they had one or more identification documents is given below. A very high per centage of children in Lucknow, Mughalsarai and Hyderabad did not answer the question about ID document (72-83 per cent). Out of those who did answer, most had a unique ID or Aadhar card, which may be a result of the massive countrywide drive for generation of Aadhaar numbers. In fact, FGDs with children and their parents in Patna revealed that Aadhar card is the easiest to obtain. They are waiting for the government benefits through Aadhar card in the near future.

Possession of Birth Certificate was somewhat high only in Kolkata-Howrah and is in single digits almost everywhere else. This shows that birth certification, though a mandatory action, is still very rare in this segment of the population. Secondly, ration cards are available to a sizeable population only in Hyderabad and Kolkata-Howrah which means that elsewhere, the lack of card is a major threat to food security of street children and their families. Interestingly, more than 18 per cent children in Patna have some form of education certificate since there are many street children in Patna, who have enrolled into schools to avail government benefits but do not attend the classes regularly.

Not only this, the children who reported not having identification documents also stated in FGDs that they were asked to pay money when they attempted to get the ID for themselves. As stated earlier, stakeholders have reported that.

The sample survey shows that one-third of street children and their families in Hyderabad don't have a ration card which is the key document for the poor for accessing subsidized food grain from PDS shops. Aadhar Card or the unique ID was the most prominent document in Hyderabad. The FGDs with groups of children and their parents revealed that Aadhar card is the easiest to obtain.

On the flip side, just around 5 per cent children have birth certificate or education certificates which are essential to secure admission in most of the schools of Hyderabad. The focus group discussions revealed instances where schools have refused to admit the street children as they could not submit the birth certificate of their children. This is in clear violation of the letter and spirit of the RTE Act which states in the Section 14 (2)[4] that "No child shall be denied admission in a school for lack of age proof".

> ### Box 26
>
> *"If I accumulate some money then I will get a voter ID card. We are very poor and get to eat after a day's work. How will we get these certificates" (FGD, Older Street working Boys, Kolkata/Howrah)*
>
> *"We would also request that a ration card is made for us as we don't have any identity papers. See for everything they want a bribe where can we get that from when we don't have money to eat." (FGD, Parents of Street Working Girls, Mughalsarai)*

[4] Right to Education Act 2009

Drawing Analysis: Street Children

Although the study mainly uses quantitative data, it does not overlook the importance of qualitative data. One of the sources of qualitative information is the images drawn by children that reflect their interpretation of the realities of their life as they see it. Every drawing tells a story. These drawings are done by street children between the age group 10-17 years from Lucknow, Mughalsarai, Kolkata and Howrah as part of the group discussions held with them. Children were provided with crayons and drawing sheets at the end of the discussion and asked to draw a picture of "what they want the most in their lives". A careful look at their response illustrates their longing for some very basic needs and necessities.

Methodology

The methodology used to analyze these drawings consists of a combination of semiotics and drawing analysis with semiotics being the primary analytical tool. Semiotics, the science of signs, essentially studies what signs are and how they function by focusing on the internal mechanisms through which meaning is generated in texts. Semiotic analysis assists the comprehension of meaning which in its essence is not natural but cultural and not real but conventional.

Drawings have been studied by looking at images within their socio-cultural context through an in-depth study of each individual element ranging from the actual visuals, their size and placement, the comparative sizes and placement of different elements used by children to express themselves so as to understand the content of their drawings in all its social ramifications.

Analysis

The drawings were sketched at the end of the discussion, by then we had managed to build a rapport with the children and they were more open to sharing their aspirations and desires. Also, after a discussion it was a good break for the children to express themselves visually and across groups, children responded with enthusiasm. There are no regional differences in the kind of aspirations and desires that different set of children have expressed therefore we have not that we see

Content analysis of a total of 100 drawings based on the primary issue dealt with through the paintings reveals the following:

Further analysis indicates that the most recurrent theme in the drawings (25 per cent) was a house. Considering these children spend most of their time on the streets, the security of a home is a definite favorite. The homes were often depicted in natural surroundings with trees, flowers and plants drawn around it. This is also quite relevant given the filth that these children are surrounded by and the nature of their work too, like rag picking, cleaning the trains, collecting plastic bottles and begging forces them to have a more severe engagement with garbage this explains the second popular theme of the paintings (23%) which was nature, fruits and plants. It is believed that when children draw food, it symbolizes the need for love and absence of a caring environment.

A lot of children were very excited at the prospect of drawing and some of them simply wanted to doodle and draw patterns (17 per cent) without really responding to the query, "what would you like most in your life". It was as if, just being allowed to draw, with a box full of colors to choose from made for happy engagement! It is a powerful commentary on the state of their childhood and the fact that many children (10 per cent) drew simple playing objects like a cricket bat, ball, hockey stick and kites. Swings and outdoors were also represented in the drawings.

Human figures were drawn by many (14 per cent), which in many cases were big in size and dominated the sheet

Table 4.26

Themes of Drawings

S. No.	Theme	Per centage
1.	House	25
2.	Nature: Fruit, Flowers	23
3.	Design: Pattern, Doodles	17
4.	Human Figures	14
5.	Playing Objects, Games	10
6.	Romance: Heart	5
7.	Specific Subjects	6

signifying a larger than life presence of the human. In some cases it depicted the children themselves and in others it could be the absent parent or caring adult.

The older boys naturally spoke of romance (5 per cent) and their need for the company of girls. They drew hearts and proclaimed "I love you", "There is one boy…He needs a girl…He does not need anything else in life…"

Drawings pertaining to specific subjects were also quite significant and included the following:

Instead of drawing, two children decided to write about the need for a job and agriculture and agricultural land. Most of the children had agrarian roots and leaving home in most cases was a factor of either lack of land or poverty as a result of not being able to survive in the villages for lack of resources.

One, rather colorful and evocative painting had a distressed looking young sailor with outstretched hands while a ship leaves in a distance. The picture communicated a clear sense of being left behind. Yet another interesting painting had a

very well, half drawn camel and a large tree next to it at the left corner of the sheet. Drawing on the left corner of the sheet represents nostalgia and large lonesome tree stands for longing for security and a need to be protected. One drawing has a boy standing next to an insect which is as large as him. This drawing was done by a street family living child who is a rag picker. During the discussion also the children claimed how the germs from all the garbage that they rummage through enter their bodies and can be very harmful. This painting appears to be visually depicting the same thought. One interesting drawing illustrates a man fishing in a lake. The fascinating part of the painting is that the fish, about five times larger than the human, is actually taking the person along with it! This signifies the inability of the person to be able to control their circumstances. Another painting depicts a TV with a remote. The screen displays Aajtak Samachar and has a male newsreader with a neck tie. The local cable TV network, DEN also finds a mention. The painting is fairly detailed and signifies familiarity with the media and its usage. This painting was significant as it was the only representation of technology in the drawings by street children.

CHAPTER 5: LAWS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS FOR STREET CHILDREN

The census enumeration involved counting of street children and gathering basic information about all children who fell within the purview of the three-part UNICEF definition of street children, as well as collecting data on railway children and children in institutional settings who had a relationship with the street.

1. Introduction

In this chapter we look at the State's response to the conditions in which street children of India live. In order to do this, we have at the outset examined the State's position with regard to how street children are defined and viewed. This is followed by a discussion on the key structures established by the State to address the issue of protection, rescue and rehabilitation of street children at the district level that ultimately impact cities in these districts.

During the period of the study, interviews were conducted with key stakeholders across the cities of Mughalsarai, Lucknow, Kolkata, Howrah, Patna and Hyderabad to understand how protection structures function vis-à-vis the needs of street children. The interviews with stakeholders who form important pivots in the implementation of Juvenile Justice System and ICPS also helped us identify the key challenges faced while working to provide opportunities for growth, development and protection of street children. The opinion expressed by the stakeholders, have been structured in this chapter along the lines of:

- Early intervention for immediate rescue and rehabilitation to prevent children from making streets their home.

- Interventions with children who have got used to the life on the streets, live or work there.

- Preventive interventions that are meant to check unsafe migration by children and families as a result of which children end up on the streets.

2. Street Children: How the Law Defines them

Street children are understood and treated as vulnerable children under the rubrics of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 in India. According to the Act, all street children can be and have been categorized as "children in need of care and protection". "Child in need of care and protection" refers to a child:

- Who is found without any home or settled place or abode and without any ostensible means of subsistence

    I.   Who resides with a person (whether a guardian of the child or not) and such person-

o Has threatened to kill or injure the child and there is a reasonable likelihood of the threat being carried out, or

o Has killed, abused or neglected some other child or children and there is a reasonable likelihood of the child in question being killed, abused or neglected by that person.

II. Who is mentally or physically challenged or ill children or children suffering from terminal diseases or incurable diseases having no one to support or look after.

III. Who has a parent or guardian and such parent or guardian is unfit or incapacitated to exercise control over the child.

IV. Who does not have parent and no one is willing to take care of or whose parents have abandoned him or who is missing and run away child and whose parents cannot be found after reasonable injury.

V. Who is being or is likely to be grossly abused, tortured or exploited for the purpose of sexual abuse or illegal acts.

VI. Who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking.

VII. Who is being or is likely to be abused for unconscionable gains.

VIII. Who is victim of any armed conflict, civil commotion or natural calamity.

3. Services for street children

In 2009, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme was launched as a unified and holistic "service" structure to prevent child abuse or to address needs of children who are in need of care and protection. Additionally ICPS also addresses the need for care and rehabilitation of children in "contact" with law and since street children have greater exposure and contact with criminal activities, it comprehensively addresses the needs of street children.

Some of the provisions of ICPS, that specifically impact street children include:

• Child Welfare Committee: Every district in the country has to have a Child Welfare Committee. This Committee makes important decisions regarding the rescue and rehabilitation of "children in need of care and protection". The CWCs are present in district headquarters, which are usually the biggest urban centers where street children have a heavier presence. Thus CWCs have a better access to these children.

• Juvenile Justice Boards: Juvenile Justice Boards are to be constituted at the district level. It has been seen that the association of street children in crime is greater and hence the presence of JJBs in urban centers means that these children have better access to rehabilitation services.

• Childline: The ICPS has provisions for the formation of a city level advisory board. The ICPS states, "The city and district level advisory board shall comprise of the senior most functionaries of government departments in the city or district. These departments include departments of social welfare and woman and child development, labour, railways, telecom, information and broadcasting and the chairpersons of the child welfare committee and juvenile justice board, etc. The district magistrate or collector will be the chairperson of the city and district level advisory board." The advisory board will assess the functioning of the Childline in the city and ensure that the system remains child-friendly. This has great implications, for street children who have a strong presence in the city.

• Open Shelters: The ICPS provides the provision for open shelters for "children in need of care and protection" in cities. The objective behind opening these shelters is the following:

o To attract children to a safer environment

o To wean these children away from vulnerable situations by sustained interventions

o To guide these children away from high-risk and socially deviant behavior

o To provide opportunities for education and develop their potential and talent

o To enhance life skills and reduce their vulnerabilities to exploitation

o To re-integrate these children into families, alternative care and community

o To carry out regular follow-ups to ensure that these children do not return to vulnerable situations

• Railways: ICPS recognizes that street children and missing children end up congregating around the railway premises and to ensure that these children receive immediate services it proposes the establishment of open shelters around railway premises. It also calls for the inclusion of Railway Authorities (including RPF and GRP) in the district level monitoring meetings which is to be held under the leadership of District Child Protection Committee.

Other than the provisions under ICPS, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has in the recent years taken cognizance of the fact that street children require immediate rescue and rehabilitation services in response to the petition filed by Khushbu Jain vs the Ministry of Railways (The High Court of Delhi, at New Delhi, WPC [5365/2012]) to demand a system that cares for children in distress and assists them without procedural delays. NCPCR has a set of guidelines for railway children. The PIL (Public Interest Litigation) demands that these be implemented". The detailed order in the form of a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for working with children was passed on 13 February 2013 and was revised in March 2015. The revised SOP makes a provision of constituting Child Protection Committees and a round the clock Child Assistance Center to ensure that children who arrive newly on railway premises receive immediate assistance and do not end up making the streets their home. It also recognizes the role that passengers, coolies, vendors, taxi drivers and NGOs can play in ensuring protection of children.

Under the ICPS, NGOs have played a significant role in implementing key programs and services for street children whether through specific programs which address the needs of street children or under the lager rubric of "children in need of care and protection". Childline is an example of a service provided entirely by NGOs across the country under the leadership of the Childline India Foundation and with financial support from Ministry of Women and Child Development (http://www.karmayog.com/ngos/childline.htm). Other key services that NGOs provide include shelter services whether it is open shelter, shelter homes, short stay homes etc.

Thus, through legislation, a system of child protection has been created that provides rehabilitation services, education, life skills, alternative care, high risk behavior management and follow up services, runs special interventions and SOPs for railway children involving a range of actors in railway premises, and also undertakes an assessment of effectiveness and 'child-friendliness' of its structures and functionaries.

It is imperative that like other children, the street children also require safe and hygienic surroundings, shelter, nutritious food, education, water & sanitation facilities, health care, freedom, and responsible adult care & protection – to overcome their vulnerabilities and deprivation. But in their own words, what do street children want? The following illustration shows various aspirations expressed by street children surveyed.

4. Service delivery across 5 cities

As stated earlier in Chapter 2 on Methodology, key stakeholders who have a critical role to play at the district level in these cities were interviewed. In the section below, the processes followed across 5 cities for rescue and rehabilitation of street children have been presented from the point of view of key stakeholders under ICPS at the district level.

4.1 Early intervention with children who have newly arrived in the city

The focus of the interventions in the cities with regard to street children was on rescue and rehabilitation of children who have "newly" arrived in the cities especially since the cities house major railway stations. The stakeholders here - whether it was the GRP, RPF, Childline or NGOs working

What do street children want?

Category	Percentage
Security	7%
Freedom from police	7%
Job/Work	18%
Adhar/Ration card	8%
Drinking water	17%
Toilets	25%
Education/School	19%
Money	15%
Home	58%
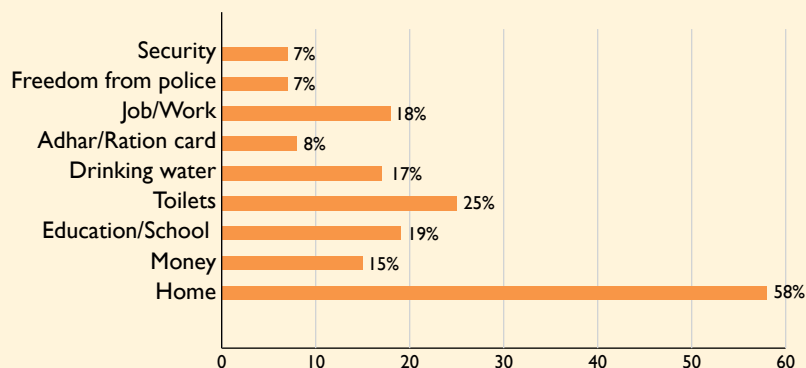
Recommendations from Street children

During the focus group discussions with the street children, the question on 'aspirations of street children and how they can be fulfilled?' was asked. The most frequently mentioned concerns of the street children are shown on the graph below.

Majority of the street children across categories and age groups wanted home. While most of the girls wanted hygienic toilet, which can be accessed, free of cost. They also wanted security. When asked what it they like the most in streets is, all the respondents had only one answer - 'freedom'.

with street children – agreed that it was important to ensure that these newly arrived children needed to be rescued and rehabilitated before they make streets their home.

4.1.1 Immediate rescue and rehabilitation

Childline, RPF, GRP, station based stakeholders and NGOs form the backbone of the rescue and rehabilitation services available to children who are found missing or lost or run away from home. It was recognized that street living children make their entry into the cities through the railway network. There is a need to make these spaces "child friendly" so that children who arrive in these locations have quick access to rescue services.

"To address the needs of the children arriving at the railway platforms one needs a basic structure in place, a child protection booth at the station and an open shelter near the station….a fully functional railway children surveillance and protection system which includes trained, sensitized police…a child friendly police station; trained railway officers; TTEs and TCs…then all the other stakeholders like collies, vendors who come in direct contact with these children they continuously refer and identify children. No child remains unattended and this creates a protective environment for the child. A safe railway station doesn't mean that there are no children. It's a protective environment where the risk of abuse and exploitation is reduced…"

It was seen that organizations that run Childline also run other outreach and shelter services. Through the outreach services that these organizations undertake, they are able to reach out to children living on the streets or those belonging to street families. Shelter services for immediate reception of the child are important as this is a safe space where children are housed till they are produced before the CWC and a decision is taken with regard to their rehabilitation. With the advent of the SOPs for children in contact with Railways, station based stakeholders have also started understanding their role in reaching out to the children. There have been meetings in Chandauli district, between the railway authorities and DCPU as a consequence RPF and GRP now produce children before the CWC. Sealdah station now has a 24 hour Childline running from its premises. Stakeholders have received some amount of training on the implementing the SOP. It was evident that NGOs have played an important role in conducting first level of trainings and raising awareness about the SOP. As envisaged in the SOP, NGOs have formed an important part of the multi-stakeholder networks which will work to protect street children.

The railway police officials across the city felt that they can manage the issue of children fairly well but the language becomes a barrier in dealing with such cases since children come from many adjacent states.

Stakeholders across cities expressed the massive challenges that they face when it comes to rehabilitation of children who have been on the street for a very long time. As the life of indiscipline, freedom and substance abuse takes hold the difficulty of leaving this life behind, increases. If such children are sent to a shelter or sent back home to their families, they often run away repeatedly.

NGOs across the cities emphasized on the importance of engaging station-based stakeholders like the shopkeepers and the coolies to ensure that no child who arrives at the station, unaccompanied, goes unnoticed.

4.1.2 Rescue and rehabilitation of children who have made streets their home

Stakeholders across cities expressed the massive challenges that they face when it comes to rehabilitation of children who have been on the street for a very long time. As the life of indiscipline, freedom and substance abuse takes hold the difficulty of leaving this life behind, increases. If such children are sent to a shelter or sent back home to their families, they often run away repeatedly.

4.1.3 Post-rescue rehabilitation services- Shelter

Across the cities, most stakeholders felt that institutionalization of children should be the last measure. Mostly children who cannot be rehabilitated with their families are sent to the shelter for rehabilitation. Across the cities it was found that children may choose not to go back home if they have been abused in the home environment. Particularly if the child has run away repeatedly or has behavioral issues that parents have not been able to tackle, they themselves might refuse to take the child back home. Under such circumstances, the child is referred for long-term care. However, some also mentioned that due to poverty, many a times children prefer to stay at the shelter home rather than going home.

Under such circumstances where poverty is the major cause for non-restoration, "institutionalization" of the child is preventable especially if the family can be linked to social protection schemes or if sponsorship options under ICPS

are available. However, due to lack of such efforts children end up in shelter homes.

4.1.4 Post rescue – Reunification

One of the chief challenges that stakeholders involved in the reunification process face is the difficulty in tracing addresses of children who have gone missing or during the counselling have revealed that they would like to return home. Children who have spent a lot of time on the street often are mistrustful and do not reveal their identity right away. Counsellors feel that children give misleading information about their families, their native place and may even change their religion.

4.2 Preventing unsafe migration

Across the cities, stakeholders upheld that early intervention prevents children from taking on the life on the streets. Once a child gets used to the life of indiscipline and substance abuse, successful rehabilitation becomes a difficult journey.

Stakeholders across the cities felt that there is a strong need to prevent children from running away in the first place. Sponsorship, foster care and linking families of vulnerable children to government schemes can help in preventing families from sending out their children on the streets to work. The NGOs across the city emphasized that government schemes on foster care and sponsorship need to be implemented with commitment and urgency. It is necessary to ensure that these schemes reach the children who really need them.

Yet, some stakeholders were of the opinion that often children may be better looked after at the shelters than their homes given the socio-economic circumstances at their homes. Under such circumstances, there is perhaps a need to support families and enhance their knowledge about how they can take better care of their children.

Additionally stakeholders stated that stronger education system and better retention in schools with a strong curriculum can prevent children from running away. Thus education can act as a preventive strategy and help keeping children off the streets.

Thus, in this section, stakeholders mainly talked about the delivery of immediate help to new children with the involvement of multi-stakeholder networks, sponsorship, foster care and linking of families of vulnerable children to social protection schemes, counselling of families/ parents about institutional care, role of schools in preventing cases of runaway children, etc.

5. Gaps and challenges in service delivery

5.1 Roles and responsibilities

Some station-based stakeholders still feel that looking after children or supporting the process of rescue and rehabilitation

is an additional responsibility. This is understandable in case of Railway authorities as their primary responsibility is to "ensure that trains run on schedule". Additionally, RPF and GRP also do not have dedicated teams to reach out to children or deal with children in a "child friendly manner".

Railway officials feel that the primary responsibility of the railway officials are different, *"TTs and TCs cannot be forced to look after children. Daily they need to get a compensation from 4 people who are travelling without ticket. A minimum amount has been fixed if that is not collected then you are transferred. So if the station master ties him down then he will say the Station Master has tied me down, how am I to complete my targets."*

Additionally, RPF and GRP also do not have dedicated teams to reach out to children or deal with children in a "child friendly manner". Even if a CWO is appointed, they are engaged in other cases and do not have time to spare for the processes that are to be followed in the cases of children like producing them in front of CWC. Similarly, not having enough female constables affects the immediate actions that need to be taken after girls are rescued. These gaps were pointed out by a railway official we met in Patna.

5.2 Stakeholder capacity to handle street children

Most stakeholders may not have adequate training to handle the deep psychological crises, the background of abuse and other issues that affect these children. Stakeholders themselves stated clearly that they needed to be trained on "handling" and counselling the children.

5.3 Shelter services

One of the key challenges, mentioned across cities, that stakeholders face is that there are no homes for temporary or long term reception of children with mental or physical disabilities. It was found, across the cities that shelters, lack key staff members who are responsible for the care of the children. Shortage of psychologists and counsellors makes it difficult for the shelter to address mental health issues of children who come to the shelter with a history of abuse and experience of deeply traumatizing events.

5.4 Governance and administration

Stakeholders appreciated the scope for convergence given under ICPS. ICPS has made it possible for various schemes for protection of children to come under one umbrella. It has also given the scope for district-level meetings to be held at regular intervals to plan, monitor and track child protection initiatives from Gram Panchayat to wards to State level.

However, from the point of view of the stakeholder, convergence and coordination at the district level emerged as a problem which impacts rescue and rehabilitation. Stakeholders representing different departments feel that

regular meeting and sharing of challenges of working with children in difficult circumstances will be beneficial for the implementation of ICPS.

5.5 Budgeting for child care services

Stakeholder responses on budget related issues showed that there are crucial activities which impact street children and other children in difficult circumstances for which there is either no allocation at the district or for which stakeholders have no idea about the allocation under ICPS.

Across the cities, some crucial facilities that are not budgeted for are transportation of children for medical checkups and production before CWC etc. or a budget to provide immediate basic services like food and clothing to children when they are under the care of RPF or GRP.

Stakeholders also expressed their reservation about the disbursement of the budget. Some day-to-day expenses are reimbursed. Thus stakeholders while providing the services to children end up spending from their own resources. This could also mean that potentially immediate needs of children are not addressed for the lack of availability of cash.

Conclusion

Thus, across the cities, stakeholders have faced some common challenges while working with street children like lack of shelters, lack of facilities for tracking rehabilitated children, lack of time and resources for working with parents, lack of counsellors etc. Across the cities, stakeholders agree that once children get used to a life on the streets it is very difficult to prevent them from coming away from the streets. There is a need for early intervention with street living children. Stakeholders agree that working with parents is essential whether it is with regard to children living on the streets or children of street families.

It is also important to recognize that due to abject poverty, some of the parents are unable to provide conducive environment in the family for their children. As a result, these children sooner or later leave their homes and find themselves on the streets. Their leaving home and undergoing the pressures of living on the streets can be prevented if institutions and shelter homes start accepting the children even if they come accompanied by parents till the time we manage to link this set of our population with the various Government Schemes. It is essential to inform and sensitize parents about their potential role in preventing children from running away or getting used to other aspects of street life like drug abuse. Stakeholders are also starting to recognize the need to work at the source level in slums, in cities and villages from where children end up on the streets. They have anticipated that with the full implementation of ICPS, and the formation of Child Protection Committees, the number of children ending up on the streets will decrease.

CHAPTER 6: RECOMMENDATIONS

As the preceding chapter describes, India has from time to time, formulated various laws, policies and programs that have gradually created an enabling and empowering policy environment for the protection and development of vulnerable children. From the policy perspective, as a signatory to UNCRC, India has the responsibility to ensure rights of all the children, including street children.

As the preceding chapter describes, India has from time to time, formulated various laws, policies and programs that have gradually created an enabling and empowering policy environment for the protection and development of vulnerable children. From the policy perspective, as a signatory to UNCRC, India has the responsibility to ensure rights of all the children, including street children. The UNCRC outlines four fundamental human rights that should be afforded to children - right to survival, right to protection, right to participation and right to development. Also, the Constitution of India guarantees the fundamental right of every individual to lead a dignified life through the Article 21 (right to life).

Lack of Special Laws and Programs

This report brings out, loud and clear, that the street children are deprived of a life of dignity and hence, require special measures and provisions to access their rights. It is the responsibility of the state to ensure their survival and development. To these children, in the absence of responsible adult protection, or extreme parental poverty, the state must guarantee comprehensive, long-term care to the child, and rights to protection, food, health care, recreation and education.

However at present, there are no government laws, policies or programmes that cater exclusively to street children. There are a few legal arrangements and schemes targeted at sections of the child population of which street children form an important part such as CNCP, Out-Of-School children and child workers (see Box 26) but within these arrangements, there is a need to acknowledge the specific and distinct conditions, vulnerabilities and needs of the street children.

Recommendation: *Our first recommendation is that the State must introduce a specific policy framework for street children. It should provide an overarching policy framework meant to guide and inform all government interventions affecting street children. The overarching policy framework should indicate programmes for street children that would help them access their legal rights, demarcating the roles of central, state and local governments within these. This policy framework should make specific reference to various policies and laws, indicating how these should work to meet the needs and vulnerabilities of street children[1].*

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[1] The Policy Mapping and Analysis Report submitted by Save the Children delves on this subject in greater detail.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">**Box 26**</td></tr>
<tr><td align="center">**Children in need of care and protection**</td><td align="center">**Out-of-school Children**</td><td align="center">**Child Workers**</td></tr>
<tr><td>

- Juvenile Justice Act, 1986
- Integrated Child Protection Scheme, 2009
- National Policy for Drug & Substance Use
- Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act (National/ State)
- Night Shelter for the Urban Homeless Programme

</td><td>

- Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act
- Sarva Shikha Abhiyan (scheme for OOS children)

</td><td>

- Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act
- National Policy for Child Labour
- National Child Labour Project

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</table>

Implementation of Existing Laws and Programs

The implementation of existing laws and programs leaves a lot to be accomplished. This is where this report steps in to recommend the following measures and changes:

A. Information on Street Children:

It took a massive effort to reach, count and interview more than 84000 street children in five cities. For a single organization, it is financially resource-intensive and logistically challenging to repeat this exercise in more than 5-6 cities at a time. Besides, the street children are a very mobile and hard-to-reach target group with which excellent rapport needs to be built. Irrespective of these challenges, information about them is important for policy-makers and must be collected.

Moreover, the information collected needs to be updated. The study found that at present, the basic information of child care institutions and the children in their care (such as institution's address, open shelter address, sanctioned strength, occupancy rate etc.) is unavailable with the government (for example, Department of Women & Child Welfare Development of Telangana does not have it for Hyderabad).

Recommendation: *Voluntary organizations obviously cannot – and should not – lead the process of mapping of a major segment of population on a national scale. This process should be managed by the Census of India or another government authority. This mapping should include identification of source locations from where children either migrate by themselves or with families. Secondly, the progress of each street child should be tracked and made available on demand.*

B. Urban Poverty Alleviation:

Poverty emerged as a major reason why children were on the street across different categories of street children. This forms a major reason why children undertake street based work or migrate by themselves to cities and end up on the streets. This is also the reason why families are on streets with their children.

Recommendation: *It is evident that more effort must go into poverty alleviation measures in general with a focus on street based families, where most of the street children come from. Urban poor need to be linked to social protection, employment and pension schemes. Till this linking is achieved, institutions and shelter homes need to accept children from very poor families. This is equally important for rural areas as well where the migrant families come from, since the study tells us that due to lack of resources at home, the families of street children did not prevent them from leaving. Besides, it is important that the sponsorship component under ICPS gets initiated, so that children facing economic vulnerability can receive this crucial support.*

C. Care and Protection:

The two most commonly cited places to sleep were a Katchi Abadi home or a home in a slum, though in Kolkata and Howrah, a large section of street children (46 and 37 per cent respectively) sleeps on the roadside. Again in the sample survey that followed the Census, we found that over 30 per cent children indicated that they slept on the streets including roadside pavements and only 5.6 per cent children slept at child protection facilities including night shelters, juvenile homes and drop-in centres. Many children reported that they stay with friends, other street children and unrelated people which makes them vulnerable to abuse. More than 37

per cent children reported feeling threatened on the road, both in the day and at night. Our cities clearly lack adequate shelter homes to accommodate street children and ensure their safety at night.

> **Recommendation:** *To address this problem, a large network of Drop-in Shelters with feeding, healthcare, de-addiction and rehabilitative services is required. Drop-in shelters should not be the final destination of street children, because a child's right perspective requires that the child be taken voluntarily to a safe location away from the streets, in which the range of children's rights are met, including to food, nutrition education and healthcare. These drop-in shelters should play an important role in providing a safe place for street children to spend the day and night, in addition to providing or connecting them with other relevant interventions like feeding programmes, health centres, drug-de-addiction services, special training centres, non-formal education, child health care facilities and children's homes.*
>
> *A related point is that police and enforcement personnel, responsible for care and protection, need better training and sensitization about the status and vulnerabilities of street children, how to handle them when found in streets and how to counsel the parents and caregivers so as to prevent repeat cases of children running away from home.*

C. Housing:

The sample survey found that in four out of five cities, the proportion of respondents who have not had a fixed place to stay since birth or for a considerably long time (one year or more) is very high (range: 33-53 per cent). Slum displacement is a major reason for being on the street (over 20 per cent) in Patna and Hyderabad. In these cities, over 91 per cent children said they have shifted to a new place at least once in last year, many of which may be attributable to demolition of unauthorized colonies and eviction of families.

> **Recommendation:** *In the Indian cities, there is a need for low-cost affordable housing for the poorest of urban poor and have a clear policy on slum redevelopment and eviction of dwellers. This is relevant in both mid-sized cities, such as Lucknow and Patna, as well as large metros such as Greater Hyderabad that are growing at a fast pace pushing the rentals and prices of residential properties far beyond the reach of urban poor even in peripheral areas of the city. Government of India has embarked upon the 100 Smart Cities programme backed by a massive investment. This program must incorporate these pro-poor elements.*

D. Education:

As the Census data captures, street children come across as highly deprived in terms of education. Overall, approx.

63 per cent of the street children were illiterate. Of all the children older than 3 years (who should ideally be receiving pre-school/ school education), a high proportion is currently not studying (68 per cent) and needs to be brought into the school system. The proportion of children working but not studying is very high in all cities. In four cities, most of the children (who ever went to school) have not gone beyond the lower primary classes (range: 38-61 per cent). Leaving school due to poverty emerged as a major theme of discussion in focus groups. Thus, two major issues emerging out of the study are: (a) non-enrollment of children and (b) drop-out at lower primary stage. This demonstrates the failure of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the government flagship scheme focusing on universalization of elementary education, in reaching out to this segment. One of the key features of RTE Act is to make quality education free and accessible. However, over half a decade after the RTE Act was introduced, this data reflects lack of access to free or affordable education forcing children to drop out of school. Attitudinal issues such as parental perceptions about 'value of education' also emerged from discussions.

> **Recommendation:** *Right to education cannot be guaranteed merely by admission into government schools. New models of making education free, accessible and attractive to street children are required. It is important to ensure that street children get access to appropriate residential facilities. Under the RTE Act, state governments may establish Non-Residential Special Training Centres, Residential Special Training Centres and Urban Residential Hostels. Conventional state approaches often end up custodializing children and leaving them vulnerable to abuse, loneliness and low self-esteem. Street children, more than others, long for freedom of choice and agency, and these homes rob them of these. It is recommended that the state deploys scalable rights-based option in the form of open voluntary non-custodial residential schools, which can enable these children to access their rights to education, protection, food and health care[2]. Also, education should not be forced on street children immediately after they are rescued from a workplace or railway station. They should be given time to realize how education can change their life for better.*
>
> *Also, it is important to design high quality bridge courses aided by education specialists. Some bridge programmes have been developed for children below 10. But the more difficult bridge group is children who have never been to school, or dropped out early, and are now over 10 years. At present, there are no good quality bridge courses for this group of children.*

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[2] The report on 'Documentation of Good Child Care Models' published simultaneously by Save the Children deals with this subject in greater detail.

E. Labor and Employment:

Rag picking was the most commonly cited occupation in all five cities. Other major occupations were begging, hawking/ street-vending and working at roadside stalls. The choice of occupation is clearly gendered. A higher proportion of girls vis-à-vis boys work in domestic duties (for example, sibling care), begging and as child domestic workers. On the other hand, boys are more often involved in street-vending. Child work in all hazardous occupations and processes is banned in India. However, effective law enforcement is clearly lacking esp. when it comes to issues like busting of begging networks.

> **Recommendation:** *The long-term solution to the problem of rag-picking is a complete modernization of waste disposal system in urban areas. Lack of this process has meant that the dependence on manual labor for collection and sorting of waste continues. In the case of children, mainly girls, doing domestic work, as one of Save the Children's past studies on domestic labour in Kolkata shows, these children disappear into homes and are prone to all forms of abuse, especially sexual abuse. Hence there is a need for a strict implementation of the Child Labour Act in order to actively discourage and penalize employers and households who employ children. Also, the focus of child labor eradication projects should be broadened to include children other than those working in factories or similar settings.*

F. Water and Sanitation:

Open defecation was found to be extremely common in all cities except in Kolkata-Howrah where free public toilets are used by 46 per cent street children. Clearly, public toilets are either not accessible or not in usable condition. Proportion of girls reporting open defecation is higher than that of boys in 3 out of 5 cities. For girls, open defecation has additional implications related to safety and privacy. Use of mobile toilets hardly finds a mention. Also, more than 17 per cent children in the cities of UP and West Bengal also reported diarrhea/ loose motions, primarily caused and aggravated by consumption of unsafe drinking water.

> **Recommendation:** *While the Swacch Bharat Mission has undertaken the construction of toilets nationally on a large scale, with the aim of achieving a Clean India by 2019, it is as important to focus on cleaning and maintenance of sanitation facilities as on construction. Accessibility can be improved by introducing more mobile toilets closer to hotspots where street children live. Innovations in the field of supply of low-cost, clean drinking water need to be piloted and implemented.*

G. Budgeting:

Lack of finances is a major barrier to solving the problems of street children. The budgetary allocation of ICPS program for Telangana in 2014-15 is Rs. 26.92 crore. The state's contribution is Rs.2.26 crore. This has several components such as running childcare institutions, open shelters, Childline 1098 outreach services, maintenance of CWC, JJBs etc. Considering the child maintenance grant of Rs.2000 per month, the requirement of 28491 street children from Hyderabad alone, is Rs.70 crore which is much higher than the present budgetary allocation of the entire state.

> **Recommendation:** *With the greater fiscal devolution to states initiated by the central government since 2014, the role of state governments in designing, implementing and resourcing programmes for street children becomes even more crucial. Adequate and appropriate budget allocations should be made by the states to deliver comprehensive care to the street children. Budgets should match the magnitude of this target group as measured by the Census.*

Save the Children aims to take up the above issues for sustained advocacy with the government at all levels — national, state and urban local bodies.

ANNEXURE

RESEARCH TOOLS

In Depth Interview with Key Informants

Stakeholder	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Howrah/Kolkatta	Patna	Hyderabad
Selected NGOs, CHILDLINE	1	1	1	1	1
RPF, GRP, SJPU	1	1	1	1	1
CWC, JJB	1	1	1	1	1
DCPO	1	1	1	1	1
Employers	1	1	1	1	1
Coolies, Vendors and other SH at bus stands and Railway Stations	1	1	1	1	1
Open shelter Officials, Other shelter in JJA	1	1	1	1	1
Night Shelters	1	1	1	1	1
Total	8	8	8	8	8

My name is ……...I represent ……………………………… is undertaking this research with children living and working on the streets, in your city. This study has been commissioned to us by Save the Children which is India's leading independent child rights organization that works in 17 states to make a difference in the lives of the most socially-excluded children of India. Their work in the areas of Child Education, Health & Nutrition, Child Protection and Humanitarian Response & Disaster Risk Reduction has benefitted lakhs of children in India. Last year alone they reached over 8.5 lakh children through their programmes.

This study aims to capture the living and working conditions of children living and working on the streets in the cities of Lucknow, Mughalsarai, Kolkatta, Include Patna and Hyderabad. In this regard we are talking to experts like you who work with children on the streets on a day to day basis. This interview will help us to take into account your experience of working with these children, the reason why children are on the streets, the challenges that you face currently and what you feel can be done to secure the rights of these children and help them to have a better childhood. As a part of the research we are also talking to children and their parents.

I will be here with you for a little more than an hour and during this period, I would request your consent for participating in this interview. If you have any further queries about the study, its methodology and the outcomes, we at Karvy Insights will be happy to answer them.

A. RPF & GRP

Kind of children/street children

1. Tell us something about the children that you encounter while on duty? In what condition are most of these children when you find them (e.g. abused, hungry, unattended, sick, etc.)? Who do you see more: runaway children or missing children?

2. Can you categorize them? Amongst these children, which category is most vulnerable and why? What are the specific vulnerabilities that girls face?

3. Which of these categories of children are biggest in numbers? Please enumerate category wise? Are there specific times in the year when you see more children around the station premises? Are there specific locations where you find these children more? When do you come across these children?

4. What is the kind of work that children undertake?

Reasons for being on the street

5. Why do you think children end up on the streets? What are the most common reasons that they share?

Roles & Responsibilities

6. What do you do when you encounter a child in distress? What is your specific role with regards these children, as laid out in SOPs?

7. What challenges do you face when you encounter or deal with these children? Are there specific problems that you encounter if the child in distress is a girl or a set of girls?

8. What problems does presence of children or children themselves cause?

Capacity/Training to fulfill the role assigned

9. Do you feel that you need specific training to deal with children in distress? Have you undergone some training already? If yes, what did it contain? What was the duration? Who trained you? Did you find it useful? What should such training cover?

Services and facilities

10. What are the services available for these children? Do these services perform efficiently to reach out to children in the railway premises? What are the services that are currently absent and need to be developed?

11. What other duty bearers are you required to interact with while dealing with the rescue and rehabilitation of children? What has been your experience of dealing with these duty bearers?

12. What are the services that should be available for children like these? Are there any specific strategies that one needs to employ while working with girls?

Is there a special budgeted amount for working with children in need of care and protection? If there is a budget is it sufficient to cover the cost of working with the child? In the absence of a budget, how are needs of the child met?

B. SJPU, Child Welfare Officers usually in the rank of Inspector/ Sub Inspector of Police

Kind of children/Street Children

1. Tell us something about the children that you encounter while on duty? In what condition are most of these children when you find them (e.g. abused, hungry, unattended, sick, etc.)? Who do you see more: runaway children or missing children? When do you come across these children?

2. Amongst these children, which category is most vulnerable and why? What are the specific vulnerabilities that girls face?

3. Which of these categories of children are biggest in numbers? Please enumerate category wise? Are there specific times in the year when you see more children around the station premises? Are there specific locations where you find these children more?

4. What problems does presence of children or children themselves cause?

5. What is the kind of work that children on the street get involved in? What are the hazards that they face while working?

Reasons for being on the street

6. Why do you think children end up on the streets? What are the most common reasons that they share?

Roles and Responsibilities

7. What is your role in the rescue and rehabilitation of children?

8. What are some of the constraints that you face while executing this role? Point out to some issues that you face while interacting with other duty bearers? What can be done to mitigate these challenges?

9. Are there specific problems that you encounter if the child in distress is a girl or a set of girls?

Capacity and Training

10. Do you feel that you need specific training to deal with children in distress? Have you undergone some training already? If yes, what did it contain? What was the duration? Who trained you? Did you find it useful? What should such training cover?

Services and Facilities available to children

11. What are the services available for these children? Do these services perform efficiently to reach out to children on the street? What are the services that are currently absent and need to be developed?

12. What other duty-bearers do you have to interact with when you are dealing with the rescue and rehabilitation of children? What has been your experience of dealing with these duty bearers?

13. What is the best way of supporting children from the streets? What are the services that should be available for children like these? Are there any specific strategies that one needs to employ while working with girls?

Budget/Cost of providing services

14. Is there a special budgeted amount for working with children in need of care and protection? If there is a budget is it sufficient to cover the cost of working with the child? In the absence of a budget, how are needs of the child met?

C CWC- Member/ Chairperson

Kind of Children/Street Children

1. What are the kinds of children that you encounter while on duty? In what condition are most of these children when you find them (e.g. abused, hungry, unattended, sick, etc.)? Who do you see more: runaway children or missing children?

2. Why do you think children end up on the streets? What are the most common reasons that they share? Do you encounter cases of children repeatedly running away?

3. Amongst these children, which category is most vulnerable and why? What are the specific vulnerabilities that girls face?

4. Which of these categories of children are biggest in numbers? Please enumerate category wise? Are there specific times in the year when you see more children around the station premises? Are there specific locations where you find these children more? When do you come across these children? What problems does presence of children or children themselves cause?

Work done by street children

5. What is the kind of work that children on the street get involved in? What are the hazards that they face while working?

Functioning of CWC

6. Is the CWC able to reach to all children in need of care and protection? (probe: sitting time and frequency)

7. What is your role in the rescue and rehabilitation of children? Are children able to express their opinion about the rescue and rehabilitation process?

8. What challenges do you face when you encounter or deal with street children? Are there specific problems that you encounter if the child in distress is a girl or a set of girls?

9. What are some of the constraints that you face while executing this role? Point out to some issues that you face while interacting with other duty bearers? What can be done to mitigate these challenges?

10. Are you able to track and monitor the progress of children whose cases you have handled? Till what level are you able to monitor and track children who have been repatriated?

Training/Capacity Building

11. Do you feel that you need specific training to deal with children in distress? Have you undergone some training already? If yes, what did it contain? What was the duration? Who trained you? Did you find it useful? What should such training cover?

Services and facilities

12. What are the services available for these children? Do these services perform efficiently to reach out to children on the street? What are the services that are currently absent and need to be developed?

13. What other duty bearers do you have to encounter when you are dealing with the rescue and rehabilitation of children? What has been your experience of dealing with these duty bearers?

14. What are the services that should be available for children like these? Are there any specific strategies that one needs to employ while working with girls?

Budget/Cost of providing services

15. Is there a special budgeted amount for working with children in need of care and protection? If there is a budget is it sufficient to cover the cost of working with the child? In the absence of a budget, how are needs of the child met?

D Members of Juvenile Justice Board

Kind of street children/Categories of children

1. Tell us something about the children that you encounter while on duty? In what condition are most of these children when you find them (e.g. abused, hungry, unattended, sick, etc.)? Who do you see more: runaway children or missing children? Can you categorize them?

2. Amongst these children, which category is most vulnerable and why? What are the specific vulnerabilities that girls face?

3. Which of these categories of children are biggest in numbers? Please enumerate category wise? Are there specific times in the year when you see more children around the city? Are there specific locations where you find these children more?

Reasons for being on the street

4. Why do you think children end up on the streets? What are the most common reasons that they share? Do you encounter cases of children repeatedly running away?

5. What is the kind of work that children on the street get involved in? What are the hazards that they face while working?

Involvement in crime

6. What are the crimes that children are mostly involved in? How do children come to be involved in criminal

activities? Do children who live and work on the streets have greater probability of being involved in crime?(probe: the role of adults in involving children in crime and implicating them in crime)

7. Do children share their experience of dealing with Police? What is the nature of their interaction with Police?

Role and responsibilities

8. What challenges do you face when you encounter or deal with these children? Are there specific problems that you encounter if the child in distress is a girl or a set of girls?

9. What is your role in the rehabilitation of children? What are some of the constraints that you face while executing this role? Point out to some issues that you face while interacting with other duty bearers? What can be done to mitigate these challenges? Are you able to track and monitor the progress of children whose cases you have handled?

Capacity and training

10. Do you feel that you need specific training to deal with children in distress? Have you undergone some training already? If yes, what did it contain? What was the duration? Who trained you? Did you find it useful? What should such training cover?

Services and facilities

11. What are the services available for these children? Do these services perform efficiently to reach out to children on the street? What are the services that are currently absent and need to be developed? What is your role in ensuring that these services run efficiently?

12. Do these children have a right to be on the street if they choose so? What problems does presence of children or children themselves cause?

13. What other duty bearers do you have to interact with you are dealing with the rescue and rehabilitation of children? What has been your experience of dealing with these duty bearers?

14. What are the services that should be available for children like these? Are there any specific strategies that one needs to employ while working with girls?

Budget/Cost of providing services

15. Is there a special budgeted amount for working with children in need of care and protection? If there is a budget is it sufficient to cover the cost of working with the child? In the absence of a budget, how are needs of the child met?

E CHILDLINE (Outreach officers), NGO that runs the drop-in shelter under ICPS

Kind of children/ street children, use of Childline services

1. How many calls does 1098 helpline receive in a day? What is the nature of cases dealt with? Can you categorize them on the basis of the profile information you have?

2. Who usually reports these children to Childline? Are children themselves able to call and report their condition?

3. Tell us something about the children that you encounter while on duty? What do you feel when cases of children on the street are brought to you? Why do you think children end up on the streets? What are the most common reasons that they share for being on the streets? What problems does presence of children or children themselves cause?

4. Do you encounter cases of children repeatedly running away?

5. What is the kind of work that children on the street get involved in? What are the hazards that they face while working?

6. Amongst these children, which category is most vulnerable and why? What are the specific vulnerabilities that girls face?

7. Which of these categories of children are biggest in numbers? Please enumerate category wise? Are there specific times in the year when you see more children around the city? Are there specific locations where you find these children more?

Challenges faced by Childline

8. What challenges do you face when you encounter or deal with children on the streets? Are there specific problems that you encounter if the child in distress is a girl or a set of girls?

9. Are the funds from Government received on time? Are staff salaried being paid on time? Do you face any staff attrition?

10. Is there a need for an additional staff in the Childline team? If so what role would this staff play?

Role of Childline

11. What is your role in the rehabilitation of children? What are some of the constraints that you face while executing this role? Point out to some issues that you face while

interacting with other duty bearers? What can be done to mitigate these challenges? Are you able to track and monitor the progress of children whose cases you have handled?

Capacity and Training

12. Do you feel that you need specific training deal with children in distress? What should such training cover? Are there specific problems that you encounter if the child in distress is a girl or a set of girls?

Facilities and Services

13. What are the services available for these children? Do these services perform efficiently to reach out to children on the street? What are the services that are currently absent and need to be developed?

14. What other duty bearers do you have to interact with while you are dealing with the rescue and rehabilitation of children? What has been your experience of dealing with these duty bearers?

15. What are the services that should be available for children like these? Are there any specific strategies that one needs to employ while working with girls?

Budget

16. Is there a special budgeted amount for working with children in need of care and protection? If there is a budget is it sufficient to cover the cost of working with the child? In the absence of a budget, how are needs of the child met?

F Child Care Homes, Superintendent, Caregivers, Counselors

Kind of children/street children

1. Tell us something about the children that you encounter while on duty? What do you feel when cases of children on the street are brought to you? In what condition are most of these children when you find them (e.g. abused, hungry, unattended, sick, etc.)? Who do you see more: runaway children or missing children? Can you categorize them?

2. Which of these categories of children are biggest in numbers? Please enumerate category wise? Are there specific times in the year when you see more children around the city? Are there specific locations where you find these children more?

Reasons for being on the street

3. Why do you think children end up on the streets? What are the most common reasons that they share?

4. What problems does presence of children or children themselves cause?

Work done by children

5. What is the kind of work that children on the street get involved in? What are the hazards that they face while working?

Involvement in crime

6. What are the crimes that children are involved in? How do children come to be involved in criminal activities? Do children share their experience of dealing with Police? What is the nature of their interaction with Police?

Need for care and protection

7. Amongst these children, which category is most vulnerable and why? What are the specific vulnerabilities that girls face?

8. Do children with a background of living on the street require special care and counseling? Are you able to address these needs of the children?

Challenges

9. What challenges do you face when you encounter or deal with these children? Are there children who runaway over and over again?

10. Are there specific problems that you encounter if the child in distress is a girl or a set of girls?

Role and responsibilities

11. What is your role in the rehabilitation of children? What are some of the constraints that you face while executing this role? Point out to some issues that you face while interacting with other duty-bearers? What can be done to mitigate these challenges? Are you able to track and monitor the progress of children whose cases you have handled?

12. Do you feel that the staff that you currently have is able to address all needs of children? Is there a need to increase staff? What are the roles for which you face a shortage of staff currently?

Capacity and Training

13. Do you feel that you need specific training deal with children in distress? What should such training cover?

Facilities and services

14. What are the services available for these children? Do these services perform efficiently to reach out to

children on the street? What are the services that are currently absent and need to be developed? What is your role in ensuring that these services run efficiently? (Probe: Individual Care Plans, Bridge Courses, Facilities for aftercare, Counselling)

15. What other duty bearers do you have to interact with while you are dealing with the rescue and rehabilitation of children? What has been your experience of dealing with these duty bearers?

16. What are the services that should be available for children like these? Are there any specific strategies that one needs to employ while working with girls?

Budget

17. Is there a special budgeted amount for working with children in need of care and protection? If there is a budget is it sufficient to cover the cost of working with the child? In the absence of a budget, how are needs of the child met?

G Railway Station based stakeholders (coolies, dhaba owners, shopkeepers, TTE)

Kinds of children/street children

1. Tell us something about the children that you encounter while working? Can you categorize them? Can you tell us by category, how of many these children are here? What are the chief locations where children are found? In what condition are most of these children when you find them (e.g. abused, hungry, unattended, sick, etc.)? Who do you see more: runaway children or missing children?

2. Are there certain times during the day when you encounter children congregated in certain locations

3. What are the times of the year when you see more influx of children? Which state are the children from?

4. Amongst these children, which category is most vulnerable and why? What are the specific vulnerabilities that girls face?

Reasons for being on the railway premises

5. Why do you think children end up on the streets? What are the most common reasons that they share? Do you encounter cases of children repeatedly running away?

6. What can be done to prevent children from ending up in the station or railway premises?

Work done by children

7. What is the kind of work that children on the street get involved in? What are the hazards that they face while working?

Involvement in crime

8. Do children get involved in criminal activities? How do children come to be involved in criminal activities? Do children share their experience of dealing with Police? What is the nature of their interaction with Police?

Roles and responsibilities

9. Are you aware of the role you could play in rescuing and rehabilitating children under the Railway SOP?

10. What is your role in the rehabilitation of children? What are some of the constraints that you face while executing this role? Point out to some issues that you face while interacting with other duty bearers? What can be done to mitigate these challenges? Are you able to track the progress of children whose cases you were involved in?

Challenges while dealing with children

11. What challenges do you face when you encounter or deal with these children? Are there specific problems that you encounter if the child in distress is a girl or a set of girls?

Care of street children

12. Do children with a background of living on the street require special care and counseling? What should be done additionally to address the needs of these children? Are you able to address these needs of the children?

13. What are the services available for these children? Do these services perform efficiently to reach out to children on the street? What are the services that are currently absent and need to be developed? What role can you play in ensuring that these services run efficiently?

14. Do these children have a right to be on the street if they choose so? What problems does presence of children or children themselves cause?

Capacity and training

15. Do you feel that you need specific training deal with children in distress? What should such training cover?

Services and facilities

16. What other duty bearers do you have to encounter when you are dealing with the rescue and rehabilitation of children? What has been your experience of dealing with these duty bearers?

17. What are the services that should be available for children like these? Are there any specific strategies that one needs to employ while working with girls?

Budget

18. Is there a special budgeted amount for working with children in need of care and protection? If there is a budget is it sufficient to cover the cost of working with the child? In the absence of a budget, how are needs of the child met?

H Community based stakeholders (shopkeepers, local NGO workers, etc)

Kind of children/street children

1. Tell us something about the children that you encounter while working? Can you categorize them? Can you tell us by category, how of many these children are here? What are the chief locations where children are found? Are there certain times during the day when you encounter children congregated in certain locations?

2. What are the times of the year when you see more influx of children? Which state are the children from?

3. Amongst these children, which category is most vulnerable and why? What are the specific vulnerabilities that girls face?

4. What problems does presence of children or children themselves cause?

Reasons for being on the street

5. Why do you think children end up on the streets? What are the most common reasons that they share? Do you encounter cases of children repeatedly running away?

Work done by children

6. What is the kind of work that children on the street get involved in? What are the hazards that they face while working?

Involvement in crime

7. Do you think children on the streets get involved in criminal activities? How do children come to be involved in criminal activities? Do children share their experience of dealing with Police? What is the nature of their interaction with Police?

8. What challenges do you face when you encounter or deal with these children? Are there specific problems that you encounter if the child in distress is a girl or a set of girls?

Role and responsibilities

9. What is your role in the rehabilitation of children? What are some of the constraints that you face while executing this role? Point out to some issues that you face while interacting with other duty bearers? What can be done to mitigate these challenges?

Facilities

10. Do children with a background of living on the street require special care and counseling? What should be done additionally to address the needs of these children?

11. What are the services available for these children? Do these services perform efficiently to reach out to children on the street? What are the services that are currently absent and need to be developed? What role can you play in ensuring that these services run efficiently?

12. What other duty bearers do you have to interact with, when you are dealing with the rescue and rehabilitation of children? What has been your experience of dealing with these duty bearers?

13. What are the services that should be available for children like these? Are there any specific strategies that one needs to employ while working with girls?

I DPO/ DCPO

Number of children on the streets

1. Can you tell us, what is the estimated number, of street children in the city of Lucknow/ Mughalsarai/ Kolkatta/ Howrah? How is this estimation done? (probe: verify with the District Need Assessment estimate if it has been undertaken)

2. Where are these children found? Are there specific locations in the city where these children are found?

3. Are there specific times in the year when you see more children on the streets? Are there specific locations where you find these children more? When do you come across these children?

Abuse faced by street children

4. What are the conditions in which you find street children? In what condition are most of these children when you find them (e.g. abused, hungry, unattended, sick, etc.)? Who do you see more: runaway children or missing children?

5. What are the kind of emotional abuse, corporal punishment and physical abuse street children state that they have faced? (probe: belittles, humiliates, scapegoats, threatens, scares or ridicules, hitting , kicking, slapping, burning)Do children share who perpetrates this abuse? (Probe: parents, school teachers, employers, peers, strangers etc) Are there specific times of the day and

specific spaces where children under go this kind of abuse?(Probe: workplace, home, on the streets at night, schools etc.)

6. What are the kind of sexual abuse street children state that they have faced? (probe: touching, fondling, showing pornographic material, penetration etc)Do children share who perpetrates this abuse?(Probe: parents, school teachers, employers, peers, strangers etc) Are there specific times of the day and specific spaces where children under go this kind of abuse?(Probe: workplace, home, on the streets at night, schools etc.)

Strategies for reaching out to children on the streets

7. Since cities have a sizable number of children on the streets, is there a specific strategy that has been devised at the city level to reach out to these children?

8. Are there special programs that have been designed to meet the needs and to protect children on the streets?

Facilities and Services

9. What are the services available for these children? Do these services perform efficiently to reach out to children in the railway premises? What are the services that are currently absent and need to be developed?(probe: rescue and repatriation services, shelter services)

10. What are the services that should be available for children like these? Are there any specific strategies that one needs to employ while working with girls? (Probe: availability of sponsorship)

11. What challenges do you face when you encounter or deal with these children? Are there specific problems that you encounter if the child in distress is a girl or a set of girls?

12. Point out to some issues that you face while interacting with other duty bearers. What can be done to mitigate these challenges? Are you able to track and monitor the progress of children whose cases you have handled?

Capacity/Training to fulfill the role assigned

13. Do you feel that you need specific training to deal with children in distress? Have you undergone some training already? If yes, what did it contain? What was the duration? Who trained you? Did you find it useful? What should such training cover?

Budgets

14. Is there a special budgeted amount for working with children in need of care and protection? If there is a budget is it sufficient to cover the cost of working with the child? In the absence of a budget, how are needs of the child met?

Convergence

15. Are convergence meetings held at the district level for to coordinate all activities under ICPS under different departments?

16. In these convergence meeting are issues relating to street children discussed specifically? What are some of the decisions that were taken affecting lives of children on the streets?

A. FGD with Children

	Lucknow		Mughalsarai		Howrah		Kolkata		Hyderabad		Patna		Total
	younger	Older	Younger	Older	Younger	Older	Younger	Older	Younger	Older	Younger	Older	
Street Living	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B		1B	1B	1B	1B	11
Street Families	1B+1G	1B+1G	1B+1G	1B+1G	1G	1B	1B+1G	1B+1G	1B+1G	1B+1G	1B+1G	1B+1G	22
Total	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	33

Younger 8-14 years
Older 15-18 years

The discussion will follow the following format:

Topic	Duration
Note for the moderator	–
Introduction and Ice breaking	15 minutes
Information about family	5 minutes
Social & Education based information	10 minutes
Economic & occupational information	15 minutes
Food security	10 minutes
Health & living conditions	10 minutes
Water & sanitation	5 minutes
Migration related details	5 minutes
Desires & aspirations	15 minutes

Each group will comprise of 5-8 children in total.

Developing rapport with children to build their trust is a significant precursor to a fruitful discussion with them. It is essential for them to feel comfortable and secure before we start the discussion. The role of an ice breaker is important to do that. The discussion should not exceed 1.5 hours. During the discussion, we will use a lot of projective techniques, games and activities to make it more interactive and interesting for children.

Note for the Moderator:

- For reference, following are the key objectives of the group discussions:
    - o To understand which issues disturb these children the most
    - o To understand their awareness and knowledge of their rights
    - o To understand obstacles children face in exercising their rights
    - o To have the view of children to possible solutions to overcome these problems
- Overall, the focus will be on understanding their situation and how they currently deal with it.
- As the issue under discussion is a sensitive one for these unprivileged children, first try and build a good rapport with them. It is important to demonstrate an understanding and respect to gain their confidence
- If a child is sharing a negative experience, it is important to listen patiently without cross questioning much
- Moderator MUST keep the following points in mind:
    - o Listen carefully to children
    - o Should call the children by their name
    - o Take children's opinions and experiences seriously and express it
    - o Be open and approachable
    - o Give time to the process
    - o Guide and encourage them to open up
    - o Keep a sense of humour
    - o Be patient
    - o Be creative
    - o Be democratic
- Do Not immediately jump to the topic of concern. Try and discuss each point in depth and reach out to the real problem.
- Ask children to elaborate everything with examples or their real life incidences
- Explain to the participants that when using the word child/children, you mean anyone under the age of 18
- Moderator must try and encourage the children to participate but if the child is not interested in participating do not forcefully make them sit through the discussion. Be careful that the ground staff is not forcing the children to participate.

- Moderator to take the following details from all the children present in the group (MODERATOR TO WRITE THESE HIMSELF/HERSELF IN CASE THE CHILDREN ARE UNABLE TO DO SO)
  - Name:
  - Age:
  - Gender:
  - Education:
  - Whether going to school at present (DO NOT ASK FOR REASONS OF DROPPING OUT AT THIS STAGE):
  - Native place:
  - Since how long staying in this city:
  - Place of birth:
  - Family composition:
  - Type of work (in case working):
  - From them or NGO concerned, try to find out the following:
    - Legal status of citizenship
    - Whether name of child features along with other household members in any GoI issued documentation

I Introduction & ice breaking

My name is ……..I represent Karvy Insights. Karvy Insights is undertaking this research with children living and working on the streets, in your city. As a part of the research we are talking to children like you to explore your life, situations that you encounter and your dreams and aspirations. I will be here with you for a little more than an hour and during this period we will have a discussion, where you and your friends will share insights about your life.

There is no right or wrong answer. If any question makes you feel uncomfortable or uneasy and you do not want to answer the question, you can tell us that you would not like to answer the question. We will be recording this discussion as this will help us to record what you are trying to say correctly. We at Karvy Insights are committed to keeping all information you have shared confidential.

1. Round of introductions, please tell me who is your favorite film hero and or heroine and why do you like him/her? Which was the last film of the actor/ actress that you saw?
2. Experience of being on the streets:
   - What is the best thing about being on the street?
   - What is the one not so nice thing about being on the street?

II Information about family

1. Location & duration of stay

Probes:
- Where do you stay?
- How long have you been here?
- Where were you before this?

2. Family

Probes:
- Who do you stay with?
- How long have you known this person/s?
- Where did you meet them?

3. Place of origin

Probes:
- Where are you from?
- How long have you been away from home?

III Social & education based information

1. Social

Probes:
- Do you know which caste do you belong to? How are people of your caste treated?
- What made you leave home?
- How has your life changed since you left?
- Are you happy with the decision to leave?
- Would you like to go back home? Why?
2. Would you like to visit home? Have you ever visited them? When was the last time?

Probes:
- Have you studied? Can you read and write? Have you ever been to school?
- Are you part of any NGO or any network that teaches you to read and write/ provide skill training?
- Would you like to be part of any such network? Why?
- Do you have any identification document? Who provided it? What difficulties did you face procuring it?

IV Economic & Occupational Details

1. Occupation

Probes:
- What work do you engage in? For how long in the day?
- Do you work in a group? Why?
- Is your work of risky/ unsafe in any way?

- How much do you make on an average, in a day/ over a week?
- Do you think you survive easily with the money that you make? Is it very expensive to live in a city? If you must cut costs, what would you cut on?

2. Expenditure

Probes:

- How much do you spend?
- What do you spend on? What do you enjoy spending on?
- Do you manage to save any money? Would you like to save money?

3. Challenges at work

Probes:

- Who/ what is a challenge/ threat at your work?
- How do you deal with that?
- Tell me about an incident that you or your friend faced dealing with the challenge and how did you manage to overcome it?

V Food security

Probes:

- What and where do you normally eat?
- Do you eat in a group, with friends/ family? Or do you prefer eating alone?
- Which meal was really good that you remember?
- How much do you spend on food, in a day?
- What are the things that one should eat and what should one avoid?
- On days that one does not get enough food, what do you think children are likely to do to not to feel very hungry?

VI Health & living conditions

1. Health

Probes:

- What do you do when you are sick?
- Do you have access to a Doctor/ Primary Health Centre/ NGO Clinic?
- Can you remember the last time when you were sick, what did you do?

2. Abuse

Probes:

- Do you think street children like you, shown in this photograph, get abused? Let us talk about how they get verbally or physically abused.
- By whom? Strangers, police, local goonda/ criminals?

- What time of the day? Where?

3. Recreation

Probes:

- If you could spend a day doing whatever that you may wish to do, how will you spend it?
- What all will you do?
- Do you know of anyone who uses any nasha/ intoxicants: tobacco, pan masala, whitener, drugs, alcohol, etc.?

4. Living conditions

Probes:

- Where do you live? Do you sleep in the same place every day? Do you have to pay rent to sleep in a place at night? Please could you tell me how much do you pay as rent?
- Do you use night shelters? Why do you like/dislike night shelters?

5. Services available

Probes:

Are you aware that certain services are available to children like you? Childline, children's home, etc. What has been your experiences with police like? (Threat/ assistance)

VII Water & sanitation

- Do you have access to any public toilet?
- Where do you usually take a bath?
- What is your source of drinking water? Does it have bad smell or bad taste or both?
- How and where do you access cleaner water?

VIII Migration related details

- Do you prefer living in one place or do you like to move? Why?
- How long do you like to stay in one place?
- What are the primary reasons for movement?
- Which different locations within the city/ cities have you stayed in?
- Do you move on your own or with friends and family?

IX Desires and aspirations

- What are the three most urgent needs and requirements that you feel will make your life easier and less stressful?
- Can you suggest how these needs can be fulfilled?
- Which are the three most severe difficulties that you face in life?
- Can you suggest how these difficulties can be solved?
- Draw a picture of that which you want the most in life…

B. FGD With Parents of Street Children

Centre	FGDs
Lucknow	2
Mughalsarai	2
Kolkata & Howrah	2
Patna	2
Hyderabad	2
Total	**10**

Ensure that at least one child of the parent who is part of the FGD is less than 8 years of age.

The discussion will be follow the following format:

Topic	Duration
Note for the moderator	–
Introduction and Ice breaking	15 minutes
Information about family	5 minutes
Social & education based information	10 minutes
Economic & occupational	15 minutes
Food security	10 minutes
Health & living conditions	10 minutes
Water & sanitation	5 minutes
Migration related	5 minutes
Desires & aspirations	15 minutes

Introduction and Ice breaking

My name is ……..I represent Karvy Insights. Karvy Insights is undertaking this research with children living and working on the streets, in your city. As a part of the research we are talking to parents like you to explore your children's life, situations that they encounter and their dreams and aspirations. I will be here with you for a little more than an hour and during this period we will have a discussion, where I would like you and your friends to share insights about your children's life.

There is no right or wrong answer. We will be recording this discussion as this will help us to record what you are trying to say correctly. We at Karvy Insights are committed to keeping all information you share confidential.

Round of introductions. Given a choice how would you like to spend your day? What do you enjoy doing the most? How often do you get a chance to carry out this activity?

1. Information about the family

- Where are you from?
- Where do you stay?
- Do all the children stay with you?
- How long have you been here?
- Where were you before this?
- Do you stay in one place or move around within the city? What is the reason for the movement?

2. Social and Educational (questions about caste, inter-generational mobility)

- What made you leave your hometown?
- Do you think it was a good decision as far as your children are concerned? Why?
- Are you/ your children part of any NGO or any network?
- How does the network engage with you/ your child?
- Are you happy with this? Why?
- Would you have any suggestion to improve this engagement?
- Do you/ your children have any identification document? Who provided it?
- Is it possible that you could have stayed in your place of origin? Would the life of your children have been better had you stayed back?

3. Economic and Occupational Details

- What do you do to make a living?
- How much would you make in a normal day?
- What about your children, what do they do? How do they keep themselves occupied while you are away?
- Do they go to school? Where or Why not?
- Do you see any advantages in getting school education for your children?
- Who is a challenge/ threat for the children, at work or otherwise? How do you deal with that?
- Tell me about an incident where the child faced a challenge and how did you manage to overcome it?
- Do you think children on the street get abused? How? By whom? What time of the day? Where?
- How much does your child make on an average, in a day?
- Does your child share the money with you?
- What do you think he/ she spends the money on?
- What would you like them to do with the money?

4. Food security

- Which meal/s do you eat together at home?

- How much do you spend on food, in a day?

5. Health and living conditions

- What do you do when you or a family member feels sick?

- Do you have access to a Doctor/ Primary Health Centre?

- Why not? Do they turn you away? Do they ask for money?

- Can you remember the last time when you/ your child was sick, what did you do?

6. Water and sanitation

- Do you have access to any public toilet?

- Where do you and your family usually take a bath?

- What is your source of drinking water? Does it smell foul or taste bad? Where do you procure cleaner water from?

7. Migration related details

- Do you prefer living in one place or do you like to move? Why?

- How long do you like to stay in one place?

- What are the primary reasons for movement?

- Which different locations/ cities have you stayed in?

8. Desires and aspirations

- What are the three most urgent needs and requirements that you feel will make your child's life easier and less stressful?

- Can you suggest how these needs can be fulfilled? What do you think the Government should do about it?

- Which are the three most severe difficulties that you think your child faces in life?

- Can you suggest how these difficulties can be solved? What do you think the Government should do about it?

- What according to you does your child want the most in life?

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

GPS coordinates: जीपीएस निर्देशांक-			
Location of Interview : साक्षात्कार की जगह-			

Ward : वार्ड-		City: शहर-			District: जिला-	
Locality/ Place: जगह-						

Landmark : पास की जगह-			Closest Hotspot: करीबी हॉटस्पॉट-	(Derived from Hotspot listing/ mapping) (अस्पताल लिस्टिंग (सूचीकरण)/ मैपिंग से लिया)		
	Lucknow लखनऊ	1	Mughalsarai मुगलसराय	2	Kolkata कोलकाता	3	Howrah हावडा	4
Name of Interviewer : साक्षात्कारकर्ता का नाम-				Date of Interview : साक्षात्कार की तारीख-		

My name is _____. I am working for Karvy Insights Limited, a leading market research agency, and we are conducting a research survey for Save the Children, which works for children like you. This survey aims to understand your living conditions and experiences on the street. The output of this will help Save the Children in making programs for protecting children who need care and help.

परिचय - मेरा नाम .... है। मैं कार्वी इनसाइट्स लिमिटेड के लिए काम कर रहा हूं, जो एक अग्रणी मार्केट रिसर्च ऐजेंसी है, और हम सेव द चिल्ड्रन के लिए एक रिसर्च सर्वे कर रहे हैं, जो आप जैसे बच्चों के लिए काम करती है। इस सर्वे का उद्देश्य सड़क पर रहने वाले आप जैसे बच्चों के रहन-सहन स्थितियों और अनुभवों को समझना है। इसके परिणाम से सेव द चिल्ड्रन को ऐसे बच्चों के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाने में मदद मिलेगी जिन्हे देखभाल और मदद की जरूरत है।

Q 0

Child refused to give time/ not willing to talk- needed to go somewhere urgently. बच्चे ने समय देने/ बात करने से मना कर दिया - तुरंत ही कहीं जाना था।	1
Child refused to give time/ not willing to talk- been interviewed before by NGOs बच्चे ने समय देने/ बात करने से मना कर दिया - पहले एनजीओ द्वारा साक्षात्कार किया गया है।	2
Child refused to give time/ not willing to talk- Not interested बच्चे ने समय देने/ बात करने से मना कर दिया - इच्छुक नहीं।	3
Child refused to give time/ not willing to talk- ask for money to be a part of the survey बच्चे ने समय देने/ बात करने से मना कर दिया - सर्वे में भाग लेने के लिए पैसे मांगे।	4

Child refused to give time/ not willing to talk- survey interferes with work or school work or timings बच्चे ने समय देने/ बात करने से मना कर दिया - सर्वे के कारण काम या स्कूल के काम या समय में बाधा आती है।	5
The adult person with the child did not allow the child to speak/ participate- needed to go somewhere urgently. बच्चे के साथ जो वयस्क व्यक्ति था उसने बच्चे को बात करने/ भाग लेने की अनुमति नहीं दी - तुरंत ही कहीं जाना था।	6
The adult person with the child did not allow the child to speak/ participate- been interviewed before by NGOs बच्चे के साथ जो वयस्क व्यक्ति था उसने बच्चे को बात करने/ भाग लेने की अनुमति नहीं दी - पहले एनजीओ द्वारा साक्षात्कार किया गया है।	7
The adult person with the child did not allow the child to speak/ participate- Not interested बच्चे के साथ जो वयस्क व्यक्ति था उसने बच्चे को बात करने/ भाग लेने की अनुमति नहीं दी - इच्छुक नहीं।	8
The adult person with the child did not allow the child to speak/ participate- ask for money to be a part of the survey बच्चे के साथ जो वयस्क व्यक्ति था उसने बच्चे को बात करने/ भाग लेने की अनुमति नहीं दी - सर्वे में भाग लेने के लिए पैसे मांगे।	9
The adult person with the child did not allow the child to speak/ participate- survey interferes with work बच्चे के साथ जो वयस्क व्यक्ति था उसने बच्चे को बात करने/ भाग लेने की अनुमति नहीं दी - सर्वे के कारण काम में बाधा आती है।	10
If any other reason for terminating (please specify_____) यदि साक्षात्कार समाप्त करने का कोई अन्य कारण है (कृपया बताऐं ....)	11
Continue with the survey सर्वे जारी रखें	12

IF 1 -11 CODED ABOVE, TERMINATE

यदि उपर 1/2/3 कोड किया, तो बंद करें

MAINTAIN RECORD/ CHILD TO BE COUNTED FOR RECORD. AND MOVE TO NEXT CHILD.

रिकार्ड रखें/ रिकार्ड के लिए बच्चे की गणना करें और अगले बच्चे का इंटरव्यू करें।

Q 1 Have you/ this child participated in any interview? Did you/ the child answer some questions on living conditions and experiences of street children recently/ in the last few days? क्या आपने/ इस बच्चे ने किसी साक्षात्कार में भाग लिया? क्या आपने/ बच्चे ने सड़क पर रहने वाले बच्चों की रहन-सहन स्थितियों और और अनुभवों पर हाल ही में/ पिछले कुछ दिनों में कुछ सवालों के जवाब दिये हैं?			
	Yes हां	1	
	No नहीं	2	CONTINUE जारी रखें

Q 1.1.

My full name is _____/ The name of this child is_____? Can you please tell me your/the child's full name?

मेरा पूरा नाम ....है/इस बच्चे का नाम ....है? कृपया आप मुझे अपना/ बच्चे का पूरा नाम बताऐं?

PLEASE ENTER THE FULL REPORTED NAME OF THE CHILD. DO NOT ENTER NAME OF THE ADULT CARETAKER.

ENTER FNU (FULL NAME UNKNOWN) IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW. IF AN ADULT CARETAKER IS PRESENT THEN NAME CAN BE CONFIRMED BY THEM. IF THE CHILD/ ADULT CARETAKER IS HESITANT TO REVEAL NAME THEN ASK THE NAME AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW.

कृपया बच्चे द्वारा बताया गया पूरा नाम लिखें। वयस्क देखभालकर्ता का नाम ना लिखें। अगर उत्तरदाता को पूरा नाम न पता हो तो FNU लिखें। यदि कोई वयस्क देखभालकर्ता मौजूद है तो उनसे नाम की पुष्टि की जा सकती है। यदि बच्चा/ वयस्क देखभालकर्ता नाम बताने में हिचकिचाता है तो साक्षात्कार की समाप्ति पर नाम पूछें।

Q 1.2.

Are you/ is the child known by any other name? (for Example: Babloo/ Pinky).

क्या आपको/ बच्चे को किसी और नाम से भी पुकारते/ बुलाते हैं? (उदाहरण के लिए- बबलू/ पिंकी)।

PLEASE ENTER PET NAME/ ALIAS OF CHILD.

कृपया बच्चे का उपनाम लिखें।

RE-ENTER FIRST NAME IF CHILD HAS NO PET NAME.

बच्चे का पहला नाम दोबारा लिखें यदि बच्चे का कोई उपनाम नहीं है।

Full name of child (Reported): _____

बच्चे का पूरा नाम (सूचित)-

Pet name/ Alias of child: _____

बच्चे का उपनाम-

IF A CHILD LESS THAN 8 YEARS OLD – THEN THE PROXY RESPONDENT, I.E. THE PRIMARY GUARDIAN/ CARETAKER (OLDER INDIVIDUAL AVAILABLE AT THAT PARTICULAR POINT IN TIME) HAS TO BE INTERVIEWED. THE CHILD MUST BE ABLE TO RECOGNIZE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THE GUARDIAN/ CARETAKER, AND MUST BE PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW. UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS CAN BE GUARDIAN/ CARETAKER.

CHILD BETWEEN 8 TO 18 YEARS OLD – TALK TO THE CHILD DIRECTLY

यदि कोई बच्चा 8 साल से कम उम्र का है - तो प्रतिनिधित्व उत्तरदाता, यानि मुख्य अभिभावक/ देखभालकर्ता (उस समय मौजूद बडी उम्र का व्यक्ति) से साक्षात्कार करें। बच्चा अभिभावक/ देखभालकर्ता को जानने और पहचानने में सक्षम होना चाहिए, और साक्षात्कार के दौरान मौजूद होना चाहिए। असम्बंधित व्यक्ति अभिभावक/ देखभालकर्ता हो सकते हैं।

8 से 18 साल के बीच के उम्र का बच्चा - सीधे बच्चे से बात करें

Q 2.

Can you please tell me your age?

कृपया आप मुझे अपनी उम्र बताऐं?

IF UNSURE, "Can you give me an approximate age? How old do you think you are?

यदि अनिश्चित हैं, "क्या आप मुझे अपनी लगभग उम्र बता सकते हैं? आपके अनुसार आप कितने साल के हैं?

PLEASE ENTER AGE OF CHILD AS REPORTED. DO NOT GUESS.

कृपया बच्चे के बताये अनुसार उम्र लिखें। अपना अनुमान ना लगायें।

ENTER BETWEEN 0 AND 18. CAN ALSO CHOOSE "OVER 18". IF RESPONDENT IS IN THE 18TH YEAR (RUNNING) THEN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS CHILD. IF THE RESPONDENT IS 19 YEARS OF AGE THEN TERMINATE THE INTERVIEW. IF THE RESPONDENT/PROXY IS UNABLE TO ANSWER THIS ON OWN THEN ENTER OBSERVED AGE OF THE CHILD.

0 और 18 के बीच लिखे। "18 से अधिक" भी चुन सकते हैं। यदि उत्तरदाता 18वें साल में है तो उसे बच्चा ही मानना चाहिए। यदि उत्तरदाता की उम्र 19 साल है तो साक्षात्कार बंद करें। यदि उत्तरदाता/ प्रतिनिधि उत्तरदाता इसका जवाब ना दे पाये तो अपने देखे गये अनुसार बच्चे की उम्र लिखें।

Age (in completed years) उम्र (पूरे वर्षों में)	

Q3.1

PLEASE CODE/ STATE... ABOUT WHOM INFORMATION IS BEING COLLECTED/ THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PERSON WHO IS BEING INTERVIEWED. IF NEEDED, ASK AND PROBE.

कृपया कोड करें/ बताऐं.... किसके बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है/ उस व्यक्ति के साथ रिश्ता जिससे साक्षात्कार किया जा रहा है। यदि जरूरी हो, पूछें और जांचें।

IF 9/ 10/ 11 OR IN "OTHERS" PERSON WITH NO BLOOD RELATION CODED – THEN ASK THE SUBSEQUENT QUESTION

यदि कोई रक्त संबंध/रिश्ता नहीं के साथ 9/10/11 या "अन्य" व्यक्ति कोड किया- तो अगला सवाल पूछें।

Q3.2

Are you the guardian of this child? By "guardian" I mean the person who is providing protective supervision; watching over or safeguarding the child. PROBE. CODE IN THE GRID BELOW.

क्या आप इस बच्चे के अभिभावक हैं? "अभिभावक" से मेरा मतलब वह व्यक्ति जो रक्षात्मक देखरेख कर रहा है, यानि देखभाल रखना या बच्चे की रक्षा करना। पूछें। नीचे ग्रिड में कोड करें।

	Q3.1	Q3.2 Guardian अभिभावक	
		Yes हां	No नहीं
Self खुद/ स्वयं	1	-	-
Father पिता	2	-	-
Mother मां	3	-	-
Grandparent/s दादा-दादी	4	-	-

Under age Guardian/ Peer कम उम्र के अभिभावक/ साथी	5	-	-
Caregiver/ Guardian देखभालकर्ता/ अभिभावक	6	-	-
Older Sibling उम्र में बडे भाई-बहन	7	-	-
Older relatives उम्र में बडे रिश्तेदार	8	1	2
Employer जिनके यहां काम करते हैं	9	1	2
Other unrelated people अन्य असम्बंधित लोग	10	1	2
Refused to disclose बताने से मना किया	99	-	-
Others (please specify)_____ अन्य (कृपया बताऐं)	A	1	2

OBSERVE. DO NOT ASK ADULTS. IF UNCLEAR, THEN ASK जाचें। वयस्कों से ना पूछें। यदि अस्पष्ट है, तो पूछें Q 4. WHAT IS THE SEX OF THE CHILD बच्चा लडका है या लडकी। PLEASE CHOOSE ONE OF THE OPTIONS PROVIDED. SINGLE CODE. कृपया दिये गये में से एक विकल्प चुनें। एक कोड। CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 10 CANNOT BE CODED TRANSGENDER. 10 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे को हिजडा/ समलैंगिक कोड नहीं कर सकते।

Male	लडका	1
Female	लडकी	2
Transgender	उभयलिंगी/ समलैंगिक	3

Q 5. DON'T ASK ABOUT CHILD LESS THAN 3 YEARS 3 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे के बारे में ना पूछें Do you/ Does this child study, as of now? SINGLE CODE क्या आप/ यह बच्चा अभी पढ़ने जाते हैं? एक कोड

Yes हां	1

No नहीं		2

Q 6.1

DON'T ASK ABOUT CHILD LESS THAN 3 YEARS

3 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे के बारे में ना पूछें

Do you/ Does this child work? By 'work' I mean doing something for which there is money paid to you (or someone else on your behalf) or some kind of benefit is received in kind e.g. a place to sleep, food, etc. ?

क्या आप काम करते हैं? 'काम' से मेरा मतलब ऐसा कुछ करना जिसके लिए आपको पैसा मिले (या आपके नाम पर कुछ और मिले) या कुछ किसी अन्य प्रकार के लाभ मिलते हों जैसे सोने के लिए जगह, भोजन आदि?

IF SO, what kind of work do you? MULTIPLE RESPONSES FOR ALL WORK.

यदि हां, तो आप किस प्रकार का काम करते हैं? सभी काम के लिए एक से ज्यादा जवाब।

IF RESPONDENT LISTS MULTIPLE ACTIVITIES/ ENGAGED IN MORE THAN 1 WORK, THEN EXPLORE WHICH WORK RELATED ACTIVITY HE/ SHE SPENDS MOST TIME ON. RECORD THAT ACTIVITY AS KEY WORK. SINGLE RESPONSE FOR KEY WORK.

यदि उत्तरदाता 1 से ज्यादा प्रकार के काम/ गतिविधियां करता है, तो पता करें कि किस प्रकार की गतिविधि/ काम में वह सबसे ज्यादा समय बिताता है। मुख्य काम के तौर पर उस गतिविधि को दर्ज करें। मुख्य काम के लिए एक जवाब।

Q 6.2

What is your key work? What do you spend most time on?

आपका मुख्य काम क्या है? आप किस काम पर अपना सबसे ज्यादा समय बिताते हैं?

	Q 6.1 All Work सभी काम	Q 6.2 Key work मुख्य काम
Do not work –looking after siblings, doing domestic work, social commitment etc. काम नहीं करते - भाई-बहनों की देखभाल करते हैं, घर के काम करते हैं, सामाजिक काम आदि	1	1
Working - and studying/ is a student काम करते हैं - और पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं/ विद्यार्थी है	2	2
Begging भीख मांगते हैं	3	3
Rag Picking कूड़ा-करकट बीनते हैं	4	4
Construction Work निर्माण कार्य (भवन निर्माण)	5	5
Theft/ Theft of coal/ Pick-pocketing/ Illegal Activity चोरी/ कोयले की चोरी/ जेब काटना/ गैर-कानूनी गतिविधि	6	6
Sweeping in trains	7	7

रेल में साफ-सफाई करते हैं		
Working in a other type of shop/ establishment अन्य प्रकार की दुकान/ प्रतिष्ठान में काम करते हैं	8	8
Working as domestic help घरेलू नौकर के तौर पर काम करते हैं	9	9
Hawking/ vending on the streets सड़कों पर फेरी/ रेहडी लगाते हैं	10	10
Working as head loader बोझा ढोने का काम करते हैं	11	11
Working in manufacturing unit / factory उत्पादन ईकाई/ फैक्ट्री में काम करते हैं	12	12
Shoe Shining/ Mending/ repairing shoes/ other leather items जूता पॉलिश/ जूते/अन्य चमडे के सामानों की मरम्मत करना	13	13
Washing/ Cleaning vehicles (cars/ two wheelers, etc.) वाहनों (कार/ दो पहिया, आदि) को धोते/ सफाई करते हैं	14	14
Cleaning roads/ other public places सड़कों/ अन्य सार्वजनिक जगहों की सफाई करते हैं	15	15
Working in roadside food stall/ tea stall/ dhaba/ eatery/ small hotel/ restaurant सड़क किनारे खाने की रेहडी/ चाय की दुकान/ ढ़ाबा/ खाने की जगहों/ छोटे होटल/ रेस्त्रां में काम करते हैं	16	16
Working with a mechanic/ in vehicle repair shop/ garage किसी मैकेनिक के साथ/ वाहन मरम्मत की दुकान/ गैरेज में काम करते हैं	17	17
Cleaning toilets शौचालय की सफाई करते हैं	18	18
Filling water bottles and selling them पानी की बोतलें भरते और उन्हे बेचते हैं	19	19
Do whatever work is available/ no fixed work जो भी काम उपलब्ध हो करते हैं/ कोई तय काम नहीं	20	20
Other work on the street (Please specify)_____ सड़कों पर अन्य काम (कृपया बताऐं)	A	A
Other work, but not on the street (Please specify)_____ अन्य काम, लेकिन सड़कों पर नहीं (कृपया बताऐं)	B	B
No response/ refuses to answer कोई जवाब नहीं/ जवाब देने से मना किया	99	99

CODE MATRIX: कोड मैट्रिक्स-

	WORKING काम करते हैं	NOT WORKING काम नहीं करते हैं
STUDYING पढ़ाई करते हैं	1	3
NOT STUDYING पढ़ाई नहीं करते हैं	2	4

Q 7 Which 3 places you/ this child get to sleep most often at night? PROBE. MULTIPLE CODES. MAXIMUM OF 3 PLACES. आप/ यह बच्चा रात में ज्यादतर कौन सी 3 जगहों पर सोते हैं? पूछें। एक से ज्यादा जवाब। अधिकतम 3 जगहें।	
	Q 7 - Three Most Often तीन ज्यादतर
On the street/ on the footpath/ roadside/ pavement सड़कों पर/ फुटपाथ पर/ सड़क के किनारे	1
At/ near a traffic signal ट्रैफिक सिगनल (बत्ती) के पास	2
At home in a slum/ JJ colony/ Cluster किसी झुग्गी/ जेजे कॉलोनी/ बस्ती में घर पर	3
Railway station/ platforms रेलवे स्टेशन/ प्लेटफॉर्म	4
Pukka home पक्का घर	5
Katchi Abadi home/ squatter settlement/ any other temporary shelter कच्ची आबादी में घर/ अवैध निर्माण/ कोई अन्य अस्थायी आश्रय/शरण स्थल	6
In a Night-shelter रात्रि-आश्रय/शरण स्थल में	7
In an Institution/ Shelter home (observation home, juvenile remand home, etc.) किसी संस्थान/ आश्रय घर में (निरीक्षण घर, बाल कारागार गृह, आदि)	8
In a Drop-in shelter किसी ड्रॉप-इन-शेल्टर (अस्थायी आश्रय घर) में	9
Under a bridge/ flyover/ underpass किसी पुल/ फ्लाईओवर/ अंडरपास (उपमार्ग) के नीचे	10
At/ near a place of worship/ religious place पूजा करने की जगह/ धार्मिक स्थल में/ के पास	11
At/ near a marketplace बाजार में/ के पास	12

Open place/ Park/ ground खुली जगह/ पार्क/ मैदान में	13
Bus stop/ station बस स्टॉप/ स्टेशन	14
At/ near a Tourist place पास के पर्यटक स्थल पर/ के पास	15
Near my Work site/ place अपने काम करने की जगह के पास	16
Construction site निर्माण स्थल	17
Other (please specify)_____ अन्य (कृपया बताऐं)	A
No response/ refuses to answer कोई जवाब नहीं/ जवाब देने से मना किया	99

Q 8. Who do you/ does this child live with? आप/ यह बच्चा किनके साथ रहते हैं? PLEASE ASK THE RESPONDENT WHO THEY STAY WITH, MOST OF THE TIME. MULTIPLE CODES POSSIBLE कृपया उत्तरदाता से पूछें वे ज्यादातर किनके साथ रहते हैं। एक से अधिक कोड संभव।	
Alone/ with no one अकेले/ किसी के साथ नहीं	1
Father पिता	2
Mother मां	3
With Grandparent/s दादा-दादी के साथ	4
With Girlfriend/ boyfriend लडकीमित्र/ लडकामित्र के साथ	5
With Spouse (wife/ husband) जीवनसाथी (पत्नी/ पति) के साथ	6
With siblings भाई-बहन के साथ	7
With other relatives/ older relatives अन्य रिश्तेदारों/ उम्र में बडे रिश्तेदारों के साथ	8
With friends/ acquaintances दोस्तों/ परिचितों के साथ	9

With other street children अन्य सड़क के बच्चों के साथ	10
With other unrelated people अन्य असम्बंधित लोगों के साथ	11
With my employer जिनके साथ काम करते हैं उनके साथ	12
Live with other inmates in this institution इस संस्थान में अन्य साथियों के साथ रहते हैं	13
Others (please specify_____) अन्य (कृपया बताएँ ....)	A
Refused मना किया	99

ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GATHERED SO FAR - AUTO GENERATED CATEGORIZATION/ CLASSIFICATION. DO NOT ASK THE RESPONDENT. अभी तक एकत्र की गई जानकारी के अनुसर - स्वनिर्मित वर्गीकरण। उत्तरदाता से न पूछें। Q 00. WHAT TYPE OF STREET CHILD IS THE RESPONDENT? उत्तरदाता किस प्रकार का सड़कों पर रहने वाला बच्चा है?	
Street Living Child (Lives on street 24 x 7, no family) सड़क पर रहने वाला बच्चा (हर समय सड़क पर ही रहता है, कोई परिवार नहीं)	1
Street Working Children (Lives on street in day but returns home at night to sleep) सड़क पर रहने वाला काम करने वाला बच्चा (दिन में सड़क पर रहता है लेकिन रात में सोने के लिए घर वापस जाता है)	2
Children of Street Family (Lives on street 24 x 7, with family) सड़क पर रहने वाले परिवार का बच्चा (हर समय सड़क पर ही रहता है, परिवार के साथ)	3
Others अन्य	4

. Q 9. Where are you or your family from/ this child or this child's family from? SINGLE CODE. असल में आप या आपका परिवार/ यह बच्चा या इस बच्चे का परिवार कहां से है? एक कोड NORTH EASTERN STATE (EXCLUDING ASSAM) MEANS ANY OF SIKKIM, MANIPUR, MEGHALAYA, MIZORAM, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, NAGALAND, TRIPURA. उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य (असम के अलावा) मतलब सिक्किम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, अरूणाचल प्रदेश, नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा। IF RESPONDENT PROVIDES VILLAGE, OR DISTRICT OR TOWN NAME PLEASE ASK	

यदि उत्तरदाता गांव, या जिला या कस्बा बताता है तो कृपया पूछें Do you know which state is this place located in? SINGLE CODE. क्या आपको पता है यह जगह किस राज्य में है? एक कोड	
In Lucknow/ Mughalsarai/ Kolkata/ Howrah लखनऊ/ मुगलसराय/ कोलकाता/ हावडा में से	1
Elsewhere in Uttar Pradesh उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं से	2
Elsewhere in West Bengal पश्चिम बंगाल में कहीं से	3
North Eastern State (Excluding Assam) उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य (असम के अलावा)	4
Andhra Pradesh आंध्रा प्रदेश में कहीं से	5
Arunachal Pradesh अरूणाचल प्रदेश में कहीं से	6
Assam असम में कहीं से	7
Bihar बिहार में कहीं से	8
Chhattisgarh छत्तीसगढ़ में कहीं से	9
Goa गोआ में कहीं से	10
Gujarat गुजरात में कहीं से	11
Haryana हरयाणा में कहीं से	12
Himachal Pradesh हिमाचल प्रदेश में कहीं से	13
Jammu & Kashmir जम्मु और कश्मीर में कहीं से	14
Jharkhand झारखंड में कहीं से	15
Karnataka कर्नाटक में कहीं से	16
Kerala केरल में कहीं से	17
Madhya Pradesh	18

मध्य प्रदेश में कहीं से	
Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र में कहीं से	19
Orissa उड़िसा में कहीं से	20
Punjab पंजाब में कहीं से	21
Rajasthan राजस्थान में कहीं से	22
Tamil Nadu तमिलनाडु में कहीं से	23
Uttarakhand उत्तराखंड में कहीं से	24
Telangana तेलंगाना में कहीं से	25
FOREIGN COUNTRY विदेश	
Nepal नेपाल में कहीं से	26
Bangladesh बांग्लादेश में कहीं से	27
Other (please specify Place > district > State)_____ अन्य (कृपया जगह-जिला-राज्य बताएँ)	A
Don't Know/ Can't Say/ Refused पता नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते/ मना किया	99

Q 10. Can you tell me if you/ or this child can read and write in any language? क्या आप/ या यह बच्चा किसी भी भाषा में पढ़ और लिख सकते हैं? LITERATE MEANS "THE CHILD SHOULD REPORT HE/ SHE ABLE TO READ AS WELL AS WRITE IN A LANGUAGE". WILL ONLY BE ASKED IF THE CHILD IS OLDER THAN 7. OTHERWISE WILL BE SKIPPED. MUST ASK शिक्षित मतलब "बच्चे को बताना चाहिए कि वह किसी भाषा में पढ़ने के साथ-साथ लिख भी सकता है"। केवल तभी पूछा जायेगा यदि बच्चे की उम्र 7 साल से अधिक है। अन्यथा पूछें नहीं। अवश्य पूछें	
Yes – Literate हां - शिक्षित	1
No – Illiterate नहीं - अशिक्षित	2

NOTE: निर्देश-

TELL THE CHILD/ PROXY RESPONDENT THAT– HE/ SHE SHOULD MENTION HIS/ HER PARTICIPATION IN THIS STUDY, IF ANY ONE IN THE NEAR FUTURE APPROACHES HIM/ HER FOR INTERVIEWING.

बच्चे/ प्रतिनिधि उत्तरदाता को बताऐं कि - यदि निकट भविष्य में कोई उससे साक्षात्कार के लिए संपर्क करता है तो उसे बताना चाहिए कि उसने इस अध्ययन में भाग लिया है।

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

GPS coordinates: जीपीएस निर्देशांक-	
Location of Interview : साक्षात्कार की जगह-	

Ward : वार्ड-		City: शहर-		District: जिला-	

Locality/ Place: जगह-	

Landmark : पास की जगह-		Closest Hotspot: करीबी हॉट्स्पॉट-	(Derived from Hotspot listing/ mapping) (अस्पताल लिस्टिंग (सूचीकरण)/ मैपिंग से लिया)		
Lucknow लखनऊ	1	Mughalsarai मुगलसराय	2	Kolkata कोलकाता	3	Howrah हावडा	4

Name of Interviewer : साक्षात्कारकर्ता का नाम-		Date of Interview : साक्षात्कार की तारीख-	

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE WILL BE ADMINISTERED WITH CHILD BETWEEN 8 TO 18 YEARS OLD, MALE OR FEMALE.
सर्वे प्रश्नावली को 8 से 18 साल की उम्र के बच्चे, लडका या लडकी से ही पूछा जायेगा।

SECTION 1: STAY RELATED सेक्शन 1- रहने से संबधित
Q 10 .1
ASK ONLY IF CHILD DOES NOT HAVE REGULAR LOCATION/ FIXED PLACE OR LOCATION TO STAY IN Q7 (3/ 5 NOT CODED)
केवल तभी पूछें यदि प्र7 में बताया कि बच्चे के पास रहने के लिए कोई नियमित/स्थाई जगह नहीं है (3/5 कोड नहीं किये)।

Can you please tell me since when have you not had a fixed place to stay in this city? SINGLE CODE.
कितने समय से आपके पास इस शहर में रहने के लिए कोई स्थाई जगह नहीं है? एक जवाब

Since the time I came to this city जब से मैं इस शहर में आया/यी हूं	1
Since my birth मेरे जन्म से	2
Since I was very young जब मैं बहुत छोटा था/ छोटी थी तब से	3
For a long time now (more than 10 years) बहुत लंबे समय से (10 सालों से ज्यादा)	4
For 8.1 to 10 years 8.1 से 10 साल से	5
For 5.1 to 8 years	6

5.1 से 8 साल से	
For 3.1 to 5 years 3.1 से 5 साल से	7
For 1 to 3 years 1 से 3 साल से	8
For the last few months पिछले कुछ महीनों से	9
For the last few days पिछले कुछ दिनों से	10
Others (Please specify)_____ अन्य (कृपया बताएँ)	A

Q 11. 0, 1 and 2: IF 1 NOT CODED IN Q9 OF CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE, THEN ONLY ASK THIS QUESTION. Q9 IS "WHERE IS YOUR FAMILY ORIGINALLY FROM". IF 1 CODED I.E."IN LUCKNOW/ MUGHALSARAI/ KOLKATA/ HOWRAH" THEN SKIP ASKING Q11. ASK ONLY TO THOSE MIGRATED FROM ANOTHER CITY.

0, 1 और 2- यदि सेन्सस प्रश्नावली के प्र9 में 1 कोड नहीं किया है, केवल तभी इस सवाल को पूछें। प्र9 है "असल में आपका परिवार कहां से है"। यदि 1 कोड किया यानि "लखनऊ/ मुगलसराय/ कोलकाता/ हावडा में" तो प्र11 पर जाएँ। केवल उन्ही से पूछें जो किसी अन्य शहर से आये हैं।

Q 11.0 You migrated from another city. Did you migrate alone? Or Did you migrate with family? आप किसी दूसरे शहर से यहां आये हैं। क्या आप अकेले आये हैं? क्या आप परिवार के साथ आये हैं?	
Migrated alone अकेले आये हैं	1
Migrated with family परिवार के साथ आये हैं	2
Migrated with unrelated people असम्बंधित लोगों के साथ आये हैं	3

Q 11.1 You migrated from another city. Why you are in this city? PROBE. RECORD VERBATIM/ CODE IN THE GRID BELOW. What are the reasons? MULTIPLE CODES POSSIBLE.

आप किसी दूसरे शहर से यहां आये हैं। आप इस शहर में क्यों हैं? पूछें। नीचे ग्रिड में बताये अनुसार दर्ज/कोड करें। क्या कारण हैं? एक से अधिक कोड संभव।

ONLY ASK Q 11.2 IF MORE THAN ONE REASONS MENTIONED IN Q 11.1. IF ONLY ONE REASON EMERGES IN Q 11.1 THEN POST CODE THE SAME IN Q 11.2 AND DO NOT ASK THE RESPONDENT AGAIN.

प्र11.2 केवल तभी पूछें यदि प्र11.1 में एक से ज्यादा कारण बताये गये हैं। यदि प्र11.1 में केवल एक कारण बताया है तो उसी को प्र11.2 में कोड करें और उत्तरदाता से दोबारा ना पूछें।

Q 11.2 Out of these, Which one is the key reason? PROBE. CODE IN THE GRID BELOW. SINGLE CODE.

इनमे से, एक मुख्य कारण क्या है? पूछें। नीचे ग्रिड में कोड करें। एक कोड।

	Q 11.1 Reasons कारण	Q 11.2 Key Reason मुख्य कारण
Ran away from home - In search of jobs/income घर से भाग आये - नौकरी/ आमदनी की खोज में	1	1
Ran away from home - There was abuse/ violence घर से भाग आये - वहां दुर्व्यवहार/ हिंसा होती थी	2	2

Ran away from home - Poverty/ Hunger/ did not have money at home घर से भाग आये – गरीबी/ भूख/ घर पर पैसा नहीं था	3	3
Parent sent him/ her away (with/ without someone) माता-पिता ने उसे दूर भेजा (किसी के साथ/बिना)	4	4
Was too young to remember याद रखने के लिए बहुत छोटे थे	5	5
Family feud/ discord/ disharmony/ separation of parents, etc. पारिवारिक झगडे/ कलह/ असामंजस्य/ माता-पिता का अलग होना इत्यादि	6	6
Don't Know/ Can't Say/ No response पता नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते कोई जवाब नहीं	99	99
Other (please specify)_____ अन्य (कृपया बताएँ)	A	A

Q 11.3 and 4:

Q 11.3 What are the reasons for staying/ spending substantial time on the streets? MULTIPLE CODES POSSIBLE.

सड़कों पर इतने अधिक समय तक रहने के लिए क्या कारण हैं? एक से अधिक जवाब।

ONLY ASK Q 11.4 IF MORE THAN ONE REASONS MENTIONED IN Q 11.3. IF ONLY ONE REASON EMERGING IN Q 11.3 THEN FORCE CODE THE SAME IN Q 11.4 AND DO NOT ASK THE RESPONDENT AGAIN

प्र11.4 केवल तभी पूछें यदि प्र11.3 में एक से ज्यादा कारण बताये गये हैं। यदि प्र11.3 में केवल एक जवाब बताया है तो उसी को प्र11.4 में कोड करें और उत्तरदाता से दोबारा ना पूछें।

Q 11.4 Out of these, What is the key reason? SA. PROBE. CODE IN THE GRID BELOW. SINGLE CODE.

इनमे से, मुख्य कारण क्या है? एक जवाब। पूछें। नीचे ग्रिड में कोड करें। एक जवाब।

	Q 11.3 Reasons कारण	Q 11.4 Key Reason मुख्य कारण
Live with family - In search of jobs/ income परिवार के साथ रहते हैं - नौकरी/ आमदनी की खोज में	1	1
Live with/ without family - Moved to street due to slum displacement परिवार के साथ/ बिना रहते हैं - झुग्गी हटाये जाने के कारण सड़कों पर रहने लगे	2	2
came to city with family members but could not find a shelter परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ शहर में आये लेकिन कोई आश्रय स्थल नहीं मिल सका	3	3
Lost contact with family – Abandoned/ Banished from home परिवार के साथ संपर्क टूट गया - घर से भगा दिया/ निकाल दिया गया	4	4
Lost contact with family while travelling/ visit सफर करते समय/ कहीं जाते समय परिवार से संपर्क टूट गया	5	5
Lost contact with family during a calamity एक आपदा/ दुर्घटना के दौरान परिवार से संपर्क टूट गया	6	6
Lost contact with family - Kidnapped/ Trafficked परिवार के साथ संपर्क टूट गया - अपहरण/ बाल तस्करी	7	7
I spend my day moving about on the streets / Aimless moves on the streets and does not work/ study	8	8

मैं गलियों में आवारा घूमते हुए अपना दिन बिताता हूं/ गलियों में बिना किसी काम के घूमता हूं और काम/ पढ़ाई नहीं करता		
No money to rent a place जगह का किराया देने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं	9	9
Family feud/ discord/ disharmony/ separation of parents, etc. पारिवारिक झगडे/ कलह/ असामंजस्य/ माता-पिता का अलग होना इत्यादि	10	10
Don't Know/ Can't Say/ No response पता नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते/ कोई जवाब नहीं	99	99
Other (please specify)_____ अन्य (कृपया बताएें)	A	A

Q 12
SKIP Q12 IF RESPONDENT IS LIVING WITH FAMILY. IF 2/ 3/ 4/ 7 /8 CODED IN Q8 (CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE)

Do you have any contact with your family (immediate family)?
क्या आपका अपने परिवार (करीबी परिवार) के साथ कोई संपर्क है?

Yes हां	1
No नहीं	2
No response कोई जवाब नहीं	98
Can't remember/ Don't know याद नहीं कर सकते/ पता नहीं	99

ASK ALL   सभी से पूछें
Q 13
Where does your immediate family stay?
आपका करीबी परिवार कहां रहता है?

In the same City (as the respondent) इसी शहर में (जहां उत्तरदाता है)	1
Outside the City (Please specify the Locality/ Place/ City/ District/ State) शहर से बाहर (कृपया जगह/ शहर/ जिला/ राज्य बताएें)	2

13.1 If answered, "Outside the city" then note
यदि "शहर से बाहर" जवाब दिया, तो लिखें

Locality/Place जगह	City/Village शहर/ गांव	Block ब्लॉक/ खंड	District जिला	State राज्य

IF YES (1 CODED I.E."IN LUCKNOW/ MUGHALSARAI/ KOLKATA/ HOWRAH") CODED IN Q 9 OF THE CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE, THEN ONLY ASK Q 14
यदि सेन्सस प्रश्नावली के प्र9 में हां (1 कोड किया यानि "लखनऊ/ मुगलसराय/ कोलकाता/ हावडा में") कोड किया , तो केवल तभी प्र14 पूछें।
Q 14
Where does your immediate family stay in this city?

इस शहर में आपका करीबी परिवार कहां रहता है?

On the street/ on the footpath/ roadside/ pavement सड़क पर/ फुटपाथ पर/ सड़क के किनारे/ पटरी पर	1
At/ near a traffic signal ट्रैफिक सिगनल (बत्ती) के पास	2
At home in a slum/ JJ colony/ Cluster किसी झुग्गी/ जेजे कॉलोनी/ बस्ती में घर पर	3
Railway station/ platforms रेलवे स्टेशन/ प्लेटफॉर्म	4
Pukka home पक्का घर	5
Katchi Abadi home/ squatter settlement/ any other temporary shelter कच्ची आबादी में घर/ अवैध निर्माण/ कोई अन्य अस्थायी आश्रय/शरण स्थल	6
In a Night-shelter रात्रि-आश्रय/शरण स्थल में	7
In an Institution/ Shelter home In an Institution/ Shelter home (observation home, juvenile remand home, etc.) किसी संस्थान/ आश्रय घर में	8
In a Drop-in shelter किसी ड्रॉप-इन-शेल्टर (अस्थायी आश्रय घर) में	9
Under a bridge/ flyover/ underpass किसी पुल/ फ्लाईओवर/ अंडरपास (उपमार्ग) के नीचे	10
At/ near a place of worship/ religious place पूजा करने की जगह/ धार्मिक स्थल में/ के पास	11
At/ near a marketplace बाजार में/ के पास	12
Open place/ Park/ ground खुली जगह/ पार्क/ मैदान में	13
Bus stop/ station बस स्टॉप/ स्टेशन	14
At/ near a Tourist place पास के पर्यटक स्थल पर/ के पास	15
Near my Work site/ place अपने काम करने की जगह के पास	16
Construction site निर्माण स्थल	17
Rented room/ house किराये का कमरा/ घर	18

Other (please specify)_____ अन्य (कृपया बताऐं)	A
No response/ refuses to answer कोई जवाब नहीं/ जवाब देने से मना किया	99

Q 14.2
In the last one year, how many times have you changed your place of stay/ house?
पिछले एक साल में, आपने अपने रहने की जगह/ घर को कितनी बार बदला है?

	RECORD No. of times बारी की संख्या दर्ज करें	
I have not moved out मैने नहीं बदली है		1

Q 14.3
ASK ONLY IF NUMBER IS MENTIONED IN Q 14.2
केवल तभी पूछें यदि प्र14.2 में संख्या बताई है
Why do you prefer it? PROBE. RECORD VERBATIM.
आप रहने की जगह को बार बार बदलना क्यों पसंद करते हैं? बताये अनुसार दर्ज करें।

	A
	B
	C

SECTION 2: SCHOOLING   सेक्शन 2 - विद्यालय

Q 15.1
IF STUDYING "1" IN Q 5. THEN ASK Q 15, Q 16, and Q 17
यदि प्र5 में बताया "1" पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं। तो प्र15, प्र16 और प्र17 पूछें
IF NOT STUDENT ("2" IN Q 5), BUT LITERATE (1 CODED IN Q 10 OF CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE). THEN ASK Q 15, Q 16, and Q 17
यदि विद्यार्थी नहीं हैं (प्र5 में "2"), लेकिन शिक्षित (सेन्सस प्रश्नावली के प्र10 में 1 कोड किया) शिक्षित हैं। तो प्र15, प्र16 और प्र17 पूछें
Can you please tell me where are you studying/ did you study?
कृपया आप मुझे बताऐं आप कहां पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं/ आपने कहां पढ़ाई की है?
CAPTURE DETAILS. RECORD VERBTIM SCHOOL NAME/ PLACE/ DISTRICT/ STATE
जानकारी लें। बताये अनुसार विद्यालय नाम/ जगह/ जिला/ राज्य लिखें।

SCHOOL NAME विद्यालय नाम	PLACE जगह	DISTRICT & STATE जिला और राज्य

Q 15.2
What type of school do you/ did you attend?
CODE BELOW IN THE GRID. SINGLE CODE. CODE THE HIGHEST EDUCATION/ INSTITUTION ATTENDED.
आप किस प्रकार के विद्यालय में जाते हैं/ गये हैं? नीचे ग्रिड में कोड करें। एक कोड। प्राप्त की गई उच्चतम शिक्षा/ संस्थान कोड करें।

On an average, how many days in a week do you/ did you spend in this school/ class/ course?
RECORD BELOW IN THE GRID
औसतन, एक हफ्ते में आप इस विद्यालय/ कक्षा/ पढ़ाई में कितना समय बिताते हैं/ बिताया है?
नीचे ग्रिड में दर्ज करें

INSTRUCTION TO THE INTERVIEWER: IF THE CHILD IS NOT ABLE TO NAME THE TYPE OF SCHOOL, THEN ASK.
Upto which standard the school provides education? CODE AS OTHERS.
साक्षात्कारकर्ता के लिए निर्देश- अगर बच्चा विद्यालय का प्रकार नहीं बता पा रहा है तो पूछें - उस विद्यालय में किस कक्षा तक की शिक्षा दी जाती है। अन्य में कोड करें।

			Q 15.2	Q 16
			Type of schooling/ course विद्यालय/ पढ़ाई का प्रकार	How many days a week हफ्ते में कितने दिन
Go/ went for Early Education (till 6 years old) प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए जाते हैं/ गये (6 साल उम्र तक)		Anganwadi/ Balwadi आंगनवाडी/ बालवाडी	1	
Go/ went to school विद्यालय जाते हैं/गये	Government सरकारी	Primary प्राथमिक	2	
Go/ went to school विद्यालय जाते हैं/गये	Government सरकारी	Secondary माध्यमिक	3	
Go/ went to school विद्यालय जाते हैं/गये	Government सरकारी	Senior Secondary उच्च माध्यमिक	4	
Go/ went to school विद्यालय जाते हैं/गये	Private निजी	Primary प्राथमिक	5	
Go/ went to school विद्यालय जाते हैं/गये	Private निजी	Secondary माध्यमिक	6	
Go/ went to school विद्यालय जाते हैं/गये	Private निजी	Senior Secondary उच्च माध्यमिक	7	
Go/ went for Non Formal Education गैर औपचारिक शिक्षा के लिए विद्यालय जाते हैं/गये			8	
Mobile School चालित विद्यालय			9	
Vocational Training व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण			10	
Open school मुक्त विद्यालय			11	
Others (please specify........................) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं ....)			A	

INSTRUCTION TO THE INTERVIEWER: IF LESS THAN 5 DAYS CODED IN Q16 THEN ASK. How regularly do you attend school? CODEBELOW.
साक्षात्कारकर्ता के लिए निर्देश- यदि प्र16 में 5 दिनों से कम कोड किया तो पूछें।
आप कितने नियमित रूप से विद्यालय जाते हैं? नीचे कोड करें

Very regularly बहुत नियमित	1
Somewhat regularly	2

थोडा नियमित	
Not regularly नियमित नहीं	3

Q 17.1 Please tell me the highest level you have studied to? SINGLE CODEv कृपया मुझे बताऐं आप अधिकतम कहां तक पढ़े हुए हैं? एक कोड	
Mobile crèche/ Aaganwadi / Baalwadi (Pre-schooling) चालित शिशु सदन/ आंगनवाडी/ बालवाडी (पूर्व-स्कूल)	1
Upto 1 class कक्षा 1 तक	2
Upto 2 class कक्षा 2 तक	3
Upto 3 class कक्षा 3 तक	4
Upto 4 class कक्षा 4 तक	5
Upto 5 class कक्षा 5 तक	6
Upto 6 class कक्षा 6 तक	7
Upto 7 class कक्षा 7 तक	8
Upto 8 class कक्षा 8 तक	9
Upto 9 class कक्षा 9 तक	10
Upto 10 class कक्षा 10 तक	
Class 10 and above कक्षा 10 और अधिक	

Q 17.2 Which all languages can you understand, speak, read and/or write? MULTIPLE CODES POSSIBLE. आप कौन-कौन सी भाषाऐं समझ, बोल, पढ़ और/या लिख सकते हैं? एक से अधिक कोड संभव					
	Language भाषा	Language भाषा	Language भाषा	Language भाषा	Language भाषा

	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Understand समझना	1	5	9	13	17
Speak बोलना	2	6	10	14	18
Read पढ़ना	3	7	11	15	19
Write लिखना	4	8	12	16	20

Q 17.3

IF NOT STUDENT/ STOPPED GOING TO SCHOOL ("2" IN Q 5), BUT LITERATE (1 CODED IN Q 11). THEN ASK Q17.3

यदि विद्यार्थी नहीं/ विद्यालय जाना बंद कर दिया (प्र5 में "2"), लेकिन शिक्षित हैं (प्र11 में 1 कोड किया) तो प्र17.3 पूछें।

What made you leave school _____ (MENTION LEVEL FROM Q 17.1)? MULTIPLE CODES POSSIBLE.

आपने किस कारण से विद्यालय जाना छोड दिया .... (प्र17.1 से स्तर बताऐं)? एक से अधिक जवाब संभव।

Did not have money to continue in school विद्यालय जाना जारी रखने के लिए पैसे नहीं थे	1
Left home to earn money पैसा कमाने के लिए घर छोड दिया	2
Had other household work to take care of घर में करने के लिए अन्य काम थे	3
Had to look for a job to support family परिवार को सहयोग करने के लिए नौकरी खोजनी थी	4
My parents/ family did not want me to continue in school मेरे माता-पिता/परिवार नहीं चाहते थे मैं विद्यालय जाना जारी रखूं	5
Left the place with family and came away here परिवार के साथ वह जगह छोड दी और यहां आ गये	6
I was abused in school by teacher विद्यालय में शिक्षक ने मुझसे दुर्व्यवहार किया	7
I was abused in school by fellow student विद्यालय में साथी विद्यार्थियों ने मुझसे दुर्व्यवहार किया	8
Lost interest in studying पढ़ाई में दिलचस्पी नहीं रही	9
Due to Disaster/ Calamity/ Riot आपदा/ दुर्घटना/ दंगे	10
Due to language barrier भाषा में रूकावट के कारण	11
Left previous place of stay रहने की पिछली जगह छोड दी	12
Discrimination – on the basis of profession/ caste भेदभाव - व्यवसाय/जाति के आधार पर	13
Others (please specify.......................) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं ....)	A

SECTION 3: EARNING & SPENDING सेक्शन 3- पैसा कमाना और खर्च करना

GET DETAILS ABOUT THE WORK THAT HE/ SHE MENTIONS IN Q.6

उस काम के बारे में जानकारी लें जो उसने प्र6 में बताया है

Q 18

Total number of days engaged in work in the last one week

पिछले एक हफ्ते में कुल कितने दिन काम किया

No of days/ week दिनों की संख्या/ एक हफ्ते में	

Q 19

Average Total hours of engagement in work in a day, in the last one week?

पिछले एक हफ्ते में एक दिन में औसतन कुल कितने घंटे काम किया?

No. of Hours घंटों की संख्या	

Q 20

Average Total income/ earning in a day (Rs.)

एक दिन में औसत कुल आमदनी/ कमाई (रूपये)

RECORD IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

दी गई जगह में दर्ज करें।

Average Total income/ earning in a day over last one week (Rs.) पिछले एक हफ्ते में एक दिन में औसत कुल आमदनी/कमाई (रूपये)	
Not given money directly but given to parents/ care givers/ guardians मुझे सीधे पैसा नहीं दिया गया लेकिन माता-पिता/ देखभालकर्ता/ अभिभावक को दिया	1
Not given money directly but given to Agents सीधे पैसा नहीं दिया लेकिन ऐजेंट को दिया	2
Not paid in cash but provided food/ shelter/ clothing नकद पैसा नहीं दिया लेकिन खाना/ रहने की जगह/ कपडे दिये	3
Don't know/ can't say पता नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते	99

Q 20.1

Average Total income/ earning in a day (Rs.) over last one week _____

पिछले एक हफ्ते में एक दिन में औसत कुल आमदनी/कमाई (रूपये)

Don't Know/ Can't Say…………………………………………………………….. 99

पता नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते

Q 20.2

How do you get your earnings?

आपको अपना कमाया हुआ पैसा कैसे मिलता है?

Cash paid to me मुझे नकद दिया जाता	1
Not given money directly but given to parents/ care givers/ guardians मुझे सीधे पैसा नहीं जाता लेकिन माता-पिता/ देखभालकर्ता/ अभिभावक को दिया जाता है	2

Not given money directly but given to Agents सीधे पैसा नहीं जाता लेकिन ऐजेंट को दिया जाता है	3
Not paid in cash but provided food/ shelter/ clothing नकद पैसा नहीं दिया जाता लेकिन खाना/ रहने की जगह/ कपडे दिये जाते हैं	4
Don't know/ can't say पता नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते	99

Q 21
IF RESPONDENT IS EARNING AND AMOUNT IS DECLARED (EARNED IN LAST ONE WEEK IN Q 20), THEN ASK
यदि उत्तरदाता कमा रहा है और पैसा बताया है (प्र20 में पिछले एक हफ्ते में कमाया), तो पूछें
How frequently you get paid for work?
आपको काम करने के बदले कब-कब भुगतान होता है?

Daily wages रोजाना पगार	1
Weekly wages हफ्ते में पगार	2
Monthly wages महीने में पगार	3
As and When जैसे और जब वे चाहें	4
Others (please specify........................) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं ....)	A

Q22 a
Can you please tell me what did you do with the money that you earned last week?
कृपया आप मुझे बताऐं आपने पिछले हफ्ते कमाये पैसे का क्या किया?

Spent it… इसे खर्च किया…		Saved it… इसकी बचत की…		Gave to someone else… किसी को दिया…	
Fully पूरा	Partly कुछ	Fully पूरा	Partly कुछ	Fully पूरा	Partly कुछ
1	2	3	4	5	6

Q22 b
IF 3, 4, 5 OR 6 CODED IN Q22 a, THEN ASK Q22 b
यदि प्र22ए में 3,4,5 या 6 कोड किया तो प्र22बी पूछें
Who did you give the money to? MULTIPLE CODES.
आपने पैसा किसे दिया? एक से अधिक कोड।
IF REQUIRED, ASSURE HIM/HER THAT WE JUST WANT TO KNOW THIS AS A PART OF THE SURVEY, WE WILL NOT SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH ANYONE ELSE.
यदि जरूरी हो, उसे आश्वस्त करें कि हम केवल जानना चाहते हैं क्योंकि यह सर्वे का हिस्सा है, हम यह जानकारी किसी के साथ साझा नहीं करेंगें।

Gave it to parent(s) who stay with him/ her इसे माता-पिता को दिया जो उसके साथ रहते हैं	1
Gave it to spouse/ wife/ husband	2

इसे जीवनसाथी/ पत्नी/ पति को दिया	
Gave it to sibling(s) who stay with him/ her इसे भाई-बहन को दिया जो उसके साथ रहते हैं	3
Sent home/ to family outside the city शहर से बाहर घर/ परिवार को भेजा	4
Gave it to friends/ acquaintances इसे दोस्तों/ परिचितों को दिया	5
Gave it to the employer/ Supervisor इसे मालिक/ सुपरवाइजर (पर्यवेक्षक) को दिया	6
Gave it to the landlord इसे मकानमालिक को दिया	7
Gave it to moneylender इसे जमींदार को दिया	8
Bribed police पुलिस को रिश्वत दी	9
Bribed other Government official/ agents सरकारी अधिकारी/ ऐजेंट को रिश्वत दी	10
Gave it to gang leader/ older kid इसे गिरोह के नेता/ बडे बच्चे को दिया	11
Saved it with the Bank इसे बैंक में बचत किया	12
Money was snatched or forcefully taken away पैसा छीन लिया गया अथवा जर्बदस्ती ले लिया गया	13
Lost the money पैसा खो गया	14
Others (please specify…………………..) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं ………………..)	A

Q 22 c

IF 1, 2, 4, 6 CODED IN Q22 a, THEN ASK Q22 c

यदि प्रश्न22ए में 1, 2, 4, 6 कोड किया तो प्रश्न22सी पूछें

Can you please tell me broadly on what all items did you spend your money (in the last one week)? MULTIPLE CODES.

कृपया आप मुझे विस्तार में बताऐं कि आपने अपना पैसा किन सभी चीजों पर खर्च किया (पिछले एक हफ्ते में)?

On Food Items खाने की चीजों पर	1
Entertainment: Movies/ Eating out/ Having fun with friends/ etc. मनोरंजन- फिल्में/ बाहर खाना/ दोस्तों के साथ मौज-मस्ती करना/ आदि	2
Clothing/ cosmetics/ other personal care items कपडे/ प्रसाधन/ अन्य व्यक्तिगत देखभाल की चीजें	3
Shelter/ home आश्रय/ घर	4
Healthcare: medicines/ doctor for self and for others स्वास्थ्य देखभाल- खुद के लिए और दूसरों के लिए दवाऐं/ डॉक्टर	5

Consumption of items like Cigarette/ Bidi/ Alcohol/ Paan/ Chewing tobacco/ Whitener/ Solution/ Drugs/ etc. सिगरेट/ बीडी/ शराब/ पान/ तंबाकू चबाना/ व्हाइटनर/ सोल्यूशन/ नशीली वस्तुऐं/ आदि जैसी चीजों पर	6
Spent money to get permission to work from Police/ other government officials / municipality पुलिस/ अन्य सरकारी अधिकारियों/ नगर निगम से काम करने की अनुमति लेने के लिए पैसा खर्च किया	7
Spent money to get away from Police/ other government officials पुलिस/ अन्य सरकारी अधिकारियों से बचने के लिए पैसा खर्च किया	8
Services like Toilet/ taking bath etc. सेवाऐं जैसे शौचालय/ नहाना आदि	9
Paid for drinking water पीने के लिए पानी के लिए भुगतान किया	10
Spent money to get a place to sleep सोने के लिए जगह पाने में पैसा खर्च किया	11
Spent on travel सफर पर खर्च किया	12
Spent on education पढ़ाई पर खर्च किया	13
Others (please specify………………….) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं ………………)	A

SECTION 4: FOOD सेक्शन 4- भोजन

Q 23
Could you please tell me your usual sources of food/ ingredient? MULTIPLE CODES.
कृपया मुझे बताऐं कि भोजन/ सामग्रियों को आप आमतौर पर कैसे/ कहां से प्राप्त करते हैं? एक से अधिक कोड

	Buy food from market बाजार से भोजन खरीदते हैं	1
	Charity दान	2
	Jan Aahar Yojana जन आहार योजना	3
	Begging भीख मांगना	4
	Food given by the employer मालिक द्वारा भोजन दिया जाता है	5
	Leftovers बचा-खुचा भोजन	6
	Religious offerings/ Langar धार्मिक भेंट (प्रसाद/चढ़ावा)/ लंगर	7
	Get food from the railway platform/ Pantry रेलवे प्लेटफॉर्म/ रसोई भण्डार	8
	Mid day meal मध्याहं भोजन	9

Food at shelter आश्रय गृह में भोजन	10
Food at home घर पर भोजन	11
Others (please specify........................) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं...................)	A

Q 24

On how many days, did you skip at least one meal in the last one week? SINGLE CODE

पिछले एक सप्ताह में कितने दिन आप किसी एक वक्त का भोजन नहीं कर पाये? एक कोड

1 day only केवल 1 दिन	1
2-3 days 2-3 दिन	2
4-5 days 4-5 दिन	3
6-7 days 6-7 दिन	4
None of the days ऐसा कोई दिन नहीं	5

Q 25

Can you please tell me what were the reasons why you missed these meals? MULTIPLE CODES.

कृपया मुझे बताऐं क्या कारण थे कि आपने इस दौरान भोजन नहीं किया? एक से अधिक कोड

Did not have money to buy food भोजन खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं था	1
Was working late/ busy so did not have time to eat देर तक काम कर रहे थे/ व्यस्त थे इसलिए खाने का समय नहीं मिला	2
Nobody cooked/ made food for me मेरे लिए किसी ने भोजन नहीं पकाया/ बनाया	3
Gave my food to someone else अपना भोजन किसी दूसरे को दे दिया	4
My food was snatched/ taken away मेरा भोजन छीन लिया गया/ कोई लेकर चला गया	5
Did not receive any charity कुछ दान में नहीं मिला	6
Others (please specify........................) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं ....)	A

SECTION 5: ILLNESS/ DISABILITY सेक्शन 5- बीमारी/ अक्षमता

Q 26

Did you suffer any injury in the last six months? SINGLE CODE

क्या आपको पिछले 6 महीने में कोई चोट लगी? एक कोड

Yes हां	1

No नहीं	2

Q.27.1
IF YES CODED IN Q 26, THEN ASK Q 27 AND Q 28.

यदि प्र26 में हां कोड किया, तो प्र27 और प्र28 पूछें

What injury (ies) did you suffer from in the last 6 months? Please think back and tell me. PROBE AND COLLECT MAXIMUM. MULTIPLE CODES.

पिछले 6 महीने में आपको कैसी चोट लगी हैं? कृपया पहले के बारे में सोचें और मुझे बताएं। पूछें और अधिक से अधिक दर्ज करें। एक से अधिक कोड

IF NONE (1/ 6/ 11 CODED) THEN SKIP TO Q.27.2

यदि कोई नहीं (1/ 6/ 11 कोड) तो प्र27.2 पर जाएं

FOR EACH TYPE OF INJURY SUFFERED, ASK. Did the injury got cured now? Or you still continue to suffer from the injury?

प्रत्येक प्रकार की चोट के लिए, पूछें। क्या अब चोट ठीक हो गई है? या आपको अभी भी चोट है?

Q.27.1				
	Occupational Injury (Injury at workplace while working) काम के स्थान पर काम करते हुए चोट लगना	Injury due to abuse or violence दुर्व्यवहार या हिंसा के कारण चोट लगना	Injury due to accident at places other than workplace काम करने की जगह के अलावा किसी अन्य जगह पर दुर्घटना के कारण चोट लगना	Injury चोट	
				Cured now अब ठीक हो गई है	Continue to suffer अभी पीडित हैं
None कोई नहीं	1	6	11	-	-
Cut and bruise कटना और छिलना	2	7	12	1	2
Loss of limb कोई अंग कट जाना	3	8	13	1	2
Fracture हड्डी टूटना	4	9	14	1	2
Loss of eye आंखों की रोशनी चले जाना	5	10	15	1	2
Others (please specify): ___ अन्य (कृपया बताएं)-......	A	B	C	1	2

Q 27.2
Did you fall sick/contract any illness in the last six months? SINGLE CODE

क्या आप पिछले 6 महीने में कभी बीमार हुए/ कोई अस्वस्थता हुई? एक कोड

Yes हां	1
No नहीं	2

Q 27.3
IF YES CODED IN Q 27.2, THEN ASK Q 27.3.

यदि प्र27.2 में हां कोड किया, तो प्र27.3 पूछें

What illness (es) did you suffer from in the last 6 months? Please think back and tell me. PROBE.

पिछले 6 महीने में आपको कैसी चोट लगी हैं? कृपया पहले के बारे में सोचें और मुझे बताऐं। पूछें।

IF NONE (1/ 6/ 11 CODED) THEN SKIP TO Q 28. MULTIPLE CODES.

यदि कोई नहीं (1/ 6/ 11 कोड) तो प्र28 पर जाऐं। एक से अधिक कोड।

FOR EACH TYPE OF INJURY SUFFERED, ASK. Has the illness got cured now or you still continue to suffer from the illness?

प्रत्येक प्रकार की चोट/ बीमारी के लिए, पूछें। क्या अब बीमारी ठीक हो गई है या आपको अभी भी बीमारी है?

	Q 27.3	Illness बीमारी	
		Cured now अब ठीक हो गई है	Continue to suffer अभी पीडित हैं
None कोई नहीं	1	-	-
Common Cold सामान्य सर्दी/ जुकाम	2	1	2
Cough/ Any other respiratory disease खांसी/ कोई और सांस सम्बंधित तकलीफ	3	1	2
High fever/ Weakness caused by fever तेज बुखार/ बुखार के कारण कमजोरी	4	1	2
Diarrhea/ Loose motions दस्त/ पतला पैखाना आना	5	1	2
Malaria/ Any disease due to mosquito bite मेलेरिया/ मच्छरों के काटने से होने वाली कोई अन्य बीमारी			
Others (please specify): ___ अन्य (कृपया बताऐं)	A	1	2

Q 28.1

Can you please tell me where did you go/ were taken for treatment? MULTIPLE CODES.

कृपया मुझे बताऐं आप उपचार के लिए कहां गये/ ले जाये गये थे? एक से अधिक जवाब

Q 28.2

FOR EACH TREATMENT PLACE CODED IN Q 28.1, ASK

प्र28.1 में कोड किये गये प्रत्येक उपचार के लिए पूछें

Did you receive service or was it denied?

क्या आपको सेवा प्राप्त हुई या इसके लिए मना किया गया था?

	Q 28.1 Where did you go/ Where were you taken for treatment	Q 28.2 Service सेवा	
		Received प्राप्त की	Denied

	आप इलाज के लिए कहां गये/ आपको कहां ले जाया गया		मना किया
No treatment taken कोई उपचार नहीं कराया	1	-	-
Charitable clinic धर्मार्थ चिकित्सालय	2	1	2
Local/ known doctor स्थानीय/ परिचित डॉक्टर	3	1	2
Some known person (not a doctor) told me which medicine to take किसी परिचित व्यक्ति ने (डॉक्टर नहीं) मुझे बताया कौन सी दवा लेनी है	4	1	2
Government Hospital facility सरकारी अस्पताल सुविधा	5	1	2
Private Nursing home/ Clinic facility निजी नर्सिंग होम/ चिकित्सालय सुविधा	6	1	2
Mobile health services चालित स्वास्थ्य सेवाऐं	7	1	2
Health camp स्वास्थ्य शिविर	8	1	2
Pharmacist/ Medical store दवा विक्रेता/ दवा की दुकान	9	1	2
Home/ Self-Remedy घरेलू/ स्व-उपचार	10	-	-
Others (please specify.......................) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं ....)	A	1	2

Q 29
Apart from any specific illness that you may have suffered from recently, do you currently have any health related problem or disability which is permanent or long-term? SINGLE CODE
किसी विशेष बीमारी के अलावा जो आपको शायद हाल ही में हुई हो, क्या आपको आजकल कोई स्वास्थ्य संबधित समस्या या अक्षमता है जो स्थाई या लंबे समय की है? एक कोड

Yes हां	1
No नहीं	2

Q 30
IF YES CODED IN Q 29, THEN ASK Q 30 AND Q 31.
यदि प्र29 में हां कोड किया, तो प्र30 और प्र31 पूछें
What type of problem or disability do you currently have? IF THERE IS ANY VISIBLE DISABILITY THEN PLEASE OBSERVE AND CODE. DO NOT ASK IN THAT CASE. MULTIPLE CODES POSSIBLE.
अभी आपको किस प्रकार की समस्याऐं या अक्षमता हैं? यदि कोई दिखने वाली अक्षमता है तो कृपया देखें और कोड करें। उस स्थिति में पूछें नहीं। एक से अधिक कोड संभव।

Hearing related सुनने से संबधित	1
Speaking/ speech related बोलने/ आवाज से संबधित	2

Eyesight related देखने से संबधित	3
Walking/ Limb movement related चलने/ अंगों के हिलाने-डुलाने से संबधित	4
Mental Illness मानसिक बीमारी	5
Multiple Disability एक से अधिक अक्षमता	6
Others (please specify........................) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं ....)	A

Q 31

IF YES (1) CODED IN Q 29, THEN ASK Q 31

यदि प्र29 में हां (1) कोड किया, तो प्र31 पूछें

Can you tell me, what caused the disability? MULTIPLE CODES POSSIBLE.

क्या आप मुझे बता सकते हैं, अक्षमता किस कारण से हुई?

Since birth जन्म से	1
Caused by an accident दुर्घटना के कारण	2
Because of abuse by parents/ guardian माता-पिता/ अभिभावक द्वारा दुर्व्यवहार के कारण	3
Because of abuse by relatives/ known people रिश्तेदारों/ परिचित लोगों द्वारा दुर्व्यवहार के कारण	4
Because of abuse by unknown people/ goons अनजान लोगों/ गुंडों द्वारा दुर्व्यवहार के कारण	5
Sickness which was not treated बीमारी जिसका इलाज नहीं हुआ था	6
Others (please specify........................) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं ....)	A
Don't Know/ Can't say पता नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते	99

SECTION 6: WATER AND SANITATION सेक्शन 6- पानी और स्वच्छता

Q 32

Please tell me about the kind of toilet do you currently use in your place of stay? MULTIPLE CODES.

कृपया मुझे बताऐं कि आप जहां रहते हैं वहां किस प्रकार का शौचालय इस्तेमाल करते हैं? एक से अधिक कोड।

Defecate in open खुले में शौच करते हैं	1
Public Toilet – free सार्वजनिक शौचालय - मुफ्त	2
Public toilet – paid (like Sulabh Shauchalaya) सार्वजनिक शौचालय - भुगतान वाला (जैसे सुलभ शौचालय)	3
Mobile toilet चालित शौचालय	4

Private toilet – shared by multiple families निजी शौचालय - एक से अधिक परिवारों द्वारा साझा इस्तेमाल		5
Have own toilet (for own family) अपना खुद का शौचालय है (अपने परिवार के लिए)		6
Use community toilet सामुदायिक शौचालय इस्तेमाल करते हैं		7
Train toilets रेल का शौचालय		8
Others (please specify........................) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं)		A

Q 33

What are your main sources of drinking water?

पीने के पानी का आपका मुख्य स्त्रोत क्या है?

Source स्त्रोत	Classification वर्गीकरण	
Public source – Any सार्वजनिक स्त्रोत - कोई	Restricted प्रतिबंधित	1
सार्वजनिक स्त्रोत - कोई	Unrestricted अप्रतिबंधित	2
Private source – Any निजी स्त्रोत - कोई	Restricted प्रतिबंधित	3
निजी स्त्रोत - कोई	Unrestricted अप्रतिबंधित	4
Tanker टैंकर		5
Others (please specify........................)		A

SECTION 7: ABUSE सेक्शन 7 - दुर्व्यवहार

Q 34

Children are sometimes not treated well by adults. Children like you who live or work on the streets might be beaten up, scolded, punished, etc. Children might even face harassment or might be slapped or be called names or someone may use "gaalis" when they are talking to them. Now we would like to know from you about such experiences that you might have had.

कभी-कभी वयस्कों द्वारा बच्चों से अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता। आप जैसे बच्चे जो सड़कों पर रहते या काम करते हैं को पीटा, डांटा या दंड आदि दिया जा सकता है। बच्चों को उपेक्षा का सामना करना पड सकता है या थप्पड मारा जा सकता है या नाम से पुकारा जाये या कोई गाली दे सकता है जब वे उनसे बात कर रहे हों। अब हम ऐसे अनुभवों के बारे में आपसे जानना चाहेगें जो शायद आपके साथ हुए हों।

Q 34.1

Have you ever seen/ heard anybody/ or yourself faced Verbal Abuse? By verbal Abuse I mean, children might be called "names" and made to feel small and insignificant. People might behave rudely with children and may use abusive language when they talk to them. They call a child names if he or she is from a lower caste (bhangi, chamar) or because the work that they do is seen as "dirty" like rag picking or cleaning toilets.

क्या आपने कभी किसी के या खुद के साथ मौखिक दुर्व्यवहार करते हुए देखा/ सुना है? मौखिक दुर्व्यवहार से मेरा मतलब, बच्चे को शायद "नाम" से पुकारा गया हो, और छोटा एवं अमहत्वपूर्ण महसूस कराया गया हो। लोग बच्चों के साथ बेरूखी से पेश आ सकते हैं और उनसे बात करते समय अभद्र भाषा का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

वे बच्चे को नाम से पुकार सकते हैं यदि वह नीची जाति से है (भंगी, चमार) या उनके द्वारा किये जाने वाले काम के कारण जिससे वे गंदे दिखते हैं जैसे कूडा-करकट बीनना या शौचालय साफ करना।

	Yes हां	1
	No नहीं	2

Q 34.2
Have you ever seen/ heard anybody/ or yourself faced Physical Abuse? By Physical Abuse I mean, sometimes adults punish children by hitting them, slapping them or even punching them. Sometimes adults may pull the child's hair or kick them. They might cause a burn on bodies of children with a piece of burning coal or cigarette. The reason can be anything, not doing well in exams, not handing over money earned for work, employer hitting children who he employs etc. Sometimes even when children have not committed a mistake they might still face be beaten up when adults are drunk or under the influence of drugs.

क्या आपने कभी किसी के या खुद के साथ शारिरिक दुर्व्यवहार करते हुए देखा/ सुना है? शारिरिक दुर्व्यवहार से मेरा मतलब, कभी-कभी वयस्कों का बच्चों को मारते हुए धक्का देना, उन्हे थप्पड मारना या यहां तक कि घूंसा मारना। कभी-कभी वयस्क बच्चे को उनके बालों से पकड कर खींच सकते हैं या उन्हे लात मार सकते हैं। वे जलते हुए कोयले या सिगरेट से बच्चे के बदन पर जलने के निशान बना सकते हैं। कारण कुछ भी हो सकते हैं, परिक्षाओं में अच्छे अंक ना आना, काम करके कमाये हुए पैसे ना देना, मालिक का बच्चों को पीटना जिसके लिए वह काम करते हैं आदि। कभी-कभी यहां तक कि बच्चे ने कोई गलती नहीं की होती है फिर भी उन्हे पीटा जा सकता है जब वयस्क शराब के नशे में या किसी अन्य प्रकार के नशे में हो।

	Yes हां	1
	No नहीं	2

Q 34.3
Have you ever seen/ heard anybody/ or yourself faced emotional Abuse and neglect? By emotional abuse and neglect I mean, Children are sometimes ignored, their opinion is not given much value or people do not listen to them at all. Sometimes a child's needs are ignored or they are not given food on time. This happens more so in case the child is a girl or the child is a step child. People might compare one child with another or favor one child over the other.

क्या आपने कभी किसी के या खुद के साथ मानसिक दुर्व्यवहार और उपेक्षा/अनादर करते हुए देखा/ सुना है? मानसिक दुर्व्यवहार और उपेक्षा/अनादर से मेरा मतलब, बच्चों को कभी-कभी उपेक्षित किया जाता है, उनकी राय को ज्यादा महत्व नहीं दिया जाता या लोग उनकी बातों को बिलकुल भी नहीं सुनते हैं। कभी-कभी बच्चे की जरूरतों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है या उन्हे समय पर भोजन नहीं दिया जाता है। ऐसा और ज्यादा होता है यदि बच्चा लडकी है या बच्चा सौतेला है। लोग एक बच्चे की तुलना दूसरे बच्चे से कर सकते हैं या एक के मुकाबले दूसरे बच्चे का पक्ष ले सकते हैं।

	Yes हां	1
	No नहीं	2

Q 35

IF YES (I CODED) IN Q34, THEN ASK

यदि प्र34 में हां (1 कोड किया), तो पूछें

What kind of abuses you have seen children like you facing? And from whom? MULTIPLE CODES.

आपने अपने जैसे बच्चों के साथ किस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार होते हुए देखा है? और किससे? एक से अधिक कोड।

	Verbal Abuse मौखिक दुर्व्यवहार	Physical Abuse शारिरिक दुर्व्यवहार	Emotional Neglect भावनात्मक उपेक्षा/अनादर
(TRANSFER CODE FROM Q34) Faced Abuse दुर्व्यवहार हुआ	1	1	1
(TRANSFER CODE FROM Q34) No Abuse कोई दुर्व्यवहार नहीं हुआ	2	2	2
Specific family member / Relative परिवार का सदस्य/ रिश्तेदार	1	1	1
Friend/ Acquaintance/ Known person दोस्त/ परिचित/ जानकार व्यक्ति	2	2	2
Unknown person/ Stranger(s) अनजान व्यक्ति/ अजनबी	3	3	3
Older street children/ peer group/ gang of street children सड़क पर रहने वाले बड़ी उम्र के बच्चे/ साथी समूह/ सड़क पर रहने वाले बच्चों का गिरोह	4	4	4
Another Co-worker कोई सहकर्मी	5	5	5
Goons/ Anti-social elements गुंडे/ असामाजिक तत्व	6	6	6
Employer मालिक/ जिनके पास काम करते हैं	7	7	7
Employer's family मालिक का परिवार	8	8	8
Employer's neighbor मालिक का पडौसी	9	9	9
Other Government official(s) अन्य सरकारी अधिकारी	10	10	10
Shelter Home official(s) आश्रयघर के अधिकारी	11	11	11
Custody – State/ Police/ CWC संरक्षण - राज्य/ पुलिस/ सीडब्ल्यूसी	12	12	12
Others (Please specify)_____ अन्य (कृपया बताऐं)			

Q 36

Which is the place where children like you face more threats? MUTIPLE CODES.

कौन सी जगहें हैं जहां आप जैसे बच्चों को खतरे का सामना करना पड़ता है? एक से अधिक कोड।

On the road during day time सड़क पर दिन के समय	1
On the road during night सड़क पर रात के समय	2
At my place of work मेरी काम करने की जगह पर	3
Where I sleep at night जहां मैं रात को सोता हूं	4
At the time of bathing/ defecating नहाते/ शौच करते समय	5
And in custody / detention / confinement और सरंक्षण/ नजरबंदी/ कारावास में	6
Others (please specify...) अन्य (कृपया बताऐं ....)	A
Can't say कह नहीं सकते	90

SECTION 8: ASSISTANCE सेक्शन 8- सहयोग

Q 37

Are you aware of any facility or authority, where the street children could approach for any kind of support or need? SINGLE CODE

क्या आप किसी ऐसी सुविधा या प्राधिकरण/ संस्था को जानते हैं, जहां सड़क पर रहने वाले बच्चे किसी प्रकार के सहयोग या जरूरत के लिए संपर्क कर सकते हैं?

Yes हां	1
No नहीं	2
Don't Know/ Can't say पता नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते	99

Q 38

IF YES I CODED IN Q 37, THEN ASK यदि प्र37 में हां 1 कोड किया, तो पूछें

Have you yourself received any assistance? SINGLE CODE

क्या आपको कभी कोई सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ है? एक कोड

Yes हां	1
No नहीं	2

Q 39

IF YES I CODED IN Q 38, THEN ASK. MULTIPLE CODES POSSIBLE.

यदि प्र38 में हां 1 कोड किया, तो पूछें। एक से अधिक कोड संभव।

Who provided the assistance to you?

आपको किसने सहयोग प्रदान किया?

NGO एनजीओ	1
Childline चाइल्डलाइन	2
Police	3

पुलिस	
RPF/ GRP आरपीएफ/ जीआरपी	4
Employer मालिक/ जिनके पास काम करते हैं	5
Other adults अन्य वयस्क	6
Coolies कुली	7
Taxi drivers टैक्सी चालक	8
TTE टीटीई	9
Others (Please specify)... अन्य (कृपया बताऐं)	A

Q 40

IF YES I CODED IN Q 38, THEN ASK. MULTIPLE CODES POSSIBLE.

यदि प्र38 में हां 1 कोड किया, तो पूछें। एक से अधिक कोड संभव।

What type of assistance was provided to you?

आपको किस प्रकार का सहयोग प्रदान किया गया था?

Money पैसा	1
Clothing कपडे	2
Medicines दवाईयां	3
Education or Training शिक्षा या प्रशिक्षण	4
Shelter आश्रय गृह	5
Food items खाने की चीजें	6
Job offer नौकरी देने की बात कही	7
Protection from abuse दुर्व्यवहार से सुरक्षा/बचाव	8
Legal Assistance कानूनी सहयोग	9
Emotional counselling / support परामर्श/ सहयोग	10
Others (Please specify)... अन्य (कृपया बताऐं)	A

SECTION 9: DOCUMENTS सेक्शन 9- कागजात

Q 41

Do you have any identification document? By this I mean any formal document provided by the government or any government official with your name and/or photo?

क्या आपके पास कोई पहचान पत्र/ कागजात है? इससे मेरा मतलब सरकार या किसी सरकारी अधिकारी द्वारा आपके नाम और/या फोटो के साथ आपको दिया गया कोई औपचारिक कागज/पत्र?

Yes हां	1
No नहीं	2
Don't Know/ Can't say पता नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते	99

Q 42

IF YES CODED IN Q 41, THEN ASK. MULTIPLE CODES POSSIBLE.

यदि प्र41 में हां कोड किया, तो पूछें। एक से अधिक कोड संभव।

What type of documents do you have? By document I mean, that card which you use to get food from govt. shop' or 'that card which the school gave you after you passed class.

आपके पास किस प्रकार के कागजात/ पत्र हैं? पहचानपत्र/ कागजात से मेरा मतलब है कोई ऐसा कार्ड जिसके जरिए आप सरकारी दुकानों से भोजन/ खाद्य पदार्थ प्राप्त करते हैं या "वो कार्ड जो कक्षा पास करने के बाद आपको विद्यालय देता है"।

Birth certificate जन्म प्रमाणपत्र	1
Education Certificate शिक्षा प्रमाणपत्र	2
Ration card राशन कार्ड	3
Unique ID card/ Aadhar Card यूनिक आईडी कार्ड/ आधार कार्ड	4
BPL card बीपीएल कार्ड	5
Other identity card (please specify) _____ अन्य पहचान कार्ड (कृपया बताऐं)	A

Q 43 <u>SEXUAL ABUSE RELATED QUESTIONS</u> यौन दुर्व्यवहार संबंधित सवाल

POLLING BOOTH METHOD (INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT)
मतदान केन्द्र तरीका (एकल उत्तरदाता)

Now I will ask you a question regarding any kind of sexual abuse faced by you.
अब मैं आपके साथ हुए किसी प्रकार के यौन दुर्व्यवहार के संबंध में सवाल पूछूंगा।

By Sexual Assault and abuse of a child, I mean any act involving the touching, with sexual intent, of a child's vagina, penis, anus or breast. Making the child touch the vagina, penis, anus or breast of any other person or any act with sexual intent that involves physical contact with or without penetration also qualifies as sexual abuse. Using children to make pornographic films, videos, photographs etc is also a form of sexual abuse. All of these acts are governed by Act and are punishable by law.

किसी बच्चे से यौन अपराध और दुर्व्यवहार, से मेरा मतलब कोई कार्य जिसमे यौन इच्छा के साथ किसी बच्चे की योनि, लिंग, मलद्वार या सीने का छूना। बच्चे को किसी अन्य व्यक्ति की योनि, लिंग, मलद्वार या सीने को छूने के लिए प्रेरित करना या यौन इच्छा के साथ कोई कार्य जिसमे इच्छा के साथ या इच्छा के विरूद् शारिरिक

संपर्क शामिल है भी यौन दुर्व्यवहार में ही आता है। बच्चों को लेकर अश्लील फिल्में, वीडियो, फोटोग्राफ आदि बनाना भी एक प्रकार का यौन दुर्व्यवहार ही है। ये सभी कार्य कानून के अधीन है और कानून द्वारा दंडनीय हैं।

The objective of this question would be to understand whether such an experience has ever happened to someone like you. Since you may feel embarrassed or awkward in answering this question we are not asking you for a direct answer. Instead, we are keeping this box here (POINT TO THE BOX) and we have with us 2 types of papers of different colors kept here.

इस सवाल का उद्देश्य यह समझना होगा क्या आप जैसे के साथ कभी इस प्रकार का अनुभव हुआ है। ऐसा हो सकता है कि आप इस सवाल का जवाब देने में शर्मिंदा या खराब महसूस करें, इसलिए हम आपसे सीधे जवाब नहीं पूछ रहे हैं। इसके बजाय, हमारे पास यहां यह बॉक्स (बॉक्स की और इशारा करें) है और हमारे पास अलग-अलग रंगों के 2 प्रकार के कागज रखे हुए हैं।

 3 types of papers of different colours

The red colour is if the answer to the question is 'YES', and the blue colour is if the answer to the question is "NO". I am not looking at you at all. The question to you is: Have you yourself ever faced any kind of sexual abuse? Please choose one paper, based on what your answer is and fold and drop that paper in that box (without showing it to me).

लाल रंग यदि सवाल का जवाब 'हां' है और नीला रंग यदि सवाल का जवाब 'नहीं' है। मैं आपकी तरफ बिलकुल भी नहीं देख रहा हूं। आपके लिए सवाल है- क्या आपने खुद कभी किसी प्रकार के यौन दुर्व्यवहार का सामना किया है। कृपया अपने जवाब के आधार पर एक कागज चुनें और उस कागज को मोडकर उस बॉक्स में डाल दें (इसे मुझे दिखाये बिना)।

ADMINISTERED पूछा गया	1
NOT ADMINISTERED (INTERVIEWER NOT COMFORTABLE ADMINISTERING THE ABOVE QUESTION) नहीं पूछा गया (उत्तरदाता उपरोक्त सवाल का जवाब देने में सहज नहीं)	2

Religion: धर्म-
CODE VERBATIM. IF RELIGION UNCLEAR. PROBE BY ASKING
बताये अनुसार लिखें। यदि धर्म अस्पष्ट है। पूछें।

Hindu	हिंदू	1
Muslim	मुसलमान	2
Christian	ईसाई	3
Sikh	सिख	4
Don't Know/ Can't Say	पता नहीं	99
Others (please specify.......................)	अन्य (कृपया बताऐं)	A

Caste: जाति-
Do you know what caste you belong to? RECORD VERBATIM. _____
क्या आपको पता है आप किस जाति से हैं? बताये अनुसार दर्ज करें.....................
Don't Know/ Can't Say…………………………………………………………. 99
पता नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते