

Integrated Programme for Street Children

AN EVALUATION



National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

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Integrated Programme for Street Children – An Evaluation



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Preface

The growing problem of street children which prevails in developing countries is primarily an outcome of unplanned and haphazard growth of cities. The cities, being over populated, are facing voluminous task of providing basic amenities to a large number of people with limited infrastructure and resources. This situation has driven numerous children to the streets and thereby pushing them to a highly deplorable risky and vulnerable life conditions. Further, harassment and ill treatment meted out to these children by civic authorities make their lives extremely miserable. These children are often the victims of drug abuse, smoking, gambling, drinking, prostitution etc. With this kind of scenario, the street children require priority so as to be able to get an environment of complete social inclusion for a healthy normal life.

The plight of street children, over the years, has attracted the attention of cross section of people and even the Government as the phenomenon of street children has surfaced as an offshoot of social ills and exploitation. Various causative factors which contribute to the growth of this phenomenon are now spreading over country-wide in alarming proportion, which is a matter of grave concern. In the wake of rapid urbanisation and industrialisation, the phenomenon has grown with no limits.

The Government of India launched the scheme on Integrated Programme for Street Children (IPSC), the sole Governmental intervention programme for the street children, which has been operational for more than a decade now. This scheme was conceived by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and has been transferred to the Ministry of Women and Child Development about two years back.

Prior to the commencement of Eleventh Five-Year Plan period and soon after the transfer of the scheme in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, it was felt appropriate to evaluate the scheme as no such study has been undertaken since its inception to assess its efficacy and impact at the grassroots. This led the Ministry to entrust NIPCCD with the task of undertaking an evaluation study of the scheme being implemented by voluntary organisations throughout the country. NIPCCD undertook the study with a focus on implementation pattern of the voluntary organisations receiving grant-in-aid under the scheme.

The main objectives of the study were to identify the programme components and types of children that are covered under different projects run under the scheme and the facilities provided to them including the efforts being initiated to restore the children back to their families; ascertain the benefits of the scheme and identify gaps and lacunae prevalent in the scheme and accordingly suggest modifications.

The study report has come out with some important findings. Some of the major findings of the study included: most of the children registered under the scheme were enrolled for non-formal classes; majority of the children were enrolled for nutrition during night stay at drop-in-shelters; almost half of the children were going for formal schooling – most of them were in the age-group below 8



years. Regarding economic rehabilitation of children, it was found that a peripheral activity did exist in the scheme, however, it intended to provide only back-up support to the children to be placed in an appropriate vocation and therefore did not really build into the core activities of the centres. All categories of functionaries felt that the scheme was able to bring about a perceptible change in the beneficiaries in terms of their behaviour, attitude, livelihood pattern, values, habits and future aspirations.

I would like to place on record the hard work put in by Shri Subhasis Ray, Assistant Director for carrying the study in a record time of four months and Dr. Ashok Kumar, Joint Director (PC) for supervising the study. The other members of the Project team also deserves compliments for carrying out various tasks of the study. I would also like to place on record our sincere thanks to all the agencies and individuals who cooperated with us in providing information and data for the study.

(A. K. Gopal)
Director

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Introduction

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Street Children in India :An Overview

The phenomenon of street children, widely acclaimed as an urban one, is a world wide problem emerging as alarming and escalating. The problem has emerged as a global one and exists in various parts of the world. In fact, no country or city is spared from the presence of street children – a problem universally prevalent in both developed and developing countries, of course, with a difference in magnitude. However, the problem prevails more in poor countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia. India is one of them. Be it developed or developing countries, the number of street children is swelling in all major cities of the world as a result of increasing urbanisation that is rapidly taking place all over the world. However, the problem is better tackled in developed countries as they have resources and capacities to address the problem. While the developing countries, which are already facing tremendous challenges arising out of rapid urbanisation as well as urban growth, are constrained to provide required basic services to the voluminous size of urban slums. The challenges which the developing countries are facing today in this direction are because of unplanned and haphazard growth of cities, coupled with the phenomenon of ‘population boom’ arising out of large scale migration to cities. This has resulted in people looking for shelters in slums, jhuggi jhopris, shanty towns, cellars or wherever space is available for use as shelter. In many cases, people cannot even find this space and start living on city streets, parks, public places with absolute uncertainty to have a regular shelter. This has also contributed in enormous growth of the problem of street children.

When one refers to street children, the word ‘street’ indicates a wide concept covering

all the odd places which have become these children’s abodes, day and night, permanently or for most of the time. Street, here, does not mean street in literal sense. The street also covers poor slum quarters, grounds around cinemas, hotels, department stores, railway, lorry and bus stations, car parks, wasteland and isolated areas, staircases and cellars. Street children is a term often used to describe the market children (who work in the streets and markets of cities selling or begging and live alone or with their families). As per one definition, these children are also known as children on the street. The other category of street children consists of homeless street children (who work, live and sleep in the street, often lacking any contact with their families). The third category of children who are abandoned by the parents/families also join this group. The last two categories of street children fall in the highest risk zone as they are vulnerable to murder, consistent abuse and inhuman treatment. These children often resort to petty theft and prostitution for survival. They are extremely vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS.

Considering the causal factors which influence the lives of the street children, these can be classified further into certain other categories as well: children belonging to migrated families – those who have permanently migrated and those who have temporarily migrated and likely to go back to the place where they hail from; children coming to cities from sub urban areas or adjoining villages in the morning, working on some vocations for earning during the day and going back in the evening; children belonging to very poor families lacking care and protection; child workers; and children without family like orphans, abandoned children, maladjusted children, delinquent children, runaway children and so on. Financial hardship

or misfortune alone is not the cause for children leaving home. In view of this, runaway children can be categorised from two perspectives; those who have traumatic experiences with their families (experience of alcoholism, quarrel and strife between parents, child abuse, ill treatment, unemployment and poverty) and those who wanted to study/work but are not allowed to do so and later on came to know about glamorous city lives through magazines and movies. Children belonging to the former category seek solace and companionship. When the situation in family becomes unbearable, they run away being rejected and unloved.

Apparently, the root cause behind the occurrence of problem of street children is linked with poverty. However, if we closely look at the phenomenon, it goes beyond poverty. It is often a combination of several phenomena that give rise to the problems of street children. While, on the one hand, they are in the realm of poverty, sickness and exploitation, on the other hand, they bear all these despite being innocent, lonely and frightened young children. UNESCO deciphers the phenomenon of street children by identifying certain causes which include rapid and uncontrolled urbanisation, population explosion, family disintegration, unemployment and insufficient income, inadequacy of educational and social systems, maladjustment of formal educational systems leading to school failure, drop-out or rejection, insufficiency or lack of institutions to take care of children who have dropped out of school etc. In India, the phenomenon of street children is an offshoot of complex interplay of various factors. Ever since the day of industrial revolution the children have been found working, living or loitering around in streets, cross roads, public parks, market places, railway stations etc. The phenomenon seemed to have acquired a gigantic dimension in the wake of rapid industrialisation and urbanisation.

Since the street children constitute a marginalised population in urban areas, it is difficult to estimate their number and intensity of hardships and difficulties they face. It is said that

perhaps the most disadvantaged group in India are the million of street children who live or work on the street. The tragedy is that these children have been pushed into a condition of absolute helplessness because they have fallen from society's cracks and options to climb up are very limited for them. As per an estimate of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India (quoted in *The India Country Report on Violence Against Children*, DWCD, 2005), 30 million children belong to families which are living in conditions of acute distress and deprivation, being below the poverty line and deprived of health, education and nutrition – such children are commonly found in unorganised slum pockets, railway stations, beneath flyovers, aimlessly moving around uncared for, spending most of the time on the streets. As per another estimate (*Children Walking Tall*, 2006), the majority of street children in India are boys. Their number is almost twice that of girls on the streets. Street girls are not often visible and sometimes it is difficult to trace them. But they are the most vulnerable of street kids.

It is also said that “the street children constitute a truly ‘hidden’ population who are neither covered by nor find place in the national census, educational or health data, largely because they have no fixed address”. Besides, a large number of people start living at places which are not considered as authorised slums by Corporations/Municipalities. These people are also not considered at the time of census. These ‘hidden’ populations are always at a higher risk of being surrounded by criminal offenders, prostitutes, delinquents, gang members, runaways, chronically mentally ill and so on. They are also often at greater risk of drug abuse and drug-related morbidities.

Significantly, a large number of street children are found to be working in the unorganised or informal service sector in every city. In India, working street children are exploited by employers in many ways like inadequate pay, over work and physical abuse. Many of the street

children in India are exposed to dirt, smoke and other environmental hazards. They are constantly exposed to sun, rain and cold. Their overall health condition is very poor and most of them suffer from chronic diseases like asthma and dysentery. They are also deprived of easy access to government and municipal hospitals due to indifferent and hostile treatment meted out to them. Majority of street children do not even have bathing and toilet facilities.

Street children in India are subjected to harassment and eviction by the municipal authorities because of their unauthorised occupation of city road and vacant places. Many of them are arrested for minor infringements of the law. They are also subjected to harassment by the police, who instead of understanding the situation of these young people, exploit the situation for intimidation and extortion and also by evicting them from the street corners and throwing away their belongings. Many of them become victims of the subculture of streets – drug abuse, smoking, gambling, drinking, vagrancy, thieving and prostitution.

For these children street has become their home. They, however, look for a substitute for family security from their companions or from specialised institutions. It is often found that in hostile, repressive and violent contexts, street children who have experienced social exclusion for a long time, organise or join gangs to defend themselves. Most of these children are in the age-group 5-18 years who do not attend either primary or secondary school or any reinsertion institution.

1.2 The Scheme on Integrated Programme for Street Children

The street children, like any other categories of children, require holistic development so that they can join the mainstream. To begin with, they at least require shelter, food, care and protection and education. Keeping this in view, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India runs a scheme titled “An Integrated

Programme for Street Children” (IPSC), under which a large number of voluntary organisations are receiving financial assistance to implement multi-faceted programmes aiming at full and wholesome development of children who are without homes and family ties. This scheme was earlier conceived and run by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

1.2.1 Goal, Objectives, Strategy, Target Group

The goal of the scheme is full and wholesome development of children without homes and family ties. With this goal in view, the scheme aims at prevention of destitution and withdrawal of children from the streets and their amalgamation into national mainstream.

The main objectives of the scheme include provision of shelter, nutrition, health care, sanitation and hygiene, safe drinking water, education, recreational facilities and protection against abuse and exploitation to destitute and neglected street children. In order to achieve these objectives, the scheme has adopted the strategy of developing awareness and providing support to build capacity of the Government (Central, State and Local), non-governmental organisations and the community at large to realise the rights of the child enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and in the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 [later amended as Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000].

The programme endeavours to provide non-institutional support necessary for the wholesome development of street children particularly those without homes and family ties and children especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation such as children of sex workers and children of pavement dwellers. Children living in slums and with their parents are supposedly excluded from the coverage as experience has shown that they tend to dominate the programme at the expense of more vulnerable

children, such as those without homes and family ties. This is in view of the fact that other Ministries already cover children living in urban slums.

1.2.2 Programme Component and Implementation

The programme envisages a variety of activities which are as follows.

- City level surveys to determine the number of destitute and neglected street children;
- Documentation of the existing facilities, both Governmental as well as non-governmental, available to meet the developmental needs of these children and preparation of City Level Plans of Action;
- Contact programme offering counselling, guidance and referral services to destitute and neglected children aimed at their eventual withdrawal from a life on the street;
- Establishment of 24 hours drop-in shelters for children with facilities for night stay, safe drinking water, bathing, latrines, first-aid and recreation;
- Non-formal education programmes imparting literacy, numeracy and life education;
- Programmes for reintegration of children with their families and placement of destitute and children in foster care homes/ hostels and residential schools and their maintenance therein;
- Programmes for enrolment of these children in schools including full support for subsistence, education, nutrition, recreation and their wholesome development;
- Programmes for occupational placement of destitute and neglected children;
- Programmes aiming at mobilising preventive health services and providing access to treatment facilities;

- Programmes aiming at reducing the incidence of drug and substance abuse, HIV/ AIDS and STDs and other chronic health disorders amongst these children;
- Programmes aiming at providing recreational facilities;
- Post-ICDS/Anganwadi programmes for children below 6 years of age unenrolled in schools, providing health care and nutritional supplement as well and special assistance to facilitate enrolment in schools;
- Programmes for capacity building of NGOs, local bodies and State Governments to undertake related responsibility;
- Programme for advocacy and awareness building on Child Rights;
- Any other programme consistent with the Rights of the Child and/or covered under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.

The pattern of programme implementation as prescribed in the scheme is given below.

i) City-wise Surveys

The Ministry with the help of competent institutions/organisations, professional agencies is supposed to carry out an enumeration of street children in all State capitals as well as in other cities, having a population of 1 million or more persons.

ii) Performance Appraisal Mechanism

The Ministry is also supposed to appoint “lead consultants” (competent institution, organisation, professional agency or in their absence State Government/Municipal Corporation) to:

- (a) Report upon the socio-economic background of street children in each identified city;
- (b) Prepare in coordination with City Level Forums a status report for each city in

- which amongst others services and facilities available to street children be documented;
- (c) Assist city level forums to prepare city level plan of action to augment services and facilities for street children;
 - (d) Evaluate the operation of the Ministry's scheme of Welfare of Street Children in each city where the programme is already operational;
 - (e) Assess the capabilities of NGOs applying for grants-in-aid;
 - (f) Carry out an annual performance review of all participating NGOs for purpose of renewal of grants-in-aid as well as for programme formulation; and
 - (g) Prepare an annual country report on the situation of street children.
- iii) *City Level Forums*
- Based upon an assessment of the situation of street children, city level plans are likely to be formulated. The responsibility for formulation and implementation of these plans may rest with the City Level Forums which shall comprise representatives of State Government, Local Municipal Corporation and city NGOs working for street children. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (now, the responsibility has been shifted to the Ministry of Women and Child Development) may for the purpose constitute City Level Forums in all the cities in which the scheme becomes operational.
- Amongst others the functions of the forum may include:
- i. Documentation of existing facilities in the city for street children;
 - ii. Formulation of city level plans;
 - iii. Coordination with the Central/State/Local Government and between NGOs themselves;
 - iv. Advocacy and awareness generation on the rights of children;
 - v. Organising training programme for NGO functionaries;
 - vi. Organising orientation and sensitisation programme for judicial, administrative and police personnel coming in contact with street children;
 - vii. Facilitation of community participation in the programmes for street children; mobilising resources through voluntary contributions from the community for street children programmes;
 - viii. Developing quality and consistency in the programmes for street children;
 - ix. Mobilising resources through voluntary contributions from the community for street children programme;
 - x. Administering the implementation of the scheme at the city level in conjunction with the Local Government;
 - xi. Establishing facilities for the common use of member organisations;
 - xii. Documentation of the best practices adopted by NGOs working for street children;
 - xiii. Preparation and publication of an annual report on the situation of street children in the city/country;
 - xiv. Advise the State Government/ the Government of India on formulation of policies and programmes for street children; and
 - xv. Undertaking any other activity consistent with the best interest of street children.
- The city level forums may be eligible to receive grants-in-aid for specific programme such as training, workshops, seminars, etc. The Government may also, in addition, provide annual grants to the forums as administrative support.

1.2.3 Other Details

1.2.3.1 Eligibility for Assistance

Under the scheme, grants shall be sanctioned subject to terms and conditions laid down by this Ministry, provided the application for the same is received as per prescribed proforma. The agencies eligible for assistance shall be as follows.

- i. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations
- ii. Institutions or organisations set-up by Government as autonomous bodies either under a statue or as a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or otherwise
- iii. Educational and other institutions of the like local bodies and cooperative societies
- iv. Non-government organisations meeting the following requirements:
 - (a) It is a registered body under the appropriate Act so that it gets a corporate status and a legal entity and carries out its activities regularly.
 - (b) It has an appropriate administrative structure and a duly constituted managing/executive committee.
 - (c) The aims and objects of the organisation and programmes in fulfillment of those aims and objects are laid down.
 - (d) The organisation is initiated and governed by its own members on democratic principles, without any external control.
 - (e) The organisation shall not run for profit to any individual or a body of individuals and shall take an undertaking to submit periodically and punctually reports and returns as prescribed from time to time by the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment) (now the Ministry of Women and Child Development).

The concerned organisation should have been registered for a period of two years but in case of North-Eastern region, Jammu & Kashmir, desert areas and under-served/under-represented areas, the condition of two years will not be applicable. In any other deserving cases where an individual or a group of individuals has substantial background, experience in specific sector and the individual or group of individuals wants to work in that area the condition of two years may be relaxed by Secretary, Women and Child Development.

1.2.3.2 Funding Pattern

Upto 90 per cent of the cost of the project will be provided by the Government of India and remaining shall be borne by the organisation/institution concerned. In case of State Government/Municipal Bodies, undertaking/execution of any activity directly the funding pattern will remain 90:10 between the Government of India and the State Government/Municipal Corporation. However, where an activity is taken up by a Union Territory Administration, 100 per cent of the cost shall be borne by the Government of India. Similarly, if the Ministry of Women and Child Development itself executes any part of the programme (city-wise enumerations, appointment of lead consultants/Chartered Accountants, advocacy and awareness generation activities, etc.), full cost shall be payable from budgetary allocations made for the programme.

1.2.3.3 Extent of Support to the Project

Under the programme while no pre-defined cost heads shall be stipulated, at the project formulation stage each implementing agency shall submit a detailed proposal clearly brining out programme modalities and individual expenditure heads. While approving the projects, the Ministry shall indicate the extent of support to the project as a whole as well as to each component of the project which shall not be variable except by prior

approval of the Ministry. The staffing norms and honorarium for full time and part time staff will broadly be on the pattern of the other schemes of Ministry. Depending upon the type of activity and the nature of service, an appropriate amount not exceeding Rs. 15 lakh per annum will be sanctioned as recurring cost to each project. In exceptional cases the ceiling may be relaxed by Secretary of the Ministry.

1.2.3.4 Application and Sanction

An organisation desirous to apply for grant-in-aid under this programme will send its application to an authority or body designated for the purpose by the Ministry.

On receipt of an application for grant-in-aid, inspection will be undertaken by the prescribed agency. On the basis of the inspection report of the prescribed agency the proposal will duly be processed.

1.2.3.5 Inspection

The Ministry from time to time will specify the nature, type and periodicity of the inspection and audit and the agency which will be designated to carry out the inspection and the audit. The entire expenditure on this account will be borne by the Ministry from within the budget allocated for this programme.

1.2.3.6 Release of Grant-in-Aid

The grant will be released to selected organisations in two equal half yearly installments. The first installment (50%) will be released as soon as possible for the year to which the application pertains. However, an audited statement of accounts and the performance report for the previous year shall be required before the second installment is released. An organisation shall, before it receives assistance from the Government of India, execute a continuity bond valid for 5 years in the prescribed proforma to the effect that in the event of its failure to comply by any and/

or all the conditions of the grant, shall be liable to refund the whole or such part of the grant as the Government may decide with interest thereon.

In case the actual expenditure on the items for which assistance was sanctioned falls below the level at which the grant was determined, the organisation shall be liable to refund unutilised portion of the grant to the Government of India. The organisation must exercise reasonable economy in expenditure on approved items. The organisation shall maintain separate accounts of the grants received under this scheme. They shall always be open to check by an officer deputed by the Government of India. They shall also be open to test check by Controller and Auditor General of India at his discretion. The organisation shall maintain a record of all assets acquired wholly or substantially out of government grant. Such assets shall not be disposed of encumbered or utilised for purpose other than those for which the grants were given without prior sanction of the Government of India. The organisation will also submit to the Ministry a statement showing the equipment purchased out of the assistance with its price. If an organisation has already received or is expected to receive a grant from some other official sources for the purpose for which the application is being made under this scheme assessment of the grant will normally be made after taking into account grants from such other official sources. If it is found at a later date that the organisation had withheld or suppressed information regarding the grant from other sources, the grant from Government of India may be cancelled, reduced or the organisation may be asked to refund the grant already paid to it. The organisation should have its own organisational budget for the year which it proposed to apply for assistance. The service of the organisation should be open to all the citizens of India without distinction of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. The organisation shall be open to inspection by an officer of the Central

Government and the State Government or a nominee of these authorities. The organisation shall furnish to the Ministry such information as the Ministry may require from time to time.

1.2.3.7 On-going Projects under the Pre-revised Scheme

The on-going projects under the pre-revised scheme may be allowed a transitional period to adjust to the new approach. Essentially they will have to increasingly focus upon children without homes and family ties and limit their interventions to one or more of the programme components of the revised scheme rather than operating omnibus programmes as at present. The pre-revised scheme restricts grants-in-aid for a project of 300 children to 90 per cent of Rs.8, 21, 600 i.e. to Rs. 7, 39, 440 per annum. The per capita monthly cost comes to Rs. 228, 90 per cent of which is provided by the Government of India as grants-in-aid i.e. Rs. 205 per child per month. Since the rates were fixed 5 years ago it is proposed to allow for an increase of 25 per cent to compensate for cost escalations. Thus to the on-going projects during the transitional period grants-in-aid shall be provided at the rate of Rs. 250 per child per month. In keeping with the revised approach existing stipulations regarding minimum size of each project, each NGO will be provided grants-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 250 per child per month. The utilisation of these grants-in-aid shall be left to the discretion of each individual agency.

However, before the new funding pattern comes into force, each NGO shall be required to submit a detailed proposal of the manner in which it proposes to utilise the per capita grant-in-aid. The NGO in its proposal shall clearly specify item-wise expenditure to be incurred which shall not be changed without the prior permission of the Ministry. The proposal of each NGO shall be finalised by the Ministry based upon the recommendations of the lead consultants.

1.3 An Overview of Researches on Street Children

Several studies have been conducted to assess the situation of street children in Indian context. Let us now look into some important studies conducted on street children. These studies have been classified under sub-headings based on their thrust areas. The following paragraphs contain highlights on these studies and their major findings.

1.3.1 Situational Analysis

Joe Arimpoor (1992) in his study *Street Children of Madras – A Situational Analysis* (published by National Labour Institute) which took a sample of 2000 street children in Madras city came out with the stark realities of street life. The study revealed that children of all the age-groups, from little toddlers, barely an year old to young adults of 18 plus, were exposed to the harshness and rigours of a life of deprivation and emargination, while their counterparts live in comparative comfort and ease, well cared for and well provided by their parents. The study further revealed that many of these street children did not even have a place to sleep at night. The data showed that 87 per cent of them were exposed to sun, rain and cold. At night, 58 per cent of the boys and 56 per cent of the girls slept in the open. These children hardly knew the meaning of creature comforts. Not only did they have no shelter, but about 90 per cent had no toilet facilities. They also had to work to eke out a living.

A similar study conducted by A. Ghosh (1992) in Kolkata revealed that 81 per cent children were living with parents, 16 per cent with one parent and 3 per cent with no parents. The study further revealed that the families living in the street of Kolkata migrated to the city for various reasons – 82 per cent mentioned poverty to be the reason, others indicated better employment opportunity in the city to be the other major reason. Eighteen per cent children lived on

one meal a day while the remaining 82 per cent somehow managed two meals. Seventy-nine per cent did not have any regular place where they could go for toilet and bath. Most of them used street corners and open spaces for their toilet and took bath at public taps and hydrants. It was also revealed by the study that the police patrol visited them from time to time and forced them to leave the place. Police even behaved atrociously beating them and throwing away their belongings and threatening to put them behind bars if they insisted on staying there.

Another similar study was conducted by V.S.K. Phillips (1992) in Indore city. The study was conducted on 300 street children. The study found out that 40 per cent street children had no permanent place to live. Most of them had severed ties with their families. They slept on pavements, at bus stands, on the railway platform etc. The study revealed that these children were exposed to gang culture which influenced their habits and personality. Most of the children were engaged in jobs like shoe polishing, rag picking, working at tea stalls, garages and in hotels. It was revealed that in the past one year, these children suffered from diseases like T.B., measles, fever, gastric trouble, skin diseases and wounds.

Rita Panicker and Kalpana Desai (1993) examined the case of girls living in slum clusters in camps in Delhi, in their study, *Street Girls of Delhi: Case Studies*. These girls worked as newspaper sellers, domestic help, construction labour and ragpickers besides attending to their own household work. A majority began work once they were eight years old and were married by the age of 12 years. The study provided an in-depth account of the gender discrimination prevalent in slums with regard to education, vocational training, expected work output, monetary allowance, health and freedom of girls. Health and nutrition of girls was highly neglected with insistence on home remedies, self-medication, visit to quacks and leaving illness unchecked leading to a majority of

their health problems. Their movement was strictly confined to their immediate neighbourhood or to areas where their parents were employed to enable easy monitoring of the girls. They had to wear traditional clothes of their community while boys wore clothes acceptable to city life. While parents had full control over the income of the girls, boys in sharp contrast, were not accountable to their parents and freely spent money on themselves.

Focusing on street children as working children, a study conducted on seeds of marginalisation and instability (*A Study of Street Children in Gujarat Cities*) by S.P. Punalekar (1993) found that the street children were engaged as beggar, rag-picker or scrap collector, shoe-shiner, car-cleaner, seller-vendor, collie-hamali, garage mechanic and cycle repairer, servant in tea shops/hotels and domestic servant. The study identified three major reasons for children taking to street and work: one, poverty syndrome and associated features like illness, death, malnutrition, hunger etc. when the entire household is thrown into grim crises, two, adverse family and social circumstances, and three, child's own indifference or dissatisfaction with school environment.

A study conducted in shelter homes in Hyderabad and Secunderabad by A. Malathi Latha (1995) titled *Physical and Psycho-Social Problems of the Street Children* looks into health, nutritional, social and emotional problems of street children. It regards the changing social scenario – industrialisation, urbanisation, migration, breakdown in traditional family structure, increase in population, illiteracy and ignorance to be responsible for the increasing numbers and plight of street children. The respondents belonged to nuclear families, were primary school dropouts engaged in rag-picking, had suffered major illness during childhood, showed signs of nutritional deficiency and gave more weightage to getting a job as opposed to gaining on education. Some

children had habits like smoking, gambling and stealing. Problems at home made some leave home between 8-11 years of age.

A study was conducted on *Socio-economic Background of Street Children: A Study in Uttar Pradesh* by S. N. Pathak (1998). This study was undertaken with the objectives of identifying street children and their families, studying the attitude of parents towards the needs of their children, evaluating the welfare services provided by NGOs and government organisations, and suggesting remedial measures for better implementation of welfare programmes. The sample comprised 75 slum dweller families from Lucknow and Hardoi having monthly income of Rs. 800 or less, with working children below 14 years of age. The study discussed the socio-economic profile of selected households, factors associated with the incidence of street children, institutionalised children and non-institutional children to assess the status of these children. The findings revealed that majority of householders were illiterate and were engaged in rickshaw pulling, garbage collection and begging. Majority of the children were not going to school due to poor economic conditions and being occupied with gainful employment such as ragpicking, shoe polishing, begging, etc. They did not have access to civic facilities and basic amenities. Migration, environmental degradation, economic stagnation and urbanisation were the major factors responsible for their becoming street children. Institutionalised children received refreshment, health services and vocational training. In spite of the fact that a large proportion of the non-institutionalised children were aware of rehabilitation and welfare programmes but could not avail the benefit. The study recommended adopting a multi-pronged approach to facilitate the proper personality development of street children; arranging informal elementary education and suitable vocational training to street children and providing financial assistance to the families of street children. Shelters should be made for those children who do not stay with their families.

More rehabilitation centres should be established through local NGOs/VOs to provide training and education to street children. These institutions, NGOs/VOs, should be provided funds so that they are able to provide the required facilities to street children.

Major problem faced by street children in their daily life was harassment by police and lack of shelter. This was revealed by a *Study on the Problems of Street and Working Children living at Railway Station in Delhi* conducted by Association for Development (2002). The study further found out that the children did not have a place to keep even their belongings. Police was reported to be demanding money from these children and even often snatched money from them. The study mentioned that children took drugs in a big way and they discussed about this in a care-free manner. They used different substances such as correctional fluid, cannabis, smack, alcohol etc.

Several studies look into the safety and abuse concerning street children. Once such work is a study conducted by the Delhi Child Rights Club (2004) titled *How Safe and Child Friendly is Delhi for Children*. This study analyses the situation of child rights in the capital by taking into account the survival, protection, development and participation of children. What is unique about this study is that it was carried out entirely by children with time to time assistance from adults. The study highlighted the children's opinion on the availability of basic requirements to them – health care, cleanliness, water and electricity facilities, education, play and recreation and measures undertaken to ensure their safety. It was found that 70 per cent children preferred availing medical treatment at non-governmental organisations rather than government or private hospitals. Children suggested ways of improving the reigning health care scenario. Continuous water and electricity supply is a rarity for street children. The study also discussed problems of admission of street children into schools and the deplorable

infrastructure of these schools. All children faced abuse in one form or other – economic, physical, mental, sexual abuse, substance abuse, exploitation at home and at work.

1.3.2 Family Environment

In most of cases, parental frustrations and the interplay of mental, physical and environmental stress often resulted in family instability and violence against the defenceless children who bore the brunt of the rude and harsh attitude of the parents of the street children, according to Sweta (1997) in her thesis on *A Study on the Family Environment, Economic Status and Psychological Hurdles faced by Selected Street Children (10-15 yrs)*. She identified major forms of exploitation meted out to the street children as overwork, inadequate wages, no rest between work, use of abusive language, excessive scolding and physical punishment.

1.3.3 Abuse and Killings

A study on *Pattern of Abuse and Selected Personality Dimensions of Street Children* conducted by Sivajyothi Kondraju (1996) revealed that majority of the street boys were smoking regularly and were prone to narcotic drugs occasionally. The study showed that respondents primarily belonged to large families characterised by low literacy and employed in petty jobs. A majority of fathers of the children studied were engaged in smoking, drinking, drug addiction, which they passed on to their children. Abuse by fathers ranged from scolding and beating to forcibly making children work or even consume alcohol. Abuse, broken families and constant quarrelling are main reasons for child destitution. Other than their parents, children faced harassment from the police and from their employers. They also suffered psychological problems like low self esteem, high anxiety and low or medium level of creativity. These problems were directly proportionate to the increase in abuse of the street children. The study also pointed out that

higher the abuse, lower the self regard and self acceptance. It also revealed that sense of frustration and despair existed in almost all the street children. This state of mind existed because they developed the feeling that they would never be able to achieve their aspirations and goals in life.

A report by A. Ganesh (1996) on *Police Abuse & Killings of Street Children in India* tackled the problem of abuse and killing of street children in police custody in India. It includes factors contributing to this practice, the limitations of the Indian legal system being one of the main factors in this regard. Increasing population of street children, perceiving them as criminals and lawlessness of the police account for other reasons for maltreatment by the police. The study covered only boys, interviewed in Bangalore, Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

1.3.4 Education and Vocational Training

Romila Kichlu (1998) presented a study of vocational training services available for street children who had passed out of Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre. She examined the reasons given by children at the centre for choosing a particular vocational course, likes and dislikes about their course and the role of this training in enhancing their future job prospects or providing them a better position at their workplace.

Non-formal education constitutes an important component of developmental measures taken for street children in general. The research report on *A Situational Analysis of Education for Street and Working Children in India* conducted by Bupinder Zutshi (2000) supported by UNESCO brought forth the fact that most of the children who completed the process of non-formal education from selected NGOs joined formal schools and none of them dropped out from formal schools. However, the study lamented that the infrastructure of the non-formal education provided by the NGOs was inadequate to cater

to the needs of all out-of-school children in the urban areas.

A study was conducted by CINI-ASHA-UNESCO, Kolkata on *Impact of Education in Improving the Quality of Life of Disadvantaged Urban Children in Calcutta: A Case Study* (2000). This case study provided an analysis of the UNESCO-supported project, Improving the Quality of Life of Urban Disadvantaged Children through Education and Social Mobilisation started by CINI-ASHA in Kolkata. The project provided a useful analysis of the conditions of life of street and working children, depicted the difficulties faced by these children, and also suggested some innovative strategies to improve their access to education. CINI-ASHA started its work with three specific groups: street children (600), working children (2000) and children of sex workers (80). The objectives were to provide basic needs, protection and to ensure their all round growth and development. CINI-ASHA started some programmes like Drop-In-Centre; Night Shelter; Half Way House; Sick Bay; HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme; Preparatory Centre. The study suggested that adult literacy programmes must be initiated, and counselling regarding health, vocational training and savings, etc. must be provided. Mothers could be empowered and made less dependent on their children. Strong networking among NGOs, government departments, police, and schools is also necessary to deal with the problem of street children.

A study by the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (2001) examined the measures for rehabilitation and education of street children by government and voluntary sectors. At the same time, it looked into the socio-cultural and economic profile of children enrolled in non-formal education and the aids used by non-government organisations for imparting education. The most immediate consequence of lack of schooling was that children were propelled into child labour to earn a living. The study also

looked at reasons for not attending school. The number of school-going children was found to be less in big cities in spite of availability of social and economic infrastructure.

1.3.5 Health

Geetanjali Khanna and P. Khanna (1994), in their study titled *An Analysis of Physical and Dietary Environment and Nutritional Status of Street Children in Chandigarh and Panchkula* highlighted that very low intake of micronutrients reflected in manifestation of nutritional deficiency symptoms – 60 per cent of the children showed moderate to severe symptoms of vitamin deficiency, while 56 per cent had moderate to severe mineral deficiency. The target group comprised beggars and rag pickers between the age-group 4 to 6 years. According to the researchers, history on morbidity of these children revealed that they suffered from gastrointestinal disorders (once/twice a month), viral infection (once/twice a month) and worm infestation (very frequently). The study revealed that children are given a cereal-based diet which is extremely poor in terms of quality and quantity and lacking in sufficient amount of pulses, vegetables and milk essential for growth of children. Seventy per cent respondents were malnourished while 60 per cent and 56 per cent exhibited vitamin and mineral deficiency, respectively. Children were prone to frequent infections like gastrointestinal disease, worm infestation, viral infection and allergies. Reasons cited for low resistance to infections were that children were born undernourished, lived in unhygienic conditions with low personal hygiene and were fed stale food cooked by faulty methods in dirty utensils. Lack of adequate nutrition also led to physiological problems including thumb-sucking, bed wetting and nail biting.

Another study of *Health Profile and Morbidity Pattern of Street and Working Children* (MD Thesis) by Neel Saini (1996) highlighted that significant number of children had to sleep on pavements or open spaces like fields or parks. It also mentioned

that economic consideration, physical abuse and parental death were the main reasons for leaving family or starting work. Regarding their current health status, it was mentioned that they had cough (usually URI-related), history of hemoptysis, anorexia, history of weight loss. Many children reported abdominal pain and complained of ear discharge. Most of them were infested with lice and worm infestation.

1.3.6 Perception on Support System

A study conducted by Reeti Gupta, on *Social Support on the Railway Station (2000) – Experience of Street Children* examined street children's perception about the social support system experienced by them at railway station, situation in which the social support was sought, kind of support agents and also the role of peers as support system. The sample comprised 30 boys in the age-group of 8-12 years. The respondents were migrants from various states of north India viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Maharashtra and had either abandoned their families or had been abandoned by them. The study revealed that children sought support primarily in times of difficulties. They approached people like police, the social worker and their friends to confide in, to cope with problems, to seek advice and also to play and spend time with them. The policemen were considered as the reliable source of help only by 'new' children, whereas the old 'ones' view them as those who harass, exploit or punish. Friends were a consistent source of help in financial and emotional matters and social worker was seen as unbiased source of help, being perceived as a reliable, non-exploitative and wise person. The role of peers emerged as significant for relaxation and sharing experiences.

1.3.7 Evaluation of Welfare Programmes

A study titled *Evaluation of Welfare Programmes for Street Children in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh* was carried out, at the instance of the

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, by the Organisation for Applied Socio-Economic Systems (OASES) (1999) to assess the performance of IPSC being implemented by select non-governmental organisations.

The research findings were broadly categorised into two segments viz. benefits accruing to beneficiaries and performance of the programme. Under the first segment, the research findings revealed that 386 (96.5%) respondents were satisfied with the facilities (stay, education, health, recreation etc.) available to them at the centre, however, 12 were not. Commenting on the number of times meals provided to them in a day at the centre, 218 (54.5%) said one meal a day, whereas 82 (20.5%), 48 (12%) and 38 (9.5%) reported two, three and four meals a day, respectively. Highlighting the educational pattern of the respondents, the study revealed that 176 (44%) respondents were attending formal schools, out of which 38 - 39 per cent affirmed that they were extended support by the concerned organisation for admission and uniform. When asked about their ambitions, 89 (22.3%) wanted to be doctors; 76 (19%) wanted to be teachers; 67 (16.8%) wanted to be police officers; 10 (2.5%) wanted to be soldiers; and 41 (10.3%) did not have any ambition. Regarding awareness about helpline/childline, 73 (18.3%) reported that they had heard of '1098', out of which 44 (22%) reported that they came to know about it through NGO workers.

On the performance of the programme the findings revealed that out of 7 organisations in Delhi only two organisations had childline & shelter programmes, whereas in Uttar Pradesh no organisation has any such programme. All the organisations provided counselling services and organised regular medical check-ups to all the children and conducted training programmes for their staff members. All the organisations stated that the funds allocated were far less than

what was required. Findings also highlighted on the problems and shortcomings in design and implementation of the scheme. It was reported that funds to carry out activities were less and never arrived on time. In some of the centres, it was noticed, nutrition and diet given to the children was not balanced; as a result, children appeared undernourished. This was more pronounced in UP. Poor infrastructure and overcrowding was another point in case of the shelter/day care centres. Lack of committed staff was also a problem reported by project organisers. The study also revealed that there was hardly any effort made to sensitise the police personnel and general public about the rights of children in general and that of street children in particular.

The above-mentioned studies have depicted rather dismal pictures on the plight of the street children. Vulnerability of these children has been highlighted in almost all these studies to focus on the areas where immediate attention is required. These studies cover varied aspects of the lives of these children – health and nutrition, education, family environment, work as well as physical and mental hardships which they are going through constantly. Although each study explores a particular dimension of the lives that children lead on the streets, what is common among them is the emphasis they lay on the vulnerability which characterises each street child, irrespective of gender, age or occupation.

It was indeed the vulnerability of street children which attracted the attention of the Government to a great extent in the early nineties. Despite the fact that the street children live in such a vulnerable situation, no major ameliorative measure was initiated at the Government level

to address the problem of street children before the launching of the Integrated Programme for Street Children (IPSC). This sole intervention programme of the Government for the street children is operational for more than a decade now. It is gathered from the discussion in the previous paragraphs that though a number of research studies were conducted on the plight and vulnerability of street children, only a handful of research studies focused on the measures taken to ameliorate the conditions of these children; the case in point here is the Government-sponsored IPSC. However, no study has ever been undertaken to evaluate the programme at all-India level. In view of this, it was thought appropriate to undertake an evaluation study on IPSC at the national level to assess its efficacy and impact at the grassroots.

1.4 The Present Study

At present, about 128 voluntary organisations are implementing street children projects under the IPSC. It is, at this juncture, felt appropriate to look back at the scheme, which was till recently under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India and review its relevance and possible expansion in view of the growing problem of street children in the country. In view of this, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India entrusted the NIPCCD, New Delhi to undertake an evaluation study of the scheme being implemented by voluntary organisations throughout the country. The focus of the study was restricted to the implementation pattern of the voluntary organisations receiving grant-in-aid under the scheme.

Design of the Study

2

- 2.1 Objectives of the Study
- 2.2 Parameters/Indicators of Evaluation
- 2.3 Methods and Procedures
 - 2.3.1 Scope of the Study
 - 2.3.2 Sample Size
 - 2.3.3 Sampling Procedures
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CHAPTER 2

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

2.1 Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the study were to:

- i. Identify the types of children that are covered under different projects run under the scheme and the extent to which facilities are being provided to them;
- ii. Find out the extent to which the programme components as envisaged in the scheme have been implemented;
- iii. Assess the efforts being initiated to restore the children back to their families as well as to send them for formal or non-formal education;
- iv. Find out the educational and professional qualifications of the care-givers including their training status;
- v. Explore the present status of main occupations the children are engaged in, nature and extent of nutrition, food, health and shelter facilities given to them, types of vocational training imparted to them, follow-up measures after imparting vocational training and so on;
- vi. Find out whether State Governments have any similar initiatives/schemes for street children;
- vii. Assess the utility of childline service in facilitating street children projects; and
- viii. Ascertain the benefits of the scheme and identify gaps and lacunae prevalent in the scheme and accordingly suggest modifications so that the scheme becomes fully equipped to tackle the problem of street children in the country.

2.2 Parameters/Indicators of Evaluation

The study used the following parameters/indicators for the evaluation of the scheme:

- Infrastructural facilities within the organisation
- Education level of staff of NGOs concerned with IPSC
- Extent of involvement of Childline projects
- Type and category of children covered under the scheme
- Main occupation and placement pattern of these children
- Monthly earnings of children
- Extent of facilities provided to the children under the scheme - its adequacy
- Attendance pattern and utilisation of services
- Quantum and SNP- quality and regularity
- Acceptability of nutrition in terms of quantity, quality, variety and taste
- Measures taken for health care of these children
- Quality and effectiveness of non-formal education (NFE)
- Enrolment of these children in schools
- Assessment of vocational training
- Quality of counselling, guidance and referral services provided to the children
- Efforts made to restore children and number of children actually restored

- Supportive supervision and kind of inputs etc.

2.3 Methods and Procedures

2.3.1 Scope of the Study

An attempt was made to carry out the study in all the 21 States/UTs where the scheme is being implemented. A further attempt was made to cover the major cities of different States/UTs where the scheme is in operation. It was ensured that at least one organisation is covered from a State wherever number of organisation is too small, to have a comparative picture of the situation in different States/UTs. However, it was found that in some cases, the single voluntary organisation which was receiving grant-in-aid under the scheme in a State has stopped receiving grant and therefore, stopped running the programme. These States are Bihar, Meghalaya, Tripura and Uttaranchal.

2.3.2 Sample Size

A total of 128 voluntary organisations are running street children projects under the scheme. For the present study, 66 voluntary organisations were selected as sample, i.e. about 51 per cent of the total universe. However, 5 voluntary organisations in the States of Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Tripura and Uttaranchal were found to have stopped implementing the scheme. Thus, only 61 voluntary organisations (about 50%) were studied. From each voluntary organisation, two centres (e.g. 24 hour Drop-in-Shelter and/or Contact Point/Club) were selected wherever more than one centre was being run by a voluntary organisation. From each centre, 7 street children belonging to three different age-groups, 2 employers of children engaged in a vocation/job and 1 field functionary were interviewed. From each organisation, 1 chief functionary, 1 supervisory functionary and 1 opinion leader were also interviewed. Besides these, 1 Government functionary from each State Government/UT Administration dealing with the subject of street children and/or related subjects was also interviewed.

2.3.3 Sampling Procedures

A multi-stage stratified sampling technique was adopted to select state-wise total number of voluntary organisations at the first stage. Whereas at the second stage, stratified sampling technique as well as purposive sampling method were applied for selection of number of Districts/Cities/Towns.

2.3.3.1 Selection of States/Districts

All the 21 States/Union Territories where the IPSC was being implemented were selected for the purpose of the study. For selection of actual Districts/Cities/Towns where the voluntary organisations are implementing the scheme, the sample was so selected by applying purposive sample method within each State/UT that it would have at least one organisation/city wherever possible. This was done because one of the purposes of the present study was to see the differences in implementation of the scheme in different States/UTs. An attempt was also made to select those cities which have maximum population, wherever possible. This was done to have a representative sample. From each State/UT, a Government official dealing with the subject of street children and/or related subjects was selected for the purpose of the study.

2.3.3.2 Selection of Voluntary Organisations

These organisations were selected proportionately from all States/UTs with the help of purposive sampling technique. An attempt was made to select at least one voluntary organisation from each District/City selected as sample. However, when there were more than one voluntary organisations in a particular District/City, the voluntary organisations were selected proportionately. One of the criteria adopted was that the voluntary organisation should have received continuous grant in the last four years. Further, wherever applicable, the final selection was made on the basis of maximum grant received by the voluntary organisations. From each

voluntary organisation, 1 chief functionary, 1 supervisory functionary and 1 opinion leader were interviewed.

2.3.3.3 Selection of Centres

Random sampling method was applied for selection of two centres run by each voluntary organisation. An attempt was made to select randomly a Drop-in-Shelter and a Contact Point/Club from each voluntary organisation. From each centre, 1 field functionary and 2 employers or children were interviewed. The employers were selected randomly.

2.3.3.4 Selection of Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries were classified into three categories: children below 8 years, children between 8 and 14 years and children above 14 years. Random sampling method was applied for selecting the beneficiaries. From each centre selected for the study, 2 respondents from the category of children below 8 years, 3 respondents from the category of children between 8 and 14 years and 2 respondents from the category of children above 14 years were selected randomly.

2.4 Tools Employed for Data Collection

Data collection is the most crucial process in generating information required for a given study. Care was taken to elicit right kind of information which were essential for the evaluation study. For this, appropriate interview schedules were developed. These were administered to the respondents to obtain information from them. Besides, observation method was also used for collecting information pertaining to delivery of services at the centre level. Available records, registers and other related documents were also consulted to supplement data. The types of schedules/proformae developed were: Proforma for Profile of Voluntary Organisations, Interview Schedule for Chief Functionary, Interview Schedule for Supervisory Functionary, Interview Schedule for Field Functionary, Centre Observation Schedule,

Interview Schedule for Children below 8 years, Interview Schedule for Children between 8 and 14 years, Interview Schedule for Children above 14 years, Interview Schedule for Opinion Leaders, Interview Schedule for Employers and Interview Schedule for Government officials.

The gap between targeted and actually administered schedules is evident from the above table is due to the reasons given below:

- i. There were five voluntary organisations which either stopped implementing the scheme and/or could not be located because of shifting to some other place without intimation;
- ii. In many cases, children of particular category were not covered by the voluntary organisations;
- iii. In some cases, working children were not found and therefore, employers could not be interviewed;
- iv. In case of five voluntary organisations, it was found that these were running only at one centre (be it Drop-in-Shelter or Contact Point/Club). In such cases, only one centre was covered and therefore, number of respondents got reduced;
- v. Out of 21 Government Functionaries, 20 were covered as no suitable Government Functionary from the State of Karnataka was found.

Table 2.1 shows the category-wise number of schedules targeted and actually administered.

A set of 11 schedules in the form of record sheets were designed to collect information on various aspects of implementation of IPSC. In view of the magnitude of the data to be collected for the study, these were pre-coded to facilitate computerisation of data. All the schedules were field-tested by faculty members at the Headquarters. Items within each set of

Table 2.1
Category-wise Number of Schedules Targeted and Actually Administered

SI No.	Schedule Code	Respondent's Category	Schedules Targeted	Schedules Actually Administered
1.	PV 1	Profile of Voluntary Organisations	66	61
2.	FC 1	Schedule for Chief Functionary	66	61
3.	FS 2	Schedule for Supervisory Functionary	66	59
4.	FF 3	Schedule for Field Functionary	132	117
5.	FO 5	Centre Observation Schedule	132	117
6.	BC 1	Children below 8 years	264	222
7.	BC 2	Children between 8 & 14 years	396	347
8.	BC 3	Children above 14 years	264	193
9.	OL 1	Schedule for Opinion Leaders	66	61
10.	EC 1	Schedule for Employers	264	175
11.	FG 4	Schedule for Government Functionaries	21	20
Total			1737	1433

schedules were incorporated in such a way so as to generate reliable data. The schedules used for the study are described below.

Schedules for Functionaries of VOs: Three categories of functionaries were covered from each voluntary organisation. These functionaries included the Chief Functionary, Supervisory Functionary and Field Functionary. These schedules were administered to elicit information related to their profile, and role played by them in implementing the programme. Feedbacks were also taken with respect to problems faced by them in implementing the scheme.

Schedules for Street Children: These schedules were administered to Street Children beneficiaries belonging to three categories of age groups. The information collected were related to utilisation of services, perceptions, aspirations, their status and views regarding programme and the quality of benefits derived from the programme inputs.

Schedule for Opinion Leaders: It aimed at getting a feedback from the opinion leaders

or community representatives regarding their involvement and participation in the scheme. The schedule was administered to an available representative from community.

Schedule for Employer: After getting vocational training, street children are to be placed for gainful employment. This schedule was evolved to seek information about the service condition, remuneration of children etc.

Schedule for Government Functionaries: This schedule was mainly administered to Welfare Officers or any other concerned government officers dealing with the problems of street children and related subjects. This facilitated in seeking information regarding their views on the IPSC, changes to be brought about etc.

Besides the above-mentioned interview schedules, proforma for profile of voluntary organisations and centre observation schedule were also devised.

These information would have wider ramifications for policy formulation, programme

planning and implementation of the street children scheme in coming years.

2.5 Operational Details

The study was conducted by Institute's research team drawn from faculty members at Headquarters and Regional Centres. These faculty members constituted a **core team** to ensure effective and timely completion of the study. To give exclusive attention to the project work, adhoc Project Assistants and Project Investigators were deployed for a specified period both at (Headquarters and Regional Centres). Data were gathered from each project by different research teams comprising **Project Associate/Project Assistants/Project Investigators**. Each research team was given training to orient them to the design of the study and modalities of data collection.

2.6 Manpower Planning and Deployment of Manpower for Data Collection

Selected faculty members from Institute's Headquarters and Regional Centres having research and field experiences were associated with the study. Each research team comprising three to four members in each team, was deployed to collect data from 66 voluntary organisations in 21 States/UTs. Each team comprised either one regular faculty member of the Institute or the Project Associate and one Project Assistant and two to three Project Investigators. In some cases, the Project Assistants and Project Investigators were appointed locally. Senior faculty members at Headquarters and Regional Centres were assigned the task of coordinating with the research teams, monitoring and supervising data collection and maintaining liaison with the concerned State Governments/Voluntary organisations for completion of data collection within the stipulated time.

2.7 Ensuring Data Quality

Authenticity of a research study largely depends on the reliable and good quality data it

has been able to generate and collect. In order to ensure generation of reliable and good quality data the Headquarters of the Institute which was instrumental in conceiving and conducting the present research study closely monitored and coordinated the data collection process in various places of the country. The project team engaged for data collection were given intensive training by the regular faculty members of the Institute at the Headquarters and four Regional Centres, responsible for coordinating data collection process at Headquarters and Regional Centres. This training included orienting the project staff with the study design and tools meant for data collection. It also included mock interviews, practice in coding schedules etc. A manual containing academic and financial guidelines was developed to facilitate smooth process of data collection. The same is given at **Annexure-I**.

Rigorous editing was carried out to detect errors and omissions in entries made in the schedules. Data cleaning process was initiated to ensure accuracy, reliability, internal and external consistency and uniformity in data. Further, this process enhanced the extent of fitness of data for entry and tabulation. The data was further revalidated at the time of data entry by using specially developed software to check range/consistency of every coded response in all schedules.

2.8 Data Analysis/Processing in Computer

The Institute identified M/s EPOS – Health-India for computerisation and data analysis of the study. Two staff members of the said agency and Head – Research and Evaluation were assigned with the task. They became integral part of research team and worked in close liaison with concerned faculty members of NIPCCD from initial stages of planning to data analysis. Their technical inputs proved useful in data entry, creating data base files, generating tables (both bi-variate and

tri-variate) and graphs diagrams etc. The data was entered in d-Base (a popular relational data base package). The resultant database was converted to appropriate file formats for further analysis. Another popular software called SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) was used to generate final tables.

The database has been created state-wise with an intention to optimally utilise the valuable empirical information for comparison. However, formats of data files were prepared in such way that the data could be used in variety of ways for subsequent analysis. It can also be disaggregated at the organisation levels.

2.9 Limitations of the Study

Five voluntary organisations in the States of Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Tripura and Uttaranchal were found to have stopped implementing the scheme and therefore, could not be covered under the study. In many cases, 100 per cent coverage of respondents, particularly children and employers could not be ensured as children of particular categories were not covered by some voluntary organisations and in some cases, in the absence of any child workers, employers could not be interviewed.

The process of data collection was not smooth in many places because of several reasons. In some States, difficult terrain in hilly areas, sudden intense rainfall, devastating flood situation during the course of data collection affected timely completion of data – in such cases, some more time was given to the project teams to complete the data collection process.

Despite the best efforts made to ensure proper entry in the schedule, human errors were detected in some places, however, these have been rectified during data cleaning process.

In many cases, the project teams had to commute long distances because of scattered location of centres run by the voluntary organisations.

2.10 Timeline

The study was initiated in June 2006. It was planned to be conducted within a period of four months and it may be noted here that the study has been completed within the stipulated time. The time line of tasks as worked out at the time of initiation of the study is given below.

Preparatory Phase - One month: Preparation and field testing of tools, printing of schedules, recruitment of project staff, their training, working out guidelines for project staff, correspondence with VOs and States/UTs etc.

Data collection - One month: Simultaneous commencement of data collection by all the four Regional Centres of the Institute and its Headquarters.

Computerisation - One month: Computerisation of data, preparation of tables, analysis plan etc.

Report writing - One month: Preparation of draft report

2.11 Presentation of the Report

The findings on various aspects of the study, are presented in the subsequent sections of the report under the following heads.

- i. Project Infrastructure, Perceptions, Involvement of Stakeholders
- ii. Delivery of Services – An Assessment
- iii. Conclusions and Recommendations

The report has been prepared after analysing the selected indicators which, mentioned in para 2.2 of this chapter, were considered crucial for evaluation of the scheme.

Project Infrastructure, Perceptions and Involvement of Stakeholders

3

- 3.1 Profile of Voluntary Organisations Implementing the Scheme
 - 3.1.1 Deployment of Functions at Various Levels of the Voluntary Organisations
 - 3.1.2 Physical Set-Up of Centres and Facilities Available
 - 3.1.3 Profile of Functionaries
 - 3.1.4 Understanding of 'Street Children' and Nature of Activities Carried Out - Version of Functionaries
 - 3.1.5 Target Groups - Coverage
 - 3.1.6 Support Received from the Community - Version of Functionaries
 - 3.1.7 Supervision
 - 3.1.8 Funding Pattern
- 3.2 Profile of Beneficiaries
 - 3.2.1 Types and Categories of Beneficiaries
 - 3.2.2 Selection Procedures
 - 3.2.3 Major Problems the Beneficiaries Experienced in their Life
 - 3.2.4 Aspirations of Beneficiaries
- 3.3 Views of Opinion Leaders
- 3.4 Perceptions of Government Officials on IPSC
- 3.5 State Government Programmes for Street Children
- 3.6 Views of Employers
- 3.7 Summing Up

CHAPTER 3

PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE, PERCEPTIONS AND INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

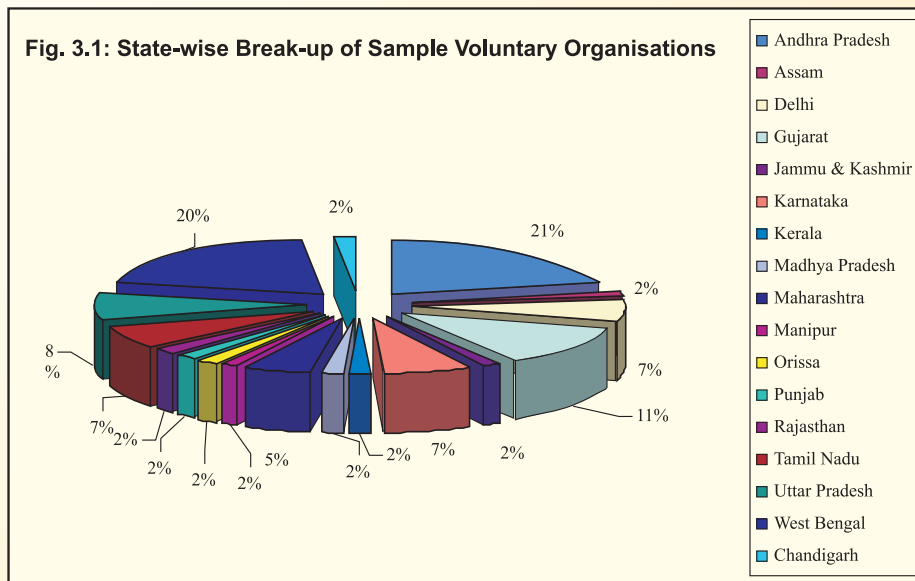
3.1 Profile of Voluntary Organisations Implementing the Scheme

The primary responsibility of implementing the Integrated Programme for Street Children (IPSC) at the grassroot level lies with the voluntary organisations receiving grant-in-aid from the Government of India. As per information provided by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, about 128 voluntary organisations are implementing IPSC in 21 States/UTs. The sample voluntary organisations which were studied, numbered 61. At the time of data collection, it was found that the single voluntary organisation receiving grant-in-aid under IPSC in case of four states (Bihar, Meghalaya, Tripura and Uttaranchal) has discontinued with the IPSC and

Table 3.1: State-wise Break-up of Sample Voluntary Organisations

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No.
1	Andhra Pradesh	13
2	Assam	1
3	Delhi	4
4	Gujarat	7
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1
6	Karnataka	4
7	Kerala	1
8	Madhya Pradesh	1
9	Maharashtra	3
10	Manipur	1
11	Orissa	1
12	Punjab	1
13	Rajasthan	1
14	Tamil Nadu	4
15	Uttar Pradesh	5
16	West Bengal	12
17	Chandigarh	1
Total		61

Fig. 3.1: State-wise Break-up of Sample Voluntary Organisations



therefore, could not be studied. Table 3.1 and Fig. 3.1 give a state-wise break-up of sample voluntary organisations which have been covered under the study.

The maximum number of sample organisations was drawn from the State of Andhra Pradesh (13), followed by West Bengal (12), Gujarat (7) and Uttar Pradesh (5). In Delhi, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, four voluntary organisations each, were drawn in the sample; Maharashtra followed these States with three voluntary organisations. In the remaining States/UTs, one voluntary organisation each was selected. The list of sample voluntary organisations has been given at **Annexure-2**.

Table 3.2, which indicates the year of establishment of the voluntary organisations covered under the sample, came out with the finding that the maximum number of voluntary organisations (37.70%) was established during the period 1990-95, followed by 21 per cent

voluntary organisations each established during 1980-85 and 1985-90. It indicates that a large number of voluntary organisations sanctioned grant-in-aid under IPSC were established at and around the time IPSC was launched.

A look at the state-wise position of year of establishment would reveal that in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat maximum number of voluntary organisations were established during 1990-95. In Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab and Rajasthan, cent per cent voluntary organisations were established during this period. The state-wise break-up of year of establishment is given at **Annexure-3**.

Data reveals that all the 61 voluntary organisations covered under the sample were registered under one Act or the other. Table 3.3 shows that these organisations were registered under different Acts.

Table 3.2: Year of Establishment of Voluntary Organisations

Sl. No.	Year of Establishment	No. of Organisations	
		No.	%
1	Before 1975	6	9.84
2	1975-1980	5	8.20
3	1980-1985	13	21.31
4	1985-1990	13	21.31
5	1990-1995	23	37.70
6	1995-2000	0	0.00
7	After 2000	1	1.64
Total		61	100.00

Table 3.3: Act-wise Distribution of Registered Organisations (N=61)

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Name of Act	Number	%
1	Societies Registration Act 1860	40	65.57
2	States Societies Registration Acts	11	18.03
3	Indian Trust Act 1882	02	3.28
4	Bombay Public Trust Act 1950	08	13.11
5	Companies Act 1956	02	3.28
6	Cooperative Societies Act 1912	01	1.64

It is found from the above table that majority of the voluntary organisations (65.57%) were registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. Eighteen per cent voluntary organisations were registered under Societies Registration Acts enacted at State level. In most of the States/UTs, a similar trend is observed. In Gujarat and Maharashtra, however, majority of the organisations were registered under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. The state-wise position of organisations registered under different Acts is given at **Annexure - 4**. It appears from the data that some of the voluntary organisations were registered under more than one Act as this has become a new trend in recent decades.

These voluntary organisations were found to have been established for manifold purposes. Table 3.4 presents various objectives of these organisations which reflect their concerns for which they established themselves.

The above table reveals that about 44 per cent voluntary organisations were established with the objectives of working in the area of counselling, rehabilitation, job placement etc. Next to this, objective of 41

per cent voluntary organisations was to work in the area of education, more particularly non-normal education. In case of quite a large number of organisations (26.23%), the objective was to work for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and de-addiction. Majority of the organisations (77.05%), however, were established with an objective of working for the welfare of the underprivileged sections of the society. **Annexure - 5** contains data on state-wise position of organisations vis-à-vis their objectives. Data shows that in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal wherein maximum number of voluntary organisations were implementing IPSC, most of them were working in the area of education and non-formal education. An interesting feature emerged from the findings that in 12 States, majority of the organisations were working for the welfare of the underprivileged sections of the society.

An attempt was made to explore the target groups with which these voluntary organisations were working. Table 3.5 gives an idea about the target groups (other than the street children) these organisations were

**Table 3.4: Main Objectives of the Organisations
(N=61)**

(Multiple Response)

S.No.	Main Objectives	Organisations	
		No.	%
1	Networking, advocacy & awareness programmes	3	4.92
2	Counselling, rehabilitation, job placement etc.	27	44.26
3	Education/NFE	25	40.98
4	Prevention of HIV/AIDS/de-addiction etc.	16	26.23
5	Community & social development & empowerment	10	16.39
6	Welfare of the underprivileged sections of the society	47	77.05

**Table 3.5: Target Groups of the Organisations Other than Street Children
(N=61)**

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Target Groups	No. of Responses	
		No.	%
1	Working children	8	13.11
2	Women	31	50.82
3	Youth/adolescent	7	11.48
4	Mentally challenged	8	13.11
5	Aged	9	14.75
6	Children of sex workers	3	4.92
7	Tribals/SC/ST	3	4.92
8	Destitute children	4	6.56
9	Orphan children	3	4.92
10	Poor and needy people	7	11.48
11	Others	11	18.03

covering. It was found that 51 per cent voluntary organisations were working with women. Eleven per cent organisations were working with youth and adolescents. About 15 per cent organisations were also working with aged population whereas 13 per cent organisations were working with mentally challenged persons. Mentioning specifically children as target groups,

eight organisations (13.11%) were working with working children, four organisations (6.56%) were working with destitute children, three organisations (4.92%) were working with children of sex workers and as many organisations were working with orphan children. Other categories of target groups covered by these organisations also include trafficked girl child (1), school drop-

**Table 3.6: Main Activities of the Organisations other than Street Children
(N=61)**

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Main Activities	Organisations	
		No.	%
1	Education/NFE/ Library In Slum	50	81.97
2	Vocational Training/ Income Generation Prog. etc.	45	73.77
3	Health Services/Medical Aid/Drug De-addiction/ Aids Awareness	39	63.93
4	Restoration/Repatriation/Rehabilitation	34	55.74
5	Recreational Activities/Sports/Campaigns Etc.	24	39.34
6	Occupational Placement/Liaisoning	10	16.39
7	Childline	5	8.20

out (2), drug-addicted children (2), refugee youth (2) and children in distress (2).

In keeping with their objectives and target groups the organisations were engaged in different activities which have been shown in Table 3.6. These activities were in addition to those run under IPSC. Most of the organisations (81.97%) were reportedly organising activities related to education/non-formal education and running libraries in slum areas. About 74 per cent were engaged in activities such as vocational training/income generation programme etc. This was followed by health services/medical aid/drug de-addiction/AIDS awareness (63.93%), restoration/repatriation/rehabilitation (55.74%), recreational activities/sports/campaigns etc. (39.34%) and occupational placement/liaisoning (16.39%).

The nature of activities, classified into certain broad categories (as shown in Table 3.7) reveals that the voluntary organisations implementing IPSC were mostly engaged in training activities (88.5%), followed by advocacy, community contact/mobilisation/campaigns (86.9%), workshops/ seminars/ symposia etc. (80.3%), networking (70.5%), non-institutional service delivery (68.9%) and institutional service delivery (67.2%). The other important activities which these organisations were engaged in included fund-raising (63.9%), consultancy (50.8%) and research and documentation (47.5%). Some of the organisations were reportedly engaged in providing only technical assistance (47.5%), only financial assistance (18%) and both technical and financial assistance (13.1%) to other organisations.

**Table 3.7: Nature of Activities of the Organisations
(N=61)**

Sl. No.	Nature of Activities		Organisations	
			No.	%
1.	Training		54	88.50
2.	Workshops/ seminar/ symposia etc.		49	80.30
3.	Research & Documentation		29	47.50
4.	Consultancy		31	50.80
5.	Service Delivery	Institutional	41	67.20
		Non-institutional	42	68.90
6.	Assistance to other organisations	Technical	29	47.50
		Financial	11	18.00
		Both	8	13.10
7.	Advocacy, community contact/mobilisation/ campaigns		53	86.90
8.	Networking		43	70.50
9.	Fund Raising		39	63.90
10	Others		8	13.10

From Table 3.8 and Fig. 3.2, it is found that about 38 per cent voluntary organisations took up the IPSC either since the launching of the programme or before or till 1996. About 25 per cent voluntary organisations took up the programme during 1998-2000, followed by 18 per cent organisations during 2000-04. This indicates that more than 90 per cent voluntary organisations which were covered under the study had been implementing the IPSC at least for the last four years.

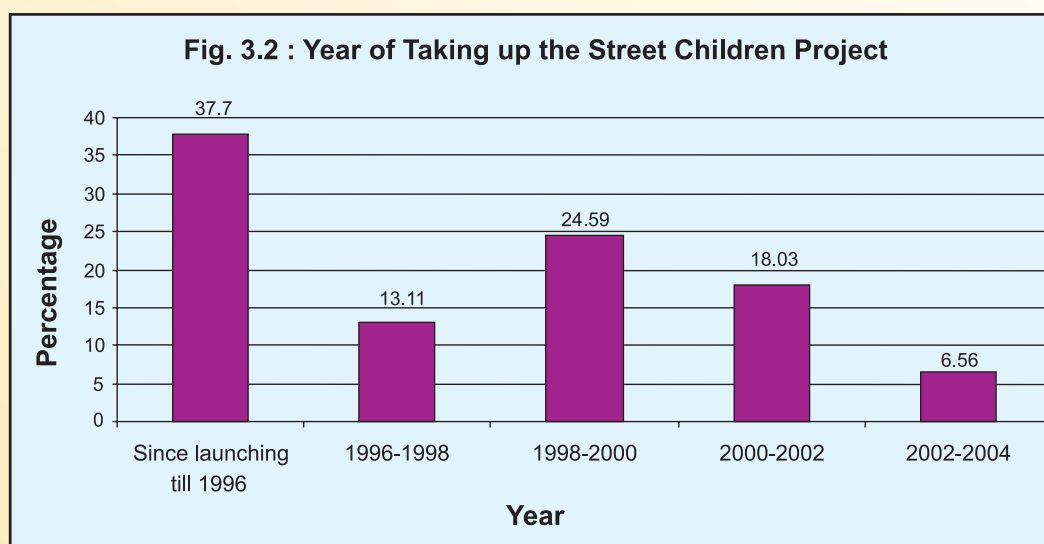
In eight of the States/UTs, it was found that maximum number of voluntary

organisations took up the programme at the beginning phase of the programme. These States/UTs were: Assam, Delhi, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Chandigarh. A state-wise break-up showing year of taking up the street children project is given at **Annexure-6**.

The activities sponsored by the IPSC are mainly run through two types of centres: one is known as 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter and another is known in varied names, viz., contact point, contact club, day care centre, day shelter etc. A 24-hour drop-in-shelter extends night shelter

Table 3.8: Year of Taking Up the Street Children Project

S.No.	Year	Organisations	
		No.	%
1	Since launching till 1996	23	37.70
2	1996-1998	8	13.11
3	1998-2000	15	24.59
4	2000-2002	11	18.03
5	2002-2004	4	6.56
Total		61	100.00



as well as carries out different educational, recreational, vocational, nutritional and health activities for the children whose movement in such a centre is absolutely free. This service is totally non-institutional and the children are not bound by any rigid institutional rules. The other type of centre is also a non-institutional one wherein almost all the services of a Drop-in-Shelter other than night shelter are provided. Table 3.9 gives an idea about the types of centres the voluntary organisations covered under the study were running.

Table 3.9: No. of 24-Hour Drop-in-Shelters

Sl. No.	No. of Drop-in-Shelters	Organisations	
		No.	%
1	None	25	41.00
2	1	15	24.59
3	2	14	22.95
4	3	1	1.64
5	4	1	1.64
6	5	0	0.00
7	6	5	8.20
Total		61	100.00

The above table shows that five voluntary organisations were running six 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters each. One organisation each was running four and three such centres. There were 14 organisations which were running two Drop-in-Shelters. Fifteen organisations were running only one such centre.

The other category of centres through which the activities of IPSC are being carried out is commonly known as contact points or clubs. In some States, it is called day care centre or day shelter etc. The main feature of this category of centres is that it does not

Table 3.10: No. of Contact Points/Clubs/Day Care Centres/Day Shelters

Sl. No.	No. of Centres	Organisations	
		No.	%
i.	1	5	8.20
ii.	2	5	8.20
iii.	3	9	14.75
iv.	4	5	8.20
v.	5	2	3.28
vi.	6	12	19.67
vii.	7	3	4.92
viii.	8	3	4.92
ix.	9	2	3.28
x.	10	7	11.48
xi.	>10	8	13.10
Total		61	100.00

provide night shelter to the target groups; however, the children are free to take the benefits of other activities such as non-formal education, coaching, vocational training, nutrition etc., if enrolled with the centre. This category of centre has been found to be quite popular among the voluntary organisations implementing IPSC. In contrast to the scenario so far as 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters are concerned, wherein 25 organisations were found to have no such centres, all the organisations covered under the sample were running day centres for fixed/ limited hours. Table 3.10 depicts an interesting picture of the voluntary organisations running such centres, ranging from one centre to more than ten centres. The table shows that 13 per cent organisations were running more than 10 such centres, whereas about 20 per cent were running more than 6 centres, about 15 per cent 3 centres and 11 per cent 10 centres.

3.1.1 Deployment of Functions at Various Levels of the Voluntary Organisations

The activities under IPSC primarily revolved around a centre – be it 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter/night shelter or day centre known as Contact Point/Club/Day Care Centre/Day Shelter. The services as spelt out in the programme were rendered through these centres only. The day-to-day responsibility to run these centres rested with the field level functionary who was popularly known as ‘Street Educator’. These street educators were mainly engaged in conducting non-formal education activities, distribution of nutrition, providing coaching to children, attending formal schools and organising recreational activities at the centre. Vocational training activities which some of the centres conducted were the responsibilities of Instructors having special skills on vocational trades. Vocational training activities were not necessarily carried out at the non-formal education centres or Drop-in-Shelter. In many cases, these were carried out at a separate place being earmarked for the purpose. These separate centres catered to the children attending all the Drop-in-Shelters and Contact points etc. being run by a particular voluntary organisation.

All the centres run by a voluntary organisation were supervised by a supervisory level functionary, known as ‘Programme Coordinator,’ or ‘Project Coordinator’. The number of Programme Coordinators a voluntary organisation deployed largely depended on the number of centres being run by it. The main responsibility of this level of functionary was to extend support and guidance to the field functionaries under his or her charge. He/she also acted as a link between the organisation and the centres.

The study made an attempt to find out the position of staff, who were directly linked with the functioning of the IPSC from the organisations studied. A table showing

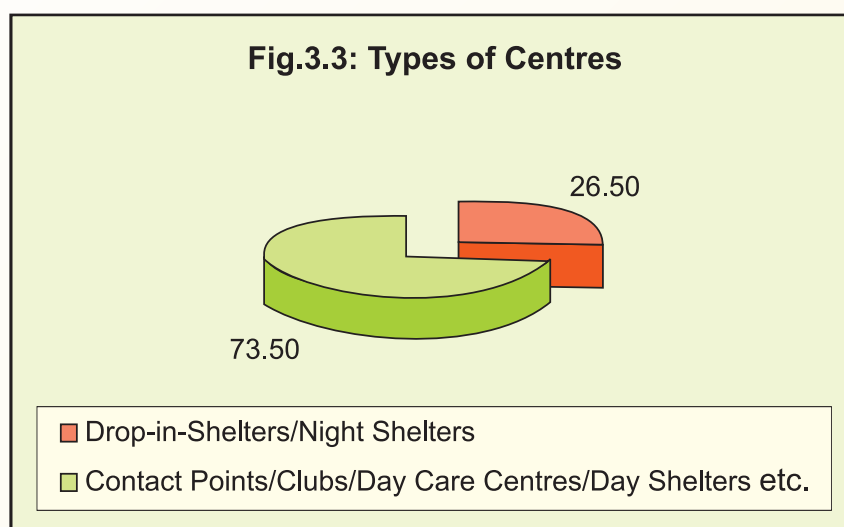
various staff in position, since when they were working, salary structure and their educational qualifications has been given at **Annexure-7**. It may be seen that most of the functionaries fell in the category of field functionaries who were holding different designations such as street educator, shelter incharge, care taker/attendant/warden, community/social organiser/worker and field worker. Most of the functionaries falling in different categories started working with their respective organisations since the period from 2000-2005. So far as the educational qualifications are concerned, more than 75 per cent supervisory functionaries were postgraduates. However, in case of field functionaries, more than 60 per cent of them were graduates – only 13 per cent postgraduates.

It was found that most of the supervisory level functionaries were receiving monthly salary in the range between Rs. 4000 and Rs. 6000. In the field functionary category, as many as 148 (41.81%) street educators were receiving less than Rs. 2000/-. Most of the vocational trainers (71.43%) were receiving salary between Rs. 2000 and Rs. 4000.

3.1.2 Physical Set-up of Centres and Facilities Available

In all, 117 centres were studied in 61 voluntary organisations. The break-up of these centres have been shown in Table 3.11 and Fig. 3.3.

It was found that most of the centres (73.50%) fell in the category of contact points/clubs/ day care centres/day shelters etc. which did not have any night shelter facility. In case of some centres which had the night shelter facility, it was observed that the day activities such as non-formal education, coaching etc. were not being conducted.



The field investigators, who were engaged in collecting data from the centres, were asked to fill up a Centre Observation Schedule based on their observation of the activities, infrastructure and other facilities of a centre. Some aspects of the Centre Observation Schedule were related to physical set-up of the centres studied. The Following paragraphs are the enumeration of the observation on the physical set-up of the centres.

It was found that as many as 52 per cent centres were functioning for less than seven hours a day, whereas 12 per cent were for 7 hours and 8 per cent were for 8 hours. Twenty-seven per cent of centres, i.e., Drop-in-Shelters were run for 24 hours. Interestingly, 64 per cent

of the centres were housed in building provided by the community/youth club/mahila mandals/schools free of cost. Nineteen per cent centres were housed in rented space and building. About 8 per cent centres were found to be run at railway platform. In addition, 2 per cent centres were run at building/space provided by railway. In case of another 8 per cent centres, these were housed in building constructed by State Governments, whereas more than 4 per cent centres were housed in Panchayat/Municipal buildings.

In majority of the centres (73.45%), source of drinking water was found to be tap water. Hand pump water was used in 18 per cent centres, whereas well water was used only in 7 per cent centres. It was observed that in 47 per cent centres condition of storage of water was clean, while in 42 per cent centres condition was moderately clean and in case of 7 per cent centres condition was unclean.

Toilet facility was not available at all in 30 per cent centres, whereas in 20 per cent centres this facility was found to be, though available, yet 'not satisfactory'. However, in remaining 50 per

Table 3.1 I: Types of Centres

Sl. No.	Types of Centres	Centres	
		No.	%
1.	Drop-in-Shelters/ Nigh Shelters	31	26.50
2.	Contact Points/ Clubs/Day Care Centres/Day Shelters etc.	86	73.50
Total		117	100.00

cent centres, toilet facility was found to be both 'usable and satisfactory'.

Availability of indoor space which is an important indicator to assess the extent to which indoor activity of a centre being effectively run was also observed. Table 3.12 presents the status of availability and usability of indoor space in the centres.

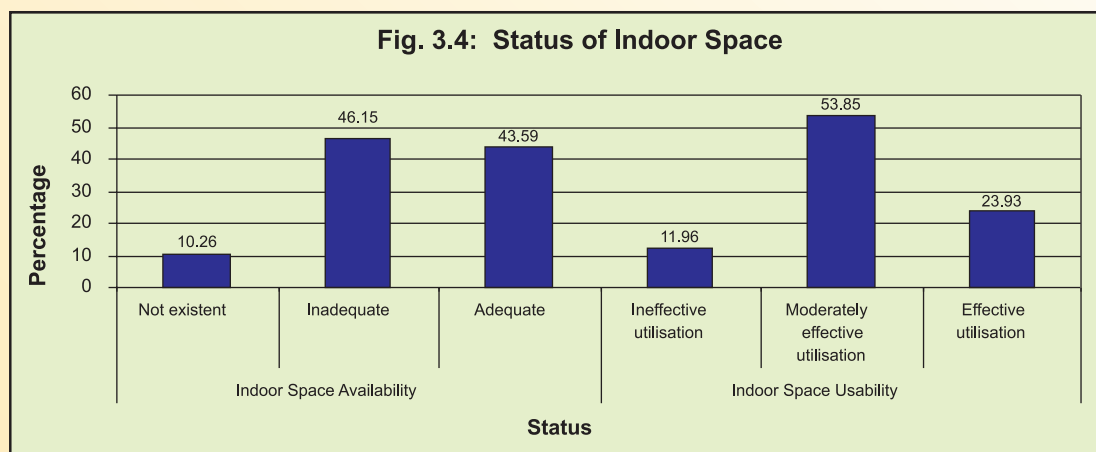
Table 3.12 and Fig. 3.4 show that in 10 per cent centres indoor space was not in existence. This could be attributed to the fact that these centres were run in the open space or railway platform – no shed or partition was provided

to these centres. Indoor space was available with remaining centres. However, availability of adequate space was observed in case of only 44 per cent, while 46 per cent centres had inadequate indoor space. Whatever indoor space was available with the centres, only 24 per cent centres were found to have utilised the same effectively, while in case of 54 per cent centres, it was 'moderately effectively utilised' and in case of 12 per cent centres, ineffective utilisation was observed.

Outdoor space is considered to be a crucial indicator for those programmes which

Table 3.12: Status of Indoor Space

Status of Indoor Space		No. of Centres	
		No.	%
Indoor Space Availability	Not existent	12	10.26
	Inadequate	54	46.15
	Adequate	51	43.59
	Total	117	100.00
Indoor Space Usability	Ineffective utilisation	14	11.96
	Moderately effective utilisation	63	53.85
	Effective utilisation	28	23.93
	Not Applicable	12	10.26
	Total	117	100.00



are intended for providing free and informal environment to children by organising various developmental activities. In this context, about 70 per cent centres were found to have some outdoor space. An interesting finding emerging from Table 3.13 and Fig. 3.5 is that about 40 per cent centres had adequate available outdoor space and 30 per cent had inadequate outdoor space. Whereas 38 per cent centres utilised this space 'moderately effective' way and 17 per cent 'effectively' utilised the space.

Table 3.14 shows that majority of the centres (54.70%) did not have separate storage for keeping ration at the centres. In case of 17 per cent centres, ration was stored in sacks while 26 per cent centres stored ration in containers. Low percentage of centres having storage facilities is a reflection of inadequate space in the centres. Another reason could be attributed to the fact that in many centres food items served did not require any storage as these were purchased and served on daily basis.

Table 3.13: Status of Outdoor Space

Status		No. of Centres	
		No.	%
Outdoor Space Availability	Not existent	35	29.91
	Inadequate	35	29.91
	Adequate	47	40.17
	Total	117	100.00
Outdoor Space Usability	Ineffective utilisation	18	15.38
	Moderately effective utilisation	44	37.61
	Effective utilisation	20	17.10
	Not applicable	35	29.91
	Total	117	100.00

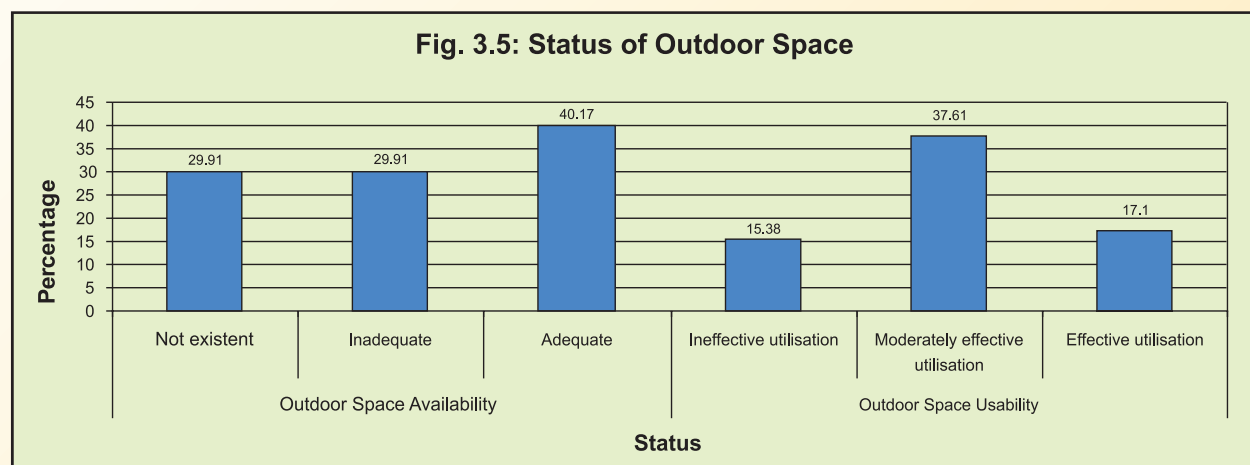


Table 3.14: Status of Ration Storage

Status		No. of Centres	
		No.	%
Availability of Space	No separate storage	64	54.70
	Separate	50	42.74
	Not recorded	3	2.56
	Total	117	100.00
Availability of Containers	Ration Stored in sacks	20	17.10
	Ration stored in containers	30	25.64
	Not applicable	67	57.26
	Total	117	100.00

It was observed that in about 57 per cent centres no separate storage was available for keeping belongings of children attending the centres. In case of 42 per cent centres where storage facility for keeping belongings was found, about 39 per cent centres had adequate storage facility, as observed by the research teams.

As many as 50 centres (44.25%) were found to have separate cooking space. As for seating arrangement during non-formal education sessions, in about 49 per cent centres, children were found to be sitting in rows, in 29 per cent centres seating arrangement was found to be haphazard, while children were sitting in circle or semi-circle at 13 per cent centres.

3.1.3 Profile of Functionaries

The functionaries interviewed for the purpose of the study were classified into three categories: one, the chief functionary of the voluntary organisations implementing IPSC, two, supervisory level functionary viz. programme/project coordinator, and three, field functionary, viz., street educator/shelter incharge/care taker etc. In all, 61 chief functionaries, 59 supervisory functionaries and 117 field functionaries were interviewed.

Table 3.15(a) reveals that most of the functionaries in the categories of chief functionary (72.13%) and supervisory functionary (71.19%) were male. On the contrary, field functionaries were dominated

Table 3.15(a): Sex of the Respondents

Category of Respondents	No. of Respondents	Sex			
		Male		Female	
		No.	%	No.	%
Chief Functionaries	61	44	72.13	17	27.87
Supervisory Functionaries	59	42	71.19	17	28.81
Field Functionaries	117	53	45.3	64	54.7

Table 3.15 (b): Age of the Respondents

Category of Respondents	No. of Respondents	Age (in completed years)											
		<30		30-35		35-40		40-45		45-50		>50	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chief Functionaries	61	2	3.28	7	11.48	6	9.84	12	19.67	7	11.48	27	44.26
Supervisory Functionaries	59	14	23.73	12	20.34	18	30.51	3	5.08	7	11.86	5	8.47
Field Functionaries	117	38	32.48	30	25.64	22	18.8	11	9.4	6	5.13	10	8.55

by female workers (54.70%). As evident from Table 3.15(b), a large number of chief functionaries (44.26%) were in the age-group more than 50 years, while maximum number of supervisory functionaries (30.51%) were in the age-group 35-40 years. On the other hand, maximum number of field functionaries (32.48%) were in the age-group less than 30 years. In case of 26 per cent field functionaries, they were in the age-group 30-35 years.

The educational qualifications and discipline of the respondents have been given at **Annexure-8**. It is found that among the chief functionaries, about 48 per cent were post-graduates, followed by graduates (37.71%). Twenty-three per cent of them studied social work as a discipline, while nominal percentage studied social sciences (18.03%), education (4.92%) and child development & home science (3.28% each). In case of supervisory functionaries, more than 66 per cent were post-graduates, while 20 per cent were graduates. Maximum number of them (38.98%) were from the discipline of social work, followed by social sciences (28.81%). Most of the field functionaries (59.83%) were graduates, while about 21 per cent of them

were undergraduates and 18 per cent were postgraduates. Among them, 23 per cent studied social sciences, while 21 per cent studied social work.

Various designations held by the chief functionaries included President (14.75%), Secretary (34.43%), Director (11.48%), Secretary-cum-Director (6.56%), Chief Coordinator (4.92%), Chief Executive Officer (1.64%) and others (26.23%). As many as 45 supervisory functionaries (76.27%) held the designation of Project Coordinator/Coordinator, while 5 per cent of them were designated as Project Officer. Among the field functionaries the designations held by them were: Street Educator (28.21%), Instructor (26.50%), Superintendent (20.51%), Care Taker (11.11%) and others (12.82%).

It was found that most of the chief functionaries (80.33%) had the experience of working in voluntary sector for more than 10 years, while maximum number of supervisory functionaries (30.51%) had such experience for 5-10 years and majority of the field functionaries (54.7%) had this experience not even for one year. So far as training status of the functionaries directly engaged in the IPSC is concerned it was found that 71 per cent

supervisory level functionaries and 68 per cent field level functionaries received training on various issues and subjects.

3.1.4 Understanding of 'Street Children' and Nature of Activities Carried Out – Version of Functionaries

All categories of functionaries were asked to explain as to what they understood by the term 'street children'. Table 3.16 describes various responses which each category of functionaries gave in response to the above question.

per cent supervisory and field functionaries respectively.

An attempt was made to elicit responses from the respondents regarding their perception on 'street' as such. 'Pavement' was defined as street by maximum number of supervisory functionaries (11.68%) and field functionaries (13.68%), while in case of chief functionaries only 3 per cent responded against this. Eighteen per cent chief functionaries regarded railway station/bus stop as street, while 12 per cent supervisory functionaries

Table 3.16: Understanding the Term 'Street Children'

Sl. No.	Responses	Chief Functionaries		Supervisory Functionaries		Field Functionaries	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Orphan & spend ample time on street & live with relatives	40	65.57	41	69.49	85	72.65
2	Children belong to poor families	51	83.61	46	77.97	102	87.18
3	Destitute & live on street, have no other place to go	36	59.02	46	77.97	87	74.36
4	Abandoned by their families & live on street	38	62.30	48	81.36	81	69.23
5	Any other	18	29.51	24	40.68	21	17.95

The above responses reveal that the children belonging to poor families were regarded as street children by most of the chief functionaries (83.61%) and field functionaries (87.18%). Most of the supervisory functionaries (81.36%) regarded street children as those who were abandoned by their families and lived on street. Among chief functionaries, the definition which came second in the scoring (65.57%) was 'orphan and spend ample time on street and live with relatives – this was also substantiated by supervisory functionaries (69.49%) and field functionaries (72.65%). The definition 'destitute and live on street and have no other place to go' was given by about 78 per cent and 74

considered railway platform as street. The other responses included 'no roof over head', 'slum', 'road', 'red light area', 'isolated area', 'park', 'temple'.

The chief functionaries were asked as to what made them to take up the issue of street children. The responses were multi-pronged. About 74 per cent of them said that they took up the programme for street children because the problem was acute in the area where the organisation was working. Fifty-six per cent of them stated that a need was felt at the organisational level to take up the issue. Forty-eight per cent mentioned that the

organisation's mandate/objective specifically addressed the subject. Another reason given by the respondents (39.34%) was 'got to know about the Government scheme and became interested on the subject'.

Respondents were asked to report on the activities, as enlisted in the IPSC and have implications for voluntary organisations – whether some or all of these activities were being implemented by them. The responses so elicited have been given at **Annexure-9**. It was found that the responses among different categories of functionaries varied, depending upon the nature of involvement, level of awareness, experience and exposures to the activities being carried out. Among the activities under IPSC, non-formal education overall scored the maximum, 95 per cent among chief functionaries, 93 per cent among supervisory functionaries and 98 per cent among field functionaries. It is then evident that in almost all the centres non-formal education formed an integral part of activities being run. However, in some cases of Drop-in-Shelter, this activity was not reported, but this activity was invariably run in day centres. Another activity reported to have been carried out in the centres by the chief functionaries (98.36%), supervisory functionaries (96.61%) and field functionaries (91.45%) was 'providing nutrition/food'. The major other activities which were reported by most of the functionaries included 'vocational training to street children', 'organising health check-up of the beneficiaries', 'providing recreational facilities', 'providing medicines at the centres', 'taking the children to doctor/health centre/hospital when they are sick or need medical attention'. The other activities which were reported to have been conducted on a large scale included 'enrollment of street children in formal school system and providing coaching to them', 'safe drinking water, bathing, latrines, first-aid etc.' and 'counselling, guidance,

referral services to the children'. The least responses were recorded as against 'giving children in foster care' and 'programmes for children above 6 years who were earlier attending Anganwadis'.

The chief functionaries were asked to indicate the reasons behind selecting the area where their organisations were running centres. The reasons as indicated by them included 'concentration of street children is more in the area' (93.44%), 'close proximity to the children where they live' (57.38%), 'organisation was already working in this area' (42.62%), 'close proximity to the office of the organisations' (21.31%) and 'Government wanted so' (18.03%).

3.1.5 Target Groups – Coverage

IPSC envisages that the programme should provide support to street children particularly those without homes and families and those especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation such as children of sex workers and children of pavement dwellers. Children living in slums and with their parents are supposedly excluded from the coverage.

A question was therefore asked to all categories of functionaries regarding the types and categories of children enrolled in the centres. The responses were so varied in nature that the definition, spelt out by IPSC, of street children was not found to be perceived as the only accepted definition of the sort – on the contrary, responses brought forth several other dimensions to the defined target groups. The types and categories of target groups as reported by the functionaries enrolled in the centres have been shown at **Annexure-10**. The children falling in the category of hard core street children – 'children without homes and family ties' was enrolled, as reported by 82 per

cent chief functionaries, 85 per cent supervisory functionaries and 62 per cent field functionaries. Another response 'destitute children who have no other place to go' was reported by 67 per cent chief functionaries, 71 per cent supervisory functionaries and 50 per cent field functionaries. They reported enrollment of runaway maltreated/abused children also – 62 per cent chief functionaries, and 61 per cent field functionaries. Some other categories of vulnerable children were also reportedly covered as target groups under IPSC. These were: orphan but live with their relatives (67.21%, 76.27%, and 58.97%, respectively), children of sex workers (49.18%, 52.54% and 28.21%, respectively), children of pavement dwellers (59.02%, 71.19% and 29.06%, respectively), and children of poor families who cannot look after them (73.77%, 77.97% and 80.34%, respectively). However, two other categories of children who were not supposedly covered under IPSC were reportedly enrolled – children living in slums/jhuggis (63.93%, 59.32% and 61.54%, respectively) and children living with their parents (45.90%, 64.41% and 69.23%, respectively).

In order to assess the level of awareness about the coverage of target groups, all categories of functionaries were asked whether they were aware about the target groups as

defined in the scheme and therefore were eligible for taking benefit in the programme.

Table 3.17 reveals that only a negligible percentage of functionaries mentioned that they were not aware of the target groups as defined in the scheme. Quite a large number of functionaries reported that they were aware of the defined target groups – 92 per cent chief functionaries, 90 per cent supervisory functionaries and 84 per cent field functionaries. Following this, another question whether the eligibility criteria were strictly followed by them while enrolling children at the centres was asked to all categories of functionaries. The response received have been shown at **Annexure-I I**. It may be seen that the majority of the respondents (50.82% chief functionaries, 66.10% supervisory functionaries and 57.26% field functionaries) said that the eligibility criteria were strictly followed. However, some of them also said that these were not strictly followed. Among those who said that these were not strictly followed, maximum number of chief functionaries (48.15%) and supervisory functionaries (64.70%) stated that pressure from the local community to enroll other types of children was the main reason behind such action. Most of the field functionaries (56.41%) preferred not to explain reasons behind such happening. It was also found that the functionaries stated the reason as being 'do

Table 3.17: Awareness about Defined Target Groups

Respondents	Awareness about the defined target groups							
	Yes		No		NR		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chief Functionaries	56	91.80	5	8.20	0	0.00	61	100.00
Supervisory Functionaries	53	89.84	6	10.16	0	0.00	59	100.00
Field Functionaries	98	83.77	13	11.10	6	5.13	117	100.00

NR= No response

not agree with the scheme' – chief functionaries (22.22%), supervisory functionaries (29.41%) and field functionaries (17.95%). It was also reported by the functionaries, though negligible percentage, that Government allowed them to enroll other categories of children.

The respondents in the categories of supervisory functionaries and field functionaries were asked whether the children enrolled in the centres were engaged in some occupations. The response was in affirmative in case of 80 per cent supervisory functionaries and 79 per cent field functionaries. It was further explored as to what more were the occupations in which these children were engaged in. The responses varied widely between these two categories of functionaries. However, maximum number of functionaries in both the categories rated 'rag picking' as the most commonly found occupation

– 64 per cent supervisory functionaries and 47 per cent field functionaries. The other responses included 'working in dhabas/auto garages' (57.63% and 35.87% respectively), 'working as domestic help' (42.37% and 40.21%, respectively), 'working as coolie' (28.81% and 16.31%, respectively), 'selling petty goods/eatables, hand-made toys etc.' (40.68% and 30.43%, respectively), 'working as shoe shiner' (33.90% and 20.65%, respectively), 'news paper/magazine seller' (32.20% and 26.08%, respectively), 'engaged in drug peddling' (13.56% and 21.73%, respectively). Besides, it was also reported that some of the children were also engaged in 'begging' (28.81% and 33.69%, respectively) and 'smuggling and stealing' (6.78% and 4.34%, respectively).

It was also explored from the supervisory and field functionaries as to whether the children enrolled in the centres were the

Table 3.18: Nature of Exploitation/Abuse/Diseases Faced by Children

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Problems	Supervisory Functionaries		Field Functionaries	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Sexual exploitation	17	28.81	32	27.35
2	Physical abuse	29	49.15	46	39.32
3	Trafficking/ Prostitution	9	15.25	20	17.09
4	Drug/Substance abuse	23	38.98	40	34.19
5	HIV/AIDS	4	6.78	7	5.98
6	STD	4	6.78	7	5.98
7	Tuberculosis	20	33.90	38	32.48
8	Skin diseases	43	72.88	78	66.67
9	Police harassment	23	38.98	36	30.77
10	Mental abuse	0	0.00	29	24.79
11	Others	3	5.08	7	5.98

victims of exploitation/abuse/diseases. It is evident from Table 3.18 that maximum number of respondents – 73 per cent of supervisory functionaries and 67 per cent field functionaries stated that the children were suffering from skin diseases. The second highest response was recorded against 'physical abuse' as being meted out to the children, as stated by 49 per cent supervisory functionaries and 39 per cent field functionaries. Children were also reported to be the victims of drug/substance abuse, as mentioned by 39 per cent supervisory functionaries and 34 per cent field functionaries. The other significant responses include sexual exploitation (28.81% and 27.35%, respectively), trafficking/prostitution (15.25% and 17.09%, respectively) and police harassment (38.98% and 30.77%, respectively). Importantly, it was also reported that the children were victims of HIV/AIDS and STD, though negligible percentage, yet it is a matter of grave concern.

3.1.6 Support Received from the Community – Version of Functionaries

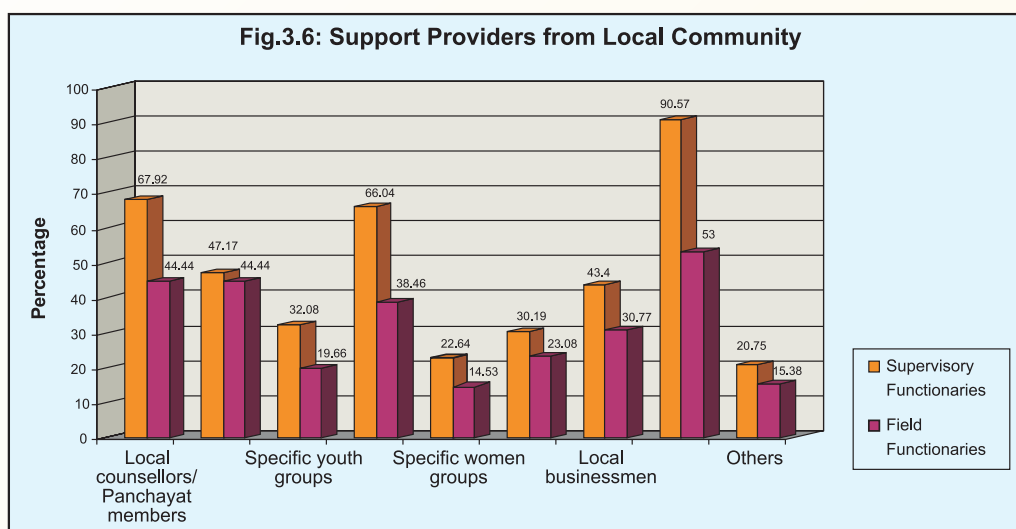
Support and cooperation from the local community assumes great significance in implementation of any programme at the community level. Success of IPSC also largely depends on the support and help being extended by the community to the centres through which the activities under IPSC are being carried out. It was gathered from the supervisory (86.89%) and field functionaries (88%) that the programme received support from the local community in running the centres. The following table gives an idea about the types of community people who extended support to the programmes, as reported by the functionaries.

Table 3.19 and Fig. 3.6 show that the programme had the maximum support from the community leaders and school teachers (supervisory functionaries - 90.57% and field

Table 3.19: Support Providers from Local Community

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Responses	Supervisory Functionaries		Field Functionaries	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Local counsellors/ Panchayat members	36	67.92	52	44.44
2	Youth in general	25	47.17	52	44.44
3	Specific youth groups	17	32.08	23	19.66
4	Women in general	35	66.04	45	38.46
5	Specific women groups	12	22.64	17	14.53
6	Adolescent boys/girls	16	30.19	27	23.08
7	Local businessmen	23	43.40	36	30.77
8	Community leaders/teachers	48	90.57	62	53.00
9	Others	11	20.75	18	15.38



functionaries - 53.00%). Local councillors/Panchayat members also supported the centres to a great extent as reported by 68 per cent supervisory functionaries and 44 per cent field functionaries. Women in general and local youth

in general were also found to be supportive to the centres. Support from adolescent boys/girls was also received, as stated by 30 per cent supervisory functionaries and 23 per cent field functionaries.

Table 3.20: Support/Help from Local Community

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Response	Supervisory Functionaries		Field Functionaries	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Providing space for centre	29	49.15	46	39.32
2	Constructing building for centre	8	13.56	7	5.98
3	Maintenance of building	15	25.42	13	11.11
4	Providing drinking water	23	38.98	43	36.75
5	Storage facility for raw food/ cooked food etc.	10	16.95	21	17.95
6	Fire wood/Fuel	3	5.08	16	13.68
7	Food items	14	23.73	30	25.64
8	Cooking	8	13.56	11	9.40
9	Food distribution	17	28.81	24	20.51
10	Care of children	34	57.63	37	31.62
11	Conducting non-formal education	18	30.51	28	23.93
12	Providing coaching to children	11	18.64	23	19.66
13	Play materials	17	28.81	20	17.09
14	Health check-up	23	38.98	33	28.21
15	Assisting in taking children for medical treatment	27	45.76	23	19.66
16	Others	16	27.12	14	11.97

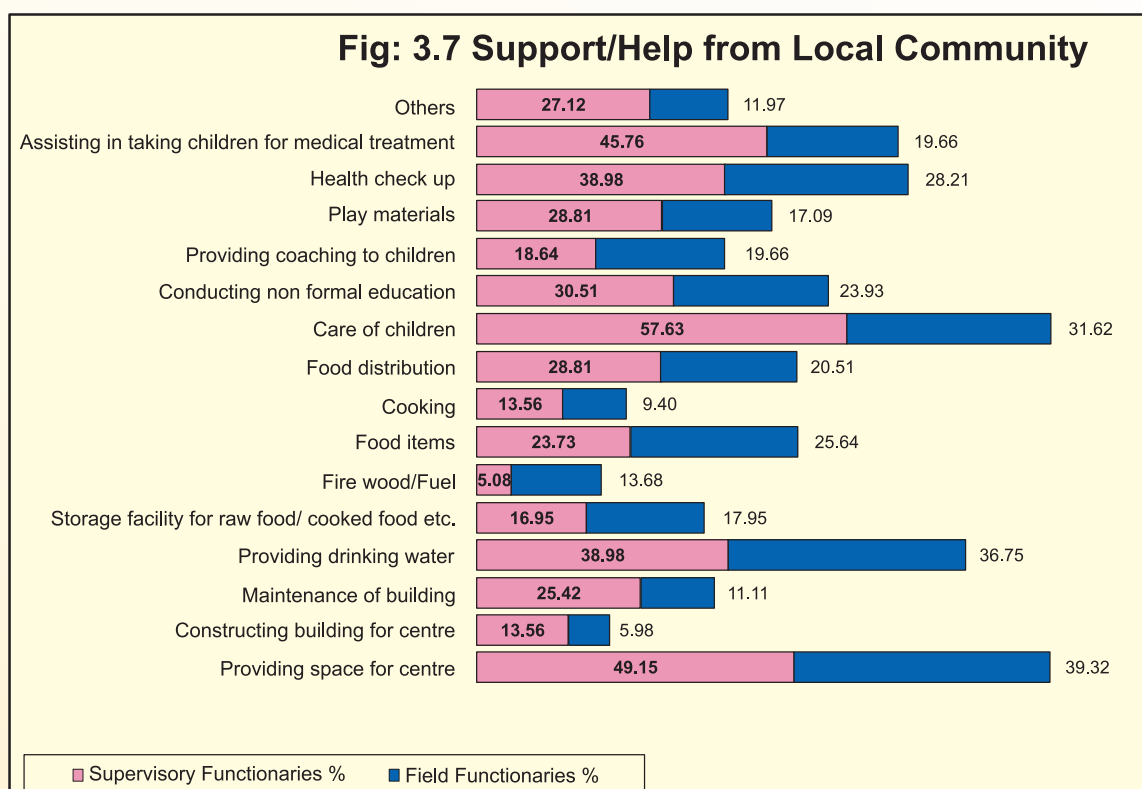


Table 3.20 and Fig. 3.7 indicate that the maximum number of supervisory functionaries (57.63%) viewed that the community extended support/help in the care of children, maximum number of field functionaries (39.32%) said that the community helped in providing space for the centre, while 49 per cent supervisory functionaries reported this help/support of the community. Forty-six per cent supervisory functionaries opined that support of community was received in taking children for medical treatment, as against 20 per cent field functionaries. Help in providing drinking water and during 'health check-up' was reported by 39 per cent supervisory functionaries, as against 37 per cent (providing drinking water) and 28 per cent field functionaries (during health check-up) respectively. Community's help was also received in conducting non-formal education activity, as reported by 31 per cent supervisory functionaries and 24 per cent field functionaries.

While spelling out different areas of help and support received from the community in carrying out the activities under IPSC, the supervisory and field functionaries also pointed out the problems faced in involving community in the programme. The problems indicated by them have been shown in Table 3.21. It is evident from the above table that maximum number of respondents, both supervisory functionaries (32.20%) and field functionaries (41.03%) felt that indifferent attitude of the community was coming on the way of involvement of the community. Quite a few of them (30.51% and 19.66%, respectively) felt that community's involvement was not forthcoming. At the same time, 24 per cent supervisory functionaries and 27 per cent field functionaries felt that community had no time and therefore could not involve itself.

3.1.7 Supervision

The IPSC does not clearly prescribe any mechanism for supervising the day-to-day work of

Table 3.21: Problems Faced in Involving Community

Sl. No.	Response	Supervisory functionaries		Field Functionaries	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Indifferent attitude of the community	19	32.20	48	41.03
2	Community's hostility towards centre's activities	8	13.56	17	14.53
3	Community has no time	14	23.73	32	27.35
4	Lack of guidance from the organisation	3	5.08	14	11.97
5	Caste factor prevalent in the community	5	8.47	10	8.55
6	Not able to find time to interact with and elicit involvement of the community	7	11.86	14	11.97
7	Community's inability to contribute in cash and kind	18	30.51	23	19.66
8	Others	9	15.25	13	11.11

a centre. However, looking at the staffing pattern which is normally followed at the organisation level for the programme, it is evident that the chief functionaries and the supervisory functionaries are primarily responsible for extending a supervisory support to the field functionaries. An attempt, therefore, was made to find out the supervisory mechanism that existed in an organisation in order to ensure effective implementation of the programme.

A question was asked to assess the level of awareness among the functionaries responsible for supervision whether the scheme prescribed any visit by them to the centres or not. Surprisingly, 36 per cent chief functionaries and 47 per cent supervisory functionaries said that the scheme prescribed such a number of visits to a centre. Among them, some said the number of prescribed visits was once a fortnight, others said once a month, some even said once in three months. This is reflective of lack of awareness about supervisory component in the scheme.

Despite the fact that the scheme does not provide for any mechanism to supervise the programme, it was found that 63 per cent chief functionaries and 44 per cent supervisory functionaries fixed a target for their visits to a centre per month. Out of the chief functionaries who fixed target for visit, 53 per cent reported that they fixed target for once a month, 16 per

cent reported twice a month, and 8 per cent said thrice a month. In case of supervisory functionaries, 23 per cent fixed the target for once a month, 12 per cent for twice a month and another 12 per cent said thrice a month. They were also asked how often they were generally able to visit the same centre. 47 per cent chief functionaries reported that they visited a centre monthly once, while 8 per cent said that they visited a centre once in two months. In case of supervisory functionaries, the visit was reported to be more frequent than the chief functionaries. Thirty-eight per cent of them reported that they were able to visit a centre at least once in a week, 27 per cent reported this visit to be once a fortnight, 19 per cent said once a month and the remaining said once in two months or more.

It was found that all the chief functionaries and supervisory functionaries made a visit to a centre being run by their respective organisations. It was then explored from them about the purpose of such visits to a centre by them.

Most of the chief functionaries (95.08%) (Table 3.22) reported that they visited the centres to observe the activities there. Another significant percentage of chief functionaries (85.25%) said that they visited the centres to guide the functionaries to run the activities, followed by 'to interact with the children'

Table 3.22: Purpose of Visits of Functionaries

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Purpose	Chief Functionaries		Supervisory Functionaries	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	To observe the activities of the centres	58	95.08	58	98.31
2	To guide the functionaries to run the centres effectively	52	85.25	50	84.75
3	To check the records and registers of the centres	46	75.41	54	91.53
4	To interact with the children	47	77.05	54	91.53
5	To help in solving any specific problem which might have surfaced in the centre	40	65.57	44	74.58
6	To meet the local people so that they support the activities of the centre	39	63.93	44	74.58
7	To demonstrate activities	0	0.00	41	69.49
8	To plan programmes/activities	0	0.00	47	79.66
9	To elicit support of local leaders/school teachers in centres' activities	0	0.00	38	64.41
10	Others	9	14.75	38	64.41

(77.05%) and 'to check the records and registers of the centres' (75.41%). It was also reported by them (65.57%) that in order to help the field functionaries to solve any specific problem in the centre they visited the centres. Notably, 64 per cent of them said that they visited the centres to meet the local people so that they supported the activities of the centre.

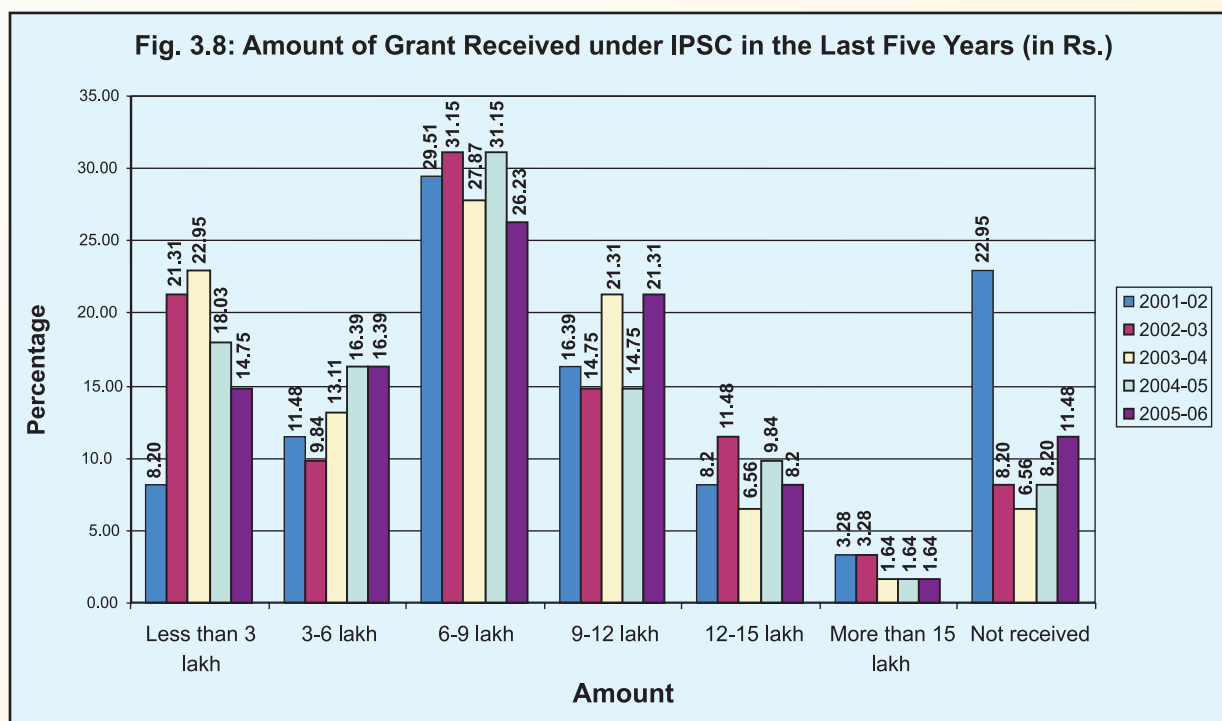
Observing the activities of the centres was found to be the main purpose behind visiting a centre, as reported by 98 per cent supervisory functionaries. The other two purposes reported by the supervisory functionaries (91.53%) were: 'to check the records and registers of the centres' and 'to interact with children'. The additional purposes reported by the supervisory functionaries included: 'to plan programmes/activities' (69.49%) and 'to elicit support of local leaders/school teachers in centres' activities' (64.41%). Supervisory functionaries (84.75%) also reported that they visited the centres to guide the field functionaries to run the centres effectively.

3.1.8 Funding Pattern

Since the voluntary organisations were implementing the IPSC with the help of grant-in-aid provided by the Government, the reasons behind seeking financial assistance under the scheme were also narrated by the chief functionaries. About 82 per cent respondents said that financial assistance was sought because the organisation did not have adequate financial resources. Fifty per cent of them mentioned that they wanted the Government to support their efforts. According to 26 per cent respondents, Government wanted the organisation to take up the programme. Interestingly enough, 23 per cent asserted that the assistance was being taken temporarily; however, they intended to run the programme on their own in future. Regarding the amount of grant under IPSC received by the voluntary organisations, information was sought to indicate the amount of grants received by them in the last five years. Table 3.23 draws out the situation, so far as amount of grants is

Table 3.23: Amount of Grant (in Rs.) Received under IPSC in the Last Five Years

Sl. No.	Amount	Year									
		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Less than 3 lakh	5	8.20	13	21.31	14	22.95	11	18.03	9	14.75
2.	3-6 lakh	7	11.48	6	9.84	8	13.11	10	16.39	10	16.39
3.	6-9 lakh	18	29.51	19	31.15	17	27.87	19	31.15	16	26.23
4.	9-12 lakh	10	16.39	9	14.75	13	21.31	9	14.75	13	21.31
5.	12-15 lakh	5	8.20	7	11.48	4	6.56	6	9.84	5	8.20
6.	More than 15 lakh	2	3.28	2	3.28	1	1.64	1	1.64	1	1.64
7.	Not received	14	22.95	5	8.20	4	6.56	5	8.20	7	11.48
Total		61	100.00	61	100.00	61	100.00	61	100.00	61	100.00



concerned, in the last five years, of the sample voluntary organisations.

Table 3.23 and Fig. 3.8 which contain data generated from the records being maintained by the voluntary organisations reveals that the amount of grant under IPSC varied from Rs. 6244 (2002-03) to Rs. 3101850 (2001-02). This wide variation could be attributed to the nature and volume of activities the voluntary organisations

proposed to undertake. It was gathered that though the IPSC listed out a number of activities for the voluntary organisations to carry out, yet the actual implementation largely depended on the individual organisation's proposal to selectively carry out some or all of the activities prescribed. It also depended upon the number of beneficiaries a particular voluntary organisation was allowed to enroll. Table 3.23 also shows that in the last five

years, there were cases of non-receipt of grants by the voluntary organisations. It was invariably found that the amount of grant received by the maximum number of voluntary organisations was in the range of Rs. 6-9 lakh in all the last five years. A negligible percentage of voluntary organisations (3.28% during 2001-02 and 2002-03 and 1.64% in the remaining years) received grants for more than Rs. 15 lakh. Between 18 and 23 per cent voluntary organisations, which is the second

highest percentage, received grants less than 3 lakh during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05. Twenty-one per cent voluntary organisations received grants in the range of Rs. 9-12 lakh during 2005-06.

Similarly, it is interesting to note that despite wide variations in the range of grant amount received by the voluntary organisations, the average amount of grant in all the five years varied almost between Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 lakh.

Table 3.24: Percentage Variations in Grant-in-Aid over the Preceding Year

Percentage	No. of Organisations							
	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
-100 to -50	1	1.64	3	4.92	2	3.28	7	11.48
-50 to -0.1	18	29.51	13	21.31	15	24.59	14	22.95
0	24	39.34	18	29.51	18	29.51	13	21.31
0.1 to 50	13	21.31	19	31.15	21	34.43	25	40.98
50-100	2	3.28	2	3.28	1	1.64	2	3.28
100-150	0	0.00	3	4.92	0	0.00	0	0.00
150-200	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.64	0	0.00
200-250	0	0.00	1	1.64	1	1.64	0	0.00
250-300	1	1.64	1	1.64	1	1.64	0	0.00
300 and above	2	3.28	1	1.64	1	1.64	0	0.00
Total	61	100.00	61	100.00	61	100.00	61	100.00

Minimum range = - 100.00 (2002-03), (2003-04), (2004-05), (2005-06)

Maximum range = 1092.00 (2002-03), 809.00 (2003-04), 1231.00 (2004-05), 79.00 (2005-06)

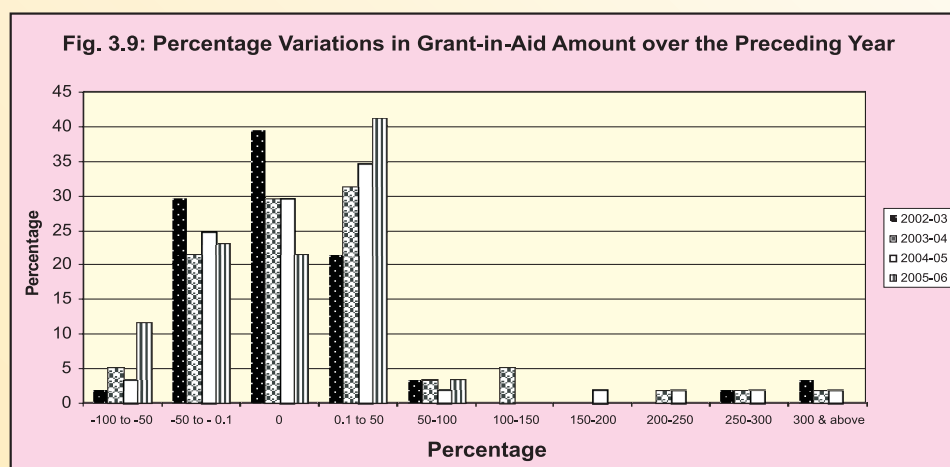


Table 3.24 and Fig. 3.9 reveal that in majority of the cases, the amount of grant received by the voluntary organisations was not static, which reflects flexibility in the sanctioned and released amount. Only in case of 24 VOs (39.34%) in 2002-03, 18 each (29.51%) in 2003-04 and 2004-05 and 13 in 2005-06, the amount of grant was same as that of the amount received in the previous year. In some cases, wide fluctuations were observed in the amount of grant received by the voluntary organisations in different years.

The variations ranged from (-)100 per cent (minimum) to 1231 per cent (maximum). In many cases, sharp decrease in the amount was found. During the year 2005-06, in case of seven (11.48%) voluntary organisations, the variation

was in decreasing order ranging between (-)100 to (-)0.1 per cent. Decrease in grant amount was quite perceptible in the range of (-)50 to 0.1 per cent in case of 18 VOs (29.51%) during 2002-03, 13 (21.31%) during 2003-04, 15 (24.59%) during 2004-05 and 14 (22.95%) during 2005-06. This reflects presence of a negative trend in the amount of grant received by the voluntary organisations. Positive trend was mostly perceptible in the range of 0.1 to 50 per cent, the benefit of which was availed by 13 VOs (21.31%) during 2002-03, 19 (31.15%) during 2003-04, 21 (34.43%) during 2004-05 and 25 (40.98%) during 2005-06. In the other ranges wherein 100 per cent or more increase was reported, the number of voluntary organisations was negligible.

Table 3.25: State-wise Variation in Amount of Grant under the Scheme over the Preceding year

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Sample Orgn.	Difference in % variation in 2002-03 over 2001-02	Difference in % variation in 2003-04 over 2002-03	Difference in % variation in 2004-05 over 2003-04	Difference in % variation in 2005-06 over 2004-05
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	98.21	9.15	6.97	-15.86
2	Assam	1	3.85	-1.05	28.99	-0.92
3	Delhi	4	-5.26	0.17	7.84	-13.00
4	Gujarat	7	12.04	4.53	-6.85	-8.30
5	J & K	1	-2.03	-100.00	*	*
6	Karnataka	4	7.38	14.53	7.02	31.44
7	Kerala	1	-44.67	59.27	32.46	-12.40
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.00	808.97	273.78	-100.00
9	Maharashtra	3	-50.87	6.23	-19.90	-27.39
10	Manipur	1	0.00	200.00	1231.39	0.00
11	Orissa	1	12.02	-43.79	164.49	-61.76
12	Punjab	1	-9.33	4.93	8.10	12.28
13	Rajasthan	1	-0.39	-4.00	-1.93	6.14
14	Tamil Nadu	4	-19.26	-29.44	-15.40	-24.60
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	-4.82	-11.34	1.67	182.48
16	West Bengal	12	16.02	-2.70	-0.39	5.22
17	Chandigarh	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		61	4.27	-3.80	4.23	15.85

* Sample organisation did not receive grant for the year.

Table 3.25 presents state-wise variations year to year basis in the amount of grant received by all the sample organisations in the last four years. It can be seen that the trends in variations were not consistent in any State. In Andhra Pradesh, where maximum number of sample organisations were covered, the difference in variations was positive in the first three years; however, in the last year it decreased abruptly. In case of West Bengal, the first year trend was in increasing order, in the subsequent two years, though nominally, it decreased; however, the last year witnessed again an increase in the total amount. In the State of Karnataka, the increase is always in a positive mode throughout the last four years. In Chandigarh, amazingly, the total amount of grant remained the same. In Manipur, the increase was too abrupt ranging from 200 per cent to 1231 per cent. On the contrary, in Tamil Nadu, it has always been on decrease.

A look at the state-wise position of average grants received by the voluntary organisations would reveal that in the year 2001-02, Delhi received the maximum grant (Rs.11,66,553), followed by Rajasthan (Rs.11,39,310) and Gujarat (Rs.11,16,324). In the year 2002-03, Rajasthan topped the list by receiving Rs.11,34,900 followed by Gujarat

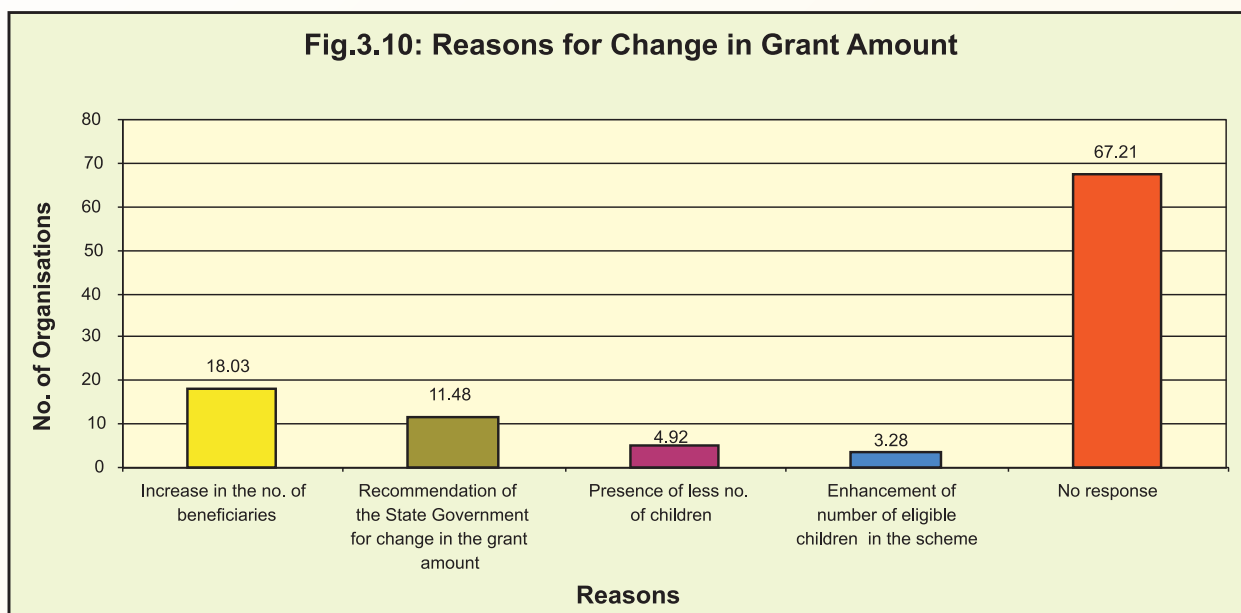
(Rs.10,62,488) and Delhi (Rs.10,54,063). Next year, i.e. in 2003-04, scenario was little different, though again Rajasthan heading the list with Rs. 10,89,540, second position was secured by Delhi with Rs.10,56,395.50 and Andhra Pradesh entering the top with Rs. 10,27,772.45. Strangely, the trend totally changed in 2004-05 with Delhi once again heading the list (Rs.11,65,586.75), followed by Uttar Pradesh (Rs.11,46,574) and Rajasthan (Rs.10,68,473). The year 2005-06 witnessed again Rajasthan coming at the top (Rs.11,34,030), second being Gujarat (Rs.10,85,593.60) and Andhra Pradesh ranking third with Rs.10,68,905.91. Interestingly enough, the only State which remained at one of the top three positions in the last five years was Rajasthan. The State-wise average of year-wise grants received by the voluntary organisations is given at **Annexure-12**.

It is evident from the earlier paragraphs that there were wide variations of amount of grants received by the voluntary organisations. Reasons for such a change in the amount of grant were narrated by some of the voluntary organisations. However, most of them preferred not to mention anything on this aspect (67.21%) as shown in Table 3.26 and Fig. 3.10. As many as 11 (18.03%) respondents mentioned 'increase in

**Table 3.26: Reasons for Change in the Grant Amount
(N=61)**

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Reasons	No. of Organisations	
		No.	%
1	Increase in the No. of beneficiaries	11	18.03
2	Recommendation of the State Government for change in the grant amount	7	11.48
3	Presence of less No. of children	3	4.92
4	Enhancement of number of eligible children in the scheme	2	3.28
5	No response	41	67.21

Fig.3.10: Reasons for Change in Grant Amount

the number of beneficiaries' as the main reason behind change in the grant amount. It indicates that the initial coverage of beneficiary children in these cases was less than the present one, as the allotment of number of beneficiaries apparently depended upon the capacity of the organisation to cover the target groups. The number got increased with the enhancement of the capacity of the voluntary organisations. The second reason being 'recommendation of the State Government for change in the grant amount' scored more than 11 per cent. However, it could not be gathered as to why State Government recommended a change. About 5 per cent reported that on the day of inspection by a Government official to a centre, because of presence of less number of children than the children actually enrolled, recommendation was made by this official to reduce the grant amount. A little more than 3 per cent mentioned that the enhancement of number of eligible children in the revised scheme facilitated change in the grant amount.

In response to a question regarding regular flow of funds to the implementing voluntary organisations, more than 80 per cent of chief

functionaries said that they were receiving funds regularly. However, 92 per cent chief functionaries said that they did not receive grants timely. About 48 per cent chief functionaries reported that the gap between installments of grants in a year is often more than 6 months. After receiving the full grant for one particular year, it was reported by 43 per cent chief functionaries that after a gap of 3 - 6 months time installment for the next year was released, in case of 20 per cent chief functionaries the gap was between 6 and 9 months, while in case of 26 per cent chief functionaries, the gap exceeded even nine months.

A state-wise status of grants received from Government has been given at **Annexure-13**. Data reveals that except the States of Manipur (100.00%), Gujarat (14.30%) and Andhra Pradesh (23.10%), no other State/UT reported timely receipt of grants. In almost half of the States, the grant was released after a gap of more than 6 months.

Data received on amount given to per child beneficiary varied greatly from organisation to organisation and State to State and therefore,

it is difficult to ascertain the exact amount earmarked by the Government for individual child beneficiary.

Table 3.27: Amount Per Child Beneficiary (per month)

Amount	Yes	
	No.	%
< Rs. 100	3	4.92
Rs. 100 < 150	18	29.51
Rs. 150 < 200	12	19.67
Rs. 200 < 250	11	18.03
Rs. 250 < 300	13	21.31
Rs. 300 and above	4	6.56
Total	61	100

than Rs. 200 (19.67%) and Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 (18.03%). State-wise status of amount received per child beneficiary is given at **Annexure-14**. In Andhra Pradesh, 77 per cent chief functionaries reported that the amount was between the range of Rs. 100 and less than Rs. 150. In West Bengal, however, majority (58.30%) said that the amount was in the range between Rs. 250 and less than Rs. 300. In case of other States the range revolved around almost all the ranges. The States which reported Rs. 300 and more earmarked for one child beneficiary were Orissa (100.00%), Maharashtra (33.30%) and West Bengal (16.70%). The States which reported that the amount was less than Rs. 100 were: Maharashtra (33.30%), Tamil Nadu (25.00%)

Fig: 3.11 Amount Per Child Beneficiary (per month)

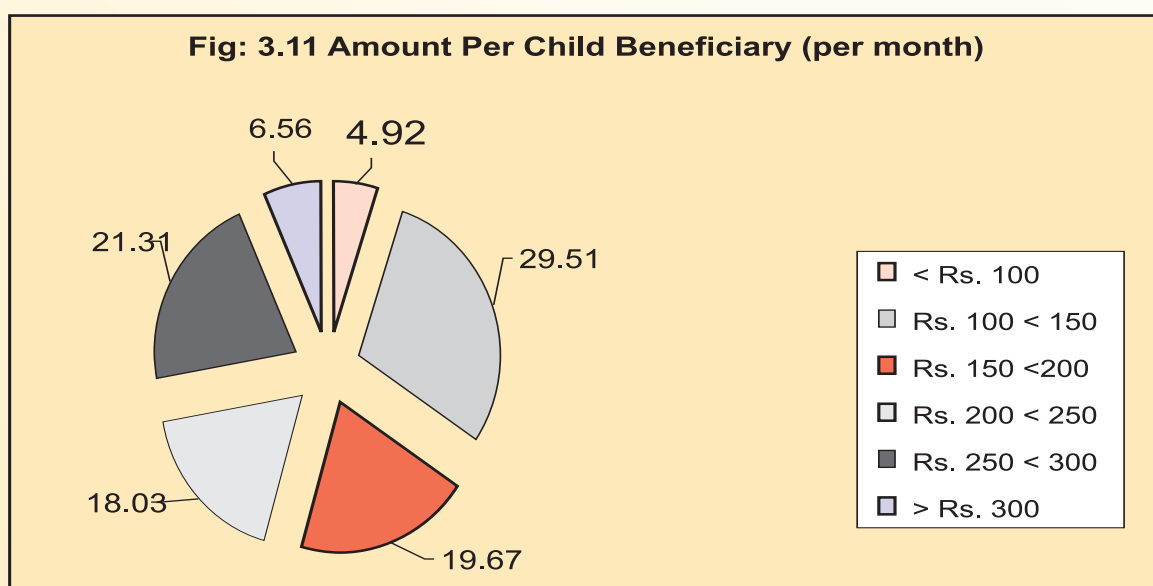


Table 3.27 and Fig. 3.11 depict a picture of wide variations in the amount earmarked for each child beneficiary as reported by the chief functionaries. The range is from less than Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 and more per month. Maximum number of responses (29.51%) were in the range of Rs. 100 to less than Rs. 150. The other ranges also closely followed this range – Rs. 250 to less than Rs. 300 (21.31%), Rs. 150 to less

and Andhra Pradesh (7.70%).

Whatever amount of grants the voluntary organisations were receiving, 85 per cent chief functionaries expressed that the amount was not adequate to carry out the activities sanctioned by the Government. Amazingly, more than 11 per cent chief functionaries were happy with the amount of grant – remaining respondents were silent on this.

3.2 Profile of Beneficiaries

3.2.1 Types & Categories of Beneficiaries

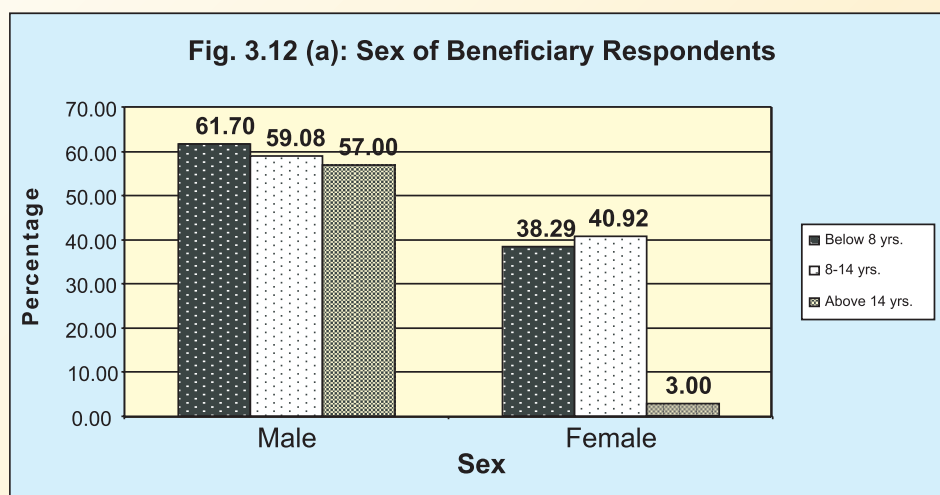
As discussed earlier, the beneficiary respondents were divided into three categories: children below 8 years, children between 8 and 14 years and children above 14 years. In the first category, 222 respondents, in the second category, 347 respondents and in the third category 193 respondents were interviewed. As many as 198 (25.98%) children were from 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters – out of these 23 per cent were below 8 years, 27 per cent were between 8 and 14 years and 29 per cent above 14 years. Remaining children were drawn from other categories of day centres.

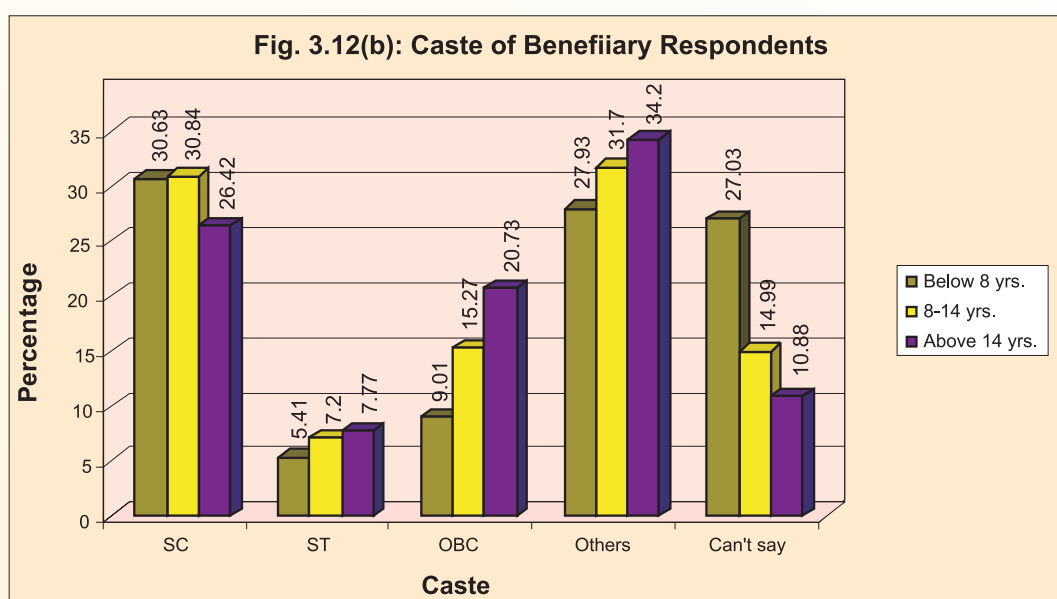
Table 3.28 and Fig. 3.12 (a) & (b) show that majority of respondents (59.32%) across all the categories were male. Most of them belonged to underprivileged sections of the society (SC-29.66%,ST-6.82% and OBC-14.83%). This is true in case of all categories of respondents. Among them, 31 per cent of children below 8 years, as many children between 8 and 14 years and 26 per cent children above 14 years belonged to SC population.

It was found that among the respondents, 4 per cent were physically challenged – 2 per cent among children below 8 years, 6 per cent among children between 8 and 14 years and 4 per cent among children above 14 years. On the other

Table 3.28: Sex and Caste of Beneficiary Respondents

Sex and Caste	Below 8 years		8-14 years		Above 14 years		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	137	61.71	205	59.08	110	57.00	452	59.32
Female	85	38.29	142	40.92	83	3.00	310	40.68
Total	222	100.00	347	100.00	193	100.00	762	100.00
SC	68	30.63	107	30.84	51	26.42	226	29.66
ST	12	5.41	25	7.20	15	7.77	52	6.82
OBC	20	9.00	53	15.27	40	20.73	113	14.83
Others	62	27.93	110	31.70	66	34.20	238	31.23
Can't say	60	27.03	52	14.99	21	10.88	133	17.45
Total	222	100.00	347	100.00	193	100.00	762	100.00





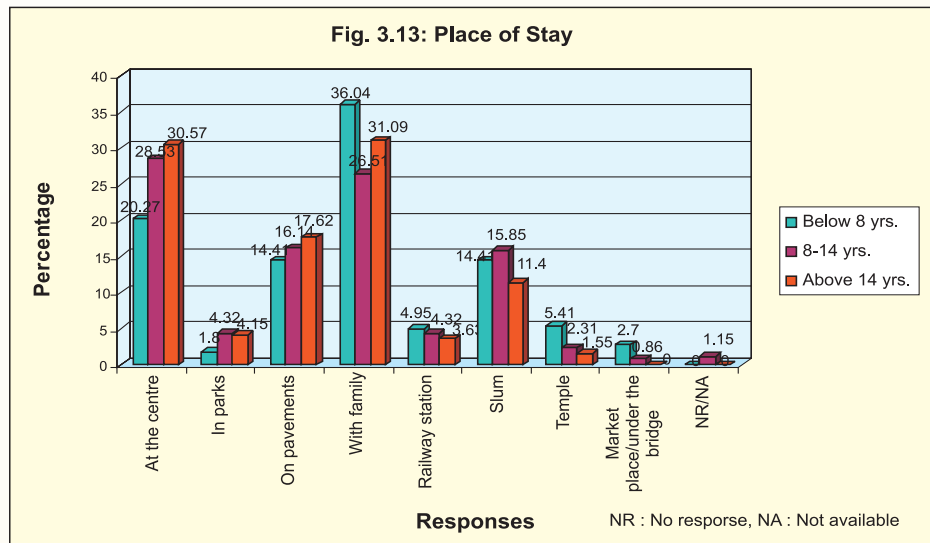
hand, little more than 2 per cent respondents were mentally challenged – 2 per cent among below 8 years children, as many among between 8 and 14 years children and 3 per cent among children above 14 years.

All categories of children were asked to state the place as to where did they live. According to Table 3.29 and Fig. 3.13 maximum number of them (30.45%) said that they were

living with their families. This was followed by the response 'at the centre' (26.64%) and subsequently 'on pavements' (16.01%) and 'slum' (14.30%). In the category of children below 8 years, children were reportedly living at 'temple' (5.41%), 'railway station' (4.95%), and 'market place/under the bridge' (2.70%). While in the category of 8-14 years children a significant percentage of them (16.14%) were living 'on pavements' and so was in the case of children above 14 years (17.62%).

Table 3.29: Place of Stay

Responses	Below 8 years		8-14 years		Above 14 years		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
At the centre	45	20.27	99	28.53	59	30.57	203	26.64
In parks	4	1.80	15	4.32	8	4.15	27	3.54
On pavements	32	14.41	56	16.14	34	17.62	122	16.01
With family	80	36.04	92	26.51	60	31.09	232	30.45
Railway station	11	4.95	15	4.32	7	3.63	33	4.33
Slum	32	14.41	55	15.85	22	11.40	109	14.30
Temple	12	5.41	8	2.31	3	1.55	23	3.02
Market place/under the bridge	6	2.70	3	0.86	0	0.00	9	1.18
NR/NA	0	0.00	4	1.15	0	0.00	4	0.52
Total	222	100.00	347	100.00	193	100.00	762	100.00



It was found that more than 37 per cent respondents generally spent 3 to 6 hours every day at the centre. However, 28 per cent reported that they were able to spend less than 3 hours a day. As many as 120 (15.74%) respondents said that they were able to be at the centre for more than 9 hours a day – in most cases these children were living at 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter.

Forty-three per cent respondents stated that they were engaged in some work before joining the centre – 60 per cent of them were in the age group above 14 years, 47 per cent were in the age group between 8 and 14 years and the

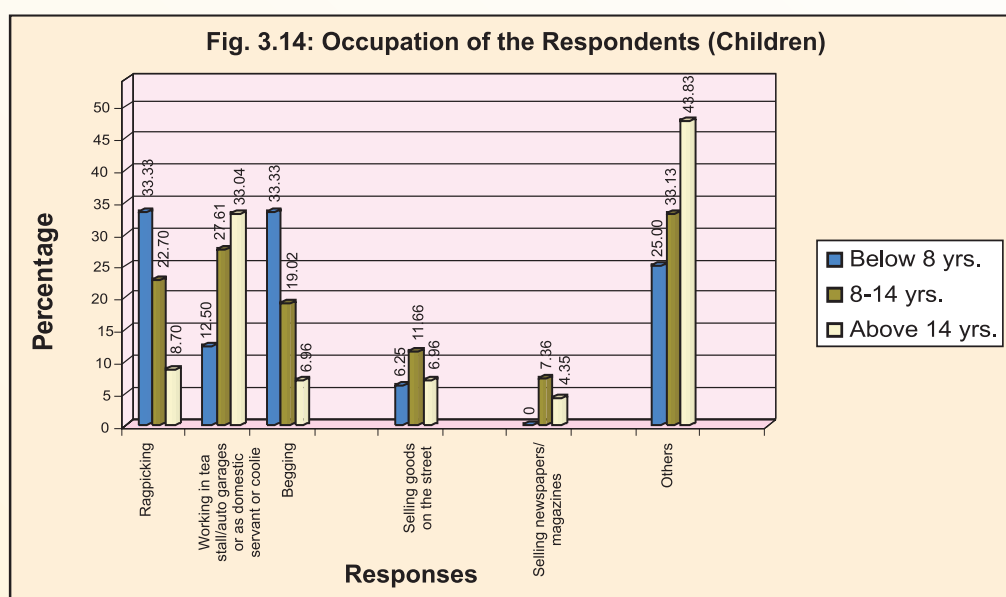
rest were in the age group below 8 years. Over this, the children who said that they were engaged in some work, were asked to mention the type of work they were engaged in.

Table 3.30 and Fig. 3.14 which records multiple responses from the respondents as many of these children appeared to have shifted from one work to another. To them, the concept of work meant merely a process of earning. It is evident from the above table that in the age-group below 8 years children were mostly engaged in 'rag picking' and 'begging' (both 33.33%), while in case of children between 8 and 14 years and above 14

Table 3.30: Occupation of the Respondents (Children)

(Multiple Response)

Responses	Below 8 years		8-14 years		Above 14 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rag picking	16	33.33	37	22.70	10	8.70
Working in tea stall/auto garages or as domestic servant or coolie	6	12.50	45	27.61	38	33.04
Begging	16	33.33	31	19.02	8	6.96
Selling goods on the street	3	6.25	19	11.66	8	6.96
Selling newspapers/magazines	0	0.00	12	7.36	5	4.35
Others	12	25.00	54	33.13	55	47.83



years, most of them were engaged in work at tea stall/auto garages or worked as domestic servant or coolie (27.60% and 33.04%).

It was ascertained from the children engaged in some work before joining the centre whether they were still able to manage to do that. Among them, 50 per cent or more reported in affirmative.

In order to know about the engagements of the children attending the day centres when they go away to the place where they lived, a wide variety of responses were received from them. Most of the children in the age group below 8 years and 8 and 14 years reported that they played with their friends and siblings (63.84% and 60.48%, respectively). Maximum number of children (47.76%) falling in the age-group above 14 years mentioned that they helped preparing food for their families, followed by children between 8 and 14 years (36.69%). A good percentage of children (31.64% of children below 8 years, 33.47% of children between 8 and 14 years and 24.63% children above 14 years) said that they completed home work from 'school'. On the contrary, 36 per cent children between 8 and 14

years and 43 per cent children above 14 years reported that they went for work.

Forty-two per cent respondents were going for formal schooling. The highest percentage of children going for formal schooling was found in the category of below 8 years (45.50%), followed by the age-group between 8 and 14 years (41.50%) and the age group above 14 years (38.86%).

3.2.2 Selection Procedures

An attempt was made to find out whether the voluntary organisations implementing the IPSC were prescribed any procedures to be followed for selecting beneficiaries under the programme. This question was asked to the field functionaries – 72 per cent of them replied in affirmative, whereas 20 per cent said 'no' to this and the rest did not respond. The responses included 'identified beneficiaries through surveying the area where underprivileged sections live and concentration of street children is more', 'in consultation with the community', 'on demand from community', 'based on the observations made by the volunteers', 'specifically identifying destitute and orphan children, children of sex workers, drop-

out children, runaway children and children from poor families’.

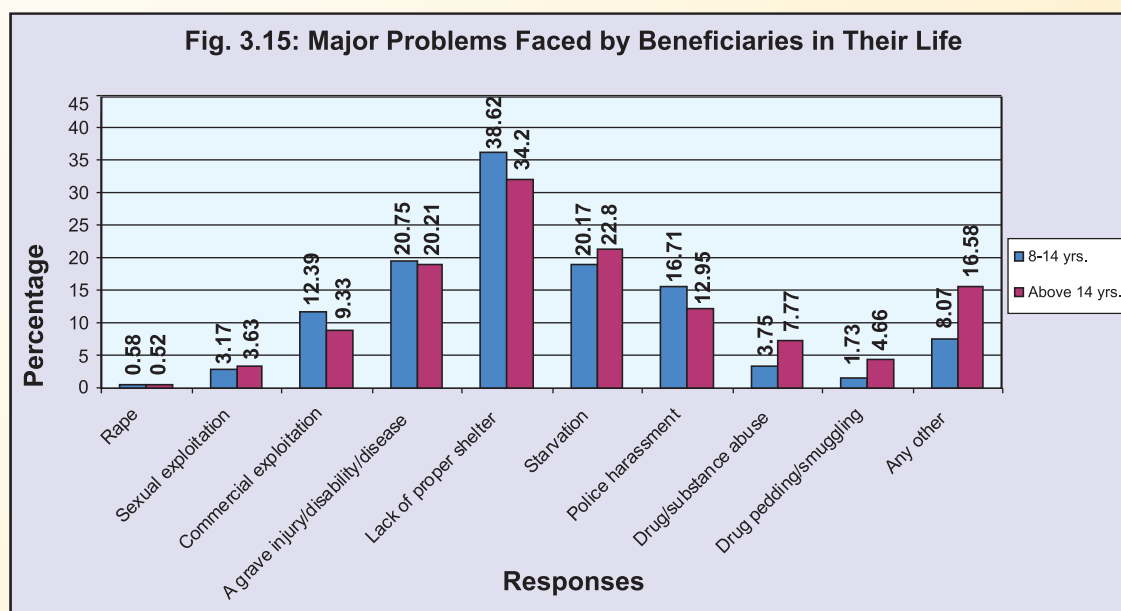
The scheme, as such, does not prescribe any selection procedures to be followed by the voluntary organisations for selecting beneficiaries. However, in some cases, perhaps, the Government helped them with survey format – however, it was not universally followed in most of the States. In such cases, voluntary organisations themselves reportedly evolved a mechanism of their own to select beneficiaries.

3.2.3 Major Problems the Beneficiaries Experienced in their Life

It was gathered from the respondents in the categories of children between 8 and 14 years and above 14 years whether they shared their problems and difficulties with others. In response, 64 per cent respondents said that they did share their problems and difficulties with others. To a question as to with whom did they share their problems and difficulties, 61 per cent respondents in the category of above 14 years

Table 3.31: Major Problems Faced by Beneficiaries in Their Life

Responses	8-14 years		Above 14 years	
	No.	%	No.	%
Rape	2	0.58	1	0.52
Sexual exploitation	11	3.17	7	3.63
Commercial exploitation	43	12.39	18	9.33
A grave injury/disability/disease	72	20.75	39	20.21
Lack of proper shelter	134	38.62	66	34.20
Starvation	70	20.17	44	22.80
Police harassment	58	16.71	25	12.95
Drug/substance abuse	13	3.75	15	7.77
Drug peddling/smuggling	6	1.73	9	4.66
Any other	28	8.07	32	16.58



and 53 per cent in the category between 8 and 14 years mentioned that they shared these with the 'staff member of the centre'. Sixty-one per cent children between 8 and 14 years and 45 per cent children above 14 years shared their problems with the 'family members'. Twenty-three per cent respondents (between 8 and 14 years) and 34 per cent respondents (above 14 years) reported that they shared with their 'friends'.

The respondents of these two categories were asked to narrate the major problems they faced in their life so far. The responses have been shown in the following table.

Table 3.31 and Fig. 3.15 reveal that the maximum number of respondents mentioned 'lack of proper shelter' to be one of the major

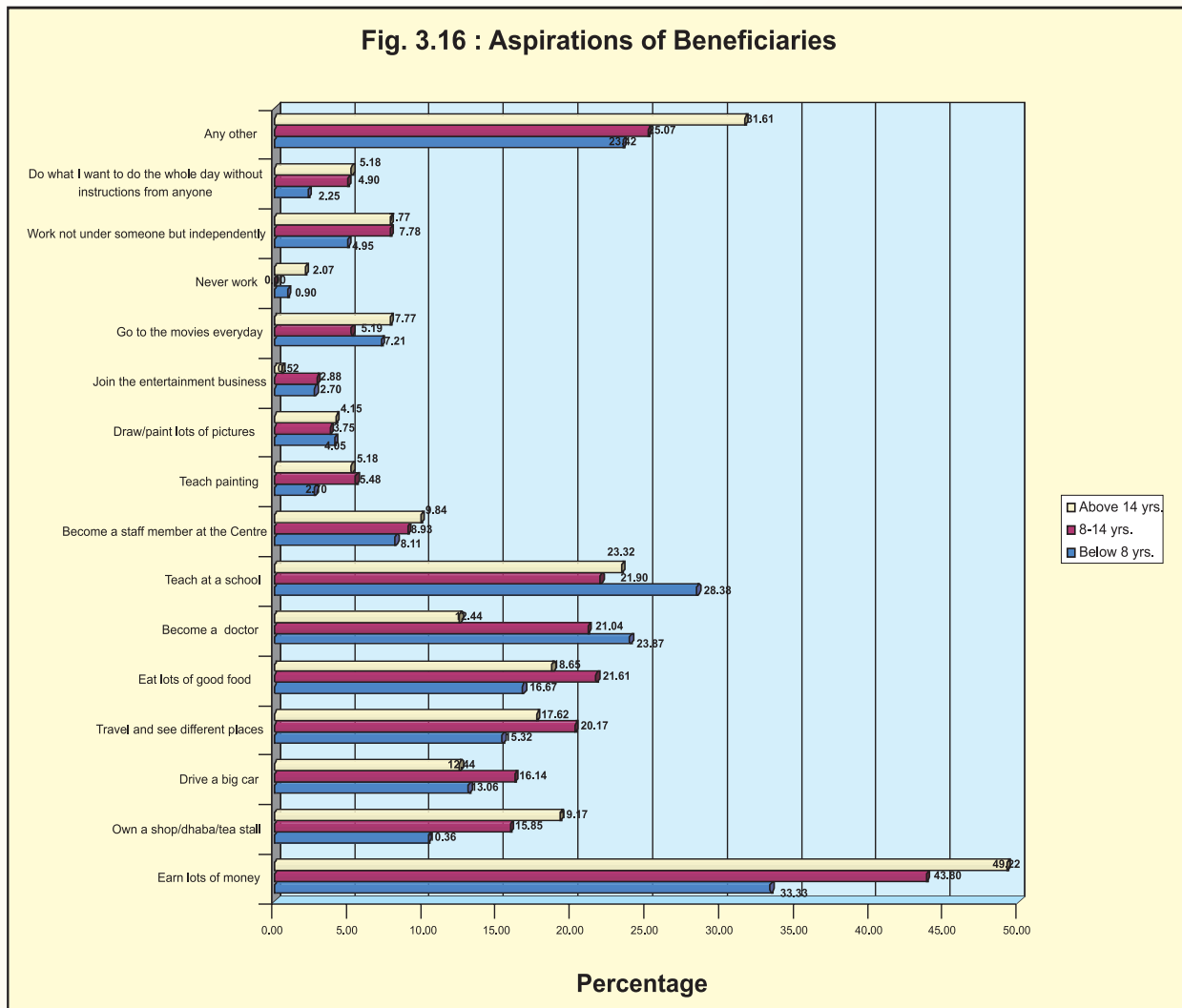
problems they encountered in life – 39 per cent among children between 8 and 14 years and 34 per cent among children above 14 years. More than 20 per cent in each category reported that they faced a grave injury or disability or disease. Quite a few of them (20.17% children between 8 and 14 years and 22.80% children above 14 years) made a mention of 'starvation' as the major problem they faced in life. 'Police harassment' was reported to be another major problem faced by these children. They also mentioned about 'commercial exploitation' (12.39% and 9.33%, respectively) 'drug/substance abuse' (3.75% and 7.77% respectively) and sexual exploitation (3.17% and 3.63% respectively). Though negligible in number, three of the respondents reported 'rape' to be the major problem they faced.

Table 3.32: Aspirations of Beneficiaries

(Multiple Response)

Responses	Below 8 years		8-14 years		Above 14 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Earn lots of money	74	33.33	152	43.80	95	49.22
Own a shop/dhaba/tea stall	23	10.36	55	15.85	37	19.17
Drive a big car	29	13.06	56	16.14	24	12.44
Travel and see different places	34	15.32	70	20.17	34	17.62
Eat lots of good food	37	16.67	75	21.61	36	18.65
Become a doctor	53	23.87	73	21.04	24	12.44
Teach at a school	63	28.38	76	21.9	45	23.32
Become a staff member at the Centre	18	8.11	31	8.93	19	9.84
Teach painting	6	2.70	19	5.48	10	5.18
Draw/paint lots of pictures	9	4.05	13	3.75	8	4.15
Join the entertainment business	6	2.70	10	2.88	1	0.52
Go to the movies everyday	16	7.21	18	5.19	15	7.77
Never work	2	0.90	0	0.00	4	2.07
Work not under someone but independently	11	4.95	27	7.78	15	7.77
Do what I want to do the whole day without instructions from anyone	5	2.25	17	4.90	10	5.18
Any other	52	23.42	87	25.07	61	31.61

Fig. 3.16 : Aspirations of Beneficiaries



3.2.4 Aspirations of Beneficiaries

The IPSC ultimately aims at enhancing the quality of life of its target groups. The activities so planned are all geared to hone the skills of the children to do better in their life. The programme, through its activities, also tries to provide an environment of learning to the children and thereby puts them into a process of preparedness for future. In view of this, all the respondents were asked to state as to what would they like to do or like to be when they grew up as adults.

Table 3.32 and Fig. 3.16 bring forth a higher level of aspirations among all categories of children. The most overwhelming response recorded in this

regard was 'earn lots of money' (33.33%, 43.80% and 49.22%, respectively). It is indeed interesting to note that the second highest percentage among all categories of children was scored by the response 'teach at a school' (28.38%, 21.90% and 23.32%, respectively). The next significant percentage in the category below 8 years was scored by the response 'become a doctor' (23.87%) - it indicates that the level of aspiration was more intense among younger children. On the contrary, second scoring in case of remaining categories was secured by the response 'eat lots of good food' (21.61% and 18.65%, respectively). The other significant responses included 'travel and see different places', 'driving a big car', 'become a staff member of the centre', 'own

a shop/dhaba/tea stall', 'never work under someone but independently'.

3.3 Views of Opinion Leaders

Since support, help and cooperation of the local community form an integral part of the programme for its success and sustenance, the views of local leaders who were somehow associated with the IPSC at its implementation level were sought on various aspects of the programme. The main purpose of seeking views of these leaders was to assess the efficacy of the programme from an independent perspective. Moreover, it is always found that the local leaders influence the performance of a programme at the grassroots level to a great extent. At the same time it also becomes the responsibility of the project functionaries to seek the support and help of these leaders so as to generate an overwhelming response from the target groups because of closeness of these leaders with the target groups. In all, 61 opinion leaders were interviewed.

Table 3.33 shows that the respondents were drawn from different positions. Majority of them (18.03%) represented youth clubs holding the positions of President/Secretary/Member. Following this, the position of President/Secretary/Member representing mahila mandals (16.39%) was in the second category. School

teachers (11.48%) as well as local councillors (11.48%) also represented the opinion leaders. Besides, there were 11 Social Workers who were also interviewed.

Table 3.34 carries the views of the opinion leaders about various types and categories of children enrolled in the centres. Most of them (85.25%) opined that the 'children of poor families who cannot look after them' were enrolled in the centres. This opinion was followed by responses like 'children living in slums/jhuggis' (75.41%), 'children without homes and families' (67.21%) and 'destitute children who have no other place to go' (57.38%). According to 39 per cent respondents children of pavement dwellers were also enrolled in the centres. About 23 per cent of the respondents said that the children of sex workers were also enrolled in the centres. Runaway maltreated/abused children are also found in the centres, according to 46 per cent opinion leaders.

In response to a query the opinion leaders said that the children enrolled in the centres were also engaged in certain occupations. According to them, the children were engaged in: 'dhabas/auto garages' (45.90%), 'rag picking' (37.70%), 'domestic help' (31.15%), 'coolie' (26.23%), 'shoe shining' (26.23%), 'newspaper selling' (13.11%), 'smuggling' (13.11%) and 'drug peddling' (8.20%).

Table 3.33: Position of Opinion Leaders

Sl. No.	Position	No.	%
1	Local Councillor	7	11.48
2	School Teacher	7	11.48
3	President/Secretary/Member of Mahila Mandal	10	16.39
4	President/Secretary/Member of Youth Club	11	18.02
5	Leader of Caste/Religious Organisation	6	9.84
6	Others	19	31.15
7	No Response	1	1.64
Total		61	100.00

Table 3.34: Types and Categories of Children Enrolled in Centres –Version of Opinion Leaders

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Types and categories	No. of opinion leaders	
		No.	%
1	Children without homes and families	41	67.21
2	Orphan but live with their relatives	33	54.10
3	Destitute children who have no other place to go	35	57.38
4	Children of sex workers	14	22.95
5	Children of pavement dwellers	24	39.34
6	Children living in slums/Jhuggis	46	75.41
7	Children living with their parents	31	50.82
8	Children of poor families who cannot look after them	52	85.25
9	Runaway maltreated/abused children	28	45.90
10	Others	4	6.56

As an individual, more than 85 per cent opinion leaders confirmed their help and support, to the centres. These help and support, varied in nature, as per their version were: 'motivating community to cooperate with the centre staff' (69.23%), 'participating in programmes/activities of the centres' (69.23%), 'identifying and enrolling children' (61.54%), 'solving problems/ difficulties faced by the centre' (46.15%) helping in enrolling children (of the centre) in formal school' (42.30%), 'helping in ensuring cleanliness of the centre and surrounding' (36.54%), 'financial and material help' (23.08%). Beside these, the opinion leaders also reported their help and support in some other aspects too: 'providing food items (26.92%) 'providing fans, chairs, durries etc.' (19.23%), 'providing aids/materials for non-formal education' (19.23%), and 'providing/ arranging transport for the sick children' (19.23%). Through negligible percentage, some respondents also reported that they helped in 'constructing of link road/drainage (attached with the centre)' (7.69%), 'constructing and maintaining building (of the centre)' (5.79%), 'providing utensils/ furniture to the centre' (5.77%) and even 'providing fuel' (1.92%).

As per the version of the opinion leaders, community in general also extends help and support to the centres. Some of the important areas of help and support of the community mentioned by them were: 'participating in programmes/activities' (55.74%), 'identifying and enrolling children' (49.18%), 'solving problems/ difficulties faced by the centre' (45.90%), 'motivating others to cooperate with the staff' (45.90%), 'helping in ensuring cleanliness of the centre and surrounding' (31.15%) and 'arranging space for the centre' (29.51%).

Almost all the respondents (98.36%) mentioned that they perceived changes in the children after they started attending the centres. The kind of changes or improvement perceived by them have been shown at **Annexure-15**. More than 72 per cent respondents perceived improvement in 'way of talking' and 'sense of hygiene enhanced' to a great extent. Improvement in 'mannerism' to a great extent (63.93%), 'attention in study' to a great extent (57.38%) and 'showing concern for their future and wanting to earn in a meaningful and constructive way' to a great extent (45.90%) are among important areas of improvement viewed by the respondents. Another remarkable

improvement perceived to a great extent by the respondents (54.10%) was the improvement in 'habits'. Fifty-one per cent respondents perceived 'less or no use of abusive language' among children to a great extent. The other crucial areas of improvement perceived to a great extent were: 'less or no involvement in activities such as stealing, snatching etc.' (40.98%) and 'less or no smoking and use of drugs/substance/alcohol' (39.34%).

The opinion leaders were asked to narrate whether they perceived any differences in the children attending the centre with those of not attending the centre. Ninety per cent of them replied in affirmative.

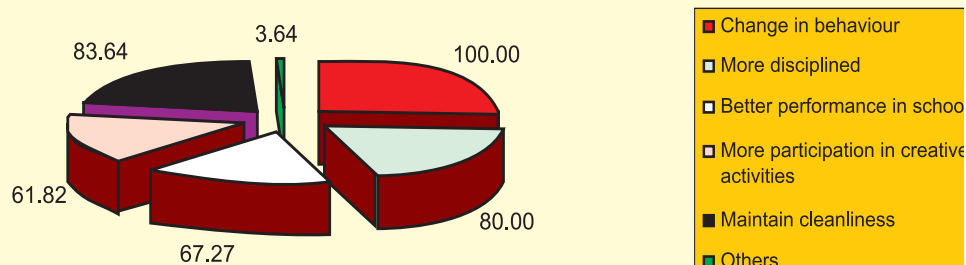
Table 3.35 and Fig. 3.17 draw out various changes as observed by the opinion leaders in the children attending the activities of the centres under IPSC in comparison to those not attending the centres. All of them who perceived a change opined that there was a change in the behaviour of the children attending the centre. Another major change perceived by them was 'maintain cleanliness' (83.64%). This was followed by the opinion 'more disciplined' (80.00%). The respondents also viewed a change in 'better performance in schools' (67.27%) and 'more participation in creative activities' (61.82%). These findings indeed extend a real positive image of the programme to those who are not involved in day-to-day activities of the centres, but who keep

Table 3.35: Changes Observed by the Opinion Leaders in the Children Attending and Those Not Attending the Centre

(Multiple Response)

S. No.	Changes observed	No. of Opinion Leaders	
		No.	%
1	Change in behaviour	55	100.00
2	More disciplined	44	80.00
3	Better performance in school	37	67.27
4	More participation in creative activities	34	61.82
5	Maintain cleanliness	46	83.64
6	Others	2	3.64

Fig: 3.17 Changes Observed by the Opinion Leaders in the Children Attending and Those Not Attending the Centre



a close watch on the performance of the centres. Perhaps, those findings multiply the credible performance of numerous field functionaries who make efforts in making the programme a success.

To a question whether they were satisfied with the services provided in the centres, about 84 per cent opinion leaders responded in a positive note. However, the remaining respondents who expressed dissatisfaction with the services provided at the centres gave several reasons for that. Among the reasons stated, some important ones included: 'fund available for the centre is inadequate' (60.00%), 'food given to the children is inadequate' (50.00%), 'poor quality of food material supplied' (40.00%), 'inadequate facilities for preparing/serving food' (40.00%), 'irregular attendance of staff' (40.00%), 'it is like any other Government run programme' (40.00%), 'incompetent staff' (30.00%), 'improper selection of beneficiaries' (30.00%) and 'irregular service' (20.00%).

Responding to another question as to whether the IPSC has been able to cover the most needy children eligible under the scheme, 72

per cent of the opinion leaders said 'yes'. As many as 50 respondents (81.97%) felt that the centres were effectively delivering services.

Table 3.36 depicts rather quite an encouraging picture about the efficacy of IPSC. All the respondents were in praise of 'non-formal education' activity run under the scheme. Followed by this, the other activities which were regarded effective by the respondents included: 'health care' (90.00%), 'nutrition' (86.00%), 'recreational activities' (74.00%), 'vocational training' (74.00%). Apart from these, 'counselling the children' (72.00%), 'enrolling the children in formal school system' (72.00%) and 'creative activities' (58.00%) were also regarded as effective services. Undoubtedly, all the major activities run under IPSC were considered being effectively carried out by the opinion leaders.

Opinions and suggestions of the respondents were also sought on the way and means to make the IPSC more effective. Table 3.37 draws out their suggestions on various aspects of the programme.

Table 3.36: Aspects in which the Centre is Effectively Delivering Services (N=50)

(Multiple Response)

S.No.	Aspects	No. of Opinion Leaders	
		No.	%
1	Non-formal education	50	100.00
2	Recreational Activities	37	74.00
3	Cre ative activities	29	58.00
4	Health care	45	90.00
5	Nutrition	43	86.00
6	Vocational training	37	74.00
7	Counselling the children	36	72.00
8	Enrolling the children in formal school system	36	72.00
9	Others	3	6.00

Table 3.37: Suggestions of Opinion Leaders to Make the Street Children Project More Effective (N = 61)

(Multiple Response)

SUGGESTIONS	No. of Opinion Leaders	
	No.	%
Regular supply of food items/clothes/books	7	11.00
More grants & material aids	13	21.00
Provision of occupational placement under the scheme	5	8.00
Provision for higher studies	1	2.00
Provision for vocational training	5	8.00
Implementation of rules & regulations	3	5.00
Provision for shelter & other facilities	4	7.00
Provision of separate wings for elder & younger boys	1	2.00
Better facilities for non-formal education	9	15.00
Inclusion of children of other types & categories	2	3.00
More programmes to generate awareness among masses	2	3.00
No response	20	33.00

A close look at Table 3.37 would reveal that the suggestions were mainly given on enhancement of the existing provisions and facilities. As many as 13 (21.00%) of them suggested that there should be more grants and material aids for running the centres. Fifteen per cent of them viewed that the programme should provide better facilities for non-formal education. Another important suggestion given by some of them (11.00%) was related to regular supply of food items/clothes/books in the centres. Some of them (8.00%) suggested that provision of occupational placement should be kept in the scheme. As many respondents also suggested for provision of vocational training in the centres.

3.4 Perceptions of Government Officials on IPSC

Although IPSC is a programme sponsored by the Central Government, Governments in the States/UTs where the programme is being implemented have a role to play particularly,

on reporting about the performance of the voluntary organisations. Undoubtedly, there is a close interaction between the Central and State Governments as well as between State Governments and voluntary organisations so far as IPSC is concerned. In view of this, views and opinions of Government officials at the States/District levels, who were somehow linked with IPSC, on its functioning were sought. In all, 20 Government officials – one each from 20 States/UT were interviewed. From the State of Karnataka, no Government official was found to be linked with IPSC and therefore, could not be covered under the study. Various designations held by these officials were: Director/Assistant Director, Chief Organiser, Programme Officer, Chief Children Officer, Welfare Officer, District Probation Officer, Section Superintendent/Commissioner etc.

The Government officials made an attempt to define street children based on their own perceptions and understanding. As many

as 174 (85.00%) of them defined street children as those who 'are destitute, live on the street and [have] no other place to go'. Seventy per cent of them defined street children as those 'who are abandoned by their families/relatives and live on the street'. Another definition of street children spelt out by them (60.00%) was 'children who are orphan and spend ample time on the street in a day and live with their relatives.' Yet another set of definition given by them (55.00%) was 'children who belong to poor families, spend ample time on the street and live with their parents'. The Government functionaries were asked to define the term 'street' particularly with reference to the context 'street children'. Only 60 per cent of them responded to this. The responses given by them were 'road', 'no roof over head', 'public place', 'railway platform' and 'temples/pavements'.

In order to assess the awareness of the Government officials about IPSC, a question was asked as to what the programme was meant for. Table 3.38 shows that their responses were manifold. Maximum number of them (70.00%) said that the programme was meant for welfare and development of abandoned/neglected children, while 65 per cent viewed the programme for providing vocational training. The other major responses included 'providing nutrition' (60.00%), 'providing non-formal education' (55.00%) and 'providing night shelter' (40.00%).

Another related question was asked to them to find out their awareness about the various occupations the beneficiaries of IPSC were engaged in. The major responses in this regard included: 'engaged in rag-picking' (70.00%), 'working in dhabas/auto garages' (55.00%), 'working as shoe-shiner' (45.00%), 'working as domestic maids' (25.00%). Some of them also mentioned that these children were working as 'coolie' (20.00%), 'newspaper/magazine seller' (20.00%), 'engaged in smuggling/stealing' (20.00%) and 'engaged in drug peddling' (10.00%). The Government officials also mentioned that these children, benefiting from IPSC, were victims of exploitation/abuse and diseases. According to 75 per cent of them these children were victims of 'physical abuse'. The other responses were: 'police harassment' (65.00%), 'sexual exploitation' (60.00%), 'trafficking/prostitution' (55.00%), and 'drug/substance abuse' (55.00%). Among various diseases these children were suffering from, the Government officials mentioned about 'skin diseases' (55.00%), 'tuberculosis' (40.00%), 'STD' (25.00%) and 'HIV/AIDS' (20.00%).

The Government officials were also asked to spell out various programmes of IPSC which they were aware of. In this regards maximum number of responses (85.00%) came for 'non-formal education for street children'. Next of this,

Table 3.38: Understanding about the Programme 'IPSC' (N=20)

(Multiple Response)

S. No.	Response	No. of Govt. Officials	
		No.	%
1	Welfare & development of abandoned/neglected children	14	70.00
2	Providing nutrition	12	60.00
3	Providing non-formal education	11	55.00
4	Providing night shelter	8	40.00
5	Providing vocational training	13	65.00
6	Others	3	15.00

responses which scored maximum percentage were: 'providing nutrition/food' (80.00%), 'vocational training' (80.00%), 'organising health check-up' (55.00%), 'taking children to doctor/health centre/hospital when they are sick or need medical attention' (55.00%), 'counselling & guidance and referral services' (50.00%), 'safe drinking water, bathing, latrines, first aid etc.' (50.00%), 'providing medicines at the centre, whenever required' (50.00%). The other major responses included 'providing recreational facilities' (45.00%), 'liaison with other local bodies, Government agencies and VOs' (45.00%) and 'night stay' (40.00%).

In order to assess the nature of involvement of the Government officials in the activities being run under IPSC, question was asked whether they attended seminars/special functions organised by the voluntary organisations under IPSC to generate awareness among the community towards the issue of street children, only 50 per cent responded in affirmative. Looking at the scheme in its totality, 60 per cent of the respondents felt that the IPSC comprehensively covered the needs and

problems of the street children, while 15 per cent felt it did not cover so; 10 per cent did not respond to this question.

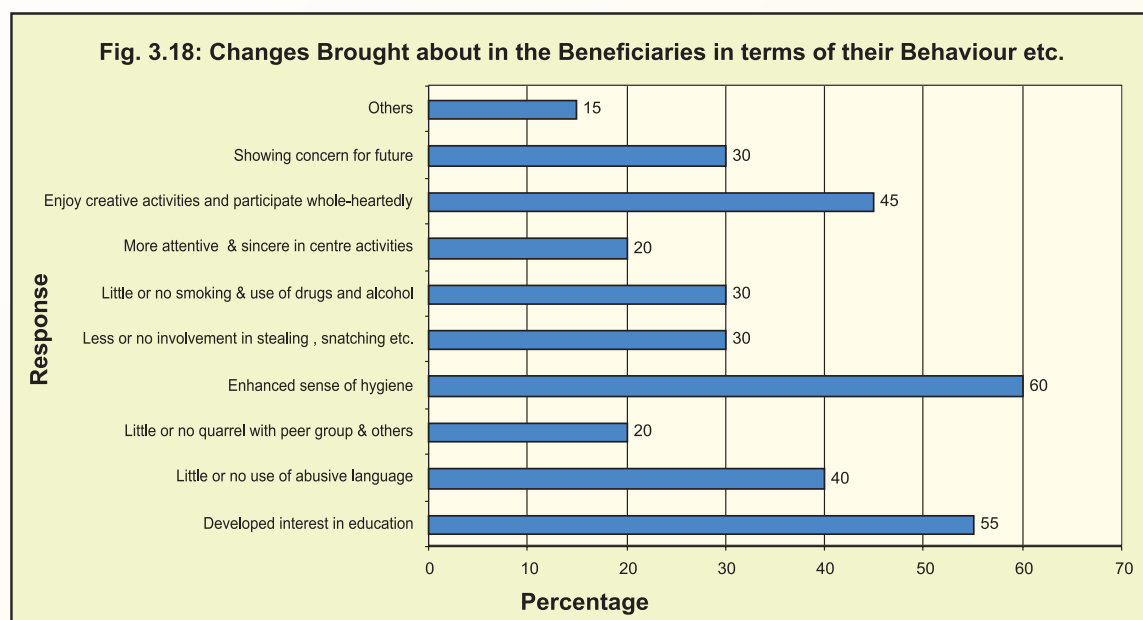
As many as 13 (65.00%) respondents opined that the IPSC was able to bring about a perceptible change in the beneficiary children in terms of their behaviour, values, habits and future aspirations. The kind of changes perceived by them have been shown in Table 3.39.

What was most perceived by the respondents was 'sense of hygiene enhanced' (60.00%) among the children. Table 3.39 and Fig. 3.18 also show that the respondents (55.00%) perceived change in term of developing interest in education. Along with this, 45 per cent felt that the children have started enjoying creative activities and participating whole-heartedly. It was also perceived that children were indulging in 'little or no use of abusive language' (40.00%). The other significant changes perceived by them included: 'little or no involvement in stealing, snatching etc.' (30.00%), 'little or no smoking and use of drugs and alcohol' (30.00%) and 'showing concern for future' (30.00%).

Table 3.39: Changes Brought about in the Beneficiaries in terms of their Behaviour etc. (N=13)

(Multiple Response)

S. No.	Response	No. of Govt. Officials	
		No.	%
1	Developed interest in education	11	55.00
2	Little or no use of abusive language	8	40.00
3	Little or no quarrel with peer group & others	4	20.00
4	Sense of hygiene enhanced	12	60.00
5	Less or no involvement in stealing, snatching etc.	6	30.00
6	Little or no smoking & use of drugs and alcohol	6	30.00
7	More attentive & sincere in centre activities	4	20.00
8	Enjoy creative activities and participate whole-heartedly	9	45.00
9	Showing concern for future	6	30.00
10	Others	3	15.00



Several suggestions have been offered by the Government officials in order to enhance the efficacy of the programme. These suggestions have been given below.

- It is important to ensure that the street educators provide quality services in the centres. For this, it is utmost essential to impart training to them. Institutes like NIPCCD, NISD can develop appropriate training module for these categories of functionaries and even conduct training programme for them.
- So far as the implementation of project is concerned, Project Coordinators at the helm of affairs need to play a bigger role in guiding and encouraging street educators working with them.
- As for the existing budget, activities prescribed in the scheme could be carried out within the sanction limit. However, budget has to be enhanced in case quality of services needs to be improved.
- Amount earmarked for the night shelter is far from adequate to provide all required services therein.
- Running Drop-in-Shelter should be made compulsory for all voluntary organisations implementing the scheme.
- Release of funds should be made regular and easier.
- Reasons for cut or enhancement in the budget as against the proposal submitted by a voluntary organisation should be communicated to it without fail.
- Shifting of the subject of street children from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to the Ministry of Women and Child Development in recent past has not been communicated to the State Government. This has led to utter confusion as to whom the proposal submitted by a VO should be sent.
- The existing communication gap between Central Government and State Governments should be eliminated. Any decision taken by the Central Government regarding the scheme should be communicated to the concerned State Government Departments as well. Copy of the sanctioned letter issued to a voluntary

organisation should also be sent to the concerned State Government Department dealing with the street children.

- It is also essential to share/exchange experiences and opinions among states implementing IPSC - Central Government may look into this aspect seriously.
- Monitoring of health should be carried out for the entire period a child is availing benefit from the scheme. It is also crucial to have thorough health check-up for each child enrolled in a centre at least once in a year.
- So far as West Bengal is concerned, it was suggested that the scheme should be expanded to benefit the target groups living in entire Kolkata Metropolitan Development Area as well as cities like Siliguri, Asansol, Haldia where a large number of street children are found.
- A serious thought should go into the void that exists so far as a large number of post-ICDS children who are not covered by any of the existing programmes of the Government are concerned. A new scheme should be evolved to address these children so that the existing void is removed.
- Interaction of street children with mainstream children should be encouraged so that the street children do not feel isolated from the society.
- There should be awareness generation at all levels of the society. Particularly, police and judiciary should be made more pro-active in safeguarding the rights of children. Child abuse cases may be made cognizable and non-bailable offence.

- Community polytechnic system of various ITIs may be adopted to give these children job-oriented training so that these children become self-sufficient at the end of the training.

Some other important suggestions given by the Government officials are given below.

- Since vocational training forms an important component of the programme and this has a direct bearing on the future earning of the children, it is essential to include more trades under vocational training.
- State Government should promptly follow up with the Central Government to release funds.
- Functionaries of implementing voluntary organisations should be trained so as to improve the quality of services.
- The programme should also focus on the rehabilitation of the children.
- Formation of self-help groups should be encouraged among children.
- The functionaries who are working at the grassroots level should be given periodical targets so as to bring improvement in their performance.
- Provision for contact points/night shelters etc. run by a voluntary organisation should be enhanced more in terms of number.
- Survey of street children should be conducted on regular basis.
- Health cards for all the children should be maintained at the centre.
- The matter of opening bank account for the children could be considered.
- There should be special efforts to disseminate information about the scheme in the community.

- There are NGOs which are not effectively functioning. Government should give proper attention to select right kind of NGOs for implementation of IPSC.

3.5 State Government Programmes for Street Children

Not much information on the programmes run by the State Governments for street children could be obtained as most of the States reported that they did not have any such programme. However, two States namely Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu reported to have direct programmes for street children, while West Bengal reported that it had a scheme, operating since long, which also covered street children among others. A brief description of these state Government-run programmes are given below.

Andhra Pradesh

Residential Bridge Course (RBC) Camps

This programme was launched with the objective of mainstreaming the street children into regular formal schooling system. Under this scheme, the children are given three meals a day, clothing, medical facility and non-formal education.

Apart from the above, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, as enshrined in its draft Action Plan for Education to Street Children, proposes to undertake a survey of street children, provide for counselling and provision of services and provide shelter homes/transit homes as centres for learning.

Tamil Nadu

Comprehensive Programme for Street Children

The Government of Tamil Nadu is running a comprehensive programme for street children

to address their various needs and problems. The State Government is providing financial assistance of Rs. 1.35 lakh per annum to local voluntary organisations for running shelter homes for street children. Apart from shelter homes, nutrition, non-formal education and vocational training facilities have also been given to street children. At present, about 6 shelter homes are being run by NGOs with financial support from the State Government. Each shelter home caters to 50 children.

West Bengal

Eradication and Control of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy

Eradication and control of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy scheme was first launched by the State Government at Rajabazar, Kolkata on the basis of model prepared by the Government of India in 1966. The five other units at different slums in Kolkata, Howrah and Hooghly followed over the years to combat the menace of juvenile beggary and vagrancy and these six units were sanctioned under this scheme by the Government at (1) Rajabazar, (2) Behala (3) Dum Dum (4) Andul Road, Howrah (5) Uttarpara and (6) Dhakuria.

Aims & Objectives of the Scheme

1. To prevent Juvenile beggary and vagrancy.
2. To bring the children in the mainstream through training in 3 Rs (reading, writing and arithmetic) and to impart vocational training for developing skill to earning capacity.

Package of Services

- (a) Counselling and guidance to the children and their parents
- (b) Home visit and organisation of outings and other recreational activities
- (c) Imparting training on non-formal education

- (d) Vocational training in different trades like Carpentry, Leather works, Bookbinding, Tailoring and soft toy making
- (e) Cooking and distribution of mid-day meal
- (f) Recreational activities and educational trip

Target Group

The beneficiaries are the children between 8 years and 16 years from the low income families residing in urban slums. Each unit has got a sanctioned strength of 50 beneficiary children.

In order to monitor and supervise the whole scheme there is a separate establishment headed by a chief organiser. Thus this scheme has a full-fledged and well-organised Government infrastructure for running the scheme with chief organiser at its helm and the case workers at its base.

3.6 Views of Employers

The profile of beneficiaries reveals that a large number of beneficiary children were engaged in some sort of occupations in order to be able to earn their livelihood. Views of employers who

engaged some of these children were therefore sought on the working conditions, wages and their concerns for the future of these children. The following paragraphs describe some of their important views.

The firms/occupations these employers represented were of varied nature. Out of 175 employers interviewed, as many as 56 (32.00%) were running tea stalls/dhabas/auto garages. About 30 per cent employers were the owners of private companies/factories. About 15 per cent of them were running petty business, while 13 per cent engaged the children as domestic help. Though not very significant in number, other employers included public enterprise (6.86%), news paper/book seller (1.71%) and others (1.71%).

The processes and types of work the children were engaged in, as reported by the employers, are evident from the Table 3.40. As many as 43 (24.57%) respondents mentioned that the children were engaged in preparing and serving tea. Twenty-one per cent said that the children worked as 'waiter/labourer'.

Table 3.40: Type of Work the Child is Involved in (N=175)

(Multiple Response)

Type of work	No. of Employers	
	No.	%
Preparing & serving tea	43	24.57
Preparing & serving food/sweets	15	8.57
Grocer work	10	5.71
Domestic help	34	19.43
Seller (newspaper, water, etc.)	17	9.71
Cleaning & servicing of bikes/cycles etc.	24	13.71
Tailoring/embroidery	11	6.29
Waiter/labourer	37	21.14
Others	7	4.00

High percentage is also seen amongst those who work as 'domestic help'. This could be attributed to the fact that some of the children were engaged in more than one occupations and some of the children working as domestic help also were engaged in some other work as well. It was found that according to 14 per cent employers the children were engaged in process of cleaning/servicing of bikes/cycles etc.

In all, 148 (84.57%) employers reported that they fixed the working time for the children. A large number of them (38.51%) said that they engaged the children for 'more than 6 hours', followed by 'between 5 and 6 hours' (17.57%), 'less than 3 hours' (16.89%), between '3 and 4 hours' (10.14%), 'between 4 and 5 hours' (9.46%) and 'between 6 and 7 hours' (7.43%). Seventy-seven respondents reported that they allowed break for the children between the working hours.

To a query as to how frequently the employers paid to the children, 43 per cent said that they paid monthly. Twenty-seven per cent said that they made the payment daily, while 22 per cent made weekly payment.

Table 3.41: Average Payment Made to Children for a Day

S. No.	Responses	No. of Employers	
		No.	%
1	< Rs.5	18	10.29
2	Rs. 5-10	20	11.43
3	Rs.10-15	15	8.57
4	Rs. 15-20	33	18.86
5	Rs. 20-25	20	11.43
6	>Rs.25	58	33.14
7	No Response	11	6.29
Total		175	100.00

As Table 3.41 reveals, 33 per cent employers reported that they paid the children more than Rs. 25/- per day. However, there were other responses which gave a varied picture so far as the average amount of wages paid to the children. About 19 per cent respondents said that they paid between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20. Eleven per cent respondents each said they paid between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 and Rs. 25.

As against these responses, 79 per cent employers said that the amount paid to the children was significant for them.

The employers were asked to narrate as to what was the incentive/motivating factor for the children to work with them, as many as 36 of them (20.50%) mentioned that the money or gift or bonus paid by them to the children worked as an incentive to them. Nineteen per cent said that food along with clothes given to the children was the point of attraction to the children. It was their good behaviour which worked as a factor for the children to continue to work with them, according to 11 per cent respondents.

About 19 per cent employers reported that they provided shelter to the children working with them. Quite a significant number of them (41.71%) said that they provided free medical aid to the children. About 57 per cent employers informed that they provided the children other amenities such as 'shoes' (30.86%), 'free clothing' (20.57%), 'meals' (5.71%), 'festival gifts' (3.43%) and 'umbrellas' (0.57%). It was also gathered from them that more than 70 per cent employers allowed the children employed with them to take leave on medical grounds. However, about 43 per cent employers did not allow the children to take any weekly holiday. As a note of encouragement, 50 per cent employers said that they either encouraged the children to go to school or taught them at their own level. Amazingly, majority of the respondents reported that they extended entertainment facility to the children such as

radio (38.29%), television (30.86%), indoor games (13.71%), magic show (12.00%), movie (5.71%) and outside trip (1.14%).

3.7 Summing Up

About 38 per cent voluntary organisations covered under the sample took up the IPSC either since the launching of the programme till 1996. About 25 per cent voluntary organisations took up the programme during 1998-2000, followed by 18 per cent organisations during 2002-04. This indicates that more than 90 per cent voluntary organisations which were covered under the study had been implementing the IPSC at least for the last four years. The activities sponsored by the IPSC are mainly run through two types of centres: one is known as 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter and another is known under varied names, viz., contact point, contact club, day care centre, day shelter etc.

It was found that most of the supervisory level functionaries were receiving monthly salary in the range between Rs. 4000 and Rs. 6000. In the field functionary category, as many as 148 (41.81%) street educators were receiving less than Rs. 2000/-. Most of the vocational trainers (71.43%) were receiving salary between Rs. 2000 and Rs. 4000.

It was observed that most of the centres (73.45%) fell in the category of contact points/clubs/day care centres/day shelters etc. which did not have any night shelter facility. In case of some of the centres which had the night shelter facility, it was observed that the day activities such as non-formal education, coaching etc. were not being conducted. In 7 per cent centres indoor space was not in existent. Indoor space was available with remaining centres, however, availability of adequate space was observed in case of only 4.5 per cent, while 48 per cent centres had inadequate indoor space. About 42 per cent centres had adequate available outdoor space and 31 per cent had inadequate outdoor

space. So far as seating arrangement during non-formal education sessions was concerned, in case of about 49 per cent centres, children were found to be sitting in rows, in 29 per cent centres seating arrangement was haphazard, while children were sitting in circle or semi-circle in case of 13 per cent centres.

It was found that in case of supervisory functionaries, more than 66 per cent were post-graduates, while 20 per cent were graduates. Maximum number of them (38.98%) were from the discipline of social work, followed by social sciences (28.81%). Most of the field functionaries (59.83%) were graduates, while about 21 per cent of them were undergraduates and 18 per cent were post-graduates. Among them, 23 per cent studied social sciences, while 21 per cent studied social work.

The reasons as indicated by the chief functionaries selecting the area where their organisations were running centres included 'concentration of street children is more in the area' (93.44%), 'close proximity to the children where they live' (57.38%), 'organisation was already working in this area' (42.62%), 'close proximity to the office of the organisations' (21.31%) and 'Government wanted so' (18.03%).

A question was therefore asked to all categories of functionaries regarding the types and categories of children enrolled in the centres. The responses were so varied in nature that the definition, spelt out by IPSC, of street children was not found to be perceived as the only accepted definition of the sort – on the contrary, responses brought forth several other dimensions to the defined target groups. The children falling in the category of hard core street children – 'children without homes and family ties' was enrolled, as reported by 82 per cent chief functionaries, 85 per cent supervisory functionaries and 62 per cent field functionaries. Another response 'destitute children who

have no other place to go' was reported by 67 per cent chief functionaries, 71 per cent supervisory functionaries and 50 per cent field functionaries. They reported enrollment of runaway maltreated/abused children also – 62 per cent chief functionaries, and 61 per cent field functionaries. Some other categories of vulnerable children were also reportedly covered as target groups under IPSC. These were: orphan but live with their relatives (67.21%, 76.27%, and 58.97%, respectively), children of sex workers (49.18%, 52.54% and 28.21%, respectively), children of pavement dwellers (59.02%, 71.19% and 29.06%, respectively), and children of poor families who cannot look after than (73.77%, 77.97% and 80.34%, respectively). However, two other categories of children who were not supposedly covered under IPSC were reportedly enrolled – children living in slums/jhuggis (63.93%, 59.32% and 61.54%, respectively) and children living with their parents (45.90%, 64.41% and 69.23%, respectively).

Regarding the occupation of the children maximum number of supervisory and field functionaries rated 'rag picking' as the most commonly found occupation (64% supervisory functionaries and 47% field functionaries).

It was also explored from the supervisory and field functionaries whether the children enrolled in the centres were the victims of exploitation/abuse/diseases. It was found out that maximum number of respondents – 73 per cent of supervisory functionaries and 67 per cent field functionaries stated that the children were suffering from skin diseases. The second highest response was recorded against 'physical abuse' as being meted out to the children, as stated by 49 per cent supervisory functionaries and 39 per cent field functionaries. Children were also reported to be the victims of drug/substance abuse, as mentioned by 39 per cent supervisory functionaries and 34 per cent field functionaries. The other significant responses included sexual

exploitation (28.81% and 27.35%, respectively), trafficking/prostitution (15.25% and 17.09%, respectively) and police harassment (38.98% and 30.77% respectively). Importantly, it was also reported that the children were victims of HIV/AIDS and STD, though negligible percentage, yet it is a matter of grave concern.

The programme had the maximum support from the community leaders and school teachers (supervisory functionaries - 90.57% and field functionaries - 53.00%). Local Councillors/Panchayat Members also supported the centres to a great extent as reported by 68 per cent supervisory functionaries and 44 per cent field functionaries. Women in general and local youth in general were also found to be supportive to the centres. Support from adolescent boys/girls was also received, as stated by 30 per cent supervisory functionaries and 23 per cent field functionaries. As an individual, more than 85 per cent opinion leaders confirmed their help and support to the centres.

It was gathered that though the IPSC listed out a number of activities for the voluntary organisations to carry out, yet the actual implementation largely depended on the individual organisation's proposal to selectively carry out some or all of the activities prescribed. It also depended upon the number of beneficiaries a particular voluntary organisation was allowed to enroll. Data also shows that in the last five years, there were cases of non-receipt of grants by the voluntary organisations. It was invariably found that the amount of grant received by the maximum number of voluntary organisations was in the range of Rs. 6-9 lakh in all the last five years. A negligible percentage of voluntary organisations (3.28% during 2001-02 & 2002-03 and 1.64% in the remaining years) received grants for more than Rs. 15 lakh. Between 18 and 23 per cent voluntary organisations, which is the second highest percentage, received grants less than 3 lakh

during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05. Twenty-one per cent voluntary organisations received grants in the range of 9-12 lakh during 2005-06 – the latest.

In response to a question regarding regular flow of funds to the implementing voluntary organisations, more than 80 per cent of chief functionaries said that they were receiving funds regularly. However, 92 per cent chief functionaries said that they did not receive grants timely. About 48 per cent chief functionaries reported that the gap between installments of grants in a year is often more than 6 months. After receiving the full grant for one particular year, it was reported by 43 per cent chief functionaries that after a gap of 3-6 months time installment for the next year was released, in case of 20 per cent chief functionaries the gap was between 6 and 9 months, while in case of 26 per cent chief functionaries, the gap exceeded even nine months.

All categories of children were asked to state the place as to where did they live. Maximum number of them (30.45%) said that they were living with their families. This was followed by the response 'at the centre' (26.64%) and subsequently 'on pavements' (16.01%) and 'slum' (14.30%). In the category of children below 8 years, children were reported to be

living at 'temple' (5.41%), 'railway station' (4.95%), and 'market place/under the bridge' (2.70%). While in the category of 8-14 years children a significant percentage of them (16.14%) were living 'on pavements' and so was in the case of children above 14 years (17.62%). Forty-two per cent respondents were going for formal schooling. The highest percentage of children going for formal schooling was found in the category of below 8 years (45.50%), followed by the age-group between 8 and 14 years (41.50%) and the age group above 14 years (38.86%).

Improvements perceived by the Opinion leaders among the children included improvement to a great extent in 'way of talking', 'sense of hygiene enhanced', 'mannerism', 'attention in study', 'showing concern for their future and wanting to earn in a meaningful and constructive way', 'habits', and 'little or no use of abusive language'. What was most perceived by the Government officials was 'sense of hygiene enhanced' among the children. They also perceived changes in term of 'developing interest in education', 'enjoying creative activities and participating whole heartedly', 'little or no use of abusive language', 'little or no involvement in stealing, snatching etc.', 'little or no smoking and use of drugs and alcohol' and 'showing concern for future'.

Delivery of Services - An Assessment

4

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 - 4.12.3 Suggestions of Functionaries to Strengthen the Scheme
- 4.13 Summing Up

CHAPTER 4

DELIVERY OF SERVICES – AN ASSESSMENT

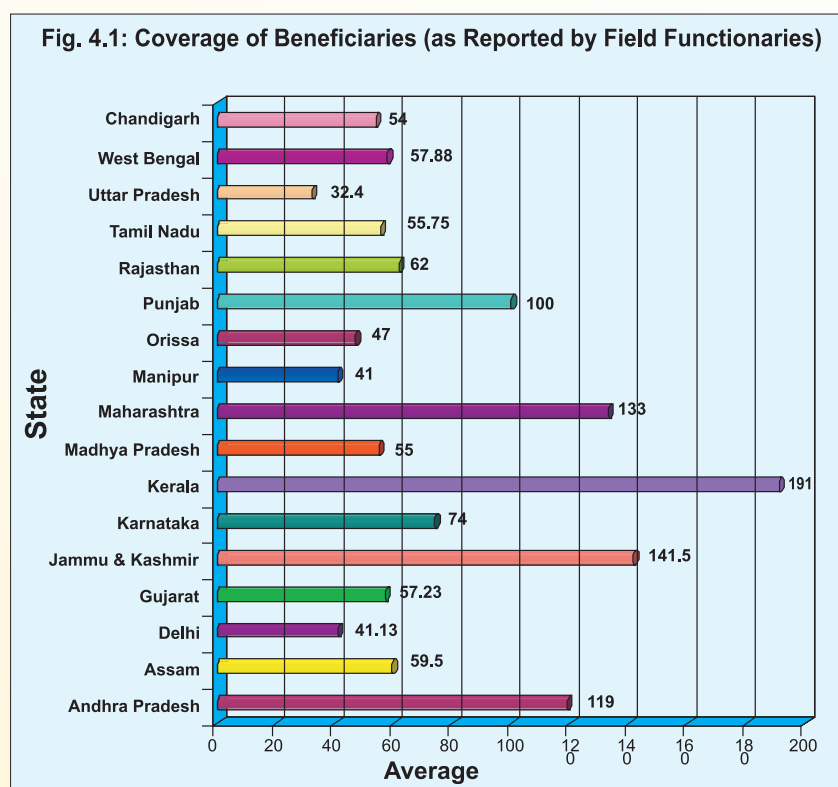
4.1 Overall Beneficiary Coverage

The present chapter makes an attempt to assess various services rendered through different activities under IPSC. In Chapter I various activities as envisaged in IPSC were mentioned in paragraph 1.2. The present study made specific focus on these activities in terms of their outreach

and efficacy by seeking views of both functionaries and beneficiaries. The research teams which visited the centres covered also submitted their views observations on different activities, which have been compiled and discussed in this chapter. It was discussed earlier that choosing the activities being carried out was the prerogative of the implementing voluntary organisations from amongst the activities listed out in the scheme. Consequently, it was seen that the activities

Table 4.1: Coverage of Beneficiaries as Reported by Field Functionaries

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Orgn.	No. of Field Functionaries	Total No. of Registered Children in the Centre					
				Total	Male		Female		Average number in one centre
				No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	24	2850	2322	81.47	528	18.53	119
2	Assam	1	2	119	53	44.54	66	55.46	59.50
3	Delhi	4	8	329	318	96.66	11	3.34	41.13
4	Gujarat	7	13	744	419	56.32	325	43.68	57.23
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	283	153	54.06	130	45.94	141.50
6	Karnataka	4	7	518	302	58.30	216	41.70	74
7	Kerala	1	2	382	229	59.95	153	40.05	191
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	110	60	54.55	50	45.45	55
9	Maharashtra	3	6	798	570	71.43	228	28.57	133
10	Manipur	1	1	41	30	73.17	11	26.83	41
11	Orissa	1	2	94	53	56.38	41	43.62	47
12	Punjab	1	2	200	112	56.00	88	44.00	100
13	Rajasthan	1	2	124	94	75.81	30	24.19	62
14	Tamil Nadu	4	8	446	337	75.56	109	24.44	55.75
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	324	120	37.04	204	62.96	32.40
16	West Bengal	12	24	1389	657	47.30	732	52.70	57.88
17	Chandigarh	1	2	108	61	56.48	47	43.52	54
Grand Total		61	117	8859	5890	66.49	2969	33.51	75.72



chosen by voluntary organisations varied from one organisation to another. It was mentioned in the previous Chapter that the non-formal education was the only activity which was being carried out by almost all the organisations, except in a few Drop-in-Shelters where main emphasis was only on night stay. The Day Centres were found to be mainly carrying out the major activities of IPSC.

Table 4.1 presents the coverage of beneficiaries in the 117 sample centres covered under the study. It shows that maximum number of children registered in the centres were found in the State of Andhra Pradesh where 24 centres were covered; however, in as many centres in the State of West Bengal 1389 children were registered. In most of the States, coverage of male children was more than their female counterpart, so was the case in the all-India scenario (66.49% male as against 33.51% female). It is quite interesting to find out that the coverage of female children was more in

the States of Uttar Pradesh (62.96%), Assam (55.46%) and West Bengal (52.70%). If we look at the average number of children registered in one centre (see Fig. 4.1), it is gathered that in Kerala the number is highest (191), followed by Jammu & Kashmir (141.50), Maharashtra (133), Andhra Pradesh (119) and Punjab (100). Uttar Pradesh projected a different picture with 32.40 average number of children registered per centre. The States which had less than 50 children on an average per centre were: Orissa (47), Delhi (41.13) and Manipur (41).

4.2 Views of Beneficiaries on the Functioning of Centres

With regard to a question to find out the liking or disliking of the child beneficiaries for coming to the centres, 80 per cent respondents belonging to the age-group below 8 years, 74 per cent in the age-group between 8 and 14 years and 71 per cent children of above 14 years age-group replied that they liked the centres which

they were attending. The children who reported about their 'not-so-regular-coming' to the centres gave the following major reasons for this: 'no time', 'have to earn/work', 'don't feel like coming', 'activities in the centres are not interesting' and 'centre is located too far'.

Most of the children (87.01%) said that they participated most in play activities, followed by 'reading and writing' (86.35%), 'eating' (86.55%) and 'learning various activities' (71.65%). Seventy per cent child beneficiaries reported that they liked 'food' most amongst others in the centres. The second most liked item was 'reading and writing' (66.01%), followed by 'the staff at the centre' (57.61%), 'interaction with other children' (46.98%), 'recreational activities' (42.19%), 'learning songs/poems' (40.16%) and so on. Among the children who did not like certain things at the centres, most of them mentioned that 'children fighting with each other' at the centres was something which they did not like. Some of them also said that 'activities in the centres are very tiring/boring'. Many of them reported the 'ill behaviour of the staff' at the centres which they did not like. The other responses in this regard included 'facilities are not adequate and therefore cause inconvenience', 'most of the children are left unoccupied' and 'quality of food is poor'.

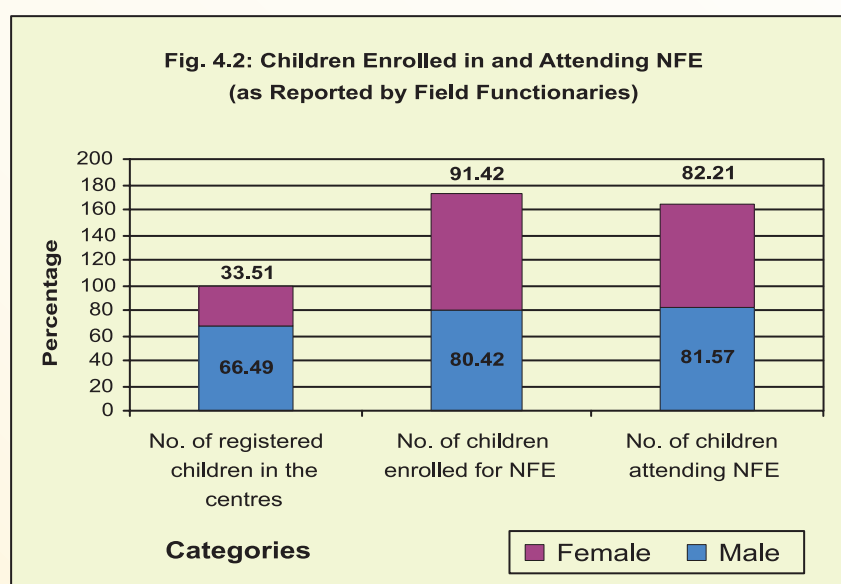
4.3 Non-formal Education

As it was gathered, non-formal education activities constituted an integral part of IPSC and was availed by majority of the children registered in a centre. The main focus of the programme was found to have been given on this particular activity. The children who were attending non-formal education sessions, were not only those who dropped out of school, the children who were not otherwise sent to school because of poor economic conditions of the parents, were also found attending non-formal education classes under IPSC.

Table 4.2 and Fig. 4.2 show that out of the total number of children registered in various centres under IPSC, 77 per cent were enrolled for non-formal education classes – of them 60 per cent were male. As against the male children registered for non-formal education the percentage of female children was lower (40.04%). A similar trend was observed in attendance as well. The attendance of the children enrolled for non-formal education as reported by the field functionaries, was 82 per cent. Percentage of attendance in respect of girl children was found to be 78 per cent as against the female children enrolled for non-formal education.

**Table 4.2: Children Enrolled in and Attending NFE
(as Reported by Field Functionaries)**

Sl. No.	Categories		No.	%
1	Total no. of registered children in the centres	Male	5890	66.49
		Female	2969	33.51
		Total	8859	100.00
2	No. of children enrolled for NFE	Male	4080	59.96
		Female	2725	40.04
		Total	6805	100.00
3	No. of children attending NFE	Male	3363	82.43
		Female	2125	79.98
		Total	5488	80.65



A State-wise position regarding children enrolled and attending non-formal education activity has been given at **Annexure-16**. Data shows that the percentage of children enrolled for non-formal education as against the total number of children registered in the centres, crossed 90 per cent in case of the States of Assam (100.00%), Delhi (94.83%), Gujarat (97.85%), Karnataka (91.12%), Madhya Pradesh (100.00%), Manipur (100.00%), Orissa (95.74%), Punjab (100.00%), West Bengal (97.77%) and Chandigarh (100.00%). The only State which had less than 50 per cent children enrolled for NFE was Kerala. As for the attendance in NFE as against registered for NFE, the States which reported more than 75 per cent attendance were: Punjab (97.00%), Tamil Nadu (96.70%), Orissa (96.67%), Kerala (96.53%), Manipur (90.24%), Uttar Pradesh (83.22%), Rajasthan (82.52%), Andhra Pradesh (82.42%), West Bengal (82.25%), Jammu & Kashmir (80.00%) and Gujarat (78.02%).

As reported by the field functionaries, several activities were being organised under non-formal education component of the programme. Table 4.3 reveals that there were more than 13

Table 4.3: Type of Non Formal Education Provided - Version of Field Functionaries (N=117)

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Responses	Field Functionaries	
		No.	%
1	Text book teaching	94	80.34
2	Writing	109	93.16
3	Value creation	72	61.54
4	Story telling	105	89.74
5	Story making	45	38.46
6	Free conversation	81	69.23
7	Song/poems	103	88.03
8	Participation in skit	59	50.43
9	Exposure to films	37	31.62
10	Counting	99	84.62
11	Drawing/painting	86	73.50
12	Outdoor games	73	62.39
13	Play activities	97	82.91
14	Others	15	12.82

activities reported under non-formal education. Most of the respondents (93.17%) reported that the children were imparted writing skills. Ninety per cent respondents reported story telling to be another non-formal activity, whereas 88 per cent of field functionaries reported that they exposed the children to song/poem. The other major responses included: 'counting' (84.62%), 'play activities' (82.91%), 'text book teaching' (80.34%), 'drawing/painting' (73.50%), 'outdoor games' (62.39%) and 'value creation' (61.54%).

It was reported by 86 per cent field functionaries that kit/materials for conducting non-formal education sessions were provided to them by their respective organisations. Those who reported that they did not receive such kit/material also stated the reasons for this. The major reasons included 'inadequate funds' and 'non-availability of funds'.

The beneficiary children attending non-formal education activity under IPSC reported a wide range of areas of learning from the centres. In conformity with the response given by the field functionaries, amongst most of the child beneficiaries interviewed – as many as 710 (93.18%) of them said that they learnt 'writing' most from the centres. This was followed by 'reading' (92.78%), 'play activities' (68.90%), 'songs/poems' (67.06%) and 'counting' (65.22%). The other major responses were: 'story telling' (54.20%) and 'drawing/painting' (53.67%).

Table 4.4 brings out an interesting assessment of the non-formal education activities by the research teams. The highest score given by maximum of them (30.77%) was to 'the way of teaching of the field functionaries'. The second highest scoring (14.53%) was given to poem recitation/rhymes, followed by free conversation (13.67%), alphabet activities (13.67%), creative activities (11.11%), drawing and painting (11.11%) and prayer (10.26%). Moderate scoring was given to story telling (32.48%) and indoor games (22.22%).

4.4 Nutrition

It was found that in all types of centre run under IPSC, nutritional food was provided to all the children enrolled in the centres. In day centres, food provided was found to be mainly supplementary in nature; however, in some cases, particularly in Drop-in-Shelters proper food in the form of meal was provided.

Table 4.5 and Fig. 1.3 indicates that the difference between the number of registered children in the centres and the number of children enrolled for nutrition was more among male children (1153) than female children (260). At the same time, children receiving nutrition (81.80%) as against those enrolled for nutrition was more among the female children (82.21%) than male children (81.57%).

Annexure-17 depicts a State-wise position regarding children enrolled and receiving nutrition as reported by the field functionaries. The States where more than 90 per cent children were enrolled for nutrition as against total number of registered children in the centres were: Delhi (100.00%), Karnataka (98.26%), Kerala (99.74%), Manipur (100.00%), Orissa (100.00%), Punjab (94.50%), Uttar Pradesh (99.69%), West Bengal (99.64%) and Chandigarh (100.00%). This percentage was as low as 31 per cent in Rajasthan and 36 per cent in Madhya Pradesh. The only State which reported as many number of children receiving nutrition against number of children enrolled for nutrition was Assam. The States where more than 75 per cent children receiving nutrition against the number of children enrolled for nutrition were Andhra Pradesh (77.01%), Delhi (90.58%), Gujarat (81.16%), Karnataka (77.41%), Kerala (90.29%), Madhya Pradesh (90.00%), Manipur (90.24%), Orissa (92.55%), Punjab (94.71%), Rajasthan (94.74%), Tamil Nadu (93.40%), Uttar Pradesh (91.64%) and

Table 4.4: Assessment of Non-formal Education Activities by Research Teams
(N=117)

Sl. No.	Activities		1 (Lowest)	2	3	4	5 (Highest)
1	Story Telling	No.	19	13	38	17	4
		%	16.24	11.11	32.48	14.53	3.42
2	Indoor Games	No.	19	11	26	15	4
		%	16.24	9.40	22.22	12.82	3.42
3	Outdoor Games	No.	1	21	10	13	11
		%	0.85	17.95	8.55	11.11	9.40
4	Songs	No.	15	21	27	16	8
		%	12.82	17.95	23.08	13.67	6.84
5	Music	No.	1	22	10	10	4
		%	0.85	18.80	8.55	8.55	3.42
6	Prayer	No.	15	12	16	21	12
		%	12.82	10.26	13.67	17.95	10.26
7	Creative Activities	No.	1	19	18	26	13
		%	0.85	16.24	15.38	22.22	11.11
8	Teaching	No.	1	15	8	28	36
		%	0.85	12.82	6.84	23.93	30.77
9	Skit	No.	1	16	15	9	6
		%	0.85	13.67	12.82	7.69	5.12
10	Dance	No.	1	18	22	10	11
		%	0.85	15.38	18.80	8.55	9.40
11	Free conversation	No.	1	19	21	25	16
		%	0.85	16.24	17.95	21.37	13.67
12	Exercise	No.	1	20	12	17	7
		%	0.85	17.09	10.26	14.53	5.98
13	Alphabet activities	No.	1	15	20	26	16
		%	0.85	12.82	17.09	22.22	13.67
14	Poem recitation/rhymes	No.	1	19	19	20	17
		%	0.85	16.24	16.24	17.09	14.53
15	Drawing and painting	No.	1	16	20	21	13
		%	0.85	13.67	17.09	17.95	11.11
16	Others	No.	1	9	1	2	2
		%	0.85	7.69	0.85	1.71	1.71

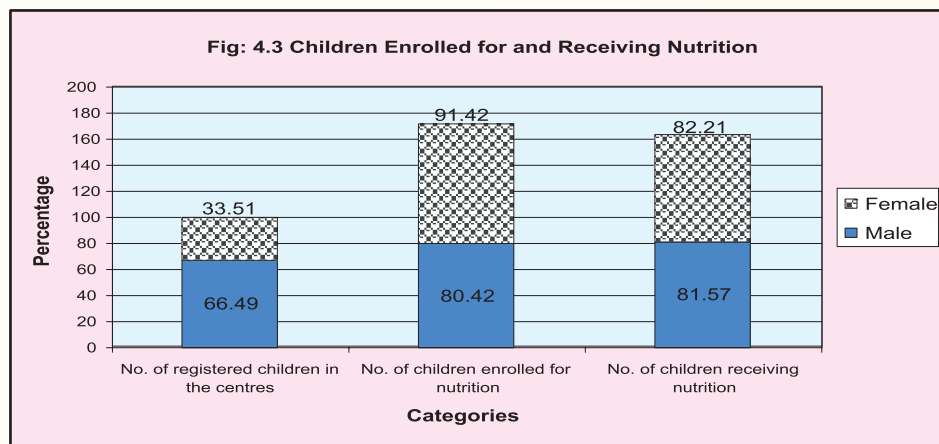


Table 4.5: Children Enrolled for and Receiving Nutrition

Sl. No.	Categories		No.	%
1	Total no. of registered children in the centres	Male	5890	66.49
		Female	2969	33.51
		Total	8859	100.00
2	No. of children enrolled for nutrition	Male	4737	80.42
		Female	2709	91.42
		Total	7446	84.05
3	No. of children receiving nutrition	Male	3864	81.57
		Female	2227	82.21
		Total	6091	81.80

West Bengal (87.79%). It was interesting to know that in some States percentage of female children who were availing nutrition was more than their male counterparts. These States were: Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Thirty-one 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters were covered in 12 States/UT under the present study. It was found that 53 per cent children were enrolled for nutrition during night stay at Drop-in-Shelters, of which female children constituted only 17 per cent. Out of them again, 87 per cent male children were receiving food at night and only 41

per cent female children were receiving the same. The reason for this perhaps was that though the children were enrolled for food at night, yet many of them stayed away from Drop-in-Shelters at night, particularly the female children. A State-wise position regarding children enrolled and receiving food at night as reported by field functionaries has been given at **Annexure-18**. The States in which more than 90 per cent children were receiving food at night as against children enrolled for it were: Karnataka (100.00%), Maharashtra (97.35%), Rajasthan (94.74%), Tamil Nadu (98.80%) and Chandigarh (100.00%).

Information gathered from the field functionaries and chief functionaries revealed that in all the 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters cooked meal was served. Majority of them also mentioned that fruits and snacks too were provided at Drop-in-Shelters. In some cases, tea and milk were also provided. In case of centres other than the 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters, most of the functionaries reported that snacks were provided to the children. Majority of the functionaries also mentioned that cooked meal was also served in some centres. In more than half the centres, fruits were also reportedly given. Majority of the functionaries informed that these food items were mainly procured from local open markets, some of them mentioned that these were procured through identified agencies and cooperative stores.

**Table 4.6: Items of Food/Snacks/Fruits Served
(Version of Beneficiaries)
(N=739)**

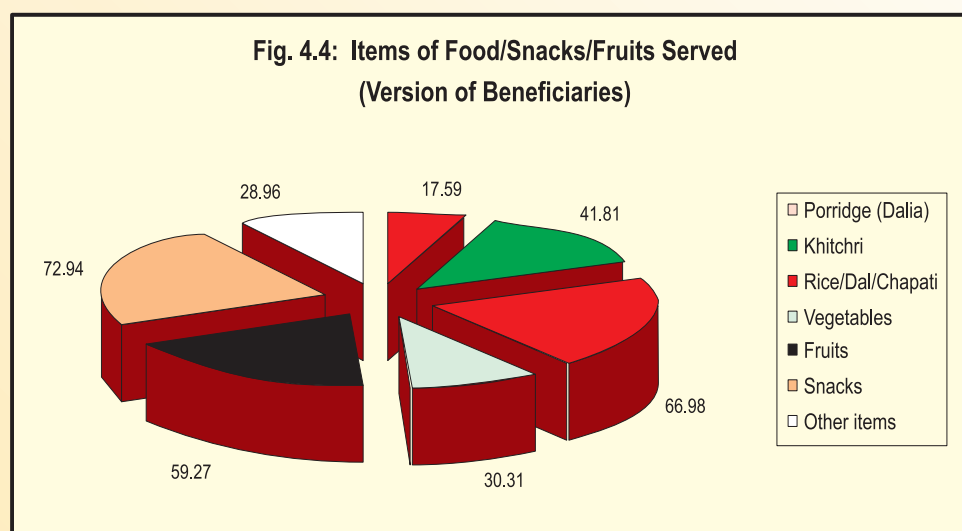
Sl. No.	Responses	Beneficiary Children	
		No.	%
1	Porridge (Dalia)	130	17.59
2	Khitchri	309	41.81
3	Rice/Dal/Chapati	495	66.98
4	Vegetables	224	30.31
5	Fruits	438	59.27
6	Snacks	539	72.94
7	Other items	214	28.96

Almost all the child beneficiaries (96.98%) said that nutrition in the form of meals/snacks was given to them at the centres. In response to a question as to what types of food/snacks etc. were served to them, they made a mention of food items which have been shown in Table 4.6.

According to Table 4.6 and Fig.4.4, 73 per cent child beneficiaries reported that snacks were served in the centres. Rice / dal / Chapati was served at the centres as reported by 67 per cent beneficiaries. Fifty-nine per cent of them said that fruits were served to them while 42

per cent mentioned about *khitchri* as a served item. Vegetables along with meals being served at the centres were also reported by 30 per cent beneficiaries. Eighteen per cent reported that porridge (or *dalia*) was also being served. Other items, as mentioned by the beneficiaries, included egg, fish, chicken, bread, *panjiri*, sweets, tea. Ninety-eight per cent children said that they liked the food items given to them at the centres.

The observations of the research teams on the food items served at the centres on the day of their visits also corroborated the information given by the functionaries and beneficiaries. They observed that as part of day meals the children were served 'dal/rice' (50.43%), 'vegetable' (29.06%), 'regional food' (14.53%), 'chapati' (11.11%), 'egg' (10.26%), 'khichri' (6.84%), 'non-vegetarian items' (5.98%), 'milk' (5.13%), 'bread' (4.27%) etc. As part of snacks/fruit items, they observed that the children were being served 'biscuits/chana' (41.03%), 'fruits' (19.66%), 'milk/tea' (14.53%), 'bread/ *pohal* / *uttapam*' (13.68%). On their day of the visits, 43 per cent members of the research teams observed that food items were served once, 8 per cent of them said that these were served twice, followed by thrice (3.42%) and four times (3.42%). They also



observed that the sick children were served special diet like juice, milk, egg etc. on the day of their visits. The items so served as observed by them included 'fruits' (16.24%), 'juice/milk' (14.53%), 'khichri/porridge' (5.98%), 'bread' (5.98%), 'regional food' (5.13%), 'biscuit / chana' (5.13%) and 'egg' (4.27%).

4.5 Health Care

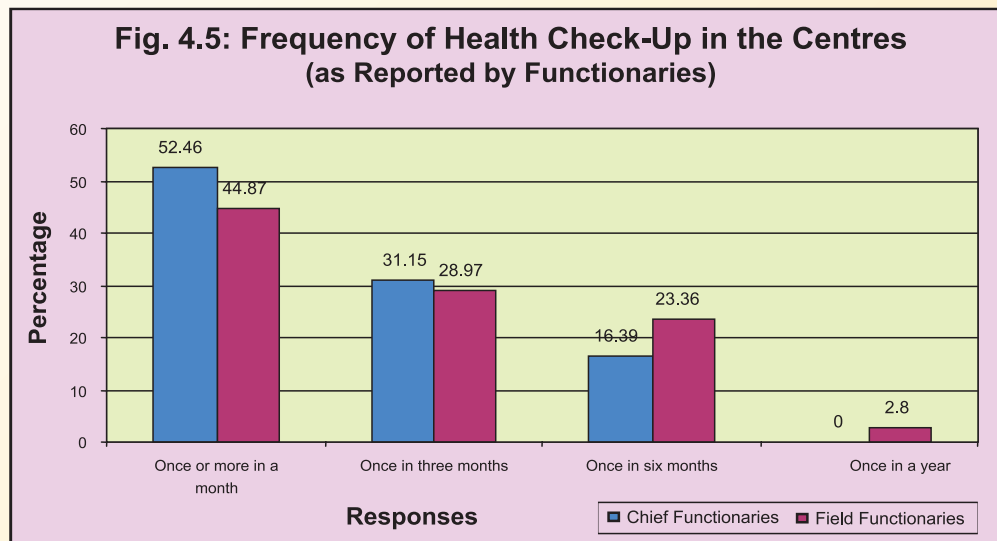
The IPSC encourages programmes aiming at mobilising preventive health services and proving access to treatment facilities. The voluntary organisations were found to be organising several services under this activity such as organising health check-up for children, organising preventive vaccination for them, providing facility for taking the sick children and maintaining medicine kits at the centres. However, it was found that nature of activities carried out under this component varied from organisation to organisation.

In response to a query as to whether health check-up was carried out at the centres, all the chief functionaries and 91 per cent of field functionaries said 'yes'. However, the frequency of such health check-up varied widely among the voluntary organisations.

Table 4.7: Frequency of Health Check-Up in the Centres (as Reported by Functionaries)

Sl. No.	Responses	Chief Functionaries		Field Functionaries	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Once or more in a month	32	52.46	48	44.87
2	Once in three months	19	31.15	31	28.97
3	Once in six months	10	16.39	25	23.36
4	Once in a year	0	0.00	3	2.80
Total		61	100.00	107	100.00

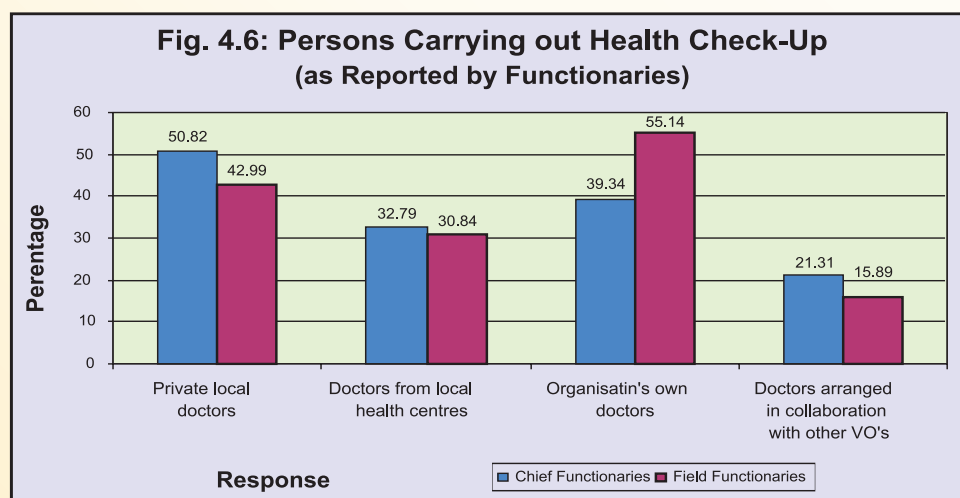
Table 4.7 and Fig. 4.5 show that maximum number of chief functionaries (52.46%) and field functionaries (44.87%) reported that routine health check-up was conducted for the children at least once in a month and in some cases more than once in a month. Next to this, the respondents said that the health check-up was organised once in three months – 31 per cent chief functionaries and 29 per cent field functionaries. A State-wise position regarding frequency of health check-up in centres, as reported by the chief functionaries and field functionaries has been given at **Annexure-19**.



**Table 4.8: Persons Carrying out Health Check-up
(as Reported by Functionaries)**

(Multiple Response)

SI No.	Response	Chief Functionary		Field Functionary	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Private local doctors	31	50.82	46	42.99
2	Doctors from local health centres	20	32.79	33	30.84
3	Organisation's own doctors	24	39.34	59	55.14
4	Doctors arranged in collaboration with other VOs	13	21.31	17	15.89
5	Others	5	8.20	3	2.80



From Table 4.8 and Fig. 4.6 which present multiple responses from the chief functionaries and field functionaries regarding the persons carrying out health check-ups at the centres, it is revealed that according to maximum number of chief functionaries (50.82%), private local doctors carried out the health check-ups, followed by 'organisation's own doctors' (39.34%), 'doctors from local health centres' (32.79%), 'doctors arranged in collaboration with other VOs' (21.31%). In case of maximum number of field functionaries (55.14%) it was the 'organisation's own doctors' who carried out health check-ups. Quite a few of them (42.99%) reported that services of private local doctors were utilised for health check-up. Utilising the services of doctors

from health centres was not very encouraging as only 31 per cent field functionaries reported about their services.

It was found that in majority of the centres measures for preventive health services were taken, as reported by 67 per cent chief functionaries and 68 per cent field functionaries. These measures were mostly taken by giving vaccination to children (55.74% chief functionaries and 52.99% field functionaries) and de-worming tablets (47.54 chief functionaries and 49.57% field functionaries). Eighty per cent field functionaries reported that medicine kit was available with them and as many as 92 of them (96.81%) said that the required medicines were available in the medicine kit. The State-wise position regarding

availability of medicine kit in the centres has been given at **Annexure-20**. It shows that in majority of the States medicine kit was available. Ninety-eight per cent of them informed that these medicine kits were replenished from time to time.

Table 4.9 comes out with the finding that according to majority of the field functionaries (81.52%) the medicine kit was replenished less

**Table 4.9: Replenishment of Medicine Kit
(as Reported by Field Functionaries)
(N=92)**

SI No.	Response	Field Functionary	
		No.	%
1	< 3 months ago	75	81.52
2	3-6 months ago	12	13.04
3	> 6 months ago	4	4.35
4	No response	1	1.09
Total		92	100.00

than three months back. This information has more vividly been shown at **Annexure-21** which shows the State-wise position regarding replenishment of medicine kit last time. Data shows that in three States namely Andhra Pradesh (5.88%), Assam (50.00%) and West Bengal (10.00%), the medicine kit was reportedly replenished more than 6 months back. However, in most of the States, the medicine kit was replenished less than 3 months ago.

All categories of child beneficiaries were asked to tell as to whom did they contact first whenever they were ill or hurt. In response to this query, a significant percentage of children said that they contacted the staff members at the centres (46.40% children below 8 years, 49.28 children between 8 and 14 years and 56.99% children above 14 years). Eighty-three per cent children reported that they were given medicines whenever they fell sick at the centre. Eighty per

cent of them also said that the doctors attended to them at the centres whenever they fell sick. Only thirty-eight per cent beneficiaries informed that they were given vaccination at the centre.

4.6 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter/Night Stay

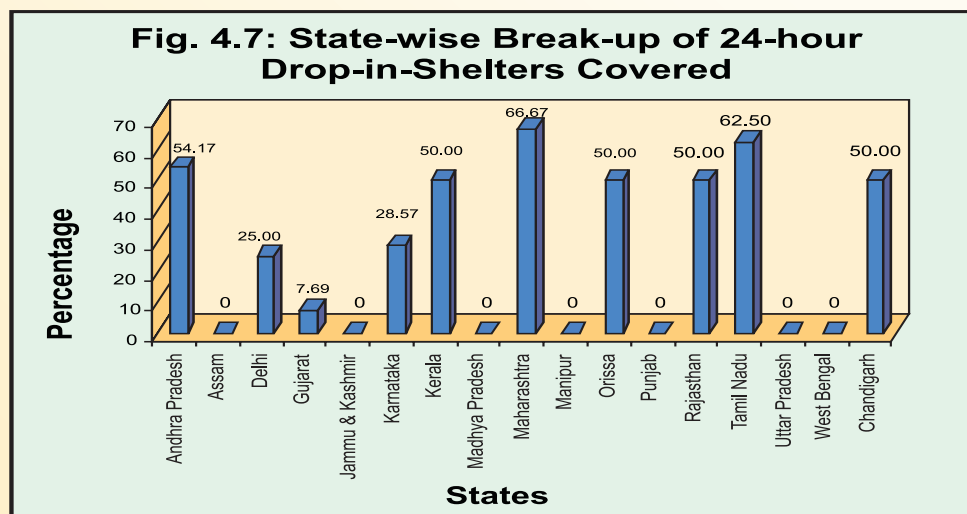
It was gathered that the normal activities prescribed under IPSC were primarily carried through the day centres run by the voluntary organisation. A 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter extended, among other facilities, night stay for the children. But there is obviously a difference between a 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter run under IPSC and an institution where children are put up in a home or hostel. In case of the former, the concept behind it is absolutely non-institutional one because the children enrolled in such centres are free to drop-in and go out at any point of time – no rigid rules as found in an institutional set up are in existence for them.

Of the 117 centres covered under the study, 31 were 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters. Table 4.10 and Fig. 4.7 presents the State-wise position of such Drop-in-Shelters covered under the study. Table 4.10 shows that in Andhra Pradesh maximum number of Drop-in-Shelters (13, i.e. 54.17%) were covered. The States which drew blank so far as coverage of 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters was concerned were: Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The other States wherein percentage of coverage of Drop-in-Shelters was 50 per cent and more as against the total number of centres covered were: Kerala (50.00%), Maharashtra (66.67%), Orissa (50.00%), Rajasthan (50.00%), Tamil Nadu (62.50%) and Chandigarh (50.00%).

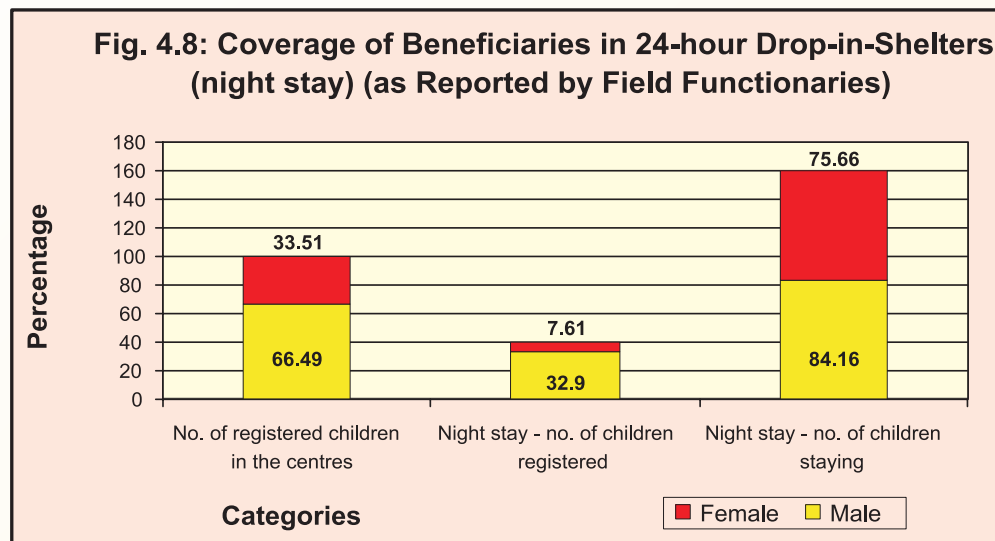
It was gathered during data collection that many children enrolled for and receiving food at night were not necessarily staying at Drop-in-Shelters. It was reported that after

Table 4.10: State-wise Break-up of 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters Covered

Sl. No.	States	No. of Orgn.	Total no. of centres covered	No. of Drop-in-Shelters	
				No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	24	13	54.17
2	Assam	1	2	0	0.00
3	Delhi	4	8	2	25.00
4	Gujarat	7	13	1	7.69
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	0	0.00
6	Karnataka	4	7	2	28.57
7	Kerala	1	2	1	50.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	0	0.00
9	Maharashtra	3	6	4	66.67
10	Manipur	1	1	0	0.00
11	Orissa	1	2	1	50.00
12	Punjab	1	2	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	2	1	50.00
14	Tamil Nadu	4	8	5	62.50
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	0	0.00
16	West Bengal	12	24	0	0.00
17	Chandigarh	1	2	1	50.00
Grand Total		61	117	31	26.50


**Table 4.11: Coverage of Beneficiaries in 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters (night stay)
(as Reported by Field Functionaries)**

Sl No.	Categories	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	No. of registered children in the centres	5890	66.49	2969	33.51	8859	100.00
2	Night stay - no. of children registered	1938	32.90	226	7.61	2164	24.43
3	Night stay - no. of children staying	1631	84.16	171	75.66	1802	83.27



taking food at night, these children went out of the centres for earning. Table 4.11 and Fig. 4.8 show that only 24 per cent of the children were enrolled in Drop-in-Shelters for night stay as against the total number of children registered in the centres. It can be seen from Table 4.12 that a small percentage of female children (7.61%) were registered for night stay and 76 per cent of them were actually staying at night. Eighty-three per cent children were staying at night shelters

as against the number enrolled therein. The State-wise position regarding children enrolled and staying at Drop-in-Shelters as reported by the field functionaries has been given at **Anneuxre-22**.

Table 4.12 reveals that the children staying at Drop-in-Shelters mentioned about various facilities that were provided there. Most of them

Table 4.12: Facilities Provided at the Night Shelters (Version of Children) (N=203)

Sl. No.	Response	Below 8 yrs		8-14 yrs		Above 14 yrs		Total	
		(N=45)		(N=99)		(N=59)		(N=203)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Shared bed	11	24.44	21	21.21	20	33.90	52	25.62
2	Individual bed	12	26.67	26	26.26	17	28.81	55	27.09
3	Sleep on floor	27	60.00	61	61.62	34	57.63	122	60.10
4	Dinner Refreshment	37	82.22	78	78.79	46	77.97	161	79.31
5	Toilet Facilities	43	95.56	85	85.86	53	89.83	181	89.16
6	Security guard	22	48.89	47	47.47	36	61.02	105	51.72
7	Storage for keeping belongings	27	60.00	54	54.55	46	77.97	127	62.56
8	Drinking water	43	95.56	85	85.86	55	93.22	183	90.15
9	Others	2	4.44	9	9.09	6	10.17	17	8.37

(90.15%) reported about prevalence of drinking water facility at Drop-in-Shelters. It is also found that the children belonging to older age-group, i.e. above 14 years had the maximum share of 'shared bed' (33.90%) and 'individual bed' (28.81%) in comparison to other categories of children. Sixty per cent children were reportedly sleeping on the floor. Availability of toilet facility was reported by 90 per cent children. A good number of them (51.72%) said that the services of security guards were available at the centres at night. As many as 127 of them (62.56%) mentioned about storage facility for keeping their belongings.

4.7 Maintenance of Hygiene and Sanitation – Observations of the Research Teams

The research teams which visited various centres made certain observations on the conditions relating to hygiene and sanitation

prevailing in the centres. On the overall set up of the centres so far as their cleanliness, orderliness and attractiveness are concerned, the research teams rated the centres poor, average and good.

Table 4.13 and Fig. 4.9 help us to form an idea about the overall physical conditions prevailing at the centres despite the fact that these were based on the observations of the research teams and therefore, were subjective in nature. The maximum number of responses so far as ratings are concerned went in favour of 'average' in case of cleanliness (46.15%), orderliness (56.14%) and attractiveness (55.56%). However, quite a few members of research teams rated 'good' in favour of cleanliness (32.48%) and orderliness (19.66%). This reflects that all is not bad so far as physical conditions are concerned.

The research teams made an observation on the surroundings of centres as well. Table 4.14 and

Table 4.13: Set up of the Centres

Sl. No.	Ratings	Clean		Orderly		Attractive	
1	Poor	20	17.09	17	14.53	26	22.22
2	Average	54	46.15	66	56.41	65	55.56
3	Good	38	32.48	23	19.66	15	12.82
4	Not Recorded	5	4.27	11	9.40	11	9.40
Total		117	100.00	117	100.00	117	100.00

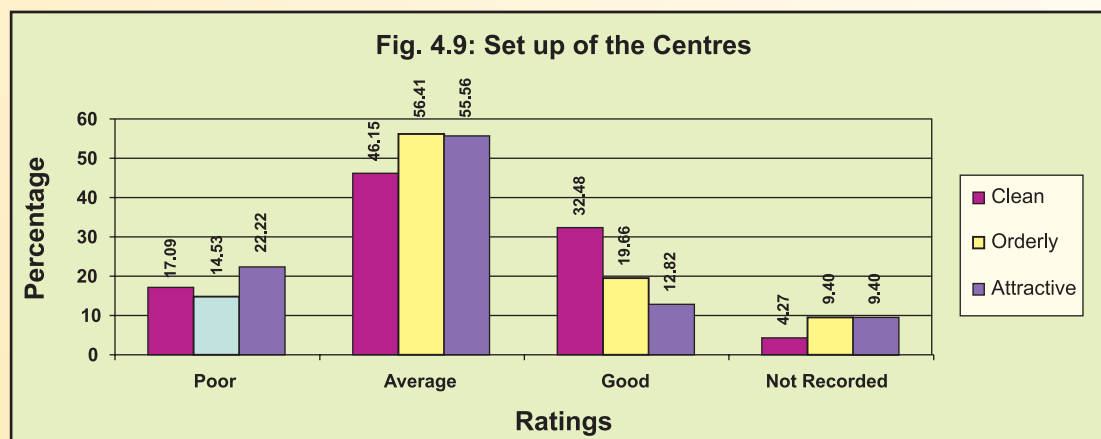


Table 4.14: Status of Surroundings of the Centres (N=117)

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Response	No. of Responses	
		No.	%
1	Uncovered drains	35	29.91
2	Heaps of garbage	38	32.48
3	Cattle shed/animal shelter	18	15.38
4	Slush & stagnant water	39	33.33

Fig. 4.10 reveal that in 33 per cent centres slush and stagnant water was found around the centres. Apart from this, in 32 per cent centres heaps of garbage were found, which somehow indicated presence of an unclean environment around the centres. To add to this plight, uncovered drains were found in 30 per cent centres – a pointer to the unhygienic environment around the centres. Some of the centres also had cattle sheds/animal sheds (15.38%) in the surroundings.

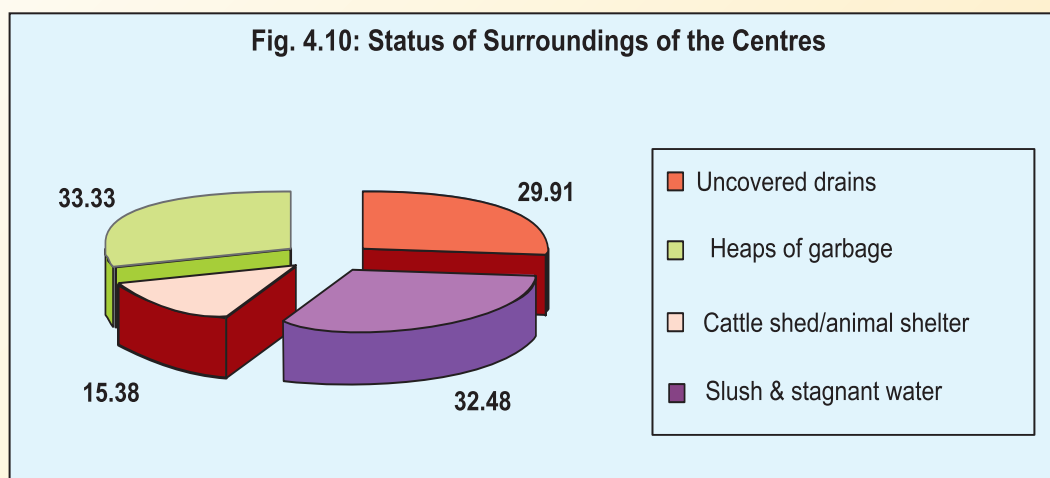
Tap water was found to be the main source of drinking water, as observed by 71 per cent members of the research teams. Seventeen per cent of them found hand pump to be the source of drinking water, while 7 per cent of them found that well water was being used as drinking water

in the centres. So far as storage condition of water in the centres is concerned, in 45 per cent centres it was found to be clean, whereas it was found moderately clean in 40 per cent centres. However, in 7 per cent centres the storage was found to be unclean.

In 11 per cent centres ventilation was not at all found to be in existence, while in case of 25 per cent it was observed as inadequate. However, in majority of the centres (58.12%), ventilation was found to be adequate. In 73 per cent centres lighting was found to be either good or very good. Half of the centres (49.57%) were found to be housed in buildings/structures which were fairly functional. In case of 23 per cent the centres were housed in old and dilapidated buildings/structures and in case of 21 per cent, these were housed in pucca structures.

4.8 Coaching/help in School Work

The IPSC, inter-alia, envisages coaching as an important component of the programme as it is intended for providing help to those children enrolled in the centres going for formal education. As these children essentially require support and guidance in their school work to perform at the expected level, the educators at the centres are required to extend their help to these children not



**Table 4.15: Children Going for Formal Education in Schools
(N=94)**

Sl. No.	Number of Children	Field Functionary	
		No.	%
1	Less than 20	44	46.81
2	20-40	22	23.40
3	40-60	12	12.77
4	60-80	6	6.38
5	80-100	2	2.13
6	100-120	6	6.38
7	120 & more	2	2.13
Total		94	100.00

only in completing the home work received from the schools but also revising the lessons taught in the schools. In view of this, coaching assumes a great significance in enhancing the capabilities and performances of children of the centres attending formal schools.

Information regarding number of children enrolled in the centres going for formal education was obtained from the field functionaries. Out of 117 field functionaries, 23 said that not a single child was going for formal education from amongst

the children enrolled in the centres. However, as many as 94 (80.34%) field functionaries reported that some of the children enrolled in their centres were also going to formal schools.

As we look at Table 4.15 and Fig: 4.11 we find that in maximum number of centres (46.81%) less than 20 children were going for formal schooling. Table 4.15 also reveals almost a decreasing trend in the number of centres as the number of children attending formal schools goes up, except in case of 6 per cent centres where children numbering 100-120 were reportedly going for formal schooling.

Another related issue, found to be dealt by many centres, was extension of help to the children enrolled in the centres in pursuing their studies at formal schools other than coaching. To this, 82 (70.08%) field functionaries reported that they did help the children in pursuing their studies in different ways.

Table 4.16 and Fig. 4.12 depict rather an interesting picture about different modes which the field functionaries adopted in helping the children in pursuing their studies. Majority of them (84.15%) mentioned that children were helped by providing books, stationary, school

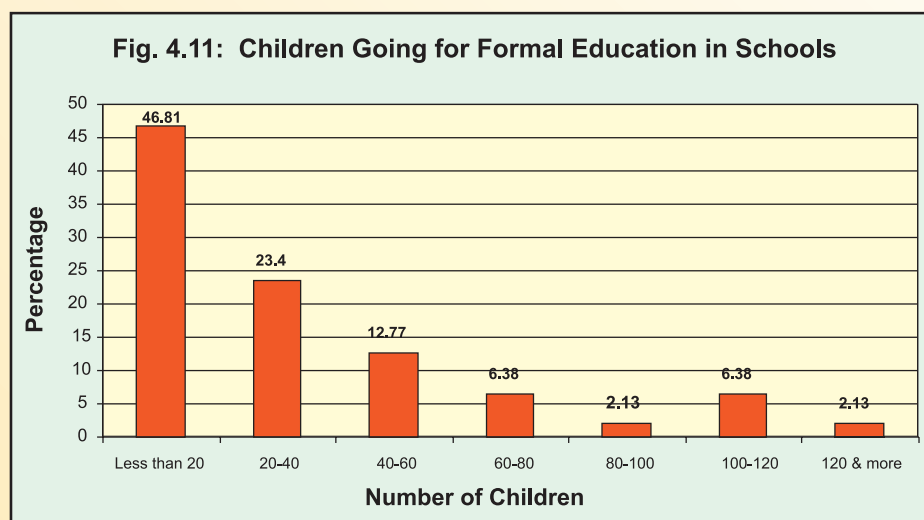


Table 4.16: Different Ways of Helping Children in Pursuing Studies (N=82)

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Responses	Field Functionaries	
		No.	%
1	Reimbursing tuition fee	32	39.02
2	Providing monetary assistance	27	32.93
3	Providing books, stationary, school bags etc.	69	84.15
4	Providing clothes/uniforms	55	67.07
5	Providing coaching/tuition	46	56.10
6	Others	6	7.32

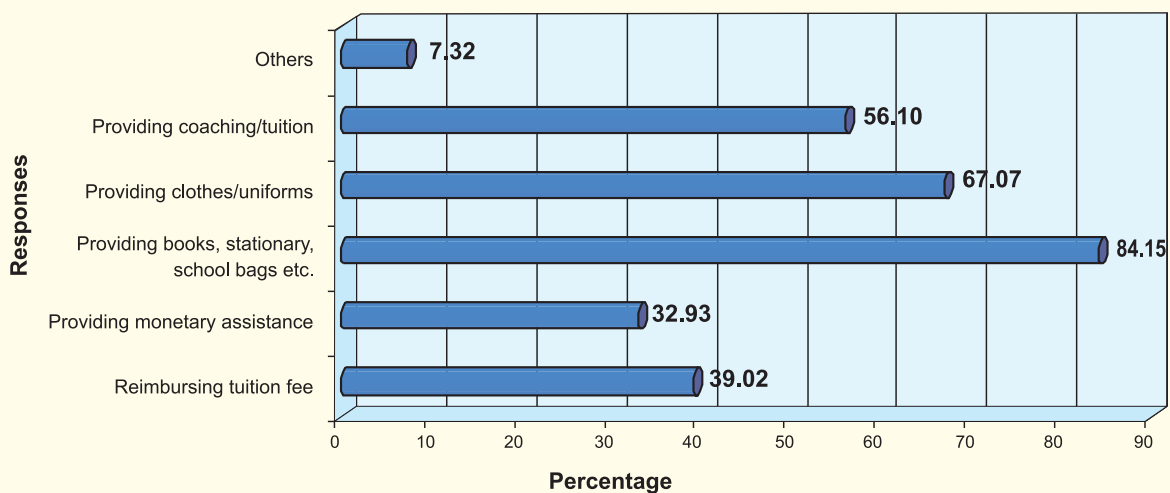
bags etc. According to 55 (67.07%) of them children were provided clothes or school uniforms as well. Children provided coaching/tuition was reported by 56 per cent field functionaries. The other significant responses included 'reimbursing tuition fee' (39.02%) and 'providing monetary assistance' (32.93%). The State-wise position regarding different ways of helping children in pursuing skills as reported

by the field functionaries has been given at **Anneuxre-23.**

It was gathered that 50 per cent child beneficiaries who were interviewed during data collection said that they received homework from schools and even sometime from the centres as well. Out of them, 57 per cent children reported that they sought help of others to complete their homework. Maximum number of them (42.34%) said that the staff member at the centres helped them in completing home work.

The research teams which visited various centres also made their observations on the coaching sessions undergoing then. Thirty-five per cent of them observed that the children were taking interest in the coaching activity to some extent, while 22 per cent of them reported this to a great extent. Sixty-one per cent of them observed that the street educators were providing coaching to the children – in some cases (0.85%) child volunteers were playing this role. The research teams made different observations on the time devoted on coaching activity – in some cases between 1 and 2 hours, in other cases between 2 and 4 hours.

Fig. 4.12: Different Ways of Helping Children in Pursuing Studies



4.9 Vocational Training and Follow-up

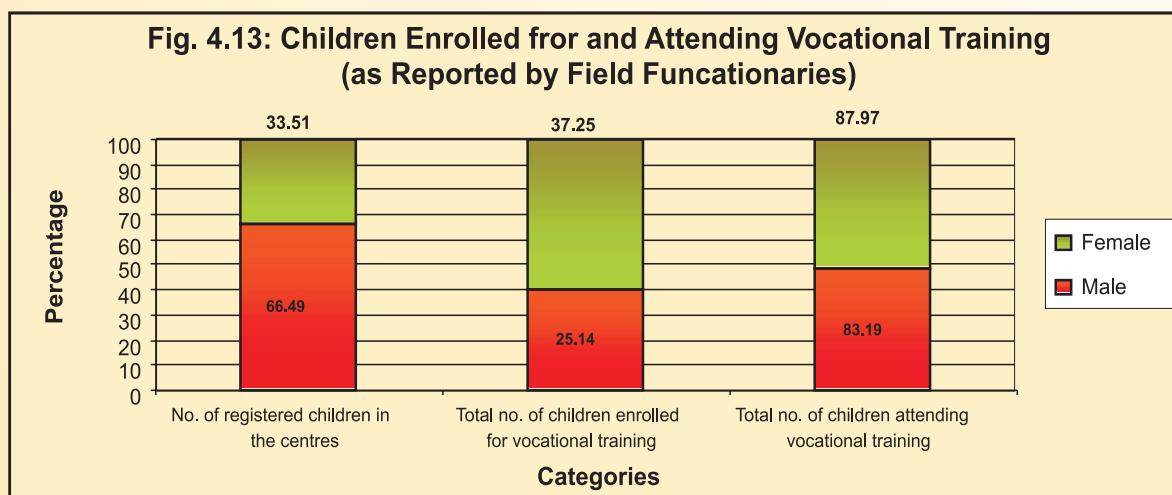
One of the major activities run under IPSC is the vocational training imparted to children attending the centres. Table 4.17 gives an idea about the number of children undergoing vocational training.

Table 4.17 and Fig. 4.13 show that out of the total number of children registered in the centres 29 per cent were enrolled for vocational training. Interestingly enough, percentage of enrolled female children was more than their male counterparts. An encouraging note is observed on the huge percentage of children (85.23%) actually attending the vocational training, as reported by the field functionaries. In this case as well, the number of female children (87.97%) was reportedly larger than the male children (83.19%). A State-wise position regarding children enrolled for and attending vocational training as reported by the field functionaries has been given at **Annexure-24**. It was found from the data that in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, no vocational training activity was being carried out by the sample voluntary organisations. In Punjab and Uttar Pradesh more than 50 per cent children were enrolled for vocational training as against

Table 4.17: Children Enrolled for and Attending Vocational Training (As Reported by Field Functionaries)

Sl. No.	Categories	No.	%
1	Total no. of registered children in the centres	Male	5890
		Female	2969
		Total	8859
2	No. of children enrolled for vocational training	Male	1481
		Female	1106
		Total	2587
3	No. of children attending vocational training	Male	1232
		Female	973
		Total	2205

total number of children registered in the centres. In Tamil Nadu this percentage was as low as 10 per cent and Chandigarh 14 per cent. So far as actual attendance in vocational training was concerned, States/UTs like Delhi, Manipur and Chandigarh reported it to be cent per cent, while in Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan,



Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the percentage of attendance was reported to be more than 90 per cent. In almost all the States except Karnataka and Punjab, percentage of female attendance was found to be either larger than or equal to the male. In Rajasthan, no female child was reported to be attending vocational training.

It was reported by 92 field functionaries (78.63%) that they were running vocational training activity in their centres. Out of them, 83 per cent said that this activity was being managed as a part of IPSC activity, while 11 per cent said that the activity was being run in collaboration with other agencies.

It is found from Table 4.18 that most of the field functionaries (81.52%) reported tailoring to be one of the trades being taught in vocational training. Embroidery was reported

by 52 per cent field functionaries. Twenty-two per cent of them mentioned carpentry as a trade being taught. The other major trades being taught in the centres were reported to be: 'electrical' (19.57%), 'computer' (16.30%), 'beautician' (10.87%), 'block printing' (9.78%), 'plumbing' (7.61%) and 'bakery' (6.52%). Among the responses 'others', trades included 'envelope making', 'motor mechanic', 'candle making', 'jute/leather bag making', 'kite making', 'soft toy making', 'painting', 'applying mehendi', 'printing', 'paper flower making', 'chalk making' etc.

The field functionaries reported that the duration of vocational training varied from trade to trade. Duration was reported to be less than one month in some cases, while one year or more in some other cases. Maximum number of field functionaries (34.8%) reported the duration to be between 3 and 6 months. It was also gathered that in the last one year, together in all the sample centres where vocational training was being imparted, 2085 children were trained and out of them 760 were gainfully employed.

The child respondents belonging to the age-group between 8 and 14 years and above 14 years were asked whether they were undergoing any vocational training. Seventy-five per cent of them said that they did.

From Table 4.19 and Fig. 4.14 we find out that half of the child respondents were learning tailoring. The other reported trades in which the respondents were learning skills included carpentry (14.23%), painting (11.15%), making goods (11.15%), electrical repairing (11.15%), applying mehendi (5.38%). Though quite negligible in percentage, some other trades in which children were learning skills were plumbing work, bakery and block painting. Among 'others', the responses of the children were: book binding, candle making, bag making, embroidery, artificial

**Table 4.18: Trades in which Vocational Training is Imparted
(as Reported by Field Functionaries)
(N=92)**

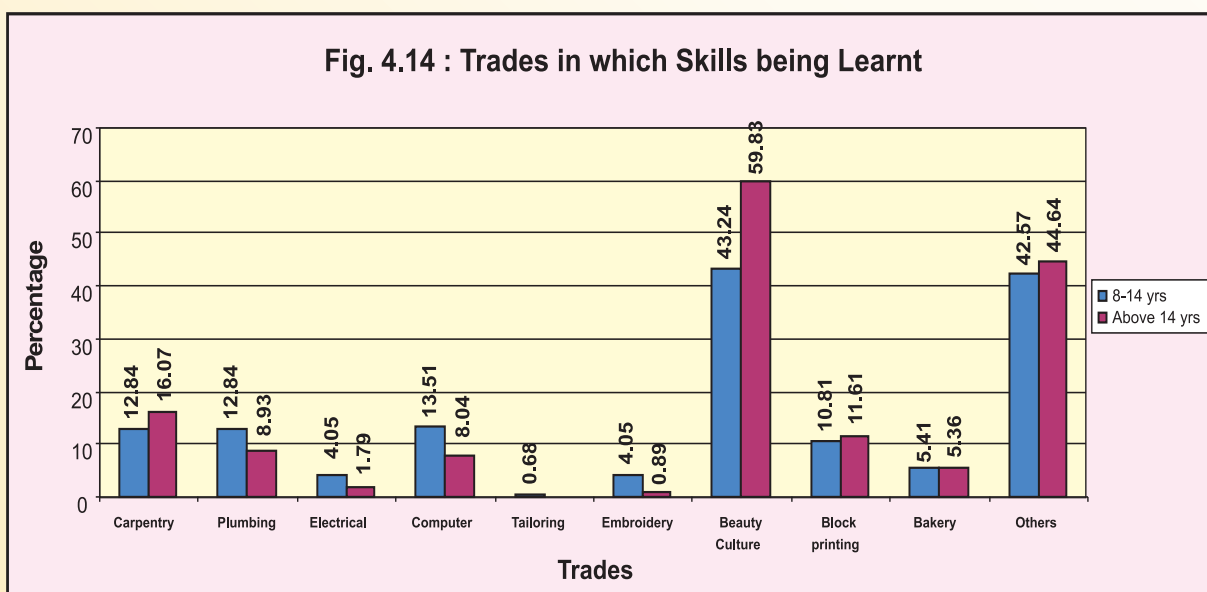
(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Responses	Field Functionary	
		No.	%
1	Carpentry	20	21.74
2	Plumbing	7	7.61
3	Electrical	18	19.57
4	Computer	15	16.30
5	Tailoring	75	81.52
6	Embroidery	49	53.26
7	Beautician	10	10.87
8	Block printing	9	9.78
9	Bakery	6	6.52
10	Others	48	52.17

**Table 4.19: Trades in which Skills being Learnt
(Version of Children)**

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Responses	8-14 yrs. N=148		Above 14 yrs. (N=112)		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Carpentry	19	12.84	18	16.07	37	14.23
2	Plumbing	19	12.84	10	8.93	29	11.15
3	Electrical	6	4.05	2	1.79	8	3.08
4	Computer	20	13.51	9	8.04	29	11.15
5	Tailoring	1	0.68	0	0.00	1	0.38
6	Embroidery	6	4.05	1	0.89	7	2.69
7	Beautician	64	43.24	67	59.82	131	50.38
8	Block printing	16	10.81	13	11.61	29	11.15
9	Bakery	8	5.41	6	5.36	14	5.38
10	Others	63	42.57	50	44.64	113	43.46



jewellery making, chalk making, soft toy making and so on. On being asked as to what were the reasons for choosing these skills, majority of the children (51.54%) mentioned that 'I see better scope for earning a living by using this skill'. Other major responses were: 'my friends are learning this skill' (39.23%), 'I am good at this

particular activity' (36.92%), 'it has changed/would change my method of earning' (17.69%) and 'it has helped/would help me to work as apprentice' (15.38%). Seventeen per cent of these children belonging to above 14 years category reported that they were using the skill learnt at the centres by working in a set up. Eighteen per cent

of these children reported that there was an enhancement in their earnings by using the learnt skill. It was reported by the field functionaries (31.62%) that the earning of some of the children undergone vocational training was less than Rs. 1000 per month, 22 per cent reported that the earning was between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 2000. Some of them (8.84%) even reported this amount to be more than Rs. 2000. The children who said that they were not using the skill at present, were optimistic in using the same in future by 'working in a set up' (54.88%), 'opening own set up' (54.88%) and 'imparting training to others' (20.73%).

The field functionaries, on being asked, narrated some follow-up measures they took after vocation training was provided to the children. These measures were: 'ensure that the children get into a vocation with reasonable earnings' (47.00%), 'the child is able to pursue necessary contacts' (41.00%) and 'the child is able to manage loan or financial assistance' (18.80%).

The research teams made observations on the vocational training activities too which were going on at various centres on the day of their visits. The major trades on which vocational training activities which the children were found to be undergoing included cutting and tailoring (43.59%), embroidery (28.21%), bindi/ agarbatti/ candle making (16.24%), motor mechanic (10.26%), art and craft (10.26%), electrical repairing (12.82%), painting (9.40%) etc. The other skills, as observed by the research teams, being imparted on the day of the visit, were beauty culture, driving, packing, knitting, carpentry, bag making, plumbing, photography, catering, and chalk making. It was observed by the research teams that mostly the professional trainers (41.82%) were imparting training to the children. In some cases (19.09%) staff of

the centre (street educator) were found to be imparting vocational training to the children. Most of the research team members (28.18%) observed that the training slot was between 1 and 3 hours, 19 per cent observed the slot to be between 3 and 6 hours and remaining observed more than 6 hours.

4.10 Recreational Facilities

Recreational activity constitutes an important component in the growth and development of children as it promotes creative skills among children and exposes them to various learning environments. With this in view, the IPSC has been facilitating the children with recreational activities in the centres. These activities mainly centred around indoor activities, in a few cases outdoor activities were observed. The research teams which visited various centres under IPSC came out with their observations on the recreational facilities that were available with the centres. As many as 40 of them (34.19%) observed that carrom board was available with the centres. This was followed by Television/ Radio (24.79%), football/ volley ball (15.38%), cricket material (13.68%), ring (8.55%), swing (4.27%), drawing kit (3.42%), badminton (2.56%), skipping (1.71%) and table tennis material (0.85%).

As per their observation, 67 per cent members of research teams mentioned that the recreational facilities available with the centres were also accessible to the children. Fifty-seven per cent of them witnessed the utilisation of these facilities by the children. So far as extent of utilisation of these facilities is concerned, 25 per cent rated this to be 'to a great extent' while 32 per cent rated 'to some extent' and 2 per cent rated 'not at all'.

4.11 Other Services

4.11.1 Counselling and Guidance

It was gathered that though counselling and guidance formed an integral part of the activities under IPSC, it was not found to be carried out as one of the major activities of the centres studied. It may perhaps be so because of the fact that the concept of counselling and guidance was not articulated in specialised service form, rather it was understood from a layman's perspective. Amazingly, 85 per cent field functionaries reported that they provided counselling and guidance services to children and their parents. However, further probing into this aspect revealed that motivating process in bringing the children in the mainstream or routine reference to the significance of withdrawal from street life actually meant counselling and guidance to the field functionaries. Not much focus was given on the trauma of street life and its impact on the children while specifically dealing with individual children by applying counselling techniques. This aspect needs to be strengthened to a great extent so as to address the problems of street children from the futuristic point of view rather than merely adopting a service-oriented approach.

4.11.2 Awareness Generation

If we closely look at the intent of the IPSC we would realise that it does not merely restrict itself by providing ameliorating services to its clientele. The scheme also intends to build up awareness among the community towards the issue of street children. An attempt was made to find out the kind of such awareness programmes the centres undertake for the community. The field functionaries reported that occasionally they organised small gatherings in the form of camps/special functions/seminars to generate awareness

about the problem of street children among the community. Eight per cent field functionaries said that they organised such events from time to time. It was reported by these functionaries that in the last one year they organised less than 2 such events (23.93%), followed by 2 to 4 events (22.22%), 4 to 6 events (9.40%), 8 to 10 events (8.55%), 12 and more events (8.55%), 10 to 12 events (5.98%) and 6 to 8 events (5.13%). This activity was also found to be not implemented in a high spirit. It is utmost crucial to have continuous interaction with the community not only to prevent occurrence of the problems of street children, but also rehabilitate the children back to the community.

4.11.3 Rehabilitation/Foster Care Measures

The IPSC ultimately aims at eventual withdrawal of children from a life on the street. For this, it is naturally expected that the voluntary organisations implementing the IPSC should have a proper policy to rehabilitate the street children for a better future. As we have seen in earlier chapter that the most of the children attending centres under IPSC were having a tie with their families and therefore did not require any rehabilitative support as such. It was gathered that according to 10 per cent of chief functionaries and 5 per cent of supervisory functionaries there was an effort to place the children in foster care – either to an Institution or to a foster family. It was also reported by them they considered financial position of the Institutions and the families before placing the children into foster care. The other considerations as mentioned by them were marital status of the members of the foster family and the family composition. Apart from these, the study could not explore any other rehabilitative measure prevalent in the programmes at present.

4.11.4 Back-up Support for Commercial Activity

This aspect is also somehow related to the step towards rehabilitating children economically. It was found that a peripheral activity did exist in IPSC in this regard and it intended to provide only a back-up support to the children to be placed in an appropriate vocation and therefore did not really build into the core activities of the centres.

However, it was gathered from the chief functionaries and supervisory functionaries that keeping the future placement of children in mind, several measures were taken by them.

Table 4.20 indicates that most of the respondents reported that preparing the children by way of providing/arranging vocational training was the most extensively used measure taken by them. As many as 88 of them (73.33%) stated that sending the children to school was one of the most effective measures undertaken by them to prepare the children for a better future placement. The other measures, as reported by them were 'imparting non-formal education to the children'

(65.00%), 'liaisoning with placement agencies' (46.67%) and of course, importantly, 'arranging loan from financial institution' (18.33%). Nineteen per cent field functionaries also reported that they helped in arranging banking and credit facilities for the children so that they could take up a suitable vocation for themselves.

4.11.5 Occupational Status of Children, their Earnings and Savings

As discussed in Chapter 3 of this Report, a number of child respondents were engaged in one or the other work to earn. It was then gathered that 50 per cent or more respondents belonging to various age-groups who were working before joining the centres were found to be still working at the time of interview. In all, out of total number of beneficiary respondents, i.e. 762, it was gathered that 31 per cent were between 8 and 14 years and 48 per cent were above 14 years.

Those children who said that they were earning also indicated their sources of earning. It was gathered that child respondents were mainly

Table 4.20: Measures taken for Placing the Children in Vocation or Job or Self-Employment

Sl. No.	Response	Chief Functionaries (N=61)		Supervisory Functionaries (N=59)		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Prepare the child by way of providing/arranging vocational training	50	81.97	55	93.22	105	87.50
2	Sending the child to school	44	72.13	44	74.58	88	73.33
3	Imparting non-formal education to the child	31	50.82	47	79.66	78	65.00
4	Arranging loan from financial institutions	12	19.67	10	16.95	22	18.33
5	Liaisoning with placement agencies	25	40.98	31	52.54	56	46.67
6	Others	12	19.67	7	11.86	19	15.83

engaged in begging, rag-picking, working at tea shops/dhabas and selling goods on the street. The child respondents also reported that they were mainly engaged in stealing and selling goods, playing 'dhol', selling newspapers, selling flowers, working as domestic servant, assembling parts of tube lights, selling fish etc. Two children reported that they earned by giving tuition. But not all of them said that they were earning on regular basis – about 16 per cent of them were reportedly not earning regularly.

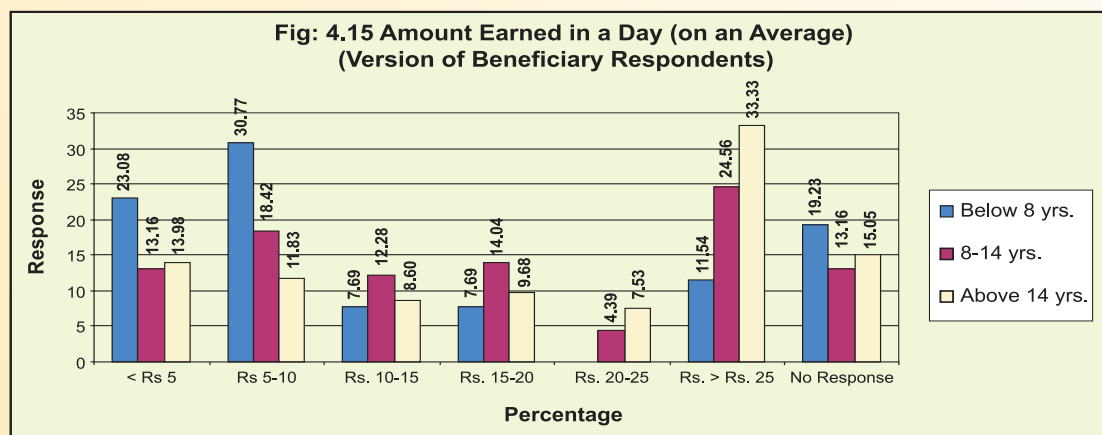
It is gathered from Table 4.21 and Fig. 4.15 that maximum number of child respondents (26.16%) were earning more than Rs. 25/- a day on an average, of them, percentage of children below 8 years was least (11.54%). Younger the children, lesser was the earning of the children below 8

years, their maximum average daily earning was between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 (30.77%), in case of children between 8 and 14 years, it was more than Rs. 25 (24.56%) and in case of children above 14 years, again, it was more than Rs. 25 (33.33%).

Most of the child respondents (59.66%) reported that they handed their earnings over to their parents – 12 per cent reported that they handed over their earnings to their siblings and relatives. Seventy-three per cent of the children mentioned that they were able to buy something for self out of their earnings. Twenty-eight per cent child respondents said that they were able to save some money out of their earnings and kept the savings with parents, relatives, the centres, banks/ post offices or carry it along with themselves.

**Table 4.21: Amount Earned in a Day (on an Average)
(Version of Beneficiary Respondents)**

Sl. No.	Response	Below 8 yrs (N=26)		8-14 yrs (N=114)		Above 14 yrs (N=93)		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	< Rs. 5	6	23.08	15	13.16	13	13.98	34	14.59
2	Rs. 5-10	8	30.77	21	18.42	11	11.83	40	17.17
3	Rs. 10-15	2	7.69	14	12.28	8	8.60	24	10.30
4	Rs. 15-20	2	7.69	16	14.04	9	9.68	27	11.59
5	Rs. 20-25	0	0.00	5	4.39	7	7.53	12	5.15
6	Rs. > Rs. 25	3	11.54	28	24.56	31	33.33	62	26.16
7	No Response	5	19.23	15	13.16	14	15.05	34	14.59



Only a few children (16.31%) said that they were punished by their parents or relatives or with whom they stayed in case they earned less on certain occasions. The form of punishment included scolding and beating.

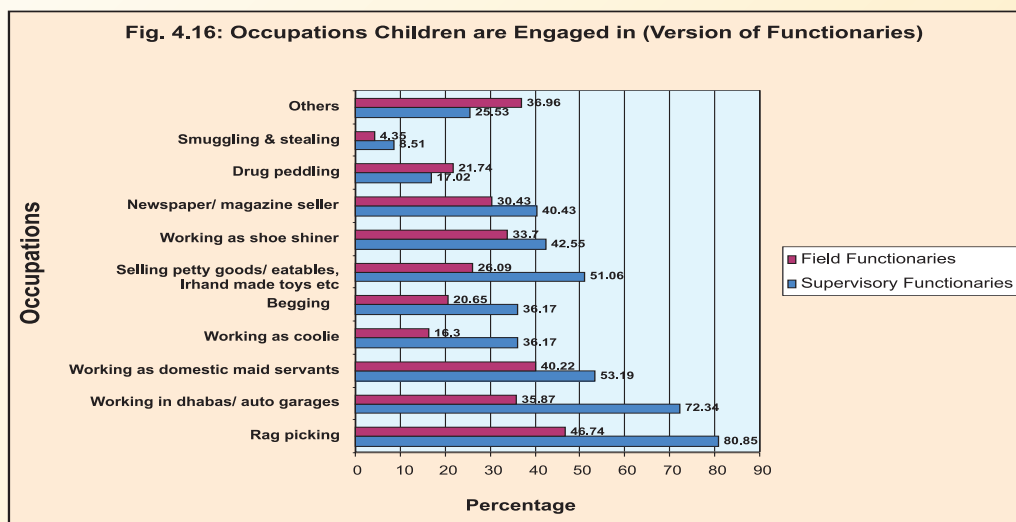
Most of the supervisory and field functionaries (58.27% said that the children, attending the centres and earning, were engaged in rag picking (Table 4.22 and Fig. 4.16). A good percentage of them (48.20%) said that the children

were working in dhabas/auto garages. 'Children working as domestic maid servants' was reported by a significant percentage of functionaries (44.60%). The major occupations of children as reported by the supervisory and field functionaries were: 'working as shoe shiner' (36.69%), 'selling petty goods/eatables, hand made toys etc.' (34.53%), 'selling news papers/magazines' (33.81%), 'engaged in begging' (25.90%), 'working as coolie' (23.02%), 'engaged in drug peddling' (20.14%) and 'engaged in smuggling and stealing' (5.76%).

Table 4.22: Occupations Children are Engaged in (Version of Functionaries)

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Occupations	Supervisory Functionaries (N=47)		Field Functionaries (N=92)		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Engaged in rag picking	38	80.85	43	46.74	81	58.27
2	Working in dhabas/ auto garages	34	72.34	33	35.87	67	48.20
3	Working as domestic maid servants	25	53.19	37	40.22	62	44.60
4	Working as coolie	17	36.17	15	16.30	32	23.02
5	Engaged in begging	17	36.17	19	20.65	36	25.90
6	Selling petty goods/ eatables, hand-made toys etc	24	51.06	24	26.09	48	34.53
7	Working as shoe shiner	20	42.55	31	33.70	51	36.69
8	Newspaper/ magazine seller	19	40.43	28	30.43	47	33.81
9	Engaged in drug peddling	8	17.02	20	21.74	28	20.14
10	Engaged in smuggling & stealing	4	8.51	4	4.35	8	5.76
11	Others	12	25.53	34	36.96	46	33.09



4.11.6 Efforts made for Restoration of Children to their Families

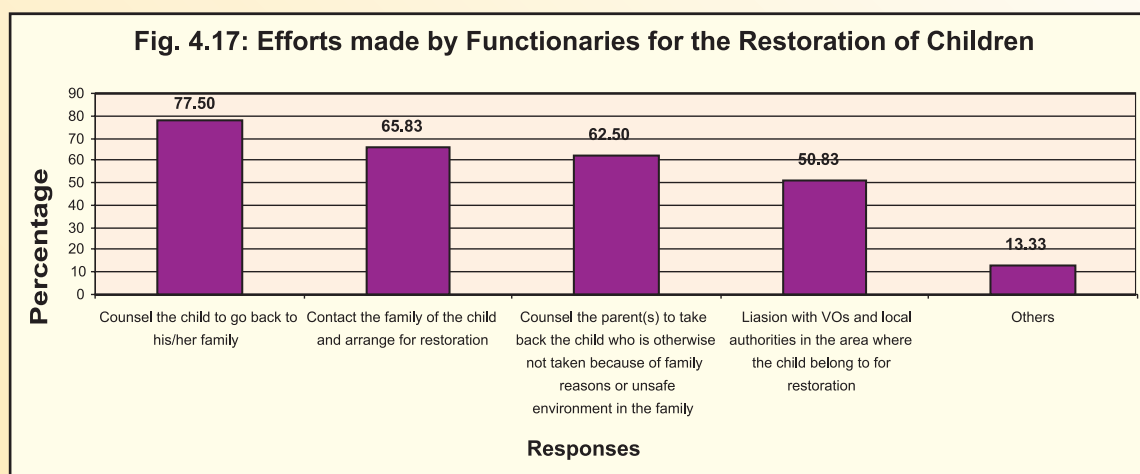
Though it has been gathered that the most of the children attending the centres under IPSC had family ties, yet some children who indeed did not have any family ties were also found to be attending such centres. For those children, it became the responsibility of the functionaries of voluntary organisations to make all required arrangements to restore the children back to their families. In this regard, views of chief functionaries and supervisory functionaries were

sought to assess the efforts made by them for restoration of children to their families

Table 4.23 and Fig. 4.17 reveal that the functionaries reported a few strategies adopted for restoring the children back to their families. The most reported effort (77.50%) was 'counsel the child to go back to his/her family'. This reflects that it is basically the resistance of the concerned child which comes on the way of sending him/her back to the family. One step ahead of this was 'contact the family of the child and arrange for restoration', reported by

Table 4.23: Efforts made by Functionaries for the Restoration of Children

Sl. No.	Responses	Chief Functionaries (N=61)		Supervisory Functionaries (N=59)		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Counsel the child to go back to his/her family	48	78.69	45	76.27	93	77.50
2	Contact the family of the child and arrange for restoration	39	63.93	40	67.80	79	65.83
3	Counsel the parent(s) to take back the child who is otherwise not taken because of family reasons or unsafe environment in the family	39	63.93	36	61.02	75	62.50
4	Liasion with VOs and local authorities in the area where the child belong to, for restoration	29	47.54	32	54.24	61	50.83
5	Others	11	18.03	5	8.47	16	13.33



66 per cent functionaries. Another interesting finding that emerged out of the response of the functionaries was ‘counsel the parent(s) to take back the child who is otherwise not taken because of family reasons or unsafe environment’ (62.50%). This shows that there were obvious reasons behind parents allowing their children to part with the family. Specialised counselling techniques is crucial to address this particular issue. Another significant response ‘liaison with VOs and local authorities in the area where the child belongs to for restoration’ (50.83%) also points out sincere effort of the functionaries.

4.11.7 Post Anganwadi Programme for Children above 6 Years

An attempt was made to find out from the field functionaries whether any effort has been made by them to enroll children who earlier attended Anganwadi Centres under ICDS programme. The IPSC also focuses on such an effort in the scheme documents. This is an essential feature because of the fact that ICDS programme caters to children belonging to underprivileged sections of the society.

However, a disappointing response was received from the field functionaries when 74

per cent of them said that no special attention was given to those children who earlier attended Anganwadi centres to enroll them in the centres under IPSC. However, 15 per cent of them said that they made an effort in this direction. Rest of the functionaries did not respond to this query.

4.11.8 Linkage with Childline

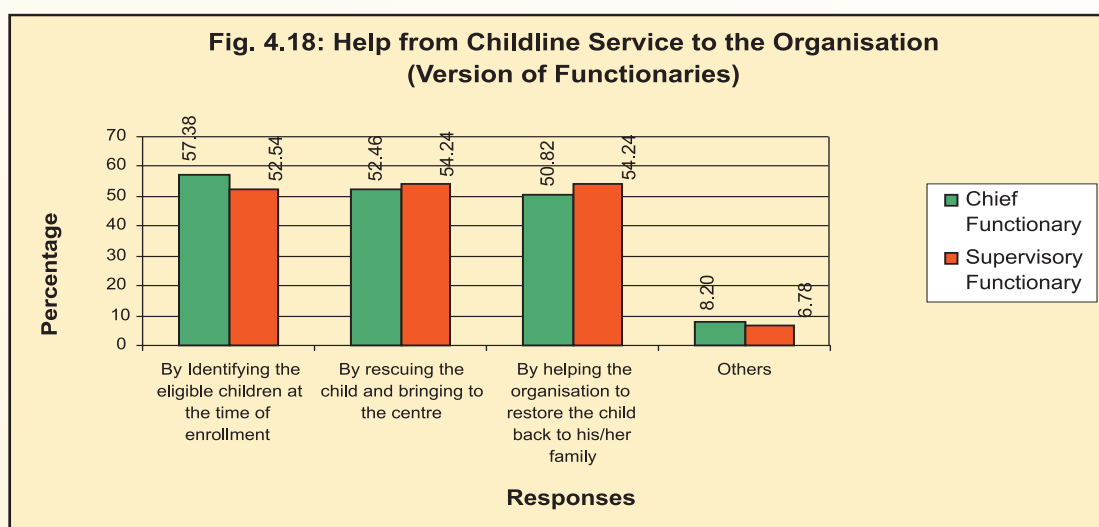
Childline service has, of late, emerged as an important hallmark in the crucial efforts being made to address the problems of children who are victims of abuse, exploitation and neglect. Childline conceives of the response to rehabilitation continuum as an important framework for ensuring the best possible intervention of children in need of care and protection. The service has evoked an overwhelming response from the large number of voluntary organisations working for children under difficult circumstances by way of liaising with the childline service in various parts of the country. IPSC too has laid ample emphasis on utilising the services of the childline in the country.

Table 4.24 and Fig. 4.18 bring forth the areas in which the voluntary organisations are receiving help from childline services. This Table

**Table 4.24: Help from Childline Service to the Organisations
(Version of Functionaries)**

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Responses	Chief Functionaries (N=61)		Supervisory Functionaries (N=59)		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	By identifying the eligible children at the time of enrollment	35	57.38	31	52.54	66	55.00
2	By rescuing the child and bringing to the centre	32	52.46	32	54.24	64	53.33
3	By helping the organisation to restore the child back to his/her family	31	50.82	32	54.24	63	52.50
4	Others	5	8.2	4	6.78	9	7.50



shows that according to 55 per cent functionaries belonging to chief and supervisory functionaries, the childline service helped them by identifying the eligible children at the time of enrollment. This means that the voluntary organisations which work in close coordination with childline service took 'its help in identifying eligible beneficiaries' as well. A significant percentage of respondents (53.33%) reported that the childline helped them by rescuing the children and bringing them to the centres. Interestingly enough, about 53 per cent respondents said that the childline helped them to restore the children back to their family.

4.12 Views of Functionaries on the Scheme

The functionaries who primarily shoulder the responsibility of implementing the programme in letter and spirit have been playing a crucial role in realising the mandate of the scheme at the very grassroots level. They are the people who are in direct touch with the beneficiaries and experience every bit of implementing process as a catalyst. They are the ones who are the torch-bearer of a programme which intends for a revolutionary change in the quality of life of thousands of street children. They are the entity which facilitates linkage between the policy makers and the target groups. In view of this, it was felt that the views

of functionaries must be sought to understand the outcome of the programme, to identify the problems and difficulties they faced and to have their suggestions to make the scheme more effective.

4.12.1 Changes Perceived by Functionaries in Children

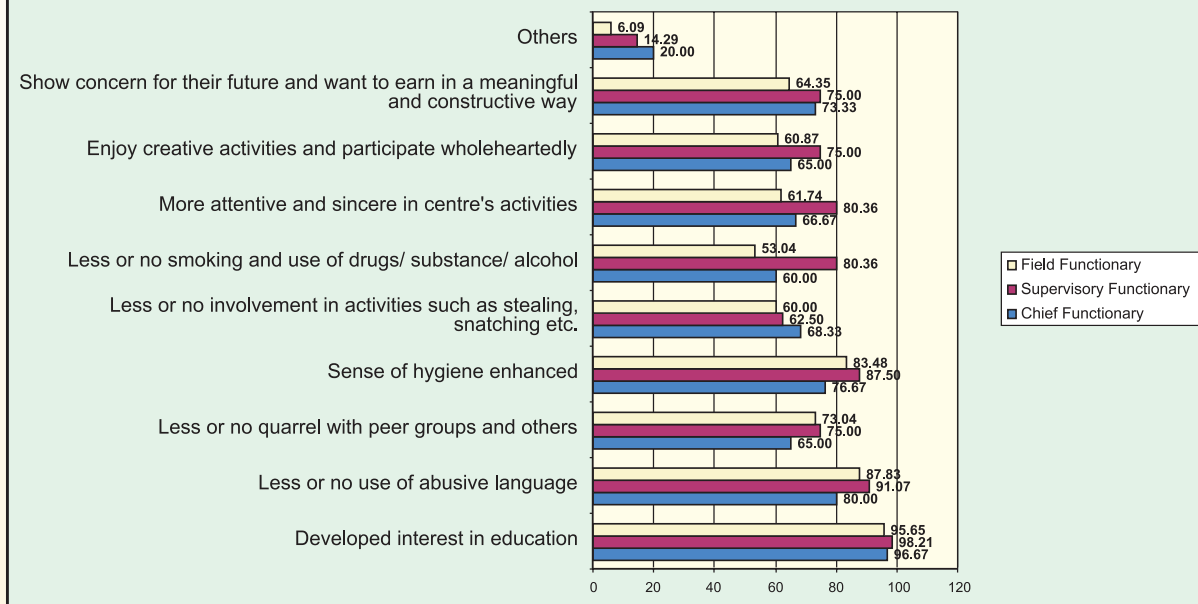
All categories of functionaries were asked as to whether they felt that the IPSC was able to bring about a perceptible change in the beneficiaries in terms of their behaviour, attitude, livelihood patterns, values, habits and future aspirations. Almost all of them (97.47%) replied in affirmative.

A variety of changes which were reported by the functionaries have been shown at Table 4.25. and Fig. 4.19. Among all categories of functionaries most of them (96.54%) perceived that the children developed interest in education. They also found (86.58%) less or no use of abusive language among the children attending the centres. Another overwhelming response given by them (82.68%) was that the sense of hygiene enhanced among the children. Another notable change perceived by them (71.43%) was the less or no quarrel with peer groups and other children. All these changes could be attributed to the efforts made by the field

Table 4.25: Changes Observed in the Children (Views of Functionaries)

(Multiple Response)

Responses	Chief Functionaries (N=60)		Supervisory Functionaries (N=50)		Field Functionaries (N=115)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developed interest in education	58	96.67	55	98.21	110	95.65	223	96.54
Less or no use of abusive language	48	80.00	51	91.07	101	87.83	200	86.58
Less or no quarrel with peer groups and others	39	65.00	42	75.00	84	73.04	165	71.43
Sense of hygiene enhanced	46	76.67	49	87.50	96	83.48	191	82.68
Less or no involvement in activities such as stealing, snatching etc.	41	68.33	35	62.50	69	60.00	145	62.77
Less or no smoking and use of drugs/ substance/ alcohol	36	60.00	45	80.36	61	53.04	142	61.47
More attentive and sincere in centre's activities	40	66.67	45	80.36	71	61.74	156	67.53
Enjoy creative activities and participate wholeheartedly	39	65.00	42	75.00	70	60.87	151	65.37
Show concern for their future and want to earn in a meaningful and constructive way	44	73.33	42	75.00	74	64.35	160	69.26
Others	12	20.00	8	14.29	7	6.09	27	11.69

Fig: 4.19 Changes Observed in the Children (Views of Functionaries)

functionaries at the centres. They (69.26%) also reportedly discovered that the children started showing concern for their own future – this change has actually reflected the real outcome of the IPSC. The other changes as reported by the functionaries are no less significant – ‘more attentive and sincere in the centre’s activities’ (67.53%), ‘enjoy creative activities and participate wholeheartedly’ (65.37%), ‘less or no involvement in activities such as stealing, snatching, carrying and selling drugs etc., (62.77%) and ‘less or no smoking and use of drugs/ substance/ alcohol’ (61.47%). All these changes as mentioned by the functionaries are reflective of a positive outcome of IPSC and indeed pave way for future expansion of the programme for the benefit of thousands of street children who are yet to be covered under the scheme.

4.12.2 Problems and Difficulties Faced by the Functionaries

Successes and achievements of the can be mainly attributed to the efforts made by the functionaries of voluntary organisations. Yet

these successes and achievements have not been there without any problems or difficulties faced by them. Like any other programme, IPSC is also not free from gaps, problems or bureaucratic lapses.

Table 4.26 presents the views of the chief functionaries on the overall procedural difficulties they faced in getting the sanctioned grant. Fifteen per cent of them reported ‘no difficulty’ in this regard and 11 per cent preferred not to say anything on this. It is evident from the above table that about 38 per cent chief functionaries reported the commonly found problem in grant-in-aid programme, i.e. delay in release of grant. The respondents were trying to bring home the point that the voluntary organisations were dependent on the grant-in-aid provided by the Government to run the programme and therefore, it became difficult for them to run the activities whenever there was a delay in getting grant – not many voluntary organisations were self-sufficient to run the programme on their own. Among the other difficulties mentioned by them, another prominent one was that they (19.67%) found

Table 4.26: Procedural Difficulties in Getting the Grant Sanctioned under the Scheme (Version of Chief Functionaries)

(Multiple Response)

Sl.No.	Difficulties	No.	%
1	Time consuming process	12	19.67
2	Delay in release of grant	23	37.70
3	Too many follow-ups needed for getting grant	1	1.64
4	Details asked in applications are voluminous	6	9.84
5	Number of times applications get lost	2	3.28
6	Delay in inspection & submission of reports to Central Government	5	8.20
8	Change in agreed amount at the time of release of grant	1	1.64
9	System of proposal processing is not transparent	4	6.56
10	No difficulty	9	14.75
11	No response	7	11.48

the whole process of grant seeking and grant receiving a time consuming process. The other difficulties reported by them were: 'details asked in applications are voluminous' (9.84%), 'delay in inspection and submission of reports to the Central Government' (8.20%) 'change in agreed amount at the time of release of grant' (1.64%) and 'system of proposal processing is not transparent' (6.56%). The State-wise position regarding procedural difficulties in getting the grant sanctioned under the scheme, as reported by the chief functionaries has been given at **Annexure-25**. The data shows that the States/UT which reported delay in release of grants were: Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Chandigarh.

With regard to the problems or difficulties faced by the chief functionaries in dealing with Government officials, Table 4.27 shows that according to majority of them (55.74%), there was no problem with the Government officials. Some of them (6.56%)

said that there was no clear and transparent communication from the Government officials. Maximum number of respondents (9.84%) reported difficulty as 'non-availability of concerned officials or difficult to contact them'. The other important responses included 'officials unaware of ground realities' (4.92%), 'slow procedure of recommendation' (4.92%) , 'have to please officials' (1.64%)', 'not acquainted with the programme' (1.64%), do not give proper attention to the problems of implementing agency' (1.64%). The State-wise position regarding problems/difficulties faced in dealing with Government officials as reported by the chief functionaries has been given at **Annexure-26**.

Most of the chief functionaries (88.52%) mentioned that the Government officials made visits to the centres run by their organisations. Out of them, 22 per cent said that the Government officials visited their organisations once in 3 months, as many said once in 6 months and 48 per cent of them said once in a year.

Table 4.27: Problems/Difficulties Faced in Dealing with Government Officials (Veief Functionaries)

Sl. No.	Problems/Difficulties	No.	%
1	Non-availability of concerned officials/difficult to contact them	6	9.84
2	Bureaucractic system of public dealing	1	1.64
3	No clear & transparent communication	4	6.56
4	Have to please officials	1	1.64
5	Officials unaware of ground realities	3	4.92
6	Not acquainted with the programme	1	1.64
7	Do not give proper attention to the problems of implementing agency	1	1.64
8	Slow procedure of recommendation	3	4.92
9	No problem	34	55.74
10	No response	7	11.48

**Table 4.28: Problems & Difficulties in Discharging Responsibilities
(Faced by the Supervisory Functionaries)
(N=59)**

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Problems & Difficulties	No.	%
1	Lack of basic amenities in organising programme	3	5.08
2	Funds at disposal not sufficient	9	15.25
3	Heavy workload	4	6.78
4	Centres are far away	4	6.78
5	Lack of space in the centres	4	6.78
6	No proper information about the scheme	2	3.39
7	Salary less & delay in payment	9	15.25
8	Non-cooperation from community	6	10.17
9	Lack of trained staff	2	3.39
10	No TA/DA facility	2	3.39
11	Difficulty faced in getting the children enrolled in formal schools	1	1.69
12	Problems in tracing out the addresses of the children	1	1.69
13	Problems in handling children	6	10.17
14	Others	9	15.25
15	No response	28	47.46

Table 4.28 outlines the problems and difficulties faced by the supervisory functionaries in discharging their responsibilities. It was found that according to 15 per cent of them funds at disposal were not sufficient. As many of them said that less and delay in salary was posing as a problem in discharging their responsibilities. Ten per cent of them mentioned that they faced difficulties in handling some children who were bit unruly. Another 10 per cent found that non-cooperation from the community was a problem. Some other significant problems/difficulties mentioned by them included 'lack of space in the centres' (6.78%), 'heavy workload' (6.78%), 'centres are far away' (6.78%), 'lack of basic amenities in organising programme' (5.08%), 'no proper information about the scheme' (3.39%), 'no TA/DA facility' (3.39%),

'difficulty faced in getting the children enrolled in formal schools' (1.69%).

Table 4.29 reveals that field functionaries like their supervisors too faced a number of problems and difficulties in discharging their responsibilities. The table shows that difficulty in handling children was reported by maximum number of field functionaries (14.53%). Financial problem was reported by 10 per cent respondents. Logistic difficulties (6.84%) and shortage of space for carrying out activities (5.13%) were also reported by them. Four per cent of them expressed that less salary was coming on the way of discharging their responsibilities effectively.

The chief functionaries were asked to state as to what would happen in case grant

**Table 4.29: Problems and Difficulties in Discharging Responsibilities
(Faced by the Field Functionaries)
(N=117)**

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Problems and difficulties	No.	%
1	Disturbance and threat from local anti-social groups	5	4.27
2	Logistic difficulties	8	6.84
3	Shortage of space for carrying out activities	6	5.13
4	Financial problem	12	10.26
5	No support from local community	1	0.85
6	Difficulty in handling children	17	14.53
7	Children are irregular and don't interact as well	2	1.71
8	Less salary	5	4.27
9	High staff turnover	2	1.71
11	No support from government	1	0.85
12	Delay in funds	2	1.71
13	No problem	26	22.22
14	No response	43	36.75

from the Government is stopped. Fifteen per cent of them said that they would continue to function with their own resources, whereas 7 per cent of them said that the organisation will raise fund through community support and continue the programme. Eighteen per cent said that the quality of work and services would be badly effected. Forty-five per cent of them said that the centres will be closed.

In such a situation where Governmental funding would be stopped, the responses of the chief functionary regarding strategy they would deploy to sustain the programme were: encourage other agencies to adopt the centres; contact other donor agencies for support; channelise money from other projects of the

organisation; support from its own resources; initiate income generating activities; generate local financial resources; go for child sponsorship programme and so on.

4.12.3 Suggestions of Functionaries to Strengthen the Scheme

In order to strengthen the scheme so as to make it more effective and meaningful all categories of functionaries gave their views and suggestions. These suggestions, instead of giving in a generalised form, are presented as per the category of functionaries who came out with their suggestions. The following section enumerates these suggestions/observations/ views.

Chief Functionaries

- Proper guidance from Government officials regarding exact procedures to follow
- Mother NGOs should be created to oversee implementation of the scheme
- Sanctioned letters must be issued immediately after the approval of the proposal
- Facilities for the children should be categorised and given on the basis of their age-groups
- Funds should be released directly by the Central Government - State Government should not be involved in the process
- Rent assessment done by PWD is often not realistic
- Rewards should be given to those voluntary organisations whose performances are outstanding
- Time to time evaluation of the scheme should be done
- Opportunities should be given to grassroots level staff to share their experiences
- Coordination between the NGOs implementing IPSC and Government Officials concerned with IPSC should be strengthened
- More attention should be given to provide services aiming at fulfilling the basic needs of children who are in need of care and protection
- Child protection cells should be opened at community level
- More emphasis should be given to generate awareness among public in general towards the issue of street children
- Issue of substance abuse and trafficking of children should also be dealt under the scheme
- Amount given per child beneficiary should be enhanced
- Salary of staff should be increased
- Provision for telephone and transport facilities should be kept under the scheme
- Number of staff should be increased
- There should be provision of life skill education for the child in the scheme
- Amount of grant specifically for vocational training should be enhanced and job placement for children undergoing vocational training should be ensured
- Other categories of children who are in need of care and protection should also be brought under the purview of IPSC
- More emphasis should be given to enroll children in formal schools
- Grant must be released regularly and on time
- Provision for training of street educators must be kept in the scheme
- IPSC should open up facility of getting the children admitted in open school system according to the age of the children
- Formal schools should give preference to children attending centres under IPSC
- Ministry of Women and Child Development should bring out newsletters on the problems of street children
- There is a need for providing a platform to the voluntary organisations for marketing the goods prepared by the children undergoing vocational training
- More funds should be allocated for nutrition and medical facilities.

Supervisory Functionaries

- Increase in grant amount should be done by making realistic assessment of expenditures
- Grants should be released on time
- Vocational training should be made compulsory for all the voluntary organisations implementing IPSC
- All the day centres should be converted into 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters
- Proper nutritious food should be given to the children at the centres
- Occupational placement facility should be provided
- More trained staff should be appointed
- Street Educators should be trained from time to time
- Emphasis should be given on counselling services
- Salary of the staff should be increased
- Local community should be made aware of IPSC and its significance
- Provision for career counselling should be given to the children with assistance from placement agencies
- Project Coordinators must be consulted in financial matters so far as implementation of IPSC is concerned
- Centres should be provided with facilities like gas, cooler, electricity etc.

Field Functionaries

- Grants should be released on time
- Number of staff in the programme should be increased
- Provision for training of staff should be kept in the scheme
- More emphasis should be given on organisation of awareness camps for the community
- More trades should be included in vocational training as per local requirements
- Provision for proper regular health check-up should be kept in the scheme
- Proper follow-up of repatriated children should be done
- Proper network should be evolved with local police, departments of health and education
- Encourage VOs to evolve funds for rescue and rehabilitation of children
- More study material should be given for children
- Children-street educator ratio should be 25:1
- All other categories of needy children should be included in the programme.

4.13 Summing Up

Data revealed that maximum number of children (2850) registered in the centres were in the State of Andhra Pradesh where 24 centres were covered. However, in as many centres in the State of West Bengal 1389 children were registered. In most of the States, coverage of male children was more than their female counterpart, so was the case in the all-India scenario (66.49% male as against 33.51% female).

Eighty per cent respondents belonging to the age-group below 8 years, 74 per cent in the age-group between 8 and 14 years and 71 per cent children of above 14 years age-group said that they liked the centres which they were attending. Most of the children (87.01%) said that they participated most in play activities, followed by 'reading and writing' (86.35%), 'eating' (86.55%) and 'learning various activities' (71.65%). Seventy per cent child beneficiaries reported that they liked 'food' most amongst others at the centres. The second most liked item was 'reading and writing' (66.01%), followed by 'the staff at the centre' (57.61%), 'interaction with other children' (46.98%), 'recreational activities' (42.19%), 'learning songs/poems' (40.16%) and so on. The children who were attending non-formal education sessions were not only those who dropped out of school, but also the children who were not sent to school because of poor economic conditions of the parents.

Out of the total number of children registered in various centres under IPSC, 77 per cent were enrolled for non-formal education classes – of them 60 per cent were male. There were more than 13 activities reported under non-formal education. It was reported by 86 per cent field functionaries that kit/material for conducting non-formal education sessions were provided to them by their respective organisations. The beneficiary children attending non-formal education activity under IPSC reported a wide range of areas of learning from the centres. According to the response given by the field functionaries, amongst most of the child beneficiaries interviewed – as many as 710 (93.18%) of them said that they learnt 'writing' at at most from the centres. This was followed by 'reading' (92.78%), 'play activities' (68.90%), 'songs/poems' (67.06%) and 'counting'

(65.22%). The other major responses were: 'story telling' (54.20%) and 'drawing/painting' (53.67%).

It was found that in all types of centres run under IPSC, nutritional food was provided to all the children enrolled in the centres. In day centres, food provided was found to be mainly supplementary in nature, however, in some cases, particularly in Drop-in-Shelters proper food in the form of meal was provided. The difference between the number of registered children in the centres and the number of children enrolled for nutrition was more among male children (1153) than female children (260). At the same time, children receiving nutrition (81.80%) as against those enrolled for nutrition was more among the female (82.21%) than among male children (81.57%).

Thirty-one 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters were covered in 12 States/UT under the present study. It was found that 53 per cent children were enrolled for nutrition during night stay at Drop-in-Shelters, of which female children constituted only 17 per cent. Out of them again, 87 per cent male children were receiving food at night and only 41 per cent female children were receiving the same. Information gathered from the field functionaries and chief functionaries revealed that in all the 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters cooked meal was served. Majority of them also mentioned that fruits and snacks too were provided at Drop-in-Shelters. In some cases, tea and milk were also provided. In case of centres other than the 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters, most of the functionaries reported that snacks were provided to the children. Almost all the child beneficiaries (96.98%) said that nutrition in the form of meals/snacks was given to them at the centres.

The voluntary organisations were found to be organising several services under health care activity such as organising health check-up for children, organising preventive vaccination for them, providing facility for taking the sick children and maintaining medicine kits at the centres. However, it was found that nature of activities carried out under this component varied from organisation to organisation. Eighty per cent field functionaries reported that medicine kit was available with them and as many as 92 of them (96.81%) said that the required medicines were available in the medicine

kit. According to majority of the field functionaries (81.52%) the medicine kit was replenished less than three months back. All categories of child beneficiaries were asked to tell as to whom did they contact first whenever they were ill or hurt. In response to this query, a significant percentage of children said that they contacted the staff member at the centres (46.40% children below 8 years, 49.28% children between 8 and 14 years and 56.99% children above 14 years). Eighty-three per cent children reported that they were given medicines whenever they fell sick at the centre. Eighty per cent of them also said that the doctors attended to them at the centres whenever they fell sick. Only 38 per cent beneficiaries informed that they were given vaccination at the centre.

It was gathered during data collection that many children enrolled for and receiving food at night were not necessarily staying at Drop-in-Shelters. It was reported that after taking food at night, these children went out of the centres for earning. Only 24 per cent of the children were enrolled in Drop-in-Shelters for night stay as against the total number of children registered in the centres. It was found that a small percentage of female children (7.61%) were registered for night stay and 76 per cent of them were actually staying at night. Eighty-three per cent children were staying at night shelters as against the number enrolled therein.

The research teams made an observation on the surroundings as well. It was reported by them that in 33 per cent centres slush and stagnant water was found around the centres. Apart from this, in 32 per cent centres heaps of garbage were found, which somehow indicated presence of an unclean environment around the centres. To add to this plight, in 30 per cent centres uncovered drains were found – a pointer to the unhygienic environment around the centres. Some of the centres also had cattle sheds/animal sheds (15.38%) in the surroundings.

It was found that in substantial number of centres (46.81%) less than 20 children were going for formal schooling. Data in this regard showed almost a decreasing trend in the number of centres as the number of children attending formal schools

going up, except in case of 6 per cent centres where children numbering 100-120 were reportedly going for formal schooling. Eighty-two (70.08%) field functionaries reported that they did help the children in pursuing their studies in different ways. It was gathered that 50 per cent child beneficiaries who were interviewed during data collection said that they received homework from schools and even sometime from the centres as well. Out of them, 57 per cent children reported that they sought help of others to complete their homework. Substantial number of them (42.34%) said that the staff member at the centres helped them in completing home work.

Out of the total number of children registered in the centres 29 per cent were enrolled for vocational training. Interestingly enough, percentage of enrolled female children was more than their male counterparts. An encouraging note is observed on the huge percentage of children (85.23%) actually attending the vocational training, as reported by the field functionaries. In this case as well, the number of female children (87.97%) was reportedly larger than the male children (83.19%). It was reported by 92 (78.63%) field functionaries that they were running vocational training activity in their centres. Out of them, 83 per cent said that this activity was being managed as a part of IPSC activity, while 11 per cent said that the activity was being run in collaboration with other agencies. It was reported by the field functionaries (31.62%) that the earning of some of the children having already undergone vocational training was less than Rs. 1000 per month, 22 per cent reported that the earning was between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 2000. Some of them (8.84%) even reported this amount to be more than Rs. 2000.

The research teams which visited various centres under IPSC came out with their observations on the recreational facilities that were available with the centres. As many as 40 of them (34.19%) observed that carrom board was available with the centres. This was followed by Television/ Radio (24.79%), football/ volley ball (15.38%), cricket material (13.68%), ring (8.55%), swing (4.27%), drawing kit (3.42%), badminton (2.56%), skipping (1.71%) and table tennis material (0.85%).

It was interesting to note that according to 85 per cent field functionaries they provided counselling and guidance services to children and their parents. However, further probing into this aspect revealed that motivating process in bringing the children in the mainstream or routine reference to the significance of withdrawal from street life actually meant counselling and guidance to the field functionaries. Not much focus was given on the trauma of street life and its impact on the children while specifically dealing with individual children by way of applying counselling techniques. The field functionaries reported that occasionally they organised small gatherings in the form of camps/special functions/seminars to generate awareness about the problem of street children among the community. Eight per cent field functionaries said that they organised such events from time to time. Ten per cent of chief functionaries and 5 per cent of supervisory functionaries reported that there was an effort to place the children in foster care – either to an Institution or to a foster family.

Most of the field functionaries reported that preparing the children by way of providing/arranging vocational training was the most extensively used measure taken by them to lead the children to a better future. As many as 88 of them (73.33%) stated that sending the children to school was one of the most effective measures undertaken by them to prepare the children for a better future placement. The other measures, as reported by them were 'imparting non-formal education to the children' (65.00%), 'liaisoning with placement agencies' (46.67%) and of course, importantly, 'arranging loan from financial institution' (18.33%). Nineteen per cent field functionaries also reported that they helped in arranging banking and credit facilities for the children so that they could take up a suitable vocation for themselves.

The children who said that they were earning also indicated their sources of earning. It was gathered that child respondents were mainly engaged in begging, rag-picking, working at tea shops/dhabas and selling goods on the street. The child respondents also reported that they were engaged in stealing and selling goods, playing 'dhol', selling newspapers, selling flowers, working as domestic servant, assembling parts of tube

lights, selling fish etc. Two children reported that they earned by giving tuition. Maximum number of child respondents (26.16%) said that they were earning more than Rs. 25 a day on an average, of them, percentage of children below 8 years was least (11.54%). Younger the children, lesser was the earning of the children below 8 years, their maximum average daily earning was between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 (30.77%), in case of children between 8 and 14 years, it was more than Rs. 25 (24.56%) and in case of children above 14 years, again, it was more than Rs. 25 (33.33%).

The functionaries reported a few strategies adopted for restoring the children back to their families. The most reported effort (77.50%) was 'counsel the child to go back to his/her family'. This reflects that it is basically the resistance of the concerned child which comes on the way of sending him/her back to the family. One step ahead of this i.e. 'contact the family of the child and arrange for restoration', was reported by 66 per cent functionaries. Another interesting finding that emerged out of the response of the functionaries 'counsel the parent (s) to take back the child who is otherwise not taken because of family reasons or unsafe environment' (62.50%). This shows that there were obvious reasons behind parents allowing their children to part with the family. Specialised counselling techniques is crucial to address this particular issue. Another significant response 'liaison with VOs and local authorities in the area where the child belongs to for restoration' (50.83%) also points to the sincere efforts of the functionaries.

A disappointing response was received from the field functionaries when 74 per cent of them said that no special attention was given to those children who earlier attended Anganwadi centres to enroll them in the centres under IPSC. According to 55 per cent chief functionaries and supervisory functionaries, the childline service helped them by identifying the eligible children at the time of enrollment. A significant percentage of respondents (53.33%) reported that the childline helped them by rescuing the children and bringing them to the centres. Interestingly enough, about 53 per cent respondents said that the childline helped them to restore the children back to their family.

Conclusions and Recommendations



- 5.1 Conclusions
- 5.2 Recommendations

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

In the early nineties, the vulnerability of street children attracted the attention of the Government to a great extent. Despite the fact that the street children live in such a vulnerable situation, no major ameliorative measure was initiated at the Government level to address the problem of street children before the launching of the Integrated Programme for Street Children (IPSC). This sole intervention programme of the Government for the street children is operational for more than a decade now.

At present, about 128 voluntary organisations are implementing street children projects under the IPSC. At this juncture, it is felt appropriate to look back at the scheme, which was till recently under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India and review its relevance and possible expansion in view of the growing nature of problem of street children in the country. In view of this, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India entrusted the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), New Delhi to undertake an evaluation study of the scheme being implemented by voluntary organisations throughout the country. The focus of the study was restricted only to the implementation pattern of the voluntary organisations receiving grant-in-aid under the scheme. The sample voluntary organisations which were studied, numbered 61. The maximum number of sample organisations was drawn from the State of Andhra Pradesh (13), followed by West Bengal (12), Gujarat (7) and

Uttar Pradesh (5). In Delhi, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, four voluntary organisations each, were drawn in the sample; Maharashtra followed these States with three voluntary organisations. In the remaining States/UTs, one voluntary organisation each was selected. It was found that a large number of voluntary organisations sanctioned grant-in-aid under IPSC were established at and around the time IPSC was launched.

5.1.1 Highlights on Main Findings

5.1.1.1 Deployment of Functions at Various Levels of the Voluntary Organisations

The activities under IPSC primarily revolved around a centre – be it 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter or Contact Point/ Club/ Day Care Centre/ Day Shelter. The services, as spelt out in the programme, were rendered through these centres only. The day-to-day responsibility to run these centres rested with the field level functionary who was popularly known as ‘Street Educator’. These street educators were mainly engaged in conducting non-formal education activities, distribution of nutrition, providing coaching to children, attending formal schools and organising recreational activities at the centre. Vocational training activities which some of the centres conducted were the responsibilities of Instructors having special skills on vocational trades. Vocational training activities were not necessarily carried out at the non-formal education centres or Drop-in-Shelters. In many cases, these were carried out at a separate place being earmarked for the purpose. These separate centres catered to the children attending all the Drop-in-Shelters and Contact points etc. being run by a particular voluntary organisation. All the centres run by a voluntary organisation were

supervised by a supervisory level functionary, known as ‘Programme Coordinator,’ or ‘Project Coordinator’.

So far as the educational qualifications are concerned, more than 75 per cent supervisory functionaries were postgraduates. However, in case of field functionaries, more than 60 per cent were graduates – only 13 per cent postgraduates. It was found that most of the supervisory level functionaries were receiving monthly salary in the range between Rs. 4000 and Rs. 6000. In the field functionary category, as many as 148 (41.81%) street educators were receiving less than Rs. 2000. Most of the vocational trainers (71.43%) were receiving salary between Rs. 2000 and Rs. 4000.

5.1.1.2 Physical Set-up of Centres and Facilities Available

In all, 117 centres were studied in 61 voluntary organisations. It was found that most of the centres (73.58%) fell in the category of contact points/clubs/day care centres/day shelters etc. which did not have any night shelter facility. In case of some of the centres which had the night shelter facility, it was observed that the day activities such as non-formal education, coaching etc. were not being conducted.

Twenty-seven per cent of centres, i.e., Drop-in-Shelters were run for 24 hours. Interestingly, the centres covered under the study were housed in building provided by the community/ youth club/ mahila mandals/ schools free of cost, in rented space and building, at railway platform, at building/ space provided by railway and some were housed in building constructed by State Governments as well as in Panchayat/ Municipal buildings. In majority of the centres (73.45%), source of drinking water was found to be tap water. Hand pump water was used in 18 per cent centres, whereas well water was used only in 7 per cent centres.

It was observed that in 47 per cent centres condition of storage of water was clean, while in 42 per cent centres condition was moderately clean and in case of 7 per cent centres, it was unclean. Toilet facility in 30 per cent centres was found to be ‘not available’ at all, whereas in 20 per cent centres this facility was found to be, though available, yet ‘not satisfactory’, however, in remaining 50 per cent centres, toilet facility was found to be both ‘usable and satisfactory’.

Availability of indoor space which is an important indicator to assess the extent to which indoor activity of a centre being effectively run was also observed. It was found that in 10 per cent centres indoor space was not in existence. This could be attributed to the fact that these centres were run in the open space or railway platform – no shed or partition was provided to these centres. Indoor space was available with remaining centres; however, availability of adequate space was observed in case of only 44 per cent, while 46 per cent centres had inadequate indoor space. Outdoor space is considered to be a crucial indicator for those programmes which are intended for providing free and informal environment to children by organising various developmental activities. In this context, about 70 per cent centres were found to have some outdoor space.

It was observed that in about 57 per cent centres no separate storage was available for keeping belongings of children attending the centres. In case of 42 per cent centres where storage facility for keeping belongings was found, about 39 per cent centres had adequate storage facility, as observed by the research teams. As many as 50 (44.25%) centres were found to have separate cooking space. As for the seating arrangement during non-formal education sessions, in case of about 49 per cent centres, children were found to be sitting in rows, in 29 per cent centres seating arrangement was found to be haphazard, while children were sitting

in circle or semi-circle in case of 13 per cent centres.

5.1.1.3 Profile of Functionaries

The functionaries interviewed for the purpose of the study were classified into three categories: one, the chief functionary of the voluntary organisations implementing IPSC, two, supervisory level functionary viz. programme/project coordinator, and three, field functionary, viz., street educator/shelter incharge/care taker etc. In all, 61 chief functionaries, 59 supervisory functionaries and 117 field functionaries were interviewed. Most of the functionaries in the categories of chief functionary (72.13%) and supervisory functionary (71.19%) were male. On the contrary, field functionaries were dominated by female workers (54.70%). A large number of chief functionaries (44.26%) were in the age-group more than 50 years, while maximum number of supervisory functionaries (30.51%) were in the age-group 35-40 years. On the other hand, maximum number of field functionaries (32.48%) were in the age group less than 30 years. Twenty-six per cent field functionaries were in the age-group 30-35 years.

It was found that among the chief functionaries, about 48 per cent were post-graduates, followed by graduates (37.71%). Twenty-three per cent of them studied social work as a discipline, while nominal percentage studied social sciences (18.03%), education (4.92%) and child development & home science (3.28% each). In case of supervisory functionaries, more than 66 per cent were post-graduates, while 20 per cent were graduates. Maximum number of them (38.98%) were from the discipline of social work, followed by social sciences (28.81%). Most of the field functionaries (59.83%) were graduates, while about 21 per cent of them were under graduates and 18 per cent were post-graduates. Among them, 23 per cent studied social sciences, while 21 per cent studied social work.

5.1.1.4 Target Groups – Coverage

IPSC envisages that the programme should provide support to street children particularly those without homes and families and those especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation such as children of sex workers and children of pavement dwellers. Children living in slums and with their parents are supposedly excluded from the coverage.

A question was therefore asked to all categories of functionaries regarding the types and categories of children enrolled in the centres. The responses were so varied in nature that the definition of street children, spelt out by IPSC, was not found to be perceived as the only accepted definition of the sort. Indeed, responses brought forth several other dimensions to the defined target groups.

It was also explored from the supervisory and field functionaries as to whether the children enrolled in the centres were the victims of exploitation/ abuse/ diseases. It was stated by maximum number of respondents that the children were suffering from skin diseases. The other responses included physical abuse, victims of drug/substance abuse, sexual exploitation, trafficking/prostitution and police harassment. Importantly, it was also reported that the children were victims of HIV/AIDS and STD, though negligible percentage, yet it is a matter of grave concern.

5.1.1.5 Support Received from the Community – Version of Functionaries

It was gathered from the supervisory (86.89%) and field functionaries (88.00%) that the programme received support from the local community in running the centres. They reported that the programme had the maximum support from the community leaders and school teachers (supervisory functionaries - 90.57% and field functionaries - 53.00%). Local Councillors/

Panchayat members also supported the centres to a great extent as reported by 68 per cent supervisory functionaries and 44 per cent field functionaries. Women in general and local youth in general were also found to be supportive to the centres. Support from adolescent boys/girls was also received, as stated by 30 per cent supervisory functionaries and 23 per cent field functionaries.

Maximum number of supervisory functionaries (57.63%) viewed that the community extended support/help in the care of children, maximum number of field functionaries (39.32%) said that the community helped in providing space for the centre, while 49 per cent supervisory functionaries reported this help/support of the community. Forty-six per cent supervisory functionaries opined that support of community was received in taking children for medical treatment, as against 20 per cent field functionaries. Help in providing drinking water and during 'health check up' were reported by 39 per cent supervisory functionaries, as against 37 per cent (providing drinking water) and 28 per cent (during health check-up) field functionaries respectively. Community's help was also received in conducting non-formal education activity, as reported by 31 per cent supervisory functionaries and 24 per cent field functionaries.

5.1.1.6 Supervision

The IPSC does not clearly prescribe any mechanism for supervising the day-to-day work of a centre. However, from the staffing pattern which is normally followed at the organisation level for the programme, it is evident that the chief functionaries and the supervisory functionaries are primarily responsible for extending a supervisory support to the field functionaries.

Despite the fact that the scheme does not provide for any mechanism to supervise the programme, it was found that 63 per cent

chief functionaries and 44 per cent supervisory functionaries fixed a target for their visits to a centre per month. Out of the chief functionaries who fixed target for visit, 53 per cent reported that they fixed target for once a month, 16 per cent reported twice a month, and 8 per cent said thrice a month. In case of supervisory functionaries, 23 per cent fixed the target for once a month, 12 per cent for twice a month and another 12 per cent said thrice a month. It was also asked, how often they were generally able to visit the same centre; 47 per cent chief functionaries reported that they visited a centre monthly once, while 8 per cent said that they visited a centre once in two months. In case of supervisory functionaries, the visit was reported to be more frequent than the chief functionaries. Thirty-eight per cent of them reported that they were able to visit a centre at least once in a week, 27 per cent reported this visit to be once in a fortnight, 19 per cent said once in a month and the remaining said once in two months or more.

Most of the chief functionaries (95.08%) reported that they visited the centres to observe the activities there. Another significant percentage of chief functionaries (85.25%) said that they visited the centres to guide the functionaries to run the activities, followed by 'to interact with the children' (77.05%) and 'to check the records and registers of the centres' (75.41%). It was also reported by them (65.57%) that in order to also help the field functionaries to solve any specific problem in the centre they visited the centres. Notably, 64 per cent of them said that they visited the centres to meet the local people so that they supported the activities of the centre. Observing the activities of the centres was found to be the main purpose behind visiting a centre, as reported by 98 per cent supervisory functionaries. The other two purposes reported by the supervisory functionaries (91.53%) were: 'to check the records and registers of the centres' and 'to interact with children'. The

additional purposes reported by the supervisory functionaries included: 'to plan programmes/activities' (69.49%) and 'to elicit support of local leaders/school teachers in centres' activities' (64.41%). Supervisory functionaries (84.75%) also reported that they visited the centres to guide the field functionaries to run the centres effectively.

5.1.1.7 Funding Pattern

Data gathered from the records being maintained by the voluntary organisations reveal that the amount of grant under IPSC varied from Rs. 6244 (2002-03) to Rs. 3101850 (2001-02). This wide variation could be attributed to the nature and volume of activities the voluntary organisations proposed to undertake. It was gathered that though the IPSC listed out a number of activities for the voluntary organisations to carry out, yet, the actual implementation largely depended on the individual organisation's proposal to selectively carry out some or all of the activities prescribed. It also depended upon the number of beneficiaries a particular voluntary organisation was allowed to enroll. It was invariably found that the amount of grant received by the maximum number of voluntary organisations was in the range of Rs. 6-9 lakh in all the last five years. A negligible percentage of voluntary organisations (3.28% during 2001-02 & 2002-03 and 1.64% in the remaining years) received grants for more than Rs. 15 lakh. Between 18 and 23 per cent voluntary organisations, which is the second highest percentage, received grants less than 3 lakh during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05. Twenty-one per cent voluntary organisations received grants in the range of 9-12 lakh during 2005-06 – the latest. Similarly, it is interesting to note that despite wide variations in the range of grant amount received by the voluntary organisations, the average amount of grant in all the five years varied almost between 6 and 7 lakh.

It was reported by the voluntary organisations that there was sometime change

in the grant amount in different years. Reasons for such a change in the amount of grant, as narrated by some of the voluntary organisations were 'increase in the number of beneficiaries', 'recommendation of the State Government for change in the grant amount' and 'on the day of inspection by a Government official to a centre, because of presence of less number of children than the children actually enrolled, recommendation was made by this official to reduce the grant amount'.

In response to a question regarding regular flow of funds to the implementing voluntary organisations, more than 80 per cent of chief functionaries said that they were receiving funds regularly. However, 92 per cent chief functionaries said that they did not receive grants timely. About 48 per cent chief functionaries reported that the gap between installments of grants in a year is often more than 6 months. After receiving the full grant for one particular year, it was reported by 43 per cent chief functionaries that after a gap of 3-6 months time, installment for the next year was released, in case of 20 per cent chief functionaries the gap was between 6 and 9 months, while in case of 26 per cent chief functionaries, the gap exceeded even nine months.

Data received on amount given to per child beneficiary varied greatly from organisation to organisation and State to State and therefore, it is difficult to ascertain the exact amount earmarked by the Government for individual child beneficiary.

5.1.1.8 Profile of Beneficiaries

The beneficiary respondents were divided into three categories: children below 8 years, children between 8 and 14 years and children above 14 years. In the first category, 222 respondents, in the second category, 347 respondents and in the third category 193 respondents were interviewed. As many as 198 children (25.98%) were from 24-hour Drop-in-

Shelters – out of which 23 per cent were below 8 years, 27 per cent were between 8 and 14 years and 29 per cent above 14 years. Remaining children were drawn from other categories of day centres.

Majority of respondents (59.32%) across all the categories were male. Most of them belonged to underprivileged sections of the society (SC-29.66%, ST-6.82% and OBC-14.83%). This is true in case of all categories of respondents. Among them, 31 per cent of children below 8 years, as many children between 8 and 14 years and 26 per cent children above 14 years belonged to SC population. It was found that among the respondents, 4 per cent of them were physically challenged – 2 per cent among children below 8 years, 6 per cent among children between 8 and 14 years and 4 per cent among children above 14 years. On the other hand, little more than 2 per cent respondents were mentally challenged – 2 per cent among below 8 years children, as many among between 8 and 14 years children and 3 per cent among children above 14 years.

All categories of children were asked to state the place as to where did they live. Maximum number of them (30.45%) said that they were living with their families. This was followed by the response 'at the centre' (26.64%) and subsequently 'on pavements' (16.01%) and 'slum' (14.30%). In the category of children below 8 years, children were reportedly living at 'temple' (5.41%), 'railway station' (4.95%), and 'market place/under the bridge' (2.70%). While in the category of 8-14 years children, a significant percentage (16.14%) were living 'on pavements' and so was in the case of children above 14 years (17.62%).

It was found that more than 37 per cent respondents generally spent 3 to 6 hours every day at the centre. However, 28 per cent reported that they were able to spend less than 3 hours a day. As many as 120 (15.74%) respondents said that they were able to be at the centre for more than 9 hours a day – in most cases these children

were living at 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter. Forty-two per cent respondents were going for formal schooling. The highest percentage of children going for formal schooling was found in the category of below 8 years (45.50%), followed by the age-group between 8 and 14 years (41.50%) and the age group above 14 years (38.86%).

5.1.1.9 Selection Procedures

The scheme, as such, does not prescribe any set procedures to be followed by the voluntary organisations for selecting beneficiaries. However, in some cases, perhaps, the Government helped them with survey format. However, it was not universally followed in most of the States. In such cases, voluntary organisations themselves reportedly evolved a mechanism of their own to select beneficiaries.

5.1.1.10 Major Problems the Beneficiaries Experienced in their Life

It was found that the maximum number of respondents mentioned 'lack of proper shelter' to be one of the major problems they encountered in life – 39 per cent among children between 8 and 14 years and 34 per cent among children above 14 years. More than 20 per cent in each category reported that they faced a grave injury or disability or disease. Quite a few of them (20.17% children between 8 and 14 years and 22.80% children above 14 years) made a mention of 'starvation' as the major problem they faced in life. 'Police harassment' was reported to be another major problem faced by these children. They also mentioned about 'commercial exploitation' (12.39% and 9.33% respectively) 'drug/substance abuse' (3.75% and 7.77%, respectively) and sexual exploitation (3.17% and 3.63%, respectively). Though negligible in number, three of the respondents reported 'rape' to be the major problem they faced.

5.1.1.11 Aspirations of Beneficiaries

Information gathered on this aspect revealed a higher level of aspirations among all categories

of children. The most overwhelming response recorded in this regard was 'earn lots of money' (33.33%, 43.80% and 49.22%, respectively). It is indeed interesting to note that the second highest percentage among all categories of children was scored by the response 'teach at a school' (28.38%, 21.90% and 23.32%, respectively). The next significant percentage in the category below 8 years was scored by the response 'become a doctor' (23.87%) - it indicates that the level of aspiration was more intense among younger children. On the contrary, second scoring in case of remaining categories was secured by the response 'eat lots of good food' (21.61% and 18.65%, respectively). The other significant responses included 'travel and see different places', 'driving a big car', 'become a staff member of the centre', 'own a shop/dhaba/tea stall', 'never work under someone but independently'.

5.1.1.12 Views of Opinion Leaders

As an individual, more than 85 per cent opinion leaders confirmed their help and support to the centres. These help and support were of varied nature as per their version: 'motivating community to cooperate with the centre staff' (69.23%), 'participating in programmes/activities of the centres' (69.23%), 'identifying and enrolling children' (61.54%), 'solving problems/ difficulties faced by the centre' (46.15%), 'helping in enrolling children (of the centre) in formal school' (42.30%), 'helping in ensuring cleanliness of the centre and surrounding' (36.54%), 'financial and material help' (23.08%). Beside these, the opinion leaders also reported their help and support in some other aspects too: 'providing food items' (26.92%), 'providing fans, chairs, durries etc.' (19.23%), 'providing aids/materials for non-formal education' (19.23%), 'providing/arranging transport for the sick children' (19.23%). Through negligible percentage, some respondents also reported that they helped in 'construction of link road/drainage (attached with the centre)' (7.69%), 'constructing and maintaining building (of the centre)' (5.79%), 'providing utensils/ furniture

to the centre' (5.77%) and even 'providing fuel' (1.92%).

Various changes were reportedly observed by the opinion leaders in the children attending the activities of the centres under IPSC in comparison to those not attending the centres. All of them who perceived a change opined that there was a change in the behaviour of the children attending the centre. Another major change perceived by them was 'maintain cleanliness' (83.64%). This was followed by the opinion 'more disciplined' (80.00%). The respondents also viewed a change in 'better performance in schools' (67.27%) and 'more participation in creative activities' (61.82%). These findings indeed extend a real positive image of the programme to those who are not involved in day-to-day activities of the centres, but, who keep a close watch on the performance of the centres. Perhaps, those findings multiply the credible performance of numerous field functionaries who indeed make an all-out effort in making the programmes a great success. To a question whether they were satisfied with the services provided in the centres, about 84 per cent opinion leaders responded in a positive note.

All the respondents were in praise of 'non-formal education' activity run under the scheme. Followed by this, the other activities which were regarded effective by the respondents included: 'health care' (90.00%), 'nutrition' (86.00%), 'recreational activities' (74.00%), 'vocational training' (74.00%). Apart from these, 'counselling the children' (72.00%), 'enrolling the children in formal school system' (72.00%) and 'creative activities' (58.00%) were also regarded as effective services. Undoubtedly, all the major activities run under IPSC were considered being effectively carried out by the opinion leaders.

5.1.1.13 Perceptions of Government Officials on IPSC

In all, 20 Government officials – one each from 20 States/UTs were interviewed. From the

State of Karnataka, no Government official was found to be linked with IPSC and therefore, could not be covered under the study.

The Government officials were also asked to spell out various programmes of IPSC which they were aware of. In this regard, maximum number of responses (85.00%) came for 'non-formal education for street children'. Next to this, responses which scored maximum percentage were: 'providing nutrition/food' (80.00%), 'vocational training' (80.00%), 'organising health check-up' (55.00%), 'taking children to doctor/health centre/hospital when they are sick or need medical attention' (55.00%), 'counselling & guidance and referral services' (50.00%) 'safe drinking water, bathing, latrines, first aid etc.' (50.00%), 'providing medicines at the centre, whenever required' (50.00%). The other major responses included 'providing recreational facilities' (45.00%), 'liaison with other local bodies, Government agencies and VOs' (45.00%) and 'night stay' (40.00%).

In order to assess the nature of involvement of the Government officials in the activities being run under IPSC, question was asked whether they attended seminars/special functions organised by the voluntary organisations under IPSC to generate awareness among the community towards the issue of street children, only 50 per cent responded in affirmative. Looking at the scheme in its totality, 60 per cent of the respondents felt that the IPSC comprehensively covered the needs and problems of the street children, while 15 per cent felt it did not cover so, 10 per cent did not respond to this question.

As many as 13 (65.00%) respondents opined that the IPSC was able to bring about a perceptible change in the beneficiary children in terms of their behaviour, values, habits and future aspirations. What was most perceived by the respondents was 'sense of hygiene enhanced' (60.00%) among the children. Data also shows that the respondents

(55.00%) perceived change in terms of developing interest in education. Along with this, 45 per cent felt that the children have started enjoying creative activities and participating whole-heartedly. It was also perceived that children were indulging in 'less or no use of abusive language' (40.00%). The other significant changes perceived by them included: 'less or no involvement in stealing, snatching etc.' (30.00%), 'showing less or no use of drugs and alcohol' (30.00%) and 'showing concern for future' (30.00%).

5.1.1.4 Views of Employers

The firms/occupations the employers represented were of varied nature. Out of 175 employers interviewed, as many as 56 (32.00%) of them were running tea stalls/dhabas/auto garages. About 30 per cent employers were the owners of private companies/factories. About 15 per cent of them were running petty business, while 13 per cent engaged the children as domestic help. Although not very significant in number, other employers included public enterprise (6.86%), news paper/book seller (1.71%) and others (1.71%). In all, 148 (84.57%) employers reported that they fixed the working time for the children. A large number of them (38.51%) said that they engaged the children for 'more than 6 hours', followed by 'between 5 and 6 hours' (17.57%), 'less than 3 hours' (16.89%), between 3 and 4 hours (10.14%), 'between 4 and 5 hours' (9.46%) and 'between 6 and 7 hours' (7.43%). Seventy-seven respondents reported that they allowed break for the children between the working hours. To a query as to how frequently the employers paid to the children, 43 per cent said that they paid monthly. Twenty-seven per cent said that they made the payment daily, while 22 per cent made weekly payment.

About 19 per cent employers reported that they provided shelter to the children working with them. Quite a significant number of them (41.71%) said that they provided free medical aid to the children. About 57 per cent

employers informed that they provided the children other amenities such as 'shoes' (30.86%), 'free clothing' (20.57%), 'meals' (5.71%), 'festival gifts' (3.43%) and 'umbrellas' (0.57%). It was also gathered from them that more than 70 per cent employers allowed the children employed with them to take leave on medical goods. However, about 43 per cent employers did not allow the children to take any weekly holiday. As a note of encouragement, 50 per cent employers said that they either encouraged the children to go to school or taught them at their own level. Amazingly, majority of the respondents reported that they extended entertainment facility to the children such as radio (38.29%), television (30.86%), indoor games (13.71%), magic show (12.00%), movie (5.71%) and outside trip (1.14%).

5.1.1.15 Overall Beneficiary Coverage

Maximum number of children (2850) registered in the centres were found in the State of Andhra Pradesh where 24 centres were covered. However, in as many centres in the State of West Bengal 1389 children were registered. In most of the States, coverage of male children was more than their female counterpart, so was the case in the all-India scenario (66.49% male as against 33.51% female). It is quite interesting to find out that the coverage of female children was more in the States of Uttar Pradesh (62.96%), Assam (55.46%) and West Bengal (52.70%). If we look at the average number of children registered in one centre it is gathered that in Kerala the number is highest (191), followed by Jammu & Kashmir (141.50), Maharashtra (133), Andhra Pradesh (119) and Punjab (100). Uttar Pradesh projected a different picture with 32.40 average number of children registered in one centre. The States which had less than 50 children on an average per centre were: Orissa (47), Delhi (41.13) and Manipur (41).

5.1.1.16 Views of Beneficiaries on the Functioning of Centres

With regard to a question to find out the liking or disliking of the child beneficiaries for

coming to the centres, 80 per cent respondents belonged to the age-group below 8 years, 74 per cent to the age-group between 8 and 14 years and 71 per cent children of above 14 years age-group replied that they liked the centres which they were attending.

Most of the children (87.01%) said that they participated most in play activities, followed by 'reading and writing' (86.35%), 'eating' (86.55%) and 'learning various activities' (71.65%). Seventy per cent child beneficiaries reported that they liked 'food' most amongst others in the centres. The second most liked item was 'reading and writing' (66.01%), followed by 'the staff at the centre' (57.61%), 'interaction with other children' (46.98%), 'recreational activities' (42.19%), 'learning songs/poems' (40.16%) and so on. Among the children who did not like certain things at the centres, most of them mentioned that 'children fighting with each other' was something which they did not like. Some of them also said that 'activities in the centres are very tiring/boring'. Many of them reported that what they did not like was the 'behaviour of the staff' at the centres. The other responses in this regard included 'facilities are not adequate and therefore cause inconvenience', 'most of the children are left unoccupied' and 'quality of food is poor'.

5.1.1.17 Non-formal Education

It was found that the children who were attending non-formal education sessions, were not only those who dropped out of school. The children who were not otherwise sent to school because of poor economic conditions of the parents, were also found attending non-formal education classes under IPSC.

Data show that out of the total number of children registered in various centres under IPSC, 77 per cent of them were enrolled for non-formal education classes – of them 60 per cent were male. As against the male children registered for non-formal education the percentage of female

children was lower (40.04%). A similar trend was observed in attendance as well. The attendance of the children enrolled for non-formal education as reported by the field functionaries, was 82 per cent. Percentage of attendance in respect of girl children was found to be 78 per cent as against the female children enrolled for non-formal education.

As reported by the field functionaries, several activities were being organised under non-formal education component of the programme. Data reveals that there were more than 13 activities reported under non-formal education. Most of the respondents (93.17%) reported that the children were imparted writing skills. Ninety per cent respondents reported story telling to be another non-formal activity, whereas 88 per cent of field functionaries reported that they exposed the children to song/poem. The other major responses included: 'counting' (84.62%), 'play activities' (82.91%), 'text book teaching' (80.34%), 'drawing/painting' (73.50%), 'outdoor games' (62.39%) and 'value creation' (61.54%).

It was reported by 86 per cent field functionaries that kit/materials for conducting non-formal education sessions were provided to them by their respective organisations. Those who reported that they did not receive such kit/material also stated the reasons for this. The major reasons included 'inadequate funds' and 'non-availability of funds'.

The beneficiary children attending non-formal education activity under IPSC reported a wide range of areas of learning from the centres. According to the response given by the field functionaries, amongst most of the child beneficiaries interviewed – as many as 710 (93.18%) of them said that they learnt 'writing' most from the centres. This was followed by 'reading' (92.78%), 'play activities' (68.90%), 'songs/poems' (67.06%) and 'counting' (65.22%). The other major responses were: 'story telling' (54.20%) and 'drawing/painting' (53.67%).

5.1.1.18 Nutrition

It was found that in all types of centres run under IPSC, nutritional food was provided to all the children enrolled in such centres. In day centres, food provided was found to be mainly supplementary in nature, however, in some cases, particularly in Drop-in-Shelters proper food in the form of meal was provided.

Data indicates that the difference between the number of registered children in the centres and the number of children enrolled for nutrition was more among male children (1153) than female children (260). At the same time, children receiving nutrition (81.80%) as against those enrolled for nutrition was more among the female children (82.21%) than male children (81.57%).

Thirty-one 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters were covered in 12 States/UTs under the present study. It was found that 53 per cent children were enrolled for nutrition during night stay at Drop-in-Shelters, of which female children constituted only 17 per cent. Out of them again, 87 per cent male children were receiving food at night and only 41 per cent female children were receiving the same. The reason for this perhaps was that though the children were enrolled for food at night, yet many of them stayed away from Drop-in-Shelters at night, particularly the female children.

Information gathered from the field functionaries and chief functionaries revealed that cooked meal was served in all the 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters. Majority of them also mentioned that fruits and snacks too were provided at Drop-in-Shelters. In some cases, tea and milk were also provided. In case of centres other than the 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters, most of the functionaries reported that snacks were provided to the children. Majority of the functionaries also mentioned that cooked meal was also served in some centres. In more than half the centres, fruits were also reportedly given.

Majority of the functionaries informed that these food items were mainly procured from local open markets, some of them mentioned that these were procured through identified agencies and cooperative stores.

According to 73 per cent child beneficiaries snacks were served in the centres. Rice/ *dall*/ *Chapatti* was served at the centres as reported by 67 per cent beneficiaries. Fifty-nine per cent of them said that fruits were served to them while 42 per cent mentioned about *khichri* as a served item. Vegetables along with meals being served at the centres were also reported by 30 per cent beneficiaries. Eighteen per cent reported that porridge or *dalia* was also being served. Other items, as mentioned by the beneficiaries, included egg, fish, chicken, bread, *panjiri*, sweets, tea. Ninety-eight per cent children said that they liked the food items given to them at the centres.

5.1.1.19 Health Care

The IPSC encourages programmes aiming at mobilising preventive health services and providing access to treatment facilities. The voluntary organisations were found to be organising several services under this activity such as organising health check-up for children, organising preventive vaccination for them, providing facility for taking the sick children and maintaining medicine kits at the centres. However, it was found that nature of activities carried out under this component varied from organisation to organisation. In response to a query as to whether health check-up was carried out at the centres, all the chief functionaries and 91 per cent of field functionaries said 'yes'. However, the frequency of such health check-up varied widely among the voluntary organisations.

It was found that in majority of the centres measures for preventive health services were taken, as reported by 67 per cent chief functionaries and 68 per cent field functionaries. These measures were mostly taken by giving vaccination to children (55.74% chief

functionaries and 52.99% field functionaries) and de-worming tablets (47.54 chief functionaries and 49.57% field functionaries). Eighty per cent field functionaries reported that medicine kit was available with them and as many as 92 of them (96.81%) said that the required medicines were available in the medicine kit. Data shows that in majority of the States medicine kit was available. Ninety-eight per cent of them informed that these medicine kits were replenished from time to time. According to majority of the field functionaries (81.52%) the medicine kit was replenished less than three months back.

5.1.1.20 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter/Night Stay

It was gathered that the normal activities prescribed under IPSC were primarily carried through the day centres run by the voluntary organisations. A 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter extended, among other facilities, night stay for the children. But there is obviously a difference between a 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter run under IPSC and an institution where children are put up in a home or hostel. In case of the former, the concept behind it is absolutely non-institutional one because the children enrolled in such centres are free to drop-in and go out at any point of time – no rigid rules as found in an institutional set up are in existence for them. Of the 117 centres covered under the study, 31 were 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters. It was gathered during data collection that many children enrolled for and receiving food at night were not necessarily staying at Drop-in-Shelters. It was reported that after taking food at night, these children went out of the centres for earning.

Data reveals that the children staying at Drop-in-Shelters mentioned about various facilities that were provided there. Most of them (90.15%) reported about prevalence of drinking water facility at Drop-in-Shelters. It is also found that the children belonging to older age-group, i.e. above 14 years had the maximum share of 'shared bed' (33.90%) and 'individual bed'

(28.81%) in comparison to other categories of children. Sixty per cent children were reportedly sleeping on the floor. Availability of toilet facility was reported by 90 per cent children. A good number of them (51.72%) said that the services of security guards were available at the centres at night. As many as 127 of them (62.56%) mentioned about storage facility for keeping their belongings.

5.1.1.21 Maintenance of Hygiene and Sanitation – Observations of the Research Teams

The Research Teams which visited various centres made certain observations on the conditions relating to hygiene and sanitation prevailing in the centres. On the overall set up of the centres so far as their cleanliness, orderliness and attractiveness are concerned, the research teams rated the centres poor, average and good. The maximum number of responses so far as ratings are concerned went in favour of 'average' in case of cleanliness (46.15%), orderliness (56.14%) and attractiveness (55.56%). However, quite a few members of research teams rated 'good' in favour of cleanliness (32.48%) and orderliness (19.66%). This reflects that all is not bad so far as physical conditions are concerned.

The research teams made an observation on the surroundings as well. It was found that in 33 per cent centres slush and stagnant water was found around the centres. Apart from this, heaps of garbage were found in 32 per cent centres, which somehow indicated presence of an unclean environment around the centres. To add to this plight, in 30 per cent centres uncovered drains were found – a pointer to the unhygienic environment around the centres. Some of the centres also had cattle sheds/animal sheds (15.38%) in the surroundings.

Tap water was found to be the main source of drinking water, as observed by 71 per cent members of the research teams. Seventeen per cent of them found hand pump to be the source

of drinking water, while 7 per cent of them found that well water was being used as drinking water in the centres. So far as storage condition of water in the centres is concerned, in 45 per cent centres it was found to be clean, whereas it was found moderately clean in 40 per cent centres. However, in 7 per cent centres the storage was found to be unclean.

In 11 per cent centres there was no ventilation at all, while in case of 25 per cent it was observed as inadequate. However, in majority (58.12%) of the centres, ventilation was found to be adequate. In 73 per cent centres lighting was found to be either good or very good. About half of the centres (49.57%) were found to be housed in buildings/structures which were fairly functional. In case of 23 per cent the centres were housed in old and dilapidated buildings/structures and in case of 21 per cent, these were housed in pucca structures.

5.1.1.22 Coaching/Help in School Work

Information regarding number of children enrolled in the centres going for formal education was obtained from the field functionaries. Out of 117 field functionaries, 23 said that not a single child was going for formal education from amongst the children enrolled in the centres. However, as many as 94 (80.34%) field functionaries reported that some of the children enrolled in their centres were also going to formal schools. It was gathered that in maximum number of centres (46.81%) less than 20 children were going for formal schooling. Almost a decreasing trend was found in the number of centres as the number of children attending formal schools was going up, except in case of 6 per cent centres where children numbering 100-120 were reportedly going for formal schooling.

Another related issue, found to be dealt by many centres, was extension of help to the children enrolled in the centres in pursuing their studies at formal schools other than coaching. To this, 82 (70.08%) field functionaries reported

that they did help the children in pursuing their studies by providing books, stationary, school bags, clothes or school uniforms, coaching/tuition, reimbursing tuition fees etc.

It was gathered that 50 per cent child beneficiaries who were interviewed during data collection said that they received homework from schools and even sometime from the centres as well. Out of them, 57 per cent children reported that they sought help of others to complete their homework. Maximum number of them (42.34%) said that the staff member at the centres helped them in completing home work. Sixty-one per cent of the members of research teams observed that the street educators were providing coaching to the children – in some cases (0.85%) child volunteers were playing this role. The research teams made different observations on the time devoted on coaching activity – in some cases between 1 and 2 hours, in other cases between 2 and 4 hours.

5.1.1.23 Vocational Training and Follow-up

One of the major activities run under IPSC is the vocational training imparted to children attending the centres. Data shows that out of the total number of children registered in the centres 29 per cent were enrolled for vocational training. Interestingly enough, percentage of enrolled female children was more than their male counterparts. An encouraging note is observed on the huge percentage of children (85.23%) actually attending the vocational training, as reported by the field functionaries. In this case as well, the number of female children (87.97%) was reportedly larger than the male children (83.19%).

It was reported by 92 field functionaries (78.63%) that they were running vocational training activity in their centres. Out of them, 83 per cent said that this activity was being managed as a part of IPSC activity, while 11 per cent said that the activity was being run in collaboration with other agencies. Most of the field functionaries (81.52%)

reported tailoring to be one of the trades being taught in vocational training. Embroidery was reported by 52 per cent field functionaries. Twenty-two per cent of them mentioned carpentry as a trade being taught. The other major trades being taught in the centres were reported to be: 'electrical' (19.57%), 'computer' (16.30%), 'beautician' (10.87%), 'block printing' (9.78%), 'plumbing' (7.61%) and 'bakery' (6.52%). Among the responses 'others', trades included 'envelope making', 'motor mechanic', 'candle making', 'jute/leather bag making', 'kite making', 'soft toy making', 'painting', 'applying mehendi', 'printing', 'paper flower making', 'chalk making' etc. It was also gathered that in the last one year, together in all the sample centres where vocational training was being imparted, 2085 children were trained and out of them 760 were gainfully employed. The child respondents belonging to the age-group between 8 and 14 years and above 14 years were asked whether they were undergoing any vocational training. Seventy-five per cent of them said that they did.

The field functionaries, on being asked, narrated some follow-up measures they took after vocation training was provided to the children. These measures were: 'ensure that the children get into a vocation with reasonable earnings' (47.00%), 'the child is able to pursue necessary contacts' (41.00%) and 'the child is able to manage loan or financial assistance' (18.80%).

5.1.1.24 Recreational Facilities

The research teams which visited various centres under IPSC came out with their observations on the recreational facilities that were available with the centres. As many as 40 of them (34.19%) observed that carrom board was available with the centres. This was followed by Television/Radio (24.79%), football/volley ball (15.38%), cricket material (13.68%), ring (8.55%), swing (4.27%), drawing kit (3.42%), badminton (2.56%), skipping (1.71%) and table tennis material (0.85%).

As per their observation, 67 per cent members of research teams mentioned that the recreational facilities available with the centres were also accessible to the children. Fifty-seven per cent of them witnessed the utilisation of these facilities, 25 per cent rated this to be 'to a great extent' while 32 per cent rated 'to some extent' and 2 per cent rated 'not at all'.

5.1.1.25 Counselling and Guidance

It was gathered that though counselling and guidance formed an integral part of the activities under IPSC, it was not found to be carried out as one of the major activities of the centres studied. It may perhaps be because of the fact that the concept of counselling and guidance was not articulated in specialised service form, rather it was understood from a layman's perspective. Amazingly, 85 per cent field functionaries reported that they provided counselling and guidance services to children and their parents. However, further probing into this aspect revealed that motivating process in bringing the children in the mainstream or routine reference to the significance of withdrawal from street life actually meant counselling and guidance to the field functionaries. Not much focus was given on the trauma of street life and its impact on the children while specifically dealing with individual children by way of applying counselling techniques. This aspect needs to be strengthened to a great extent so as to address the problems of street children from the futuristic point of view rather than merely adopting a service-oriented approach.

5.1.1.26 Awareness Generation

If we closely look at the intent of the IPSC we would realise that it does not merely restrict itself by providing ameliorating services to its clientele. The scheme also intends to build up awareness among the community towards the issue of street children. An attempt was made to find out the kind of such awareness programmes the centres undertake for the community. The

field functionaries reported that occasionally they organised small gatherings in the form of camps/special functions/seminars to generate awareness about the problem of street children among the community. Eight per cent field functionaries said that they organised such events from time to time. It was reported by these functionaries that in the last one year they organised less than 2 such events (23.93%), followed by 2 to 4 (22.22%) events, 4 to 6 (9.40%) events, 6 to 8 (5.13%) events, 8 to 10 (8.55%) events, 10 to 12 (5.98%) events and 12 & more (8.55%) events. This activity was also found to be not implemented in a high spirit. It is utmost crucial to have continuous interaction with the community not only to prevent occurrence of the problems of street children, but also rehabilitate the children back to the community.

5.1.1.27 Rehabilitation/Foster Care Measures

The IPSC ultimately aims at eventual withdrawal of children from a life on the street. For this, it is naturally expected that the voluntary organisations implementing the IPSC should have a proper policy to rehabilitate the street children for a better future. As we have seen in earlier chapter, most of the children attending centres under IPSC were having a tie with their families and therefore did not require any rehabilitative support as such. It was gathered that 10 per cent of chief functionaries and 5 per cent of supervisory functionaries reported that there was an effort to place the children in foster care – either to an Institution or to a foster family. It was also reported by them that they considered financial position of the Institutions and the families before placing the children into foster care. The other considerations as mentioned by them were marital status of the members of the foster family and the family composition. Apart from these, the study could not explore any other rehabilitative measure prevalent in the programmes at present.

5.1.1.28 Back-up Support for Commercial Activity

This aspect is also somehow related to the step towards rehabilitating children economically. It was found that a peripheral activity did exist in IPSC in this regard and it intended to provide only a back-up support to the children to be placed in an appropriate vocation and therefore did not really build into the core activities of the centres. However, it was gathered from the chief functionaries and supervisory functionaries that keeping the future placement of children in mind several measures were taken by them.

Data indicates that most of the respondents reported that preparing the children by way of providing/arranging vocational training was the most extensively used measure taken by them. As many as 88 of them (73.33%) stated that sending the children to school was one of the most effective measures undertaken by them to prepare the children for a better future placement. The other measures, as reported by them were 'imparting non-formal education to the children' (65.00%), 'liaisoning with placement agencies' (46.67%) and of course, importantly, 'arranging loan from financial institution' (18.33%). Nineteen per cent field functionaries also reported that they helped in arranging banking and credit facilities for the children so that they could take up a suitable vocation for themselves.

5.1.1.29 Occupational Status of Children, their Earnings and Savings

In all, out of total number of beneficiary respondents, i.e. 762, it was gathered that 31 per cent were between 8 and 14 years and 48 per cent were above 14 years. It was gathered that child respondents were mainly engaged in begging, rag-picking, working at tea shops/dhabas and selling goods on the street. The child respondents also reported that they were engaged in stealing and selling goods, playing 'dhol', selling newspapers, selling flowers, working as domestic servant,

assembling parts of tube lights, selling fish etc. Two children reported that they earned by giving tuition. But not all of them said that they were earning on regular basis – about 16 per cent of them were reportedly not earning regularly.

Maximum number of child respondents (26.16%) were earning more than Rs. 25/- a day on an average; of them, percentage of children below 8 years was least (11.54%). Younger the children, lesser was the earning of the children below 8 years, their maximum average daily earning was between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 (30.77%), in case of children between 8 and 14 years, it was more than Rs. 25 (24.56%) and in case of children above 14 years, again, it was more than Rs. 25 (33.33%).

Seventy-three per cent of the children mentioned that they were able to buy something for self out of their earnings. Twenty-eight per cent child respondents said that they were able to save some money out of their earnings and kept the savings with parents, relatives, the centres, banks/post offices or carry it along with themselves. Only a few children (16.31%) said that they were punished by their parents or relatives or with whom they stayed in case they earned less on certain occasions. The form of punishment included scolding and beating.

Most of the supervisory and field functionaries (58.27%) said that the children, attending the centres and earning, were engaged in rag picking. A good percentage of them (48.20%) said that the children were working in dhabas/ auto garages. 'Children working as domestic maid servants' was reported by a significant percentage of functionaries (44.60%). The major occupations of children as reported by the supervisory and field functionaries were: 'working as shoe shiner' (36.69%), 'selling petty goods/eatables, hand-made toys etc.' (34.53%), 'selling news papers/magazines' (33.81%), 'engaged in begging' (25.90%), 'working as collie' (23.02%), 'engaged in drug peddling' (20.14%) and 'engaged in smuggling and stealing' (5.76%).

5.1.1.30 Efforts made for Restoration of Children to their Families

Although it has been gathered that most of the children attending the centres under IPSC had family ties, yet some children who indeed did not have any family ties were also found to be attending such centres. For those children, it became the responsibility of the functionaries of voluntary organisations to make all required arrangements to restore the children back to their families. In this regard, views of chief functionaries and supervisory functionaries were sought to assess the efforts made by them for restoration of children to their families.

The functionaries reported a few strategies adopted for restoring the children back to their families. The most reported effort (77.50%) was 'counsel the child to go back to his/her family'. This reflects that it is basically the resistance of the concerned child which comes on the way of sending him/her back to the family. One step ahead of this was 'contact the family of the child and arrange for restoration', reported by 66 per cent functionaries. Another interesting finding emerged out of the response of the functionaries was 'counsel the parent(s) to take back the child who is otherwise not taken because of family reasons or unsafe environment' (62.50%). This shows that there were obvious reasons behind parents allowing their children to part with the family. Specialised counselling techniques is crucial to address this particular issue. Another significant response 'liaison with VOs and local authorities in the area where the child belong to for restoration' (50.83%) also points out sincere effort of the functionaries.

5.1.1.31 Post Anganwadi Programme for Children above 6 Years

An attempt was made to find out from the field functionaries whether any effort has been made by them to enroll children who earlier attended Anganwadi Centres under

ICDS programme. The IPSC also focuses on such an effort in the scheme documents. This is an essential feature because of the fact that ICDS programme caters to children belonging to underprivileged sections of the society.

However, a disappointing response was received from the field functionaries when 74 per cent of them said that no special attention was given to those children who earlier attended Anganwadi centres to enroll them in the centres under IPSC. However, 15 per cent of them said that they made an effort in this direction. Rest of the functionaries did not respond to this query.

5.1.1.32 Linkage with Childline

Childline service has, of late, emerged as an important hallmark in the crucial efforts being made to address the problems of children who are victims of abuse, exploitation and neglect. Childline conceives of the response to rehabilitation continuum as an important framework for ensuring the best possible intervention of children in need of care and protection. The service has evoked an overwhelming response from a large number of voluntary organisations working for children under difficult circumstances by way of liaising with the childline service in various parts of the country. IPSC too has laid ample emphasis on utilising the services of the childline in the country.

According to 55 per cent functionaries belonging to chief and supervisory functionaries, the childline service helped them by identifying the eligible children at the time of enrollment. This means that the voluntary organisations which work in close coordination with childline service took 'its help in identifying eligible beneficiaries' as well. A significant percentage of respondents (53.33%) reported that the childline helped them by rescuing the children and bringing them to the centres. Interestingly enough, about 53 per cent respondents said that the childline

helped them to restore the children back to their family.

5.1.1.33 Views of Functionaries on the Scheme

The functionaries who primarily shoulder the responsibility of implementing the programme in letter and spirit have been playing a crucial role in realising the mandate of the scheme at the very grassroots level. They are the people who are in direct touch with the beneficiaries and experience every bit of implementing process as a catalyst. They are the ones who are the torch-bearer of a programme which intends for a revolutionary change in the quality of life of thousands of street children. They are the entity which facilitates linkage between the policy makers and the target groups. In view of this, it was felt that the views of functionaries must be sought to understand the outcome of the programme, to identify the problems and difficulties they faced and to have their suggestions to make the scheme more effective.

5.1.1.33.1 Changes Perceived by Functionaries in Children

All categories of functionaries were asked as to whether they felt that the IPSC was able to bring about a perceptible change in the beneficiaries in terms of their behaviour, attitude, livelihood patterns, values, habits and future aspirations. Almost all of them (97.47%) replied in affirmative.

Among all categories of functionaries most of them (96.54%) perceived that the children developed interest in education. They also found (86.58%) less or no use of abusive language among the children attending the centres. Another overwhelming response given by them (82.68%) was that the sense of hygiene enhanced among the children. Another notable change perceived by them (71.43%) was the less or no quarrel with peer groups and other children. All these changes could be attributed to the efforts

made by the field functionaries at the centres. They (69.26%) also reportedly discovered that the children started showing concern for their own future – this change has actually reflected the real outcome of the IPSC. The other changes as reported by the functionaries are no less significant – ‘more attentive and sincere in the centre’s activities’ (67.53%), ‘enjoy creative activities and participate whole heartedly’ (65.37%), ‘less or no involvement in activities such as stealing, snatching, carrying and selling drugs etc.’ (62.77%) and ‘less or no smoking and use of drugs/substance/alcohol’ (61.47%). All these changes as mentioned by the functionaries are reflective of a positive outcome of IPSC and indeed pave way for future expansion of the programme for the benefit of thousands of street children who are yet to be covered under the scheme.

5.1.1.33.2 Problems and Difficulties Faced by the Functionaries

Despite the fact that successes and achievements of the IPSC have been there mainly due to the efforts made by the functionaries of voluntary organisations, these successes and achievements have not been there without any problems or difficulties faced by them. Like any other programme, IPSC is also not free from gaps, problems or bureaucratic lapses.

The chief functionaries expressed their views on the overall procedural difficulties they faced in getting the sanctioned grant. Fifteen per cent of them reported ‘no difficulty’ in this regard and 11 per cent preferred not to say anything on this issue. It was evident from data that about 38 per cent chief functionaries reported the commonly found problem in grant-in-aid programmes, i.e. delay in release of grant. The respondents were trying to bring home the point that the voluntary organisations were dependent on the grant-in-aid provided by the Government to run the programme and therefore, it became difficult for them to run the activities whenever

there was a delay in getting grant – not many voluntary organisations were self-sufficient to run the programme on their own. Among the other difficulties mentioned by them, another prominent difficulty was that some (19.67%) of them found the whole process of grant seeking and grant receiving a time consuming process. The other difficulties reported by them were: ‘details asked in applications are voluminous’ (9.84%), ‘delay in inspection and submission of reports to the Central Government’ (8.20%) ‘change in agreed amount at the time of release of grant’ (1.64%) and ‘system of proposal processing is not transparent’ (6.56%).

With regard to the problems or difficulties faced by the chief functionaries in dealing with Government officials, majority of them (55.74%) said that there was no problem with the Government officials, some of them (6.56%) said that there was no clear and transparent communication from the Government officials. Maximum number of respondents (9.84%) reported difficulty as ‘non-availability of concerned officials or difficult to contact them’. The other important responses included ‘officials unaware of ground realities’ (4.92%), ‘slow procedure of recommendation’ (4.92%), ‘have to please officials’ (1.64%), ‘not acquainted with the programme’ (1.64%), ‘do not give proper attention to the problems of implementing agency’ (1.64%).

Problems and difficulties faced by the supervisory functionaries in discharging their responsibilities were reported by them. It was found that according to 15 per cent of them funds at disposal were not sufficient. As many of them said that low salary and delayed payment was posing as a problem in discharging their responsibilities. Ten per cent of them mentioned that they faced difficulties in handling some children who were bit unruly. Another 10 per cent found that non-cooperation from the community was a problem. Some other significant problems/difficulties mentioned by them included

‘lack of space in the centres’ (6.78%), ‘heavy work load’ (6.78%), ‘centres are far away’ (6.78%), ‘lack of basic amenities in organising programme’ (5.08%), ‘no proper information about the scheme’ (3.39%), ‘no TA/DA facility’ (3.39%), ‘difficulty faced in getting the children enrolled in formal schools’ (1.69%).

Data also reveals that field functionaries like their supervisors too faced a number of problems and difficulties in discharging their responsibilities. As it appears from the data, the difficulty in handling children was reported by maximum number of field functionaries (14.53%). Financial problem was reported by 10 per cent respondents. Logistic difficulties (6.84%) and shortage of space for carrying out activities 5.13%) were also reported by them. Four per cent of them expressed that low salary was coming on the way of discharging their responsibilities effectively.

5.2 Recommendations

The above paragraphs which highlighted the major findings of the study brought forth several points for further strengthening the IPSC so as to enable the target groups to derive maximum benefit from it in future. Undoubtedly, the present study has been able to establish the relevance and efficacy of the programme to a great extent, however, some of the findings of the study do speak a volume of the need for making changes and improvements in the scheme. A programme which is in operation for more than a decade now has already proved its utility through long years of existence. Moreover, increasing demand from voluntary organisations to support them for running programmes for street children also strengthens the claim as to why IPSC should continue to function. However, looking at the problem of street children in its totality, the programme needs to make certain improvements in its overall domain. Here, talking about improvements does not necessarily mean that the programme is full of loopholes or

shortcomings, rather it means a stronger and comprehensive scheme to emerge for the benefit of thousands of street children in the country. The following paragraphs contain several recommendations which stem from the findings of the present study.

Supervision

- i) In order to ensure its effective and appropriate implementation at the grassroots level, supervision is an important component of a programme. In IPSC, day-to-day supervision rests with the Project Coordinator who was found to be normally looking after all the Centres run by a voluntary organisation with which he was employed. It should be fine in case of those organisations which are not running many centres under its fold. However, in those organisations which are running more centres the Project Coordinator is often unable to supervise the functioning of all the centres effectively. The centres are also found to be located at different parts of a city which often acts as a deterrent to cover all the places at a time. In view of this, it is suggested that the ratio of centres - Project Coordinator should not be more than 5:1 to facilitate close and regular supervision of the centres.

Training

- ii) Another important component any programme entails is training of the staff. This is crucial in order to deliver quality services for the intended beneficiaries. This part was not found to be in a strong state in IPSC. The Street Educators who carry out the core responsibilities of the programme are not found to be, in many cases, adequately trained and skilled in handling day to day affairs of a centre. Based on their daily responsibilities to carry out, it is imperative to develop

comprehensive training modules for this category of functionaries. Not only this, they should be imparted training on different skills based on these modules by reputed professional training institutions so that these functionaries discharge their responsibilities effectively. Training is equally significant for supervisory staff as well. They too need intensive training not only on supervision and team work, but also on conducting activities under IPSC so as to guide the Street Educators in a better way.

Physical Infrastructure

- iii) It was gathered that the physical infrastructural available with the centres studied needed to be strengthened in many cases. The suggestions/recommendations related to the physical infrastructure of the centres are as follows:
 - a. The size of the room/space where the centres are being run should be commensurate with the number of children attending. The size should be such that the number of enrolled children should be comfortably accommodated and adequate space for indoor activities is available. The very purpose of non-formal activities would be defeated if these are not conducted as per required norms. Adequate space is also required for keeping food items in store;
 - b. In about half the centres where outdoor space was available, it was not being effectively utilised. More emphasis should be given to outdoor and other activities for the children attending centres;
 - c. It should be mandatory on the part of all the 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters to extend storage facility for keeping

belongings of children. This would enhance the sense of security and privacy among the children.

Coverage

- iv) It has been found that the actual coverage of beneficiary children is not based on the definition of street children as enumerated in the scheme document. The present study comes out with a finding that all the children enrolled with the centres do not fall in the category of street children as defined in the scheme. The other categories of children in the centres include children belonging to poor families and also those children who have family ties. In view of this, it is necessary to redefine the term street children in the scheme so as to include all categories of children living in difficult circumstances. The IPSC should also induct those children living in areas which are not recognised by the municipal corporations as slums and therefore are deprived of all civic amenities.
- v) All the centres cover children belonging to different age-groups. It would be a better proposition to categorise the children on the basis of their age-groups and accordingly conduct activities separately for them.
- vi) The field functionaries should maintain updated records of various categories of children enrolled in their centres, as defined in the scheme.

Community Involvement

- vii) Involvement of community with the functioning of the centres should be an inbuilt component of the scheme so as to make the programme a community-oriented one. Starting from identification of target groups, finding out an appropriate place for the centre, help/support in

organising various programmes and activities of the centre and then to help/support in generating awareness among the people about the problems of street children – in all these, community has a major role to play. All these aspects need to be considered to make IPSC a real community-based programme. Currently, this component was not found to be as strong as it should be.

- viii) The local influential leaders who too could play a crucial role in extending support to the centres under IPSC should also be involved in the programmes and activities of the centres. A linkage thus established would go a long way to resolve numerous day-to-day problems being faced by the centres.
- ix) Help from school teachers in particular could be sought to make the educational activities of the centres more effective and interesting. It would also further facilitate in seeking their help at the time of absence of the Street Educators from the centres. Help of local women and adolescent girls could also be sought in preparing and distributing food items. Help of school teachers and local councillors can also be sought in the process of enrolling the children attending centres under IPSC in formal schools.
- x) Supervisory visits of chief functionaries and supervisory staff should also be utilised in contacting local people in a big way. This would facilitate a continuous flow of interaction between the project functionaries and the community.

Grant Support

- xi) All categories of functionaries and even Government officials felt that the grant amount given for running activities under IPSC was not adequate and therefore be

enhanced. The money earmarked for food items was, in most of the cases, reported to be grossly inadequate. There were even cases wherein downfall in the sanctioned amount over the preceding year was reported. This needs to be streamlined.

- xii) Though in most of the cases receipt of grants on regular basis was reported, almost all the voluntary organisations studied reported that they did not receive the grant on time. The Government should ensure that the grant is released on time as a number of voluntary organisations are not in a position to run the programme out of their own resources. Delays in receipt of grant grossly affect the functioning of the scheme.
- xiii) The study reveals that the voluntary organisations implementing IPSC have varied responses when asked to mention about the amount per child beneficiary per month. However, it was found out that on an average Rs. 250/- is earmarked per child beneficiary per month. All the functionaries felt that this amount was grossly inadequate to meet the requirements of the beneficiaries and therefore, it is suggested that the amount should be adequately enhanced to meet all the needs and requirements of the beneficiaries.
- xiv) The salary structure of the supervisory and field functionaries needs to be reconsidered. No consistency was found in salary structure of these functionaries. The Project Coordinators, Street Educators, Vocational Trainers were found to be receiving varied salaries in different voluntary organisations. All categories of functionaries expressed the need for enhancing their salary amount. It was found in the present study that most of the supervisory functionaries were receiving monthly salary in the range between

Rs. 4000 and Rs. 6000, while in the field functionary category, 42 per cent Street Educators were receiving less than Rs. 2000 and 71 per cent. Vocational Trainers felt that there was a need for enhancing this amount in view of their heavy workload which did not match their salary.

- xv) State Governments may be advised to act more promptly to follow up with the Central Government to get the funds released.
- xvi) Sanction letter must be issued immediately after the approval of the proposal. Without this, the voluntary organisations are often unable to decide whether they should continue with the programme.
- xvii) To bring in transparency in the system, it is also imperative to communicate to the voluntary organisations the reasons for any cut and enhancement in the budget as against the proposals submitted by them.

Selection Procedure

- xviii) Selection procedure being followed by the voluntary organisations to enroll children in the centres appears to be a weak area to report on. The study came out with the finding that the scheme did not prescribe any selection procedure for enrolling children in the centres. Since the scheme has clearly defined the target groups, it is important that the selection procedure should also be developed accordingly to identify and enroll the categories of children defined in the scheme.

Delivery of Services

Non-Formal Education

- xix) It was found that non-formal education was the central activity of IPSC as most of the enrolled children were found to be attending this particular activity in all the

centres. However, it was found that not all the children enrolled in the children were attending NFE activities. Deprived of education in a formal set up, the street children obviously need to be exposed to educational environment even if through non-formal method of learning. In view of this, the scheme should make it mandatory for all the children enrolled in the centres and not going for formal education to attend non-formal education sessions. This would help the children enormously to build up a future with confidence and wisdom.

- xx) The IPSC should also provide for enhancement of skills of the Street Educators in conducting non-formal education activities by exposing these educators to new techniques of conducting NFE activities through training, exposure visits and direct guidances by experts in the area of non-formal education. Along with non-formal education, all the children should also be imparted life skill education.

Nutrition

- xxi) Nutritious food given to the children at the centres was not found adequate to supplement the nutritional needs of the children. It is suggested that a proper dietary provision may be kept in the scheme in consultation with nutrition experts to meet the nutritional requirements of the street children. This aspect is utmost crucial in view of the low nutritional intake of these children. Necessary enhancement in the amount being kept per child beneficiary on food items should also be allowed to be made in the budget proposed by the voluntary organisations.
- xxii) There is also a need for extending facilities like cooking gas and cooking and serving utensils in all the centres so as to facilitate serving of fresh cooked meals. Provision

for supplementary nutrition should be made compulsory in all the centres.

Health Care

- xxiii) The present study reveals that there exists quite a weak link between the IPSC and the health sector particularly in carrying out health check-ups for the children enrolled in the centres. The services of municipality hospitals and health centres should be mobilised to carry out regular and periodical health check-up of all the children. The scheme should make mandatory provisions in this regard.
- xxiv) It is also imperative to ensure that monitoring of health is carried out for the entire period a child is availing benefit from the scheme. In this regard, health card for each child enrolled in a centre should be kept by the centre incharge.

24-Hour Drop-in-Shelter

- xxv) It was found that the day centres were more popular among the voluntary organisations than the 24-hour Drop-in-Shelters. The concept of 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter has been conceived to provide some sort of sense of security and protection to the children who are homeless and often have no other place to go. In view of this, this kind of centre assumes great significance so far as the facility for shelter to the street children is concerned. Moreover, these centres are not run with rigid rules of a residential home or institution. The children are free to drop in and go out as per their convenience and necessity. It is therefore suggested that all the voluntary organisations which are implementing IPSC should be allowed to run at least one 24-hour Drop-in-Shelter and it should be mandatory on the part of all the implementing organisations to run such centres.

Maintenance of Hygiene and Sanitation

- xxvi) Adequate attention should be given on clean storage of drinking water, which was not found to have done in a large number of centres.
- xxvii) Proper toilet facility is a basic requirement which needs to be either made available or the existing facility needs to be improved in those centres where this facility was not in a satisfactory condition.
- xxviii) Local community and Municipality/Municipal Corporations should be mobilised to keep the surroundings of the centres clean. Slush and stagnant water as well as heaps of garbage, which are found around the centres should be removed with the help of community and local authority.
- xxix) It may be ensured that the children attending the centres are given an opportunity to get themselves enrolled in open school system which is considered to be an alternative to formal education system.
- xxx) All children going for formal schools should be encouraged to take coaching from the centres as this would help them to perform better in their studies. Currently, not all the children going for formal schools are taking coaching from the Street Educators.

Vocational Training and Follow-up

- xxxi) Since Vocational training is one of the major activities run under IPSC, it is suggested to keep the option for including any trade which has a local market value – this would facilitate the children to relate well with the skills being learnt with a possible profitable market.
- xxxii) It is suggested to adopt and introduce the community polytechnic system of various

ITIs. This would enable the children to undergo job-oriented training.

- xxxiii) Provision of vocational training for children should be made compulsory for all voluntary organisations implementing IPSC.
- xxxiv) A proper follow-up mechanism should be developed to ensure that the children who have undergone vocational training are able to earn out of their learnt skills.

Recreational Facilities

- xxxv) It was observed that the recreational facilities available in most of the centres were not optimal. Recreational activities often help the children to come out with their latest creativity and talents and therefore should find a proper place in IPSC. A policy may be evolved to extend minimum recreational facilities to all the centres.
- xxxvi) The Street Educators need to be trained on specialised counselling techniques to deal with traumatic experiences of the children on street life. The Street Educators also need to be trained to provide career counselling which is crucial for a child's future.

Awareness Generation

- xxxvii) Periodical awareness generation campaigns should be launched not only to generate awareness among general public about issues and problems of street children but also about the IPSC and its intent and mode of operation. These should be organised keeping all the stakeholders in view so as to specifically focus on issues to be addressed during such campaigns.

Rehabilitation/Foster Care Measures

- xxxviii) This aspect was not found by the present study to be comprehensively carried out

in IPSC. The reason being that not many children require rehabilitation. However, it should be properly carried out on case to case basis for those children who have no family ties and therefore no place to go. Voluntary organisations need to be oriented about this measure and evolve appropriate mechanism to rehabilitate the children, preferably in foster care families and institutions with a strong follow up policy.

Back-up Support for Commercial Activity

xxxix) The voluntary organisations should be encouraged to provide back-up support to the children of the centres so that they are able to establish their own set up. They may liaison with financial institutions to provide loan to the children.

xi) These organisations may also be encouraged to motivate the children who want to establish their own set up to form SHGs so that loan taking process becomes easier.

Occupational Status of Children, their Earnings and Savings

xii) IPSC's focus is on preparing the children for a better future. However, some of the children are still engaged in activities which bring them some earning. This is a universal social phenomenon in India and perhaps IPSC cannot tackle such problem on its own. However, these children should be encouraged to save as much money as possible for future. The voluntary organisations may encourage the children to open account in bank and post office to save their hard earned money.

Post-Anganwadi Programme for Children above 6 years

xiii) This aspect again was not found to be overwhelmingly carried out in IPSC. ICDS programme also focuses on children

belonging to underprivileged sections of the society. Many of these children require special attention as they live in impoverished circumstances. All the voluntary organisations should therefore give special attention to enroll the children who earlier attended Anganwadis. In case IPSC fails to cover these children, a new scheme should be evolved to address these children so that the existing void is removed.

General

xiii) Since the major responsibility of implementing the scheme actually lies with the voluntary organisations there should be well developed criteria for selecting these organisations for grant-in-aid. The past experiences, capabilities, track records, commitments and ideological convictions should be considered as the primary indicators for finally accepting voluntary organisations fit for implementing the programme. This should be done in view of further expansion of the scheme where a large number of voluntary organisations have to be given the responsibility of implementing the scheme. The Central Government may consider identification of mother NGOs, from amongst the well established NGOs known for their work, in the States where the programme needs to be implemented and with the help of these mother NGOs and State Governments could finally decide about the voluntary organisations to be given grant-in-aid based on certain parameters to be universally applied.

xiiv) There is obviously a need for conducting regular periodical survey to ascertain area-wise concentration of street children in major cities, metropolitan towns, industrial townships etc. This exercise could be carried out at every State and Union Territory with the help of State Governments and agencies having

experience and expertise of conducting such surveys. Regular and periodical survey is crucial to keep a track of the actual number of street children throughout the country. This assessment would also give a proper insight as to where exactly the IPSC should focus on.

- xiv) The IPSC should not merely remain as an ameliorative service with welfaristic approach. It should enter into larger domain of child's rights protection – starting from prevention of occurrence of street children phenomenon in the country to protection of the rights of the children in best interests of children in view of a futuristic empowering process.
- xvi) There should be enough opportunities for the voluntary organisations which are implementing the scheme to share experiences, reflect on strategies and approaches they adopt and suggest modifications in various aspects of the programme. This is essential in view of periodically reviewing the progress of the scheme at national and state levels as well as receiving feedback on the problems and difficulties which the implementing organisations are facing. This would also facilitate frequent interface between the Government and the voluntary organisations which perhaps would lead to forging stronger partnership.
- xvii) Street children phenomenon cannot be looked at in isolation. Numerous socio-economic and geo-cultural factors are linked to the prevalence of this phenomenon in our country. Therefore, the issue of street children as well as their problems encompass various sectors concerned with the lives of these children. In view of this, the scheme should evolve appropriate strategies to bring in a coordinated inter-sectoral approach to

deal with the problems of street children. The scheme should, inter-alia, incorporate aspects like basic amenities, protection against abuse, exploitation and violence, a strong educational environment and back up support, life skill training, market-based vocational training, health and nutrition services, trauma counselling, career guidance, family and community counselling and so on and so forth. A single sector of the Government cannot look after all these aspects on its own and therefore, services and efforts of all the concerned sectors are equally significant. The scheme should envisage an inbuilt intersectoral mechanism in this direction.

- xviii) The responsibility of running the day-to-day activities of a centre lies with the Street Educator. It is often found that in the absence of the single Street Educator engaged in a centre, the activities come to almost standstill. In such a situation, there should be an alternate arrangement so as to continue with the activities of the centre. Besides this, the number of children enrolled in a centre also varies from centre to centre. Sometime a large number of children are placed in the care of a Street Educator. These situations perhaps could be avoided if the number of Street Educators in a centre is restricted to 25:1 (Children-Street Educator) ratio.
- xlix) Some of the State Government officials reported that a communication gap existed between the Central Government and State Governments. It was suggested that whenever a decision was taken by the Central Government it should be communicated to the concerned State Governments Departments as well. It was also suggested that copy of the sanctioned letters issued to the voluntary organisations should also be sent to the

concerned State Government Departments dealing with the subject.

- i) A suggestion was received from the State Government officials that whenever a shift of subject took place in the Ministry at the centre, it should be immediately communicated to the concerned State Government Departments officially.
- ii) Some other general recommendations are as follows:
 - a. The Central Government should properly orient the voluntary organisations seeking grant-in-aid under the scheme about the exact procedures to be followed by them.
 - b. The Government may contemplate setting up of Child Protection Cells

at the community level so that children who are victims of abuse, exploitation and violence may be provided protection by these cells.

- c. At the macro level efforts should be made to bring out a policy to give preference to the children attending centres under IPSC in enrolling them in formal school system.
- iii) Lastly but most importantly, it is recommended that there should be a proper linkage of IPSC with all the other schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development in the area of child protection so as to outreach the benefits of these programmes to a large number of street children covered under IPSC.

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Abbreviations

NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
NFE	Non-Formal Education
UTs	Union Territories
IPSC	Integrated Programme for Street Children
VOs	Voluntary Organisations
NIPCCD	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
RCs	Regional Centres
Hqs	Headquarters
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development
OASES	The Organisation for Applied Socio Economic Systems

GLOSSARY

1. **Street** All odd places which have become the children's abodes, day and night, permanently or for most of the time. Street can also mean poor slum quarters, grounds around cinemas, hotels, departmental stores, railway, lorry and bus stations, car parks, wasteland & isolated areas, staircases and cellars.
2. **Street Children** The market children (who work in the streets and markets of cities selling or begging & live with their families), Children on the street, homeless street children (who work, live & sleep in the street, often lacking any contact with their families), Children of the street and children who are abandoned by the parents/families also.
3. **Hidden population** The population who are neither covered by nor find place in the national census, educational or health data, largely because they have no fixed address.
4. **IPSC** A Government of India scheme, where voluntary organisations are receiving financial assistance to implement multi-faceted programmes aiming at full and wholesome development of children who are without homes and families ties.
5. **Lead Consultants** Competent institutions, organisations, professional agency or in their absence State Government, Municipal Corporation.
6. **City level forums** A forum comprising representatives of State Government, Local Municipal Corporation and City NGOs Working for street children.
7. **Drop-in-shelter** A non-institutional set-up where night shelter facility along with educational, recreational, vocational, nutritional and health activities are also being provided to children. In such centres children do not abide by any institutional rules
8. **Contact point** A non-institutional setting where except night shelter all either activities are being provided to children without home and family ties.

Annexures

Academic and Financial Guidelines

Composition of Teams for Data Collection at HQs & RCs

A Coordinator at HQs as well as at each Regional Centre from regular faculty is to be identified to train, guide and supervise the ad-hoc project staff in their data collection work. Data collection work should be completed and all the filled schedules should be sent to the HQs so as to reach by 15 July 2006.

Each team would comprise **one regular faculty member of NIPCCD or Ad-hoc Project Associate/Ad-hoc Project Assistant who will act as team leader and two-three Ad-hoc Project Investigators** to be appointed for the study. The **Team Leader** will be responsible for coordinating data collection activities in the field, check the filled-in schedules and ensure the timely submission/despatch of schedules to HQs correct in all respect.

Data collection work in one organisation should be completed within 2-3 days with one team leader (Ad-hoc Project Associate/Project Assistant) and two Ad-hoc Project Investigators.

In case of any doubt related to academic matter concerning the study, faculty members who would be coordinating data collection work at Regional Centres may get in touch with Dr. Ashok Kumar, Joint Director (PC) or Shri Subhasis Ray, Assistant Director at HQs.

The Coordinators at RCs will prepare tour programmes, travel itinerary chart of the teams indicating dates of their travel from one city to another. The travel plans of HQs and Regional Centres for duration of data collection should be forwarded to the Chief Coordinator at HQs, i.e. Joint Director (PC).

In case any difficulty is faced by the team in data collection from any organisation in a city, the team leader may immediately inform the concerned Coordinator at HQs/RCs. The faculty member of NIPCCD acting as Coordinator may use his/her discretion and judgement to solve the problem. In case, he/she is not in a position to take any decision, he/she may get in touch with the Chief Coordinator.

The organisations selected for the study have been included in the sample by using purposive sampling method. Therefore, change of any organisation on their own on the part of the Coordinators/Team Leaders would not be permitted. However, if any change is required because of unavoidable circumstances, only in consultation with the Chief Coordinator, such change can be brought about.

Selection of Project Investigators

The Coordinators at HQs/RCs, depending on the location of cities/organisations may select the Investigators at HQs/RCs or at the state/city level where it is considered better to select them locally. Further, the Coordinators are required to identify an organisation/institution where potential candidates for Project Investigators could be interviewed on the specified dates as per data collection plans. These organisations/institutions may be contacted in advance to collect bio data as per the requirements for the study through circular/available contacts.

Training of Project Investigators

After selection of Project staff the training/orientation would be undertaken by the concerned Coordinator at the HQs/RCs for the Team Leaders who would be the Ad-hoc Project Associate or Project Assistant as well as the Project Investigators either at the HQ/RC level or at field camp, as the case may be. The intent of the training is to familiarise the research teams with tools and procedures of data collection.

The team leader would plan orientation of the Investigators covering following contents:

- a) Orientation of the scheme titled 'Integrated Programme for the Street Children' of the Government of India
- b) Filling up of schedules
- c) Techniques of interviewing
- d) Practical hands-on experience

Team leader should carry copies of the Scheme “An Integrated Programme for Street Children” and other relevant documents for reference during training and data collection.

Logistics

- As far as possible, the members of a research team should travel together for data collection.
 - Rapport and introduction of the team should be made with the functionaries of the organisations and beneficiaries before initiating data collection.
- i) Fix prior appointment with the concerned functionaries of the organisation implementing the programme.
 - ii) From each organisation one Drop-in-Shelter and one contact point/club to be selected randomly for data collection. Where there is no Drop-in-Shelter, two contact points/clubs and vice versa, as the case may be, should be selected randomly. In case of absence of any centre-based activity in a voluntary organisation, each activity should be considered as a centre and it should be clearly mentioned in the Interview Schedules.

Specific Responsibilities of Team Leader

Team Leader would function as supervisor of the team. He/she would perform the following duties:

- i) liaisoning with the voluntary organisations and Government Officers at the State/District level
- ii) organising data collection so as to finish the required number of interviews in each organisation within the stipulated time
- iii) preparing a verbatim of questions in local regional language.

- iii) Draw the sample of children as prescribed in the study design randomly from each of the three age groups for interview.
- iv) Team Leader will fill in the observation schedule as well as interview the functionaries of voluntary organisations and Government functionaries.
- v) Concerned Government Officer (dealing with the subject of street children) at district/ city level, wherever possible, should also be contacted for information related to State Government-run programmes for street children and be interviewed. In case, no interview takes place with any such person in a district or city, reasons should clearly be communicated in writing by the Team Leader to the concerned Coordinator/Chief Coordinator.
- vi) On reaching the organisation and its centres being covered under the sample the Team Leader should brief the functionaries of the voluntary organisation about the purpose of the visit. It must be stated clearly that the evaluation of the programme is being conducted by the Institute at the request of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India and this is being carried out with an objective of improving implementation of the Scheme and they are fortunate to be part of this endeavour. They should further be told that the information being sought is purely for research work and thus confidential. In any way, this visit is not carried out from the inspection point of view or any such purpose. The team leaders should be able to create an environment wherein the respondents should feel free to express their opinions without any prejudice.
- vii) Each Team Leader while visiting the voluntary organisation **must carry with him/her:**
 - a) A letter from Director/RD/Chief Coordinator of NIPCCD addressed to the head of the organisation requesting him to cooperate with the team members and provide the required information
 - b) Attendance Register should be carried to the field by the team leader and each member of the team would mark their attendance on every working day in it
 - c) Verbatim of questions reflected in the interview schedules in local regional language.

Tasks at Project/Centre Level

- i) It is essential to spend enough time to establish rapport with functionaries and beneficiaries to facilitate responses from beneficiaries
- ii) Team leader is to coordinate and supervise selection of sample centres and beneficiaries
- iii) Team Leader is to undertake an observation of the Drop-in Shelter/Contact Points/Contact Club etc. and fill up the observation schedule for each such sample centre.
- iv) Opinion Leader and Employers to be covered in each voluntary organisation are to be interviewed as per time availability of any member of the team who would be interviewing him/her.

Filling of Schedules

- i) In all the schedules there is an Identification Data Sheet on the first page ranging between 4 and 7 questions to maintain uniformity and linking of schedules.
- ii) For question nos. 2 to 4 a list is provided to all team leaders. Use the codes for State, City and Organisation provided against the selected sample from the list only.
- iii) From each organisation two centres should be selected as sample. The centres so selected to be numbered serially in question no. 6 in the schedules for Field Functionaries, beneficiaries etc.
- iv) All beneficiary schedules (children) should be in queue and serial no. from 1-4 and 1-6 (as applicable) should be given for each category of beneficiaries.
- v) Questions need to be asked in the same order as given in the schedule.
- vi) The responses should be put neatly against the questions.
- vii) In open-ended questions, the responses should be filled neatly and legibly.
- vii) All the questions should be asked and no question should be left unattended or incomplete. Do not leave any box vacant/empty. The universal coding system has to be followed which will run across all schedules as follows.

Code 0 - To be used for 'No Response' (NR)

Code 8 - To be used/filled for 'Do not Know' (DK)

Code 9 - To be used for 'Not Applicable' (NA)

Wherever actual no. is to be filled, for example, the no. is 6

If two boxes fill

If three boxes fill

- ix) In multiple choice questions whatever response is given by the respondent is considered as **1** (i.e. yes) and the other responses choices/blank boxes will be filled by **0** (i.e. no response). Otherwise for each question/item, code to be filled as specified against the question itself.
- x) In multiple choice questions, try to fit the responses in one of the answers given. In case not able to do so, write the remarks/answers received on the side. Do not increase or make any box on your own.
- xi) While filling schedules Project Investigators may be cautioned to assess if respondents are giving socially desirable answers. They may probe carefully to solicit the true information. This requires them to be alert and observant to record valid and realistic reply only.
- xii) Biases and prejudices should not in any way creep in while administering the schedules.

- xiii) Questions should be translated in local dialect without distorting the meaning. However, while administering respective schedules the responses should be recorded in the schedule for the purpose as per coded system.
- xiv) Researcher must not disapprove the statement made by the respondent and should be in non-committal gestures. At the same time researcher should maintain permissive atmosphere and avoid evaluative gestures or comments.
- xv) Researcher should not give suggestive comments and possible reply to a respondent.

16. Checking and Verifications of Schedules

- i) The team leader should supervise the filling up of at least one or two schedules by the Project Investigators in the field.
- ii) The Team Leader should check in the schedules filled by the Project Investigators everyday and put their signature on each schedule. If there are any gaps they should be filled up before leaving the centre/office of the organisation.

17. Stacking / Packing of Schedules

- i) Arrange and bundle complete set of schedules for each organisation separately and dispatch them so as to reach the HQs by 15 July 2006.
- ii) Each packet would have identification slip as follows.

Name of the State _____

Name of the City _____

Name of the Organisation _____

Data collected by HQs / RC (B), RC(L), RC(G), RC(I) _____

No. of Schedules in each category _____

Name & Signatures _____

18. Financial Guidelines

- i) Each Project Assistant and Project Investigator at Regional Centres would be appointed for 2 months and 1 month respectively. At HQs, each Project Assistant would be appointed for 4 months and each Project Investigator for 2 months.
- ii) The TA/DA, local conveyance to the Project Associate, Project Assistants and Project Investigators would be paid as per rules of the Institute.
- iii) It has been decided that the Regional Centre will incur expenditure from their own funds and claim reimbursement from HQs. In case, any Regional Centre needs funds in advance, it may ask for the same.
- iv) All queries regarding financial and logistic aspects of the study may be directed to Accounts Officer at HQs so as to receive immediate solution.

List of Sample Voluntary Organisations

Andhra Pradesh

1. Navjeevan Bala Bhavan
Poornanandampet
Vijayawada-520003
2. Crystal Welfare Organisation
Flat NO. G-1, Sari Hights
Opposite Parada Gate
Kingkoti, Hyderabad-500001
3. Urban and Rural Development Mission
Munnangi Brahma Reddy Bhawan
Opposite Rotary, Community Hall
Narasaraopet Road
Chilakaluripet Guntur-522616
4. Star Mahila Mandali
H.N. 5-2-295, Rahimpura Street
Village and Post-Koratla, Karim Nagar
5. Nav Bharatha Educational Society
KVS Colony, Kothapet Dhone
Kurnool
6. Dakshina Bharata Rural Development Society
Kammavari Palem, Nadigama Mandal
Krishna District
7. Karuna Society
No. 13-6-826/30 Babu Nagar, Mehdiapatnam
Hyderabad
8. Viveka Educational Foundation
PAMUR, Prakasham District
9. Navodaya Seva Sangam
H.No. 107, Netaji Road
Jadchirala, Distt. Mahabubnagar
10. Society for Integrated Development in Urban and Rural Areas (SIDUR)
144/2 RT, Vijay Nagar Colony
Hyderabad-500057
11. Nagesh Village Development Sanstha
2nd Metro Building
KN Road Tadepalligudam
West Godavari

12. Sree Krishnadevaraya Yuvajana Sangham
Dommaranandyala
Lakshmi Narsimha Nagar,
Cuddapah
13. B. R. Satya Naryana Orphanage
Thapovanam
Chittoor

Assam

14. Indian Council for Child Welfare
G. N. Bordoloi Road
Ambari, New Government Emporium
Guwahati-781001

Delhi

15. Salaam Baalak Trust
A-12/5, Vasant Vihar
New Delhi-110057
16. Prayas Children's Home
59, Tuglakabad Institutional Area
Near Batra Hospital
New Delhi-110062
17. Bal Sahyog
Opp. Nirula's
Connaught Circus
New Delhi-110001
18. Don Bosco Ashalayam
Opp. Pump House No. 3
Old Najafgarh Road, Palam Gaon
Delhi-110045

Gujarat

19. Disha Darshan Seva Trust
89, Purnkunj Society
Part-I, Meghaninagar
Ahmedabad-380016
20. Andh Apang Kalyan Kendra
Jantanagar Road
Ghatlodia
Ahmedabad

21. Patani Sheri Seva Sangh
1453, Pragati Chowk
Near Gayakwad Haveli, Raikhad
Ahmedabad
22. Baroda Citizens Council
Above Health Museum Sayajibaug
Vadodara-380018
23. Sahyog Charitable Trust
C/14-15, Bhagyoday Complex
Garwa Refinery Road
Vadodara-390016
24. Sri Purjit Rupani Memorial Trust
2/5, Prakash Society
Opp. Nirmal Convent School
Rajkot
25. Navasarjan Xavier Cell for
Human Development
Near RTO- Ring Road
Surat-395001

Jammu & Kashmir

26. Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam Welfare Society
Neha Ghar, Kacchi Chawni
Jammu (Tawi)-180001

Karnataka

27. Youngmen's Christian Association
66, Infantry Road
Bangalore-560001
28. Baswa Karya Samiti
Kotgyol, Post Nittur (V)
Taluqa-Bhalki
District Bidar
29. Sri Maitri Mahila Mandali
Sri Maitri Association
Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi Post
District Davengere
30. Sri Surabee Mahila Mandali
Shimogra

Kerala

31. Association for Welfare of Handicapped
P. B. No.59, 17/194-A, M Square Complex
Pavamani Road,
Calicut-673001

Madhya Pradesh

32. Seva Bharati, Madhya Bharat
Matru Chhaya
Swami Ramtirth Nagar
Opp. Maida Mill
Hosangabad Road
Bhopal

Maharashtra

33. Salaam Balaak Trust
PT Welfare Centre Asha Sadan
Marg Umar Khadi
Mumbai
34. The Vatsalya Foundation
King George V-Memorial
Dr. Moses Road
Mumbai-400011
35. Apang Va Niradhar Bahuuddeshiya
Kalyankari Sanstha
Zingabadi Tokali Road
Nagpur-440030

Manipur

36. Social Development & Rehabilitation
Council (SDRC)
Phouden, Mamang Lekai
BPO Phouden, Thoubel
Manipur-795138

Orissa

37. Ruchika Social Service Organisation
G-6, Ganga Nagar Unit IV
Bhubaneswar-751001

Punjab

38. Gramin Vikas Kalyan Society
Near Kundan Cinema
Azimgarh, Abohar
Dist. Ferozepur

Rajasthan

39. Indian Institute of Data Interpretation and
Analysis (I-India)
I, Lakshmi Path, Hathroi
Jaipur-302006

Tamil Nadu

40. Indian Council for Child Welfare
No. 5, 3rd Main Road
West Shenoy Nagar
Chennai-600030
41. Don Bosco Anbu Illam Social Service Society
16, Malayappan Street, Mannady
Chennai
42. Don Bosco Anbu Illam Social Service Society
38, G. M. Nagar
Post Box No. 409
Bypass Road, Ukkadam
Coimbatore-641001
43. Tiruchirapalli Multipurpose Social Service Society
Tiruchirapalli

Uttar Pradesh

44. Gramothan Jan Sewa Sansthan
82, B/4, Asulabad
Allahabad
45. Saheed Memorial Society
E-1698, Rajajipuram
Lucknow
46. St. Mary Intercontinental Child & Women Welfare Organisation of India
C-228, Talkatora Avas Vikas Colony
Rajajipuram
Lucknow-226017
47. Social and Economic Institution
Gaurav C-2116, Indira Nagar
Lucknow-226016
48. Sarvajanic Shikshonayan Sansthan
Village & Post Alipur
Dist. Hardoi

West Bengal

49. Centre for social Development
68, Barrack Road
Barrackpore, 24 Parganas (North)
Pin-700032

50. Liberal Association for Movement of People (LAMP)
66, Surya Sen Street
Kolkata-700009
51. Bengal Mass Education Society
99/IF, Bidhan Sarani
Kolkata-700004
52. Forum of Communities United in Service (FOCUS)
6, Tiljala Road
Kolkata-700046
53. Tiljala Shed
6 C, Rifle Range Road
Kolkata
54. West Bengal Council for Child Welfare
42, Ramesh Mitra Road
Kolkata
55. Song of Unity and Liberty (SOUL)
5/3, Gope Lane
Kolkata
56. Gana Unnayan Parshad (GUP)
10, Gimesh Lane
Kolkata-700014
57. Prantik Jana Vikash Samity
EC-163, Salt Lake City
Kolkata-700064
58. West Bengal Scheduled Castes & Minority Welfare
90, A/I B Suren Sarkar road
Kolkata
59. Society for Educational & Environmental Development (SEED)
150, G.T. Road
South Howrah
60. People's Union for Development & Reconstruction (PUDAR)
30/3-A, N. S. Dutta Road
Howrah-711101

Chandigarh

61. Youth Technical Training Centre Society (YTTS)
Room No.-13, Karuna Sadan, Sector-11B
Chandigarh-160011

Annexure-3

State-wise Break-up of Year of Establishment

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Sample Orgn.	No. of Respondents	Before 1975		1975-1980		1980-1985		1985-1990		1990-1995		After 1995	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	1	7.69	0	0.00	1	7.69	4	30.77	6	46.15	1	7.69
2	Assam	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Delhi	4	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	0	0.00
5	Gujarat	7	7	2	28.57	0	0.00	1	14.29	1	14.29	3	42.86	0	0.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
7	Karnataka	4	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00	0	0.00
8	Kerala	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
10	Maharashtra	3	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Manipur	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
12	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Orissa	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Punjab	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
15	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
16	Tamil Nadu	4	4	1	25.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	0	0.00
17	Tripura	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	0	0.00	2	40.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00
20	West Bengal	12	12	1	8.33	1	8.33	5	41.67	3	25.00	2	16.67	0	0.00
21	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		61	61	6	9.84	5	8.20	13	21.31	13	21.31	23	37.70	1	1.64

State-wise Distribution of Organisations Registered under Different Acts

Sl. No.	State/Uts	No. of Sample Orgn.	No. of Res-pondents	Whether Registered												If yes: Registered under the Act			
				Yes		Societies Registration Act, 1860		State Societies Registration Act		Indian Trust Act, 1882		Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950		Companies Act, 1956		Cooperative Societies Act, 1912			
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	13	100.00	7	53.80	1	7.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Assam	1	1	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Delhi	4	4	4	100.00	3	75.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Gujarat	7	7	7	100.00	3	42.90	1	14.30	1	14.30	6	85.70	1	14.30	1	14.30	1	14.30
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Karnataka	4	4	4	100.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Kerala	1	1	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
9	Maharashtra	3	3	3	100.00	1	33.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Manipur	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Orissa	1	1	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Punjab	1	1	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	1	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Tamil Nadu	4	4	4	100.00	2	50.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	5	100.00	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	West Bengal	12	12	12	100.00	9	75.00	4	33.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Chandigarh	1	1	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		61	61	61	100.00	40	65.57	11	18.03	2	3.28	8	13.11	2	3.28	1	1.64		

State-wise Position of Organisations vis-à-vis their Objectives

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Sample Orgn.	No. of Respondents	Networking, Advocacy & Awareness Programmes		Counselling, Rehabilitation, Job Replacement etc.		Education/NFE		Prevention of HIV/AIDS/ Deaddiction etc.		Community & Social Development & Empowerment		Welfare of the Underprivileged Sections of the Society	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	1	7.69	7	53.85	7	53.85	3	23.08	3	23.08	6	46.15
2	Assam	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
3	Delhi	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Gujarat	4	4	0	0.00	4	100.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	2	50.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	7	7	0	0.00	2	28.57	2	28.57	3	42.86	3	42.86	7	100.00
6	Karnataka	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
7	Kerala	4	4	0	0.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	3	75.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
9	Maharashtra	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
10	Manipur	3	3	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
11	Orissa	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
12	Punjab	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
14	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	100.00
16	West Bengal	4	4	1	25.00	4	100.00	1	25.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	3	75.00
17	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		61	61	3	4.92	25	40.98	17	27.87	12	19.67	9	14.75	31	50.82

State-wise Break-up of Year of Taking up the Street Children Project

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Sample Orgn.	No. of Res-pondents	Since Inception -1996		1996-1998		1998-2000		2000-2002		2002-2004	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	1	7.69	3	23.08	3	23.08	5	38.46	1	7.69
2	Assam	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Delhi	4	4	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	1	25.00
5	Gujarat	7	7	0	0.00	1	14.29	6	85.71	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Karnataka	4	4	1	25.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	1	25.00
8	Kerala	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Maharashtra	3	3	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Manipur	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
12	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Orissa	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Punjab	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
15	Rajasthan	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	Tamil Nadu	4	4	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Tripura	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	3	60.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	0	0.00
20	West Bengal	12	12	8	66.87	1	8.33	1	8.33	2	16.67	0	0.00
21	Chandigarh	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		61	61	23	37.70	8	13.11	15	24.59	11	18.03	4	6.56

Annexure -7

Staff Position, Since When Working and Salary Structure

Sl. No.	Designation	Number of Staff in Position	Since when working												Salary Structure (in Rupees)											
			Before 1990		1990-95		1995-2000		2000-2005		After 2005		NR		<2000		2000-4000		4000-6000		>6000		NR			
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	Supervisory Functionary	68	1	1.47	5	7.35	12	17.65	28	41.18	21	30.88	1	1.47	0	0.00	14	20.59	45	66.18	4	5.88	1	1.47		
			0	0.00	0	0.00	2	28.57	5	71.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	14.29	0	0.00	6	85.71	0	0.00	0	0.00		
2	Field Functionary	354	0	0.00	7	1.98	84	23.73	113	31.92	76	21.47	74	20.90	148	41.81	200	56.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.69		
			2	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
	Care Taker/ Attendant/ Warden	6	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	4	66.67	0	0.00	1	16.67	3	50.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	33.33		
	Community/ Social Organiser/ worker	10	0	0.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	6	60.00	1	10.00	2	20.00	7	70.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
	Field Worker	7	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	28.57	2	28.57	3	42.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
	Vocational Trainer	84	0	0.00	1	1.19	19	22.62	39	46.43	14	16.67	11	13.10	8	9.52	60	71.43	3	3.57	2	2.38	3	3.57		
	Medical Professionals	22	0	0.00	1	4.55	2	9.09	10	45.45	8	36.36	1	4.55	2	9.09	16	72.73	3	13.64	1	4.55	0	0.00		
	Others	126	4	3.17	5	3.97	9	7.14	39	30.95	46	36.51	22	17.46	72	57.14	37	29.37	10	7.94	3	2.38	4	3.17		

Educational Qualifications and Disciplines of the Respondents

Category of Reopondents	No. of Res- pon- dents	Educational Qualifications						Disciplines															
		Under Graduate		Graduate		Post Graduate		Others		Social work		Child Develop- ment		Home Science		Education		Social Sciencels		Others		NR	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chief Functionary	61	3	4.92	23	37.71	29	47.54	6	9.84	14	22.95	2	3.28	2	3.28	3	4.92	11	18.03	29	47.54	0	0.00
Supervisory Functionary	59	3	5.08	12	20.34	39	66.10	5	8.47	23	38.98	2	3.39	2	3.39	1	1.69	17	28.81	14	23.73	0	0.00
Field Functionary	117	24	20.51	70	59.83	21	17.95	2	1.71	25	21.37	4	3.42	7	5.98	10	8.55	27	23.08	42	35.90	2	1.71

NR=No response

Types of Activities being Organised under IPSC

Types of Activities	Chief Functionary		Supervisory Functionary		Field Functionary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Conducting surveys to determine the number of destitute/neglected street children and documentation of existing facilities for these children, both Governmental and non-Governmental	44	72.13	47	79.66	88	75.21
Non-formal education for street children	58	95.08	55	93.22	115	98.29
Counselling and guidance and referral services to street children aiming at their eventual withdrawal from life on street	47	77.05	42	71.19	86	73.50
Night stay	28	45.90	33	55.93	50	42.74
Safe drinking water, bathing, latrines, first aid	50	81.97	52	88.14	90	76.92
Providing nutrition/food	60	98.36	57	96.61	107	91.45
Enrollment of street children in formal school system and providing coaching to them	53	86.89	48	81.36	85	72.65
Vocational training to street children to enhance their skills for making them self-sufficient to earn a living for themselves	56	91.80	56	94.92	99	84.62
Occupational placement of these children	38	62.30	38	64.41	52	44.44
Organising health check-up of the street children	56	91.80	55	93.22	99	84.62
Taking them to doctor/health centre/hospital when they are sick or need medical attention	50	81.97	50	84.75	81	69.23
Providing medicines at the centre, whenever required	51	83.61	51	86.44	94	80.34
Organising programmes aiming at reducing the incidence of drug and substance abuse, HIV/AIDS and STDs	43	70.49	45	76.27	59	50.43
Providing recreational facilities to the street children	56	91.80	48	81.36	89	76.07
Liaison with other local bodies, Government agencies and VOs	38	62.30	39	66.10	52	44.44
Giving children in foster care	10	16.39	29	49.15	0	0.00
Programmes for children above 6 years who were earlier attending Anganwadis	13	21.31	31	52.54	33	28.21
Any other	12	19.67	41	69.49	9	7.69
No Response	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.71

(Multiple Response)

Types and Categories of Children Enrolled

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	Responses	Chief Functionary		Supervisory Functionary		Field Functionary	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Children without homes and family ties	50	81.97	50	84.75	73	62.39
2	Orphan but live with their relatives	41	67.21	45	76.27	69	58.97
3	Destitute children who have no other place to go	42	68.85	42	71.19	58	49.57
4	Children of sex workers	30	49.18	31	52.54	33	28.21
5	Children of pavement dwellers	36	59.02	31	71.19	34	29.06
6	Children living in slums/juggis	39	63.93	42	59.32	72	61.54
7	Children living with their parents	28	45.90	35	64.41	81	69.23
8	Children of poor families who cannot look after them	45	73.77	38	77.97	94	80.34
9	Runaway maltreated/abused children	38	62.30	46	0.00	71	60.68
10	Others	9	14.75	0	0.00	13	11.11

Annexure-II

Whether Eligibility Criteria Strictly Followed

Sl. No.	Responses	Chief Functionary		Supervisory Functionary		Field Functionary	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Yes	31	50.82	39	66.10	67	57.26
2	No	27	44.26	17	28.81	39	33.33
3	No Response	3	4.92	3	5.08	11	9.41
4	Total	61	100.00	59	100.00	117	100.00
If no, what are the reasons?							
Sl. No.	Reasons	Chief Functionary		Supervisory Functionary		Field Functionary	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Not aware of the eligibility criteria	4	14.81	2	11.76	2	5.13
2	Do not agree with the scheme	6	22.22	5	29.41	7	17.95
3	Government allowed us to do so	2	7.41	1	5.82	5	12.82
4	Pressure from the local community	13	48.15	11	64.70	3	7.69
5	Others	8	29.63	3	17.65	0	0.00
6	No Response	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	56.41

State-wise Year wise Average of Grants received by the Voluntary Organisations

Sl. No.	State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	Andhra Pradesh	923620.27	1052438.27	1027772.45	1024963.09	1068905.91
2	Assam	969102.00	782455.25	552128.25	467116.75	352229.25
3	Delhi	1166553.00	1054063.00	1056359.50	1165586.75	970117.50
4	Gujarat	1116324.00	1062488.00	941988.80	957753.80	1085593.60
5	Jammu & Kashmir	595825.00	583755.00	00	00	00
6	Karnataka	149655.38	296635.62	323785.08	346353.54	291420.15
7	Kerala	394398.25	423489.75	485023.75	519095.25	682312.50
8	Madhya Pradesh	607499.00	680628.43	711475.00	662734.86	607733.14
9	Maharashtra	0.00	6244.00	56756.00	212144.00	0.00
10	Manipur	678831.00	704988.00	697555.00	899789.00	891519.00
11	Orissa	0.00	7425.00	22275.00	296568.00	296568.00
12	Punjab	875870.00	794160.00	833350.00	900850.00	1011500.00
13	Rajasthan	1139310.00	1134900.00	1089540.00	1068473.00	1134030.00
14	Tamil Nadu	768675.00	425322.00	677426.00	897300.00	786000.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	688423.00	771175.00	433497.00	1146574.00	438482.00
16	West Bengal	598429.00	852537.00	824310.00	813461.00	891000.00
17	Chandigarh	900000.00	900000.00	900000.00	900000.00	900000.00
Total Average		667032.18	664544.02	608327.61	711172.69	656713.19

State-wise Status of Grants Received from Government

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Sample Orgn.	No. of Res-pondents	Status of Grants Received from Government																				
				Regularity	On time				Gaps between Installments								Gaps between receiving fresh Grants for Another Year							
									< 3 Months				> 6 Months								< 3 Months			
									Yes		No.		Yes		No.						Yes		No.	
									No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%					No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	7	53.80	3	23.10	0	0.00	4	30.80	8	61.50	1	7.70	4	30.80	2	15.40	5	38.50			
2	Assam	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00			
3	Delhi	0	4	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	3	75.00	0	0.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	2	50.00			
4	Gujarat	4	7	6	85.70	1	14.30	2	28.60	3	42.90	2	28.60	1	14.30	4	57.10	0	0.00	2	28.60			
5	Jammu & Kashmir	7	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00			
6	Karnataka	1	4	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.00			
7	Kerala	4	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00			
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00			
9	Maharashtra	1	3	2	66.70	0	0.00	1	33.30	0	0.00	2	66.70	0	0.00	1	33.30	0	0.00	1	33.30			
10	Manipur	3	1	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00			
11	Orissa	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00			
12	Punjab	0	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00			
13	Rajasthan	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00			
14	Tamil Nadu	1	4	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	50.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	1	25.00			
15	Uttar Pradesh	1	5	5	100.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	2	40.00	2	40.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	3	60.00	0	0.00			
16	West Bengal	4	12	11	91.70	0	0.00	2	16.70	5	41.70	6	50.00	1	8.30	6	50.00	3	25.00	2	16.70			
17	Chandigarh	0	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00			
Total				61	49	80.33	5	8.20	6	9.84	26	42.62	29	47.54	4	6.56	26	42.62	12	19.67	16	26.23		

State-wise Status of Amount Received per Child Beneficiary

Sl. No.	State	No. of Sample Orgn.	No. of Respondents	Amount Received per child Beneficiary											
				Rs. < 100		Rs. 100 < 150		Rs. 150 < 200		Rs. 200 < 250		Rs. 250 < 300		Rs. 300 and above	
				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	1	7.70	10	76.90	2	15.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Assam	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Delhi	4	4	0	0.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Gujarat	7	7	0	0.00	2	28.60	3	42.90	2	28.60	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Karnataka	4	4	0	0.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00
7	Kerala	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Maharashtra	3	3	1	33.30	1	33.30	0	0.00	1	33.30	0	0.00	1	33.30
10	Manipur	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Orissa	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
12	Punjab	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Tamil Nadu	4	4	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	2	50.00	0	0.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	40.00	3	60.00	0	0.00
16	West Bengal	12	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.30	1	8.30	7	58.30	2	16.70
17	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	61	61	3	4.92	18	29.51	12	19.67	11	18.03	13	21.31	4	6.56

Annexure -15

Improvement Perceived in the children

(Multiple Response)

S.No.	Areas of Improvements	Extent	No. of Responses	
			No.	%
1	Way of talking	To a great extent	44	72.13
		To some extent	13	21.31
		Very little	1	1.64
		Can't say	3	4.92
		Total	61	100.00
2	Mannerism	To a great extent	39	63.93
		To some extent	10	16.39
		Very little	2	3.28
		Can't say	10	16.39
		Total	61	100.00
3	Habits	To a great extent	33	54.10
		To some extent	14	22.95
		Very little	4	6.56
		Can't say	10	16.39
		Total	61	100.00
4	Indulgence	To a great extent	18	29.51
		To some extent	8	13.11
		Very little	6	9.84
		Can't say	29	47.54
		Total	61	100.00
5	Attention in study	To a great extent	35	57.38
		To some extent	13	21.31
		Very little	3	4.92
		Can't say	10	16.39
		Total	61	100.00
6	Little or no use of abusive language	To a great extent	31	50.82
		To some extent	12	19.67
		Very little	9	14.75
		Can't say	9	14.75
		Total	61	100.00
7	Little or no quarrel with peer groups and others	To a great extent	24	39.34
		To some extent	10	16.39
		Very little	9	14.75
		Can't say	18	29.51
		Total	61	100.00
8	Sense of hygiene enhanced	To a great extent	44	72.13
		To some extent	8	13.11
		Very little	4	6.56
		Can't say	5	8.20
		Total	61	100.00

Contd..

Integrated Programme for Street Children – An Evaluation

S.No.	Areas of Improvements	Extent	No. of Responses	
			No.	%
9	Little or no involvement in activities such as stealing, snatching, etc.	To a great extent	25	40.98
		To some extent	7	11.48
		Very little	3	4.92
		Can't say	26	42.62
		Total	61	100.00
10	Little or no smoking and use of drugs/substance/ alcohol	To a great extent	24	39.34
		To some extent	7	11.48
		Very little	7	11.48
		Can't say	23	37.70
		Total	61	100.00
11	Showing concern for their future and wanting to earn in a meaningful & constructive way	To a great extent	28	45.90
		To some extent	11	18.03
		Very little	3	4.92
		Can't say	19	31.15
		Total	61	100.00
12	Others	To a great extent	4	6.56
		To some extent	1	1.64
		Can't say	56	91.80
		Total	61	100.00

Statewise Position regarding Children Enrolled and Attending NFE as Reported by Field Functionaries

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Orgn.	No. of Field Functionaries	Total No. of Registered Children in the Centre				Age group	Non-Formal Education															
									Registered								Attending							
				Total		Male			Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female			
				No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	24	2850	2322	81.47	528	18.53		<8 yrs	315	11.05	210	9.04	105	19.89	289	91.75	198	94.29	91	86.67		
										8-14 yrs	1070	37.54	767	33.03	303	57.39	902	84.30	664	86.57	238	78.55		
										>14 yrs	469	16.46	398	17.14	71	13.45	337	71.86	283	71.11	54	76.06		
										Total	1854	65.05	1375	59.22	479	90.72	1528	82.42	1145	83.27	383	79.96		
										<8 yrs	66	55.46	31	58.49	35	53.03	55	83.33	26	83.87	29	82.86		
2	Assam	1	2	119	53	44.54	66	55.46		8-14 yrs	53	44.54	22	41.51	31	46.97	31	58.49	13	59.09	18	58.06		
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
										Total	119	100.00	53	100.00	66	100.00	86	72.27	39	73.58	47	71.21		
										<8 yrs	59	17.93	59	18.55	0	0.00	25	42.37	25	42.37	0	0.00		
										8-14 yrs	141	42.86	131	41.19	10	90.91	82	58.16	79	60.31	3	30.00		
3	Delhi	4	8	329	318	96.66	11	3.34		>14 yrs	101	30.70	81	25.47	20	181.82	40	39.60	37	45.68	3	15.00		
										Total	301	91.49	271	85.22	30	272.73	147	48.84	141	52.03	6	20.00		
										<8 yrs	152	20.43	87	20.76	65	20.00	123	80.92	68	78.16	55	84.62		
										8-14 yrs	279	37.50	190	45.35	89	27.38	202	72.40	156	82.11	46	51.69		
										>14 yrs	213	28.63	108	25.78	105	32.31	143	67.14	72	66.67	71	67.62		
4	Gujarat	7	13	744	419	56.32	325	43.68		Total	644	86.56	385	91.89	259	79.69	468	72.67	296	76.88	172	66.41		
										<8 yrs	130	45.94	77	50.33	53	40.77	105	80.77	52	67.53	53	100.00		
										8-14 yrs	35	12.37	20	13.07	15	11.54	27	77.14	15	75.00	12	80.00		
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
										Total	165	58.30	97	63.40	68	52.31	132	80.00	67	69.07	65	95.59		
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	283	153	54.06	130	45.94		<8 yrs	277	53.47	167	55.30	110	50.93	241	87.00	153	91.62	88	80.00		
										8-14 yrs	135	26.06	56	18.54	79	36.57	106	78.52	52	92.86	54	68.35		
										>14 yrs	50	9.65	25	8.28	25	11.57	35	70.00	23	92.00	12	48.00		
										Total	462	89.19	248	82.12	214	99.07	382	82.68	228	91.94	154	71.96		
										<8 yrs	78	20.42	45	19.65	33	21.57	72	92.31	43	95.56	29	87.88		
6	Karnataka	4	7	518	302	58.30	216	41.70		8-14 yrs	54	14.14	39	17.03	15	9.80	54	100.00	39	100.00	15	100.00		
										>14 yrs	41	10.73	26	11.35	15	9.80	41	100.00	26	100.00	15	100.00		
										Total	173	45.29	110	48.03	63	41.18	167	96.53	108	98.18	59	93.65		
										<8 yrs	26	23.64	13	21.67	13	26.00	27	103.85	14	107.69	13	100.00		
										8-14 yrs	42	38.18	25	41.67	17	34.00	34	80.95	24	96.00	10	58.82		
7	Kerala	1	2	382	229	59.95	153	40.05		>14 yrs	27	24.55	12	20.00	15	30.00	17	62.96	10	83.33	7	46.67		
										Total	95	86.36	50	83.33	45	90.00	78	82.11	48	96.00	30	66.67		
										<8 yrs	173	21.68	109	19.12	64	28.07	120	69.36	79	72.48	41	64.06		
										8-14 yrs	126	15.79	40	7.02	86	37.72	77	61.11	78	70.00	49	56.98		
										>14 yrs	114	14.29	81	14.21	33	14.47	102	89.47	79	97.53	23	69.70		
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	110	60	54.55	50	45.45		Total	413	51.75	230	40.35	183	80.26	299	72.40	186	80.87	113	61.75		

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Orgn.	No. of Field Functionaries	Total No. of Registered Children in the Centre				Age group	Non-Formal Education														
									Registered						Attending								
				Total		Male			Female		Total		MALE		FEMALE		Total		Male		Female		
				No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
10	Manipur	1	1	41	30	73.17	11	26.83		5	12.20	5	16.67	0	0.00	5	100.00	5	100.00	5	100.00	0	0.00
										29	70.73	20	66.67	9	81.82	28	96.55	20	100.00	8	88.89		
										7	17.07	5	16.67	2	18.18	4	57.14	3	60.00	1	50.00		
										Total	41	100.00	30	100.00	11	100.00	37	90.24	28	93.33	9	81.82	
11	Orissa	1	2	94	53	56.38	41	43.62		17	18.09	15	28.30	2	4.88	17	100.00	15	100.00	2	100.00		
										60	63.83	29	54.72	31	75.61	60	100.00	29	100.00	31	100.00		
										13	13.83	9	16.98	4	9.76	10	76.92	6	66.67	4	100.00		
										Total	90	95.74	53	100.00	37	90.24	87	96.67	50	94.34	37	100.00	
12	Punjab	1	2	200	112	56.00	88	44.00		106	53.00	51	45.54	55	62.50	102	96.23	48	94.12	54	98.18		
										94	47.00	61	54.46	33	37.50	92	97.87	59	96.72	33	100.00		
										0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
										Total	200	100.00	112	100.00	88	100.00	194	97.00	107	95.54	87	98.86	
13	Rajasthan	1	2	124	94	75.81	30	24.19		26	20.97	18	19.15	8	26.67	20	76.92	14	77.78	6	75.00		
										63	50.81	48	51.06	15	50.00	56	88.89	46	95.83	10	66.67		
										14	11.29	7	7.45	7	23.33	9	64.29	4	57.14	5	71.43		
										Total	103	83.06	73	77.66	30	100.00	85	82.52	64	87.67	21	70.00	
14	Tamil Nadu	4	8	446	337	75.56	109	24.44		80	17.94	59	17.51	21	19.27	80	100.00	63	106.78	17	80.95		
										131	29.37	93	27.60	38	34.86	129	98.47	94	101.08	35	92.11		
										62	13.90	52	15.43	10	9.17	55	88.71	45	86.54	10	100.00		
										Total	273	61.21	204	60.53	69	63.30	264	96.70	202	99.02	62	89.86	
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	324	120	37.04	204	62.96		104	32.10	41	34.17	63	30.88	99	95.19	38	92.68	61	96.83		
										112	34.57	50	41.67	55	26.96	84	75.00	45	90.00	39	70.91		
										70	21.60	28	23.33	42	20.59	45	64.29	6	21.43	39	92.86		
										Total	279	86.11	119	99.17	160	78.43	228	81.72	89	74.79	139	86.88	
16	West Bengal	12	24	1389	657	47.30	732	52.70		617	44.42	335	50.99	282	38.52	560	90.76	305	91.04	255	90.43		
										537	38.66	236	35.92	301	41.12	509	94.79	188	79.66	321	106.64		
										99	7.13	16	2.44	83	11.34	48	48.48	16	100.00	32	38.55		
										Total	1253	90.21	587	89.35	666	90.98	1117	89.15	509	86.71	608	91.29	
17	Chandigarh	1	2	108	61	56.48	47	43.52		22	20.37	12	19.67	10	21.28	13	59.09	8	66.67	5	50.00		
										62	57.41	33	54.10	29	61.70	52	83.87	32	96.97	20	68.97		
										24	22.22	16	26.23	8	17.02	10	41.67	6	37.50	4	50.00		
										Total	108	100.00	61	100.00	47	100.00	75	69.44	46	75.41	29	61.70	
Grand Total				61	117	8859	5890	66.49	2969	33.51	6783	76.57	4058	68.90	2725	93.35	5488	80.91	3363	82.87	2125	77.98	

Statewise Position regarding Children Enrolled and Receiving Nutrition as Reported by Field Functionaries

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Orgn.	No. of Field Functionaries	Total No. of Registered Children in the Centre				Age group	Nutrition (Day)													
				Registered					Receiving													
				Total		Male			Female		Total		Male		Female							
				No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	24	2850	2322	81.47	528	18.53	8	389	13.65	271	11.67	118	22.35	202	51.93	118	43.54	84	71.19	
										1607	56.39	1291	55.60	316	59.85	1371	85.31	1138	88.15	233	73.73	
										479	16.81	419	18.04	60	11.36	333	69.52	298	71.12	35	58.33	
										Total	2475	86.84	1981	85.31	494	93.56	1906	77.01	1554	78.45	352	71.26
2	Assam	1	2	119	53	44.53	66	55.46	<8 yrs	35	29.41	20	37.74	15	22.73	35	100.00	20	100.00	15	100.00	
										8-14 yrs	25	21.01	13	24.53	12	18.18	25	100.00	13	100.00	12	100.00
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	60	50.42	33	62.26	27	40.91	60	100.00	33	100.00	27	100.00
3	Delhi	4	8	329	318	96.65	11	3.34	<8 yrs	52	15.81	52	16.35	0	0.00	43	82.69	43	82.69	0	0.00	
										8-14 yrs	120	36.47	102	32.08	10	90.91	106	88.33	96	94.12	10	100.00
										>14 yrs	139	42.25	111	34.91	1	9.09	110	79.14	109	98.20	1	100.00
										Total	276	83.89	265	83.33	11	100.00	259	93.84	248	93.58	11	100.00
4	Gujarat	7	13	744	419	56.31	325	43.68	<8 yrs	116	15.59	65	15.51	51	15.69	100	86.21	55	84.62	45	88.24	
										8-14 yrs	289	38.84	155	36.99	134	41.23	255	88.24	134	86.45	121	90.30
										>14 yrs	147	19.76	97	23.15	50	15.38	93	63.27	55	56.70	38	76.00
										Total	552	74.19	317	75.66	235	72.31	448	81.16	244	76.97	204	86.81
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	283	153	54.06	130	45.93	<8 yrs	130	45.94	77	50.33	53	40.77	89	68.46	52	67.53	37	69.81	
										8-14 yrs	35	12.37	20	13.07	15	11.54	27	77.14	15	75.00	12	80.00
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	165	58.30	97	63.40	68	52.31	116	70.30	67	69.07	49	72.06
6	Karnataka	4	7	518	302	58.30	216	41.69	<8 yrs	278	53.67	167	55.30	111	51.39	220	79.14	138	82.63	82	73.87	
										8-14 yrs	182	35.14	105	34.77	77	35.65	138	75.82	87	82.86	51	66.23
										>14 yrs	49	9.46	25	8.28	24	11.11	36	73.47	25	100.00	11	45.83
										Total	509	98.26	297	98.34	212	98.15	394	77.41	250	84.18	144	67.92
7	Kerala	1	2	382	229	59.94	153	40.05	<8 yrs	133	34.82	70	30.57	63	41.18	118	88.72	64	91.43	54	85.71	
										8-14 yrs	174	45.55	96	41.92	78	50.98	179	102.87	83	86.46	96	123.08
										>14 yrs	54	14.14	42	18.34	12	7.84	47	87.04	37	88.10	10	83.33
										Total	361	94.50	208	90.83	153	100.00	344	95.29	184	88.46	160	104.58
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	110	60	54.54	50	45.45	<8 yrs	16	14.55	7	11.67	9	18.00	15	93.75	6	85.71	9	100.00	
										8-14 yrs	7	6.36	5	8.33	2	4.00	7	100.00	5	100.00	2	100.00
										>14 yrs	17	15.45	7	11.67	10	20.00	14	82.35	7	100.00	7	70.00
										Total	40	36.36	19	31.67	21	42.00	36	90.00	18	94.74	18	85.71

Integrated Programme for Street Children – An Evaluation

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Orgn.	No. of Field Functionaries	Total No. of Registered Children in the Centre				Age group	Nutrition (Day)												
				Registered					Receiving												
				Total		Male			Female		Total		Male		Female						
				No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%					
9	Maharashtra	3	6	798	570	71.42	228	28.57	<8 yrs	137	17.17	85	14.91	52	22.81	93	67.88	62	72.94	31	59.62
									8-14 yrs	304	38.10	194	34.04	110	48.25	193	63.49	114	58.76	79	71.82
									>14 yrs	105	13.16	66	11.58	39	17.11	80	76.19	50	75.76	30	76.92
									Total	546	68.42	345	60.53	201	88.16	366	67.03	226	65.51	140	69.65
									<8 yrs	5	12.20	5	16.67	0	0.00	5	100.00	5	100.00	0	0.00
10	Manipur	1	1	41	30	73.17	11	26.82	8-14 yrs	29	70.73	20	66.67	9	81.82	28	96.55	20	100.00	8	88.89
									>14 yrs	7	17.07	5	16.67	2	18.18	4	57.14	3	60.00	1	50.00
									Total	41	100.00	30	100.00	11	100.00	37	90.24	28	93.33	9	81.82
									<8 yrs	17	18.09	15	28.30	2	4.88	17	100.00	15	100.00	2	100.00
									8-14 yrs	64	68.09	29	54.72	35	85.37	60	93.75	29	100.00	31	88.57
11	Orissa	1	2	94	53	56.38	41	43.61	>14 yrs	13	13.83	9	16.98	4	9.76	10	76.92	6	66.67	4	100.00
									Total	94	100.00	53	100.00	41	100.00	87	92.55	50	94.34	37	90.24
									<8 yrs	95	47.50	50	44.64	45	51.14	87	91.58	48	96.00	39	86.67
									8-14 yrs	94	47.00	61	54.46	33	37.50	92	97.87	59	96.72	33	100.00
									>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Punjab	1	2	200	112	56	88	44	Total	189	94.50	111	99.11	78	88.64	179	94.71	107	96.40	72	92.31
									<8 yrs	12	9.68	12	12.77	0	0.00	10	83.33	10	83.33	0	0.00
									8-14 yrs	18	14.52	18	19.15	0	0.00	18	100.00	18	100.00	0	0.00
									>14 yrs	8	6.45	8	8.51	0	0.00	8	100.00	8	100.00	0	0.00
									Total	38	30.65	38	40.43	0	0.00	36	94.74	36	94.74	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	2	124	94	75.80	30	24.19	<8 yrs	67	15.02	48	14.24	19	17.43	60	89.55	45	93.75	15	78.95
									8-14 yrs	113	25.34	79	23.44	34	31.19	107	94.69	76	96.20	31	91.18
									>14 yrs	32	7.17	24	7.12	8	7.34	31	96.88	23	95.83	8	100.00
									Total	212	47.53	151	44.81	61	55.96	198	93.40	144	95.36	54	88.52
									<8 yrs	106	32.72	43	35.83	63	30.88	101	95.28	40	93.02	61	96.83
14	Tamil Nadu	4	8	446	337	75.56	109	24.43	8-14 yrs	148	45.68	57	47.50	91	44.61	146	98.65	55	96.49	91	100.00
									>14 yrs	53	16.36	12	10.00	41	20.10	49	92.45	11	91.67	38	92.68
									Total	307	94.75	112	93.33	195	95.59	296	96.42	106	94.64	190	97.44
									<8 yrs	534	38.44	344	52.36	190	25.96	468	87.64	309	89.83	159	83.68
									8-14 yrs	578	41.61	200	30.44	378	51.64	545	94.29	198	99.00	347	91.80
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	324	120	37.03	204	62.96	>14 yrs	172	12.38	59	8.98	113	15.44	102	59.30	16	27.12	86	76.11
									Total	1284	92.44	603	91.78	681	93.03	1115	86.84	523	86.73	592	86.93
									<8 yrs	22	20.37	12	19.67	10	21.28	13	59.09	8	66.67	5	50.00
									8-14 yrs	62	57.41	33	54.10	29	61.70	52	83.87	32	96.97	20	68.97
									>14 yrs	24	22.22	16	26.23	8	17.02	10	41.67	6	37.50	4	50.00
16	West Bengal	12	24	1389	657	47.30	732	52.69	Total	108	100.00	61	100.00	47	100.00	75	69.44	46	75.41	29	61.70
									<8 yrs	7446	84.05	4737	80.42	2709	91.24	6091	81.80	3864	81.57	2227	82.21
									8-14 yrs	62	57.41	33	54.10	29	61.70	52	83.87	32	96.97	20	68.97
									>14 yrs	24	22.22	16	26.23	8	17.02	10	41.67	6	37.50	4	50.00
									Total	108	100.00	61	100.00	47	100.00	75	69.44	46	75.41	29	61.70
17	Chandigarh	1	2	108	61	56.48	47	43.51	Total	8859	84.05	4737	80.42	2709	91.24	6091	81.80	3864	81.57	2227	82.21
									<8 yrs	22	20.37	12	19.67	10	21.28	13	59.09	8	66.67	5	50.00
									8-14 yrs	62	57.41	33	54.10	29	61.70	52	83.87	32	96.97	20	68.97
									>14 yrs	24	22.22	16	26.23	8	17.02	10	41.67	6	37.50	4	50.00
									Total	108	100.00	61	100.00	47	100.00	75	69.44	46	75.41	29	61.70
18	Total	61	117	8859	5890	66.49	2969	33.51	Total	7446	84.05	4737	80.42	2709	91.24	6091	81.80	3864	81.57	2227	82.21
									<8 yrs	22	20.37	12	19.67	10	21.28	13	59.09	8	66.67	5	50.00
									8-14 yrs	62	57.41	33	54.10	29	61.70	52	83.87	32	96.97	20	68.97
									>14 yrs	24	22.22	16	26.23	8	17.02	10	41.67	6	37.50	4	50.00
									Total	108	100.00	61	100.00	47	100.00	75	69.44	46	75.41	29	61.70

Statewise Position regarding Children Enrolled and Receiving Food (at Night) as Reported by Field Functionaries

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Orgn.	No. of Field Functionaries	Total No. of Drop-in-Shelter	Total No. of Registered Children in the Centre				Age group	Nutrition (Day)													
					Male		Female			Registered				Receiving									
					Total	No.	No.	%		Total	No.	No.	%	Total	No.	No.	%	Total	No.	No.	%		
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	24	13	2850	2322	81.47	528	18.53	<8 yrs	256	8.98	220	9.47	36	6.82	178	69.53	158	71.82	20	55.56	
											8-14 yrs	715	25.09	578	24.89	137	25.95	558	78.04	539	93.25	19	13.87
											>14 yrs	334	11.72	303	13.05	31	5.87	236	70.66	236	77.89	0	0.00
											Total	1305	45.79	1101	47.42	204	38.64	972	74.48	933	84.74	39	19.12
2	Assam	1	2	0	119	53	44.54	66	55.46	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Delhi	4	8	2	329	318	96.66	11	3.34	<8 yrs	21	6.38	21	6.60	0	0.00	12	57.14	12	57.14	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	128	38.91	124	38.99	4	36.36	86	67.19	86	69.35	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	108	32.83	101	31.76	7	63.64	84	77.78	78	77.23	6	85.71
											Total	257	78.12	246	77.36	11	100.00	182	70.82	176	71.54	6	54.55
4	Gujarat	7	13	1	744	419	56.32	325	43.68	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	12	1.61	12	2.86	0	0.00	7	58.33	7	58.33	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	26	3.49	26	6.21	0	0.00	15	57.69	15	57.69	0	0.00
											Total	38	5.11	38	9.07	0	0.00	22	57.89	22	57.89	0	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	0	283	153	54.06	130	45.94	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Karnataka	4	7	2	518	302	58.30	216	41.70	<8 yrs	11	2.12	11	3.64	0	0.00	11	100.00	11	100.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	13	2.51	13	4.30	0	0.00	13	100.00	13	100.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	15	2.90	15	4.97	0	0.00	15	100.00	15	100.00	0	0.00
											Total	39	7.53	39	12.91	0	0.00	39	100.00	39	100.00	0	0.00
7	Kerala	1	2	1	382	229	59.95	153	40.05	<8 yrs	79	20.68	43	18.78	36	23.53	61	77.22	43	100.00	18	50.00	
											8-14 yrs	90	23.56	42	18.34	48	31.37	90	100.00	42	100.00	48	100.00
											>14 yrs	36	9.42	31	13.54	5	3.27	36	100.00	31	100.00	5	100.00
											Total	205	53.66	116	50.66	89	58.17	116	56.59	116	100.00		0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	0	110	60	54.55	50	45.45	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Orgn.	No. of Field Functionaries	Total No. of Drop-in-Shelter	Total No. of Registered Children in the Centre				Age group	Nutrition (Day)														
					Male		Female			Registered			Receiving											
					Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female						
						No.	%	No.			%	No.	%	No.		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
9	Maharashtra	3	6	4	798	570	71.43	228	28.57	<8 yrs	24	3.01	20	3.51	4	1.75	24	100.00	20	100.00	4	100.00		
										8-14 yrs	109	13.66	69	12.11	40	17.54	108	99.08	68	98.55	40	100.00		
										>14 yrs	56	7.02	36	6.32	20	8.77	52	92.86	32	88.89	20	100.00		
										Total	189	23.68	125	21.93	64	28.07	184	97.35	120	96.00	64	100.00		
10	Manipur	1	1	0	41	30	73.17	11	26.83	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
										8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Orissa	1	2	1	94	53	56.38	41	43.62	<8 yrs	4	4.26	4	7.55	0	0.00	4	100.00	4	100.00	0	0.00		
										8-14 yrs	10	10.64	10	18.87	0	0.00	10	100.00	10	100.00	0	0.00		
										>14 yrs	5	5.32	5	9.43	0	0.00	5	100.00	5	100.00	0	0.00		
										Total	19	20.21	19	35.85	0	0.00	19	100.00	19	100.00	0	0.00		
12	Punjab	1	2	0	200	112	56.00	88	44.00	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
										8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	2	1	124	94	75.81	30	24.19	<8 yrs	12	9.68	12	12.77	0	0.00	10	83.33	10	83.33	0	0.00		
										8-14 yrs	18	14.52	18	19.15	0	0.00	18	100.00	18	100.00	0	0.00		
										>14 yrs	8	6.45	8	8.51	0	0.00	8	100.00	8	100.00	0	0.00		
										Total	38	30.65	38	40.43	0	0.00	36	94.74	36	94.74	0	0.00		
14	Tamil Nadu	4	8	5	446	337	75.56	109	24.44	<8 yrs	47	10.54	40	11.87	7	6.42	45	95.74	38	95.00	7	100.00		
										8-14 yrs	130	29.15	117	34.72	13	11.93	129	99.23	116	99.15	13	100.00		
										>14 yrs	72	16.14	67	19.88	5	4.59	72	100.00	67	100.00	5	100.00		
										Total	249	55.83	224	66.47	25	22.94	246	98.80	221	98.66	25	100.00		
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	0	324	120	37.04	204	62.96	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
										8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										<14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	West Bengal	12	24	0	1389	657	47.30	732	52.70	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
										8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										<14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Chandigarh	1	2	1	108	61	56.48	47	43.52	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
										8-14 yrs	25	23.15	25	40.98	0	0.00	25	100.00	25	100.00	0	0.00		
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	25	23.15	25	40.98	0	0.00	25	100.00	25	100.00	0	0.00		
Grand Total		61	117	31	8859	5890	66.49	2969	33.51		4703	53.09	3917	66.50	786	26.47	3728	79.27	3389	86.52	339	43.13		

Frequency of Health Check up in Centre (As Reported by Chief Functionaries & Field Functionaries)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Functionary	No. of sample Orgn.	No. of Res-pondents	Frequency							
					Once or more in a month		Once in 3 Months		Once in 6 months		Once in a year	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	Chief Functionary	13	13	3	23.1	8	61.5	2	15.4	0	0
		Field Functionary	13	24	7	29.17	11	37.71	8	33.33	0	0.00
2	Assam	Chief Functionary	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	1	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00
3	Delhi	Chief Functionary	4	4	1	25.00	1	25.00	2	50.00	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	4	8	2	25.00	4	16.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
4	Gujarat	Chief Functionary	7	7	1	14.30	3	42.90	4	57.10	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	7	13	1	7.69	6	78.00	7	53.85	0	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Chief Functionary	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	1	2	0	0.00	1	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00
6	Karnataka	Chief Functionary	4	4	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	4	7	4	57.14	1	1.75	2	28.57	0	0.00
7	Kerala	Chief Functionary	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	1	2	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	Chief Functionary	1	1	1	100.00		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	1	2	1	50.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00
9	Maharashtra	Chief Functionary	3	3	2	66.70	1	33.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	3	6	3	50.00	0	0.00	3	50.00	0	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	Functionary	No. of sample Orgnn.	No. of Res-pondents	Frequency							
					Once or more in a month		Once in 3 Months		Once in 6 months		Once in a year	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10	Manipur	Chief Functionary	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Orissa	Field Functionary	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Chief Functionary	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	1	2	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Punjab	Chief Functionary	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	Field Functionary	1	2	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Chief Functionary	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	1	2	1	50.00	1	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Tamil Nadu	Chief Functionary	4	4	1	25.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	0	0.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	Field Functionary	4	8	5	62.50	3	4.80	2	25.00	1	12.50
		Chief Functionary	5	5	1	20.00	3	60.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	5	10	1	10.00	3	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	West Bengal	Chief Functionary	12	12	12	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Chandigarh	Field Functionary	12	24	22	91.67	1	1.09	0	0.00	1	4.17
		Chief Functionary	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	1	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
	Total	Chief Functionary	1	61	29	47.54	19	31.15	10	16.39	0	0.00
		Field Functionary	61	117	80	68.38	42	61.43	34	29.06	5	4.27

Annexure - 20

Statewise Position Regarding Availability of Medicine Kit in the Centre

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of sample Orgn.	No. of Respondent	Availability of Medicine Kit			
				Yes		No	
				No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	24	18	75.00	6	25.00
2	Assam	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00
3	Delhi	4	8	7	87.50	1	12.50
4	Gujarat	7	13	12	92.31	1	7.69
5	J&K	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00
6	Karnataka	4	7	3	42.86	4	57.14
7	Kerala	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	0	0.00	2	100.00
9	Maharashtra	3	6	6	100.00	0	0.00
10	Manipur	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00
11	Orissa	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00
12	Punjab	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00
14	Tamilnadu	4	8	8	100.00	0	0.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	5	50.00	5	50.00
16	West Bengal	12	24	20	83.33	4	16.67
17	Chandigarh	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00
Total		61	117	94	80.34	23	19.66

State-wise Position Regarding Replenishment of Medicine Kit Last Time (As Reported by Field Functionaries)

Sl. No.	States/UT	No. of sample Orgn.	No. of Respondents	Time					
				< 3 Months ago		3-6 Months ago		>6 Months ago	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	17	15	88.24	1	5.88	1	5.88
2	Assam	1	2	1	50.00	0	0.00	1	50.00
3	Delhi	4	7	5	71.43	1	14.29	0	0.00
4	Gujarat	7	12	8	66.67	4	33.33	0	0.00
5	J&K	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Karnataka	4	3	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Kerala	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Maharashtra	3	6	4	66.67	2	33.33	0	0.00
10	Manipur	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Orissa	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Punjab	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Tamilnadu	4	8	7	87.50	1	12.50	0	0.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	4	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.00
16	West Bengal	12	20	16	80.00	2	10.00	2	10.00
17	Chandigarh	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		61	92	75	81.52	12	13.04	4	4.35
								1	1.09

Statewise Position regarding Children Enrolled and Staying at Drop-in-Shelters (As Reported by Field Functionaries)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of Orgn.	No. of Field Functionaries	Total No. of Drop-in-Shelter	No. of Children Registered in the Centres				Age group	Registered						Night Stay						
					Male		Female			Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		
					No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	24	13	2850	2322	81.47	528	18.53	<8 yrs	209	7.33	173	7.45	36	6.82	146	69.86	120	69.36	26	
										8-14 yrs	623	21.86	592	25.50	31	5.87	526	84.43	509	85.98	17	54.84
										>14 yrs	309	10.84	309	13.31	0	0.00	235	76.05	235	76.05	0	0.00
										Total	1141	40.04	1074	46.25	67	12.69	907	79.49	864	80.45	43	64.18
										<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Assam	1	2	0	119	53	44.54	66	55.46	8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										<8 yrs	21	6.60	21	6.60	0	0.00	12	57.14	12	57.14	0	0.00
										8-14 yrs	154	46.81	154	48.43	0	0.00	114	74.03	114	74.03	0	0.00
3	Delhi	4	8	2	329	318	96.66	11	3.343	>14 yrs	101	30.70	101	31.76	0	0.00	78	77.23	78	77.23	0	0.00
										Total	276	83.89	276	86.79	0	0.00	204	73.91	204	73.91	0	0.00
										<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										8-14 yrs	12	1.61	12	2.86	0	0.00	7	58.33	7	58.33	0	0.00
										>14 yrs	26	3.49	26	6.21	0	0.00	15	57.69	15	57.69	0	0.00
4	Gujarat	7	13	1	744	419	56.32	325	43.68	Total	38	5.11	38	9.07	0	0.00	22	57.89	22	57.89	0	0.00
										<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	0	283	153	54.06	130	45.94	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Karnataka	4	7	2	518	302	58.3	216	41.7	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										<8 yrs	49	12.83	31	13.54	18	11.76	49	100.00	31	100.00	18	100.00
7	Kerala	1	2	1	382	229	59.95	153	40.05	8-14 yrs	64	16.75	29	12.66	35	22.88	64	100.00	29	100.00	35	100.00
										>14 yrs	34	8.90	31	13.54	3	1.96	31	91.18	31	100.00	0	0.00
										Total	147	38.48	91	39.74	56	36.60	144	97.96	91	100.00	53	94.64
										<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	0	110	60	54.55	50	45.45	>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
										>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of Orgn.	No. of Field Functionaries	Total No. of Drop-in-Shelter	No. of Registered Children in the Centres				Age group	Night Stay													
					Total	Male		Female		Total	Registered		Staying										
						No.	%	No.			%	No.	%	No.	%								
9	Maharashtra	3	6	4	798	570	71.43	228	28.47	<8 yrs	24	3.01	20	3.51	4	1.75	24	100.00	20	100.00	4	100.00	
											8-14 yrs	89	11.15	69	12.11	20	8.77	88	98.88	68	98.55	20	100.00
											>14 yrs	36	4.51	36	6.32	0	0.00	32	88.89	32	88.89	0	0.00
											Total	149	18.67	125	21.93	24	10.53	144	96.64	120	96.00	24	100.00
10	Manipur	1	1	0	41	30	73.17	11	26.83	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Orissa	1	2	1	94	53	56.38	41	43.62	<8 yrs	4	4.26	4	7.55	0	0.00	4	100.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	10	10.64	10	18.87	0	0.00	10	100.00	10	100.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	5	5.32	5	9.43	0	0.00	5	100.00	5	100.00	0	0.00
											Total	19	20.21	19	35.85	0	0.00	19	100.00	19	100.00	0	0.00
										<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Punjab	1	2	0	200	112	56	88	44	<8 yrs	12	9.68	12	12.77	0	0.00	10	83.33	10	83.33	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	18	14.52	18	19.15	0	0.00	18	100.00	18	100.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	15	12.10	8	8.51	7	23.33	8	53.33	8	100.00	0	0.00
											Total	45	36.29	38	40.43	7	23.33	36	80.00	36	94.74	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	2	1	124	94	75.81	30	24.19	<8 yrs	53	11.88	40	11.87	13	11.93	51	96.23	38	95.00	13	100.00	
											8-14 yrs	119	26.68	114	33.83	5	4.59	119	100.00	114	100.00	5	100.00
											>14 yrs	73	16.37	73	21.66	0	0.00	73	100.00	73	100.00	0	0.00
											Total	245	54.93	227	67.36	18	16.51	243	99.18	225	99.12	18	100.00
14	Tamil Nadu	4	8	5	446	337	75.56	109	24.44	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	0	324	120	37.04	204	62.96	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	West Bengal	12	24	0	1389	657	47.3	732	52.7	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.00
											Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Chandigarh	1	2	1	108	61	56.48	47	43.52	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
											8-14 yrs	25	23.15	25	40.98	0	0.00	25	100.00	25	100.00	0	0.00
											>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
											Total	25	23.15	25	40.98	0	0.00	25	100.00	25	100.00	0	0.00
Grand Total		61	117	31	8859	5890	66.49	2969	33.51		2164	24.43	1938	32.90	226	7.61	1802	83.27	1631	84.16	171	75.66	

Statewise Position Regarding Different Ways of Helping Children in Preparing Skills as Reported by Field Functionaries (N=82)

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Sample Orgn.	No. of Respondents	Reimbur- sing tuition fee		Providing monetary assistance		Providing clothes		Providing books, stationary, school bags etc.		Providing coaching		Others	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	22	6	27.27	7	31.82	19	86.36	14	63.64	11	50.00	2	9.09
2	Assam	1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Delhi	4	7	3	42.86	1	14.29	6	85.71	6	85.71	6	85.71	1	14.29
4	Gujarat	7	4	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	75.00	0	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	1	50.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	2	100.00	1	50.00	0	0.00
6	Karnataka	4	3	1	33.33	1	33.33	3	100.00	1	33.33	2	66.67	0	0.00
7	Kerala	1	2	2	100.00	2	100.00	2	100.00	2	100.00	2	100.00	1	50.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
9	Maharashtra	3	5	2	40.00	3	60.00	4	80.00	3	60.00	4	80.00	2	40.00
10	Manipur	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Orissa	1	2	1	50.00	1	50.00	2	100.00	2	100.00	1	50.00	0	0.00
12	Punjab	1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	2	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	2	100.00	2	100.00	0	0.00
14	Tamil Nadu	4	7	4	57.14	6	85.71	7	100.00	7	100.00	7	100.00	0	0.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	West Bengal	12	23	9	39.13	6	26.09	20	86.96	16	69.57	6	26.09	0	0.00
17	Chandigarh	1	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		61	82	32	39.02	27	32.93	69	84.15	55	67.07	46	56.10	6	7.32

Statewise Position regarding Children Enrolled for and Attending Vocational Training as Reported by Field Functionaries

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	No. of Orgn.	No. of Field Functionaries	No. of Registered Children in the Centres				Age group	Vocational Activity														
				Total	Male		Female		Registered			Female			Attending								
					No.	%	No.		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
																				No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	24	2850	2322	81.474	528	18.526	<8 yrs	84	2.95	61	2.63	23	4.36	63	75.00	47	77.05	16	69.57		
									8-14 yrs	684	24.00	457	19.68	227	42.99	565	82.60	369	80.74	196	86.34		
									>14 yrs	242	8.49	173	7.45	69	13.07	201	83.06	143	82.66	58	84.06		
									Total	1010	35.44	691	29.76	319	60.42	829	82.08	559	80.90	270	84.64		
									<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Assam	1	2	119	53	44.538	66	55.462	8-14 yrs	8	6.72	0	0.00	8	12.12	8	100.00	0	0.00	8	100.00		
									>14 yrs	17	14.29	0	0.00	17	25.76	14	82.35	0	0.00	14	82.35		
									Total	25	21.01	0	0.00	25	37.88	22	88.00	0	0.00	22	88.00		
									<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
									8-14 yrs	16	4.86	9	2.83	7	63.64	16	100.00	9	100.00	7	100.00		
3	Delhi	4	8	329	318	96.657	11	3.3435	>14 yrs	57	17.33	54	16.98	3	27.27	57	100.00	54	100.00	3	100.00		
									Total	73	22.19	63	19.81	10	90.91	73	100.00	63	100.00	10	100.00		
									<8 yrs	31	4.17	18	4.30	13	4.00	24	77.42	13	72.22	11	84.62		
									8-14 yrs	104	13.98	40	9.55	64	19.69	84	80.77	31	77.50	53	82.81		
									>14 yrs	74	9.95	41	9.79	33	10.15	63	85.14	33	80.49	30	90.91		
4	Gujarat	7	13	744	419	56.317	325	43.683	Total	209	28.09	99	23.63	110	33.85	171	81.82	77	77.78	94	85.45		
									<8 yrs	20	7.07	12	7.84	8	6.15	13	65.00	8	66.67	5	62.50		
									8-14 yrs	24	8.48	14	9.15	10	7.69	22	91.67	12	85.71	10	100.00		
									>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
									Total	44	15.55	26	16.99	18	13.85	35	79.55	20	76.92	15	83.33		
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	283	153	54.064	130	45.936	<8 yrs	15	2.90	10	3.31	5	2.31	15	100.00	10	100.00	5	100.00		
									8-14 yrs	87	16.80	62	20.53	25	11.57	62	71.26	40	64.52	22	88.00		
									>14 yrs	58	11.20	29	9.60	29	13.43	41	70.69	29	100.00	12	41.38		
									Total	160	30.89	101	33.44	59	27.31	118	73.75	79	78.22	39	66.10		
									<8 yrs	9	2.36	6	2.62	3	1.96	9	100.00	6	100.00	3	100.00		
6	Karnataka	4	7	518	302	58.301	216	41.699	8-14 yrs	55	14.40	39	17.03	16	10.46	51	92.73	37	94.87	14	87.50		
									>14 yrs	41	10.73	23	10.04	18	11.76	39	95.12	21	91.30	18	100.00		
									Total	105	27.49	68	29.69	37	24.18	99	94.29	64	94.12	35	94.59		
									<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
									8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
7	Kerala	1	2	382	229	59.948	153	40.052	>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
									Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
									<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
									8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
									>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	110	60	54.545	50	45.455	Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
									<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
									8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
									>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
									Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	No. of Orgn.	No. of Field Functionaries	No. of Children Registered in the Centres			Age group	Vocational Activity													
				Total	Male			Female		Registered		Total		Male		Female		Attending			
					No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
9	Maharashtra	3	6	798	570	71.429	228	28.571	<8 yrs	6	0.75	6	1.05	0	0.00	6	100.00	6	100.00	0	0.00
									8-14 yrs	219	27.44	142	24.91	77	33.77	217	99.09	142	100.00	75	97.40
									>14 yrs	69	8.65	46	8.07	23	10.09	50	72.46	30	65.22	20	86.96
									Total	294	36.84	194	34.04	100	43.86	273	92.86	178	91.75	95	95.00
									<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Manipur	1	1	41	30	73.171	11	26.829	8-14 yrs	10	24.39	7	23.33	3	27.27	10	100.00	7	100.00	3	100.00
									>14 yrs	7	17.07	0	0.00	7	63.64	7	100.00	0	0.00	7	100.00
									Total	17	41.46	7	23.33	10	90.91	17	100.00	7	100.00	10	100.00
									<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
									8-14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Orissa	1	2	94	53	56.383	41	43.617	>14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
									Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
									<8 yrs	63	31.50	35	31.25	28	31.82	33	52.38	20	57.14	13	46.43
									8-14 yrs	56	28.00	33	29.46	23	26.14	56	100.00	33	100.00	23	100.00
									<14 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Punjab	1	2	200	112	56	88	44	Total	119	59.50	68	60.71	51	57.95	89	74.79	53	77.94	36	70.59
									<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
									8-14 yrs	16	12.90	16	17.02	0	0.00	16	100.00	16	100.00	0	0.00
									>14 yrs	13	10.48	13	13.83	0	0.00	12	92.31	12	92.31	0	0.00
									Total	29	23.39	29	30.85	0	0.00	28	96.55	28	96.55	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	2	124	94	75.806	30	24.194	<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
									8-14 yrs	16	12.90	16	17.02	0	0.00	16	100.00	16	100.00	0	0.00
									>14 yrs	13	10.48	13	13.83	0	0.00	12	92.31	12	92.31	0	0.00
									Total	29	23.39	29	30.85	0	0.00	28	96.55	28	96.55	0	0.00
									<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Tamil Nadu	4	8	446	337	75.561	109	24.439	8-14 yrs	4	0.90	4	1.19	0	0.00	4	100.00	4	100.00	0	0.00
									>14 yrs	39	8.74	35	10.39	4	3.67	25	64.10	21	60.00	4	100.00
									Total	43	9.64	39	11.57	4	3.67	29	67.44	25	64.10	4	100.00
									<8 yrs	26	8.02	9	7.50	17	8.33	18	69.23	4	44.44	14	82.35
									8-14 yrs	103	31.79	36	30.00	67	32.84	100	97.09	33	91.67	67	100.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	324	120	37.037	204	62.963	>14 yrs	37	11.42	6	5.00	31	15.20	37	100.00	6	100.00	31	100.00
									Total	166	51.23	51	42.50	115	56.37	155	93.37	43	84.31	112	97.39
									<8 yrs	29	2.09	11	1.67	18	2.46	25	86.21	9	81.82	16	88.89
									8-14 yrs	123	8.86	28	4.26	95	12.98	106	86.18	21	75.00	85	89.47
									>14 yrs	123	8.86	4	0.61	119	16.26	121	98.37	4	100.00	117	98.32
16	West Bengal	12	24	1389	657	47.3	732	52.7	Total	275	19.80	43	6.54	232	31.69	252	91.64	34	79.07	218	93.97
									<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
									8-14 yrs	5	4.63	2	3.28	3	6.38	5	100.00	2	100.00	3	100.00
									>14 yrs	10	9.26	0	0.00	10	21.28	10	100.00	0	0.00	10	100.00
									Total	15	13.89	2	3.28	13	27.66	15	100.00	2	100.00	13	100.00
17	Chandigarh	1	2	108	61	56.481	47	43.519	Total	2587	29.20	1481	25.14	1106	37.25	2205	85.23	1232	83.19	973	87.97
									<8 yrs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
									8-14 yrs	5	4.63	2	3.28	3	6.38	5	100.00	2	100.00	3	100.00
									>14 yrs	10	9.26	0	0.00	10	21.28	10	100.00	0	0.00	10	100.00
									Total	15	13.89	2	3.28	13	27.66	15	100.00	2	100.00	13	100.00

State-wise Position Regarding Procedural Difficulties in Getting the Grant Sanctioned under the scheme - Version of Chief Functionaries

S. No.	State	No. of VO's	No. of Respon- dent	Difficulties																			
				Time consuming process		Delay in release of grant		Too many follow-ups needed for getting grant		Details asked in applicatins are voluminous		Number of times applica- tions get lost		Delay in inspection & submission of reports to Central Govt.		Change in agreed amount at the time of release of grant		System of proposal process processing in is not trans- parent		No difficulty		No response	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	0	0.00	2	15.38	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	53.85	1	7.69
2	Assam	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Delhi	4	4	4	100.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	3	75.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Gujarat	7	7	0	0.00	5	71.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	14.29	1	14.29
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Karnataka	4	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	50.00
7	Kerala	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Maharashtra	3	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33
10	Manipur	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Orissa	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Punjab	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Tamil Nadu	4	4	1	25.00	3	75.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	2	40.00	4	80.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	West Bengal	12	12	3	25.00	4	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	16.67	0	0.00	3	25.00	0	0.00	2	16.67
17	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		61	61	12	19.67	23	37.70	1	1.64	6	9.84	2	3.28	5	8.20	1	1.64	4	6.56	9	14.75	7	11.48

Problems/Difficulties faced in Dealing with Government Officials - Version of Chief Functionaries

Sl. No.	State	No. of VO's	No. of Respn- dents	Problems/Difficulties																No Problem		No Response	
				Non-availability of concerned officials/officials/ difficult to contact them		Beauro- cratic system of public dealing		No clear & transparent communi- cation		Have to please officials		Unaware of ground realities		Not acquainted with the progra- mmes		Do not give proper attention to the problem of imple- menting agency		Slow procedure of reco- mmen- dation					
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	76.92	0	0.00		
2	Assam	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00		
3	Delhi	4	4	1	25.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
4	Gujarat	7	7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	71.43	1	14.29		
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
6	Karnataka	4	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	75.00	1	25.00		
7	Kerala	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
9	Maharashtra	3	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67		
10	Manipur	1	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
11	Orissa	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
12	Punjab	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00		
13	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00		
14	Tamil Nadu	4	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	50.00	1	25.00		
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	40.00	2	40.00	0	0.00		
16	West Bengal	12	12	3	25.00	0	0.00	2	16.67	0	0.00	1	8.33	1	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	66.67		
17	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00		
Total		61	61	6	9.84	1	1.64	4	6.56	1	1.64	3	4.92	1	1.64	1	1.64	3	4.92	34	55.74		
																			5	8.20			



National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development
5, Siri Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 110 016