



Save the Children

WE ARE
BAL RAKSHA BHARAT



**EVIDENCE GENERATION OF
CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATION
IN GURUGRAM CITY**

December 31, 2022

Prepared By:



TRIOs Development Support (P) Ltd, New Delhi

Technical Support By:

Bal Raksha Bharat (Save the Children India)

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms	B
List of Tables.....	C
List of Figures.....	E
Executive Summary	I
Factsheet of Key Indicators	1
Chapter 1: Introduction and Background	1
1.1 The Unidentified Children and their Background	1
1.2 Existing Government Provisions/Policies/Programs for Children in Street Situations	2
1.3 Lack of Identification and Denial of Basic Rights to Children in Street Situations	3
1.4 Presentation of Report	4
Chapter 2: Methodology	5
2.1 Study Objectives	5
2.2 Context Setting and Target Groups.....	5
2.3 Study Framework – Components of Study	6
2.4 Data Collection	10
2.5 Quality Assurance Mechanisms.....	11
2.6 Timing of Survey.....	12
2.7 Limitations of the Study.....	12
Chapter 3: Enumeration of Children in Street Situations	14
3.1 Population of Children Identified in Street Situations.....	14
3.2 Classification of Identified Children in Street Situations.....	14
3.3 Profile of Identified Children	15
3.4 Reason for Being on Street	20
3.5 Contact with Parents.....	22
3.6 Place of Sleep.....	23
3.7 Disability Status of Children	25
3.8 Identification Documents and Bank Accounts	26
3.9 Access to Services.....	28
Chapter 4: Living Conditions of Children in Street Situations.....	28
4.1 Migration	29
4.2 Access to Shelter – Place of Sleep and Duration of Stay.....	31
4.3 Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation	33
4.4 Education and Skill Training.....	36
4.5 Current Work Details, Conditions and Financial Inclusion.....	38
4.6 Food Security and Clothing	44
4.7 Health and Nutrition.....	47
4.8 Government Support and Entitlements.....	49
Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendation	52
5.1 Conclusions.....	52
5.2 Recommendations.....	52
Annexure I: Recce Checklist	54
Annexure II: List of Stakeholders Interviewed.....	55
Annexure III: Interview Guides Used.....	56

Annexure IV: Ward-wise List of Hotspots Mapped	60
Annexure V: Annexure Tables.....	70

Abbreviations and Acronyms

APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAPi	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CiSS	Children in Street Situation
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
IDI	In-Depth Interview
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board
NPAC	National Plan of Action for Children
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OBC	Other Backward Classes
POCSO	Protection of Children from of Sexual Offences
SC	RTE Right to Education
ST	Scheduled Caste
SLL	Scheduled Tribe
UNICEF	Special and Local Laws
UNCRC	United Nations Children's Fund

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	Number of CiSS hotspots in Gurugram city and approximate number of children identified in Recce.....	7
Table 2.2:	Sample for the study and tools used.....	10
Table 3.1:	Children identified in street situations in Gurugram city and refusals for interview	14
Table 3.2:	Category-wise distribution of children (%)	15
Table 3.3:	Category-wise distribution of children by gender and age (%)	15
Table 3.4:	Category-wise distribution of children by religion and caste (%).....	16
Table 3.5:	Education status of children by age and gender (%).....	17
Table 3.6:	Marital status of children by category and gender (%)	18
Table 3.7:	Occupational status by category and gender (%).....	20
Table 3.8:	Parents' living status by gender (%).....	22
Table 3.9:	Children living with parents by education and occupation (%)	23
Table 3.10:	Places of sleep of children by category and gender (%)	24
Table 3.11:	Forms of disability among children (%).....	25
Table 3.12:	Difficulties faced, and the support system accessed by the disabled children (%)	26
Table 3.13:	Status of identification documents by age and gender (%).....	27
Table 3.14:	Access to government services among children (%)	28
Table 4.1:	Profile of sample children.....	29
Table 4.2:	Distribution of children according to birthplace by age and gender (%).....	29
Table 4.3:	Distribution of children according to birthplace by category (%)	29
Table 4.4:	State of origin among children who know the state of birthplace (%)	29
Table 4.5:	Reasons for migration by age and gender (%)	30
Table 4.6:	Reasons for migration by category (%)	30
Table 4.7:	Place of sleep by age and gender (%).....	31
Table 4.8:	Place of sleep by category (%).....	31
Table 4.9:	Other places of sleep among children not having permanent place for sleep (%)	32
Table 4.10:	Reasons for sleeping at different places by category of children (%).....	33
Table 4.11:	Main sources of drinking water by category of children (%).....	34
Table 4.12:	Currently used type of toilet by category of children (%)	36
Table 4.13:	Educational status and preference to study by age and gender (%).....	37
Table 4.14:	Awareness and preference for skill trainings by age and gender (%).....	38
Table 4.15:	Source of information about work opportunity (%)	38
Table 4.16:	Average hours of work by age and gender (%).....	40
Table 4.17:	Number of days of work per week (last week) by age and gender (%).....	40
Table 4.18:	Mode of payment and average daily income by age and gender (%).....	41
Table 4.19:	Frequency of payment and ownership of earned money by age and gender (%)	41
Table 4.20:	Spending patterns of children who keep all the earned money by age and gender (%)	42

Table 4.21: Reasons for engaging in work and challenges faced at work by age and gender (%)	43
Table 4.22: Duration of holding bank account by age and gender of children (%)	44
Table 4.23: Source of food/ingredients by category of children (%)	45
Table 4.24: Reasons for missing a meal in last one week (%)	46
Table 4.25: Type and cause of injury among injured children (%)	48
Table 4.26: Ownership of family card and benefits received as card holder (%)	49

List of Figures

Fig 3.1:	Category-wise distribution of children (%)	14
Fig 3.2:	Age group of children (%)	15
Fig 3.3:	Category-wise Enrolment status of children.....	17
Fig 3.4:	Category-wise education status of children (%).....	17
Fig 3.5:	Age, gender, and category of currently married children (%)	19
Fig 3.6:	Occupational status of children by gender (%) (N= 20,823)	19
Fig 3.7:	Category-wise reasons for being on the street (%) (N= 20,823)	21
Fig 3.8:	Place of sleep of children and duration of sleep at the place (%) (N= 20,823)	24
Fig 3.9:	Possession of disability certificate among disabled (%).....	25
Fig 3.10:	Availability of identity documents among children (%)	26
Fig 3.11:	Category-wise children having bank accounts (%).....	27
Fig 4.1:	Duration of sleep at same site by category (%).....	32
Fig 4.2:	Sources of drinking water used by children (%).....	34
Fig 4.3:	Bathing facilities used by children (%)	35
Fig 4.4:	Toilet facilities used by children (%)	35
Fig 4.5:	Children engaged in work by months/ years of work (%) (N= 847)	39
Fig 4.6:	Children having functional bank accounts (%).....	44
Fig 4.7:	Number of times of food intake by children (%)	45
Fig 4.8:	Number of days skipped at least one meal in last one week by children (%).....	46
Fig 4.9:	Children having access to winter clothes (%)	47
Fig 4.10:	Incidence and type of illnesses in last one month (%).....	47
Fig 4.11:	Treatment sought for illness and type of treatment sought (%)	48
Fig 4.12:	Incidence of injury and treatment sought for injury in last one month (%).....	48
Fig 4.13:	Awareness of the facility/authority for support (%)	50
Fig 4.14:	Children who ever approached for assistance (%).....	50
Fig 4.15:	Assistance received, and agency that provided assistance among children that approached for assistance (%)	50
Fig 4.16:	Type of assistance received (%).....	51

Executive Summary

Children in street situations are a common sight in Indian cities and they are the most vulnerable and insecure group not just because they are on the streets and form the lowest social strata. The most important feature of this group of children is that they do not have any legal identity or proof of existence which makes them unidentifiable in any records fuelling the dangers and risks they are already exposed to.¹ To develop future program intervention with these children in street situation, a headcount/Census of such children (girls and boys) in the city was required to be conducted along with a sample survey of randomly selected children in street situations to help explore deeper insights about their lives focussing on their access to basic services and extent of violation of their rights.

Study Methodology

The present study went on to enumerate over 20,823 children in street situations after conducting a hotspot mapping and identifying hotspots through a recce. The enumeration included all CiSS from 0-18 years of age. A sample survey was also conducted simultaneously to cover about 1,046 children which is approximately 5% of the total enumerated children in street situations in Gurugram city. The sample was randomly selected from children of 10-18 years age group. Six in-depth interviews were also conducted with the NGO representative from Chetna, railway police, members of CWC and JJB and two employers of children.

Enumeration Survey – Key Findings

- ✓ Total identified children in street situations in Gurugram city were 21,699 out of which 96% (20,823) were interviewed and 4% disagreed for interview.
- ✓ Among the 20,823 children, 1.2% were Street Living Children, 54.0% were Street Working Children, 44.6% were Children of Street Families.
- ✓ Overall, about two-third (68.6%) were boys and one-third (31.4%) were girls. Majority of the children were in age groups 6-10 years (35%) and 11-14 years (33.3%). A 12.7% were in age group 0-5 years and 19% in age group 15-18 years.
- ✓ About 0.6% were married (86.9% in 15-18 years and 13.1% in 11-14 years age group).
- ✓ Only 17% children were currently enrolled in schools. Children never enrolled were as high as 60% among children of street families and 55% among street working children.
- ✓ Among enrolled and dropouts, a range of 68-80% in the different categories have completed primary school (Class 1-5); 10-24% have completed upper school (Class 6 to 8) and 6-14% across categories have completed higher education (Class 9 to 12).
- ✓ As to the occupation of the children, 21% were engaged in rag-picking, 14.5% were engaged in selling items on streets and 10% were engaged in begging. About 52% girls and 25% boys were doing nothing.
- ✓ Three key reasons for being on street were search of jobs/income, no money to rent a place and lack of shelter.
- ✓ About 75% of the children had some kind of shelter in *katchi abadi* homes, slum, JJ colony, squatter settlements or other temporary settlements and a 9% of them sleep in pukka homes. More than 80% of them slept at the same place for years and a 12.7% slept at the same place for months (this 93% should be traceable through their place of sleep).
- ✓ About 73% of children have Aadhaar. But only 27% have ration card and 18.3% do not have any card.
- ✓ Less than 10% of children have bank accounts.
- ✓ About 0.9% (187) children were disabled of which majority (128) were boys. Only 22% had disability certificate.

¹ Spotlight on Invisibles , Save the Children, 2019 (<https://www.savethechildren.in/sci-in/media/PDFs/1c190306-bc6d-40d0-bb95-6c394eae0d7f.pdf>)

Sample Survey – Key Findings

- ✓ Total sampled children were 1046.
- ✓ Among the 1046 children, 3.6% were Street Living Children, 56.9% were Street Working Children, and 39.3% were Children of Street Families.
- ✓ Overall, almost three-fourth (74.6 %) were boys and just over one-fourth were girls (25.3 %).
- ✓ About 71% of the children were migrated children mostly from states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan for reasons like poverty/hunger (43%) & migration of parents to city (38%). About 61% of street living children ran away from homes in search of jobs/income.
- ✓ Majority of the sample children (72.6%) slept at homes. 12% children, mostly boys slept on the footpath, under bridge, bus station, railway station etc. and 11% slept at workplace/factory. Almost 82% of the children slept site for over a year to 12 years.
- ✓ About 98.4% of the children had access to improved sources of drinking water; free bathing facility at public convenience (49%) and facility at home (30%) were mostly used for bathing. 32% children reported open defecation; using free public toilets (32%), or using paid public toilets (12%) and private shared toilet (12%).
- ✓ Overall, only 18% children were enrolled at the time of survey and 96% among them were currently attending school/college. There were 40.5% that preferred to go to school if provided opportunity.
- ✓ Among 15-18 years age-group (N=425), around 22% children were aware about skill trainings and 38.6% among them would prefer to attend skill trainings.
- ✓ About 81% of the sample children were working, the main works being rag picking and selling items on streets. 48% reported working from up to three years and 25% were working for last four years and above. On an average children worked for 7 hours in a day. The average number of days of work per week was 6 for children. One-fourth did not receive wage in hand. Among those who received cash directly, the average daily income was Rs 200 for 10-14 years children and Rs 300 for 15-18 years children.
- ✓ Only 21% children had functional bank accounts and 56% of these were held for years.
- ✓ About 44% reported to have fallen sick in the last month (58% fever, 50% common cold) and 95% have sought treatment. About 40% reported not having winter clothes.
- ✓ About 17% reported they suffered injury in last month, and it happened mainly (67%) at workplace.
- ✓ Only 16.7% were aware of the support system that exist for vulnerable children (e.g. Police, Child Helpline, Employer, NGO/NGO Worker, etc) and of these only 13% have approached them.

Recommendations

On basis the characteristics of the population of CiSS assessed in the enumeration survey and their living conditions assessed through the sample survey the study suggests the following.

- ✓ Having an exact count of children in street situations and the integration of related data in various national-level surveys such as Census.
- ✓ Periodic mass mobilization campaigns involving service providers and other key stakeholders to make children in street situations and their families aware about the need for identification documents and link them to relevant schemes.
- ✓ Set up a District/Municipal level monitoring committee to assist in concurrent monitoring, vigilance and review of programmes related to children in street situations.
- ✓ A state-level committee involving various stakeholders including government, experts, activists, NGO representatives, law enforcement agencies to suggest/advice for coordinated actions for children in street situations.
- ✓ Effective implementation of HARIHAR Scheme (for rehabilitation of homeless, abandoned and surrendered children in Haryana through free schooling and technical education, skill development, interest free loan for purchasing a house in the state, etc).
- ✓ Develop dual education system for CiSS combining apprenticeship & vocational education in liaison with existing government programs.
- ✓ Adopt a programme focusing on re-uniting street living children with their families with appropriate mechanisms for traceability and follow up and for counselling of parents.
- ✓ Establish a Migration Resource Centre for tracking of migrant families and children and supporting them in availing essential services such as government identity cards to ensure social security benefits at source as well as destination.
- ✓ Sensitize children about the legal provisions of RTE, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, POCSO etc. to ensure children work in an exploitation-free environment and with dignity.
- ✓ Direct interventions and counselling with the groups of CiSS for (a) Behaviour Management; (b) Substance abuse deaddiction (c) Sexual and mental health (might include psycho-social counselling
- ✓ Direct more CSR activities to work for CISS and rope in NGOs and other philanthropic organisations for establishing institutions and channelizing the children in street situation through counselling and training.

Factsheet of Key Indicators

ENUMERATION SURVEY	Street Living Child			Category of Children Street Working Child			Children of Street Family			Combined, N=20,823		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Key Indicators												
Number of Children Identified												
Number of Children who agreed for interview	247	13	260	7,963	3,296	11,259	6,085	3,219	9,304	14,295	6,528	20,823
Age Group												
0 to 5 Year (%)	4.0	23.1	5.0	7.9	17.1	10.6	12.9	20.2	15.5	10.0	18.7	12.7
6 to 10 Year (%)	10.5	46.2	12.3	27.7	41.4	31.7	36.3	45.5	39.5	31.1	43.4	34.9
11 to 14 Year (%)	24.3	0.0	23.1	39.1	26.7	35.5	34.6	24.0	30.9	36.9	25.3	33.3
15 to 18 Year (%)	61.1	30.8	59.6	25.3	14.7	22.2	16.2	10.3	14.1	22.0	12.6	19.1
Religion												
Hindu (%)	89.9	76.9	89.2	85.7	87.4	86.2	83.4	83.7	83.5	84.8	85.5	85.0
Muslim (%)	6.1	15.4	6.5	14.2	12.4	13.6	16.1	16.1	16.1	14.8	14.2	14.6
Christian (%)	0.8	7.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Don't know (%)	3.2	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Caste												
Schedule Caste (%)	36.8	38.5	36.9	47.0	36.3	43.9	48.8	50.2	49.3	47.6	43.2	46.2
Schedule Tribe (%)	9.3	7.7	9.2	3.7	8.1	5.0	7.3	7.9	7.5	5.3	8.0	6.2
Other Backward Class (%)	40.5	30.8	40.0	41.1	41.7	41.3	34.8	32.3	33.9	38.4	37.0	38.0
General (%)	4.5	0.0	4.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.5
Don't know (%)	8.9	23.1	9.6	5.0	10.6	6.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	8.1	6.2
Education Status (for 6 years and above)												
Currently Enrolled (%)	7.6	0.0	7.3	16.6	20.3	17.6	15.6	19.3	16.8	16.0	19.8	17.1
Dropped Out (%)	58.6	20.0	57.1	31.8	17.4	27.9	24.7	18.9	22.8	29.4	18.1	26.1
Never Enrolled (%)	33.8	80.0	35.6	51.6	62.3	54.5	59.6	61.8	60.3	54.6	62.1	56.8

ENUMERATION SURVEY	Category of Children									Combined, N=20,823		
	Street Living Child			Street Working Child			Children of Street Family					
Completed Education (who ever attended school)												
Primary School (Class 1 to 5) (%)	75.8	50.0	75.5	66.1	76.4	68.4	79.8	80.6	80.0	71.4	78.4	73.2
Upper Primary School (Class 6 to 8) (%)	9.6	50.0	10.1	25.9	17.8	24.0	13.3	16.4	14.3	20.8	17.1	19.9
Higher Education (Class 9 to 12) (%)	14.6	0.0	14.5	8.0	5.8	7.5	7.0	3.0	5.7	7.8	4.4	6.9
Place of Enrolment (who are currently enrolled)												
Government School (%)	72.2	-	72.2	72.4	87.6	77.1	69.2	81.8	73.9	71.1	84.9	75.7
Private School (%)	11.1	-	11.1	18.9	9.9	16.1	13.8	6.7	11.1	16.8	8.4	13.9
College/ITI/Diploma institute (%)	5.6	-	5.6	2.1	0.2	1.5	2.4	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.1	1.5
Madarsa (%)	0.0	-	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3
Education Centres run by NGOs (%)	11.1	-	11.1	4.9	1.6	3.9	12.2	9.5	11.2	7.9	5.3	7.0
National Open School (%)	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
Others (%)	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Marital Status												
Never Married (%)	97.6	92.3	97.3	99.4	99.8	99.5	98.9	99.8	99.2	99.2	99.8	99.4
Currently Married (%)	2.0	7.7	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.6
Occupation Status												
Begging (%)	10.5	38.5	11.9	6.8	7.3	6.9	11.8	14.9	12.9	9.0	11.1	9.7
Rag Picking (%)	23.5	23.1	23.5	23.1	13.1	20.2	25.9	13.8	21.7	24.3	13.4	20.9
Sell flowers, newspaper, fruits or other items on road (%)	10.9	23.1	11.5	18.7	15.4	17.7	12.6	7.3	10.7	15.9	11.4	14.5
Cleaning cars & two wheelers (%)	3.6	7.7	3.8	2.7	0.2	2.0	3.2	0.3	2.2	2.9	0.3	2.1
Working in road-side stall or repair shop (%)	15.4	0.0	14.6	11.5	5.2	9.6	6.3	2.5	5.0	9.3	3.8	7.6
Working in small restaurant/eatery or tea stall (%)	24.3	0.0	23.1	10.7	3.4	8.6	3.4	1.1	2.6	7.8	2.3	6.1
Construction Workers (%)	8.9	0.0	8.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	0.7	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.5
Nothing Specific (%)	1.6	0.0	1.5	4.0	2.3	3.5	4.3	7.3	5.4	4.1	4.8	4.3

ENUMERATION SURVEY	Street Living Child			Category of Children Street Working Child			Children of Street Family			Combined, N=20,823		
Nothing (%)	1.2	7.7	1.5	21.3	52.1	30.3	30.3	52.1	37.9	24.8	52.0	33.3
Identification Documents												
Aadhaar Card (%)	76.1	30.8	73.8	81.7	74.4	79.6	68.0	60.2	65.3	75.8	67.3	73.1
Ration Card (%)	25.5	0.0	24.2	22.9	21.3	22.4	33.7	31.1	32.8	27.5	26.1	27.1
Birth Certificate (%)	8.5	0.0	8.1	18.5	23.7	20.0	30.0	32.6	30.9	23.2	28.0	24.7
None of the Card (%)	23.1	69.2	25.4	13.4	15.5	14.0	21.8	25.9	23.2	17.2	20.7	18.3
Any of the Card	76.9	30.8	74.6	86.6	84.5	86.0	78.2	74.1	76.8	82.8	79.3	81.7
Disability Status												
Hearing (%)	28.6	-	28.6	34.9	25.0	32.7	17.1	36.7	24.8	23.8	34.4	27.3
Speech (%)	14.3	-	14.3	23.3	33.3	25.5	11.8	6.1	9.6	15.9	11.5	14.4
Visual (%)	14.3	-	14.3	7.0	8.3	7.3	0.0	8.2	3.2	3.2	8.2	4.8
Mental (%)	14.3	-	14.3	9.3	8.3	9.1	6.6	14.3	9.6	7.9	13.1	9.6
Locomotor (%)	28.6	-	28.6	25.6	25.0	25.5	64.5	34.7	52.8	49.2	32.8	43.9

SAMPLE SURVEY	Street Living Child			Category of Children Street Working Child			Children of Street Family			Combined, N=1,046		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Key Indicators												
Number of sampled children (aged 10 to 18 Years)	37	1	38	466	130	596	278	134	412	781	265	1046
Interview location was birthplace												
Yes (%)	10.8	100.0	13.2	20.0	44.6	25.3	23.4	44.0	30.1	20.7	44.5	26.8
No (%)	89.2	0.0	86.8	78.1	55.4	73.2	74.5	53.0	67.5	77.3	54.0	71.4
Don't know (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.8
Place of Origin (Whose birthplace was not the place of survey)												
Uttar Pradesh (%)	60.0	-	60.0	42.9	34.3	41.4	37.3	37.1	37.2	42.0	35.7	40.8
Bihar (%)	26.7	-	26.7	33.7	31.3	33.3	33.9	30.6	33.1	33.4	31.0	32.9

SAMPLE SURVEY	Street Living Child			Category of Children Street Working Child			Children of Street Family			Combined, N=1.046		
Rajasthan (%)	10.0	-	10.0	10.9	13.4	11.4	10.2	11.3	10.5	10.6	12.4	11.0
West Bengal (%)	3.3	-	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	7.9	9.7	8.4	5.4	7.0	5.7
Madhya Pradesh (%)	0.0	-	0.0	4.3	9.0	5.1	6.8	8.1	7.1	4.9	8.5	5.6
Assam (%)	0.0	-	0.0	1.5	4.5	2.0	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.1
Other place (Delhi/Haryana/Maharashtra/Nepal/Ut tarakhand/Chhattisgarh) (%)	0.0	-	0.0	2.4	3.0	2.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.0
Place to Sleep at the same site every night	81.1	100.0	81.6	92.9	94.6	93.3	79.5	92.5	83.7	87.6	93.6	89.1
Duration of stay												
Less than one year (%)	20.0	100.0	22.6	18.0	4.1	14.9	21.3	21.8	21.4	19.2	13.3	17.6
Between 1 to 3 years (%)	70.0	0.0	67.7	26.1	13.0	23.2	28.1	14.5	23.2	28.7	13.7	24.7
Between 4 to 8 years (%)	10.0	0.0	9.7	30.3	58.5	36.5	17.6	23.4	19.7	25.3	40.7	29.4
More than 8 Years (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	20.3	18.7	19.5	29.0	22.9	17.8	24.6	19.6
Don't Remember (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	4.1	6.7	13.6	11.3	12.8	9.1	7.7	8.7
Average number of Years	2	0	2	4	6	5	3	5	3	3	5	4
Bathing Facility												
Public convenience with bathing facility (free) (%)	64.9	100.0	65.8	49.1	57.7	51.0	46.8	38.1	43.9	49.0	47.9	48.8
Public convenience with bathing facility (paid) (%)	18.9	-	18.4	5.8	7.7	6.2	21.6	23.9	22.3	12.0	15.8	13.0
Handpump (%)	8.1	-	7.9	8.8	3.8	7.7	5.0	3.7	4.6	7.4	3.8	6.5
At home (%)	0.0	-	0.0	35.6	30.8	34.6	23.7	33.6	26.9	29.7	32.1	30.3
Other (Railway line (Water Points/ Standposts etc.) (%)	8.1	-	7.9	0.6	0.0	0.5	2.9	0.7	2.2	1.8	0.4	1.4
Drinking water												
Water tankers (%)	10.8	0.0	10.5	13.5	18.5	14.6	11.2	17.9	13.3	12.5	18.1	14.0
Community public tap (%)	83.8	0.0	81.6	60.1	58.5	59.7	71.2	48.5	63.8	65.2	53.2	62.1
Community well (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4

SAMPLE SURVEY	Category of Children									Combined, N=1.046		
	Street Living Child			Street Working Child			Children of Street Family					
Handpump (%)	2.7	100.0	5.3	10.3	12.3	10.7	5.8	20.9	10.7	8.3	17.0	10.5
Water bottles/cans (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	9.2	12.2	5.8	3.0	4.9	9.9	6.0	8.9
Neighbour (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	5.0	7.5	5.8	2.4	4.2	2.9
Others (%)	2.7	0.0	2.6	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
Toilet Facility												
Defecate in open (%)	18.9	0.0	18.4	29.0	26.9	28.5	37.8	39.6	38.3	31.6	33.2	32.0
Public toilets-free (%)	51.4	0.0	50.0	30.5	32.3	30.9	33.8	25.4	31.1	32.7	28.7	31.6
Public toilet-paid (like <i>sulabh shauchalaya</i>) (%)	21.6	100.0	23.7	7.3	10.8	8.1	16.5	15.7	16.3	11.3	13.6	11.9
Have own toilet (for own family) (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	13.8	10.2	2.2	3.7	2.7	6.3	8.7	6.9
Private shared toilet (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	13.8	16.6	5.8	7.5	6.3	12.4	10.6	12.0
Community toilet (%)	2.7	0.0	2.6	2.8	1.5	2.5	3.2	6.7	4.4	2.9	4.2	3.3
Other (Mobile/Train toilet/Toilet constructed by NGOs etc.) (%)	5.4	0.0	5.3	3.9	0.8	3.2	0.7	1.5	1.0	2.8	1.1	2.4
Enrolment Status												
Currently enrolled and attending school (%)	8.1	0.0	7.9	17.6	27.7	19.8	13.7	20.1	15.8	15.7	23.8	17.8
Currently enrolled but not attending school (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Dropped out (%)	73.0	100.0	73.7	45.1	28.5	41.4	36.7	34.3	35.9	43.4	31.7	40.4
Never enrolled (%)	18.9	0.0	18.4	36.5	43.8	38.1	48.9	44.0	47.3	40.1	43.8	41.0
Preference to go to school if given opportunity (%)	23.5	100.0	25.7	30.7	41.5	32.8	46.7	65.4	52.4	36.2	54.5	40.5
Awareness about skill training, provided by any NGO & Government (%)	13.3	0.0	12.9	25.8	22.2	25.2	19.6	11.4	17.4	23.0	17.3	21.9
Prefer to attend skill training (%)	23.3	100.0	25.8	34.6	73.3	41.2	32.0	48.6	36.4	32.8	63.0	38.6
Work Status												
Begging (%)	2.7	100.0	5.3	2.6	5.4	3.2	7.6	9.7	8.3	4.4	7.9	5.3

SAMPLE SURVEY	Street Living Child			Category of Children Street Working Child			Children of Street Family			Combined, N=1.046		
Rag Picking	18.9	0.0	18.4	16.7	10.8	15.4	29.1	15.7	24.8	21.3	13.2	19.2
Sell flowers, newspaper, fruits or other items on road (%)	2.7	0.0	2.6	21.0	20.8	21.0	13.7	10.4	12.6	17.5	15.5	17.0
Cleaning cars & two wheelers (%)	5.4	0.0	5.3	3.9	0.0	3.0	6.8	0.0	4.6	5.0	0.0	3.7
Working in road-side stall or repair shop (%)	16.2	0.0	15.8	18.2	9.2	16.3	11.2	6.0	9.5	15.6	7.5	13.6
Working in small restaurant/eatery or tea stall (%)	48.6	0.0	47.4	16.7	13.1	15.9	5.4	2.2	4.4	14.2	7.5	12.5
Construction Workers (%)	5.4	0.0	5.3	2.4	6.2	3.2	5.0	2.2	4.1	3.5	4.2	3.6
Nothing Specific (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	3.8	5.7	3.2	14.9	7.0	4.9	9.4	6.0
Nothing (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	30.8	16.3	18.0	38.8	24.8	13.7	34.7	19.0
Year of work												
Upto 6 months (%)	24.3	0.0	23.7	16.9	1.1	14.0	20.2	12.2	18.1	18.4	6.4	15.9
Upto 1 year (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.6	4.9	3.2	2.7	3.5	2.8
Upto 3 year (%)	67.6	0.0	65.8	53.5	48.9	52.7	40.4	35.4	39.0	49.9	42.2	48.3
4 years and above (%)	8.1	100.0	10.5	23.2	46.7	27.5	19.7	32.9	23.2	21.2	40.5	25.1
Don't Remember (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.1	3.0	17.1	14.6	16.5	7.9	7.5	7.8
Average number of Years	3	0	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Working Hours												
0 to 3 hours (%)	5.4	0.0	5.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	7.5	24.4	11.9	4.0	12.7	5.8
4 to 6 hours (%)	37.8	100.0	39.5	34.0	62.2	39.1	47.8	51.2	48.7	38.9	57.2	42.6
7 to 8 hours (%)	48.6	0.0	47.4	34.0	21.1	31.7	25.9	17.1	23.5	32.0	19.1	29.4
More than 8 hours (%)	8.1	0.0	7.9	30.1	14.4	27.3	18.9	7.3	15.8	25.1	11.0	22.2
Average of working hours	7	4	7	8	6	8	7	5	6	7	6	7
Mode of payment												
In cash (%)	94.6	100.0	94.7	75.3	65.6	73.5	67.5	61.0	65.8	73.7	63.6	71.7
Money directly given to parents/ care givers/ guardians (%)	5.4	0.0	5.3	23.5	33.3	25.3	29.4	32.9	30.3	24.5	32.9	26.2

SAMPLE SURVEY	Street Living Child			Category of Children Street Working Child			Children of Street Family			Combined, N=1.046		
Other-Directly given to agent/Not paid in cash but provided food/shelter/clothing/Don't know/Can't say (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	3.1	6.1	3.9	1.8	3.5	2.1
Earn income in a day												
Below Rs. 100 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.7	2.2	7.1	12.0	8.3	3.6	6.4	4.1
Rs. 100 - 200 (%)	11.4	100.0	13.9	35.4	57.6	39.0	55.2	64.0	57.4	39.8	60.9	43.7
Rs. 201 - 400 (%)	85.7	0.0	83.3	46.8	33.9	44.7	27.9	24.0	27.0	43.7	29.1	41.0
Above Rs.400 (%)	2.9	0.0	2.8	15.6	6.8	14.2	9.7	0.0	7.4	12.9	3.6	11.2
Average Income	299	200	296	292	220	281	230	175	216	273	200	260
Frequency of payment												
Daily (%)	28.6	100.0	30.6	59.7	83.1	63.5	66.9	74.0	68.6	59.8	79.1	63.3
Weekly (%)	25.7	0.0	25.0	12.3	6.8	11.4	11.7	12.0	11.8	13.1	9.1	12.4
Monthly (%)	40.0	0.0	38.9	26.6	8.5	23.7	17.5	10.0	15.7	24.7	9.1	21.9
Bi-annual (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.3	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.7
Not fixed (%)	5.7	0.0	5.6	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.6	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Number of times children eat in a day												
One time a day (%)	8.1	0.0	7.9	8.8	4.6	7.9	9.4	9.0	9.2	9.0	6.8	8.4
Twice a day (%)	86.5	100.0	86.8	62.2	71.5	64.3	38.5	48.5	41.7	54.9	60.0	56.2
Three times a day (%)	5.4	0.0	5.3	28.3	22.3	27.0	51.8	37.3	47.1	35.6	29.8	34.1
Sometimes without food for a day (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.4	5.2	1.9	0.5	3.4	1.2
Incidence of illness in the last one month (%)	37.8	100.0	39.5	42.9	47.7	44.0	44.6	42.5	43.9	43.3	45.3	43.8
Suffer from injury in the last one month (%)	24.3	0.0	23.7	17.6	10.0	15.9	20.5	9.0	16.7	19.0	9.4	16.5
Awareness of any facility/authority for support (%)	13.5	0.0	13.2	23.6	6.9	20.0	16.2	4.5	12.4	20.5	5.7	16.7
Ever approached for assistance												
Approached (%)	29.7	0.0	28.9	14.2	8.5	12.9	36.0	8.2	26.9	22.7	8.3	19.0

SAMPLE SURVEY	Street Living Child			Category of Children Street Working Child			Children of Street Family			Combined, N=1.046		
Never Approached (%)	73.0	100.0	73.7	89.9	92.3	90.4	76.6	95.5	82.8	84.4	94.0	86.8
Received any assistance as a child												
Yes (%)	18.9	0.0	18.4	6.4	6.9	6.5	18.0	3.0	13.1	11.1	4.9	9.6
No (%)	81.1	100.0	81.6	93.6	93.1	93.5	82.0	97.0	86.9	88.9	95.1	90.4
Agency provided assistance												
Government (%)	14.3	-	14.3	16.7	22.2	17.9	18.0	75.0	22.2	17.2	38.5	20.0
NGO (%)	28.6	-	28.6	50.0	77.8	56.4	32.0	0.0	29.6	37.9	53.8	40.0
Both (%)	28.6	-	28.6	26.7	0.0	20.5	50.0	25.0	48.1	40.2	7.7	36.0
Other (%)	28.6	-	28.6	6.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.0

1.1 The Unidentified Children and their Background

India is one of the countries having high population of children that live in street situations (CiSS). This fact was taken in a lighter spirit until UNICEF came up with its estimates of about 11 million street children in India.² Though these estimates seemed as rough estimates there were no alternate sources that provided a possible count of children living in the streets of India.

The pathetic Indian situation of having huge numbers of street children has been internationally recognized and discussed and debated in the country as well as globally. Despite this, less attention is thrown on creating a database on the headcount of street children in the country. This dearth of data is primarily due to the mobile nature of these children and hence difficult to get their headcount. This makes them to be neglected in various surveys too. The Census enumerates the homeless population, which is a wider group including single men, children, women, mothers, elderly, and the disabled. Of this, the street children are a miniscule and their numbers are much below the actuals.

There has been no authentic data sources to account for the possible count of children living in the streets in India. There were always pieces of information made available by specific studies for specific locations. Way back in 1994, Rane and Shroff in their study estimated that 3,14,700 (approx.) street children existed in six cities namely Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Hyderabad and Bangalore.³ The census of street children conducted by Save the Children (SC) (2011)⁴ a decade ago in Delhi identified 50,932 children in the capital city. In Mumbai, a study conducted by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and Action Aid India (2013)⁵ estimated about 37,059 children that live in the streets.

This was enumerated to be 10,427 in Pune city in 2016⁶. A five-city survey undertaken by Save the Children (2016)⁷ found approximately 84,563 children in street situations living in the cities of Hyderabad, Patna, Kolkata and Lucknow.

The ambiguity around the numbers of CiSS and their mobile nature have denied these population their basic needs and also have prevented them from accessing the services or initiatives of social protection undertaken by the government. The lack of an identity document also manifolds the dangers and risks that the children in street situations are exposed to already (Save the Children 2019). Even if included there were difficulties in making them access those services or initiatives of social protection undertaken by the government as they do not own any identity documents or bank accounts and are homeless. According to the Census of 2011, India has more than 1.7 million homeless residents and total 2.7 lakh children in the age group of 0-6 years are also houseless in the country (Census 2011).⁸ There are also different categories of children that works or is engaged in activities on the street, some of whom may have a place to stay while others may not. Therefore, a well-defined classification of the children is important for any policy interventions.

² Estimate of 1994 (<https://www.savethechildren.in/sci-in/media/PDFs/1c190306-bc6d-40d0-bb95-6c394eae0d7f.pdf>)

³ Rane and Shroff (1994), Street Children in India: Emerging Need for Social Work Intervention

⁴ Save the Children and Institute for Human Development (2011), Surviving the Streets.

⁵ TISS and ActionAid, (2013), Making Street Children Matter: A census study in Mumbai City.

⁶ Pune Municipal Corporation and Rainbow Foundation of India (2016), Children in Street Situations-Life on Pune Streets.

⁷ Save the Children (2016), Life on the Street.

⁸ <https://www.census2011.co.in/houseless.php#:~:text=Total%202.7%20lakh%20children%20with,than%20national%20average%20of%2074.04%25>

Children in Street Situations - Definition

Multiple researchers and policy makers have defined street children according to their own studies or experiences, but the most accepted definition is the one given by UNICEF. UNICEF provided the concept of street children as “boys and girls, aged less than 18 years, for whom the “street” (including unoccupied dwellings and wasteland) has become home, and/or their source of livelihood and who are inadequately protected or supervised.”⁹ UNICEF further defines three types of street children¹⁰ as described below:

Street living children	Children who have run away from their families and live alone on the streets
Street working children	Children who spend most of their time on the streets, fending for themselves, but returning home on a regular basis
Children from street families	Children who live on the streets with their families

This universally recognized categorization of street children is being adopted for the present study and used for classification of children in street situations in Gurugram city. This has also been applied to examine the differences in the awareness and access to services among the different categories and presented throughout the report.

1.2 Existing Government Provisions/Policies/Programs for Children in Street Situations

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) brought out the first legal binding document on child rights in 1989 which comprised of four categories of rights of children – Right to Survival, Right to Development, Right to Protection and Right to Participation. India is party to the UNCRC since 1992 and is bound to work towards ensuring rights of all the children.

The Indian Constitution, through Article 15(3) directs the States to make special provisions for protection of rights of children. Through Article 39, the Constitution calls the State governments to direct their policy towards securing the abuse of children at a tender age, ensure that they are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength, ensure ample opportunities to develop in healthy manner with freedom and dignity and also protection of childhood and youth against moral and material abandonment.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is entrusted with protecting, promoting defending child rights in the country and also monitoring and implementation of Special and Local Laws (SLL) including the Right to Education Act, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and the Juvenile Justice Act. Government of India adopted the National Policy for Children in 2013 as a commitment to the right-based approach of the UNCRC which marks a paradigm shift from a ‘need-based’ to ‘right-based’ approach. The NPC is based on the cardinal principles of right to life, survival and development, protection, non-discrimination, best interests of the child and respect for the views of the child.¹¹ The National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) in 2016 further stands as the country’s commitment to reach and serve vulnerable children. NPAC aims at giving due attention to the inter-relatedness of deprivations and needs, and thus of measures to address

⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Street_children

¹⁰ <https://schoolsonline.britishcouncil.org/street-children>

¹¹ http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/npcenglish08072013_0.pdf

each of them, while ensuring all children from all strata develop to their full potential in a holistic manner.¹²

As a measure to protect and help children living in streets to safeguard their rights, the Integrated Programme for Street Children was initiated which is presently under the umbrella of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Despite these initiatives, there does not seem a decrease in the number of children on the streets as these schemes are to be reached to unidentified child who are highly mobile and neither have an identity nor have a home/place of their own. In this regard, a key focus of the Ministry of Women and Child Development's Mission Vatsalya (from 2021-22 onwards) is on children in street situations and it subsumes the erstwhile "Integrated Programme for street children" scheme. It provides for detailed guidelines and institutional services for children, including those in street situations (services such as shelter, care and protection as per Juvenile Justice Act, sponsorship, etc).¹³

1.3 Lack of Identification and Denial of Basic Rights to Children in Street Situations

Children in street situations are the most vulnerable and insecure group not just because they are on the streets and form the lowest social strata. The most important feature of this group of children is that most of them do not have any legal identity or proof of existence. There are many governmental provisions for child care and protection which integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm. Welfare, education and healthcare are all becomes even more difficult for them as to access because of lack of any legal identity. The lack of a legal identity severely limits what they can achieve in life (Save the Children 2019). This manifolds the dangers and risks they are already exposed to on the streets. They cannot access any government welfare schemes, education or health services; are forced to child labour and trafficking and cannot access legal protection and rights as they are not in government's records. Thus, not being legal identity denies their basic rights and the limits what they can achieve in life. Due to this, changing lives of children in street situations is an under researched domain. However, NGOs and other organisations (private and public) that promotes child rights and protection are working toward supporting such children's right for their better living and dignity. In a study conducted by Bal Raksha Bharat (Save the Children India) in 2019, more than 2 lakh children in street situations were enumerated across 10 cities in the country and it made several recommendations at policy and programmatic levels to address the issues related to such children (Save the Children 2019).

In this regard, Bal Raksha Bharat (Save the Children India) intends to build program on reaching out to these children most impacted by inequality and discrimination and supporting them in upholding their rights in Gurugram city. Before implementing the intervention, a headcount/Census of such children (girls and boys) in the city was required to be conducted followed by a sample survey with randomly selected children in street situations to explore deeper insights about their lives with a focus on their access to basic services and extent of violation of their rights. This study thus enumerate the number of children in street situations in Gurugram city and try to understand their access to basic services and rights. The study classify the enumerated children into three categories – Street Living Children, Street Working Children, Children of Street Families which would serve program interventions and foster future research.

¹² National Plan of Action for children, 2016-Ministry of Women and Child Development

¹³<https://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/GUIDELINES%20OF%20MISSION%20VATSALYA%20DATED%2005%20JULY%202022.pdf>

Presentation of Report

The present report is based on quantitative research that included enumeration of children in street situations and a sample survey in Gurugram city supported by qualitative data collected through in-depth interviews with various stakeholders viz, NGO representatives, CWC and JJB members, Railway police and employers of children who directly deal with this segment of children.

Chapter-1 of the report presents the background and study setting and the rationale for identification of the unidentified children.

The objectives and methodology adopted in the enumeration and sample surveys is detailed in Chapter-2. The procedure of data collection and the tools used along with the data quality management measures and processing is discussed. Further, the limitations specific to the study are discussed in the chapter.

Chapter-3 deals with the enumeration or headcount survey of the children in street situations in Gurugram city and focuses on their characteristics, identification of their category, their socio-demographic characteristics, marital status, education, religion, reasons for being on street and place to sleep. This chapter also covers the status of identification documents and bank accounts.

Chapter-4 covers the information on the sample survey about children in street situation gathered through detailed questionnaire. This chapter explores their access to shelter, migration, geographic mobility, education and skill training, current work details, work conditions, financial inclusions, food security, clothing, health and nutrition, and awareness and services availed from government or any other support and entitlements.

Chapter-5 focuses on conclusion and provides recommendation for the study.

2.1 Study Objectives

The dearth of data and information on the numbers and situation of children in street situations and their mobile nature have often denied these population groups their basic needs, right to identity, access to social protection schemes of the local/State/National government. To reach out to these children in Gurugram city one requires to identifying the pockets where these children will be available. Therefore, a headcount survey to have an estimate of the numbers of children in street situations in Gurugram city and a sample survey to understand the intricacies of their life on the streets was planned. The key objectives of the assignment were:



2.2 Context Setting and Target Groups

The enumeration and sample survey would be undertaken in Gurugram city. The city is known as the “Cyber City of India” with about 9,02,112 population as per Census 2011. Administratively, it is divided into 4 zones and 35 wards. Gurugram is a leading financial and industrial hub and had the third highest per capita income in India. However, the city is marked by uneven urbanization and development. About 16.3% of the city’s total population consists of slum population (Gurugram Municipal Development Authority).

The target groups for the study included:

- ▶ Children in Street Situation (both boys and girls) of age group 0-18 years

GURUGRAM, HARYANA

City Population
9,02,112 (Census 2011)

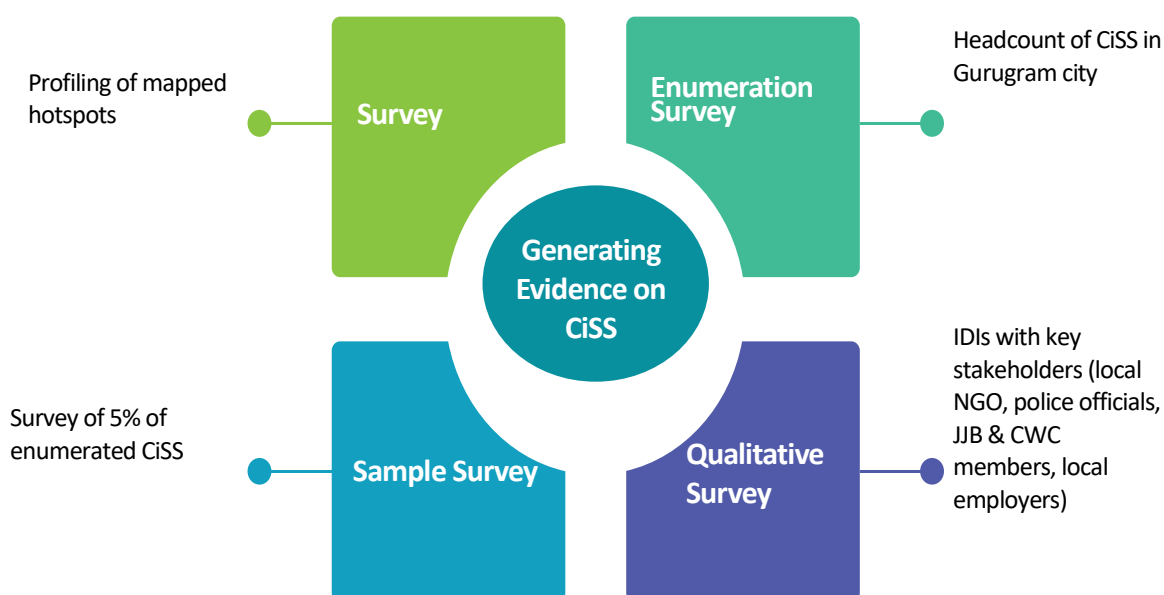
- Known as the **'Cyber city' of India'**
- Witnessing rapid urbanization; a leading financial & industrial hub; city with the third highest per capita income in India (GMDA)
- Marked by uneven urbanization & development

Administrative Divisions
4 zones
35 municipal wards

- ▶ Other stakeholders (Local NGO, police officials, JJB and CWC members, Local employers)

2.3 Study Framework – Components of Study

As a preparatory activity, a local NGO (Chetna) and key stakeholders including police officials, railway officials etc were contacted for mapping of the hotspots of children in street situations in Gurugram. Following this a recce was conducted for the basic profiling of the hotspots that helped enumeration of the children in street situations and provided a picture of the sample that would emerge. After the recce, the tasks of enumeration and sample survey were conducted simultaneously for ease of tracking the sample for the study. The remaining qualitative interviews with the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) and Child Welfare Committee (CWC) members and local employers were also conducted along with enumeration/sample survey.



2.3.1 Recce

The Recce for identifying the hotspots of the children in street situations involved the following steps:

Recce Checklist: The checklist for conducting the recce comprised of - Name of the hotspot/ geo-tagging, Name of the ward, Nearest landmark, Type of hotspot, Size/Population (adults and children separately) and age-group, Spoken languages and Proportion of male/female children. The checklist finalized in consultation with Bal Raksha Bharat (Save the Children India) and was translated into Hindi language.

Hotspot Mapping – Interview with Stakeholders: Local NGO – Chetna, which works in similar space and appropriate stakeholders including Local road-side eateries, kiosk owners (*paanwala*), cobblers, tea stalls, street vendors, etc; Railway Police at Gurugram Railway Station; and Inspector/Sub-inspector of Police (State Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) and Traffic Police were contacted for gathering information on the probable list of hotspots. The interviews with the NGO and the government officials were conducted by the core team of TRIOs and the Field Coordinators conducted the interviews with the remaining stakeholders. In addition to the above stakeholders a traffic police and police personnel in each of the wards were contacted who would be informers for identifying the hotspots and gathering general

information of the hotspots. Detailed interviews were not conducted with them and the information gathered was subjective to the cooperation and support offered by the respective informer.

The lists acquired from multiple stakeholders was merged for mapping of the hotspots of children in street situations in Gurugram city and was used by the mappers for conducting the Recce. A one-day training was provided by TRIOs team to the mappers for conducting the Recce.

The Mappers moved around in the city and identified the hotspots ward-wise as per list and collected information about the children in street situations hotspots using the checklist developed. The Recce was completed in a week's (7 days) time.

Recce results: The recce identified a total of about 228 hotspots of children in street situations in Gurugram city which accommodates about 22,922 children (approx.).

Table 2.1: Number of CiSS hotspots in Gurugram city and approximate number of children identified in Recce

Date	Wards Covered	Number of Hotspots	Approx Boys	Approx Girls	Approx Children
Day 1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9	39	1,156	697	1,853
Day 2	8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	41	1,049	717	1,767
Day 3	15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	52	2,658	2,013	4,672
Day 4	23, 24, 25, 26, 29	36	3,110	1,734	4,845
Day 5	24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 35	30	3,469	2,020	5,490
Day 6	30, 31, 32, 33, 34	30	2,628	1,666	4,295
Grand Total		228	14,070	8,847	22,922

Among the identified hotspots in the recce, majority of the child population were from the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Few of them were from Assam and West Bengal. These small population is not concentrated at one place and most of the hotspots had mixed population groups from different states.

Thus, they could communicate in Hindi language. There were also Assamese and Bengali speaking children, but they were dispersed across the hotspots

Given the above factors, the expected coverage in the enumeration survey was to be about 80% of the estimated population size of 22,922 in the recce. Since majority of the population understood and spoke Hindi and the Assamese and Bengali populations were scattered across the hotspots, a Bengali version of the questionnaire was developed to be used in specific hotspots where Bengali population resided.

The study further involved collection of quantitative information from these children for assessing their background and status. The data obtained for the study involved two stages of quantitative data collection – (1) Enumeration/Headcount/Census Survey and (2) Sample Survey.

2.3.2 Enumeration Survey

The first stage of the study involved a complete enumeration of all children in street situations within the municipal limits of Gurugram city from September to November 2022. The below mentioned steps were followed for listing of children in street situations in Gurugram.

Step 1 – Coverage of Listed Hotspots/Places to Locate Street Children: Based on the mapping and profiling of the hotspots/places done in the recce, such children were identified for the headcount. Generally, places like railway platforms, bus stands, tourist locations, places of religious worship of all communities, traffic interjections, markets, under flyovers, major construction sites and slums in the city were covered. Having mapped the hotspots, TRIOs team sketched a plan for conducting the headcount survey at mass due to high level of migrations expected among this target group and therefore avoid double/repeated counting.

Step 2 – Common Understanding on Types of Street Children: There are different types of children in street situations which includes children who live with family on streets (children from street families), children living on their own with unrelated people on the streets (street living children), children who are on streets for work (Street working children) etc. TRIOs survey team built a common understanding of the types of children in the street and clarity on classification of them for the study as this was crucial for sample selection for the sample survey. Also, certain children may seem children in street situations by appearance but may not be from the streets. Therefore, common inclusion and exclusion criteria were adopted and unanimously followed by the enumeration team. Some of the inclusion and exclusion criteria that were applied for identification of street children includes the following.

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child who sleeps rough under the open sky - Child who sleeps in a temporary/ <i>katchi abadi</i> structure on the street or in a public space - Child found in a <i>katchi abadi</i> structure alone or with related or unrelated peers - Child who sleeps at night in a government night shelter/ children’s home - Child who sleeps at night in a railway station, bus stands, foot paths, underpass, subways, etc. - Child who sleeps at night in a place of worship - Child who works as a beggar, waste picker, scavenger, flower seller, car cleaner, footpath stall seller, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children in school uniforms - Children living in a <i>pukka abadi</i> house which was not a shelter - Children wearing leather shoes and/or a belt - Children with bicycles, or carrying school bags or a water bottle - Children accompanied by older, well-dressed parents - Children playing in parks with sports gear such as a cricket bat, ball etc - Children at rescue home, transit homes, other child care institutions (CCIs), etc.

Some children may not seem children in street situations on account of the articles they possess which could be articles donated to them. Therefore, multiple exclusion criteria were used to exclude a child from children in street situations category. The team was trained accordingly on the inclusion/exclusion criteria for taking appropriate decisions on inclusion and exclusion of children in street situations.

Step 3 – Enumeration of Street Children: TRIOs team undertook a complete enumeration of the street children in Gurugram city using the listing form developed for this purpose. The listing form was CAPI-based and was a very short questionnaire that captured basic demographic information and the status of the children with their access to the government schemes. A total of 20,823 children were enumerated in the enumeration/headcount/census survey.

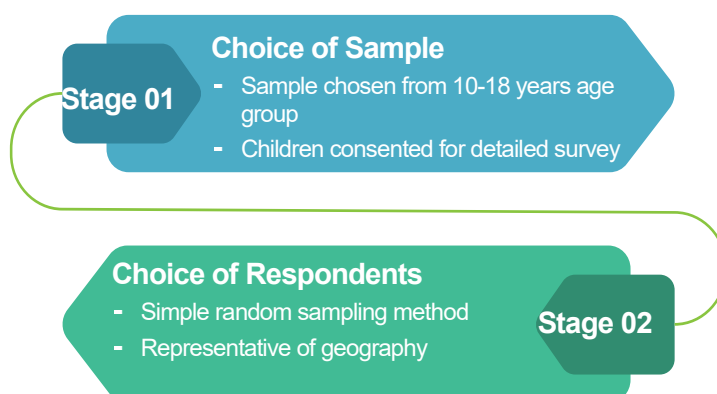
2.3.3 Sample Survey

The Enumeration survey formed the base for the proposed sample survey for the study. From the enumerated population of children in street situations in Gurugram city, a sample survey of respondents that are representative of the different categories of children was conducted to analyse their socio-economic and related status. The survey collected detailed information on the familial, social, economic, occupational, educational, health, food security, living conditions, water and sanitation, and migration related details of children in street situations.

Sample Size: For the sample survey, TRIOs covered approximately 5% of the total population of children in street situations that were enumerated. The sample was a sub-set of 1,046 enumerated children. The sample survey was administered on children who were in the 10-18 years age group as younger children would not be able to provide the required information as per the questionnaire. The sample of children were randomly selected by the data collection program/software itself and a 15–20-minute detailed survey was administered on the selected sample using CAPI-based tool.

The CAPI tool was automated for sample selection after filtering for the age group - 10-18 years. The consent of the children was taken for participation in the sample survey and from the filtered and consented group the CAPI tool opened up the sample form at specified random intervals.

Sample Selection: A two-stage sampling procedure was adopted for selection of sample for the sample survey. In the first stage, the sample respondents were chosen from 10-18 years age group that was classified during the enumeration survey. Also, only children who consented for a detailed survey were considered.



In the second stage, the sample respondents were chosen randomly using a simple random sampling method from the enumerated children (sample interval of 20). It was ensured that the chosen sample was representative of the geographic locations in the city.

2.3.4 Qualitative Survey

In addition to the quantitative survey, the study also conducted In-depth Interviews (IDIs) with key stakeholders to capture their perspective on the life and factors influencing the behaviours of children in street situations. The stakeholders that were interviewed for the study included representative from the local NGO – Chetna; Railway Police, Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committee and the local employers of the street working children.

2.4 Data Collection

2.4.1 Sample Distribution and Instruments for Data Collection

The quantitative and qualitative data that was collected for the enumeration and sample survey is summarized below.

Table 2.2: Sample for the study and tools used

Children/Stakeholder	Number	Tool
Quantitative sample		
Enumeration/Headcount	20,823	CAPI-tool
Sample of children in street situations (5% of the enumerated children)	1,046	CAPI-tool
Qualitative sample		
Selected Local NGO	1	Semi-structured Questionnaire
Inspector/Sub-inspector of Police/Railway Police	1	Semi-structured Questionnaire
Juvenile Justice Board	1	Semi-structured Questionnaire
Child Welfare Committee	1	Semi-structured Questionnaire
Local employers of street working children	1-2	Semi-structured Questionnaire
Total qualitative IDIs	5-6	

The tool for data collection was provided by Bal Raksha Bharat (Save the Children, India). The enumeration and quantitative sample survey data were collected simultaneously using the programmed CAPI-tool. The tool was so designed that it automatically random selects the sample after filtering for the age group. During administering the enumeration questionnaire, a consent for a detailed interview was taken from the children which indicates their willingness to participate in the sample survey. The CAPI tool was designed such that it chooses the sample only from among the children that consented for the detailed interview for the sample survey.

2.4.2 Survey Equipment

Computer Assisted Personal Interviewers (CAPIs) were used to directly record the responses from the respondent at the respondent's location (streets). Each investigator was given a CAPI tablet programmed with a bilingual (English and Hindi/Bengali) version of the questionnaire. The data thus collected through the CAPI was directly transmitted to TRIOs office/server. The raw data were analysed with proper data checks on daily basis to assess the quality of the data.

2.4.3 Training of Field Team

A total of 20 field staff comprising of field investigators and field coordinators, was deployed for the survey. A two-day in-person training (classroom) was conducted by TRIOs and Bal Raksha Bharat (Save the Children India) team for the field team. The training included mock sessions and also feedback sessions based on the issues and doubts that arose during the mock sessions. The field team was also oriented about the Child Safeguarding Policy of Bal Raksha Bharat (Save the Children India), including the Dos and Don'ts, Appropriate/Inappropriate Behaviour, etc. At the end of the training the field movement plan was developed and shared with Bal Raksha Bharat (Save the Children India).

Quality Assurance Mechanisms

Quality assurance mechanism is one of the most important aspects especially in the projects involving deployment of large number of field level human resources. Therefore, multilevel checks were established to assure quality of data. The key quality control measures undertaken during the study were as follows:

- **CAPI Program:** A comprehensive KOBO tool was developed with inbuilt features to avoid wrong data entries due to missing fields, skips or invalid data ranges etc. On such errors, the program had a feature to pop up the caution message to enumerators and stop accepting further entries until the errors are rectified by the field investigator/enumerators. This helped in minimizing the issues related to wrong data recording.
- **Development of Monitoring Formats:** Daily monitoring formats (including WhatsApp and Google spreadsheets) were developed and used at different level for monitoring and reporting for the assignment. Daily monitoring via Whatsapp was established for real time monitoring. All these formats were shared with the field teams during the training. Additionally, a monitoring dashboard was created for a glimpse of the summary of data collected and detect flaws if any.
- **Data Checks:** Data operator was there in place to check all data sets daily and any discrepancy was flagged and recorded which were then cross-checked by the supervisor. Checks were set to ensure data quality to address different dimensions:
 - o Correctness: Data should be within the normal range for data collected. There should be no gross discrepancies when compared with data from related data elements.
 - o Completeness: Data for all data elements for districts should have been submitted.
 - o Consistency: Data should be consistent.
 - o Timeliness: All data from wards should be submitted at the appointed time
- **Spot check and Data De-Duplication:** Since the study dealt with the mobile population, there were limitations regarding the degree of back checks. However, before each ward was completed, monitoring of field data collection through unannounced field visits was done by Field Coordinators, core team members of TRIOs and the Bal Raksha Bharat (Save the Children India) teams. This mainly ensured proper probing and administering of the questionnaire is being done. On-field instant solutions and orientation/guidance were provided to the field team by the monitoring personnel on handling certain issues or filling certain questions. The field observations were updated on the monitoring formats in google spreadsheets and necessary measures were undertaken for rectifying the issues identified.

During the Census survey, 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. Also, certain criteria were developed and matching of data was done so as to discard the duplicate data.

- **Team Meetings:** Periodic progress review meetings were done with the field coordinators for regular update on field progress. Initially these team meetings were organized daily, however with progress of field work the frequency was kept at weekly basis.

- **Post-collection Data Processing:** All data collected through CAPI was synchronized on daily basis. Comprehensive data checks and exhaustive data matching were done to ensure data de-duplication and accuracy of data.

2.5 Timing of Survey

The Enumeration and Sample surveys were conducted during the months of September – November 2022. There were temporary halts to the survey in the month of October 2022 due to the festive seasons and an influx of the numbers of street children was expected during these seasons which could have led to double counting or wrong inclusions. The survey was resumed post the festive weeks and was completed in mid-November 2022.

2.6 Limitations of the Study

Given the high mobility of the target group of the study and the sensitive nature of the subject studied, few limitations during the survey are described below:

- **Highly Mobile Population:** Children in street situations have a transitory lifestyle and they are highly mobile population that moves extensively within different locations of the city in search of avenues that provides them basic necessities. Given this, there were limitations on the back checks that could be conducted as it was difficult to retrace these children at the same location. The high mobility of these children also presents a challenge of duplication highly limiting the success of a census survey. The child or the caregiver were asked before interviewing if they were approached earlier in the near past days. However, this still has its own limitations as it is based on self-reporting by children.
- **Reluctance:** There were several children who have not provided consent for being part of the enumeration survey. In some case the child refused and in few the parent/caregiver refused the interview. Similarly, children who work on the streets or in roadside shops and food stall were reluctant to respond as they were continuously under the purview of their employers and therefore pretended to be above 19 years old while they appeared to be less than 19 years. Despite this the field team has tried to build rapport and convince the children to the extent possible to be part of the survey. In case of street families too, parents were reluctant to reveal the age and occupation of their working children.
- **Language Comprehension:** During the recce it was found that many children have migrated from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal. While most of these children could understand and speak Hindi, those from West Bengal has their specific pockets for which translations of questionnaires and Bengali speaking investigators were deployed. However, other groups were spread across the city and few had language comprehension issues which was a challenge in gathering information.
- **Crowd Interference:** Another major limitation of the survey was interviewing the children on the streets. The children were usually found in crowded areas and there were several instances of crowd gathering around the respondent and trying to interfere with their responses. However, the field investigators were especially trained to handle such situations tactfully and they managed to persuade the non-respondents to let the respondents answer the questions and in this way data privacy was thus ensured. Though there were attempts to question and disrupt the data collection process from community members in few instances, these were tackled with the help of local officials and administration.
- **Specific Timings of Availability of Children:** The children who were working were available only during particular timings and therefore, the interviewers had to make

multiple visits to the same location for interviewing these children. However, the refusal rates were still there among the street working children.

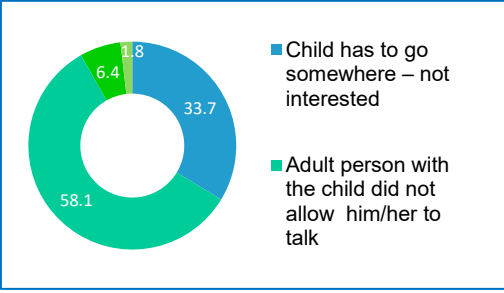
- **Festival Season:** The data collection was carried out during September-November 2022 which was festive season in India with *Dussehra*, *Ganesh Utsav*, *Durga Puja* and *Diwali* around in the month of October. An influx of street children during this season was expected as children migrate to neighbouring places where they get higher incomes. Therefore, the study was halted temporarily and intermittently to avoid multiple counting and the temporary children on streets. When the survey was continued every child identified was specifically asked if they had been interviewed previously in the recent past. However, this has its own limitation as it was based on self-reporting by the children.

3.1 Population of Children Identified in Street Situations

As part of the enumeration survey, a total of 21,699 children in street situations were identified in Gurugram city. All these children have not consented for the interview and therefore, about 20,823 children were interviewed which formed about 96% of the total identified children in the city (Table 3.1). The reasons for disagreement were mainly the adult person with the child not allowing the child to talk (58%), the child not being interested as he/she has to go somewhere (33.7%), the child asking money to be part of the survey (6.4%) and adult person with the child asking money to be part of the survey (1.8%).

Table 3.1: Children identified in street situations in Gurugram city and refusals for interview

	Number of Children identified	Number of children interviewed	Number of children disagreed for Interview
Numbers	21,699	20,823	876
% to identified children	--	96%	4%

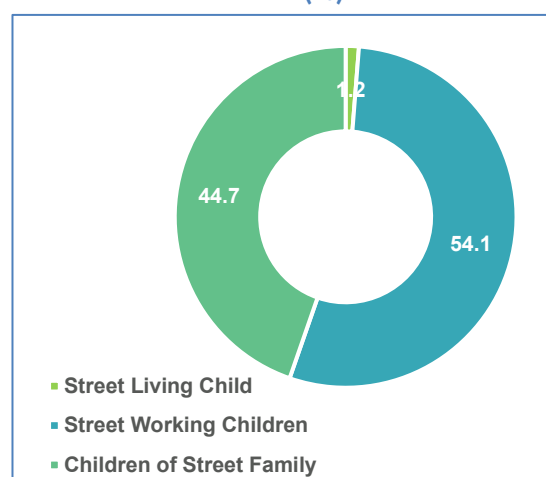


3.2 Classification of Identified Children in Street Situations

As adopted by Bal Raksha Bharat (Save the Children India) in its earlier studies (suggested by UNICEF), the study has classified the enumerated children into three categories – *Street Living Children*, *Street Working Children*, *Children of Street Families*. The category of ‘street living children’ includes children living on their own with unrelated people on the streets. ‘Street working children’ specifies to the category of children who are on the streets for work. Children who live with family on streets belong to the category of ‘children from street families’.

Fig 3.1: Category-wise distribution of children (%)

Among the children enumerated, the largest group belonged to the Street Working Children (54.1%) who lived on the streets during the day but returned home at night to sleep. This group does not necessarily imply children engaged in some occupation, rather it includes children that are on streets all day for various reasons and go back to their families/homes at night for sleep. This was followed by children of street families that formed 44.7% and the least numbers (1.2%) were children who were living on the street on their own with unrelated people and possibly turns out the most vulnerable group of all the three (Fig 3.1). The



The proportion of girls among street living children with unrelated people was the least. Among boys, majority were street working children (55.7%) and the girls were equally divided (50% each) between street working children and children of street families (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Category-wise distribution of children (%)

Category of Children	Boys	Girls	Total
Street Living Children	1.7	0.2	1.2
Street Working Children	55.7	50.5	54.1
Children of Street Family	42.6	49.3	44.7
Total number of children identified in street situations	14,295	6,528	20,823

3.3 Profile of Identified Children

3.3.1 Gender and Age

Among the children identified in the study (20,823), majority (34.9%) were in the age group 6-10 years followed by children in 11-14 years age group (33.3%). There were about 19% children in the 15-18 years age group and about 12.7% in the 0-5 years age (Fig 3.2).

A general observation was that boys were more than double the number of girls in each of the categories of children identified. As could be seen from Table 3.3, among younger children below 10 years of age majority were from street families while with higher age groups majority were street working children. The proportions of street working children were 45.2% in age group 0-5 years and 49.1% in age group of 6-10 years which rises to 57.6% and 62.9% in age groups 11-14 years and 15-18 years. In contrast, the proportion of children of street family was 54.3% in 0-5 years and 50.5% in 6-10 years which falls to 41.5% and 33.1% in age groups 11-14 years and 15-18 years. Among the street living children identified, higher proportions were in the age group 15-18 years (3.9% of the number of children in the age group).

Fig 3.2: Age group of children (%)

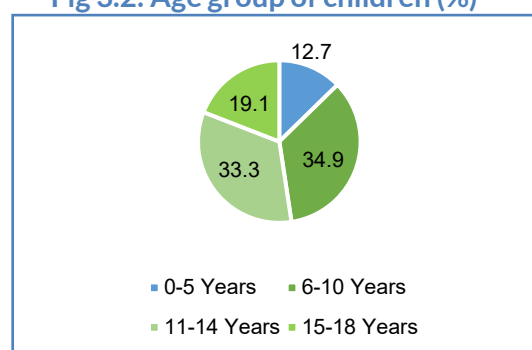


Table 3.3: Category-wise distribution of children by gender and age (%)

Age	Gender	Street Living Children	Street Working Children	Children of Street Family	Total number of children
0-5 yrs	Boy	0.7	44.2	55.1	1,429
	Girl	0.2	46.3	53.4	1,219
	Total	0.5	45.2	54.3	2,648
6-10 yrs	Boy	0.6	49.7	49.7	4,439
	Girl	0.2	48.1	51.6	2,835
	Total	0.4	49.1	50.5	7,274
11-14 yrs	Boy	1.1	59.0	39.9	5,279
	Girl	0.0	53.3	46.7	1,652
	Total	0.9	57.6	41.5	6,931
15 - 18 yrs	Boy	4.8	63.9	31.3	3,148
	Girl	0.5	59.1	40.4	822

Age	Gender	Street Living Children	Street Working Children	Children of Street Family	Total number of children
	Total	3.9	62.9	33.1	3,970
Total	Boy	1.7	55.7	42.6	14,295
	Girl	0.2	50.5	49.3	6,528
	Total	1.2	54.1	44.7	20,823

3.3.2 Religion and Caste

Analysis of data presented in Table 3.4 reveals that majority (85%) of the identified children were Hindus with almost similar proportions across the different categories of children. Among the remaining 15% children, about 14.6% were Muslims and 0.2% Christian. There were a small proportion (0.2%) who did not know their religion. Among the different caste groups, majority (46.2%) belonged to Scheduled Caste category followed by OBC (38%), Scheduled tribes (6.2%) and general category (3.5%). A 6.2% of them did not know about the caste group they belonged.

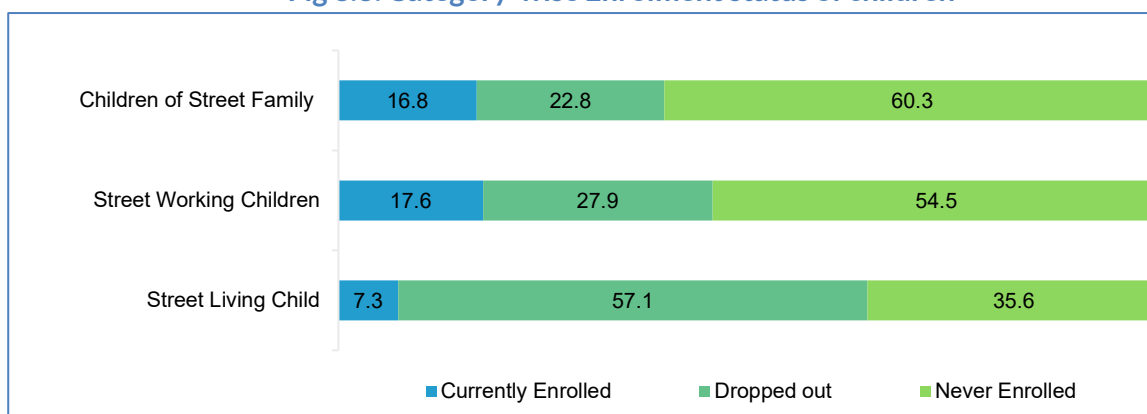
Table 3.4: Category-wise distribution of children by religion and caste (%)

		Street Living Children	Street Working Children	Children of Street Family	Total
Religion	Hindu	89.2	86.2	83.5	85.0
	Muslim	6.5	13.6	16.1	14.6
	Christian	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Don't know	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Caste Class	Schedule Caste	36.9	43.9	49.3	46.2
	Schedule Tribe	9.2	5.0	7.5	6.2
	Other Backward Class	40.0	41.3	33.9	38.0
	General	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.5
	Don't Know	9.6	6.7	5.5	6.2
Total		260	11,259	9,304	20,823

3.3.3 School Enrolment and Educational Status

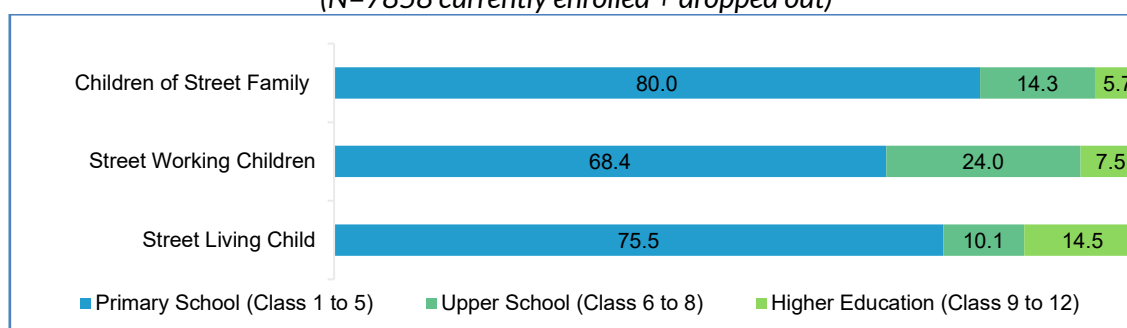
Analysis of the enrolment status of the identified children show that the children never enrolled were as high as 60% among children of street families and 55% among street working children. Among those ever enrolled, 23% of children of street families and 28% of street working children were school dropouts and 17% and 18% of these categories respectively were currently enrolled (Fig 3.3).

Fig 3.3: Category-wise Enrolment status of children



Among those children currently enrolled or ever enrolled and dropped out, understanding their levels of education is crucial for providing appropriate basic education and skill training. Looking at the level of education among the presently enrolled and the drop-outs in Fig 3.4, it could be observed that majority of children in each of the categories have completed primary school (Class 1-5). A range of 10-24% in the different categories have completed upper school (Class 6 to 8) and 6-14% across categories have completed higher education (Class 9 to 12).

Fig 3.4: Category-wise education status of children (%)
(N=7858 currently enrolled + dropped out)



The findings of the education status analysed in terms of age and gender are presented below in Table 3.5. Almost all the children in the 6-10 years age group have completed primary school. Even among 11-14 years age group, a higher proportion of 82.4% have completed primary education and only 17.6% have completed upper primary school. Among the older group of age 15-18 years, 44.7% have completed primary education, 35.6% have completed upper primary and only 19.8% have completed higher education. A gender perspective across the groups reveals that the proportion of girls that studied and opted for higher education were lower as compared to boys except in the case of 11-14-year-olds where more girls (22%) had completed upper primary school than the boys (16%).

Table 3.5: Education status of children by age and gender (%)

Age Group	Gender	Primary School (Class 1 to 5)	Upper Primary school (Class 6 to 8)	Higher Education (Class 9 to 12)	Total children currently enrolled or dropped out
6-10 yrs	Boy	100.0			1,095
	Girl	100.0			696

	Total	100.0			1,791
11-14 yrs	Boy	83.7	16.3		2,569
	Girl	78.1	21.9		740
	Total	82.4	17.6		3,309
15 - 18 yrs	Boy	42.5	36.6	20.9	2,181
	Girl	52.9	31.7	15.4	577
	Total	44.7	35.6	19.8	2,758
Total	Boy	71.4	20.8	7.8	5,845
	Girl	78.4	17.1	4.4	2,013
	Total	73.2	19.9	6.9	7,858

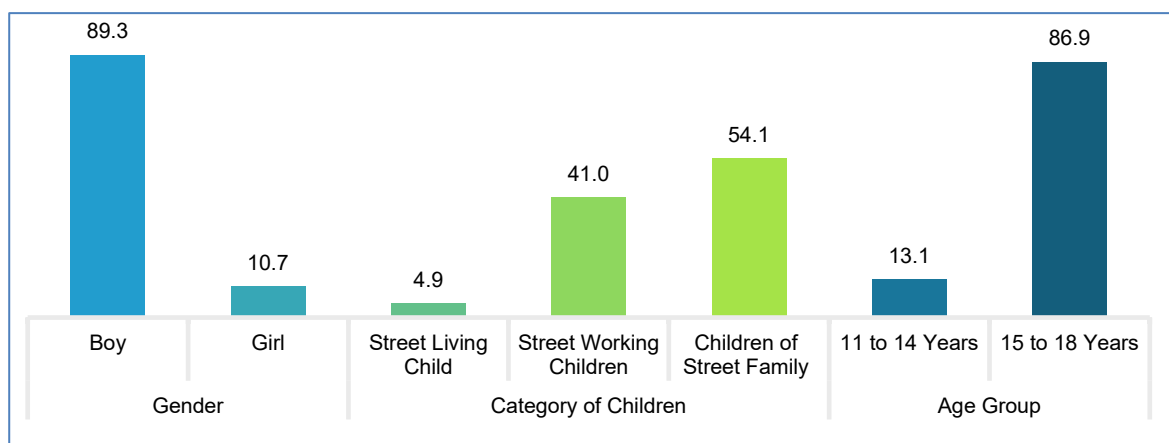
3.3.4 Marital Status

Despite the fact that all categories of the respondents in the study were minor, there were 0.9% (about 122) of the children who were married. As could be seen from Table 3.6 and Fig 3.5, majority of the married children were boys (89% boys and 11% girls) and higher proportions were from the street living children category (from Fig 3.5). There was married and abandoned case among the street living children. Of the total married children, most (54%) children were from street families, followed by 41% street working children and 5% street living children (Fig 3.5).

Table 3.6: Marital status of children by category and gender (%)

		Marital Status of Child					Total
		Never married	Currently married	Widow / widower	Divorced / separated	Abandoned	
Gender	Boy	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,295
	Girl	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,528
Category of Children	Street Living Child	97.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	260
	Street Working Children	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,259
	Children of Street Family	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,304
Total Children		99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	20,823

Fig 3.5: Age, gender, and category of currently married children (%)



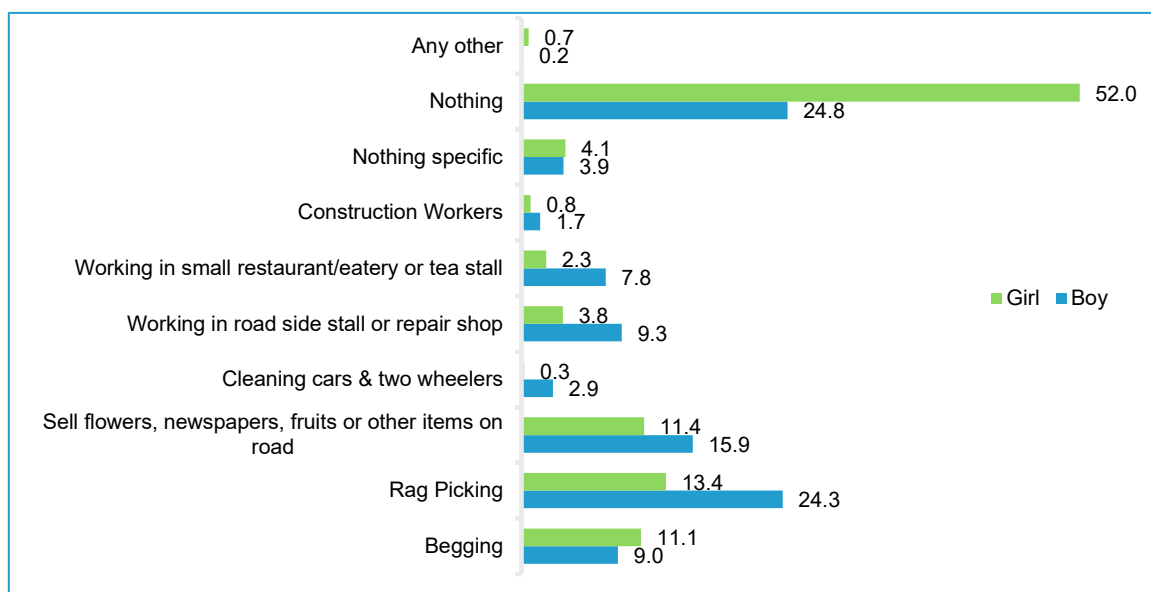
(N= 122)

3.3.5 Occupation

Children in street situations have no other means of living and they engage in some kinds of work for purpose of survival. An enquiry into the kind of work children were engaged in was conducted through the survey. The analysis of data reveals that out of the total enumerated children (20, 823), a wide majority especially girls was doing nothing and those who were working were engaged in menial jobs (Fig 3.6).

As could be observed in the figure, about 52% girls and 25% boys were doing nothing. The prominent jobs undertaken by the children were rag picking (24% boys and 13% girls), selling items on the road (16% boys and 11% girls), begging (9% boys and 11% girls), working in roadside stall or repair shop (9% boys and 4% girls) and working in small eatery or tea stall (8% boys and 2% girls). There were about 4% of the children that did nothing specific which meant that they did not know what kind of job they do and were engaged in multiple activities that could be either remunerative or unrewarded.

Fig 3.6: Occupational status of children by gender (%) (N= 20,823)



The category-wise grouping of the children on the jobs they do show that majority of the street living children were engaged in jobs like rag picking, working in eatery or tea stall,

working in roadside stalls or repair shops, begging or selling items on road to earn a living (Table 3.7). The numbers of these children doing 'nothing' or 'nothing specific' were low. However, among street working children and children of street families most of the children did 'nothing' as almost 52% of the girls in these groups did not work and hence did nothing.

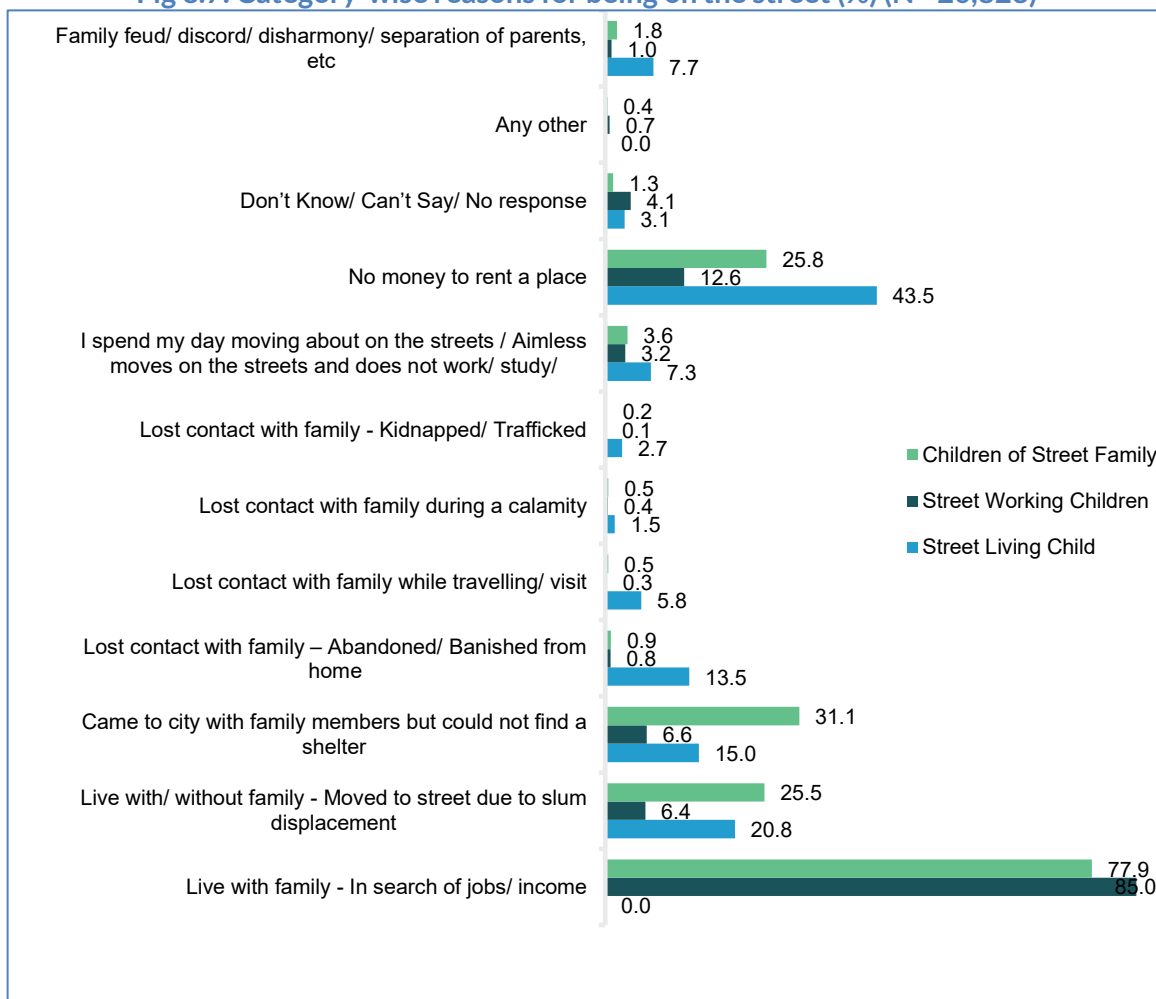
Table 3.7: Occupational status by category and gender (%)

Category	Gender	Begging	Rag Picking	Sell items on road	Cleaning cars & two wheelers	Working in roadside stall or repair shop	Working in small restaurant or tea stall	Construction Workers	Nothing Specific	Nothing	Total number of Children
Street Living Children	Boy	10.5	23.5	10.9	3.6	15.4	24.3	8.9	1.6	1.2	247
	Girl	38.5	23.1	23.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	13
	Total	11.9	23.5	11.5	3.8	14.6	23.1	8.5	1.5	1.5	260
Street Working Children	Boy	6.8	23.1	18.7	2.7	11.5	10.7	1.2	3.8	21.3	7,963
	Girl	7.3	13.1	15.4	0.2	5.2	3.4	1.0	2.0	52.1	3,296
	Total	6.9	20.2	17.7	2.0	9.6	8.6	1.1	3.3	30.3	11,259
Children of Street Family	Boy	11.8	25.9	12.6	3.2	6.3	3.4	2.2	4.1	30.3	6,085
	Girl	14.9	13.8	7.3	0.3	2.5	1.1	0.7	6.3	52.1	3,219
	Total	12.9	21.7	10.7	2.2	5.0	2.6	1.6	4.9	37.9	9,304
Total	Boy	9.0	24.3	15.9	2.9	9.3	7.8	1.7	3.9	24.8	14,295
	Girl	11.1	13.4	11.4	0.3	3.8	2.3	0.8	4.1	52.0	6,528
	Total	9.7	20.9	14.5	2.1	7.6	6.1	1.5	4.0	33.3	20,823

3.4 Reason for Being on Street

The enumeration survey also attempted to capture the reasons that has led the children to the streets. The reasons as quoted by the identified children across the category for being on streets is presented in Fig 3.7. The children of street families and street working children mainly ended up on the streets as they were in search of jobs or income, could not find shelter, had no money to rent a place and also due to slum displacement. The street living children moved to street due to slum displacement, not finding a shelter, abandoned/banished from home and lost contact with family and for reasons like family feud, discord, disharmony, separation of parents etc. A common reason for being on street across the categories is that they had no money to rent a place. Therefore, most of the children were from migrant families that moved to find a job or for economic prospects while ended up on the streets as they could not either find or had no money to rent a shelter.

Fig 3.7: Category-wise reasons for being on the street (%) (N= 20,823)



The discussions with different stakeholders also identified poverty and migration for employment as prominent reasons for the children being on the streets. The NGO – Chetna works with children who are on the streets. According to them these children have dropped out of school either for work or for taking care of their siblings. When their parents go for work, these children end up on the streets. The railway police personnel interviewed also believed migration and employment were the main reasons for the children moving to the streets during day. As parents go out for work there is no one to care for their children and they step out of their homes and start doing odd jobs on the streets.

“Most of the children who were on the streets were engaged in some kind of work and belonged to the street working category. These are mostly children who are dropped out of school and are working or they have dropped out of school to take care of their siblings. Mostly these children were from states like West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, and Rajasthan”

- Chetna NGO Representative

“Migration and employment are the main reason for the children ending up on the streets. The families of these children migrate here for work and their children also come along with them. The parents go to work and do odd jobs and there is nobody to look after the children. So, the children step out of the house and go out to work - to pick up scrap, sell items like flowers or toys at traffic signals, etc”. mainly due to poverty and hunger.”

- Railway Police personnel.

The Child Welfare Committee and the Juvenile Justice Board members interviewed stated lack of access to facilities due to lack of identity cards, lack of education of children and parents and lack of awareness of the various government services as the set of factors that prompt the children to be on the streets. Given these factors, the families migrate due to poverty and in search of unemployment to urban cities that pushes their children to the streets.

“Overall, poverty, lack of facilities and lack of education to children, lack of awareness among parents are the main reasons for this. In fact, the main reason that such children end up on streets is lack of services/ facilities. The lack of facilities when they are in the society pushes them on to the streets and into petty crimes, etc. that they finally end up inside the observation homes.”
 – JJB member

“Most of these children are from slums or household with poor economic background or labour class. There is lack of education, and lack of documents with them or their parents. Most of such children or their families do not have proper identity cards, and this affects their access to facilities and schemes, etc. Such children can be found all over Gurugram city.”
 – CWC member

Economic distress due to COVID also has increased the plight of many families due to which they move to cities in search of jobs. Since they do not find a place of stay or cannot afford to pay for their shelter, they make their own shelters and reside on the roadsides. The children that come along with them are automatically pushed to the roadside/streets (Findings from qualitative interviews with key stakeholders).

“Due to poverty some children come with parents to live on the streets, and some migrate from other states with parents and live on the roadside as parents have come here in search of jobs and cannot afford to find a place to stay. After COVID-19, unemployment has increased and along with the parents searching for jobs more children also come to streets.”
 – Employer 1

“They do not have their own homes nor have money to rent a house. They live in poverty and with whatever they earn through labour or begging they can only satisfy their hunger. So, children live either alone or with parents. Hunger and joblessness have worsened after the COVID-19 pandemic and if there were no free rations from the government huge numbers would have died of hunger. After COVID-19 many children either alone or with parents have come to live in the streets.” – Employer 2

Contact with Parents

The people whom the identified children in Gurugram live with were explored in the study and it was found that a total of 6528 girl children (95%) in street situation had both parents either living with them or living in their original hometown. As for boy children, 14,295 of them (93%) live in the streets with their parents. Overall, 2.1% children lived with only father and 2.1% with only mother at the time of survey (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Parents’ living status by gender (%)

	Both parents are dead	Both parents live in	Don’t know, possibly alive	Both parents live	Father lives with child	Mother lives with child	Any other	Total number of Children

		original hometown		with child				
Boys	0.9	6.8	1.3	86.2	2.7	2.0	0.0	14,295
Girls	0.3	1.5	0.8	93.5	1.2	2.6	0.1	6,528
Total	0.7	4.9	1.1	89.0	2.1	2.1	0.1	20,823

The status of children who were with both or either of the parents was further analyzed with occupation and education status and the findings are presented in Table 3.9 (and Annex Table 2).

Table 3.9: Children living with parents by education and occupation (%)

	Both parents are dead	Both parents live in original hometown	Don't know, possibly alive	Both parents live with child	Father lives with child	Mother lives with child	Any other	Total number of Children
Education Status								
Currently Enrolled	7.8	17.2	19.0	17.0	17.2	21.9	9.1	17.1
Dropped out	32.6	53.1	20.9	24.2	33.6	23.7	63.6	26.1
Never Enrolled	59.7	29.7	60.2	58.8	49.2	54.4	27.3	56.8
Total number of children (6 years and above)	129	1,038	211	15,893	437	456	11	18,175
Occupation Status of Child								
Rag Picking	29.9	15.0	34.3	20.7	25.2	30.2	0.0	20.9
Sell flowers, newspapers, fruits or other items on road	15.0	25.5	16.9	13.5	22.8	18.7	33.3	14.5
Begging	25.2	4.7	24.4	9.6	5.3	13.7	8.3	9.7
Nothing	4.1	3.5	5.0	36.7	10.5	13.4	25.0	33.3
Total number of children	147	1,073	242	18,431	457	461	12	20,823

3.5 Place of Sleep

The place where a child retreats at the end of day for sleeping is an important determinant of his/her vulnerability and safety. The study reveals that one out of ten children in street situation in Gurugram city sleep on the street or footpath indicating that the city still lacks adequate shelter home facilities which could have been an option of sleep for the children. On the other side, even if the facilities were available the children were not able to access them either due to lack of awareness or system complications.

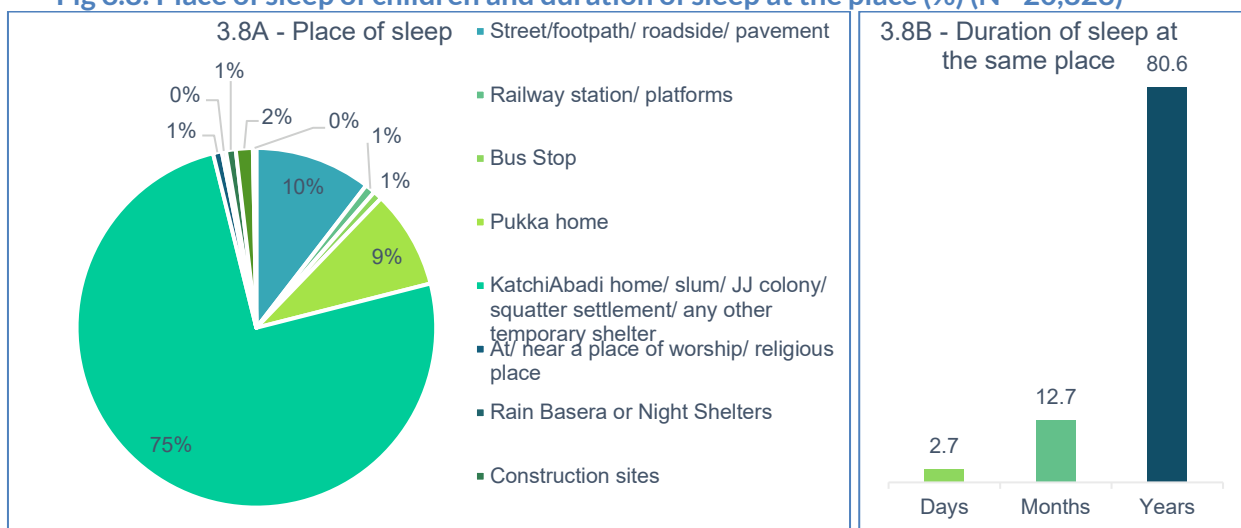
With regard to place of sleep of children, 15,634 of them (about 75%) had some kind of shelter in *katchi abadi* homes, slum, JJ colony, squatter settlements or other temporary shelters and

1840 of them (9%) sleep in pukka homes. The use of night shelters and *rain basera*'s were also quite low among children and only 77 of them (0.4%) reported doing so (Fig 3.8A).

Analysis as to how long they have been sleeping at the respective places specified by the children showed that majority, that is above 80.6% of them, slept at the same place for years.

A 12.7% slept at the same for months and only 2.7% have been sleeping in same place for days. This indicates that more than 93% of the children should be traceable through their place of sleep (Fig 3.8B).

Fig 3.8: Place of sleep of children and duration of sleep at the place (%) (N= 20,823)



Among the different categories of children, 92 street living children (35.4%) slept mostly on the street or on footpath, roadside and pavement.

Among boys there was a preference to sleep near the workplace and girls preferred sleeping in *katchi abadi* homes, slum, JJ colony, squatter settlements or other temporary settlements; near places of worship and even *rain basera*'s or night shelters. 9171 of the street working children (81.5%) slept in in *katchi abadi* homes, slum, JJ colony, squatter settlements or other temporary settlements. 6,440 Children from street families (69.2%) slept in temporary shelters/settlements or on street, footpath, pavement etc (Table 3.10 and Annex Table 3).

Table 3.10: Places of sleep of children by category and gender (%)

Category	Gender	On the street/ on the footpath/ roadside/ pavement	Railway station/ platforms	Bus Stop	Pukka home	Katchi Abadi home/ slum/ JJ colony/ squatter settlement/ any other temporary shelter	At/ near a place of worship/ religious place	Rain Basera or Night Shelters	Construction sites	Near my Work site/ place	Total number of Children
Street living children	Boy	35.6	4.0	4.5	0.0	8.1	4.5	4.9	8.5	30.0	247
	Girl	30.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	23.1	15.4	15.4	0.0	7.7	13
	Total	35.4	3.8	4.6	0.0	8.8	5.0	5.4	8.1	28.8	260

Street Working Children	Boy	2.1	0.4	0.2	17.4	77.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	7,963
	Girl	1.0	0.3	0.5	6.0	90.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	3,296
	Total	1.8	0.4	0.3	14.0	81.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	11,259
Children of Street Family	Boy	22.1	1.4	1.3	2.7	67.9	1.1	0.4	1.1	2.0	6,085
	Girl	16.9	1.8	1.4	3.0	71.6	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.8	3,219
	Total	20.3	1.5	1.3	2.8	69.2	1.2	0.5	1.2	2.0	9,304
TOTAL	Boy	11.2	0.9	0.8	10.8	72.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.7	14,295
	Girl	8.9	1.0	0.9	4.5	80.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	6,528
	Total	10.0	0.9	0.8	8.5	72.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.5	20,823

3.6 Disability Status of Children

It was observed that there were disabilities among children in the study group. This came out to be 0.9% of the total population which was about 187 children being disabled. The proportion of boys was higher among the disabled children. Among the disabled children, most of them had locomotor issues, followed by hearing disability and speech and mental disabilities (Table 3.11).

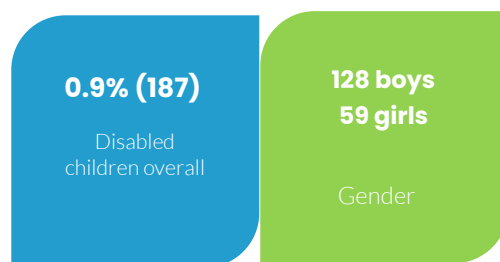
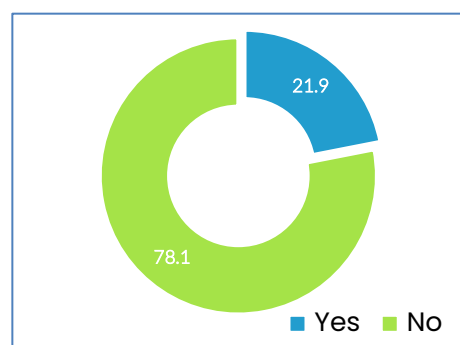


Table 3.11: Forms of disability among children (%)

	No disability	Hearing	Speech	Visual	Mental	Locomotor	Total number of Children
Boys	99.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	14,295
Girls	99.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	6,528
Total	99.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	20,823

Fig 3.9: Possession of disability certificate among disabled (%)

It was found that only 22% of the disabled children possessed a disability certificate (Fig 3.9) indicating that majority of these children did not have the documents that could fetch them any incentives or benefits from the government's schemes/provisions for the disabled.



About 80.7% of the disabled children faced issues in their daily lives. The main issue that the children encountered was problems with day-to-day activities.

As majority of the disabled children had locomotor issues about 38.4% faced issues of mobility due to lack of ramps, aids and devices etc. There were 36% of them stating that they faced discrimination among their peers and 32.5% of them faced limited opportunities (Table 3.11).

The institutional support system including that of government, NGOs and the educational institutions available to the disabled children was very weak as it was seen that majority of the children (86% of them) depended on parents/caregivers for support. About 23.5% of them received support from government, 9.6% of them received support from institutions/NGOs and 2.7% received support from the educational institutions (Table 3.12). According to the study findings, about 19.3% of disabled children were currently enrolled.

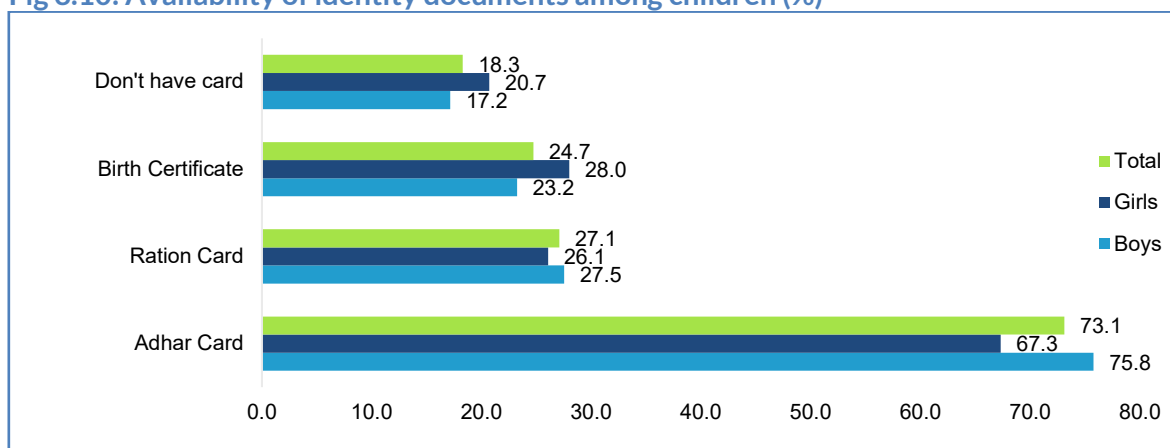
Table 3.12: Difficulties faced, and the support system accessed by the disabled children (%)

Particulars		Hearing	Speech	Visual	Mental	Locomotor	Total
Issues faced in everyday life due to disability		78.4	77.8	55.6	83.3	85.4	80.7
Difficulty faced	Problem in day-to-day activities	85.0	76.2	80.0	80.0	84.3	82.8
	Issues of mobility – lack of ramps, aids and devices etc	15.0	14.3	20.0	26.7	62.9	38.4
	Discrimination among peers	52.5	23.8	40.0	33.3	31.4	36.4
	Limited opportunities	42.5	14.3	20.0	40.0	31.4	32.5
Support system in daily life	Support from parents/caregivers	80.4	77.8	88.9	83.3	92.7	86.1
	Support from government	17.6	14.8	11.1	16.7	32.9	23.5
	Support from institutions/NGOs	11.8	7.4	11.1	11.1	8.5	9.6
Total number of disabled children		40	21	5	15	70	151

3.7 Identification Documents and Bank Accounts

The study had attempted to understand the status regarding possession of an identification document (identity proof) among the children in street situations in Gurugram city. The data on gender-wise availability of Aadhaar card, ration card and birth certificate with the children is presented in Fig 3.10. As per the findings, around 73.1% out of the total 20,823 children possessed Aadhaar card, 27.1% had ration card and 24.7% had birth certificate. There were about 18.3% of them who did not have any of the identity documents. More boys possessed Aadhaar card and ration card than the girls while more girls than boys possessed birth certificate.

Fig 3.10: Availability of identity documents among children (%)



The age group-wise availability of the different identification documents shows that the proportions of children in higher age groups possessing an Aadhaar card was higher. It was upto 93% in the 15-18 years age group, while 86% among 11-14 years age, 68% among 6-10 years age and 23.8% among 0-5 years age children. The same trend was observed with the ration card, but the proportions owning it was lower across groups ranging from 13% to 37%. However, the trend was reverse with the ownership of birth certificate as higher proportions in younger age groups possessed it. Those not having any identity document was highest among the 0-5 age group (38.3%) (Table 3.13).

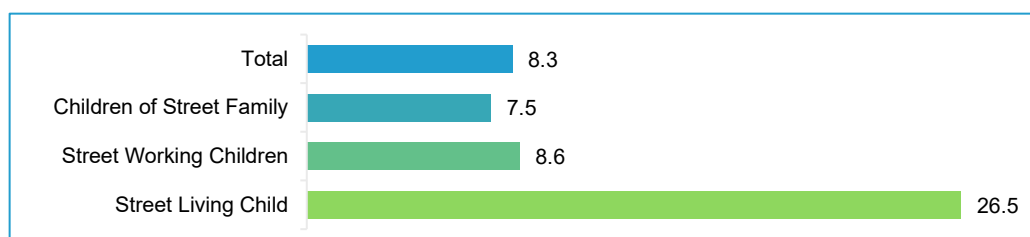
Table 3.13: Status of identification documents by age and gender (%)

Age Group	Gender	Aadhaar Card	Ration Card	Birth Certificate	Don't have card	Total number of Children
0-5 yrs	Boy	23.0	11.7	47.2	38.9	1,429
	Girl	24.6	14.3	46.3	37.7	1,219
	Total	23.8	12.9	46.8	38.3	2,648
6-10 yrs	Boy	67.7	23.6	25.7	24.9	4,439
	Girl	68.3	21.6	26.0	22.8	2,835
	Total	67.9	22.8	25.8	24.1	7,274
11-14 yrs	Boy	86.8	30.6	20.1	11.3	5,279
	Girl	84.7	34.3	20.6	12.1	1,652
	Total	86.3	31.5	20.3	11.5	6,931
15 - 18 yrs	Boy	92.7	35.2	14.1	6.2	3,148
	Girl	92.2	42.7	22.4	5.7	822
	Total	92.6	36.8	15.8	6.1	3,970
TOTAL	Boy	75.8	27.5	23.2	17.2	14,295
	Girl	67.3	26.1	28.0	20.7	6,528
	Total	73.1	27.1	24.7	18.3	20,823

Category-wise availability of the different identification documents showed that the possession of Aadhar card was highest among street working children (about 80%), followed by street living children (about 74%) and children of street family (65.3%). Compared to Aadhar, lower levels of possession of ration card was reported by the three categories of CiSS: it was highest for children of street family (32.5%), followed by street living children (26.7%) and street working children (22.6%). The possession of birth certificate was highest among children of street family (about 31%), followed by street working children (20.0%) and street living children (9.2%). An analysis of identification documents and enrolment status revealed that a higher proportion of dropped out children owned Aadhar card as well as ration card as compared to those who were currently enrolled and those who had never enrolled.

The enumeration survey also examined the access to bank accounts among the children in street situations in Gurugram city. Banking is an important tool that not only allows an individual to save, but it is also an important process that builds confidence and solidifies self-belief in an individual's standing and worth in society. Given the existing and increasing number of children living outside of family care in India, access to banking options among these children is an issue that requires greater attention. Bank accounts are also important for direct benefit transfers from government schemes. It was observed that very few (only 8%) of the enumerated children have bank accounts. Higher (26.5%) proportions of street living children had bank accounts as compared to street working children (8.6%) and children of street families (7.5%) (Fig 3.11).

Fig 3.11: Category-wise children having bank accounts (%)



3.8 Access to Services

The government provides various services free of cost for development of children. The children in street situation could avail these schemes as they do not have to spend on them. It was observed from study that those that have accessed the free services like free education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and free food in school under the Mid-day meal scheme. Majority of the street living children have accessed these two services as compared to the other two categories. The government health care services including the government hospitals/clinics etc. was accessed as well as currently availed by children of all categories. The least accessed services included early education at Anganwadi centres, free meals services at Anganwadi centres for 0–6-year-olds and the vocational or skill trainings provided by the government (Table 3.14).

Table 3.14: Access to government services among children (%)

Government services	Status of availing	Street Living Children	Street Working Children	Children of Street Family	Total	
Government Health Care Services- or Govt. hospitals/ clinics, etc	Currently availing	36.9	17.1	14.7	20,823	Total children
	Availed	26.2	33.7	22.9		
Pre School education (for 3-6 years old) at Anganwadi Centers	Currently availing	0.0	13.7	5.4	3,023	Children aged 3 to 6 yrs
	Availed	18.8	16.7	18.1		
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Free Education) (for 6-14 years old)	Currently availing	2.5	24.6	24.2	7,858	Children aged 6-14 yrs
	Availed	86.2	58.9	49.7		
Mid-day Meal Scheme (free food in school)	Currently availing	4.4	24.3	22.3	7,858	Children aged 6-14 yrs
	Availed	83.0	60.6	54.6		
Free Meals at AWCs under POSHAN Abhiyan (for 0-6 years old)	Currently availing	0.0	14.2	4.9	3,633	Children aged 0 to 6 yrs
	Availed	11.1	17.8	15.8		
Vocational / Skill Training	Currently availing	1.6	4.4	1.9	2,758	Children aged 15-18 years
	Availed	9.0	11.7	11.7		

Chapter 4: Living Conditions of Children in Street Situations

This chapter provides the key findings from the analysis of the quantitative data collected from the sample survey of children in street situations (1,046) who are above 10 years of age. Along with this, the insights derived from discussions with key stakeholders is also summarized at respective places.

Table 4.1: Profile of sample children

Category	Number
Boys	781
Girls	265
Total	1,046

4.1 Migration

With rapid economic growth in the past few decades, India is experiencing a rapid rural to urban migration. To understand the migration pattern among children in street situations, they were asked about their birthplace. Sample study findings revealed that around 71% children in sample survey reported that they have migrated from some other place. Among boys, 77% stated they have migrated while 54% of the girls have migrated. This trend was similar for the different age groups as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of children according to birthplace by age and gender (%)

Interview location is child's birthplace		10-14 years			15-18 years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Yes	Yes	19.9	42.9	26.7	21.8	48.1	26.8	20.7	44.5	26.8
	No	77.1	54.9	70.5	77.6	51.9	72.7	77.3	54.0	71.4
	Don't Know	3.0	2.2	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.9	1.5	1.8
Total Children		437	184	621	344	81	425	781	265	1,046

A look at the migration pattern across the different categories of children, it is observed that among the street living children, for majority of them (86%) the interview location was not their birthplace. About 25% of street working children and 30% of children of street families had the interview location their birthplace. The remaining 75% and 70% respectively have migrated from different places and turned up on the streets (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Distribution of children according to birthplace by category (%)

Interview location is child's birthplace		Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Yes	Yes	10.8	100.0	13.2	20.0	44.6	25.3	23.4	44.0	30.1	20.7	44.5	26.8
	No	89.2	0.0	86.8	78.1	55.4	73.2	74.5	53.0	67.5	77.3	54.0	71.4
	Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.8
Total Children		37	1	38	466	130	596	278	134	412	781	265	1,046

The number of children who reported that the interview site was not their birthplace and were aware of the state of their birth was 665. It was found that a majority (40.8%) migrated from Uttar Pradesh state, followed by Bihar (32.9%) and Rajasthan (11%). A few were also from the states of West Bengal (5.7%), Madhya Pradesh (5.6%) and Assam (2.1%) (see Table 4.4). The NGO representative interviewed also stated that the street children they work with in Gurugram city were children migrated from states like West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The trends were similar for both boys and girls.

Table 4.4: State of origin among children who know the state of birthplace (%)

Name of State	Boys	Girls	Total (%)
Assam	1.9	3.1	2.1
Bihar	33.4	31.0	32.9
Madhya Pradesh	4.9	8.5	5.6
Rajasthan	10.6	12.4	11.0
Uttar Pradesh	42.0	35.7	40.8
West Bengal	5.4	7.0	5.7
Others	1.9	2.3	2.0
Total number of children who know the state of birthplace	536	129	665

The reasons for migrating from their birthplaces/hometowns were examined in the study. Poverty/hunger (42.7%) and father/mother migrating (38.2%) were the prominent reasons stated by children for ending up at the interview location. While 46% children in the 10-14 years age group reported to migrate due to poverty/hunger, around 37.5% children in the 15-18 years age group reported to migrate for the same reason. About 42.7% children in 10-14 years age group and 31.7% children in 15-18 years age group migrated as their father/mother were coming to the present location. There were 12% of the children that ran away from homes in search of jobs/income which was found higher (23.2%) among 15-18-year-old boys. A small proportion of boys (1.5% of 10-14-year-olds and 3.7% of 15-18-year-olds) even stated that their parents sent them away from home (Table 4.5 and Annex Table 4).

Table 4.5: Reasons for migration by age and gender (%)

	Age Group	10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
	Gender	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Poverty/hunger		46.3	46.5	46.3	36.7	42.9	37.5	42.1	45.5	42.7
Father/mother coming here		43.0	41.6	42.7	28.8	50.0	31.7	36.8	44.1	38.2
Ran away in search of jobs/income		5.9	6.9	6.2	23.2	4.8	20.7	13.6	6.3	12.2
Parents sent away (Not sold)		1.5	0.0	1.1	3.7	0.0	3.2	2.5	0.0	2.0
Total children who know they migrated		337	101	438	267	42	309	604	143	747

The reasons for migration also depended on the category the child belonged to. The street living children mainly migrated due to poverty/hunger or running away from homes in search of jobs/income. The street working children and the children of street families were on the streets as they migrated due to poverty/hunger and because parents migrated to the current location. An alarming fact among the children in streets is that a higher share of migrated working children (father/mother coming here) were girls (44.1%) as compared to boys (36.8%). However, among street living children there were no migrated girls (Table 4.6 and Annex Table 5).

Table 4.6: Reasons for migration by category (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Poverty/hunger	36.4	0.0	36.4	35.2	50.0	37.6	55.1	40.8	51.4	42.1	45.5	42.7

Father/mother coming here	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	43.1	42.7	32.4	45.1	35.6	36.8	44.1	38.2
Ran away in search of jobs/income	60.6	0.0	60.6	13.2	4.2	11.7	6.8	8.5	7.2	13.6	6.3	12.2
Parents sent away (Not sold)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	2.0
Total children who know they migrated	33	0	33	364	72	436	207	71	278	604	143	747

4.2 Access to Shelter – Place of Sleep and Duration of Stay

The enumeration survey shows that about three-fourth (75%) of the children enumerated slept in *katchi abadi*/squatter settlement/JJ colony/slums/other temporary shelters. Understanding the reasons for preferring a particular place or for shifting of places could support the future initiatives. It is understood from Table 4.7 that majority of the sample children (72.6%) sleep at homes (refer also Annex Table 6).

This trend was more or less seen across the age groups and the gender. There were 12% of them, mostly boys from 10-14 years age group, that slept on the footpath, under bridge, bus station, railway station etc. About 11% of children, both boys and girls, preferred to sleep at their workplace/factory etc. It was reported that a very few of them used the night shelters.

Table 4.7: Place of sleep by age and gender (%)

	Age Group	10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
	Gender	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
At home		73.5	66.3	71.3	73.8	76.5	74.4	73.6	69.4	72.6
On the footpath/ under the bridge/ bus station/ railway station etc.		16.5	13.0	15.5	9.0	2.5	7.8	13.2	9.8	12.3
At my workplace/factory etc.		3.2	6.0	4.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	6.7	7.5	6.9
Any other (jhuggi jhopadi, rented house, relatives' house, temple, etc)		6.2	14.7	8.7	4.7	9.9	5.6	5.5	13.2	7.5
Total children		437	184	621	344	81	425	781	265	1,046

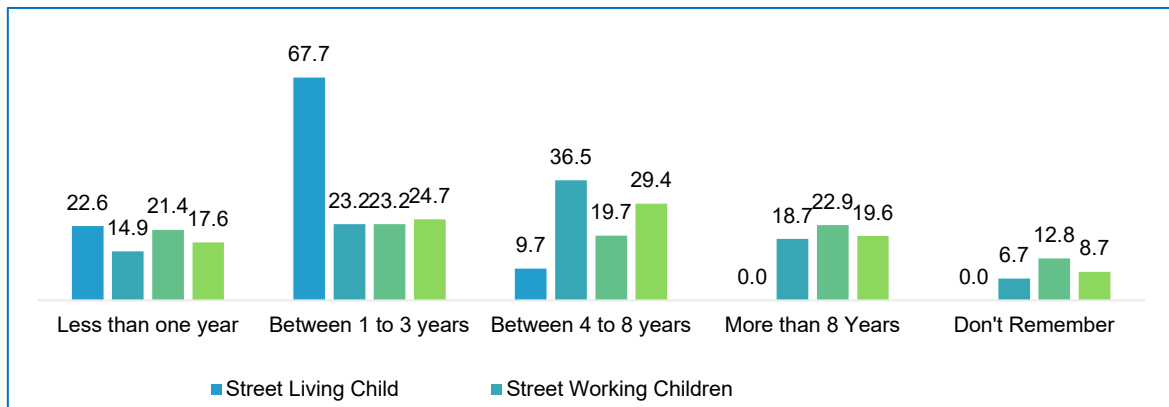
The permanency of the place of sleep varied across the categories of CiSS. It was observed that majority of the street working children and children from street families slept at homes and the street living children slept on footpath, under the bridge, bus station, railway station etc. or at their workplaces/factory etc (Table 4.8 and Annex Table 7).

Table 4.8: Place of sleep by category (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
At home	8.1	0.0	7.9	83.7	70.0	80.7	65.5	69.4	66.7	73.6	69.4	72.6

On the footpath/ under the bridge/ bus station/ railway station etc.	35.1	100.0	36.8	4.5	0.8	3.7	24.8	17.9	22.6	13.2	9.8	12.3
At my workplace/factory etc.	54.1	0.0	52.6	3.0	5.4	3.5	6.5	9.7	7.5	6.7	7.5	6.9
Any other	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	23.8	11.6	1.8	3.0	2.2	5.5	13.2	7.5
Total children	37	1	38	466	130	596	278	134	412	781	265	1046

Fig 4.1: Duration of sleep at same site by category (%)



The children in street situations are often exposed to vulnerabilities like physical injury, health problems, sexual exploitation etc. which threatens their mental, physical, social and spiritual well-being. There were about 17.6% children in the sample that slept at the same place less than a year and did not have permanent place to sleep. The remaining 82% slept at the same site more than a year and some more than 12 years also. It could be observed from Fig 4.1 that higher proportions of street living children slept less than 6 months and 1 to 3 years at the same site.

There were about 114 children out of 1,046 sample children that did not have a permanent place of sleep. The other places chosen by these children by their order of preferences were street or footpath (60.5%), slum/JJ colony/rain basera (57%); Katchi Abadi home/ squatter settlement/ any other temporary shelter (30%); and railway station/platform (23%) (Table 4.9 and Annex Table 8).

Table 4.9: Other places of sleep among children not having permanent place for sleep (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
On the Street/Footpath	85.7	0.0	85.7	33.3	42.9	35.0	73.7	70.0	73.1	60.8	58.8	60.5
Slum/ JJ colony/ Rain Basera/	57.1	0.0	57.1	57.6	71.4	60.0	56.1	50.0	55.2	56.7	58.8	57.0
KatchiAbadi home/ squatter settlement/ any	28.6	0.0	28.6	33.3	28.6	32.5	31.6	10.0	28.4	32.0	17.6	29.8

other temporary Shelter												
Railway Station/ Platform	14.3	0.0	14.3	12.1	28.6	15.0	28.1	30.0	28.4	21.6	29.4	22.8
At/ near a place of worship	42.9	0.0	42.9	6.1	14.3	7.5	19.3	20.0	19.4	16.5	17.6	16.7
Near Work Place	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	17.5	17.5	10.0	16.4	17.5	5.9	15.8
Total children who do not have permanent place to sleep	7	0	7	33	7	40	57	10	67	97	17	114

The sample study attempted to understand the arrangements which the children made when they did not have a permanent place to sleep. The findings are critical as frequency of changing the place of stay was very high among street living children. Of the several reasons quoted by children for shifting the place of sleep, about 49% of the children stated that they shifted places of sleep as the police objected. A 43% of them stated that since the places were not safe, they shifted places. About 35% did not sleep at a place as the local goons objected or the municipal officials/workers objected (Table 4.10 and Annex Table 9).

Table 4.10: Reasons for sleeping at different places by category of children (%)

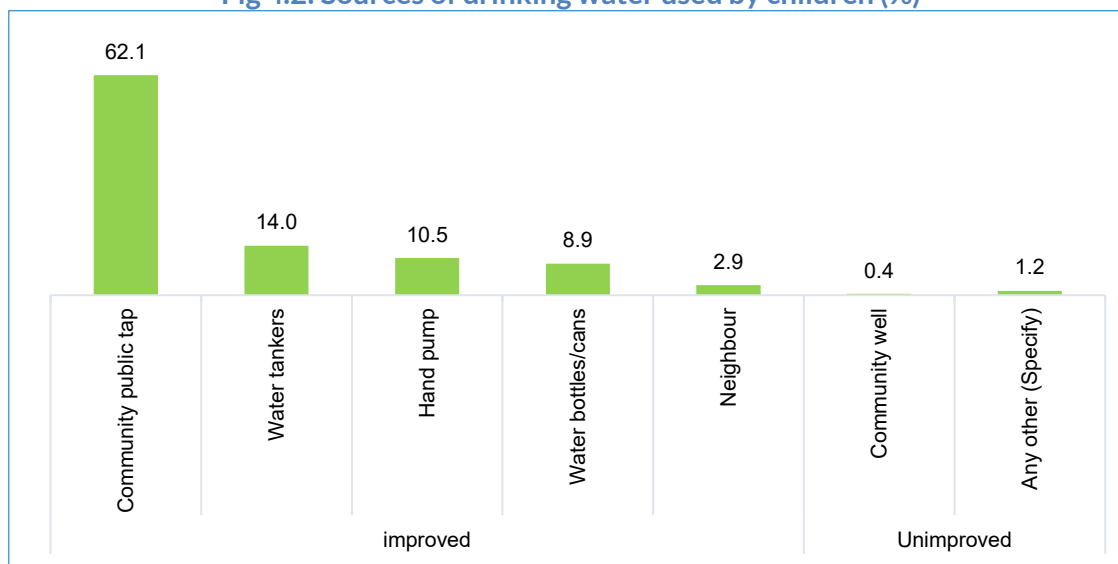
	Street Living Children		Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Police objected	28.6	28.6	30.3	14.3	27.5	66.7	50.0	64.2	51.5	35.3	49.1
Not safe	57.1	57.1	39.4	71.4	45.0	42.1	30.0	40.3	42.3	47.1	43.0
Local goon objected	28.6	28.6	30.3	0.0	25.0	42.1	40.0	41.8	37.1	23.5	35.1
Municipal officials / workers objected	42.9	42.9	33.3	0.0	27.5	43.9	0.0	37.3	40.2	0.0	34.2
Total children who do not have permanent place to sleep	7	7	33	7	40	57	10	67	97	17	114

4.3 Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation

It was felt essential to understand the situation or conditions in which children in street situations are living in terms of access to basic needs such as water and sanitation. Lack of these facilities/services are a bane to the health and well-being to the children in street situations.

About 84% of the children had access to improved drinking water sources that included community taps, hand pumps, water bottles/cans and from the neighbour. The most accessed drinking water source is community public tap with 62% of the children using it. Handpumps were used by 10.5% of the children for drinking water and 9% of the children used water from bottles/cans. About 98.4% of the children used improved sources of water from water tankers, community public tap, etc., the prominent sources used among these being water from community public tap (Fig 4.2).

Fig 4.2: Sources of drinking water used by children (%)

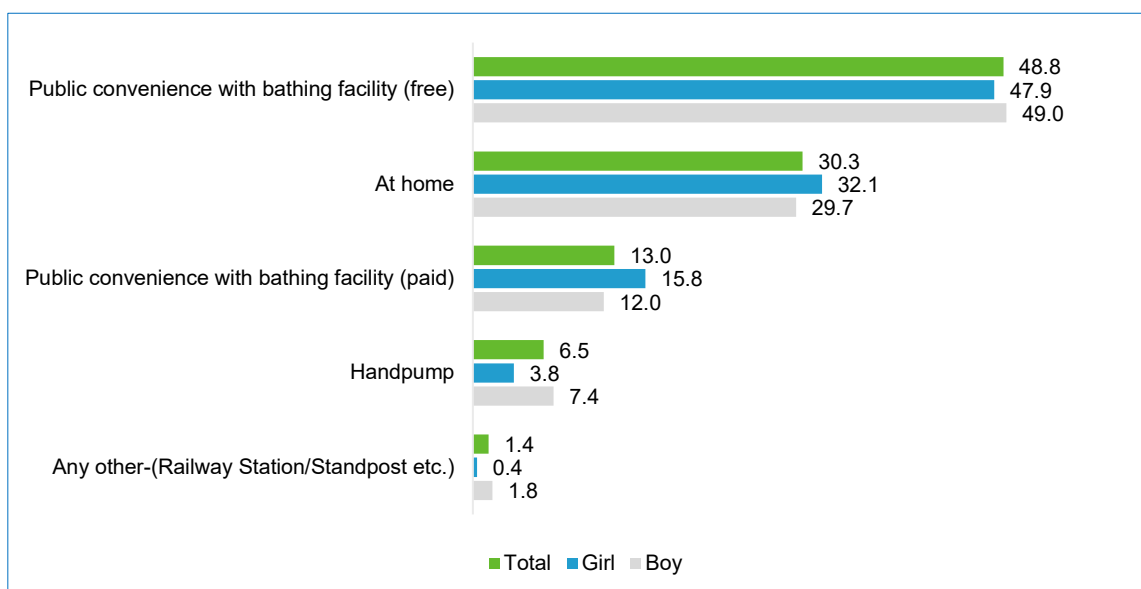


The street living children relied heavily on community public taps for drinking water. Among children of street families, community public tap and hand pump were regularly used sources of water. It could also be observed from Street working children had more access to water bottles/cans (Table 4.11 and Annex Table 10).

Table 4.11: Main sources of drinking water by category of children (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Community public tap	83.8	0.0	81.6	60.1	58.5	59.7	71.2	48.5	63.8	65.2	53.2	62.1
Water tankers	10.8	0.0	10.5	13.5	18.5	14.6	11.2	17.9	13.3	12.5	18.1	14.0
Hand pump	2.7	100.0	5.3	10.3	12.3	10.7	5.8	20.9	10.7	8.3	17.0	10.5
Water bottles/cans	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	9.2	12.2	5.8	3.0	4.9	9.9	6.0	8.9
Neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	5.0	7.5	5.8	2.4	4.2	2.9
Total children	37	1	38	466	130	596	278	134	412	781	265	1,046

Fig 4.3: Bathing facilities used by children (%)



The availability of bathing facilities is what determines the cleanliness of the children in streets. As assessed from the study there was heavy reliance on the public convenience which has a free bathing facility (48.8%) and the facility available at home (30%). The preferences were similar for both boys and girls. Public convenience with paid bathing facility was used by 13% of the children and a 6.5% of them used water from handpumps for bathing (Fig 4.3).

The preferences for bath facility was similar across groups. However, less proportion of girls preferred handpumps and more preferred free/paid public convenience.

The present study reveals that a sizeable percentage (32%) of children did not have access to sanitation and they defecated in open. Among those accessing toilet facilities free public toilets were mostly used (31.6%). About 12% of them used paid public toilet and another 12% used private shared toilet. Only about 7% of them used own family toilet.

Open defecation was higher among the children of street families as compared to the other two categories. Street working children preferred private shared toilets apart from the free public toilets. Street living children used both free and paid public toilet facilities at present (Table 4.12 and Annex Table 11). In terms of enrolment status, the study findings also revealed that the practice of open defecation was highest among children who had never enrolled (45%), followed by those who were currently enrolled (23.2%) and those who had dropped out (22.9%).

Fig 4.4: Toilet facilities used by children (%)

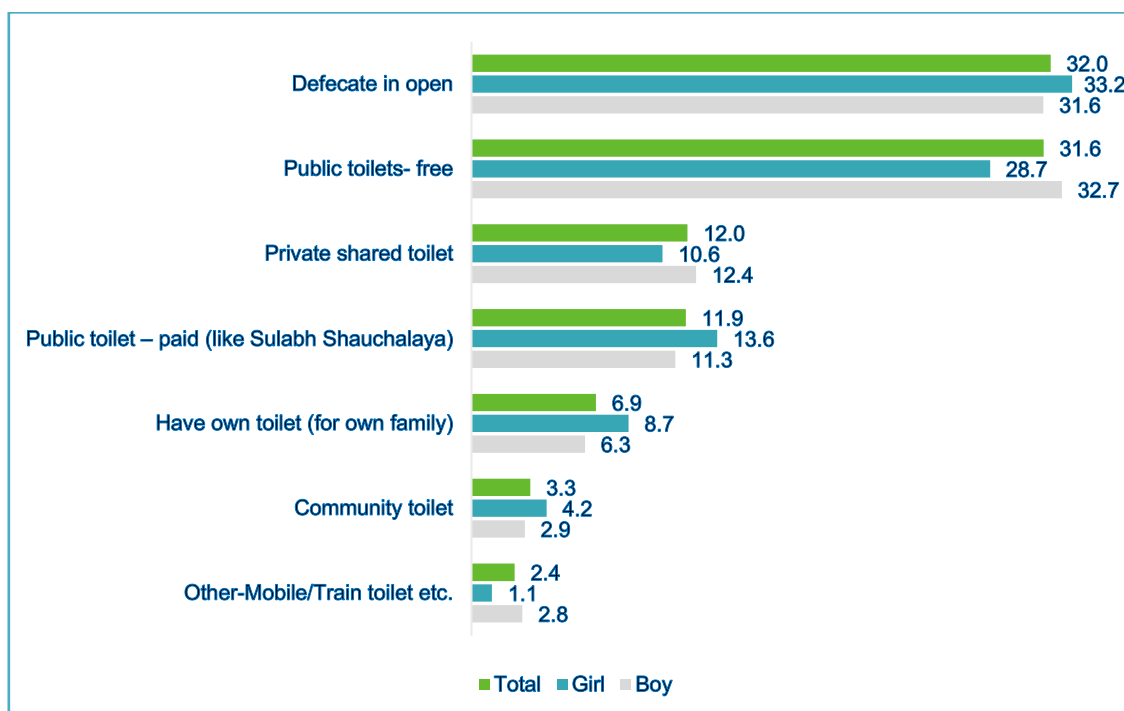


Table 4.12: Currently used type of toilet by category of children (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Defecate in open	18.9	0.0	18.4	29.0	26.9	28.5	37.8	39.6	38.3	31.6	33.2	32.0
Public toilets-free	51.4	0.0	50.0	30.5	32.3	30.9	33.8	25.4	31.1	32.7	28.7	31.6
Private shared toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	13.8	16.6	5.8	7.5	6.3	12.4	10.6	12.0
Public toilet – paid (like Sulabh)	21.6	100.0	23.7	7.3	10.8	8.1	16.5	15.7	16.3	11.3	13.6	11.9
Have own toilet (for own family)	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	13.8	10.2	2.2	3.7	2.7	6.3	8.7	6.9
Community toilet	2.7	0.0	2.6	2.8	1.5	2.5	3.2	6.7	4.4	2.9	4.2	3.3
Total children	37	1	38	466	130	596	278	134	412	781	265	1.046

4.4 Education and Skill Training

Children in street situation constitute a marginalized group in the society and since they do not have homes and may/many do not own an identity card, they lack access to major childhood institutions such as school and training institutes. Understanding their current education status and linking them to the mainstream education along with vocational skill trainings is utmost important for their development. The study had also enquired further into the interest of the children in continuing education, reason for their drop out, their awareness and interest regarding skill training programs.

Most of the children (93.8%) who were currently enrolled in school were able to read. Also, among those currently enrolled, 95.9% were currently attending school/college. The reasons for not attending school/college among those enrolled (8 in number) were high costs and non-affordability, parents not sending to school, children were required to work, and few not being interested in studies (Table 4.13 and Annex Table 12).

The study revealed that more than 40% children were dropout, and it was more for boys compared to girls. An interesting finding related to it was that the share of dropout more than doubled with increase in age for children (28.3% for 10-14 Years and 58.1% for 15-18 Years). This was particularly true for girls, whose dropout share saw a significant rise with increase in age (20.1% for 10-14 Years to 58.0% for 15-18 Years).

Among the total group of children about 40.5% would prefer to go to school if provided an opportunity. It could also be noted from Table 4.13 that the proportion of girls that preferred to go to school was much higher than the boys. Overall, 54.5% girls preferred to go to school as compared to 36% boys preferring to the same. These were 51% against 25% respectively among 15-18-year-olds and 56% against 36% respectively among 11-14-year-olds.

The children were also asked the preference of the timings for school to which most of the children (46.8%) preferred 'morning or pre-noon' sessions followed by 23% preferring 'anytime', 16% preferring 'afternoon' sessions, 9% preferring 'post lunch/evening' sessions and 5.2% preferred 'night' sessions (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13: Educational status and preference to study by age and gender (%)

		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Educational Status	Currently enrolled and attending School/College	18.3	26.1	20.6	12.5	18.5	13.6	15.7	23.8	17.8
	Currently enrolled but never attending School/College	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Dropout	31.8	20.1	28.3	58.1	58.0	58.1	43.4	31.7	40.4
	Never Enrolled	49.0	52.7	50.1	28.8	23.5	27.8	40.1	43.8	41.0
Total number of sample children		437	184	621	344	81	425	781	265	1,046
Able to read		94.0	90.0	92.5	95.6	100.0	96.7	94.6	92.3	93.8
Currently attending school/college		95.2	96.0	95.5	95.6	100.0	96.7	95.3	96.9	95.9
Total number of currently enrolled Children		84	50	134	45	15	60	129	65	194
Reasons for not attending school among	Cost too much/ Can't afford	79.3	64.0	75.1	82.1	57.6	77.7	80.5	61.9	76.2
	Not interested in studies	37.5	26.5	34.5	53.5	15.2	46.6	44.8	22.8	39.7
	Required for work	30.0	19.1	27.0	45.5	25.8	42.0	37.1	21.3	33.4
	Parents did not send	32.8	28.7	31.6	30.6	24.2	29.4	31.8	27.2	30.7

		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
those enrolled	School too far	23.0	23.5	23.1	24.6	22.7	24.3	23.7	23.3	23.6
	Migrated	23.0	15.4	20.9	16.3	13.6	15.8	19.9	14.9	18.7
	Further education not required	8.4	7.4	8.1	11.0	16.7	12.0	9.6	10.4	9.8
Total Children		437	184	621	344	81	425	781	265	1,046

The awareness of skill trainings provided by NGO, government etc. among grown up children of 15-18 years was studied. The children were also asked about their preferences for attending skill training if given an opportunity and the preferred time for such sessions. Data analysis presented in Table 4.14 shows that only 22% of the children were aware of about skill trainings provided by NGO, government etc. There were about 39% who preferred to attend skill trainings if given an opportunity and more girls (63%) preferred it than the boys (33%). Among the children that preferred to attend trainings, about 30.5% of them preferred afternoon sessions, followed by 27.4% preferring morning/pre-noon sessions, 22% preferring post lunch/evening sessions, 15.2% anytime and 5% of them preferred night sessions.

Table 4.14: Awareness and preference for skill trainings by age and gender (%)

		15 to 18 Years		
		Boy	Girl	Total
Aware about skill trainings being provided by any NGO, government etc.		23.0	17.3	21.9
Prefer to attend skill training if given an opportunity		32.8	63.0	38.6
Preferred time for skill training	Morning/ Pre-noon	28.3	25.5	27.4
	Afternoon	29.2	33.3	30.5
	Post lunch/Evening	20.4	25.5	22.0
	Night	5.3	3.9	4.9
	Anytime	16.8	11.8	15.2
Total children of 15-18 years		344	81	425

4.5 Current Work Details, Conditions and Financial Inclusion

The children were engaged in work situations which they found through various sources of information. Majority of them (43%) found the work they were doing of their own. Secondly, they (32%) their relatives and family told them about these work opportunities. Few (11.3%) got to know about the opportunity from their friends and 8.1% stated of getting to know of the opportunity from other people (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15: Source of information about work opportunity (%)

	10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
I find work myself	42.7	43.0	42.8	43.7	45.5	44.0	43.2	43.9	43.3
Relatives/family told me about potential work	37.0	43.0	38.4	34.7	40.9	35.7	35.9	42.2	37.2

Friends tell me about potential work	10.5	6.5	9.6	15.2	4.5	13.4	12.8	5.8	11.3
Other people ask me to work for them	9.7	7.5	9.2	6.5	9.1	6.9	8.2	8.1	8.1
Total children engaged in work	351	107	458	323	66	389	674	173	847

The employers engage these children at work in spite of knowing that child labour is prohibited. The children come to them for work either through an acquaintance or of their own. Considering their plight the employers keep them at work, though there are risks involved.

“I have employed a child who is from a very poor family. He lives nearby here in a slum. He came through an acquaintance. Since he knew electrical works, I have employed him at work.” – Employer 1

“Presently there is a 17-year-old boy working in my shop. He was struggling to make some money. He came to the shop and requested, and I have given him a job. I have ensured he is in a non-hazardous environment” – Employer 2

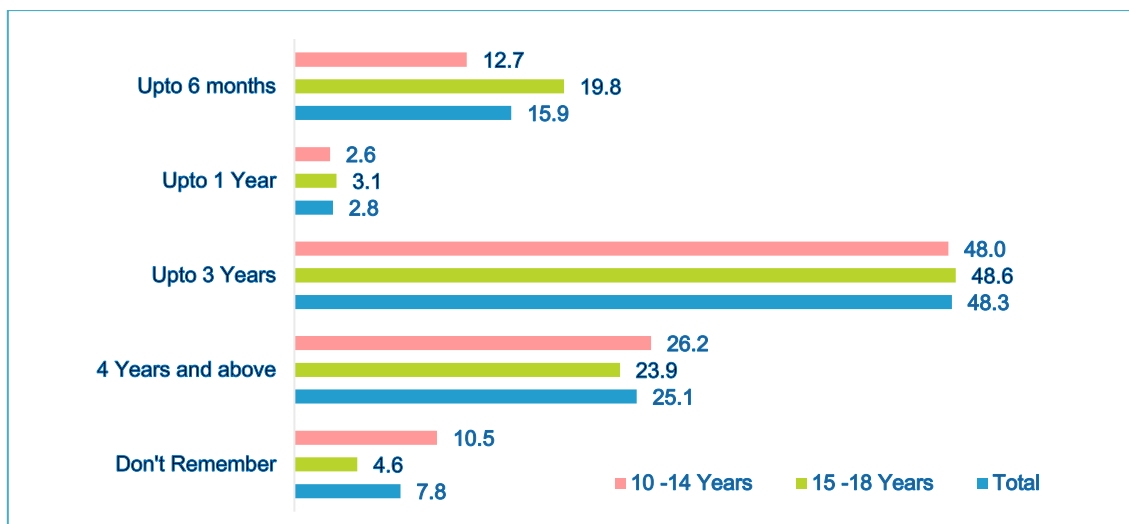
It was evident from the interviews with the employers that they were aware of the Child Labour Prevention Act and rules. Still, they take the risk of engaging them seeing their pathetic conditions and family background.

“The laws are made, but the police does not give full attention to this. Therefore, seeing the poverty background and the difficulties of the children some people in society give them jobs and take the risk.” – Employer 1

“We are aware of the laws. For prevention of child labour Government has made laws. But, due to poverty children are forced to work” – Employer 2

Figure 4.5 shows age-wise distribution of children according to the number of months/years they have been in economic activities. A high proportion (48%) of children in both age groups stated that they have been working for upto 3 years. Similarly, more than 25% of the children have been working for 4 years and above. There were also children that recently joined the workforce (upto 6 months) with about 12.7% in the age group 10-14 years and 19.8% in the 15-18 years age group. Further, about 3% children had been working for upto 1 year. About 8% of the children could not recollect the time since when they have been working.

Fig 4.5: Children engaged in work by months/ years of work (%) (N= 847)



The average working hours in a day was same (7) for both the age categories, though in terms of gender, boys worked for more hours than girls (Table 4.16).

Table 4.16: Average hours of work by age and gender (%)

	10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Average working hours in a day	7	6	7	8	6	7	7	6	7
Total children engaged in work	351	107	458	323	66	389	674	173	847

It was observed from the data in table 4.18 that the average number of days of work per week was 6 for both age groups and across both genders.

Table 4.17: Number of days of work per week (last week) by age and gender (%)

	10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Average number of days of work per week	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total children engaged in work	351	107	458	323	66	389	674	173	847

The children who were working were asked about the mode of payment of their earnings. All of the children that were working were not paid directly. One-fourth of the children did not receive their earnings/income directly in their hands. It was instead given to their parents/caregivers/ guardians etc. About 72% of the children were paid directly in cash (Table 4.18 and Annex Table 13).

Further, the children who received the income directly in cash were asked about the approximate earning in a day in the last week. It can be observed from Table 4.19 that the age group 10-14 years earned Rs 200 per day on an average, whereas the 15-18 years age group earned Rs.300 per day. The earning for girls was lower compared to boys across age-groups and overall too. As per the discussions with the employers there were cases who were paid monthly and some paid daily for work. And these children were made to work long hours. One

of the employers stated of making the child work for about 11 hours a day with a monthly pay of Rs.7000/-. Another employer interviewed made the child work 8 or 9 hours for a daily payment of Rs.200/-

“They work about 11 hours a day. We pay the child Rs 7000/- monthly and provide them two days of leave in a month.” – Employer 1

“In a day these children have to work for about 8 to 9 hours. We pay them Rs. 200/- per day and the payment is made depending on the number of days they work.” – Employer 2

Table 4.18: Mode of payment and average daily income by age and gender (%)

		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Mode of payment of earnings/ income	In Cash	67.5	67.3	67.5	80.5	57.6	76.6	73.7	63.6	71.7
	Money directly given to parents/ care givers/ guardians	31.1	29.0	30.6	17.3	39.4	21.1	24.5	32.9	26.2
Total working children		351	107	458	323	66	389	674	173	847
Average daily income		200	175	200	300	200	300	250	200	200
Total children who were directly given money		237	72	309	260	38	298	497	110	607

The children who received their earnings directly were asked about their frequency of pay and the ownership of their earned money. Analysis of data presented in Table 4.19 shows that about 63% of the children received their payments/income on daily basis. Those receiving daily income was 73.5% among the 10–14-year-olds against 52.7% among 15–18-year-olds. There were 28.5% of the 15-18-year-olds that received monthly payments for work.

Roughly, 14% of the children said that they kept all the money for themselves whereas, the majority (75.5%) respondent reported that they kept some amount of money with themselves. Around 10% children said that they had to give all the money away. According to the age group, in 10-14 and 15-18 years of age around 15% and 5% of the children respectively reported that they had to part with all the money. Gender-wise analysis shows that more boys keep all their money as compared to girls.

Table 4.19: Frequency of payment and ownership of earned money by age and gender (%)

		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Frequency of payment for work	Daily	70.9	81.9	73.5	49.6	73.7	52.7	59.8	79.1	63.3
	Weekly	9.3	5.6	8.4	16.5	15.8	16.4	13.1	9.1	12.4
	Monthly	17.3	9.7	15.5	31.5	7.9	28.5	24.7	9.1	21.9
	Bi-annual	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7
	Not fixed	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Ownership of earned money	Child keep some of the money	71.3	70.8	71.2	80.0	78.9	79.9	75.9	73.6	75.5

Child keep all the money	14.3	12.5	13.9	14.6	13.2	14.4	14.5	12.7	14.2
Child had to give all the money	14.3	16.7	14.9	5.0	7.9	5.4	9.5	13.6	10.2
Total children who were directly given money in cash	237	72	309	260	38	298	497	110	607

Children who were paid in cash and were allowed to keep all the money, were further asked about their pattern of utilization of the money earned. Overall, food items, clothing/cosmetic/personal care, entertainment and healthcare were the avenues where the children spent their earned money. As can be observed from Table 4.20 (and Annex Table 14), food was the common avenue for spending money across both genders. This was followed by clothing or other personal care items.

Table 4.20: Spending patterns of children who keep all the earned money by age and gender (%)

	10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
On Food Items	91.1	85.0	89.7	91.9	74.3	89.7	91.5	81.1	89.7
Clothing/ cosmetics/ other personal care items	51.7	45.0	50.2	68.3	45.7	65.5	60.8	45.3	58.1
Entertainment: Movies/ Eating out/ Having fun with friends/ etc	38.9	13.3	33.1	42.7	0.0	37.4	41.0	8.4	35.3
Healthcare: medicines/ doctor for self and for others	28.1	13.3	24.7	42.3	22.9	39.9	35.9	16.8	32.5
Total children who kept all the earned money	203	60	263	246	35	281	449	95	544

When asked about the reasons for being engaged in work, majority of the children (83.7%) stated it for supporting family followed by earning money for food and clothes (54.7%) and earning for own education (23.3%). There was seen a gendered difference and also age group differences in the responses on the reasons for engaging in work. More boys of 10-14 years (32%) compared to 15-18-year boys (16%) earned for their own education. The same was observed among girls where the girls of 15-18 years did not earn for their studies at all but 33.3% among 11-14 years earned for the same. About 20.6% of the boys were engaged in work to have fun working with friends whereas girls did not work for this reason. The NGO working in the field was of the opinion that since the children do not have an identity card, they are not covered under any Government schemes/programs and their parents are not able to provide them facilities and care, they start working on the streets.

“The most vulnerable children are those children selling different items at traffic signals, pavements, road-side markets, etc. They do it mainly because they do not have identity cards and are usually not covered under government schemes or programs. So, they are not able to attend schools or avail governmental benefits. And parents of such children are also not able to provide them facilities or care. So, they start working on the streets”

–Representative from Chetna NGO.

These working children faced several challenges at work arising from their work. Work hazards were experienced by 26% of the children overall. About 19% children stated that they are unable to go to school as they are tired after work. Other prominent reasons were, people shouting at them (30%), abuse (16.8%), police scolding/beating (14.3%) and disliking workplace (12.5%). Abuse and inability to go to school after work was faced more by girls than boys. According to the NGO Chetna that deals with these children, the working children encounter child protection-related issues, abuse, accidents and health and sanitation issues at workplaces (Table 4.21 and Annex Table 15).

Table 4.21: Reasons for engaging in work and challenges faced at work by age and gender (%)

		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Reasons for engaging in work	Can help support family	76.5	88.9	79.1	89.5	80.0	88.4	83.3	85.7	83.7
	Can earn money for food/clothes	52.9	55.6	53.5	57.9	40.0	55.8	55.6	50.0	54.7
	Can earn money for own education	32.4	33.3	32.6	15.8	0.0	14.0	23.6	21.4	23.3
	Have fun working with friends	20.6	0.0	16.3	18.4	0.0	16.3	19.4	0.0	16.3
	Total Number of Children who keep all earned money	34	9	43	38	5	43	72	14	86
Challenges faced at work	People shout at us	38.8	37.5	38.5	23.1	10.5	21.5	30.6	28.2	30.1
	Work hazards make me sick	35.4	19.4	31.7	20.0	18.4	19.8	27.4	19.1	25.9
	Can't go to school, too tired	19.0	29.2	21.4	15.0	28.9	16.8	16.9	29.1	19.1
	We face abuse	19.4	25.0	20.7	11.9	18.4	12.8	15.5	22.7	16.8
	Police scolds/ beats us	21.5	11.1	19.1	10.8	0.0	9.4	15.9	7.3	14.3
	Don't like workplace	12.7	20.8	14.6	10.8	7.9	10.4	11.7	16.4	12.5
Total working children		237	72	309	260	38	298	497	110	607

Having a bank account especially by these vulnerable groups of children is important for various reasons like accessing the benefits of the DBT schemes of the government, creating saving habits and also for security of their hard-earned money. Overall, only 21% of the children in the sample study had functional bank accounts. It is seen from Fig 4.6 that the bank accounts were owned mostly by 15-18-year-old children and though low proportions had functional bank accounts, more number of boys had it than the girls.

An interesting observation was that about 56% of those having functional bank accounts were holding these bank accounts for years (Table 4.22) and this proportion was higher (70%)

among girls as compared to boys (55%). About 16% of them were holding it for months and 25% of them did not remember from when they were having the bank account.

Fig 4.6: Children having functional bank accounts (%)

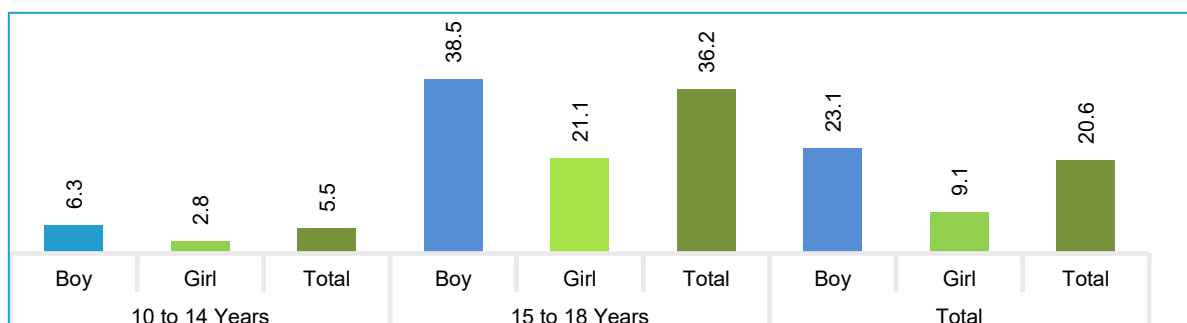


Table 4.22: Duration of holding bank account by age and gender of children (%)

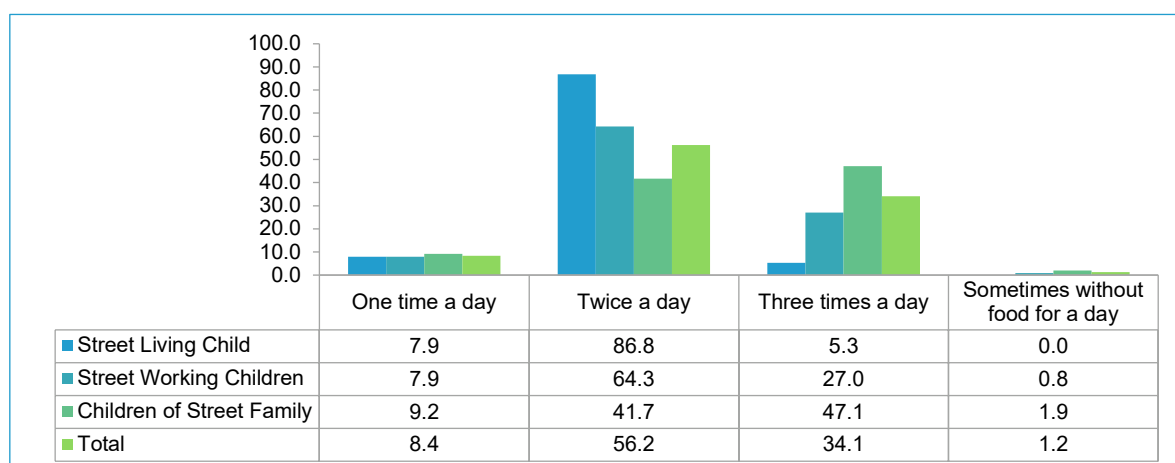
		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Years/ Months/ Days of opening bank account	Days	6.7	0.0	5.9	3.0	0.0	2.8	3.5	0.0	3.2
	Months	20.0	50.0	23.5	16.0	0.0	14.8	16.5	10.0	16.0
	Years	6.7	0.0	5.9	62.0	87.5	63.9	54.8	70.0	56.0
	Don't remember	66.7	50.0	64.7	19.0	12.5	18.5	25.2	20.0	24.8
Total number of working children who have bank accounts		15	2	17	100	8	108	115	10	125

4.6 Food Security and Clothing

The children in street situations do not have a permanent dwelling neither had a regular source of income. Therefore, access to food was the greatest challenge to these children. To understand their access to food, children covered under the survey were asked as to how many times they eat in a day. As can be seen in Fig 4.7, most of the children (56%) had food twice a day. There were 34% children that has food three times a day. Only 8.4% of them had just a meal a day and 1.2% sometimes went without food for a day. Starving or having just one meal a day is seen more among children of street families as compared to the other two groups and the street living children had not starved any day in the past week.

The analysis of number of meals and working status of children showed that majority of the working children (across occupational categories) had food at least twice a day.

Fig 4.7: Number of times of food intake by children (%)

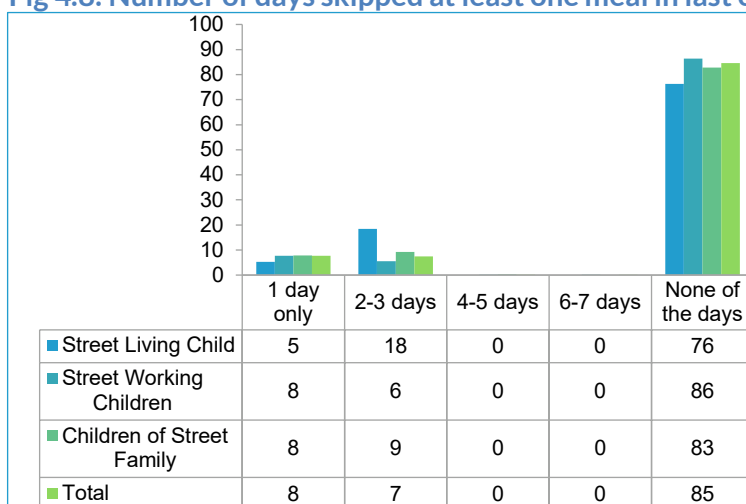


Children had multiple avenues for accessing their food. Over 86% of the children cook food at home especially the street working and street family children. There were 50% of them that depended on the shops for their food and these were mostly boys as compared to girls. A 10.6% begged food from houses and 15.6% received food from religious offerings/langars. About 7.6% of them cook on the street with friends/other street children. About 6% of them got their food ingredients from Government PDS shops. To about 5.7% of children, food was provided by employer (Table 4.23 and Annex Table 16).

Table 4.23: Source of food/ingredients by category of children (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Cook at home	8.1	100.0	10.5	92.1	93.8	92.4	84.9	82.8	84.2	85.5	88.3	86.2
Shop	45.9	0.0	44.7	58.4	26.2	51.3	56.1	37.3	50.0	57.0	31.7	50.6
Religious offerings/ Langar	29.7	0.0	28.9	11.8	6.2	10.6	23.4	17.9	21.6	16.8	12.1	15.6
Beg for food from houses/ restaurants/ temple/on the roads	18.9	0.0	18.4	10.1	5.4	9.1	13.3	9.7	12.1	11.7	7.5	10.6
Cook on the street with friends/other street children	24.3	0.0	23.7	4.9	0.8	4.0	12.2	9.0	11.2	8.5	4.9	7.6
Total Children	37	1	38	466	130	596	278	134	412	781	265	1,046

Fig 4.8: Number of days skipped at least one meal in last one week by children (%)



The children were asked on the frequency of them skipping a meal in a week. About 85% of them did not skip any meal in the past one week. There were 8% of them who skipped a meal one day in the week and another 7% of them skipped a meal 2-3 days in the week. Most of them who missed a meal were from the street living category.

The foremost reasons for missing a meal among children

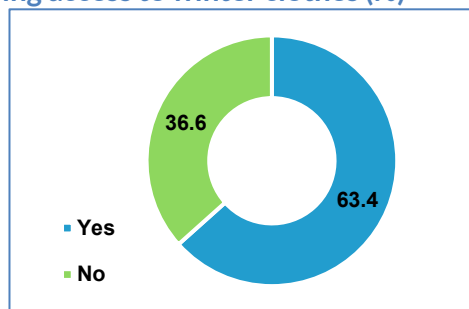
as presented in Table 4.24 (and Annex Table 17) were not having money to buy food (52%) and not having time to eat due to working late/busy (25.5%). However, there were gender differences in the reasons provided by children. Among street families and street working children, girls either did not have money to buy food or they did not receive any charity for which they had to starve. Boys had multiple reasons like no money, no time due to work, no one cooking for them, giving food to someone else and not receiving charity.

Table 4.24: Reasons for missing a meal in last one week (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Did not have money to buy food	62.5	100.0	66.7	37.5	84.0	51.9	45.7	60.0	50.7	42.7	72.5	52.2
Was working late/ busy so did not have time to eat	25.0	0.0	22.2	35.7	16.0	29.6	30.4	4.0	21.1	32.7	9.8	25.5
Nobody cooked/ made food for me	12.5	0.0	11.1	8.9	0.0	6.2	17.4	12.0	15.5	12.7	5.9	10.6
Total number of children missing a meal	8	1	9	56	25	81	46	25	71	110	51	161

Fig 4.9: Children having access to winter clothes (%)

The study also assessed the access to enough clothing for the winters among the children in street situations. About 63.4% of children responded of having sufficient clothing. There were about 36.6% of the children who did not have sufficient clothing to protect themselves from the winter (Fig 4.9). It should also be noted there that the study was conducted in the months of September, October and November 2022.

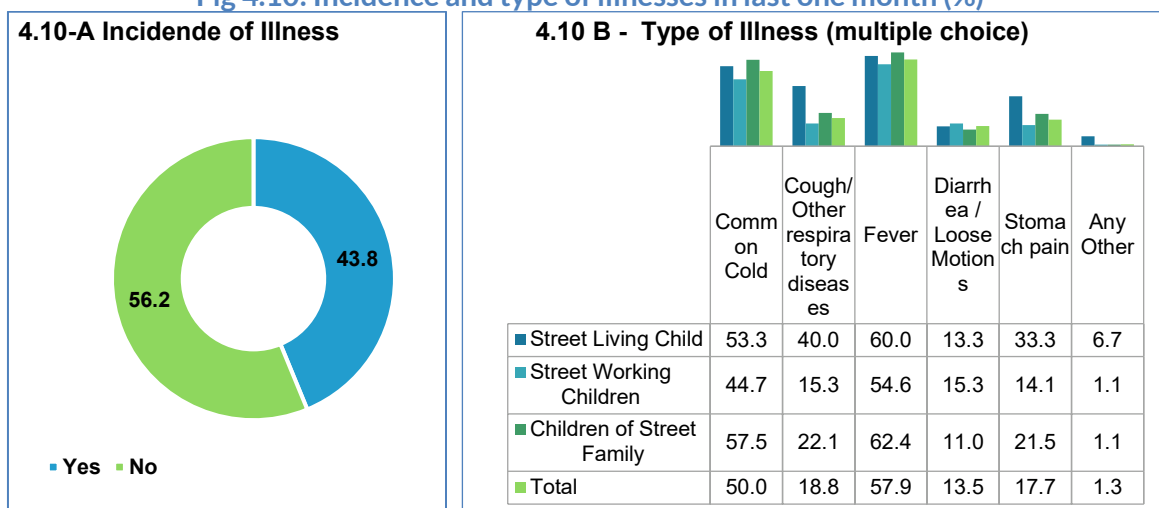


4.7 Health and Nutrition

Children in street situations live in unhygienic conditions, face poor work environment/conditions which directly impacts their health. The survey has captured the incidence of illness during the last month of survey to understand the extent of health problems faced by children in street situations.

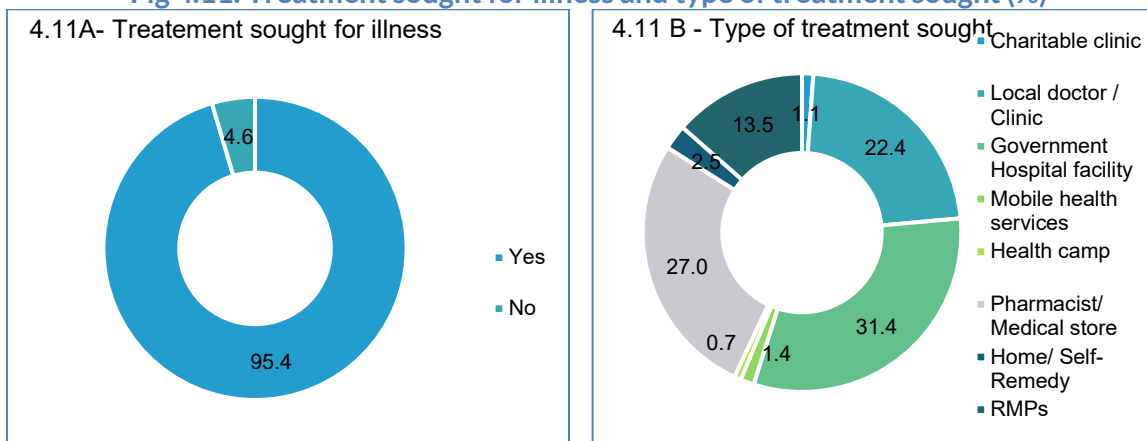
The analysis of data found that around 44% of the children covered in the survey fell ill during the last month prior to the survey. The children were further asked on the type of illness and their treatment seeking behaviours. In the preceding month, about 58% of the children suffered from fever followed by 50% that caught common cold. About 20% of the children had cough and respiratory related diseases and 18% complained of stomach pain. Diarrhoea was seen among 13.5% of the children (Fig 4.10).

Fig 4.10: Incidence and type of illnesses in last one month (%)



As regards the treatment-seeking behaviour of the children, more than 95% of the children have sought treatment for the health issues they encountered. The children have accessed different facilities of treatment depending on what was accessible to them. Government hospital facility was the commonly preferred with 31.4% children accessing them. Quite a high proportion (27%) also depended on pharmacist/medical store for their treatment and 22.4% went to a local doctor/clinic. Very few preferred charitable clinic or mobile health services (Fig 4.11).

Fig 4.11: Treatment sought for illness and type of treatment sought (%)



The living and working conditions of the children in street situations is harsh which may lead to physical as well as mental harm to the children. It was noted through the analysis of the study that 16.5% of the sample children faced some injury during the past one month of the survey. However, treatment sought for injury was low (Fig 4.12).

Majority of the incidences of injury were cuts and bruises (81%). About 17.3% of the children faced burns, 7.5% had loss of limb, 5% had fractures and 2.3% children has loss of eye/eyesight due to injury. The injuries were mainly caused at workplace while working (65.5%), injury due to accident at places other than workplaces (27.7%) and injury due to abuse or violence (5.8%) (Table 4.25 and Annex Table 18).

Fig 4.12: Incidence of injury and treatment sought for injury in last one month (%)

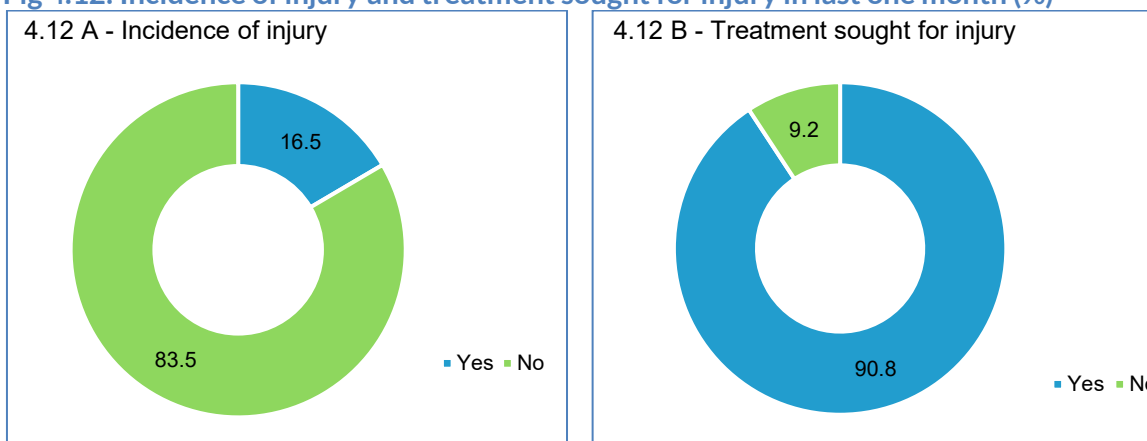


Table 4.25: Type and cause of injury among injured children (%)

		Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Type of injury	Cut and bruise	77.8	0.0	77.8	74.4	92.3	76.8	89.5	75.0	87.0	80.4	84.0	80.9
	Burns	11.1	0.0	11.1	24.4	0.0	21.1	14.0	8.3	13.0	19.6	4.0	17.3
	Loss of limb	11.1	0.0	11.1	8.5	7.7	8.4	5.3	8.3	5.8	7.4	8.0	7.5
Cause of injury	Injury at workplace while working	44.4	0.0	44.4	68.3	61.5	67.4	66.7	75.0	68.1	66.2	68.0	66.5

		Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
	Injury due to accident at places other than work place	44.4	0.0	44.4	24.4	30.8	25.3	31.6	16.7	29.0	28.4	24.0	27.7
	Injury due to abuse or violence	11.1	0.0	11.1	7.3	7.7	7.4	1.8	8.3	2.9	5.4	8.0	5.8
Total number of children who are injured in last one month		9	0	9	82	13	95	57	12	69	148	25	173

4.8 Government Support and Entitlements

There exists multiple government support schemes and entitlements that can be availed by child in vulnerable situations and those that require protection. The study explored awareness of these support systems among children in street situations and their approaching and utilization of the same.

Overall, there were about 63.3% of children (whose households) who did not own any ration card. Among children that owned family ration card, 13% had Pink-Antyodaya card and 10% each had Yellow-BPL card and State Priority card. There were also a 3% of them who owned a Green-APL Card. The proportions that do not have any card was lower (49.3%) among children in street families. Among street working children 71.8% did not have any card while among street living children 82% of them did not have any card (Table 4.26).

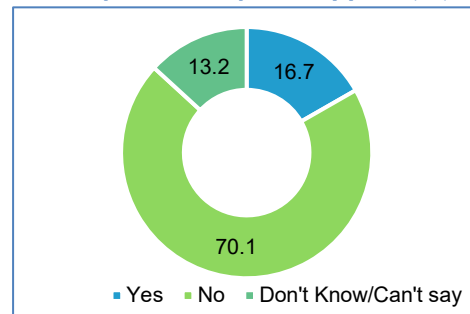
Table 4.26: Ownership of family card and benefits received as card holder (%)

		Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Type of card family owns	Antyodaya (Pink)	18.9	0.0	18.4	11.2	12.3	11.4	17.3	11.9	15.5	13.7	12.1	13.3
	BPL Card (Yellow)	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	8.5	8.1	12.2	18.7	14.3	9.1	13.6	10.2
	State Priority Card	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	7.7	7.6	14.7	14.9	14.8	9.7	11.3	10.1
	APL Card (Green)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	5.8	6.7	6.1	2.7	4.2	3.1
	Does not have any card	81.1	100.0	81.6	72.3	70.0	71.8	50.0	47.8	49.3	64.8	58.9	63.3
Total children		37	1	38	466	130	596	278	134	412	781	265	1,046

		Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Benefit s family receive as card holder	Buy subsidize d rice, grains, sugar etc. from PDS depot	100.0	0.0	100.0	86.8	71.8	83.3	95.7	87.1	92.8	91.6	81.7	88.8
	As identity proof	57.1	0.0	57.1	26.4	38.5	29.2	18.0	30.0	22.0	22.9	33.0	25.8
Total families of children having ration card		7	0	7	129	39	168	139	70	209	275	109	384

Fig 4.13: Awareness of the facility/authority for support (%)

On the awareness of the facility/authority that exists for support of lives of vulnerable children, the study data revealed that overall, only 16.7% of the children were aware of the support systems that exists for children in street situations (Fig 4.13). There were about 70% children who were not aware and 13.2% noted that they do not know or won't be able to say.



Among the children that were aware of the support systems, the study further gathered information on the use of the support system by the children. About 87% of the children have never approached any of the government or other support systems for assistance. Of those who approached, 8% approached the employer for assistance, 5.6% approached the police for assistance, 2.6% approached the child helpline (1098) and 2.6% approached the NGO/NGO worker for assistance (Fig 4.14).

Fig 4.14: Children who ever approached for assistance (%)

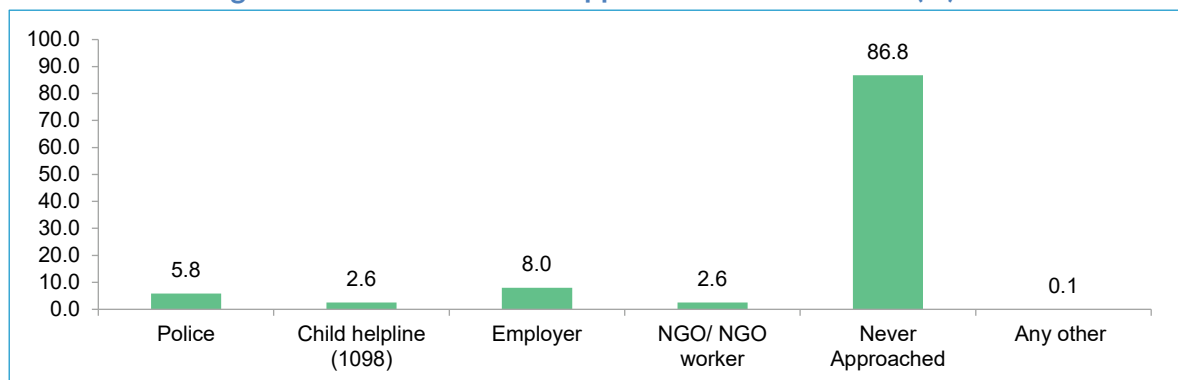
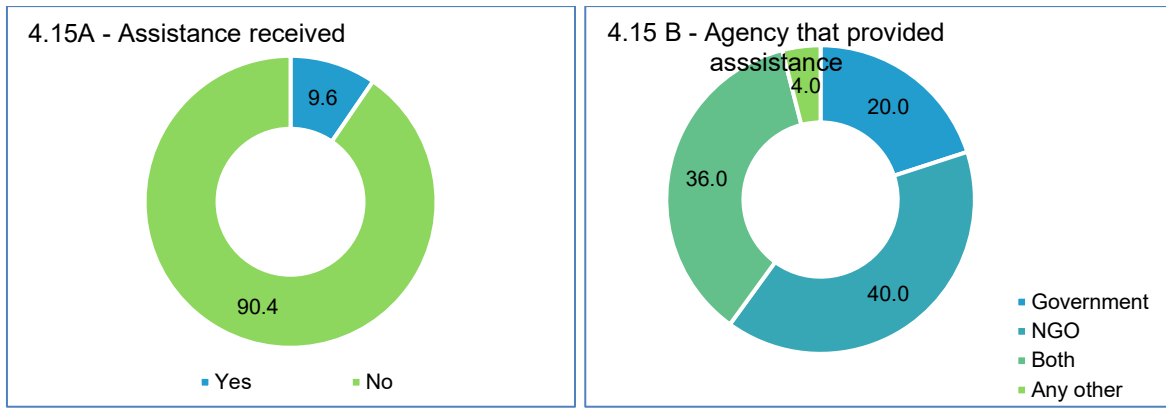
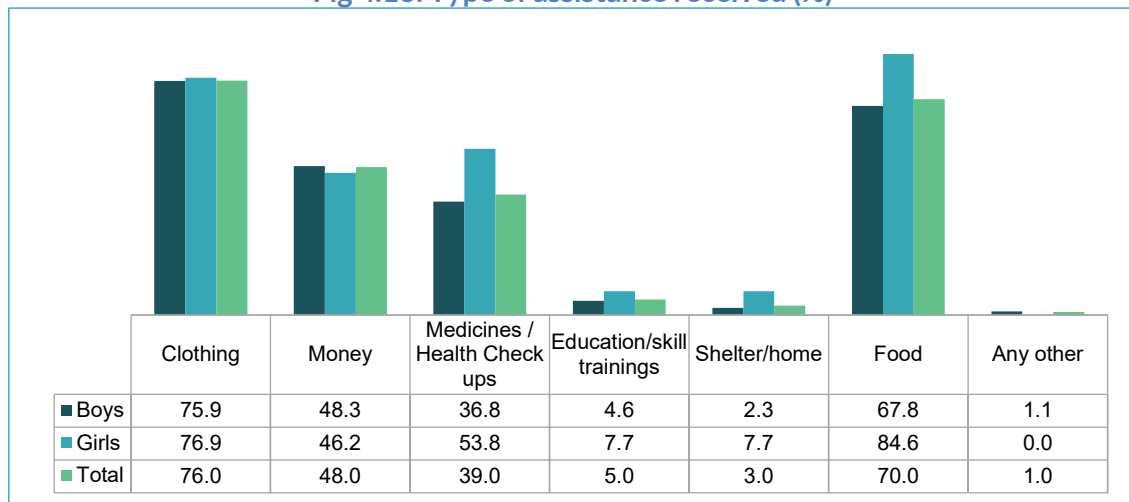


Fig 4.15: Assistance received, and agency that provided assistance among children that approached for assistance (%)



Among the children that approached for assistance, only 9.6% of them have received assistance as a child. The agencies that provided assistance to these children included government (20%), NGO (40%) and both (govt. and NGO) 36% (Fig 4.15). These institutions have majorly extended assistance in the forms of clothing and food. Assistance was also provided in the form of money and medicines/health checkups. Very minimal numbers had received education/skill trainings or shelter/homes (Fig 4.16).

Fig 4.16: Type of assistance received (%)



5.1 Conclusions

The enumeration and sample survey of children in street situations in Gurugram city has brought to light their unexpected numbers of existence in the city and also has revealed their disgusting living conditions. There were about 20,823 children that were identified in the city which comprised mostly of street working children and children of street families. One third of the street children identified were girls and about a percent of the children were married. More than half of the children were never enrolled in schools and were not educated at all. These children have reached the streets in search of jobs and were unable to pay rent or find a place of shelter that put them on the streets. They were largely engaged in rag picking, selling items on streets and begging and three-fourth of them slept in *katchi abadi* home/squatter settlement/any other temporary shelter which indicated that majority are traceable. Only three-fourth of the children have Aadhaar while about one-fifth did not have any identity documents. Just one-tenth of the children identified had bank accounts.

Studying in-depth a sample of 1046 children in street situations showed the pathetic state of their accessibility to various services and facilities. Though majority had access to improved sources of drinking water, one-third of them practiced open defecation. More than half the children have fallen sick in the past one month and treatments were sought too. Only less than half of them had sufficient winter clothing. Enrollment was quite low among the sample children and the preference to attend was also low. The awareness of skill trainings was very low among 15-18 years age group and their willingness to participate in skill trainings was also low. The work conditions of the children were poor with long working hours and low payment. They were also injured at workplaces and have taken treatments too. About 90% were not aware about facility/authority for support and therefore have not approached for any assistance. Only less than 10% have received some kind of assistance from the NGOs mainly and also the government.

5.2 Recommendations

- ▶ It is essential to have an exact count of children in street situations and the integration of related data in various national-level surveys such as Census.
- ▶ Setting up a District/Municipal level monitoring committee to assist in concurrent monitoring, vigilance and review of programmes related to children in street situations.
- ▶ Forming a state-level committee involving various stakeholders including government, experts, activists, NGO representatives, law enforcement agencies to suggest/advice for coordinated actions for children in street situations.
- ▶ A dual education system should be developed specially designed for the CiSS which combines apprenticeship in a company and vocational education at school (for 15-18 years children)
- ▶ A programme focusing on re-uniting street living children with their families should be adopted. Mechanisms for traceability and follow up with the children that were sent back to their hometown should also be put in place. Strategies to counsel the parents with reference to parental accountability should be considered.
- ▶ A Migration Resource Centre should be established and strengthened to address issues of unsafe migration at the village level. MRC can ensure tracking of migrant families and

children, providing them essential services such as identity documents, social security benefits at source as well as destination.

- ▶ Community attitudes and perceptions greatly aggravate the problem of children in street situation. Awareness sessions (also at school level) and mobilization drives can be conducted by the NGOs working on this issue to bridge the gap between these children and the community. Through these drives the community should also be informed about the ways in which they can extend support.
- ▶ Employers should be sensitized on Right to Education Act 2009, various relevant sections of The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 is important to ensure children work in an exploitation-free environment and with dignity.
- ▶ Periodic mass campaign could be organized where the service providers (key stakeholders) can meet the CISS and their family and make them aware about the necessity of identity documents and also link them with various government and non-government schemes. Service sites should be popularized in advance.
- ▶ Direct interventions and counselling with the groups of children in street situation for (a) Behaviour Management; (b) Substance abuse deaddiction (c) Sexual and mental health (might include psycho-social counselling). Workshops with street-based children on various child rights issues would ensure that the children are aware about their rights and entitlements.
- ▶ Awards and recognitions to organizations/agencies, etc for addressing issues of CISS and trying to make their respective area of operations CISS-free. This will help in generating political will and administrative commitments to address the CISS issues and help in their socio-economic integration in the society.
- ▶ CSR activities to work for CISS that would help in involvement of additional stakeholders and resource mobilization. The NGOs and other philanthropic organisations can be roped in for establishing institutions and channelize the children in street situation through counselling and training.

Annexure I: Recce Checklist

Name of Field Mapper	
Date	

	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the hotspot	
2.	Main Landmark	
3.	Ward Number	
4.	Sector NO.	
5.	Village Name	
6.	City	
7.	Type of hotspot- railway stations, bus stations, restaurants, malls, places of worship, courts, sector markets, flyovers, construction sites, slum areas etc.	
8.	Size/Population of Children Groups	
9.	Spoken Languages	
10.	Proportion of male/female children	
11.	Age range of children	
12.	Number of male female/adults accompanying the children	
13.	Place from where migrated	
14.	Other major observation 1	
15.	Other major observation 2	
16.	Other major observation 3	

Annexure II: List of Stakeholders Interviewed

S No.	Name of the Stakeholder/ Official and Designation	Date of Interview	Type of IDI conducted (Face-to-face/Virtual)	Place/Address of meeting (If face-to-face interview)
1	Mr Rajendra Kumar Head, Gurugram Office	10.08.2022	Face-to-face	Chetna Chakkarpur, Sector-28, Gurugram
2	Yogesh Kumar Asst. Sub-Inspector - GRP	10.08.2022	Face-to-face	Gurugram Railway Police (GRM) Gurugram Railway Station.

Annexure III: Interview Guides Used

Survey of Children in Street Situations in Gurugram City

IDI- NGO Personnel

Introduction and Informed Consent

My name is I represent TRIOs Development Support (P) Ltd. Which is undertaking this research with children living and working on the streets, in your city?

This study aims to capture the living and working conditions of children living in street situations in Gurugram city in Haryana. In this regard we are talking to experts like you who work with children on the streets on a day to day basis. 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 will be happy to answer them.

{Take verbal consent from the respondent to start and record the interview}

Interviewer visit							
Date of Completed Interview	Date		Month		Year		
Name of the Interviewer							
Code of the interviewer							
Name of the Coordinator							
Code of the Coordinator							
A.	LOCATION INFORMATION						
A.1.	Name of the NGO						
A.2.	NGO Address						
A.3.	Name of the head/ chief functionary of NGO						
A.4.	Geographical Area covered by the NGO related to Children related interventions						
B.	MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE						
B.1.	Tell us something about the children in street situation that you encounter while working? Can you categorize them (1. Children on street 24*7 – no family; 2 Street working situation; 3) Children of street families) Can you tell us by category, how many these children are here? What are the chief locations where children are found? <i>(Note for Interviewer: Please ask the NGO representative to share relevant data / report on children in street in the geographical area covered by them)</i>						

B.2.	What are the times of the year when you see more influx of children? Which state are these children mainly from? How has pandemic affected the population of children in street situations?
B.3.	Amongst these children, which category is most vulnerable and why? What are the specific vulnerabilities that girls/ children with disability/children without caregivers face?
B.4.	Why do you think children end up on the streets? What are the most common reasons that they share? How has pandemic contributed to the same?
B.5.	Which are the prominent forms of employment among children living in street situations? What are the hazards that they face while working?
B.6.	What are the services/facilities/schemes/benefits provided to these children by your NGO ? Do these services efficiently reach out to children on the street? What are the services that are currently absent and need to be made available/ provided? What role can you play in ensuring that these services run efficiently? What is your role in the in supporting/helping these children?
B.7.	What are some of the best practices that you have identified while working with other stakeholders? What are the best practices followed by your NGOs to reach children living in street situation efficiently?
B.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 duty bearers? What can be done to mitigate these challenges?
B.9.	What should be done additionally to address the needs of these children? Please provide three suggestions how the issues of children in street situation may be addressed?

B.10.	According to you what are the three priority issues related to children in street situation in your area?

Survey of Children in Street Situations in Gurugram City
IDI- Inspector/Sub-inspector of Police/Railway Police

Introduction and Informed Consent

My name isI represent TRIOs Development Support (P) Ltd. Which is undertaking this research with children living and working on the streets, in your city?

This study aims to capture the living and working conditions of children living in street situations in Gurugram city in Haryana. In this regard we are talking to experts like you who work with children on the streets on a day to day basis. 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 will be happy to answer them.

{Take verbal consent from the respondent to start and record the interview}

Interviewer visit							
Date of Completed Interview		Date		Month		Year	
Name of the Interviewer							
Code of the interviewer							
A. LOCATION INFORMATION							
A.1.	Name						
A.2.	Designation						
A.3.	Signature						
B. MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE							
B.1.	Tell us something about the children that you encounter while on duty? 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, children with disability, etc.)? Who do you see more: runaway children or missing children?
B.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 station premises? Are there specific locations where you find these children more? Amongst these children, which category is most vulnerable and why? What are the specific vulnerabilities that girls/ children with disability/children without caregivers face?
B.3.	What is your role in the rescue and 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 there councilors to help the children cope up with the stress of being lost, abused, or faced with any other form of harassment? Are there specific problems that you encounter if the child in distress is a girl or a set of girls/ children with disability/children without caregivers?
B.4.	Why do you think children end up on the streets? What are the most common reasons that they share? How has pandemic affected the population and situation of these children? In cases of runaway children, do you counsel them and their family members and try to reconcile their differences? What about fathers who drink and abuse and children run away?
B.5.	What are the services/facilities/schemes/benefits 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?
B.6.	Do you have staff who have been sensitised to the cause of children, destitute and vulnerable? Are there any such programmes/ platforms for police personnel where they are regularly trained for helping such cases? Do you feel that you need specific training to deal with children in distress/ children with disability/children without caregivers? 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?
B.7.	What should be done additionally to address the needs of these children?

B.8.	According to you what are the three priority issues related to children in street situation in your area?
B.9.	Please provide three suggestions how the issues of children in street situation may be addressed? Or mention the platforms where these issues can be resolved.

Annexure IV: Ward-wise List of Hotspots Mapped

Ward No.	Hotspot Name	Area Name	Approx. Number of Children			GPS Location
			Total	Male	Female	
1	Sarai alawadli	Nihal colony gali no. 06 ke pass	150	90	60	28.50447,77.020637
1	Sai kunj highway ke pass	New palam vihar pash 3	100	62	38	28.514558,77.026151
1	Shiv Priya hospital ke peeche	New palam vihar pash 2	80	49	31	28.51306,77.024996
1	Kirar hospital ke pass	Rajendra nagar park	70	45	25	28.495743,77.011762
1	Rajendra park road	New palam vihar pash 1	45	27	18	28.509487,77.025957
1	Sarai alawadli sec. 106 slam area	Rajendra nagar park	30	19	11	28.504999,77.02067
1	Rattan vihar market	Rajendra nagar park	25	15	10	28.496803,77.012465
2	Rezangla chouk	Palam vihar	35	21	14	28.51036,77.041885
2	Ram mandir palam vihar	Palam vihar	30	18	12	28.515022,77.034856
3	Pooja Building Material Suplayar	Sec 22 to Rezangala Chowk Road	40	26	14	28.516150,77.072209
3	Hanuman Mandir, Dunda Heda	Infroteck Centre, IDPL Town	35	22	13	28.511107,77.074219
3	S.S Dharamkata	Dundaheda-Gurugram Bus Stand Main Road	25	16	9	28.505267,77.069354
3	Dundaheda Crossing Bridge, Packsging Area	Surya Vihar	20	12	8	28.516905,77.078343
3	GOWORK Building, Left & Right Side on Street	Cremation Ground	18	11	7	28.516397,77.083276
3	H.N. 63P, Sec 22	Sec 22 to Rezangala Chowk Road	11	7	4	28.503791,77.057247
4	Sharaul market	Sharaul	110	70	40	28.489744,77.071133

Ward No.	Hotspot Name	Area Name	Approx. Number of Children			GPS Location
			Total	Male	Female	
4	pipal chouk udyog vihar	Udyog vihar phase 5	50	30	20	28.505838,77.085046
4	Udyog vihar sani chouk	Udyog vihar phase 1	30	18	12	28.515146,77.084336
4	Sarhoul mod	Sarhoul	25	15	10	28.493502,77.058441
4	Pipal chouk udyog vihar phase2	Udyog vihar phase 2	13	8	5	28.505324,77.085161
5	Bengali mohalla	Hansh colony	250	155	95	28.503605,77.036474
5	Chotu ram chouk	Sheetla colony	100	64	36	28.488832,77.022888
5	Sheetla colony ke bagal me slum area	Sheetla colony	80	52	28	28.487174,77.025373
5	Sani bajar aur buddh bajar	Catarpuri	25	15	10	28.509798,77.043248
5	Sheetla mata mandir	Sheetla mata mandir	20	13	7	28.479583,77.032417
5	Mangal bajar	Mahila thana dharam colony	15	9	6	28.503331,77.034515
6	C1 block flyover ke neeche	Palam vihar	100	64	36	28.505108,77.02767
6	Gurugram railway station	Bhimkhedi 1	60	39	21	28.489086,77.011531
6	BPCL petrol pump lal batti	Apna enclave	15	9	6	28.484463,77.012903
6	Baal kalyan parishad	Palam vihar	12	8	4	28.507664,77.029625
6	HP petrol pump ashok vihar	Ashok vihar	10	6	4	28.490222,77.01945
8	Basai village slam area	Bhankot station ke pass	25	16	9	28.483028,76.98586
8	Basai village industrial area ke aage	Basai	25	15	10	28.479634,76.993837
8	Dada bhaiya mandir	Dhankot station ke pass	25	16	9	28.47836,77.000072
8	The Esplanade mall	Basai	12	8	4	28.481931,77.00041
8	Dhanwapur chouk slum area	Sector 103 near dps school	80	47	33	28.4626,76.981808
8	Dhanwapur gas agency	Dhanwapur villageram vihar	70	42	28	28.465735,76.984042
8	Dhanwapur boro mandi	Ram vihar	60	35	25	28.476915,76.964710
8	Labour colony	Surat nagar phase 2	60	35	25	28.48043,76.990108
8	Dhanwapur gas godam	Dhanwapur village	60	36	24	28.470935,76.966023
8	Shyam baba chouk	Basai road	30	18	12	28.444315,76.992454
8	Satya the hight	Gurugram road	30	18	12	28.460613,77.001282

Ward No.	Hotspot Name	Area Name	Approx. Number of Children			GPS Location
			Total	Male	Female	
8	Imperial heritage school ke samne	Sector 102	25	15	10	28.455904,76.992199
8	Sahid bhagat singh park	Dhanwapur village	20	12	8	28.45838,76.994404
8	Vikas dharam kata	Agrimark kissan mandi	15	9	6	28.475264,77.002529
9	Bhawani clubgali no. 7 slam area	Basai chouk	60	38	22	28.480859,76.989188
9	Rishi babu dharam kata	Basai chouk	50	31	19	28.472243,76.962372
9	Basai civil hospital bus stand	Basai chouk	15	10	5	28.470726,76.964249
9	Basai chouk bridge ke neeche	Basai	12	7	5	28.461361,76.977891
9	Vidya nketan public school	Devilal nagar	80	46	34	28.474027,77.029641
9	Surya vihar main road	HUDA colony	50	29	21	28.477639,77.03553
9	Ravi nagar sabji mandi	Vishwakarma colony	40	24	16	28.469202,77.02577
9	Bhatika park	Sector 9 a	30	18	12	28.478757,77.034677
9	Ambika aashram mata mandir	Devilal colony	30	17	13	28.471335,77.028417
10	Neki ram marh all road	Surya vihar sector 4	70	41	29	28.458464,76.99973
10	Busting station	Shyam palace laxman vihar phase 1	30	18	12	28.47164,76.998553
10	Shree krishna mandir	HUDA colony	30	18	12	28.463602,77.005243
10	Baba prakash chouk	Laxman vihar phase 1	18	11	7	28.45736,76.996367
10	Sabji mandi	Gurugram main road Ashok vihar	15	9	6	28.457352,76.990156
10	Under over bridge ashram marg	Ashram marg Laxman vihar	15	9	6	28.469339,77.005314
10	HUDA market	HUDA colony	15	9	6	28.480987,77.014191
10	Sector 4 & 7 chouk	Gurugram railway stion road	12	7	5	28.476583,77.004808
11	Aarya samaj sradhnandpuram	Sector 7 and sector 4 chouk	35	20	15	28.480687,77.014303
11	Jitendra bahal park	New colony	30	18	12	28.486804,77.011938
11	Sector 7 market	Sector 7 ext.	20	12	8	28.485368,77.01005
11	Dera sant baba karim singh	Krishna colony	12	7	5	28.474877,77.008643
12	Sai baba kast aasharm	Arjun nagar sector 8	100	58	42	28.474154,77.017722
12	Prem mandir	Old railway station road	25	15	10	28.473654,77.018283

Ward No.	Hotspot Name	Area Name	Approx. Number of Children			GPS Location
			Total	Male	Female	
12	Vijay park	Indion oil petrol pump ke samne	20	12	8	28.465918,77.016932
12	Church ke pass	Ratan garden	15	9	6	28.472319,77.018085
12	Indian overseas bank ke samne	Pratap nagar	15	9	6	28.466485,77.013651
13	Indion oil petrol ke samne slum areas	Prem nagar	300	180	120	28.457869,77.017515
13	Ram nagar chouk	Ram nagar	20	12	8	28.46501,77.021762
13	Sudarsan mandir	Subhas nagar	15	9	6	28.462521,77.02316
13	Bhim nagar market main road	Bhim nagar	10	6	4	28.466021,77.020321
14	Subhas nagar slum areas	Gurunanak park ke pass gurugram	150	87	63	28.46254,77.023146
14	Gurugram hat bazar	Gurugram taxi stand ke pass	50	30	20	28.467377,77.036622
14	Chinatapura mata mandir old station road	Sarvoday hospital old station road	40	24	16	28.457535,77.023642
14	Gurugram bus stand	Gurugram block b	40	24	16	28.466974,77.021477
14	Sai mandir sector 8	Gurugram village	30	18	12	28.469091,77.022192
15	Vyapar sadan ka main gate	Anamika enclave	80	48	32	28.467618,77.021864
15	Sunar singh margh red light ke pass	Old DLF	50	30	20	28.463303,77.032954
15	Main bus stand wali gali	Aadarsh nagar	25	15	10	28.477382,77.016087
15	Aachrya puri mata road	Aarchrya puri colony	15	9	6	28.465326,77.033407
15	Gopal nagar gali no. 2	Gopal nagar	15	9	6	28.465748,77.020004
15	Singa chowk	Sector 12 singa chowk	150	87	63	28.467269,77.041089
15	Bangali mohalla	CRPF camp sheetla mata mandir	150	84	66	28.477041,77.031552
15	Hanuman mandir ke pass	Sanjay colony	100	58	42	28.469235,77.044317
15	CRPF camp chowk	Sheetla mata mandir ke pass	100	57	43	28.469666,77.024247
15	Bus prking maidan sactor 12 a	Sector 12 a	90	50	40	28.464258,77.030801
15	Choti mata mandir chowk	Rajiv nagar west	80	46	34	28.480167,77.034156
15	New railway road rk play schoolke pass	Mahaveer colony	50	28	22	28.470153,77.046774

Ward No.	Hotspot Name	Area Name	Approx. Number of Children			GPS Location
			Total	Male	Female	
15	Mochi mohalla	Sheetla mata mandir ke pass	25	15	10	28.467798,77.033838
15	ITI collage ke samne	Kenal colony	20	12	8	28.463422,77.030843
17	Gyan devi public school ke samne	Sector 17	150	84	66	28.479678,77.057046
17	Murga farm gali	Air force station ke samne	150	87	63	28.480977,77.052886
17	Chandan nagar	Chandan nagar	100	56	44	28.466581,77.047642
17	Shree ram tower	Sector 15	100	57	43	28.468582,77.044461
17	Industries state development colony	Industries state development colony	100	56	44	28.469818,77.046549
17	Rajkiya madhymik school ke samne	Sukhrali village	70	40	30	28.476281,77.06229
17	TATA showroom ke samne	Sector 16	50	29	21	28.471697,77.051166
17	Sector 5 main gate ke samne	Sector 14	40	22	18	28.472386,77.051715
18	Jain mandir	Roshan pura	50	29	21	28.462482,77.030054
18	Rajeev chowk	Civil line	40	24	16	28.445786,77.034596
18	Hanuman mandir	Jacobpura sadar bazar	40	23	17	28.4615,77.031197
18	HUDA tannis court	Sector 15 part 1	30	17	13	28.449769,77.038998
18	ICICI bank sector 15	Civil line	30	17	13	28.45762,77.033097
19	Amar sahid khurana park	Shiwaji nagar	70	41	29	28.454615,77.021586
19	Devi ahilya holkar chowk	Shiwaji nagar	65	37	28	28.45631,77.027994
19	Siddhipith hanuman mandir	Om nagar	40	23	17	28.448672,77.021503
19	Civil court	Shanti nagar	30	17	13	28.450459,77.031367
19	Sohna chowk	Shiwaji nagar	30	17	13	28.457015,77.027106
19	Jacobpura futpat par	Shanti nagar	20	12	8	28.452559,77.030774
20	Sabji mandi	Hari nagar	200	112	88	28.446871,77.016596
20	Fal mandi	Khandwa road hari nagar	50	29	21	28.447449,77.014792
20	New aanaj mandi	Raj nagar	35	21	14	28.448143,77.016404
20	Slum area Vishwakarma nagar	Vishwakarma nagar	35	20	15	28.442215,77.012724

Ward No.	Hotspot Name	Area Name	Approx. Number of Children			GPS Location
			Total	Male	Female	
20	NH 08 raj nagar	Raj nagar	15	9	6	28.448055,77.020542
20	Hanuman mandir	Shakti park colony shiv nagar	12	7	5	28.451131,77.009217
21	Bus stand baldev nagar	Baldev nagar	350	196	154	28.456867,77.011947
21	Sai baba kishth aashram	Sector 8	150	87	63	28.457745,77.017649
21	Shakti nagar chowk lal batti	Sector 8	20	12	8	28.456881,77.015849
22	Khadipur school	Khadipur village	400	224	176	28.451532,77.006429
22	Shriram trading co-	Sector 37c industrial area	400	228	172	28.450626,76.981048
22	Basai enclave	Basai	350	196	154	28.45605,76.99073
22	Bhawani enclave	Bhawani enclave sector 9	200	114	86	28.45707,76.993531
22	Kadipur industrial area	Radha swami bhavan	70	41	29	28.445925,76.991772
22	Village kadipur	Kadipur village chowk	60	34	26	28.451694,77.005404
22	Vikas nagar	Vikas nagar	40	22	18	28.4569550,77.000538
22	Vishwakarma colony	Sector 9 & 10 chowk	30	17	13	28.457203,76.998419
22	Firoz gandhi colony	Firoz gandhi colony	30	17	13	28.457,77.008182
22	Krishna nagar	Basai roadkrishna nagar	25	14	11	28.457054,77.002232
23	Yash block	Sarsavati enclave	200	124	76	28.443394,76.997711
23	SN petrol pump ke bagal me	Udyog vihar industries area	100	65	35	28.440368,77.002725
23	Sabji mandi sani mandir ke pass	Sarsavati enclave	100	65	35	28.443534,77.000406
23	Sabji mandi	Khadsa village	80	52	28	28.43518,77.003426
23	Main vidorno company ke samne	Udyog vihar industries area	80	54	26	28.438893,77.005093
23	Bikaner chowk	Khadsa road	60	39	21	28.438316,77.006068
23	Sani mandir	Sarsavati enclave	50	31	19	28.443636,77.000244
23	Khasda village sabji mandi	Khasda village	50	33	17	28.431487,77.000516
23	Khadsa chowk	Khadsa flyover ke pass	25	16	9	28.429699,77.004545
24	Samshan ghat ke pass	Patidhi road	200	128	72	28.439045,76.978532

War d No.	Hotspot Name	Area Name	Approx. Number of Children			GPS Location
			Total	Male	Female	
24	New life hospital ke samne	Narsinghpura	150	96	54	28.412775,76.994259
24	Wine shop ke samne	Narsinghpura	100	62	38	28.410334,77.971462
24	Shiv mandir	Harsur	60	39	21	28.414819,76.990811
24	Hanuman mandir ke pass	Gadoli khurd	60	37	23	28.414614,76.995261
24	Government school khedki road	Sihi	150	96	54	28.415947,77.01186
24	Madhyamik school ke get ke pass	Khedki dola village	150	90	60	28.415618,77.023515
24	Industries area patel dharam kata ke pass	Sector 37	100	64	36	28.434984,77.039774
24	Government school ke pass	Mohamadpur	100	62	38	28.434402,77.038738
24	School ke pass khasda road	Mohammadpur	100	63	37	28.445114,77.01828
24	Over bridge ke pass	Khedki dhola	100	65	35	28.43601,77.010784
25	Bestech park view spa	Badsahpur old kaderpur road	1000	650	350	28.436459,76.99913
25	Gogaji mandir	Badsahpur goga colony	300	192	108	28.415157,76.988177
25	Vatika chowk	Badsahpur ambedkar colony	200	130	70	28.414819,76.990811
25	Radha krishna mandir	Badsahpur	50	31	19	28.407515,76.983928
25	Arya samaj mandir	Badsahpur sohna road	50	32	18	28.428283,76.95821
25	Yadav chowk	Kaderpur road badshapur	50	31	19	28.439056,76.978525
25	Hundai service station	Sohna road badshapur	50	31	19	28.391849,77.055892
25	Shri sai hospital	Badshapur	30	19	11	28.399827,77.047678
26	Fazilpur jharsa market	Chailu chowk	150	93	57	28.401037,77.046637
26	Fazilpur jharsa village	Fazilpur harijan colony slam area	150	93	57	28.396088,77.046016
26	Bahrampur village & construction side	Bahrampur	60	37	23	28.390338,77.049892
26	Begampur khatola	Begampur khatola	60	39	21	28.389392,77.052133
26	Sector 71 c	CHD avenve bahrampur ke bagal me	40	25	15	28.388474,77.051099
26	Ghasola slum area	Ghasola	600	390	210	28.434424,77.039084
26	South city 2 G block	South city 2 G block	120	72	48	28.445293,77.027715

Ward No.	Hotspot Name	Area Name	Approx. Number of Children			GPS Location
			Total	Male	Female	
26	Ghasola village	Ghasola village	100	63	37	28.44586,77.038328
26	South city D block	South city D block	100	64	36	28.447319,77.045361
26	South city 2	Sector 49 e block ghasola road	80	52	28	28.451849,77.043962
27	Medanta hospital gate no. 3	Ishlampur village	200	122	78	28.443797,77.05545
27	Bangali chicken market	Ishlampur village	150	96	54	28.448469,77.046469
27	Rajiv colony galli no. 5	Rajiv nagar	60	36	24	28.44661,77.04747
27	Hero honda chowk	Sector 33	50	31	19	28.445829,77.066973
27	Madanta hospital gate no. 4	Ishlampur village sector 38	50	32	18	28.449811,77.070535
27	Shiv mandir	Hans enclave sector 33	40	24	16	28.449138,77.071626
28	Ravij chowk	Sector 32	400	240	160	28.446005,77.075036
28	Prem puri	Prem puri colony	200	120	80	28.457263,77.07686
28	Jhadsa chowk	Jhadsa sector 31	200	122	78	28.455538,77.059332
28	Cyber park company ke pass	Durga colony	100	60	40	28.441792,77.067118
28	Sabji mandi	Prem puri	50	30	20	28.454377,77.058061
28	Prachin shree krishn mandir	Jhadsa village	20	13	7	28.45079,77.062674
29	Kanai village milk basket apartment	Sector 45	300	192	108	28.388104,77.050194
29	Sector 44 red light	Sector 44	300	198	102	28.414345,77.05087
29	Kanai mani road	Kanai	250	160	90	28.41448,77.027128
29	Govt. model sanskrit primry school ke paas	Kanai village	200	130	70	28.405787,77.031282
29	Moti vihar road no 3	Moti vihar	150	96	54	28.417687,77.055907
29	Durga mandir	Silokhara village	50	33	17	28.409365,77.05141
29	Sector public park	Sector 45	40	26	14	28.414345,77.05087
29	Shakti pith & sani dev mandir	Sector 41	40	25	15	28.418262,77.050361
29	Sector 40 bus stop red light	Sector 40	10	6	4	28.405658,77.016683
30	Tigra dhobi ghat	Tigra	300	195	105	28.427374,77.058333
30	Bhaktabor chowk	HUDA colony	100	65	35	28.429488,77.085988
30	Tigra market	Samanpur village	100	64	36	28.444945,77.080920

Ward No.	Hotspot Name	Area Name	Approx. Number of Children			GPS Location
			Total	Male	Female	
30	The close south	Suramt lok 3	70	43	27	28.433726,77.048667
30	Bharat petrol pump	Sector 47	50	31	19	28.42978,77.090648
30	Women police station	Mayfield garden	50	32	18	28.433277,77.100188
30	Bangali labour colony	Sector 57	50	31	19	28.42119,77.107345
30	m2k corporate park tower	Mayfield garden	30	19	11	28.430985,77.101143
31	Wazirabad ret gitti Ki Dukaan	Wazirabaad	80	48	32	28.420588,77.072491
31	Wazirabad chowk ke pass	Wazirabaad	50	31	19	28.431827,77.052664
31	Ardee mall	Ardee city	80	52	28	28.434314,77.10139
31	Sight Avenue chowk	Satpaut mittal road	70	44	26	28.423605,77.109875
32	Rapid metro dipo ke peeche slum basti	Sector 53	1000	600	400	28.424404,77.110942
32	Ghata village	Faridabaad road	250	150	100	28.42502,77.0993
32	Banjara market	Sector 56 banjara market	100	60	40	28.428603,77.1001
32	IILM collage ke peeche slum basti	Sector 53	100	60	40	28.423449,77.102017
32	Ghata market	Ghata	80	52	28	28.425971,77.104828
32	Sector 55	Faridabaad road	60	38	22	28.442383,77.086957
32	HUDA market	HUDA city center	50	30	20	28.474921,77.084662
32	Spercers mall	Sector 56	40	24	16	28.448343,77.078402
32	Sanatan dharm mandir	Sector 56	30	19	11	28.474046,77.087505
32	Sector 56 metro	Sector 56	25	15	10	28.447676,77.078974
33	Wine shop ke pass	Wajirabaad	250	150	100	28.476186,77.082805
33	Shani maharaj mandir jyoti market	Chakrapur market	70	45	25	28.473526,77.080953
33	Guru ravidas mandir	Sector 43	60	39	21	28.479825,77.098713
33	Sunil school ke pass	Chakrapur village	60	37	23	28.475047,77.084833
33	Wajirabaad basti chowk	Sushant lok.	50	30	20	28.479892,77.099710
33	Sabji mandi ke pass	Sarasvati vihar	40	24	16	28.49478,77.110734
33	Wine shop dukan ke pass	Maruti nagar	30	19	11	28.486079,77.095836

Ward No.	Hotspot Name	Area Name	Approx. Number of Children			GPS Location
			Total	Male	Female	
34	Shri krishna dham	Sikanpur ghosi	500	300	200	28.487845,77.095201
34	Shanti mandir	Chakkarpur	400	240	160	28.48969,77.095009
34	Government middle school ke paas	Sector 26	200	120	80	28.492997,77.102208
35	Sheetla mata mandir	Pahadi area	1000	650	350	28.421318,77.070076
35	Nathulur village	Sector 34	800	520	280	28.411878,77.07363
35	Hanuman mandir	Nathupur village	200	124	76	28.43051,77.048242
35	DLF Phase-3 U block	Sector 24	100	64	36	28.428687,77.059471
35	Government sanskrit primary school ke samne	DLF phase 3	40	25	15	28.419383,77.073733

Annexure V: Annexure Tables

Annex Table 1: Ward and category-wise distribution of enumerated children in Gurugram city (%)

		Category of the Child											
		Street Living Child (Lives on street 24 x 7, no family)			Street Working Children (Lives on street in day but returns home at night to sleep)			Children of Street Family (Lives on street 24 x 7, with family)			Total		
		Gender			Gender			Gender			Gender		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Ward Number	Ward 1	3.2	0.0	3.1	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Ward 2	0.0	23.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
	Ward 3	0.4	7.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7
	Ward 4	0.4	7.7	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.9
	Ward 5	7.3	30.8	8.5	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8
	Ward 6	6.1	7.7	6.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
	Ward 8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.5	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.9	3.5	2.3
	Ward 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.7
	Ward 10	8.9	0.0	8.5	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7
	Ward 11	4.9	0.0	4.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
	Ward 12	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Ward 13	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	3.5	6.9	4.7	2.2	4.0	2.8
	Ward 14	1.2	7.7	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
	Ward 15	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.2	4.6	7.1	2.1	1.2	1.8	5.5	2.9	4.7

		Category of the Child										
		Street Living Child (Lives on street 24 x 7, no family)			Street Working Children (Lives on street in day but returns home at night to sleep)			Children of Street Family (Lives on street 24 x 7, with family)			Total	
		Gender			Gender			Gender			Gender	
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl
Ward 17	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	5.1	6.3	5.5	2.6	3.5	2.9
Ward 18	2.4	0.0	2.3	1.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.9
Ward 19	15.0	0.0	14.2	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.9
Ward 20	4.9	0.0	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.6	1.9	2.5
Ward 21	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.4
Ward 22	4.5	0.0	4.2	8.8	7.4	8.4	6.5	5.0	6.0	7.7	6.2	7.3
Ward 23	1.2	0.0	1.2	4.7	4.6	4.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.2	3.4
Ward 24	2.8	0.0	2.7	7.3	7.4	7.3	4.0	3.4	3.8	5.8	5.4	5.6
Ward 25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.6	8.4	6.6	2.8	4.5	3.4
Ward 26	3.6	0.0	3.5	9.3	7.3	8.7	5.7	3.1	4.8	7.7	5.2	6.8
Ward 27	1.6	0.0	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.4
Ward 28	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	5.4	3.0	4.6	4.4	3.6	4.2

		Category of the Child											
		Street Living Child (Lives on street 24 x 7, no family)			Street Working Children (Lives on street in day but returns home at night to sleep)			Children of Street Family (Lives on street 24 x 7, with family)			Total		
		Gender			Gender			Gender			Gender		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Ward 29	21.9	15.4	21.5	5.2	4.6	5.0	6.3	4.2	5.6	5.9	4.4	5.5	
Ward 30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	6.5	8.3	7.1	3.1	4.3	3.4	
Ward 31	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Ward 32	2.8	0.0	2.7	6.5	4.7	6.0	3.9	6.3	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.4	
Ward 33	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.0	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.2	2.1	
Ward 34	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.9	5.8	3.7	6.4	5.5	6.1	4.3	5.7	4.7	
Ward 35	3.2	0.0	3.1	8.6	15.9	10.7	12.0	10.7	11.5	9.9	13.3	10.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of children who agreed for interview	247	13	260	7963	3296	11259	6085	3219	9304	14295	6528	20823	

Annex Table 2: Children living with parents by education and occupation (%)

	Both parents are dead	Both parents live in original hometown	Don't know, possibly alive	Both parents live with child	Father lives with child	Mother lives with child	Any other	Total number of Children
Education Status								
Currently Enrolled	7.8	17.2	19.0	17.0	17.2	21.9	9.1	17.1
Dropped out	32.6	53.1	20.9	24.2	33.6	23.7	63.6	26.1
Never Enrolled	59.7	29.7	60.2	58.8	49.2	54.4	27.3	56.8
Total number of children (6 years and above)	129	1,038	211	15,893	437	456	11	18,175
Occupation Status of Child								
Begging	25.2	4.7	24.4	9.6	5.3	13.7	8.3	9.7
Rag Picking	29.9	15.0	34.3	20.7	25.2	30.2	0.0	20.9
Sell flowers, newspapers, fruits or other items on road	15.0	25.5	16.9	13.5	22.8	18.7	33.3	14.5
Cleaning cars & two wheelers	6.1	5.8	4.1	1.8	3.3	2.0	0.0	2.1
Working in road side stall or repair shop	8.8	19.1	6.2	6.9	10.1	6.3	0.0	7.6
Working in small restaurant/eatery or tea stall	6.1	19.1	6.6	5.1	13.1	9.8	0.0	6.1
Construction Workers	3.4	5.2	2.1	1.2	4.2	1.1	0.0	1.5
Nothing specific	1.4	1.8	0.4	4.1	5.5	4.1	16.7	4.0
Nothing	4.1	3.5	5.0	36.7	10.5	13.4	25.0	33.3
Any other	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	16.7	0.3
Total number of children	147	1,073	242	18,431	457	461	12	20,823

Annex Table 3: Places of sleep of children by category and gender (%)

Category	Gender	On the street/ on the footpath/ roadside/ movement	Railway station/ platforms	Bus Stop	Pukka home	Katchi Abadi home/ slum/ JJ colony/ squatter settlement/ any other temporary shelter	At/ near a place of worship/ religious place	Rain Basera or Night Shelters	Construction sites	Near my Work site/ place	Other place	Total number of Children
Street living children	Boy	35.6	4.0	4.5	0.0	8.1	4.5	4.9	8.5	30.0	0.0	247
	Girl	30.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	23.1	15.4	15.4	0.0	7.7	0.0	13
	Total	35.4	3.8	4.6	0.0	8.8	5.0	5.4	8.1	28.8	0.0	260
Street Workin g Childre n	Boy	2.1	0.4	0.2	17.4	77.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	7,963
	Girl	1.0	0.3	0.5	6.0	90.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	3,296
	Total	1.8	0.4	0.3	14.0	81.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	11,259
Childre n of Street Family	Boy	22.1	1.4	1.3	2.7	67.9	1.1	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.0	6,085
	Girl	16.9	1.8	1.4	3.0	71.6	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.8	0.1	3,219
	Total	20.3	1.5	1.3	2.8	69.2	1.2	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.0	9,304
TOTAL	Boy	11.2	0.9	0.8	10.8	72.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.7	0.3	14,295
	Girl	8.9	1.0	0.9	4.5	80.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	6,528
	Total	10.0	0.9	0.8	8.5	72.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.3	20,823

Annex Table 4: Reasons for migration by age and gender (%)

	Age Group	10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
	Gender	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Poverty/hunger		46.3	46.5	46.3	36.7	42.9	37.5	42.1	45.5	42.7
Moved out due to abuse/ violence		0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Dispute in village		0.6	3.0	1.1	0.7	2.4	1.0	0.7	2.8	1.1
Family feud/ separation of parents		1.8	1.0	1.6	2.6	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.7	1.9
Father/mother coming here		43.0	41.6	42.7	28.8	50.0	31.7	36.8	44.1	38.2
Ran away in search of jobs/income		5.9	6.9	6.2	23.2	4.8	20.7	13.6	6.3	12.2
Parents sent away (Not sold)		1.5	0.0	1.1	3.7	0.0	3.2	2.5	0.0	2.0
Relative brought here		0.3	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.9
Don't remember		0.3	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Any other		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total children who know they migrated		337	101	438	267	42	309	604	143	747

Annex Table 5: Reasons for migration by category (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Poverty/hunger	36.4	0.0	36.4	35.2	50.0	37.6	55.1	40.8	51.4	42.1	45.5	42.7
Moved out due to abuse/violence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
Dispute in village	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.4	4.2	2.2	0.7	2.8	1.1
Family feud/separation of parents	3.0	0.0	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.4	0.0	1.8	2.2	0.7	1.9
Father/mother coming here	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	43.1	42.7	32.4	45.1	35.6	36.8	44.1	38.2
Ran away in search of jobs/income	60.6	0.0	60.6	13.2	4.2	11.7	6.8	8.5	7.2	13.6	6.3	12.2
Parents sent away (Not sold)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	2.0
Relative brought here	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.9
Don't remember	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Any other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total children who know they migrated	33	0	33	364	72	436	207	71	278	604	143	747

Annex Table 6: Place of sleep by age and gender (%)

	Age Group	10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
	Gender	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
At home		73.5	66.3	71.3	73.8	76.5	74.4	73.6	69.4	72.6
On the footpath/ under the bridge/ bus station/ railway station etc.		16.5	13.0	15.5	9.0	2.5	7.8	13.2	9.8	12.3
At my workplace/factory etc.		3.2	6.0	4.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	6.7	7.5	6.9
At night shelter		0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4
Don't Know/ Can't say		0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4
Any other (jhuggi jhopadi, rented house, relatives' house, temple, etc)		6.2	14.7	8.7	4.7	9.9	5.6	5.5	13.2	7.5
Total children		437	184	621	344	81	425	781	265	1,046

Annex Table 7: Place of sleep by category (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
At home	8.1	0.0	7.9	83.7	70.0	80.7	65.5	69.4	66.7	73.6	69.4	72.6
On the footpath/ under the bridge/ bus station/ railway station etc.	35.1	100.0	36.8	4.5	0.8	3.7	24.8	17.9	22.6	13.2	9.8	12.3
At my workplace/factory etc.	54.1	0.0	52.6	3.0	5.4	3.5	6.5	9.7	7.5	6.7	7.5	6.9
At night shelter	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4
Don't Know/ Can't say	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4
Any other	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	23.8	11.6	1.8	3.0	2.2	5.5	13.2	7.5
Total children	37	1	38	466	130	596	278	134	412	781	265	1046

Annex Table 8: Other places of sleep among children not having permanent place for sleep (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
On the Street/Footpath	85.7	0.0	85.7	33.3	42.9	35.0	73.7	70.0	73.1	60.8	58.8	60.5
Slum/ JJ colony/ Rain Basera/	57.1	0.0	57.1	57.6	71.4	60.0	56.1	50.0	55.2	56.7	58.8	57.0
Railway Station/ Platform	14.3	0.0	14.3	12.1	28.6	15.0	28.1	30.0	28.4	21.6	29.4	22.8
Bus Stop	42.9	0.0	42.9	12.1	0.0	10.0	14.0	20.0	14.9	15.5	11.8	14.9
Pukka home	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	15.0	8.8	20.0	10.4	11.3	11.8	11.4
KatchiAbadi home/ squatter settlement/ any other temporary Shelter	28.6	0.0	28.6	33.3	28.6	32.5	31.6	10.0	28.4	32.0	17.6	29.8
At/ near a place of worship	42.9	0.0	42.9	6.1	14.3	7.5	19.3	20.0	19.4	16.5	17.6	16.7
Rain Basera or Night Shelters	14.3	0.0	14.3	9.1	0.0	7.5	10.5	20.0	11.9	10.3	11.8	10.5
Construction sites	14.3	0.0	14.3	9.1	0.0	7.5	12.3	0.0	10.4	11.3	0.0	9.6
Near Work Place	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	17.5	17.5	10.0	16.4	17.5	5.9	15.8
Children home	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.9

Government shelter home	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	4.5	5.2	0.0	4.4
Total children who do not have permanent place to sleep	7	0	7	33	7	40	57	10	67	97	17	114

Annex Table 9: Reasons for sleeping at different places by category of children (%)

	Street Living Children		Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Police objected	28.6	28.6	30.3	14.3	27.5	66.7	50.0	64.2	51.5	35.3	49.1
Municipal officials / workers objected	42.9	42.9	33.3	0.0	27.5	43.9	0.0	37.3	40.2	0.0	34.2
Local goon objected	28.6	28.6	30.3	0.0	25.0	42.1	40.0	41.8	37.1	23.5	35.1
Night guard objected	14.3	14.3	15.2	14.3	15.0	21.1	20.0	20.9	18.6	17.6	18.4
Fear of rescue by police, officials or NGO Workers	0.0	0.0	6.1	28.6	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.6	9.6
Not safe	57.1	57.1	39.4	71.4	45.0	42.1	30.0	40.3	42.3	47.1	43.0
I had to pay the police for the sleeping space	14.3	14.3	12.1	0.0	10.0	15.8	0.0	13.4	14.4	0.0	12.3
I had to pay the local goon for the sleeping space	0.0	0.0	6.1	14.3	7.5	5.3	0.0	4.5	5.2	5.9	5.3
I had to pay the night guard for the sleeping space	14.3	14.3	3.0	14.3	5.0	8.8	10.0	9.0	7.2	11.8	7.9
Any other	0.0	0.0	6.1	14.3	7.5	0.0	10.0	1.5	2.1	11.8	3.5
Total children who do not have permanent place to sleep	7	7	33	7	40	57	10	67	97	17	114

Annex Table 10: Main sources of drinking water by category of children (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Water tankers	10.8	0.0	10.5	13.5	18.5	14.6	11.2	17.9	13.3	12.5	18.1	14.0
Community public tap	83.8	0.0	81.6	60.1	58.5	59.7	71.2	48.5	63.8	65.2	53.2	62.1
Community well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hand pump	2.7	100.0	5.3	10.3	12.3	10.7	5.8	20.9	10.7	8.3	17.0	10.5
Water bottles/cans	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	9.2	12.2	5.8	3.0	4.9	9.9	6.0	8.9
Neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	5.0	7.5	5.8	2.4	4.2	2.9
Any other	2.7	0.0	2.6	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
Total children	37	1	38	466	130	596	278	134	412	781	265	1,046

Annex Table 11: Currently used type of toilet by category of children (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Defecate in open	18.9	0.0	18.4	29.0	26.9	28.5	37.8	39.6	38.3	31.6	33.2	32.0
Public toilets- free	51.4	0.0	50.0	30.5	32.3	30.9	33.8	25.4	31.1	32.7	28.7	31.6
Public toilet – paid (like Sulabh)	21.6	100.0	23.7	7.3	10.8	8.1	16.5	15.7	16.3	11.3	13.6	11.9
Mobile toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
Toilets constructed by NGOs etc.	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8
Have own toilet (for own family)	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	13.8	10.2	2.2	3.7	2.7	6.3	8.7	6.9
Private shared toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	13.8	16.6	5.8	7.5	6.3	12.4	10.6	12.0
Train toilets	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Community toilet	2.7	0.0	2.6	2.8	1.5	2.5	3.2	6.7	4.4	2.9	4.2	3.3
Any other	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.4
Total children	37	1	38	466	130	596	278	134	412	781	265	1,046

Annex Table 12: Educational status and preference to study by age and gender (%)

		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Educational Status	Currently enrolled and attending School/College	18.3	26.1	20.6	12.5	18.5	13.6	15.7	23.8	17.8
	Currently enrolled but never attending School/College	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Dropout	31.8	20.1	28.3	58.1	58.0	58.1	43.4	31.7	40.4

		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
	Never Enrolled	49.0	52.7	50.1	28.8	23.5	27.8	40.1	43.8	41.0
Total number of sample children		437	184	621	344	81	425	781	265	1,046
Able to read		94.0	90.0	92.5	95.6	100.0	96.7	94.6	92.3	93.8
Currently attending school/college		95.2	96.0	95.5	95.6	100.0	96.7	95.3	96.9	95.9
Total number of currently enrolled Children		84	50	134	45	15	60	129	65	194
Reasons for not attending school among those enrolled	Cost too much/ Can't afford	79.3	64.0	75.1	82.1	57.6	77.7	80.5	61.9	76.2
	School too far	23.0	23.5	23.1	24.6	22.7	24.3	23.7	23.3	23.6
	Parents did not send	32.8	28.7	31.6	30.6	24.2	29.4	31.8	27.2	30.7
	Further education not required	8.4	7.4	8.1	11.0	16.7	12.0	9.6	10.4	9.8
	Required for work	30.0	19.1	27.0	45.5	25.8	42.0	37.1	21.3	33.4
	Abused at school	8.1	5.9	7.5	4.0	1.5	3.5	6.2	4.5	5.8
	Not interested in studies	37.5	26.5	34.5	53.5	15.2	46.6	44.8	22.8	39.7
	Repeated failure	1.4	0.0	1.0	4.7	0.0	3.8	2.9	0.0	2.2
	Got married	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.9
	Migrated	23.0	15.4	20.9	16.3	13.6	15.8	19.9	14.9	18.7
Any other	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.3	
Total Children		437	184	621	344	81	425	781	265	1,046

Annex Table 13: Mode of payment and average daily income by age and gender (%)

		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Mode of payment of earnings/ income	In Cash	67.5	67.3	67.5	80.5	57.6	76.6	73.7	63.6	71.7
	Money directly given to parents/ care givers/ guardians	31.1	29.0	30.6	17.3	39.4	21.1	24.5	32.9	26.2
	Money directly given to agent	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.7
	Not paid in cash but provided food/ shelter/ clothing	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
	Don't know/ can't say	0.3	2.8	0.9	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.7
Total working children		351	107	458	323	66	389	674	173	847

		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Average daily income		200	175	200	300	200	300	250	200	200
Total children who were directly given money		237	72	309	260	38	298	497	110	607

Annex Table 14: Spending patterns of children who keep all the earned money by age and gender (%)

		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
On Food Items		91.1	85.0	89.7	91.9	74.3	89.7	91.5	81.1	89.7
Entertainment: Movies/ Eating out/ Having fun with friends/ etc		38.9	13.3	33.1	42.7	0.0	37.4	41.0	8.4	35.3
Clothing/ cosmetics/ other personal care items		51.7	45.0	50.2	68.3	45.7	65.5	60.8	45.3	58.1
Shelter/ home		9.4	8.3	9.1	20.7	14.3	19.9	15.6	10.5	14.7
Healthcare: medicines/ doctor for self and for others		28.1	13.3	24.7	42.3	22.9	39.9	35.9	16.8	32.5
Consumption of items like Cigarette/ Bidi/ Alcohol/ Paan/ Chewing tobacco/ Whitener/ Solution/ Drugs/ etc		14.3	3.3	11.8	16.3	2.9	14.6	15.4	3.2	13.2
Spent money to get permission to work from Police/ other government officials / municipality		2.0	1.7	1.9	2.4	0.0	2.1	2.2	1.1	2.0
Spent money to get away from Police/ other government officials		1.5	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.7
Services like Toilet/ taking bath etc.		3.9	3.3	3.8	6.1	8.6	6.4	5.1	5.3	5.1
Paid for drinking water		10.3	15.0	11.4	16.3	17.1	16.4	13.6	15.8	14.0
Spent money to get a place to sleep		2.5	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.4
Spent on travel		12.3	6.7	11.0	24.0	11.4	22.4	18.7	8.4	16.9
Spent on education		2.0	5.0	2.7	3.3	11.4	4.3	2.7	7.4	3.5
Total children who kept all the earned money		203	60	263	246	35	281	449	95	544

Annex Table 15: Reasons for engaging in work and challenges faced at work by age and gender (%)

		10 to 14 Years			15 to 18 Years			Total		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Reasons for	Can help support family	76.5	88.9	79.1	89.5	80.0	88.4	83.3	85.7	83.7

engaging in work	Can earn money for own education	32.4	33.3	32.6	15.8	0.0	14.0	23.6	21.4	23.3
	Can earn money for food/clothes	52.9	55.6	53.5	57.9	40.0	55.8	55.6	50.0	54.7
	Have fun working with friends	20.6	0.0	16.3	18.4	0.0	16.3	19.4	0.0	16.3
	Total Number of Children who keep all earned money	34	9	43	38	5	43	72	14	86
Challenges faced at work	Work hazards make me sick	35.4	19.4	31.7	20.0	18.4	19.8	27.4	19.1	25.9
	Can't go to school, too tired	19.0	29.2	21.4	15.0	28.9	16.8	16.9	29.1	19.1
	Don't like workplace	12.7	20.8	14.6	10.8	7.9	10.4	11.7	16.4	12.5
	Don't like employer	5.5	1.4	4.5	3.1	0.0	2.7	4.2	0.9	3.6
	Police scolds/ beats us	21.5	11.1	19.1	10.8	0.0	9.4	15.9	7.3	14.3
	We face abuse	19.4	25.0	20.7	11.9	18.4	12.8	15.5	22.7	16.8
	This is dangerous work	5.1	6.9	5.5	6.2	2.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6
	People shout at us	38.8	37.5	38.5	23.1	10.5	21.5	30.6	28.2	30.1
	Any other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total working children	237	72	309	260	38	298	497	110	607	

Annex Table 16: Source of food/ingredients by category of children (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Shop	45.9	0.0	44.7	58.4	26.2	51.3	56.1	37.3	50.0	57.0	31.7	50.6
Cook at home	8.1	100.0	10.5	92.1	93.8	92.4	84.9	82.8	84.2	85.5	88.3	86.2
Cook on the street with friends/other street children	24.3	0.0	23.7	4.9	0.8	4.0	12.2	9.0	11.2	8.5	4.9	7.6
Collect food from dustbin	8.1	0.0	7.9	1.3	0.0	1.0	3.2	0.7	2.4	2.3	0.4	1.8
Beg for food from houses/ restaurants/ temple/on the roads	18.9	0.0	18.4	10.1	5.4	9.1	13.3	9.7	12.1	11.7	7.5	10.6
Food is given by employer	64.9	0.0	63.2	3.2	3.8	3.4	5.4	0.7	3.9	6.9	2.3	5.7

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Religious offerings/ Langar	29.7	0.0	28.9	11.8	6.2	10.6	23.4	17.9	21.6	16.8	12.1	15.6
Wedding or any other function	5.4	0.0	5.3	2.4	1.5	2.2	5.4	7.5	6.1	3.6	4.5	3.8
Get from the railway platform etc.	8.1	0.0	7.9	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.8	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Government PDS shops	2.7	0.0	2.6	2.1	0.8	1.8	11.2	14.9	12.4	5.4	7.9	6.0
Any other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4
Total Children	37	1	38	466	130	596	278	134	412	781	265	1,046

Annex Table 17: Reasons for missing a meal in last one week (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Did not have money to buy food	62.5	100.0	66.7	37.5	84.0	51.9	45.7	60.0	50.7	42.7	72.5	52.2
Was working late/ busy so did not have time to eat	25.0	0.0	22.2	35.7	16.0	29.6	30.4	4.0	21.1	32.7	9.8	25.5
Nobody cooked/ made food for me	12.5	0.0	11.1	8.9	0.0	6.2	17.4	12.0	15.5	12.7	5.9	10.6
Gave my food to someone else	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	7.4	6.5	4.0	5.6	8.2	2.0	6.2
My food was snatched	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6
Did not receive any charity	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	20.0	7.0	2.7	9.8	5.0
Any other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of children missing a meal	8	1	9	56	25	81	46	25	71	110	51	161

Annex Table 18: Type and cause of injury among injured children (%)

	Street Living Children			Street Working Children			Children of Street Family			Total			
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	
Type of injury	Cut and bruise	77.8	0.0	77.8	74.4	92.3	76.8	89.5	75.0	87.0	80.4	84.0	80.9
	Loss of limb	11.1	0.0	11.1	8.5	7.7	8.4	5.3	8.3	5.8	7.4	8.0	7.5
	Fracture	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	4.2	5.3	8.3	5.8	4.7	4.0	4.6
	Loss of eye/eye sight	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.2	1.8	0.0	1.4	2.7	0.0	2.3

	Hearing loss	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Burns	11.1	0.0	11.1	24.4	0.0	21.1	14.0	8.3	13.0	19.6	4.0	17.3
	Any other	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6
Cause of injury	Injury at workplace while working	44.4	0.0	44.4	68.3	61.5	67.4	66.7	75.0	68.1	66.2	68.0	66.5
	Injury due to accident at places other than work places	44.4	0.0	44.4	24.4	30.8	25.3	31.6	16.7	29.0	28.4	24.0	27.7
	Injury due to abuse or violence	11.1	0.0	11.1	7.3	7.7	7.4	1.8	8.3	2.9	5.4	8.0	5.8
Total number of children who are injured in last one month		9	0	9	82	13	95	57	12	69	148	25	173



**Bal Raksha Bharat
National Support Office**

1st & 2nd Floor, Plot No. 91, Sector - 44, Gurgaon (Haryana) - 122003, India
Phone: +91 124 4752000, 4752100



facebook.com/balrakshabharat



twitter.com/stc_india



instagram.com/savethechildren_india



youtube.com/@balrakshabharat



www.savethechildren.in