



# DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR STREET CHILDREN

By  
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A REPORT

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of  
Bachelor of Architecture.



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AIKTC   
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This is to certify that the Design Dissertation titled

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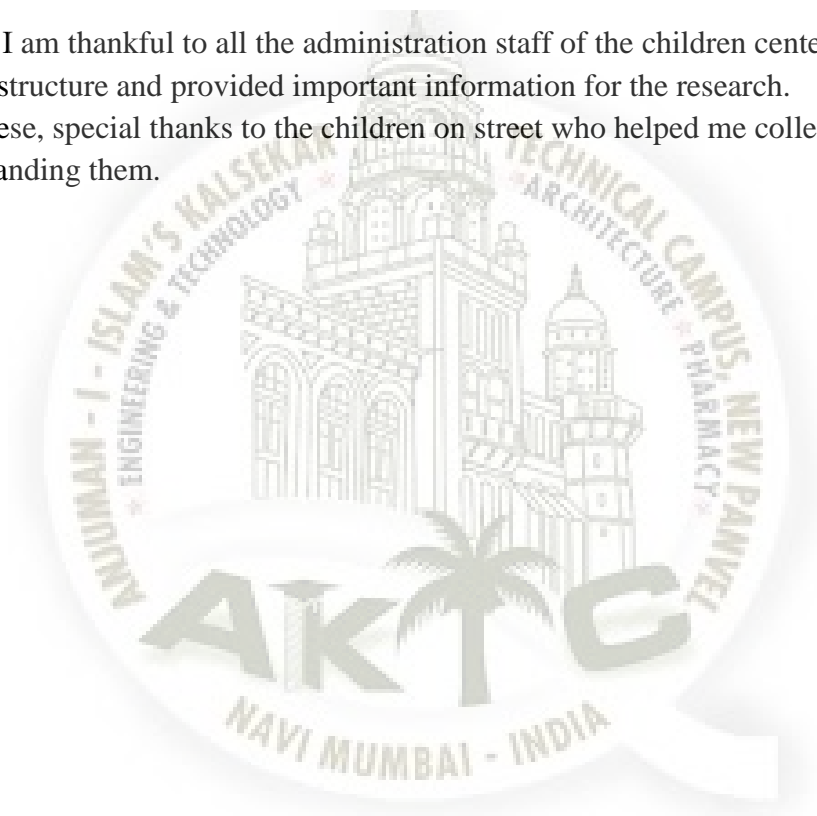
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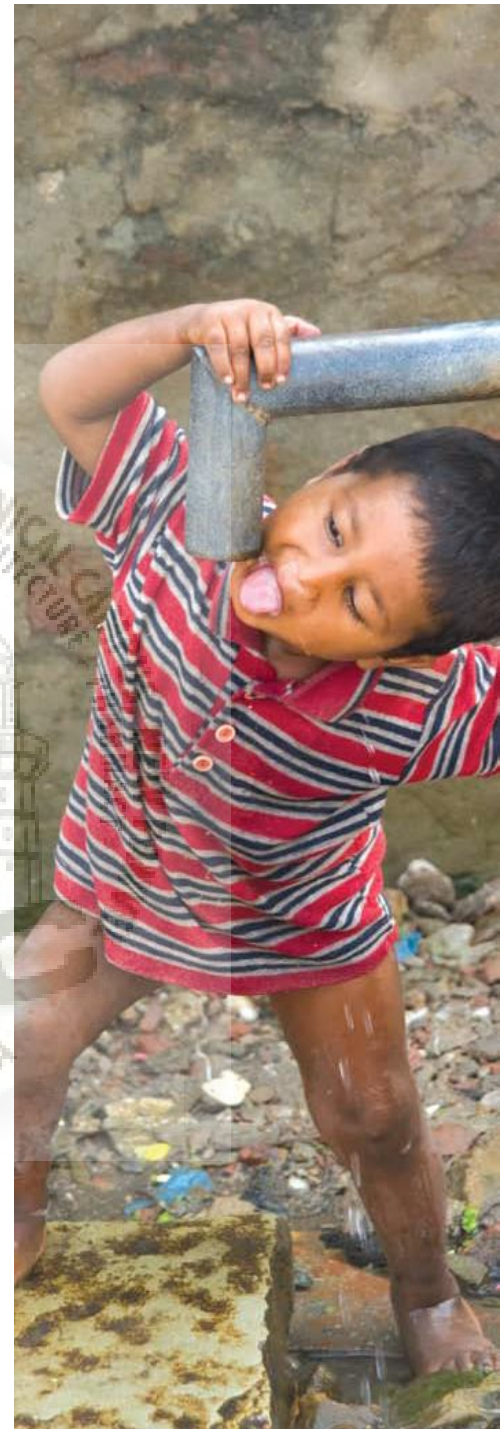
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## **ABSTRACT**

Street children constitute one of the most vulnerable Groups in Delhi. At the time of forming save the Children India, it was decided to focus our interventions on this critical group of children. Street children fall into three categories. The first are street living Children who have run away from their families and Live alone on the streets. The second are street-working Children who spend most of their time on the streets fending for themselves, but return home on a regular basis. The last Category is children from street families who live on the street with their family.

Approximately 51,000 children below 18 years of age were enumerated as street children through this census. Thirty Six per cent of street children belonged to the category of Children from street families. Children who work on the Streets and returned home regularly constituted 29 per cent and children living alone on the street constituted 28 per cent of the total street children population in the city.



**Figure 1** Child Drinking Water from Municipal Water Tap.



**Figure 2** Child in Hunger.

Sixty one per cent of the children surveyed were 7-14 years of Age. Only 20 per cent of the street children in Delhi were girls. Dalit's were 36 per cent, while 17 per cent were adivasis.

In terms of what street children were occupied with; 20 per Cent were rag picking, 15 per cent were street vending, another 15 per cent were begging, 12 per cent were working in roadside Stalls or repair shops 6 per cent were working in dhabas/ Hotels and 1 per cent are employed in manufacturing units.

While every effort should be made to reunite street children with their families, the government should also ensure that the basic rights of street children to shelter, food, clothing, Education, health and protection. This should be provided in an age-appropriate manner.



## **BACKGROUND STUDY**

### **CENSUS DELHI**

- Street children fall into three categories. The first are street living children who have run away from their families and live alone on the streets. The second are street-working children who spend most of their time on the streets fending for themselves, but return home on a regular basis. The last Category is children from street families who live on the street with their family
- Approximately 51,000 children below 18 years of age were enumerated as street children through this census. Thirty six per cent of street children belonged to the category of children from street families. Children who work on the streets and returned home regularly constituted 29 per cent Children living alone on the street constituted 28 per cent of the total street children population in the city.
- Sixty one per cent of the children surveyed were 7-14 years of age. Only 20 percent of the street children in Delhi were girls.
- Dalits were 36 per cent, while 17 per cent were adivasis.
- In terms of what street children were occupied with; 20 percent were rag picking, 15 per cent were street vending, another 15 percent were begging, 12 percent were working in roadside stalls or repair shops 6 per cent were working in dhabas/hotels and 1 per cent are employed in manufacturing units.

### **Findings of the Census of Street Children in Delhi**

- 50,923 children below 18 years of age were identified as street children in Delhi during 12 July to 28 August 2010. Street children in Delhi constitute nearly 0.4 per cent of the total population. Street children below 18 years constitute nearly 1 percent of the total number of children in Delhi. North Delhi district had the highest concentration of street children at 10,091, and South West Delhi the least at 2,936 children. Of the 50,923 street children, the sample study randomly selected 1,009 children, or 2 percent of the total, to understand their socio-economic and related conditions.

- A majority of the street children (36.03 per cent) belonged to the category of children from street families. Children who work on the streets constituted 29.05 per cent and street-living children constituted 27.91 percent of the total street children population in the city.
- Only 20.5 percent of the street children in Delhi were girls.
- Around two out of three street children, i.e., 61 percent, belonged to the 7-14 years age group while 23 percent were from the 15-<18 years age group.
- Social class is a key determinant in leaving a child on the streets to work or live because one out of three street children was a Dalit (36 percent), 17 per cent were adivasis, and 38 per cent Belonged to Other Backward Castes (OBCs).
- A majority of the street children were Hindus (75 per cent), followed by Muslims (17 per cent), and Christians (1 percent).
- In all, 50.5 percent of the street children were not literate, 23 percent had received some form of non-formal education while another almost 20 percent had received some kind of formal education (13 per cent up to pre-primary, 4 percent up to primary, and 2.4 per cent up to middle school ). Nearly one-fourth of all the children had received some kind of non-formal education offered by civil society organizations (CSOs). Most of the school-going children belonged to the categories of ‘children of street families’ and ‘children working on the street’.
- One out of every five (20.3 percent) of the street children was involved in rag picking. This was followed by street vending (15.18 per cent), begging (15 per cent), working in roadside stalls or Repair shops (12.19 percent), dhabas/hotels (6.24 per cent), and manufacturing units (1.22 percent).
- Reasons why street children worked varied from survival, to funding healthcare for parents, sending Remittances home (usually somewhere far-off), and earning something extra for personal and family use.

### **Children's Condition and Life on the Street: Findings of the Sample Study**

- One out of every three children (34 percent) was on the street due to poverty and hunger. Around 30 percent were on the street in search of jobs; they had either come by themselves (17.7 per cent) or were sent by their parents (12.6 percent), 9 per cent were on the street after running away from Home (the reasons for running away included out of curiosity, escape from abuse, and family issues), or they had been kidnapped, orphaned, or because of incidents such as riots, accidents and natural calamities, or because they had inadvertently lost contact with their parents while travelling.
- Thirty-nine per cent of the street children slept in slums, 46 per cent in open/public places, and only 4 per cent slept in shelters provided by NGOs, the government, other organizations, and individuals. A majority (63 percent) of the street children stayed with family members such as parents (45.3 per cent), siblings (7.6 percent), and relatives (10 percent). Around 14 per cent stayed with friends or fellow street children, 4 per cent stayed with their employers, and 11 per cent stayed alone. Another 11 percent of the children surveyed did not respond to this question.
- Nearly 92 per cent of the street children knew about their families and also knew where they hailed from. The ratio of those born in Delhi and those born outside Delhi was 50:50. However, it was reported that most of the street children (around 70 per cent) had families in Delhi. As per the sample survey, only 30 percent of the children said that their families were outside Delhi. The census found that a majority of the street children were from Bihar (21.2 percent), Uttar Pradesh (15.3 percent), Rajasthan (6.8 percent), Jharkhand (4.1 per cent), and Madhya Pradesh (3.9 per cent). It is important to note that a majority of them were children of migrants from these states and they never visited their places of origin.

- According to the sample survey most of the children, 88.5 percent of the children who had left their homes had contact with their families. Only 10 per cent were cut-off from their families and were 'absolute' street dwellers. Most children (57.1 percent) visited their homes periodically. A notable number of children (nearly 12 per cent) said that they visited their homes to deliver money because they did not have any accessible and facilitative remittance facility.
- Nearly 87 percent were involved in some income generation activity (88 percent boys and 81 percent girls), though it was also observed that some girls with street families were not involved in any income-generation work. On average, they worked six days a week, 6.6 hours per day.
- Their average monthly earning was reported at Rs.2,240. Of this, 49 per cent of their total income was given to parents (45.1 per cent children did this), to supervisors who were also some kind of Gang leaders (3.5 per cent children), and to the police (0.4 per cent children). Overall expenditure on food was 37.5 percent of the income.
- Nearly 22 per cent of the street children said that they used drugs, largely tobacco and pan masala.
- Incidence of the use of alcohol, whiteners, and thinners was also reported. Nearly 50 per cent were Daily consumers, 28 per cent were weekly consumers, and 20.6 percent were monthly consumers.
- Nearly half of those who claimed to attend school or said they had got an education had only received one to two years of schooling. Nearly 19 per cent were attending or had attended school up to Class V. The percentage of street children who had gone beyond the primary level was minimal. Overall, 64.2 percent of the children demanded some kind of skill training, nearly 43.7 per cent wanted school education, and 17.4 percent wanted both school education and skill training. Nearly 39 per cent wanted only skill training. More than 55 percent preferred to attend classes in the evening while 41 per cent preferred to study in the morning.

- In the month prior to the survey, 27.7 percent of the children had fallen sick. Most of the street children (44.6 percent) said that they had approached a private nursing home/clinic for treatment. Children also accessed NGO provided health services and mobile clinics. NGO involvement in providing health services to street children was predominantly visible.
- **A majority of the street children (87 percent) paid for accessing toilet facilities in Delhi.**
- **In The case of girls, this figure was more than 90 percent.**
- Six per cent of the street children had some disability: blindness (42 percent), speech (19 percent), hearing (16 per cent), and mental disabilities (8.2 percent). The major reasons for street child being disabled were: from birth (85.1 percent), through accidents (8.1 per cent), and intentional (6.8 per cent).
- More than 130 children reported having witnessed another child/children being abused on the street. Verbal abuse was experienced and observed by almost all the children. In the case of physical Abuse more than 50 per cent of the boys had been beaten up as had 31.4 percent of the girls. Boys were abused mostly by parents/guardians, police, and relatives/friends while the girls (nearly 63 percent) were mainly abused by relatives/friends.
- In all, only 19.2 percent of the children reported having some identity proof or entitlement (mainly identity cards issued by agencies such as an employer or sometimes NGOs). Twenty-three percent of the children said that they had birth certificates, while 20 percent had ration cards.
- Delhi's street children were found to be mobile and nearly 20 of them had shifted at least once in the month prior to the survey. The reasons for their moving were standard: they had no permanent shelter so they moved according to the availability of a shelter or a job and also in search of food.
- Such decisions were sometimes taken by the family, by friends, by agents, and sometimes by the children themselves.

- Only a few children said that they would prefer to go back to their place of origin (some other state), most migrant children preferred to continue living in Delhi (46.2 percent).

**Table 1 Percentage Distribution Of Population.**

Districts	Total number	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	% of slum population to all population (%)	Population density (per sq. km)
Central Delhi	646385	0	100	70.9	25855
East Delhi	1463583	1.25	98.75	7.8	22868
New Delhi	179112	0	100	20.7	5111
North Delhi	781525	5.96	94.04	52.4	13025
North East	1768061	8.01	91.99	4.8	29468
North West	2860869	9.28	90.72	11.1	6502
South Delhi	2267023	7.09	92.91	11.2	9068
South West	1755041	12.85	87.15	6.5	4179
West Delhi	2128908	4.08	95.92	11.7	16503
<b>DELHI</b>	<b>13850507</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>93.18</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>9340</b>

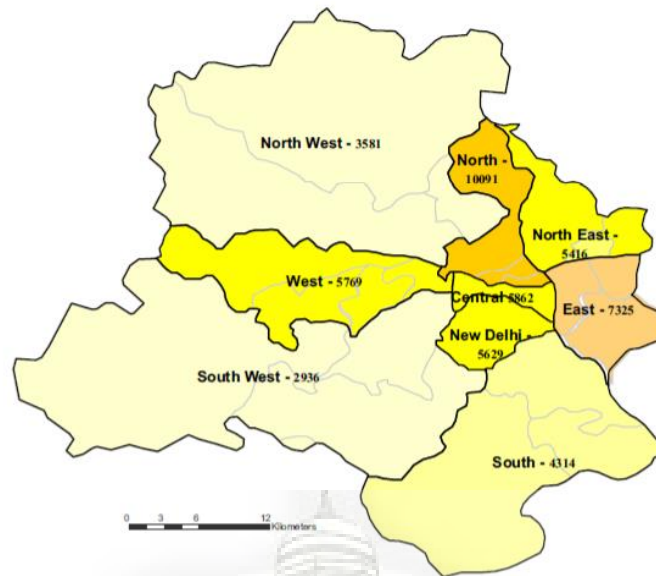
Source: Census 2001.

### The Number of Street Children in Delhi

- The study identified 50,923 children below 18 years of age as street children in Delhi during 12 July 12 to 28 August 2010.
- (1) Street-living children who had run away from their families and lived alone on the street,
- (2) Street-working children who spent most of their time on the street, fending for themselves but returned home on a regular basis,
- (3) Children from street families who lived on the street with their families.

District	Street Children in Delhi		Population of Delhi		
	Number	Percent	Total Population	Rural %	Urban %
Central Delhi	5862	11.5	646385	0	100
East Delhi	7325	14.4	1463583	1.25	98.75
New Delhi	5629	11.1	179112	0	100
North Delhi	10091	19.8	781525	5.96	94.04
North East Delhi	5416	10.6	1768061	8.01	91.99
North West Delhi	3581	7	2860869	9.28	90.72
South Delhi	4314	8.5	2267023	7.09	92.91
South West Delhi	2936	5.8	1755041	12.85	87.15
West Delhi	5769	11.3	2128908	4.08	95.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>50923</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13850507</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>93.18</b>

**Table 2 District wise Distribution of Street Children**



- The North Delhi district reported the highest concentration of street children at 10,091, followed by East Delhi (7,325), Central Delhi (5,862), West Delhi (5,769), New Delhi (5,629), and North East Delhi (5,416) districts. Thus all the districts that are either 100 percent urban, or near to that reported a higher incidence of street children. Street children in these districts were mainly found near bus, railway and metro stations; a lot of working children were found in dhabas around the markets and on the roadside. South Delhi (4,314), North West Delhi (3,581), and South West Delhi (2,936) districts reported a relatively low incidence of street children. The presence of a rural population and the low density of population in these districts account for these figures.



**Figure 3** Playing On Street.

## **Introduction**

Who is street child?

A street child is 'roofless' i.e. with no adult support. Thus he or she is an adult in a child's outfit. These abandoned or illiterate children choose their own values. Poverty and necessity to survive leads to changes in their life. Forced physical and sexual abuse, add to their worst experience. Being exposed to absence of bathing and toilet facilities, in sanitary and unhygienic surrounding, climate and various health hazards.

Architecture can be a powerful force in the shaping of one's environment, in both a negative and a positive way. *Le Corbusier's theory of a revolution or architecture is found on the belief that the built form can make a difference to the lives of people in many different realms, including their health, psychological, physical comfort and environmental balance.*

## **Aim**

To create suitable environment for physical and mental development of street children and provide them with basic needs. Which will instil understanding of who they are, what they need, what they do, and how they can be identified.

## **Objective**

The objective behind the project is to provide street children a decent and healthy life.

Simultaneously making them responsible member of society.

1. To provide suitable environment for learning by which creating a hope to live a fulfilling life.
2. To upgrade, develop and evolve street children as responsible citizen of nation.
3. To provide a space where their educational needs are taken care of.
4. Skilled base training to these children to enhance livelihood.
5. Providing recreational facilities, health care etc. For better mental and physical health.
6. To provide user specific space for accommodation.
7. To improve and increase interaction between society and the street child through several awareness program by which a sense of belonging is generated between both the society and the street children.



## **Scope**

- Increase the workforce in the city by educating street children.
- Providing the street children with basic necessities of life that is Food, clothing and shelter.
- The aim is to achieve better living and training them for employment and by which their livelihood is taken care of.
- Providing them with recreational facilities will also let them enjoy their childhood.
- Abandoned children.
- Children whose parents are not alive and have no one to look them.
- Children who beg, does rag packing, do child, labor are below poverty line.
- Children till 15 yrs. of age.
- Vocational training provided as per age.

## **Research methodology**

- To get an understanding of social, economic, education work and family background of street children.
- To understand the reason why children live on street.
- Understanding the topic.
- Introduction.
- Data collection/statistics/boys/girls.
- Interview of street children.
- Case study.
- Site selection.
- Site analysis.
- Concept.
- Zoning.
- Drawing.
- Model.
- Exploitation.

## **Limitations**

- Reluctance of street children abounded children in assisting to enhance their life.
- Mind-set.
- Society.
- Funds.
- Educational facilities – resources.
- Limited resources.
- Non awareness.

## **HYPOTHESIS**

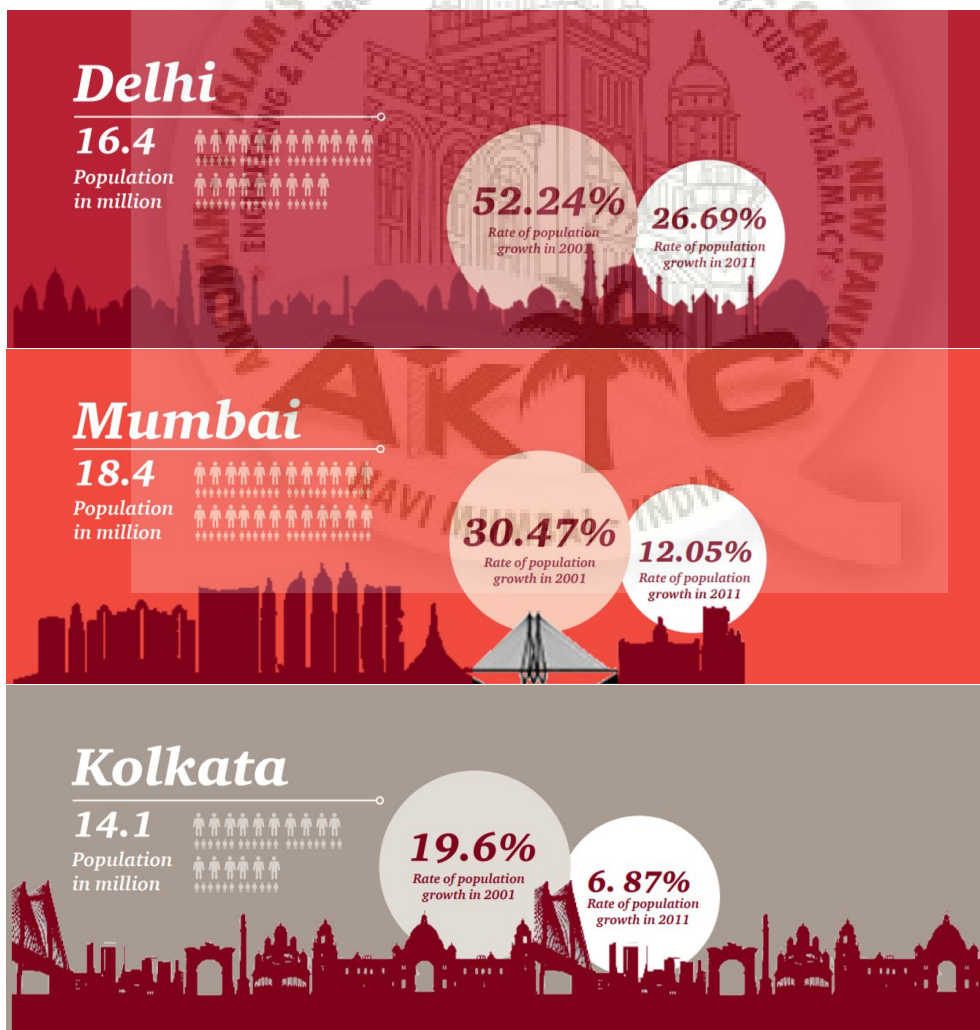
The project goal is to provide an environment where they belong. But street is harmful for them because of pollution, poison, and lack of security and safety trap of Ganges, drags, and many sexual exploitations and dangerous diseases. So I want to Trans-create the environment of street in this project where the problem of the street is abandoned but the space of street are trans-created.

One of the reason of designing this project as street is “As they are habituated in street life style and in the freedom of street, like to stay in group with their friend. Their shearing, communication, interaction all are happened in the street. All activity of street children is tie with the street. They learn in street from their friend and the activity of street informally. So the openness of space and touch of nature like the street is needed.”

Apart from that ,as they grow up in streets where their only identity is as “street children”-I like to provide them a new identity-a identity that provide by this project to stand ,to face and to shout for their place in this big world. A space that can transform them from the most neglected one’s to one of the proud member of this society....A space that can regenerate their identity.

## Literature Review

- **Reaping The Demographic Dividend Of Urban India** : The 377 Million Urban Indians,
- 32% (120 Million) Are Children Below 18 Years Of Age.
- Around 10% (36.5 Million) Are Children Below 6 Years.
- While The Demographic Dividend Of India (Over 65% Of The Population Is Below The Age Of 35 Years,
- 39% Is 18 Years Or Below)
- Is Often Hailed As The Key To The Future Growth Of The Country, An Inconvenient Truth Is That More Than **8 Million Children Under 6 Years Live In Slums.**
- That Is More Than The Combined Population Of The Five North-eastern States: Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.



- **Sex ratio**: Child Sex Ratio Continues to Decline from 935 Girls per 1,000 Boys In 1991 To 905 Girls per 1,000 Boys In 2011.
- **Nutrition**: The Problem Of Under nutrition In Children Is of a Serious Magnitude in Urban India.
- In India, 32.7% Of Urban Children Under-5 Years Of Age Are Underweight And 39.6% Are Stunted.



Figure 4 Boy And Girl Walking Together.

- **Water and Sanitation**: According To the 2011 Census, Around One in Five Households in Urban Areas Do Not Have A Household Toilet and Depend On Shared Facilities. Nearly 12% of Urban Households Defecate In the Open and Another 8% Use Public Or Shared Toilets.
- An Estimated 1.8 Million Children Die Globally Before The Age Of Five From Diarrhea And Half A Million Occur In India
- Only 26.6% Urban Households Are Reported To Have Access To Safe Drinking Water Within Their Dwelling Premises
- **Education**: Schooling Of Children Has To Deal With The Elusive Triangle Of Access, Equity And Quality. While Approximately 27.4% Of Children In The Age Group Of 7 To 18 Years Reside In Urban Areas, Only 17% Of Schools Are Located In Urban Areas. There Are A Total Of 1.52 Million Schools In India Out Of Which 14.9% Are Located In Urban Areas.
- A Study Of Urban Slums In Delhi Indicated That The Ratio Of Children Who Have Never Attended School (I.E. Those May Have Enrolled But Have Never Attended) To the Total Number of Children Is 31.5%. Reasons For 'never attended' A School Range From Being Underage (46.5%), Financial Constraints (36.6%) And Parents' Negative Perception of Education per Se (10%).

Increase in child enrolment from 2002 to 2009 (in numbers)

Age	Urban		Rural		Change	
	2002	2009	2002	2009	Urban	Rural
Primary	2,98,17,341	3,03,68,867	9,30,97,960	9,75,92,383	5,51,526	44,94,423
Upper primary	1,62,78,895	1,71,72,866	3,05,66,950	3,89,76,058	8,93,971	84,09,108
Secondary	92,82,218	1,08,77,876	1,26,06,680	1,77,60,014	15,95,658	51,53,334
Senior secondary	69,08,008	87,49,823	45,29,875	74,97,607	18,41,815	29,67,732

Source: 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> All India Educational Survey, NCERT

## Education and protection

Sixty-eight per cent of street children are illiterate and 40% work in the unorganised sector.

There are 13,21,424 child labourers in urban India (Census 2001 data).

Thirty-five per cent of India's street children are dealing with substance abuse.

The states of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi together accounted for 47.6% of the cases of kidnapping and abduction of children reported in the country.

In urban areas, out of 1,000 girls, only 14 reach Class 12.

Twenty-nine per cent of girls in urban areas are victims to child marriages and this trend is increasing.

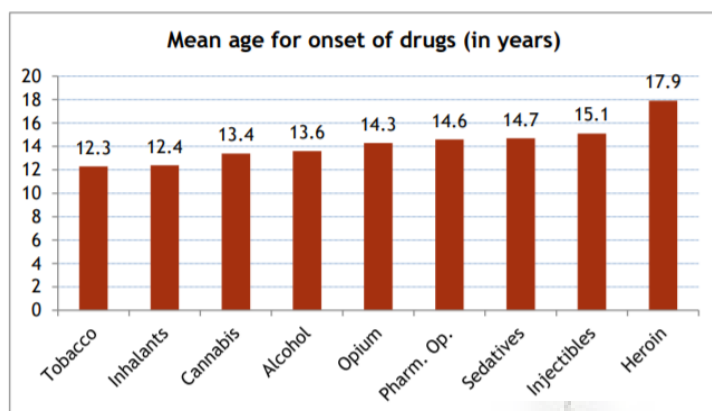
In urban areas of India, only half of the girls between 15 and 17 years of age attend school.



Figure 5 Child Violence

- **Child Protection:** The Growth Of Cities Gives Rise To Several Child Protection Issues.
- There Was A 24% Increase in Crimes against Children between 2010 and 2011 and A Further 52.5% Increase From 2012 to 2013.
- Major Crimes Against Children Include Trafficking, Kidnapping, Rape And Infanticide. The Girl Child Is Especially Affected Due To The Proliferation Of Sex Work In Cities.
- Highly urbanized states such as Delhi and Maharashtra are third and fourth in the list of states where most of these crime takes place.

**Table 3 Mean Age of Onset Drugs**



**Figure 6 Child Sleeping On Street**

Source: Assessment of Pattern and Profile of Substance Use among Children in India, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), 2013, pg 32

- 54.5% of Street Children Confirmed Experiences of Sexual Abuse. Another UNICEF Report Estimates That 27.1 Million To 69 Million Children Are Exposed To Domestic Violence In India.
- A Study On Children As Domestic Workers Indicates That Almost 70% Of Children Reported Physical Abuse, Slapping, Kicking, Burning, Etc And 32.2% Reported Sexual Abuse. In Addition, There Are Children Involved In Prostitution And Bonded Labor.

Change in the population of children from 2001 to 2011

Urban population (in years)	Census 2001			Census 2011			Percentage increase in total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
4 - below 6	62,64,864	55,67,617	1,18,32,481	68,26,705	61,17,150	1,29,43,855	9.39
6 - 11	1,66,26,516	1,50,86,342	3,17,12,858	1,80,78,953	1,61,46,451	3,42,25,404	7.92
11 - below 14	95,21,472	86,89,154	1,82,10,626	1,10,38,839	99,29,292	2,09,68,131	15.14
14 - below 16	65,34,078	58,75,880	1,24,09,958	75,68,238	68,09,816	1,43,78,054	15.86
16 - below 18	59,86,291	53,20,893	1,13,07,184	73,69,322	65,57,866	1,39,27,188	23.17
Total	4,49,33,221	405,39,886	8,54,73,107	5,08,82,057	4,55,60,575	9,64,42,632	12.83

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

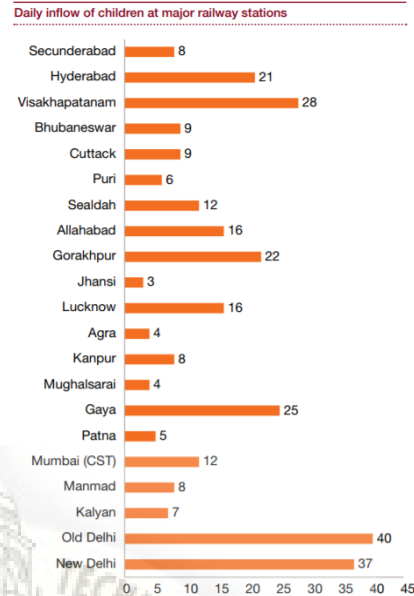
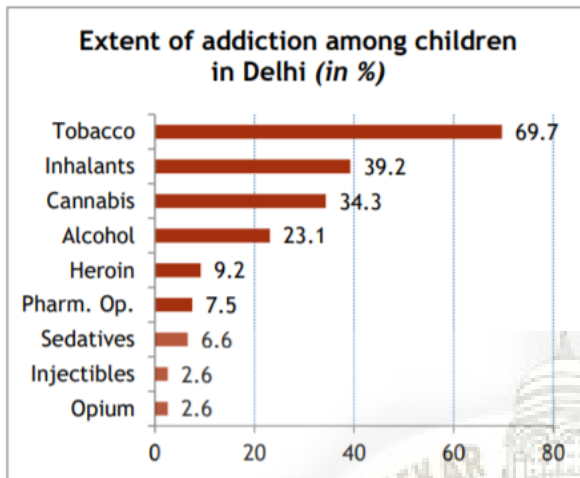
- A Study Was Carried Out In 27 States And Two Union Territories Across 135 Sites In Cities And Towns, With 4,024 Child Respondents In The Age Group Of 5 To 18 Years To Understand Substance Abuse. It Found That 83.2% Respondents Confirmed Using Tobacco On A Daily Basis.

- **Homeless:** According To The 2011 Census, Urban India Now Has 9.42 Lakh Homeless People—an Increase Of 1.64 Lakh Since 2001 And Higher Than The Number Of The Rural Homeless (8.35 Lakh). As Per The Census Of 2001, The Urban Homeless Population Was 7.78 Lakh As Compared To The Rural Homeless Population Of 11.65 Lakh.
- For Children, Homelessness In A City Simply Means More Exposure To Extremities Of Weather, Health Risks And Lack Of Safety.



Figure 7 Homeless

- In The Absence Of Official Data, Let Us Refer To The Data Collected By Save The Children To Estimate The Number Of Street Children In Delhi:
- There Were 51,000 Street Children In Delhi; 20% Being Girls.
- Among Them, 70% Were On The Street Despite Having Homes In Delhi.
- Majority of These Children (61%) Were In The 7-14 Age Group, With 23% In The 15-18 Age Group.
- Half of Them Were Illiterate; and 87% Earned a Living—20% As Rag-pickers, 15.8% As Street Vendors, 15% By Begging.
- Over 50% Had Suffered Verbal, Physical Or Sexual Abuse.
- Fewer than 20% had ID cards or birth certificates, thereby missing out on government benefits.

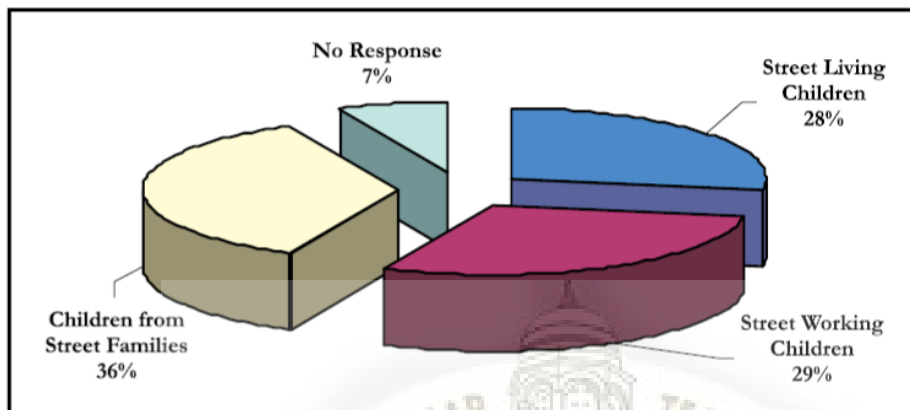


- **Crime against Children**: There Has Been A 24% Increase in Crimes against Children between 2010 and 2011. While No Separate Data Is Available On the Rural-urban Split of This Increase, It Is to Be Noted That 12.8% Of These Crimes Are Concentrated in Delhi Alone, Which Is an Urbanized Area.
- Also, The National Crime Records Bureau 2013 Report On Crimes Against Children Reflects A 52.5% Increase In Incidence (From 38,172 Cases In 2012 To 58,224 Cases In 2013).



## Profiling Street Children

To profile street children, the study analysed gender combinations, age, literacy status, occupation, religion, and socio-economic status.



## Age group

The age group of street children in Delhi showed that around two out of three children (61 per cent) were above 6 years but were less than 15 years of age, 23 per cent were between 15-<18 years, and the rest of them were below 5 years of age.

According to the Child Labour Prohibition Act (1986), a majority of these children were outside the purview of law, even if they worked in roadside ventures or enterprises. Only one out of ten children belonged to the below 5 years age group. A gender-wise analysis of age groups indicated that as girls grew up they left the street. With boys it was the opposite, more boys were seen on the street in the above 15 years age group and, compared to girls, fewer boys were seen in the very young age group, i.e., less than 4 years of age.

**Table 4 Age And Gender Wise Distribution (Percentage)**

District	0-3 yrs			4-6 yrs			7-14 yrs			15-<18 yrs			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central Delhi	4.31	8.57	5.12	9.71	17.89	11.25	63.58	64.68	63.79	22.39	8.85	19.85	81.20	18.80	100
East Delhi	6.52	16.13	8.31	8.15	11.86	8.84	63.96	59.28	63.09	21.37	12.74	19.77	81.45	18.55	100
New Delhi	9.48	14.40	10.47	9.09	19.08	11.11	54.79	57.97	55.43	26.64	8.55	22.99	79.80	20.20	100
North Delhi	8.21	13.67	9.33	8.25	14.64	9.56	59.49	59.19	59.43	24.05	12.50	21.67	79.43	20.57	100
North East Delhi	3.10	13.94	5.60	3.82	13.94	6.15	58.94	58.65	58.87	34.15	13.46	29.38	76.95	23.05	100
North West Delhi	5.11	10.75	6.33	9.12	13.99	10.17	67.53	62.95	66.54	18.24	12.31	16.96	78.36	21.64	100
South Delhi	6.52	9.29	7.13	11.04	23.54	13.78	56.52	56.70	56.56	25.92	10.48	22.54	78.08	21.92	100
South West Delhi	4.99	5.71	5.11	8.08	12.40	8.83	63.71	69.88	64.78	23.22	12.01	21.28	82.68	17.32	100
West Delhi	2.35	10.53	4.31	5.57	10.75	6.81	58.75	65.80	60.43	33.33	12.93	28.45	76.09	23.91	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>12.17</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>15.12</b>	<b>9.49</b>	<b>60.55</b>	<b>61.02</b>	<b>60.65</b>	<b>25.51</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>22.65</b>	<b>79.32</b>	<b>20.68</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: See Table 3 in the Annexure for the absolute number of street children and Table 4 for the total number of male/female children.

## **Education**

Understanding the educational levels of street children is critical for providing them appropriate basic education and skill training. While 7 per cent of the children in did not respond to this question, the study revealed that up to 50.5 per cent of the street children were not literate. In all, only 23 per cent had received some form of informal education; another almost 20 per cent had received some kind of education (13 per cent pre-primary; 4 per cent up to primary; and 2.4 per cent up to middle school).

Here, it is important to note that for the analysis is only done on children above 5 years of age. Among the 50,923 street children enumerated by census in Delhi, there were 100 children who remained on the street even after being educated till the secondary and above level.

The study also probed and learnt that nearly one-fourth of all children had received some kind of informal education. Many had attended classes offered by CSOs and religious organisations. Some mentioned the word ‘sanstha’ which meant that the classes may have been run by an institution, others said that they had been taught by people who belonged to the sarkar or government, and some children mentioned names of NGOs.

It was also noted that only a few attended whatever classes had been offered regularly. The study also found many school-going children who mostly belonged to the categories of ‘children of street families’ and ‘children working on the street’. These children said that after school hours they worked as street vendors for money for their families and a little for their own needs which they said were clothes, cosmetics, and entertainment.

**Table 5 Distribution of Education Profile of Street Children (Percentage)**

District	Illiterate	Informal	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary and above	No Response	Total
Central Delhi	48.9	22.0	13.4	4.5	0.6	0.0	10.7	100.0
East Delhi	64.8	24.8	5.5	2.0	2.5	0.2	0.3	100.0
New Delhi	45.9	19.2	19.3	6.2	3.5	0.7	5.1	100.0
North Delhi	48.2	22.4	13.5	3.0	2.3	0.3	10.4	100.0
North East Delhi	46.5	34.4	14.6	2.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0
North West Delhi	39.7	16.6	21.8	9.5	2.7	0.0	9.8	100.0
South Delhi	56.8	10.9	10.3	3.5	3.2	0.3	15.0	100.0
South West Delhi	45.0	22.4	12.4	7.2	3.6	0.0	9.4	100.0
West Delhi	51.1	31.3	11.7	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.9	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **Occupation**

Most street children, including small children, were either self-employed (rag pickers, beggars, and street vendors) or worked for others. Their occupations varied according to location, season, and availability of work. The same child might have been involved in more than one activity, but overall the trend was that those who worked as rag pickers continued in that line; street Vendors too were also more or less able to stick to the same kind of jobs.

Rag picking was the most popular occupation among street children (one out of every five or 20.3 per cent). It was one of the easiest jobs to get and it was reported that many street children who had started life as rag pickers had moved on to other activities, or made progress as it were. The incidence of rag picking was very high among children from East Delhi, North East Delhi, and West Delhi districts – possibly one out of every four street children.

The second most popular occupation (nearly 15.18 per cent) was street vending, especially selling flowers, newspapers, and other items at traffic lights. The highest percentage of street-child vendors was in the New Delhi district.

The third most popular profession was begging (nearly 15 per cent); one out of every four children from North Delhi, East Delhi, and West Delhi districts was engaged in begging. The fewest number of street-child beggars were seen in Central and South Delhi districts. Other than those children who had taken to rag picking and street vending, one out of five children worked in roadside stalls or repair shops (12.19 per cent), dhabas/hotels (6.24 per cent), and manufacturing units (1.22 per cent). The likelihood of finding a working child in roadside enterprises was low in the New Delhi district (less than 10 per cent). Overall, nearly 8 per cent

The findings of this study match the findings of other studies on street-child occupations in Delhi.

It is also important to note that this study came across children involved in criminal activities such as pick-pocketing and stealing in some parts of the city. Some of them openly said that they were involved in mafia activities and in illegal operations that they refused to give details of. During the enumeration process the study also captured the process of how they got jobs/got involved in any activity through qualitative information

**Table 6 District Wise Occupational Distribution**

District	Begging	Rag Picking	Street Vending: Selling flower, newspapers, fruits etc.	Cleaning cars & two wheelers	Working at roadside stalls or repair shops	Working in small hotels / tea stalls	Whatever available	Working in manufacturing units	Others	NR	Total
Central Delhi	6.91	20.49	18.42	9.67	14.04	4.03	7.22	0.58	1.02	17.62	100.00
East Delhi	21.73	25.94	11.48	7.11	11.30	6.36	14.24	0.42	1.27	0.14	100.00
New Delhi	12.84	17.32	21.78	5.21	8.21	0.60	6.00	0.85	16.15	11.03	100.00
North Delhi	10.60	17.39	16.77	7.63	11.55	4.31	6.65	0.94	6.04	18.11	100.00
North East Delhi	24.11	23.39	11.85	5.93	14.57	6.50	11.30	1.74	0.24	0.37	100.00
North West Delhi	16.14	21.22	12.68	8.85	11.45	0.95	8.46	0.84	9.58	9.83	100.00
South Delhi	4.29	13.51	15.86	6.68	15.46	3.36	6.51	0.28	9.06	24.99	100.00
South West Delhi	14.78	18.94	13.73	11.04	11.58	0.78	8.72	3.24	7.77	9.43	100.00
West Delhi	20.56	23.52	12.24	7.57	12.19	6.24	12.17	3.15	0.94	1.42	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.69</b>	<b>20.33</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>12.15</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Of the children said that they earned an income by cleaning cars and two-wheelers, while 9 per cent said that they took up any work available. Around 10.5 per cent did not respond.

The findings of this study match the findings of other studies on street-child occupations in Delhi. It is also important to note that this study came across children involved in criminal activities such as pick-pocketing and stealing in some parts of the city. Some of them openly said that they were involved in mafia activities and in illegal operations that they refused to give details of. During the enumeration process the study also captured the process of how they got jobs/got involved in any activity through qualitative information

### **Working under agents**

Many street-child vendors were found to be working under agents who handed over products for sale (like newspapers and flowers) every morning in return for a fixed amount to be paid by the street-child vendor every evening. The agents made a profit from the margin that they built into

the fixed rate. The children made a profit if they were able to sell their products at a higher rate, and many did so.

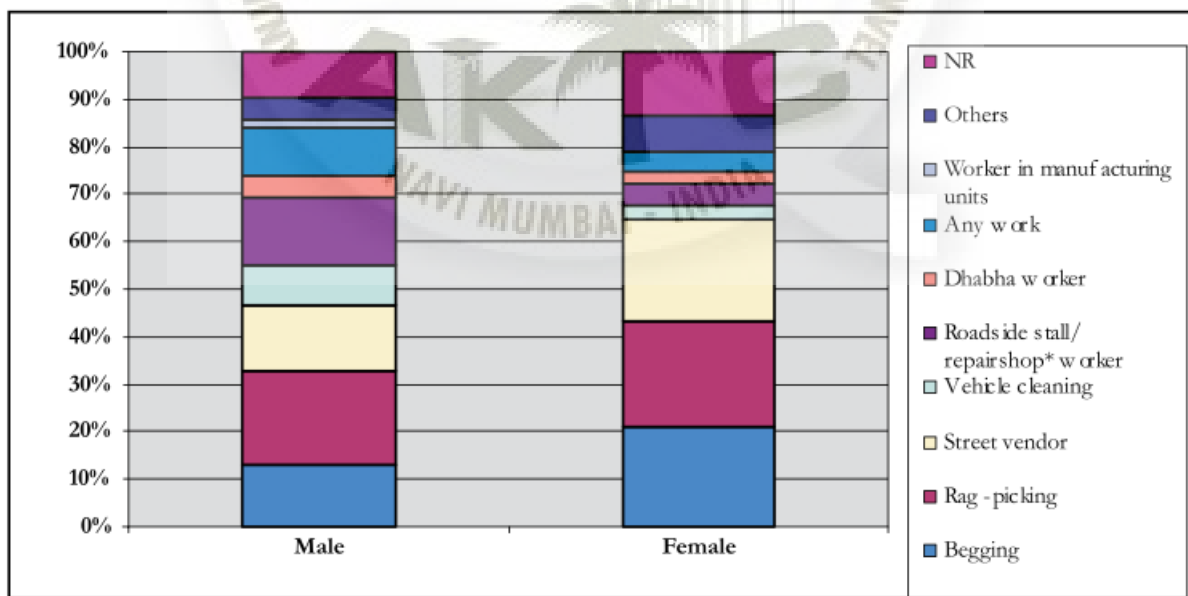
We also learnt that any child who sold-off his stock would then help others finish their daily sales. The children we spoke to had worked under their agents for some time.

### Working with parents and family

It was also seen that parents of street children received supplies of vegetables, fruits, and flowers from an agent and gave these to their children to sell. In this case, the children were involved in sales as well as in arranging, cleaning, and other activities that facilitated sales. But the child might not earn anything specific.

### School going street vendors

The study also found many children engaged in street vending after school hours. Regardless of gender, it was found that children sold bhuttas (corn), chaat (a savoury snack popular in north India), and stationery items near bus stops, metro stations, and in market places. It was bhutta season during our field work, and we learnt that the street children purchased bhuttas and charcoal from a wholesaler at Rs. 100-150 and also bought other items such as lemon and black salt. They had to pay for the material delivered by the wholesaler by the end of the day. They normally earned Rs.50-100 in a day. In most cases, such as with the bhuttas, street vending became a seasonal activity



Note: \* Repair shops are largely automobile, but we found electrical, welding, and furniture repair shops on the roadsides.

### **How They End Up on the Street?**

The face of a street child with dirty clothes and a hopeless face, the scene of running behind a car to sell something, a child with a pitiable face begging for a meal, and a child who works like a robot are clear reflections of why they are on the street.

But how they get into this situation differs from child to child. At the macro-level, household poverty, deprivations, homelessness, and other family and personal problems lead a child to the streets.

A micro-level enquiry provided details about these stories. The findings of this study also revealed the prevailing macro pattern—that one out of three children (34 per cent) reached the street due to poverty and hunger. They were on the street in search of jobs or money to feed themselves, and in many cases for feeding their families, living either in Delhi or in far-away places.

Their personal stories revealed that if there was any supportive system to address hunger, many of them would never get on to the street. The conditions were so grave that nearly one out of every five children (19.4 per cent) had ended up on the street with his or her family. There were some children who belonged to street families, but most of them belonged to families who had migrated to Delhi for survival. Migration studies state that the incidence of family migration from rural to urban areas is very high among landless and dalit households. Migration is the only available option for survival for these people.

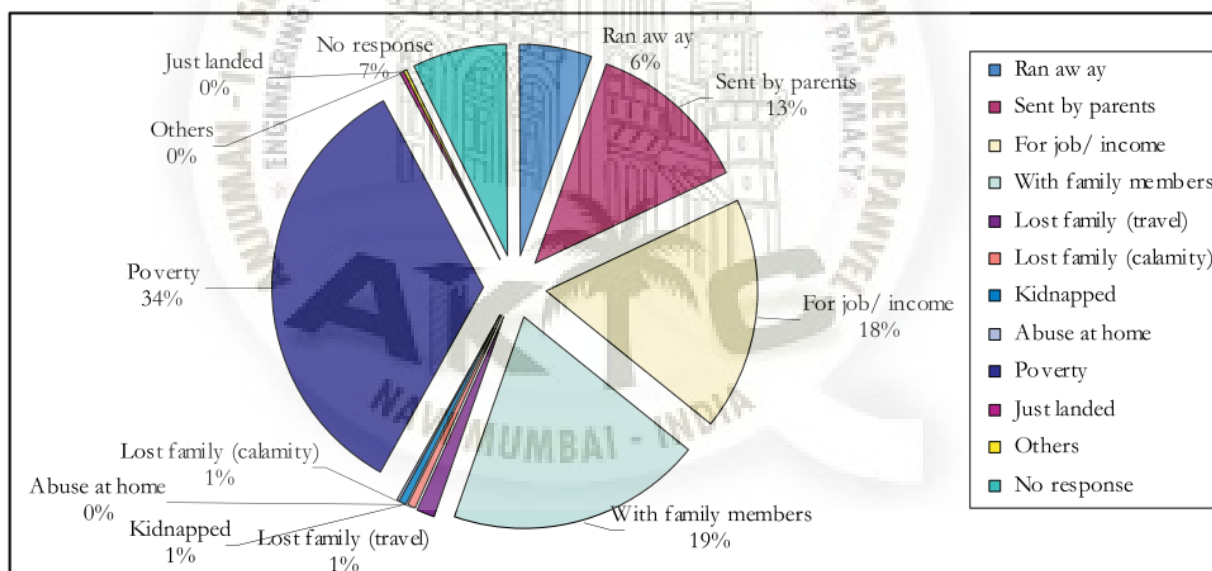


**Figure 8** child sleeping on street

Study also found families who were thrown on the street because of the government's slum demolition programmes taken up from time to time. Slum demolition mostly occurs without any rehabilitation plan. As a result, slum dwellers become street dwellers who are largely on the move for work. Their children, hence, fall under the street children category and even if they attend school, they eventually drop out and become working children other street.

In addition, since our field work took place at the time when civil work for the Commonwealth Games was in the final stages of completion, many labourers had been brought from villages in neighbouring states with their families, including children. But many ration studies report a high incidence of seasonal family migration from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh to Delhi. After all, it is true that a family's incapability to meet its economic needs makes it migrate with children and to eventually put them to work on city streets.

### **DISTRIBUTION OF WHY THE CHILDREN ENDED UP ON STREETS.**

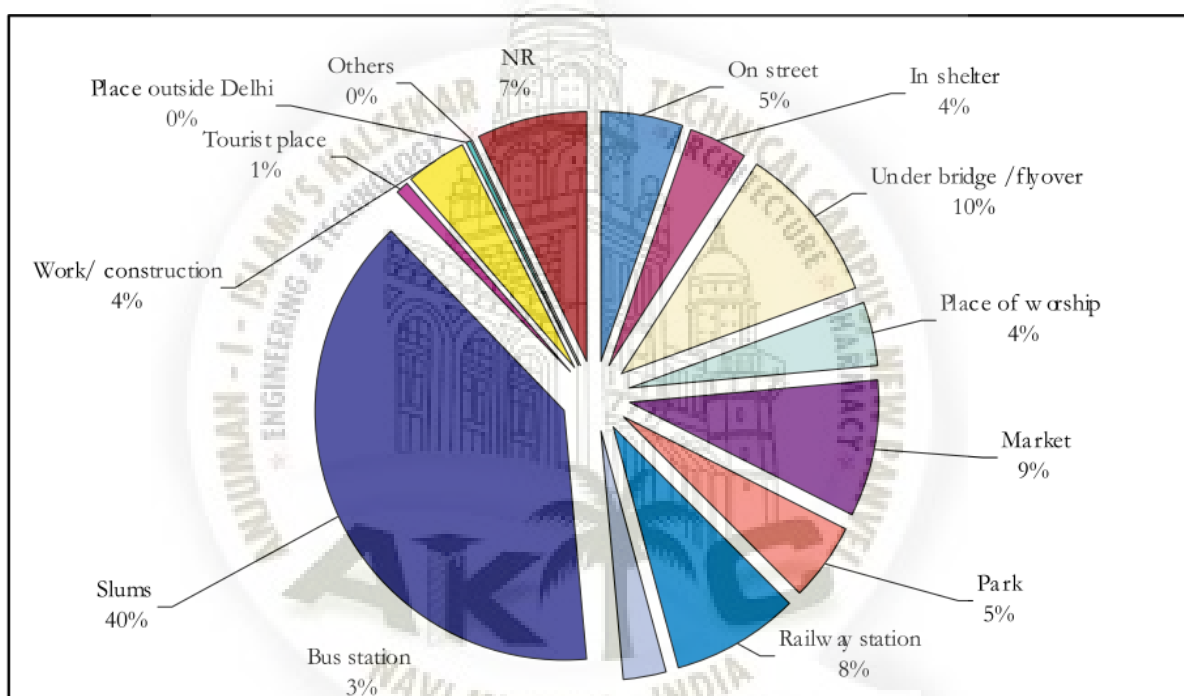


Finally, around 30 per cent of the children had reached the streets in search of jobs, either by themselves (17.7 per cent) or were sent by their parents (12.6 per cent). The search for jobs by the children was also an indicator of household poverty and distress. In case a family was capable of meeting its food and other basic requirements without income from a child, the child would have never reached the streets of Delhi searching for work. If there was a proper social security system available, a significant number of the street children we found would never have come to the streets. A child on the street is a reflection of the complete lack of social, economic, and emotional security.

## Character of Night Shelters

A night shelter (a place to sleep) and with whom they stay can be an indicator of the children's vulnerability (safety) and probable link with their families. According to data, 39.22 per cent of the children went back to their place or shanty in the slums to sleep. Nearly 46 per cent slept on pavements, under flyovers/ bridges, in parks, markets, and religious places, and in railway and bus stations. Among these locations, a higher concentration was observed in market places and railway stations, and under bridges/ flyovers.

## DISTRIBUTION OF LOCATION OF NIGHT STAY.



Note: See Tables 12 and 13 in the Annexure for absolute numbers and percentage distribution.

Only 4 per cent of the children said that they slept in the shelters provided by NGOs, governments, other organisations, and individuals. The share of shelter dependents was very high in the New Delhi district. East Delhi, North West Delhi, South West Delhi, and West Delhi districts also reported children dependent on shelters. Based on information from the Delhi Police and various NGOs working with street children, these findings also corroborated with the spread of shelters operated by various agencies in the districts of Delhi. However, there were hardly 30 centres across the city, which had a capacity of around 2,500-3,000 inmates.<sup>4</sup> This is far below the desired number of shelters.

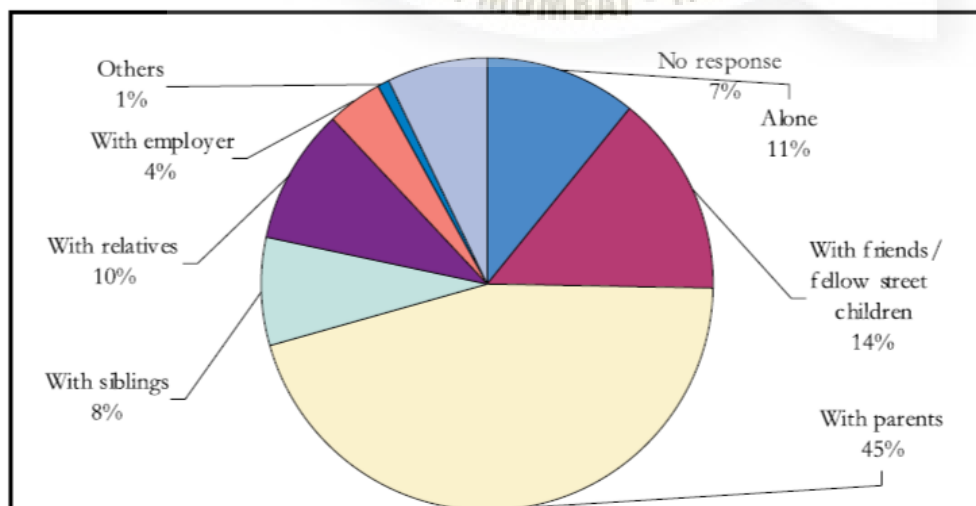


There were differences in the night shelters used by girls and boys. Nearly 50 per cent of the girls slept in a place in the slums, indicating that they looked for some kind of security. The share of girls who slept in open places like streets, places of worship, markets, parks, tourist spots, and work sites constituted 18.9 per cent; whereas more than 30 per cent of the boys slept in such places. It is also important to note that there was a slight difference in the figures for shelter usage between boys and girls

**Table 7 Gender Wise Distribution of Night Stay**

District	Male	Female	Total
On the street	5.39	4.30	5.16
In a shelter	4.13	3.83	4.07
Under a bridge/flyover	9.78	11.48	10.13
At place of worship	4.39	3.36	4.18
Market	9.80	5.68	8.95
Park	5.57	3.45	5.14
Railway station	8.09	8.52	8.18
Bus station	2.90	2.21	2.76
Slums	37.28	46.75	39.22
Tourist place	0.72	0.58	0.70
Work/construction site	4.74	1.53	4.08
Place outside Delhi	0.14	0.25	0.16
Others	0.18	0.13	0.17
NR	6.89	7.92	7.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Distribution of persons with whom the children stay



## Residence/Migration Status

Literature on urban studies has constantly highlighted the role of a large inflow of people into cities in the process of urban development. Migrants (specifically those who have migrated due to economic distress and for survival) often live on the streets before getting into any slum Settlement.

An enquiry about where the children hailed from elicited responses which showed that a significant number of them were second-generation migrants. Around 32 per cent reported that they were born and brought up in Delhi and lived with their parents. Around 23 per cent were in-migrants with families in Delhi. Altogether, 61 per cent said that they lived with their families and only 13.5 per cent said that they did not have any idea about their families or about where they came from. These children were orphans. Many of the children who said that they had lost touch with their families were reluctant to share any more information about their families coming to Delhi from other states. Delhi is increasingly a preferred destination for poor people, including children from the poorer regions in northern India.

**Table 8 Distribution of Place of Birth**

District	Born/ brought up in Delhi, live with parents	Born/ brought up in Delhi, but left home	Born outside Delhi, but brought up in Delhi and live with family	Born outside Delhi and without family	No idea about family/ origin, live in Delhi	No response	Total
Central Delhi	23.5	8.1	27.3	4.3	24.1	12.8	100.0
East Delhi	28.1	29.1	41.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	100.0
New Delhi	26.4	20.1	28.8	5.8	13.0	6.0	100.0
North Delhi	32.5	8.4	27.8	2.4	17.1	11.8	100.0
North East Delhi	39.8	23.0	31.8	4.3	0.6	0.6	100.0
North West Delhi	38.5	7.4	10.1	3.4	28.9	11.6	100.0
South Delhi	33.9	2.7	20.1	2.7	25.9	14.7	100.0
South West Delhi	31.6	5.1	25.9	4.5	21.7	11.1	100.0
West Delhi	37.2	22.6	31.9	4.9	2.1	1.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Conclusion

In all one out of every five street children (21.2 per cent) was from various districts of Bihar, followed by Uttar Pradesh (15.3 per cent), Rajasthan (6.8 per cent), Jharkhand (4.1 per cent), and Madhya Pradesh (3.9 per cent)

### **Awareness about origins**

The first step in answering this question lay in enquiring whether the children knew about their families of origin and locations of origin (i.e., the family/village location from which they had come to the streets). Ninety-two per cent of the street children were aware of their families and also knew where they hailed from. Most of them had first-hand information about their families. For a small percentage, knowledge about their location of origin was based on information shared by parents or guardians. Interestingly, gender division was observed in case of knowledge about the families of origin: 96.3 per cent of the girls were aware about their families of origin as compared to 90.4 per cent boys

**Table 9 Distribution of Awareness about Family**

Gender	Yes	No	Total
Male	90.4	9.6	100
Female	96.3	3.7	100
Total	91.7	8.3	100

### **Residential status and link with family**

To gain more insights into their links with their families the following information was required: Did they live with their families or not? If not, were they in contact with them? If so, what was the frequency of contact or visit?

**Table 10 Distribution of Location of Family**

	In Delhi	Outside Delhi	Total
Male	62.76	37.24	100
Female	84.13	15.87	100
Total	67.57	32.43	100

**Table 11 Distribution of Family Status**

	Born and brought up in Delhi and live with family	Born and brought up in Delhi, but left home	Born outside Delhi, but brought up here, live with family	Born outside Delhi and live alone	Others	Total
Male	36.8	7.5	18.8	35.5	1.4	100.0
Female	55.6	10.2	16.6	14.6	2.9	100.0
Total	40.9	8.1	18.3	30.9	1.7	100.0

## **Status of contact with family**

To verify their information on contact with families, enquiries were made regarding the visit or contact pattern. Of all the children who said that they were in touch with their families, 50 per cent visited them at least once a year and 33 per cent twice a year.

**Table 12 Distribution of Frequency of Visits per Year**

	Monthly	Quarterly	Half-yearly	Yearly	Others	No response	Total
Male	13.2	4.3	32.5	49.6	0.0	0.4	100.0
Female	0.0	3.7	37.0	55.6	3.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Most children (57.1 per cent) visited their homes periodically. We gleaned that a periodic visit in this case meant that a child visited her/his home at the end of the 'season' which is normally the end of summer or when they did not have much work. This seasonal movement is also a strategy to escape from the cold wave conditions in Delhi. Girls reported more frequent periodic visits than boys.

## **Location in Delhi**

The third primary factor in the vulnerability of street children is related to where they sleep at night. Normally a night shelter, their home, also needs to be a place of safety that these children look for. Nearly 80 per cent of the street children reported having made some staying arrangements in slums. Though in terms of absolute numbers, girls were much less, their percentage share as slum and street dwellers varied from that of boys. This may be due to the fact that the number of young girls was very high

**Table 13 Distribution of Residential Status**

	Slum	Roadside	Open space	Rental in village*	Others	No response	Total
Male	81.8	8.4	3.8	2.0	2.4	1.6	100.0
Female	73.7	12.0	3.4	1.7	7.4	1.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Note:* \* An urban village is a unique concept in Delhi. These villages are no longer surrounded by farm land. They also have a Panchayat structure of the community though living within the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

All these findings indicate that the children were on the street to earn and at night they might go back to their habitats to sleep

## **Economic activities of a street child**

We found that a majority of the children were involved in some income-generation activity. Rag picking was the most popular income-generation activity (21.5 per cent), street vending the second most popular (18.2 percent), while working in roadside workshops provided employment to 17.4 per cent of the children. This was followed by begging (15.7 per cent). In fact, 35 per cent of the children were employed in some kind of roadside enterprise, while half of the street children (nearly 49 per cent) were self-employed and worked as street vendors, rag pickers, and vehicle cleaners.

**Table 14 Distribution of Economic Activities**

		Begging	Rag- picking	Street vendors	Vehicle cleaners	Workers in road side workshops	Workers in dhabas/ hotels	Any work	Workers in manufacturing units	Total
Gender	Male	13.2	21.9	14.0	10.3	20.3	8.7	8.9	2.6	100.0
	Female	25.7	20.0	34.9	4.0	5.7	2.3	4.6	1.1	100.0
Age group	0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00
	5-9	39.8	28.3	8.0	9.7	6.2	2.7	3.5	1.8	100.0
	10-14	8.7	26.7	23.3	8.5	17.8	6.5	7.6	0.9	100.0
	15-<18	3.1	12.9	16.8	11.3	24.6	12.5	12.1	5.5	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **Income and Expenditure Status**

It is clear that street children in the area under study engaged in longer hours of work than what is unwillingly agreed to by ILO; they also engaged in regular rather than light work (with regard to ILO-suggested age-limitations) and also undertook economic activities at levels that ILO defines as hazardous. Did so much hard work help them earn a decent living? The findings were interesting. Their monthly earnings were reported at Rs.2,240 on an average. (We asked them their total daily income for a week and made calculations based on this). The average weekly income of a child in North Delhi district was Rs.2,520, the highest among all the districts while it was only Rs.1,900 in the North West Delhi district

**Table 15 Distribution of Weekly Income**

		Monthly income (Rs.)
District	Central Delhi	2396
	East Delhi	2160
	New Delhi	2436
	North Delhi	2520
	North East Delhi	2072
	North West Delhi	1900
	South Delhi	2392
	South West Delhi	2108
	West Delhi	2016
Gender	Male	2256
	Female	2172
Age group	0-4	1880
	5-9	2088
	10-14	2200
	15-<18	2488
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2240</b>

There were hardly any gender differences observed in income. The difference was with regard to the age group, i.e., as the children grew up they earned better (from Rs.1,880 for 0-4 years old, to Rs.2,088 for 5-9 years old, then Rs.2,200 and Rs.2,488 for 10-14 and 15-<18 years old respectively)

In all, 33 per cent of their total income was paid to parents, 2.53 per cent to supervisors, and 0.53 per cent to the police. The incidence of payments to the supervisor/agent was very high in South Delhi district. Overall expenditure on food was 47.3 per cent of the income. The ratio spent on drugs was different between districts. According to data, the income-expenditure pattern of street children showed that nearly 63 per cent of their income was allotted for own expenses (food, entertainment, shelter). Their second highest expenditure was on food.

**Table 16 Percentage Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditure Pattern**

District	Food	Entertainment	Clothes & others	Shelter	Medical	Drugs	Pay to supervisor	Parents	Police	Total
Central Delhi	41.43	1.53	8.27	0.28	0.60	5.52	1.28	40.71	0.39	100.00
East Delhi	51.44	3.04	3.89	1.65	0.88	3.23	4.35	30.44	1.07	100.00
New Delhi	65.69	2.00	7.09	4.70	1.28	1.22	1.71	15.50	0.80	100.00
North Delhi	45.53	1.80	12.24	0.97	1.91	2.93	0.02	34.10	0.50	100.00
North East Delhi	50.56	3.64	4.97	0.91	1.43	3.85	5.94	28.48	0.22	100.00
North West Delhi	43.42	2.84	12.06	7.10	1.59	1.35	0.43	31.01	0.20	100.00
South Delhi	31.82	1.55	6.99	1.20	1.73	2.03	2.05	52.54	0.08	100.00
South West Delhi	41.11	3.46	5.16	1.45	4.18	2.77	3.85	37.06	0.97	100.00
West Delhi	44.43	2.60	6.31	1.60	3.77	2.00	2.57	36.48	0.25	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.29</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>33.08</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## **Incidence of Drug Use**

Since expenditure on drugs featured in the list, the study enquired deeply into this aspect of street children's lives. Nearly 22 per cent (231 children) of the street children said that they used drugs, largely tobacco and pan masala (we consider tobacco and pan also as drugs, as they also lead to addiction). Incidences of the use of alcohol, whiteners, and thinners were also reported.

**Table 17 Distribution Pattern of Drugs Use**

District	Yes	Interval					Total
		Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly		
Central Delhi	33.33	17.9	46.2	7.7	28.2	100.0	
East Delhi	29.93	72.7	15.9	0.0	11.4	100.0	
New Delhi	7.26	11.1	66.7	0.0	22.2	100.0	
North Delhi	16.57	23.3	36.7	13.3	26.7	100.0	
North East Delhi	34.26	70.3	8.1	2.7	18.9	100.0	
North West Delhi	13.89	10.0	70.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	
South Delhi	17.44	33.3	26.7	6.7	33.3	100.0	
South West Delhi	16.95	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	
West Delhi	20.87	66.7	12.5	4.2	16.7	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.61</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

## **Education and Schooling**

Every child has a right to education. It is the most important capability enhancement that a child needs to earn a living in her/his future. Street children were largely deprived of many things, including access to school and educational support. Their condition of life such as having to live on

the roads, moving from one place to other, the lack of an address/identity, and lack of family or parental support to get educated, did not leave them with any option other than to work to ensure food security which limited their access to school and education. Considering these factors, there are various initiatives, mainly from NGOs and the government, to mainstream street children by providing basic educational support.

The study tried to capture details of the type of education and other related aspects, including their perspective on education and skill training

**Table 18 Distribution of Education Status**

		Yes	No	Total
Districts	Central Delhi	44.8	55.2	100.0
	East Delhi	56.0	44.0	100.0
	New Delhi	49.5	50.5	100.0
	North Delhi	42.0	58.0	100.0
	North East Delhi	63.7	36.3	100.0
	North West Delhi	57.1	42.9	100.0
	South Delhi	22.4	77.6	100.0
	South West Delhi	49.2	50.8	100.0
	West Delhi	62.2	37.8	100.0
	Male	52.3	47.7	100.0
	Female	40.3	59.7	100.0
Age group	5-9	27.9	72.1	100.0
	10-14	52.4	47.6	100.0
	15-17	60.7	39.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Types of schools**

The various initiatives discussed here largely refer to informal interventions such as those by NGOs, mobile schools, better-off people in the neighbourhood teaching them, and night schools. District-wise data showed that access to NGOs, mobile and night schools differed according to the level of presence of NGOs or CSOs working in these districts. It also revealed the limitations of the present level of intervention to address the requirements.

**Table 19 Distribution of Type of School**

		Mobile	Crèche	Run by NGO	Neighbour	Night School	ICDS/ Anganwadi	Others	Total
District	Central Delhi	36.2	8.5	31.9	21.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
	East Delhi	8.0	8.0	10.7	28.0	9.3	12.0	24.0	100.0
	New Delhi	14.8	11.1	24.1	24.1	7.4	3.7	14.8	100.0
	North Delhi	35.2	7.0	35.2	12.7	5.6	4.2	0.0	100.0
	North East Delhi	16.9	6.2	12.3	23.1	21.5	7.7	12.3	100.0
	North West Delhi	20.0	7.5	32.5	25.0	7.5	0.0	7.5	100.0
	South Delhi	17.6	17.6	29.4	17.6	5.9	11.8	0.0	100.0
	South West Delhi	24.1	10.3	17.2	17.2	13.8	6.9	10.3	100.0
	West Delhi	24.6	5.8	23.2	18.8	14.5	1.4	11.6	100.0
Gender	Male	23.0	5.4	23.7	21.4	10.5	4.6	11.5	100.0
	Female	16.0	22.7	20.0	20.0	9.3	8.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	21.8	8.1	23.1	21.2	10.3	5.1	10.3	100.0
Age group	5-9	9.8	74.5	11.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.9	100.0
	10-14	21.8	0.0	28.0	21.0	16.7	0.0	11.3	100.0
	15-17	25.8	0.0	18.9	28.3	3.1	0.0	23.9	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 20 Distribution of Level of Schooling**

		Few months	One-two years	Fifth class	Eighth class	Tenth class	Informal	Irregular informal	Regular formal	Total
District	Central Delhi	32.6	32.6	28.3	4.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
	East Delhi	35.1	55.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
	New Delhi	37.5	39.3	17.9	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	100.0
	North Delhi	17.9	37.3	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	100.0
	North East Delhi	33.8	49.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
	North West Delhi	17.1	61.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.4	0.0	100.0
	South Delhi	18.8	31.3	37.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	100.0
	South West Delhi	20.7	62.1	10.3	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	West Delhi	27.1	51.4	18.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender	Male	27.5	46.7	19.9	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	100.0
	Female	32.4	50.7	12.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
	Total	28.3	47.3	18.8	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	100.0
Age group	5-9	55.6	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	100.0
	10-14	27.2	51.7	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	100.0
	15-17	22.3	43.3	25.5	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.3	0.6	100.0
	Total	28.3	47.3	18.8	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	100.0

### Type of skill training

Street children largely looked to a school education for essential skills to enhance their future capability as labourers. But 570 of the children demanded some skill education. Out of this, 43.7 per cent demanded a school education and 17.4 per cent wanted both school education and skill training. Nearly 39 per cent wanted only skill training. Indeed, almost all the children looked for some kind of training to improve their skills whether literary or job related. More girls demanded school training, while boys found skill training to be more important. Whereas the age-wise classification showed that young children wanted school education, skill training with a school education was high priority for those in the 15-17 years age group.

**Table 21 Distribution of Need Expressed For Skill Training**

		Yes	No	Total
Districts	Male	62.3	37.7	100.0
	Female	72.2	27.8	100.0
Age group	5-9	80.8	19.2	100.0
	10-14	62.7	37.3	100.0
	15-<18	56.0	44.0	100.0
	Total	64.2	35.8	100.0

**Table 22 Distribution of Types of Skill Training Demanded**

		School education	Skill training	Skill training with education	Total
Gender	Male	41.5	39.7	18.8	100.0
	Female	51.6	36.1	12.3	100.0
Age group	5-9	48.9	39.3	11.9	100.0
	10-14	43.5	38.4	18.0	100.0
	15-17	39.0	39.7	21.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Health and Sanitation Status

It is an accepted fact that street children live in highly vulnerable conditions. They are deprived of access to sanitation facilities and drinking water. They are exposed to extreme climates in cities like Delhi and live in unhygienic and unhealthy conditions without proper food, nutritional care, and even clothing. All these factors enhance their vulnerability to unimaginable levels.

To understand their health status, we enquired whether any child had fallen sick in the last six months; 27.7 per cent said that they had fallen sick. Falling sick for them did not mean coming down with a cold or fever; it meant problems with heat such as painful heat boils and chickenpox. They also classified falling sick as being bedridden. In that case they normally withdrew from the streets. Also, it was noted that the children did not report any skin-related problem as a health issue or a condition of sickness, because it was very common among them.

**Table 23 Distribution of Types of Health Facilities Accessed By Street Children**

	NGO run facility	Family planning centre	Maternity and child welfare centre	Govt. hospital	Private nursing home/ clinic	Mobile services	Health camp	Didn't go anywhere, no treatment	Others	No response	Total
Central Delhi	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	82.6	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
East Delhi	12.5	8.3	0.0	4.2	31.3	4.2	25.0	6.3	8.3	0.0	100.0
New Delhi	10.8	10.8	5.4	2.7	29.7	2.7	21.6	8.1	8.1	0.0	100.0
North Delhi	9.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	67.4	2.3	11.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
North East Delhi	9.1	9.1	3.0	9.1	33.3	6.1	21.2	3.0	6.1	0.0	100.0
North West Delhi	18.8	25.0	0.0	6.3	25.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.3	6.3	100.0
South Delhi	0.0	12.5	0.0	6.3	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South West Delhi	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	37.5	8.3	33.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0
West Delhi	15.0	12.5	0.0	5.0	35.0	12.5	10.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Male	9.3	8.8	0.9	3.5	44.5	5.3	18.5	3.5	5.3	0.4	100.0
Female	15.1	15.1	1.9	3.8	45.3	3.8	7.5	3.8	3.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Place of treatment

Out of the 280 children who reported that they had fallen ill during the last six months, 45 per cent said that they had approached a private nursing home/clinic for treatment.

In South Delhi and Central Delhi districts, more than 80 per cent of the children had approached private clinics. This could be due to easy access to such facilities in these two districts. Health camps were the second most popular source of treatment for street children. Children also accessed NGO-provided health services (high in North West Delhi and West Delhi districts). Mobile health services were accessed by some (high in West Delhi district). NGO involvement in providing health services to street children was visible; health camps, NGO services, and mobile services constituted nearly 32 per cent of the health services provided. This indicates that one out of every three children received NGO support for treating health issues. Though government agencies also provide mobile health services, the street children said that they preferred approaching NGOs. Government intervention was mainly slum based and it hardly covered street dwellers.

**Table 24 Distribution of Types of Drinking Water Sources Accessed By Street Children**

		Community Tap	Hand Pump	Other	Total
District	Central Delhi	90.6	8.5	0.9	100.0
	East Delhi	35.4	50.3	14.3	100.0
	New Delhi	46.0	38.7	15.3	100.0
	North Delhi	80.1	19.3	0.6	100.0
	North East Delhi	50.0	44.4	5.6	100.0
	North West Delhi	76.4	20.8	2.8	100.0
	South Delhi	82.6	8.1	9.3	100.0
	South West Delhi	33.9	54.2	11.9	100.0
	West Delhi	53.0	40.0	7.0	100.0
	Gender	Male	62.4	30.9	6.7
Female		58.3	32.4	9.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>61.5</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Figure 9** child sitting in wheel cart

## **Incidence of Abuse or Unsafe Life on the Roads**

One of the major threats that street children experience is abuse. The term abuse from the perspective of a child is defined as an act that causes or permits any harmful or offensive contact with her/his body and any communication or transaction of any kind which humiliates, shames, or frightens the child. Abuse is also defined as any act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation, or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm to a child (WHO 1999) There are many studies that have looked in detail at various kinds of abuse a child on the street has to undergo. Drug abuse, sexual abuse, and verbal abuse have been constantly deliberated upon. Considering the sensitivity of this issue, this study approached it in a slightly indirect manner. We asked each child interviewed whether she/he had ever heard or seen any other child in the peer group being abused. The question was framed like this to avoid any kind of discomfort among the children on the one hand and also to get some understanding of their insecure lives on the streets. Experts' comments were obtained to collect information about abuse without offending the children. Similarly, the field staff was specifically told that if any child expressed any discomfort towards this question, further enquiry should be avoided.

**Table 25 Distribution of Status of Abuse Witnessed On the Roads by Street Children**

	Yes	No	Total
Male	13.6	86.4	100.0
Female	12.5	87.5	100.0
Total	13.4	86.6	100.0

**Table 26 Gender and Age Wise Distribution Of People Who Abuse Street Children**

		Sex of the children abused												
		Male						Female						
	Abused by	Guardians	Agent	Police	Relative/ friend	Other street child	Total	Guardians	Agent	Police	Relative/ friend	Other street child	Other	Total
		Female	Male	25.9	24.1	42.6	18.5	7.4	100.0	21.4	14.3	21.4	46.4	28.6
	Female	35.7	21.4	21.4	28.6	14.3	100.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	0.0	100.0
Age group	0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	5-9	0.0	0.0	57.1	42.9	14.3	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
	10-14	32.6	14.0	46.5	14.0	9.3	100.0	19.0	14.3	28.6	42.9	23.8	4.8	100.0
	15-17	27.8	55.6	11.1	27.8	5.6	100.0	25.0	25.0	8.3	50.0	33.3	0.0	100.0
	Total	27.9	23.5	38.2	20.6	8.8	100.0	23.7	15.8	23.7	39.5	28.9	2.6	100.0

**Table 27 Gender and Age Wise Distribution of Nature of Abuse Witnessed By Street Children**

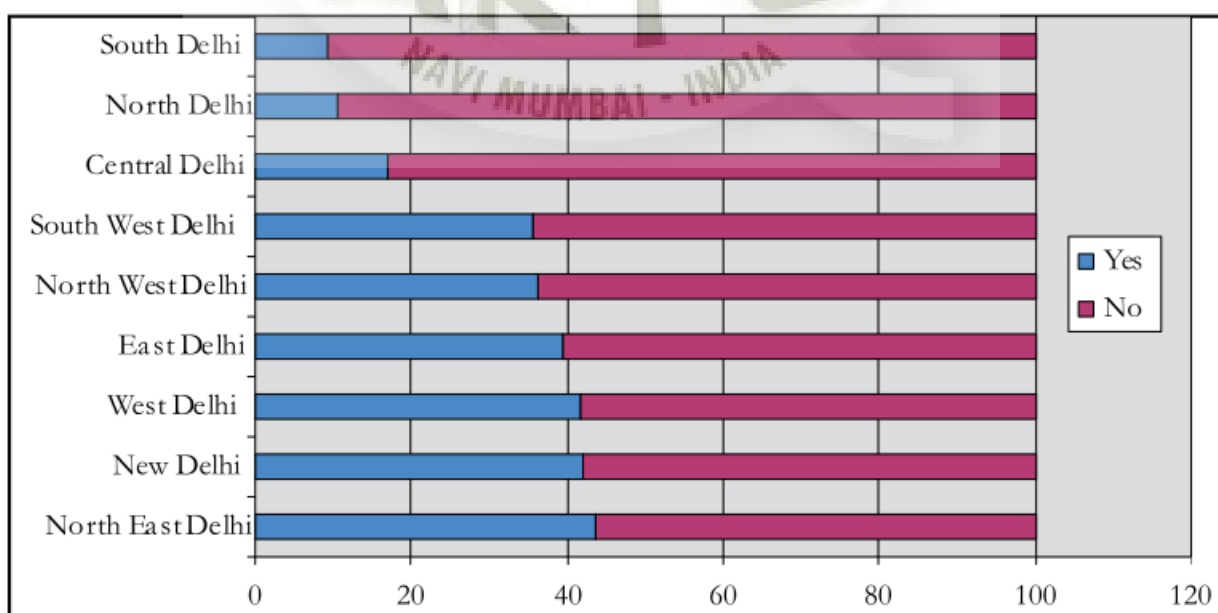
		Sex									
		Male					Female				
	Type	Physical punishment	Beating	Food denial	Physical exploitation	Total	Physical punishment	Beating	Food denial	Physical exploitation	Total
Gender	Male	44.4	55.6	11.1	11.1	100.0	83.3	33.3	16.7	8.3	100.0
	Female	42.9	57.1	28.6	0.0	100.0	54.5	27.3	18.2	18.2	100.0
Age group	0-4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	5-9	37.5	62.5	0.0	12.5	100.0	60.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	10-14	47.8	47.8	8.7	17.4	100.0	100.0	7.1	14.3	14.3	100.0
	15-17	45.0	60.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	53.3	46.7	26.7	13.3	100.0
	Total	44.2	55.8	13.5	9.6	100.0	74.3	31.4	17.1	11.4	100.0

**Table 28 Gender and Age Wise Distribution Of People Who Abuse Street Children**

		Sex												
		Male							Female					
		Guardians	Agent	Police	Relative /friend	Other street child	Car/other commuters	Total	Guardians	Agent	Police	Relative/ friend	Other street child	Total
Gender	Male	46.7	15.6	22.2	24.4	11.1	2.2	100.0	29.2	8.3	16.7	75.0	12.5	100.0
	Female	0.0	42.9	42.9	28.6	14.3	0.0	100.0	18.2	27.3	0.0	36.4	36.4	100.0
Age group	0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	5-9	25.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	37.5	12.5	100.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
	10-14	43.5	21.7	30.4	26.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	85.7	7.1	100.0
	15-17	40.0	20.0	20.0	35.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	13.3	20.0	53.3	33.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### **Awareness and Access to Support Programmes among Street Children**

Awareness about existing programmes, support, or help was limited to only 30 per cent of the street children. They mentioned state-run programmes, NGO interventions, and private initiatives. Awareness had largely emerged from their association with these programmes or from some campaigns or information about such programmes shared in peer group discussions. A major difference in awareness levels was visible between districts. This again might be due to the presence of such activities at the district level

**Table 29 Distribution of Awareness Level about Support System**

## INTERVIEW



Photo Credit: Raghu Rai 2009

Anita is 13 years old. She sells bhuttas at a traffic light near the Uttam Nagar metro station after school hours. She lives with her parents and six siblings. She said that the extra income earned by her was not used for food or rental purposes, but to meet her personal needs and those of her four sisters. When asked why her income was not used for household spending (for example, on food), she asked a question in return, one that had not struck any of us: “Where do we get money to go to the toilet at least twice a day (because they depended on sulabh and other paid toilet facilities) and to buy sanitary napkins for me and my sisters?”

The financial requirements of a street child thus not only revolve around food security, but the money is also used to maintain basic personal hygiene. This requirement might not feature in the case of a boy. This interaction also shed light on the fact that people in the slums get only paid services and that too at the market rate instead of at government subsidised rates. In other words, they buy drinking water at a higher rate, electricity is also expensive, and the toilet facility has to be paid for, in addition to the rental for a small katcha habitat in a slum or in another insecure location.

## **CASE STUDIES:**

**LIVE CASE STUDY:** 1. JAWAHAR UDYOG KENDRA, PUNE

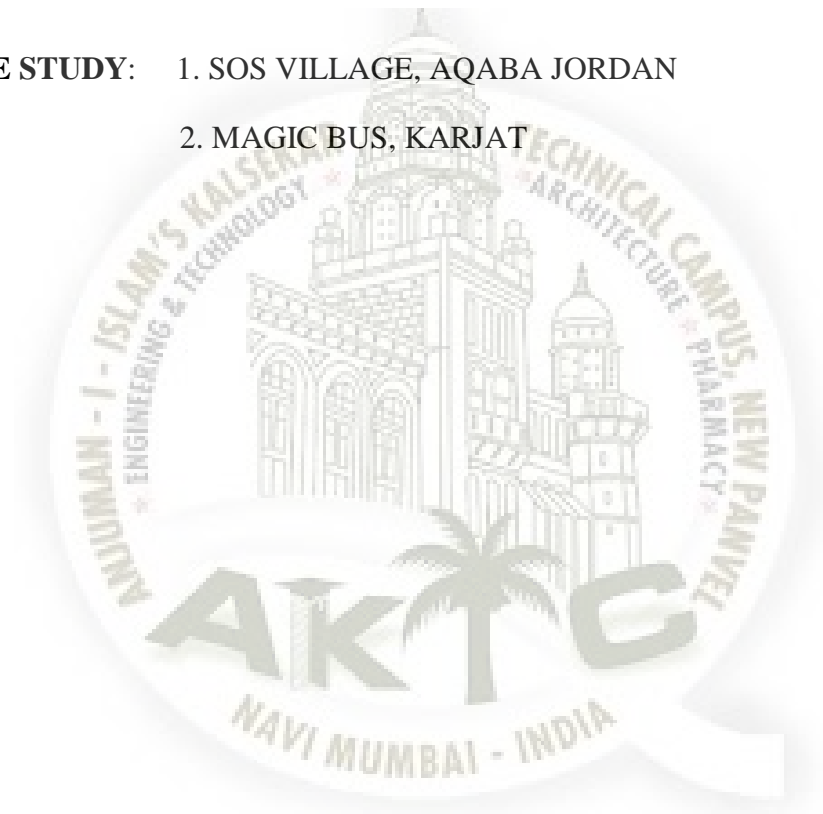
2. MUKTANGAN MITRA, PUNE

**BOOK CASE STUDY:** 1. MANAV SADAN, AHMEDABAD

2. SOS VILLAGE, ALIBAUG

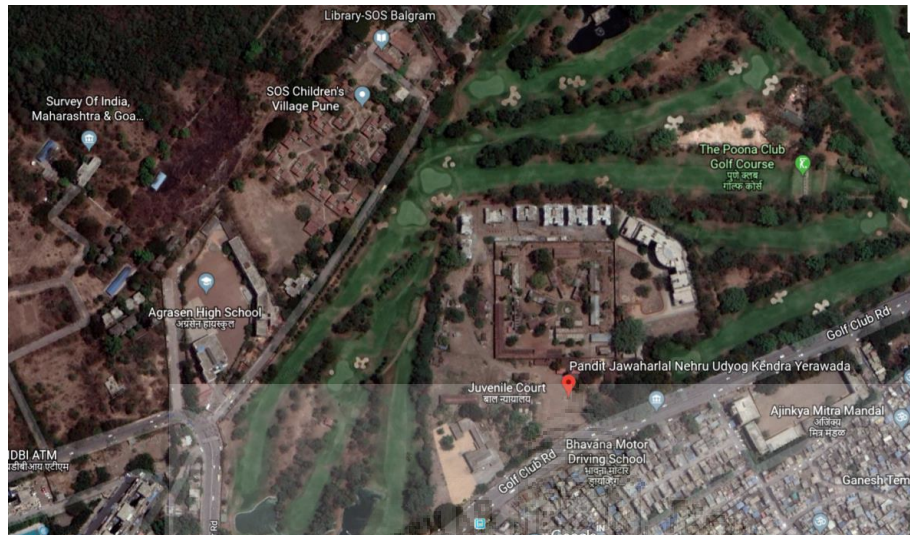
**NET CASE STUDY:** 1. SOS VILLAGE, AQABA JORDAN

2. MAGIC BUS, KARJAT





## JAWAHAR UDYOG KENDRA PUNE



### LOCATION

Jawahar udyog Kendra  
pune  
Balgram, Yervada  
Pune-411006,  
MAHARASHTRA

### FROM STATION

Travel Time

15mins

Distance: 4.4kms

### DISTANCE FROM LANDMARKS

Sinhagad Fort: 22kms

Aga Khan Palace: 2.6kms

Magarpatta City: 10kms

### INFERENCE

The Centre Should Be Isolated From the Landmarks, To Protect It From The Hustle And Bustle Of The City.



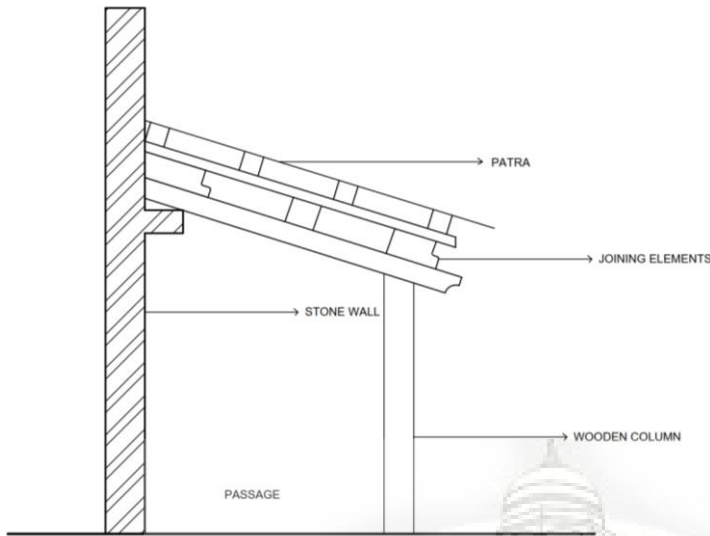
### CLIMATE

Pune Stands On The Leeward Side Of The Western Ghats On At Altitude Of 559m. (1863ft).

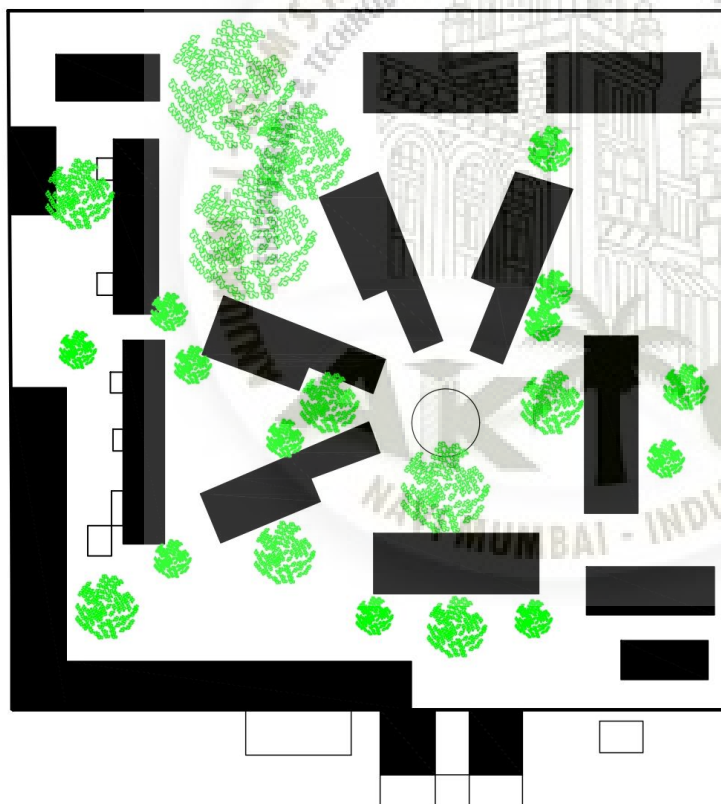
**Summer:** Temperature Range from 30 to 41.

**Winter:** As Low As 6degree Celsius.

**Monsoon:** It Has Good 3months of Rain from July-September



**SECTION**



**HISTORY**

17 June 1890 structure

**Building Materials**

Houses and other buildings are partly in random rubble masonry with sloping R.C.C. slab and Mangalore tile covering and masonry of jaggery, sand, chuna .

Spread over a 5-acre campus, the remand home uses only 50 per cent of the total space. Darade said that the

Government has given them permission to repair several broken-down structures. The Public Works Department Should begin work soon and it should be complete by March 2019.



### CAPACITY OF 400 CHILDREN NOW IT HAS 40 CHILDREN

The plain, unadorned walls of the entire structure — from the entrance to the activity hall and the dormitories — have blossomed with colour and creativity. Other than cartoon characters and animals, inspirational quotes by Dr B R Ambedkar and the Dalai Lama can be found scribbled on the walls in the hall. The children even managed to use leftover paint to create smaller decors at other spots on the premises. For their kitchen garden, the children are attempting to grow everything from coriander, lemon and fenugreek (methi) to cabbage and even fruits like pears. They have also planted about 181 plants

to add to the flora of the place and cover up the erstwhile barren land. Staff at the home feel that improving their immediate surroundings has had a hugely positive impact on the inmates.

Elaborating on the initiative, superintendent of the remand home, M N Darade, said, “The painting and the kitchen

Garden saw the children come together and function as a single unit. In a small way, it got rid of the groups that

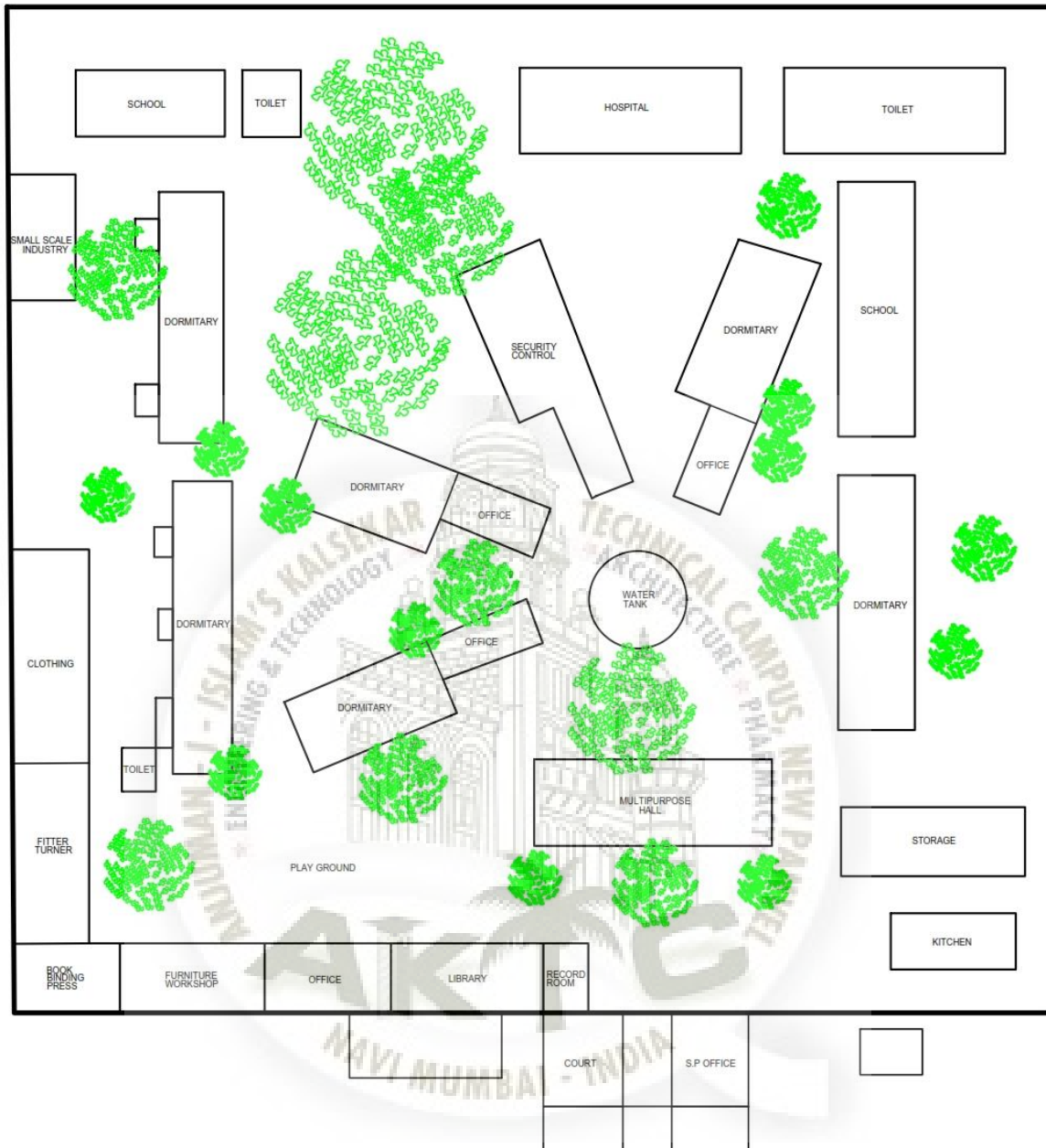
Existed initially. Also, since they put in effort to beautify the space, they now feel it is their responsibility to maintain it.”



**MULTIPURPOSE HALL**



**MULTIPURPOSE HALL ROOF DETAILS**



## PLAN

The plain, unadorned walls of the entire structure — from the entrance to the activity hall and the dormitories — have blossomed with colour and creativity. Other than cartoon characters and animals, inspirational quotes by Dr B R Ambedkar and the Dalai Lama can be found scribbled on the walls in the hall. The children even managed to use leftover paint to create smaller decors at other spots on the premises.



WATERTANK



OFFICE

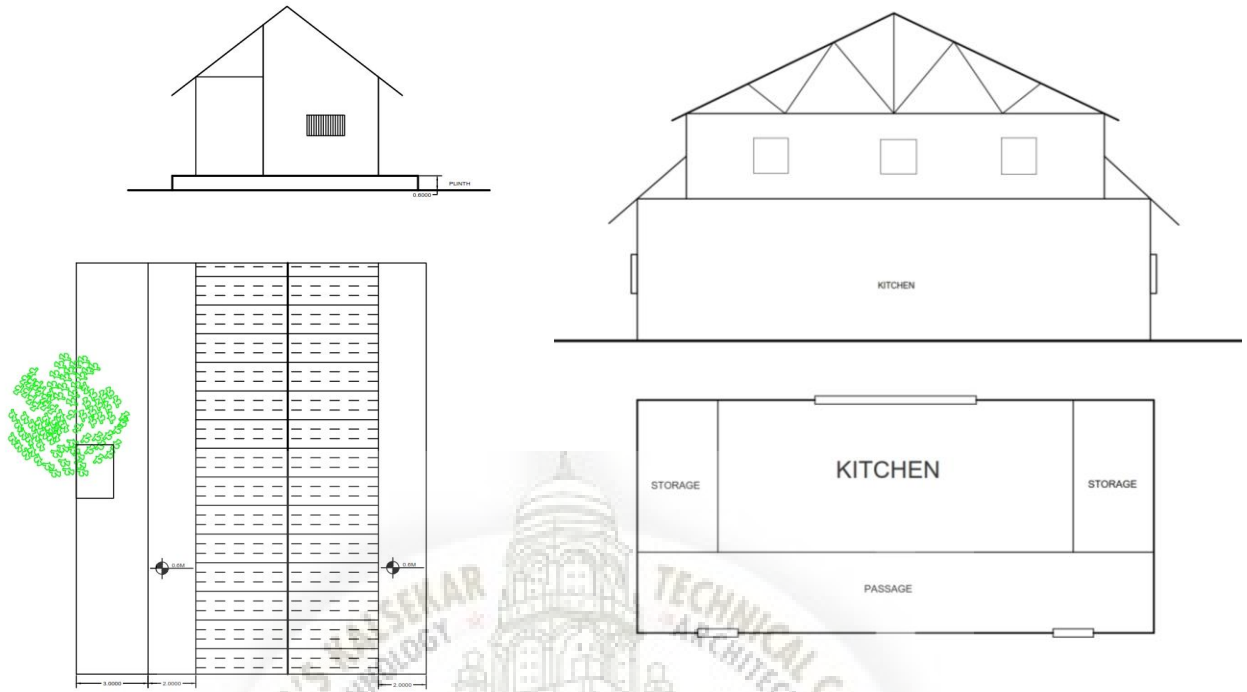


MULTIPURPOSE HALL



SCHOOL





MULTIPURPOSE HALL



PLAY GROUND



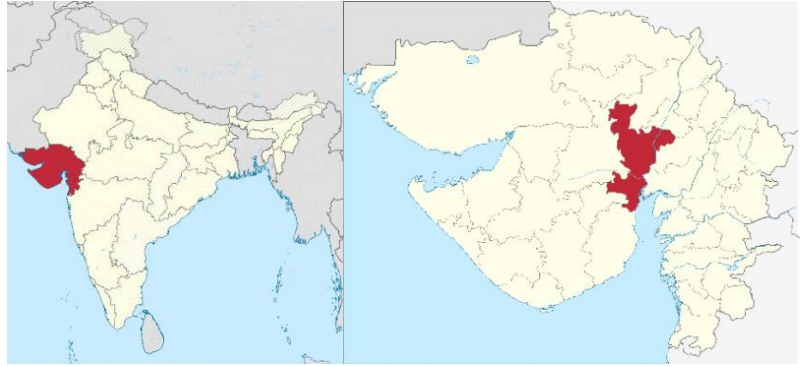
**MANAV SADAN**  
**AHMEDABAD**

LOCATION: AHMEDABAD

ARCHITECT: YATIN

PANDYA

SITE AREA: 1200 SQ MT

**AHMEDABAD****SITE LOCATION****Aim of the Project**

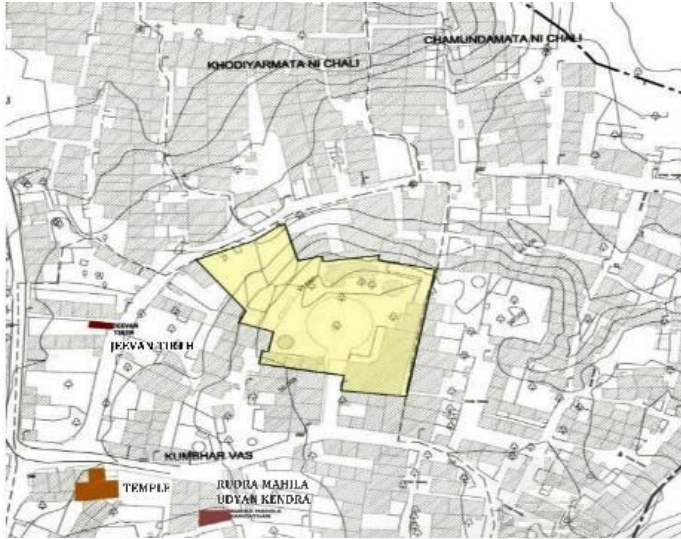
To serve the underprivileged by seeing god in every individual (manav), service is transferred into Worship (sadhna).

Manav Sadhna chooses to work with the “terko” because of its proximity to Gandhi Ashram.

Lack of education and employment opportunities at the core causes many problems.

**RAMAPIR****NO TERKO**

It is the largest slum area in Ahmedabad which consist of people from scheduled class around Gujarat and Potter family in Rajasthan. It faces all the evils of existence such as health problems, backward tradition, Illiteracy etc.



Largest settlement in Ahmedabad was created under the initiative of NGO, Manav Sadhna. The multipurpose activity centre is used as informal school for young (slum) children provides Evening education for adults. And serves as training centre and activity workshop for manufacturing of craft – based products for women and elderly. The campus also includes dormitory, an administrative unit and a multi faith meditation unit.

The campus is built with components prepared through recycling municipal/domestic waste This process simultaneously Addresses Environmental concern, Economic issues and affordable Housing.

As municipal waste from domestic Section is used for producing building components, it helps to Reduce waste, and Subsequently Pollution.

The value addition process of recycling waste provides means of economic activity for the poor As well as sense of empowerment (worldarchitect.org)



#### · JEEVAN TIRTH

A Children centre for nourishing the cultural Values of children in Juna Vadaj it is run by Manav Sadhna NGO.

#### · RUDRA MAHILA UDHYAN KENDRA

Providing vocational training to women's, Along with employment opportunities.

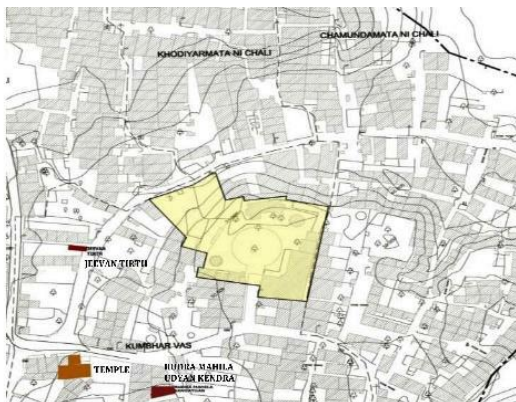




**ANALYSIS**  
INTER-RELATIONSHIP

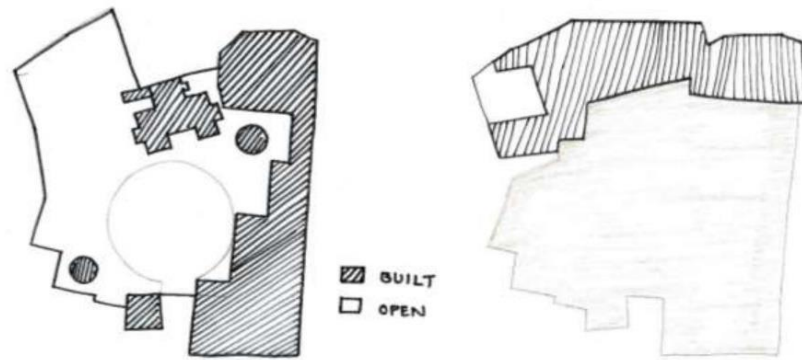


Ahmedabad has Hot and Humid climate  
All the space are oriented toward the wind flow facing the open courtyard for the ease in cross ventilation.



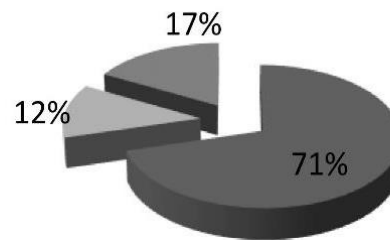
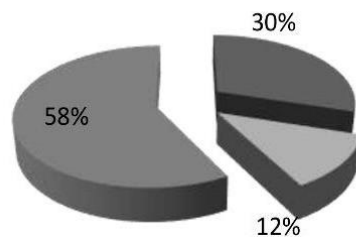
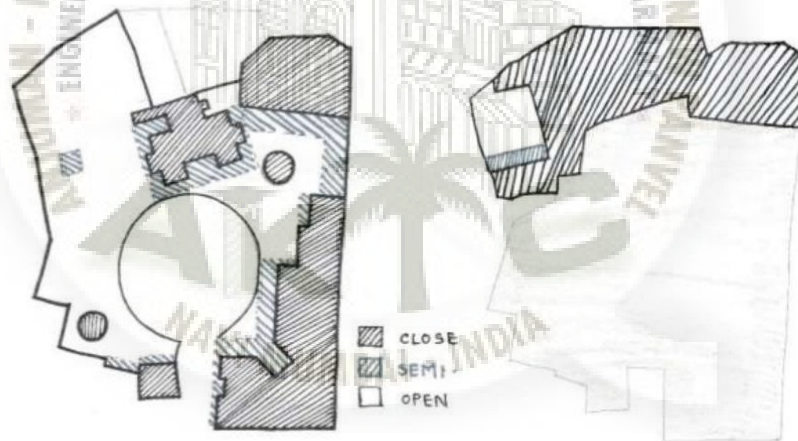
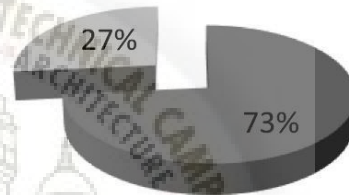
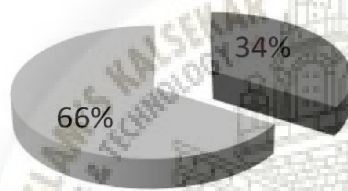
**SITE CONTEXT**

Semi open spaces acts as a good transition from open space to closed space  
Due to hot and humid climate users mostly prefer to use this semi open spaces.



UPPER LEVEL PLAN

LOWER LEVEL PLAN



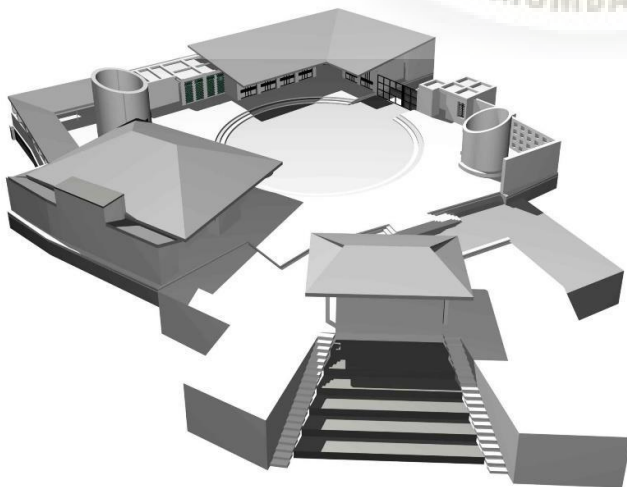
■ CLOSE ■ SEMI-OPEN ■ OPEN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



**MATERIALS**



**WALL TYPE 1-WASTE RESIDUE BRICK**

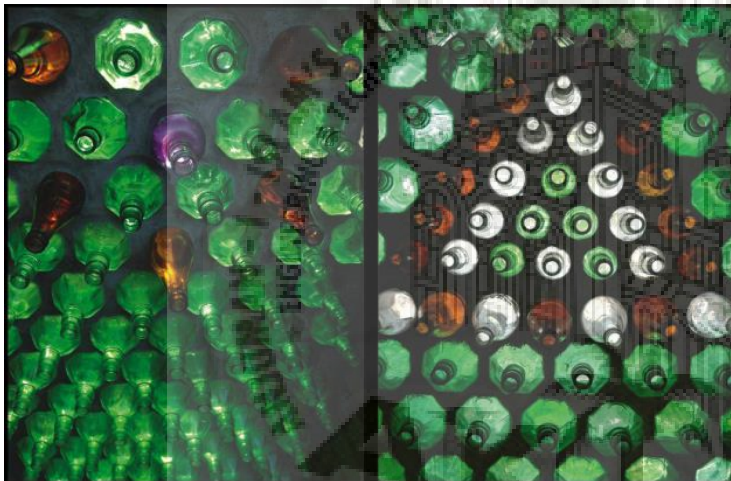
- 1. Fly ash 2. Water residue 3. Cement 4. Gypsum. 5. Lime 6. River sand

**WALL TYPE 2-FLYASH BRICK**

- 1. Fly ash. 2. Cement

**WALL TYPE 3-SOIL BLOCK**

- 1. Soil 2. Cement. 3. Sand 4. Water



- Glass bottle
- Fly ash
- Cement mortar skill Masonry
- Plastic bottle
- Fly ash Cement mortar skilled Masonry

ROOF - Glass bottle, Plastic, Corrugated G.I Sheet

FLOOR – Fly ash, glazed ceramic tiles

**MERITS**

- Open courtyard in the centre for the cross ventilation and also act as a multipurpose space Where children dance and play outdoor games.



**MUKTANGAN MITRA PUNE****FROM STATION**

Travel Time 14mins

Distance: 6.5kms

**Distance from Landmarks**

Sinhgad Fort: 25kms

Aga Khan Palace: 4.1kms

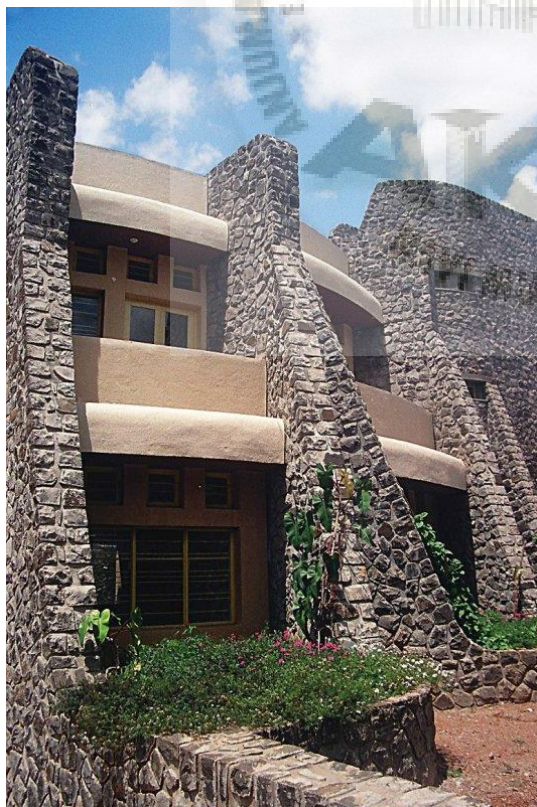
Magarpatta City: 12.9kms

**Inference**

The Centre Should Be Isolated From the Landmarks To Protect It from the Hustle And Bustle of the City

**Site Surrounding**

The Area in Which This Centre Is Situated Mainly Consist Of Residential Apartments Shops & Clinic

**Building Morphology****Structure of Building**

Welcoming Entrance.

Irregular Skyline.

**Climate**

Pune Stands On the Leeward Side Of The Western Ghats on At Altitude Of 559m. (1863ft)

**Summer:** Temperature Range From 30 To 41**Winter:** As Low As 6degree Celsius**Monsoon:** It Has Good 3months Of Rain from July-September.**Facade Treatment**

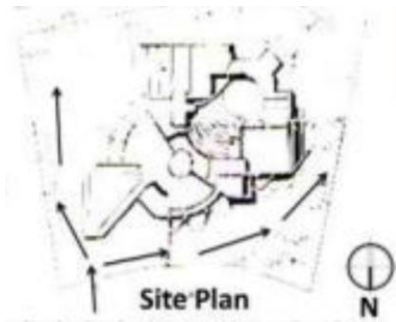
Random Rubble Masonry.

Aesthetically Appealing.

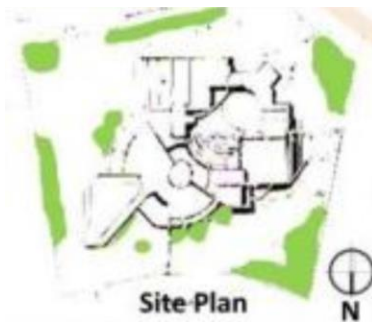
**Site Type**

Contoured

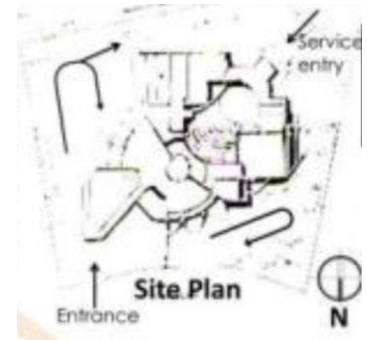
Existing Nallah towards South



DRAINAGE

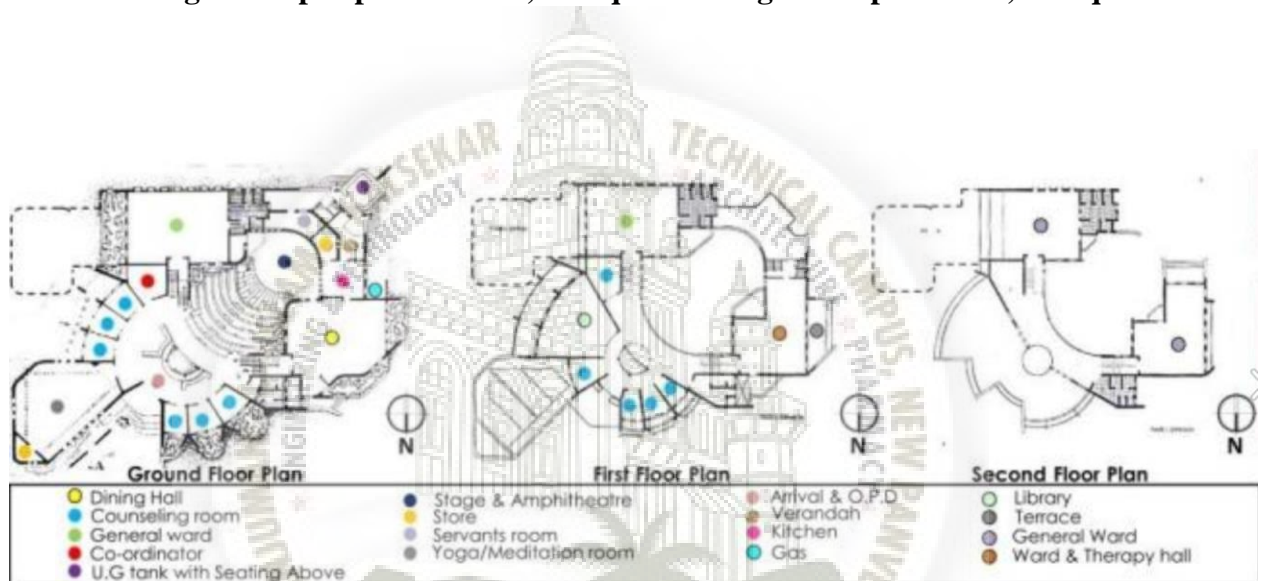


LANDSCAPE

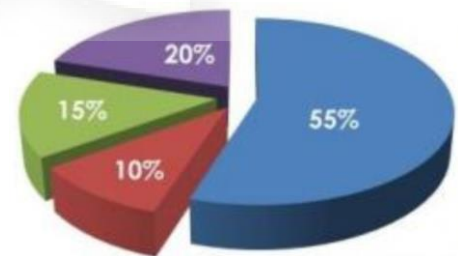


CIRCULATION

**Muktangan campus plot area: 39,870 sq.ft building built up area: 23,700 sq.ft**

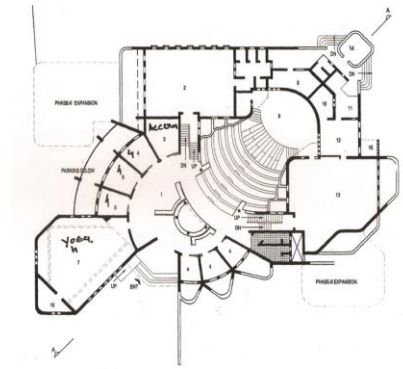


Sr.no	Category	Activities
1.	<b>Core Functions</b>	Counseling room, General ward, Co-ordinator Yoga/Meditation Room, Ward & Therapy hall
2.	<b>Recreational space</b>	U.G tank with seating above, Stage & Amphitheatre Terrace
3.	<b>Auxiliary activities</b>	Dining hall, Servants room, Kitchen, Library
4.	<b>General service area</b>	Store, Arrival & O.P.D, Verandah, Gas, Washrooms, Staircase

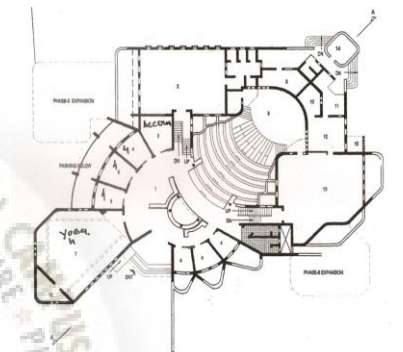




The Entrance Gate of The Building.  
The Vision of Observer Is Not Obstructed,  
The Open Space Is Focused From This Point



The Waiting Area of the Opd Department Flows Into The Amphitheatre, Which Continue The Openness of the Building.



The Transparency Is Maintained By Connecting Outer Space Of The Building To The Interior.

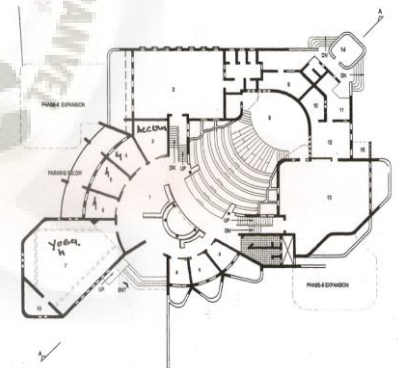
**SERVICES**

Water Supply

Ground Water Storage: 55,000 Litres

Over Head Tank Storage: 6,000 Litres

Hot Water Storage: 5,500liters (solar)



**Drainage**

Central Municipal Connection  
Through Septic Tank

**Electric Connection**

3 Phase 1meter

1 Phase 1meter

Solar Backup System In  
Dining Hall and Kitchen

Generator Backup In

Medical and All Wards



The Balcony of General Ward Open Up Into Amphitheatre This Provides Them Relief From The Build Up Space. The Opening in the Waiting Lobby Continues Till Terrace and Puts Sufficient Light into Internal Space

6am - Wake Up Time

6:15am - Tea Time

6:45am - Yoga

8:15am - Breakfast

9-10am - Lecture 1

10:30am - Tea Break

10:45am - Lecture 2

12:30pm - Lunch

2:30pm - Lecture 3

4:30pm - Physical Training

5:00pm - Tea Time

5:30pm - Store Time

8:15pm - Dinner

10:00pm - Lights Off

The small-enclosed landscaped amphitheatre breathes light and Joy in the building; it binds the various functions together, Creating a much-needed 'sense of belonging'.

Amphitheatre: 150sitting

Dining Hall - 1no

Kitchen and Stores

Multipurpose Hall - 2no

Conference Hall - 30persons

Residential Wards 8nos @20 Beds

Library

Directors Cabin

Deputy Directors Cabin

Reception

Admission Room

Finance Room

Doctors Room

Para Medical Room

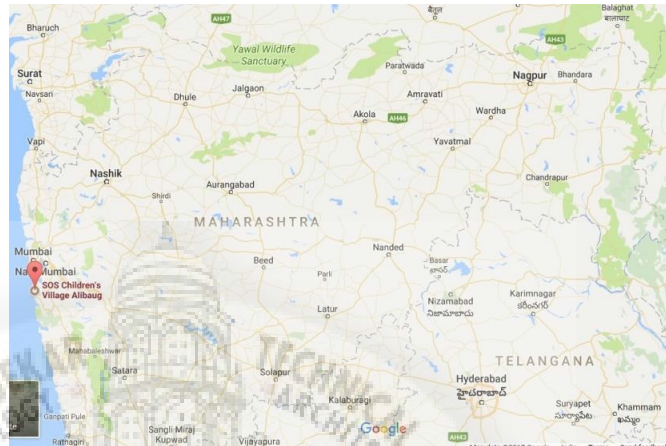
Administration Room

Counsellors Cabin - 18nos



## SOS VILLAGE ALIBAUG

Location: Ali Baugh  
Architect: Sharukh Mistry  
Area: 2.8acre



The city of Alibaug is a coastal town in Raigad district in central western Maharashtra Region India.

SOS Children's Villages

Is an independent, non-governmental international development organization

Which has been working to meet the needs and protect the interests and rights of children since 1949.

It also Provides family based care for parentless and abandoned children. It was founded by Hermann Gmeiner in IMST, Austria.

### **Background of children:**

Children with no adult supervision or orphaned children

Children with single parents

School drop outs

Children who have not been to school

SOS Children village is run by donation only.

Donation fund from foreign is about 70% and from India is only 30% Education.

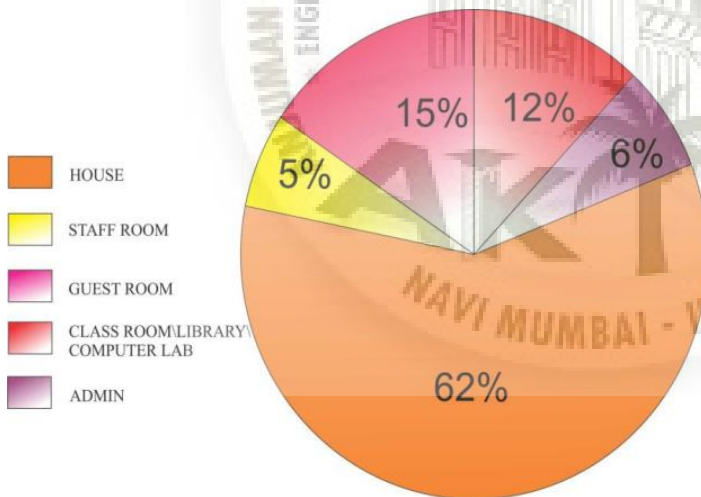
There are about 156 children in at present SOS Children village Alibaug.

Until 24 years of age boys are taken care of till they get job.

Girls can stay there still they get married.

There motive is to integrate children without parents and Abandoned children of all races, Cultures and religions into society to make their way easier towards safe future.

They not only gives refuge to homeless children but also to the women suffering under poverty, abused or widowhood.

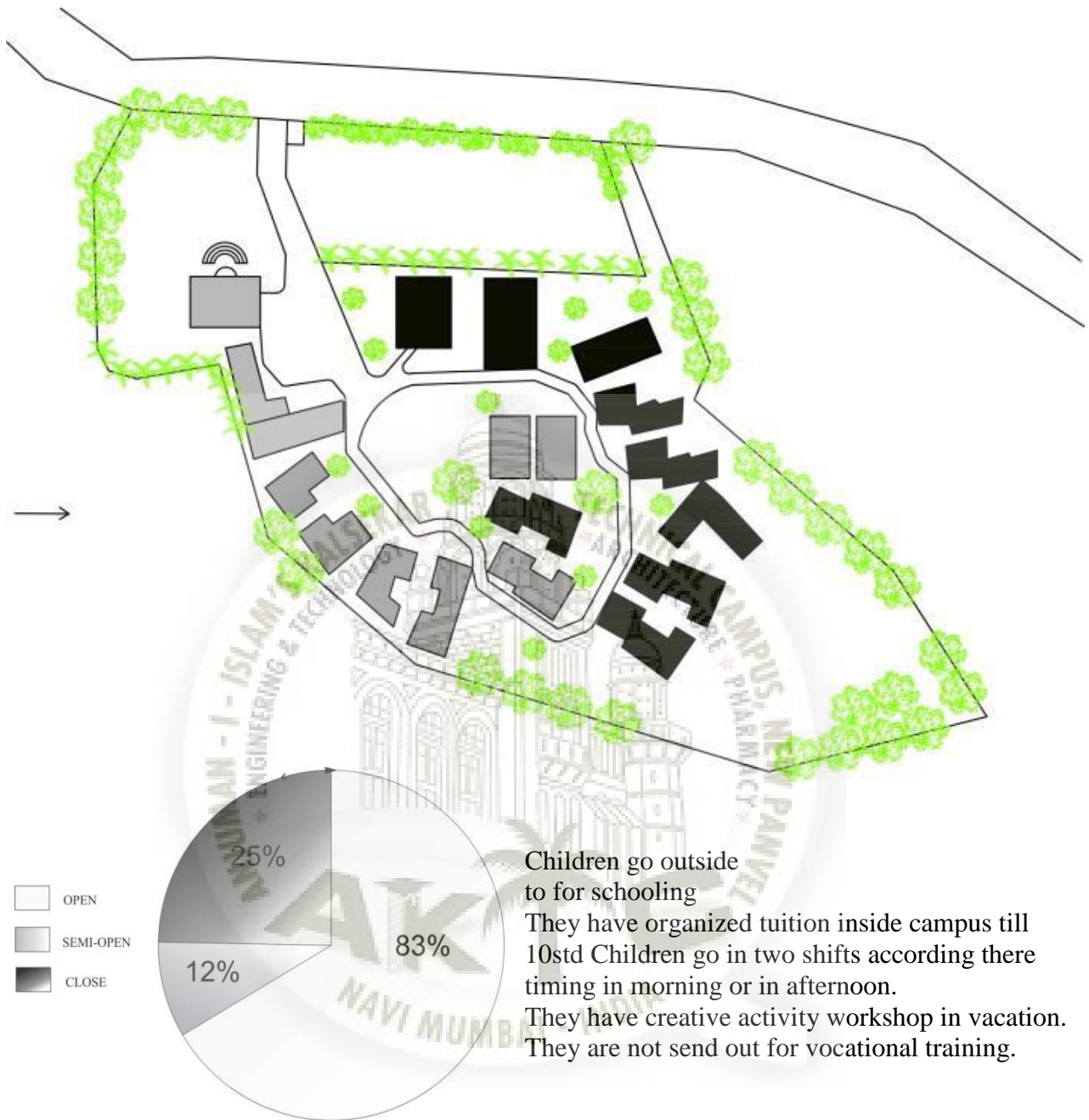


**PROGRAMME:**

**Family Based Care:**  
Children are kept in one family. Care takers as mothers look after children, 10 children per house.

**Family Strengthening Program:**  
Helps with financial aid for families below poverty line or with no father in the family.  
70% Financial help.  
Education, Health care, Food, Clothing etc.

Rs.10, 000 are provided within the institution for per child per month.  
Helps with financial aid for families below poverty line or with no father in the family.



In this class room vocational training and value education is taught to children. Various dance program and other Entertaining activities take place in this area.

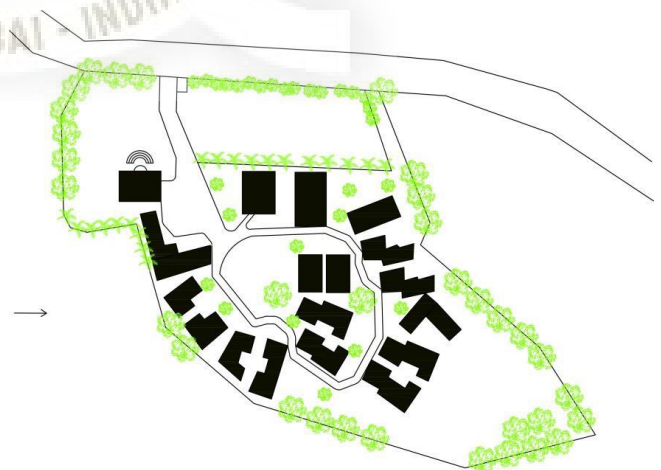
**ACTIVITIES IN THE CENTER**

There are class rooms in which vocational training and value education is taught to children.  
 There is a library, lab, conference hall.  
 Play area for children  
 Guest rooms for visiting guests.  
 Rooms for staff and for people who work there.



**SITE AREA**

- 1. ENTRY
- 2. SECURITY CABIN
- 3. AMPHITHEATER
- 4. CLASSROOM
- 5. LIBRARY, COMPUTER LAB
- 6. ADMIN HOUSE
- 7. STAFF ROOM
- 8. STAFF ROOM
- 9. HOUSES
- 10. PLAY GROUND



30% BUILT UP AREA  
70% OPEN SPACE

**HOUSES**

SOS Village have 14 General houses consist of 3BHK SEPRATE KITCHEN

1 Room for Boys

1 Room for girls

Children below 9 yrs. sleep w it their mother.

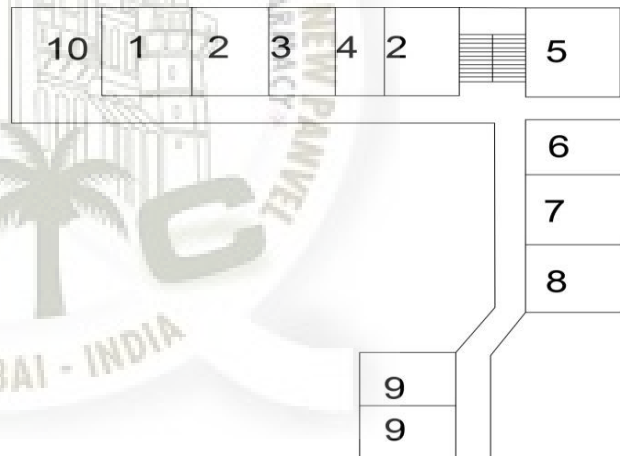
Courtyard in the centre for ventilation porch in the Entrance.



**ADMIN BLOCK**

ADMIN BLOCK:

1. FAMILY BASE CARE
2. STORE ROOM
3. TOILET
4. PANTRY
5. DIRECTOR ROOM
6. FAMILY STRENGH OFFICE
7. LIBRARY
8. COPUTER LAB
9. CLASS ROOM
10. WAITING



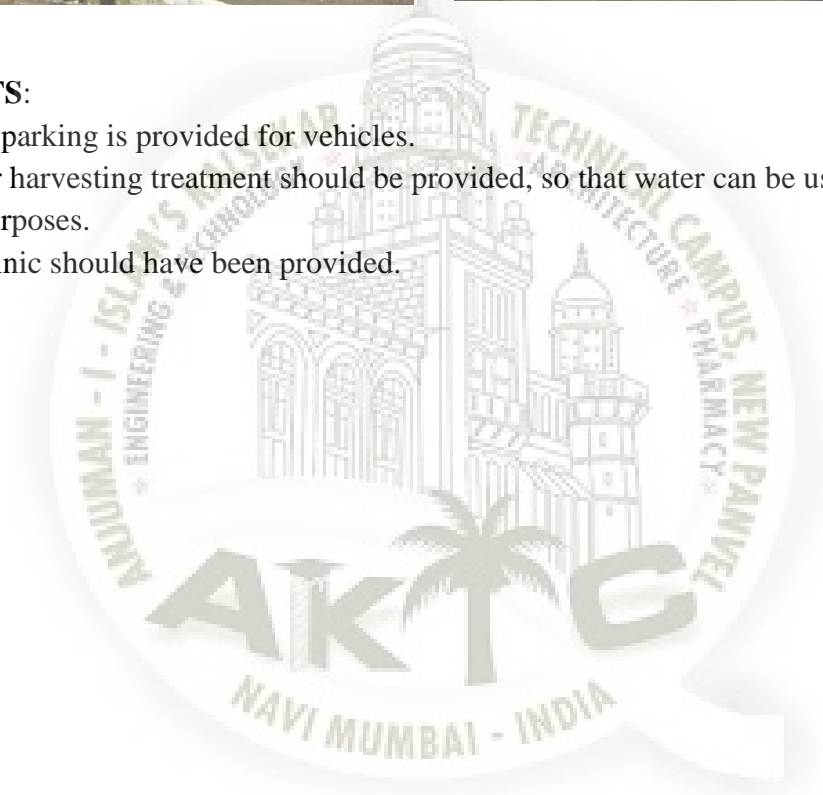


### MERITS:

- Meter room and cylinder gas placed outside the house as a precautionary measure for children.
- Use of solar panels is done to save electricity.
- There are punchers made on wall for natural light to enter inside the house.
- Each house has a central open sky area which allows enough light inside the houses.
- There are punchers made on wall for natural light to enter inside the house.
- Every unit has a small recreational space and a small playground.
- SOS does not only provide shelter for abandoned children, they provide a family environment to them.
- Low cost housing, traditional housing, local material is used.
- STP (Sewage Treatment Plant) is provided inside the campus so that water can be used for Recreational purpose.

**DEMERITS:**

- No proper parking is provided for vehicles.
- Rain water harvesting treatment should be provided, so that water can be used for flushing and Various purposes.
- A small clinic should have been provided.

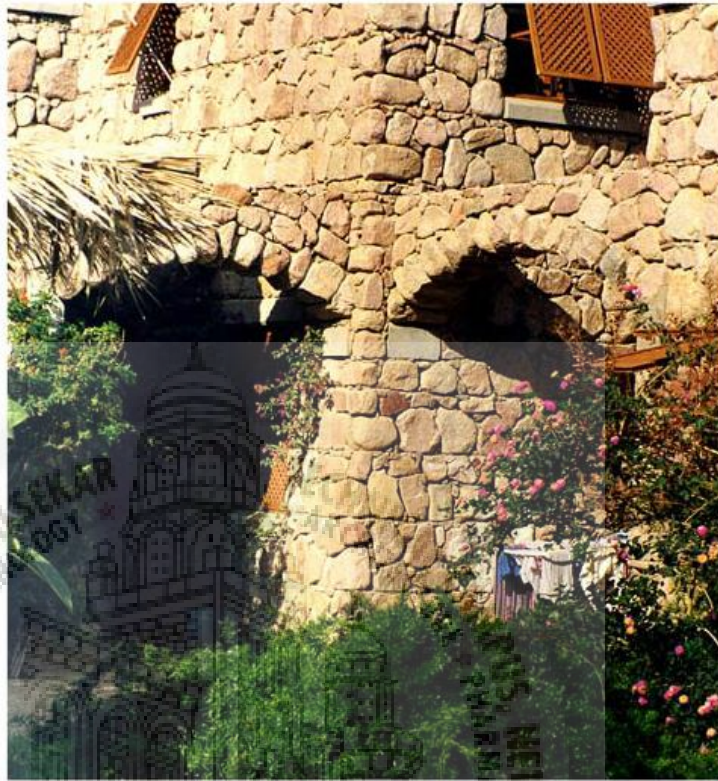


# SOS VILLAGE AQABA JORDAN

**SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE**  
AQABA - JORDAN  
ARCHITECTS : JAFAR TUKAN & PARTNERS



TYPICAL WINDOW MASHRABIYA

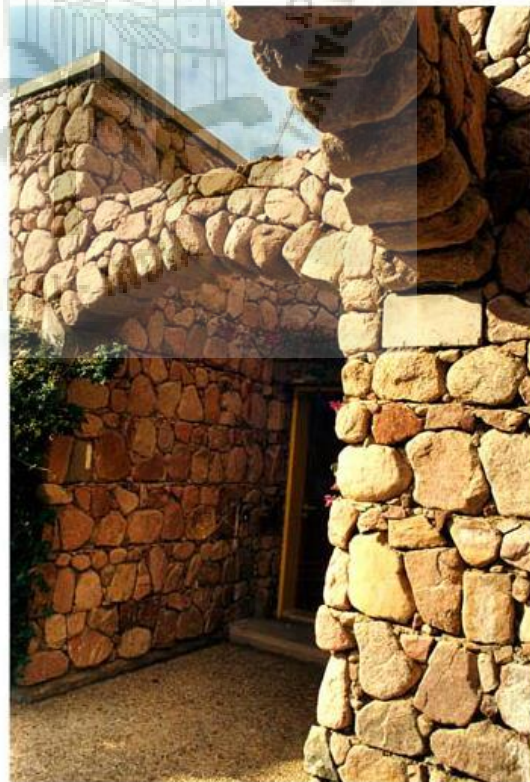


HOUSE ENTRANCE ARCHWAYS

**SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE**  
AQABA - JORDAN  
ARCHITECTS : JAFAR TUKAN & PARTNERS



HOUSE TERRACE



HOUSE ENTRANCE ARCHWAY





*Above: Attached generous outdoor spaces, courts and gardens, both open and enclosed, surround the childrens family houses.*



*Right: Concrete lintels and wooden screens frame a window opening.*

## CONCEPT

Several alternative site layouts were presented to the client. Environmental, functional and social factors were considered. Economy was a primary factor as well. Local materials (granite boulders naturally available at no cost) were considered, traditional ventilation techniques were implemented, and traditional architectural vocabulary was a source of inspiration (lintels and bright colours).

Upon approval of the scheme, working drawings were prepared, covering all disciplines, and introducing particularly solar heating for domestic hot water. (Heating spaces are not needed in Aqaba).

Upon completion of tender drawings and documents a tender was floated, Ammoun Maintenance & Contracting Co. was chosen for its best price and qualifications.

Construction proceeded smoothly. The main item that required experimentation to achieve best results was the stone cladding and the best sample was approved.

The sports facility and the elevated water tank were designed by others, later on, and without consultation with the original designer.

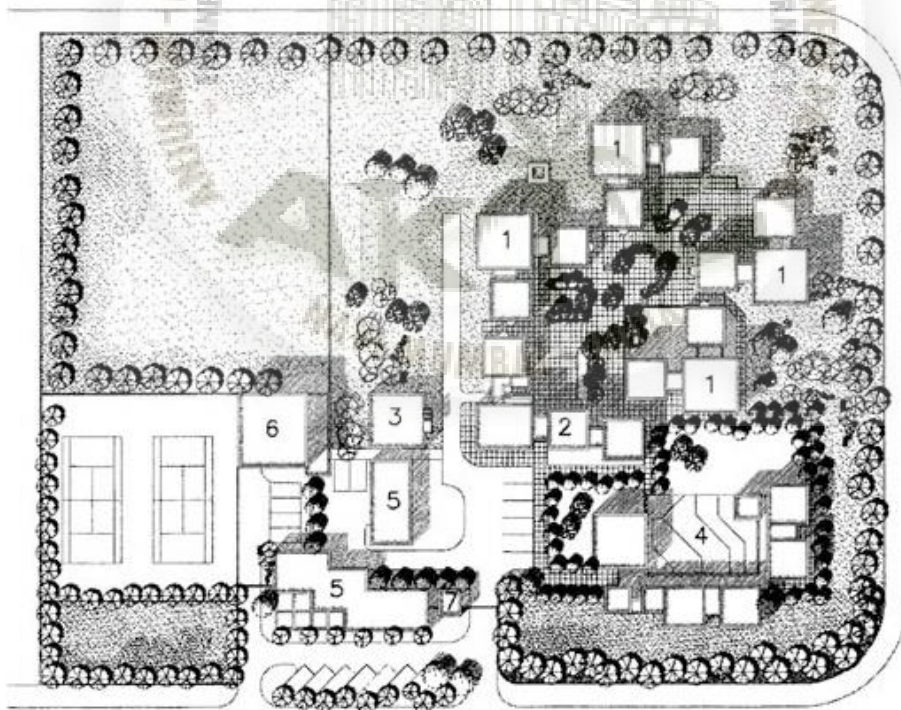
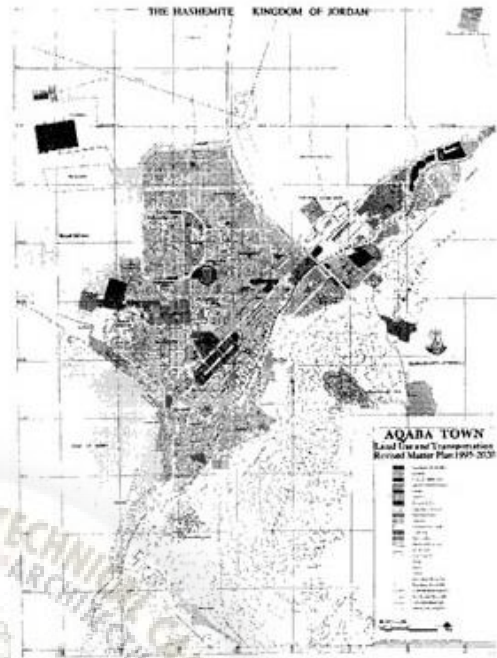
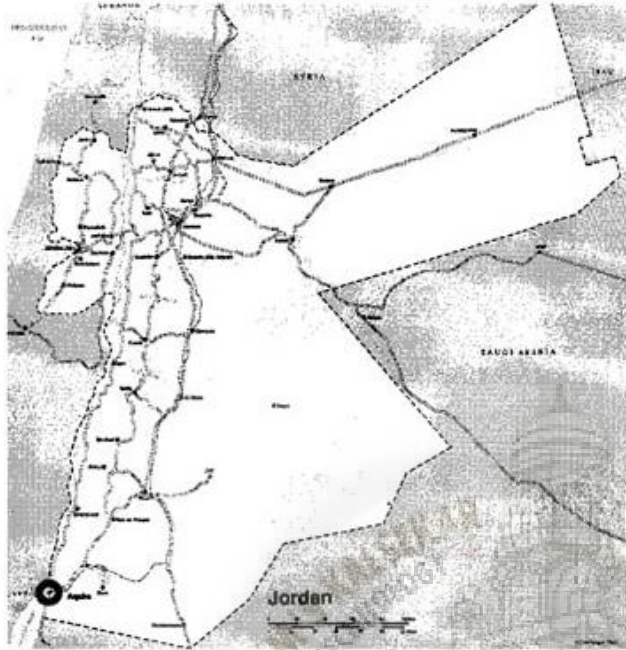
There were no major problems during construction and the project was completed ahead of schedule and handed over to the owners for use in June 1991.

## EVOLUTION

SOS Children's Village in Aqaba is to be the home for ultimately about a hundred orphaned children, cared for in homes of nine children each by a dedicated "mother" in an environment as close as possible to the natural family; a concept, simple, yet intensely human.

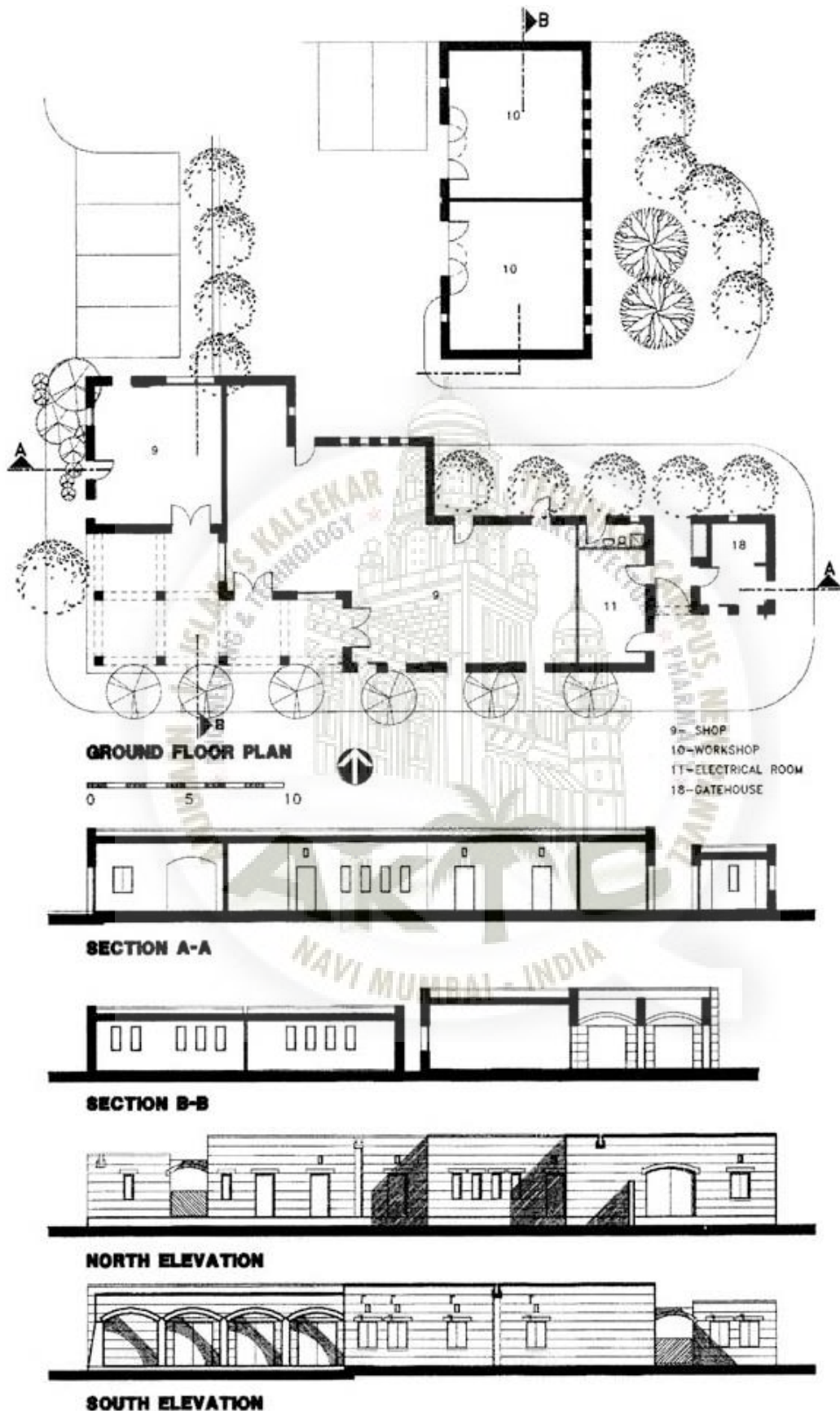
The flat 20,000.- m<sup>2</sup> site is intended to contain:

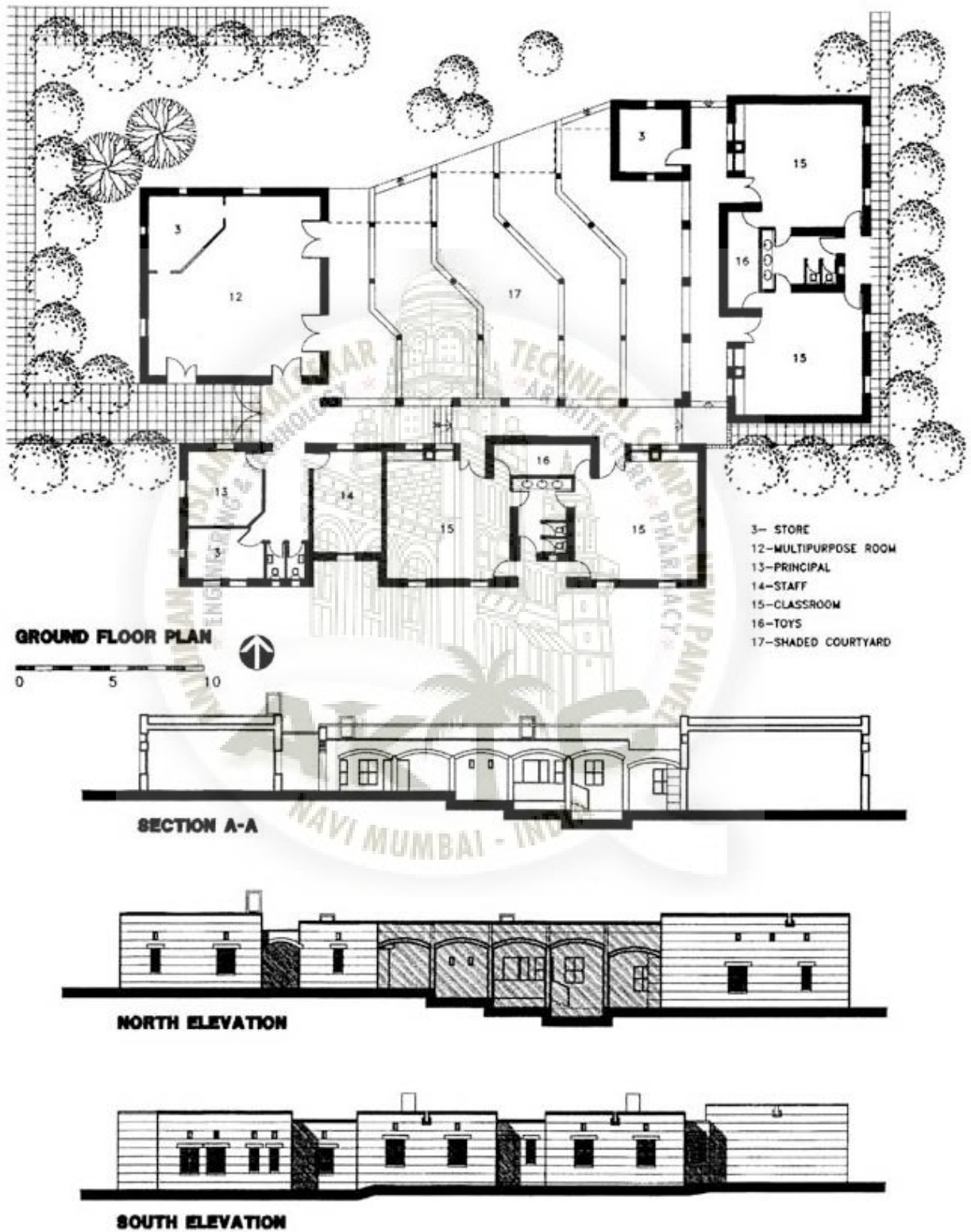
- A. Typical family houses each having three bedrooms, 3 children each, mother's bedroom, two bathrooms, living-dining room, kitchen with store and a guest toilet.
- B. One director's house having three bedrooms, two bathrooms, living-dining room, kitchen with store and a guest toilet.
- C. One aunts' house having four bedrooms, two bathrooms, living-dining room, kitchen with store and a guest toilet.  
All houses have one main entrance and one service entrance.
- D. Two staff houses each containing three bedrooms, two bathrooms, living-dining, and kitchen with store.
- E. One guest quarters containing two bedrooms, one bathroom, living-dining room, and kitchenette.
- F. One administration building containing reception and waiting space, two offices, meeting room, toilet, kitchenette, clinic and a store.
- G. One kindergarten containing four classrooms, each two sharing toilets and toy store, Principal's office, two stores, staff room, toilets (male and female), and a small outdoor play space/theatre
- H. Service facilities comprising a gate house, an electrical room, toilet facilities, several shops for rent, and two maintenance workshops.
- I. Outdoor playgrounds, water storage, adequate parking, landscaped areas, and possible future expansion for more family houses.



- 1- TYPICAL FAMILY HOUSE
- 2- ADMINISTRATION GUEST & DIRECTOR'S HOUSE
- 3- STAFF HOUSE
- 4- KINDERGARTEN
- 5- SERVICE BUILDING
- 6- SPORTS HALL
- 7- GATE HOUSE

SITE PLAN





**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS****A. Description of Materials**

(please also indicate if locally produced or imported and whether fabricated on-site or elsewhere)

**1. Foundations**

Cast in situ reinforced concrete strip footings.

**2. Principal Structural Members**

Reinforced in situ concrete columns, beams and slabs.

**3. Infill**

Cavity concrete block walls, locally manufactured for external walls. Single layer block walls for interior partitions.

**4. Rendering of Façades or Exterior Finishes**

Fairfaced reinforced concrete base. Locally available random granite boulders with subtle coursing. Precast concrete, lintels and sills for windows and doors, and precast concrete copings.

**5. Floors**

Precast locally manufactured terrazzo tiles for all space except baths and toilets where glazed tiles were used. Externally, precast concrete tiles were used.

**6. Ceilings**

2cm thick cement plaster and emulsion paint.

**7. Roofing**

Thermal insulation, screed to falls and waterproofing sheets on reinforced concrete slabs.

**8. Other elements (please specify)**

Solid wood door and window frames and mashrabiya, main doors are also solid wood. Internal doors are flush wood doors. Steel is used for security grills and service area doors.

**B. Construction Technology**

Indicate the basic construction technology, methods, details or systems.

The construction technology was mainly labour intensive; minimal mechanisation was implemented. Prefabrication was limited to reinforced concrete precast elements. Locally manufactured solar water heating system was introduced for domestic hot water.

**SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE**  
AQABA - JORDAN  
ARCHITECTS : JAFAR TUKAN & PARTNERS



HOUSES FROM THE PLAZA

WORKSHOP ENTRANCE



RAINWATER SPOUT DETAIL



WINDOWS IN THE WALL



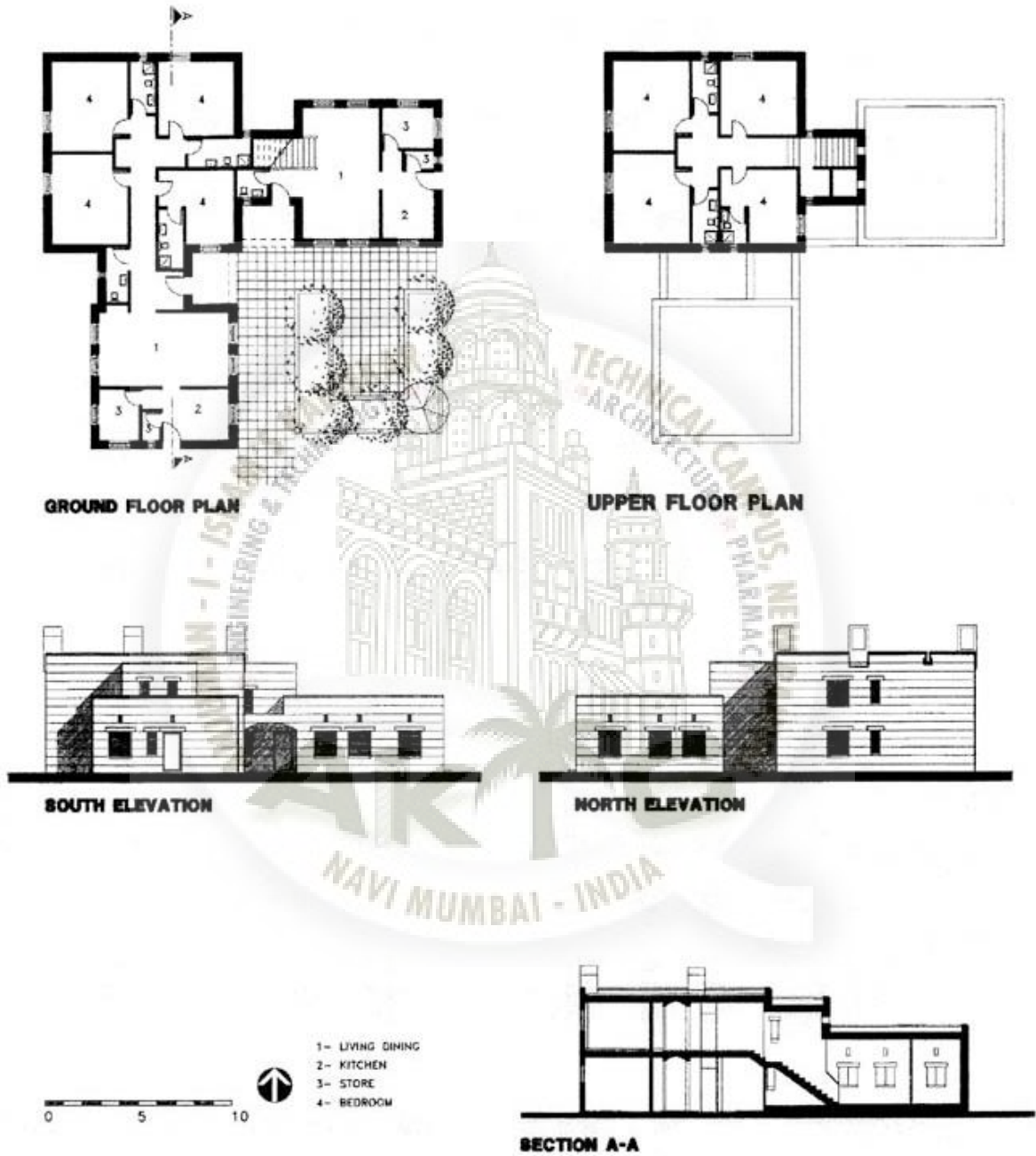
**SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE**  
AQABA - JORDAN  
ARCHITECTS : JAFAR TUKAN & PARTNERS



TYPICAL MASHRABIYA



GENERAL VIEW OF HOUSES & PLAZA



TYPICAL FAMILY BUILDING



1805 JOR

**VI. TIMETABLE**

(please specify year and month)

A	Commission				
B	Design:	Commencement	March 1988	Completion	January 1989
C	Construction:	Commencement	February 1989	Completion	June 1991
D	Date of Project Occupancy		August 1991		

**VII. AREAS AND SURFACES**

Site and Building Area (please indicate in square metres)

1.	Total Site Area	20,000m <sup>2</sup>
2.	Total Ground Floor Area	1,800m <sup>2</sup>
3.	Total Combined Floor Area	2,700m <sup>2</sup>

(including basements(s), ground floor(s) and all upper floors)

**VIII. ECONOMICS**

Please specify the amounts in local currency. Provide the equivalent in US dollars. Specify the date and the rate of exchange for US dollars at that time.

	Amount in Local Currency	Amount in US dollars	Exchange Rate	Date
A. Total Initial Budget				
B. Cost of land	Donation from Jordanian Government			
C. Analysis of Actual Costs				
1 Infrastructure	360,000	514,285.-	0.700	1991-1992
2 Labour	275,000	392,860.-	0.700	1991-1992
3 Materials	540,000	771,430.-	0.700	1991-1992
4 Landscaping	25,000	35,715.-	0.700	1991-1992
5 Professional Fees	11,750.-	16,785.-	0.700	1988-1989
6 Others				
D. Total Actual Costs (without land)	1,211,750.-	1,731,075	0.700	1988
E. Actual Cost per sq. m.	425.-	607.-	0.700	1991-1992
F. Cost Comparison				

Please indicate how the costs of this project relate to typical building costs in the country.

 Average       Above Average       Below Average
**G. Sources of Funds**

1. Please indicate the percentage of funds that came from:

 90% Private Source       10% Public Sources

2. If funding was public, what percentage was from:

 100% Local Source       National Sources       International Sources

S.O.S Children's Village, Aqaba, Jordan

## **MAGIC BUS KARJAT**

A combination of natural and local materials with innovative technologies and materials used in this dormitory for the staff at the Magic Bus Campus portrays a new construction idiom – an expression of contemporary sustainable architecture. A unique structural cage of bamboo columns wraps around the dormitory, creating a dialogue between the interior and the dramatically changing landscape.

### Typology

The design of the dormitory derives its typology from a colonial missionary bungalow. This typology native to the Indian Bengali region and transformed by the British, responds to the local climate by its large shaded verandas promoting ample ventilated spaces.

A staircase cutting through the building mass breaks up the passage on the ground floor. This cut in the building frames the exterior beyond, creating interplay between inside and outside. Public circulation and verandahs occupy the interstitial spaces between the external bamboo columns and the internal mass. Bamboo, being the fastest growing grass in the world, is a high yielding renewable material resource.

The large covered verandahs and the relatively narrow width of the building envelope allow for comfortably ventilated and shaded semi-indoor spaces. With invaluable inputs from engineer Vilas Gore of Geo Science Services, innovative technologies and methods are used in order to reduce the amount of non-renewable materials throughout the building.



Exterior view of entrance side. By utilizing the steep slope an intimate low façade will face the entrance court on the forest side. A water pond positioned in a rainwater catchment area reflects the dormitory on its surface.

## Project Data

Project Name: Magic Bus Dormitory

Location: Magic Bus, Karjat, Mumbai, India

Year: 2008

Type: Residential, Institutional

Themes: Sustainability, Bamboo, Innovation

Awards: World Architecture Community Awards 2nd Cycle

Design Team: Robert Verrijt + Shefali Balwani

Size: 300 sq.m.

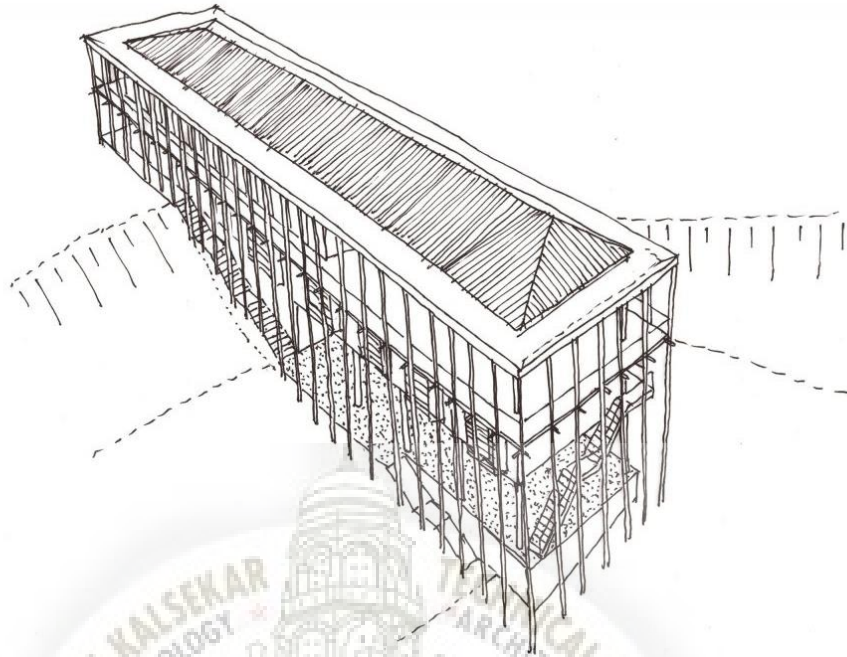
Program: Dorm rooms, canteen, recreation room



Exterior view of west side. A more prominent vertical façade will face the surrounding paddy fields. The stilted space below the dormitory forms an additional recreation space.



Konkan village – This typology native to the Indian Bengali region and transformed by the British, responded to the local climate by its large shaded verandas promoting ample ventilated spaces.



A 'cage' of bamboo columns wraps around the building. Public circulation and verandahs occupy the spaces between the bamboo columns and the internal mass.



The surface area that is exposed to the hot afternoon sun is minimised through the east west orientation. Rainwater falling on the roof channelled through generous gutters and collected in rainwater overhead tanks situated above the toilets.



Physical model – view The bamboo enclosure creates a dialogue between the interior and the dramatically changing landscape.

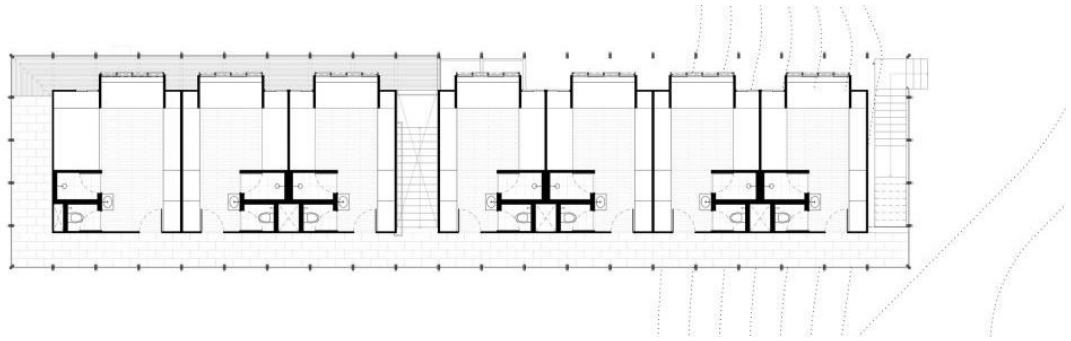




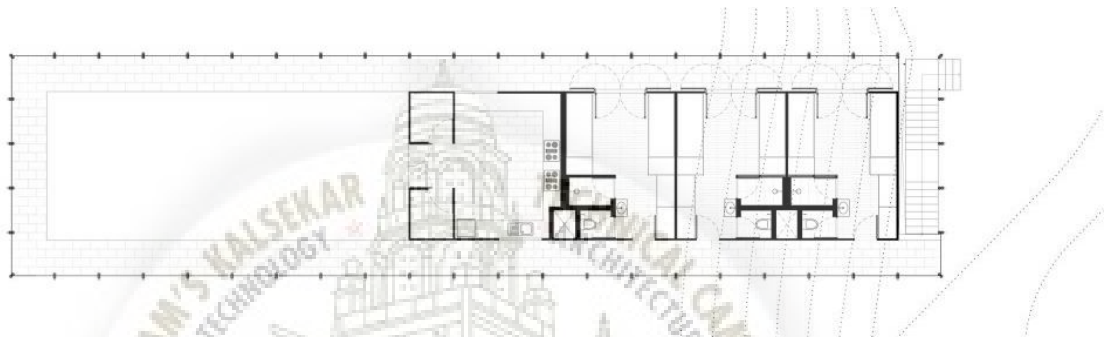
North elevation – The large covered verandahs and the relatively narrow width of the building envelope allow for comfortably ventilated and shaded semi-indoor spaces.



BASEMENT PLAN

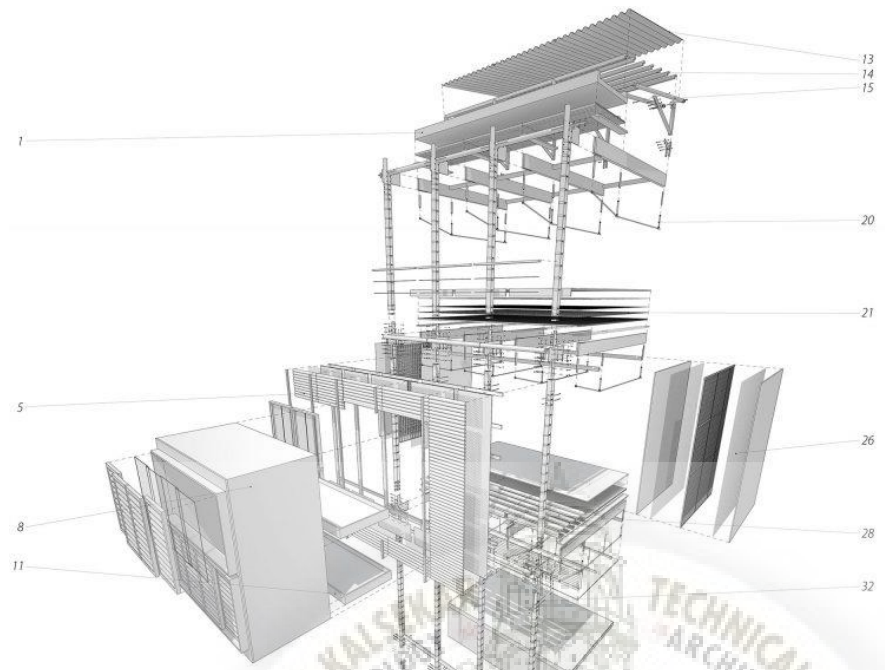


Ground floor plan



First floor plan

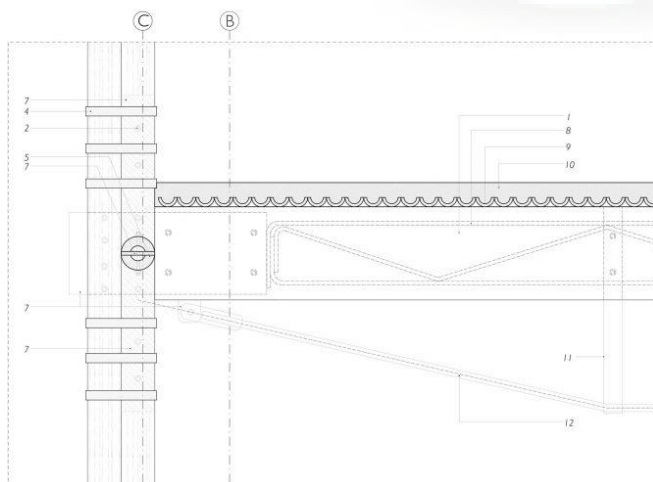




- 1) M15 reinforced concrete gutter laid on half cut bamboo.
- 5) half cut bamboo 60mm diameter with sawn wood posts.
- 8) compressed bamboo particle board on timber framing and louvered sliding windows.
- 11) removable bunkbeds out of bamboo board 19mm, teak wood framing 50 x 50mm
- 13) 'onduline' corrugated roofing sheet
- 14) sawn wood purlin 60 x 60mm
- 15) bamboo 60mm dia. / sawn wood post / twin G.I.plate connector
- 20) pre-cast reinforced concrete beam 60 x 250 mm s.s. strut rod connected with s.s. tension cable
- 21) floor: cement mortar 50mm / weld mesh / hex-agonal mesh / placed over half cut bamboos
- 26) cement sand plaster with super plasticiser with wall paint on frame work of bamboo strips.
- 28) floor out of split bamboo and cement mortar with gaps
- 32) twin bamboo column 90mm dia.with groove made for m.s.plate
- 35) twin bamboo column 90mm dia.
- 39) concrete foundation base with G.I. plate 90mm dia. 8mm thick welded to G.I. pipe

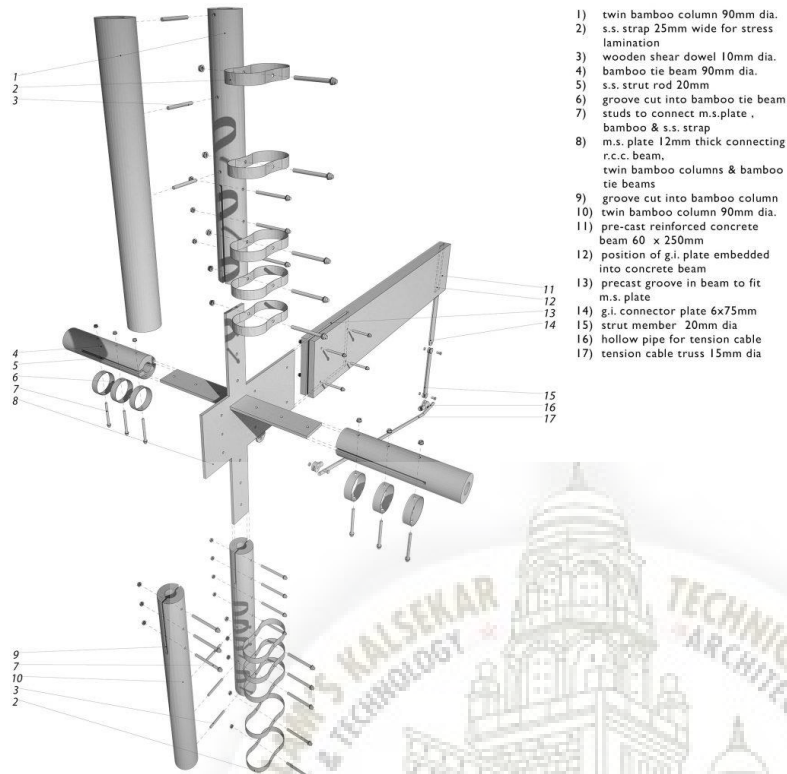


- 1) 1:2 Cement Mortar with 3/4"x20g. G.I. hexa mesh
- 2) M8 or 10HDG stud
- 3) 10mm thick M.S. plate
- 4) SS Strap 25 mm wide
- 5) Bamboo tie beam (90mm dia)
- 6) Bamboo column (90mm dia) min. area 50 sq.m of solid/bamboo
- 7) 10-12mm thick plate
- 8) 10-12 dia tor
- 9) Split bamboo
- 10) IPS
- 11) 8x75 twin G.I plate strut
- 12) 20-25 dia. tie rod

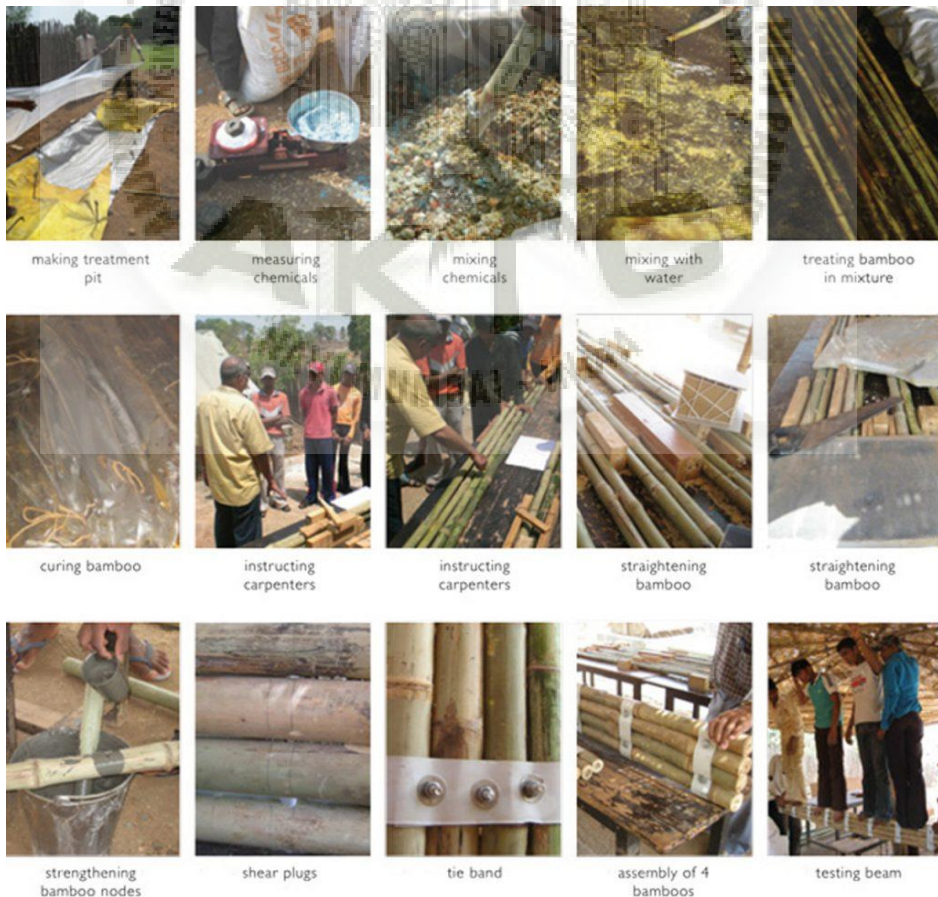


A steel plate, which is embedded in the pre-cast concrete beam, connects to both the lower and upper bamboo twin-column as well as the bamboo tie beams.





The columns consist of two bamboos, with a diameter of 90mm, joined together by steel strips. Dowels inserted in between the two bamboos avoid shear movements.



**COMPARITIVE ANALYSIS**

<b>CASE STUDIES</b> <b>CRITERIA</b>	<b>JAWAHAR UDYOG KENDRA PUNE</b>	<b>MANAV SADAN AHMEDABAD</b>	<b>MUKTANGAN MITRA PUNE</b>	<b>INFERENCE</b>
<b>OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY</b>	The dormitories Are placed in circular axis with water tank in center. While other blocks are placed at the periphery, around the dormitories	It is designed to connect indoor and outdoor spaces through green scape in the central space, allowing natural light in the structure.	The openness of the building is continued by the waiting area of the opd department which flows into the amphitheater.	The planning should be symmetrical with visual and physical connectivity to outdoor spaces allowing the greens to jell well with the structure
<b>POSITIVE EXPERIENCES</b>	The campus has more open spaces in between the structure which visually connects with other blocks around.	The campus has a central courtyard which allows natural light and ventilation in the structure.	The structure is fully exposed to natural light and are ver well connected to the outdoor spaces.	More amount of natural light should be allowed in the structure and should have a different experiences in different spaces
<b>VISUAL EFFECTIVENESS</b>	Spaces are planed along the main circular axis and are placed in hierarchy.	Spaces are linked to each other through corridors which is visually very inviting.	Perfect collaborations of formal and informal spaces.	There should be equal ratio of formal and informal spaces and there should be inviting approaches
<b>SUSTAINABILITY &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>	Houses and other buildings are partly in random rubble masonry with sloping R.C.C. slab and Mangalore tile covering and masonry of jaggery, sand, chuna.	Glass bottle, Fly ash, Cement mortar skill Masonry, Plastic bottle, Fly ash, Cement mortar skilled masonry are used.	load bearing structure in which stone is used majorly also R.C.C. framed structure with exposed concrete.	Material used be used which are locally available and can which can adapt the climatic condition of the site
<b>ADAPTIBILITY</b>	it is a user based adaption. No space was left for future expansion.	it is a space based adaption. No future expansion space is left but lot of open space is reserved.	It is user based adaption. Space for future development was not reserved.	advanced technology should be used but no harm to the environment should be done and space for future development should be provided
<b>FIGURE &amp; GROUND</b>	builtup to open space ratio is equal.	builtup to open space ratio is almost equal with central open space and peripheral built up area.	builtup area is less than the open area it self shades maximum area.	builtup area should be less than the open area and maximum areas should be self shading
<b>DENSITY</b>	horizontal planning is observed in this campus. Maximum use of land cover is done.	Cluster planning is done all structure are ground structures, only few spaces are G+1 the ratio of horizontal planning to vertical planning is equal.	Equal horizontal and vertical development. Mass has exposed stone as well as brick walls on the facade which make its look heavier.	Structure should be uniformly developed the ratio of horizontal built form to vertical built form should be equal

<b>CASE STUDIES</b> <b>CRITERIA</b>	<b>SOS VILLAGE ALIBAUG</b>	<b>SOS VILLAGE AQABA JORDAN</b>	<b>MAGIC BUS KARJAT</b>	<b>INFERENCE</b>
<b>OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY</b>	Blocks are divided as per the program : 1)Admin 2)Library 3)Playground 4)Classroom 5)Amphitheatre 6)Houses	Symmetrically planned structure and the programs are divided on basis of the connectivity of departments.	This structure is a linear enclosure which is connecting the whole box through single axis.	The planning should be symmetrical with visual and physical connectivity to outdoor spaces allowing the greens to jell well with the structure
<b>POSITIVE EXPERIENCES</b>	The campus has more open spaces in between the structure which visually connects with other blocks around	High ceilings, vaulted roofs, domes and arcades, Columns forming the link between the structures gives a different experience.	The structure is fully exposed to natural light and are ver well connected to the outdoor spaces	More amount of natural light should be allowed in the structure and should have a different experiences in different spaces
<b>VISUAL EFFECTIVENESS</b>	Perfect collaborations of formal and informal spaces.	Spaces are divided according to the functions	Spaces are very formally planned, innovation of technology is seen in the design	There should be equal ratio of formal and informal spaces and there should be inviting approaches
<b>SUSTAINABILITY &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>	load bearing structure in which stone is used majorly and R.C.C. is also used in some blocks.	R.C.C. and local materials are used with traditional ventilation techniques.	Innovative structural techniques of steel and bamboo are used for construction.	Material used be used which are locally available and can which can adapt the climatic condition of the site
<b>ADAPTIBILITY</b>	future expansion is possible	It is user based adaption. Future expansion is not possible.	Advanced technology is used in case of innovation of material and construction technology	advanced technology should be used but no harm to the environment should be done and space for future development should be provided
<b>FIGURE &amp; GROUND</b>	built up to open space ratio is equal.	builtup area is more than the open space. No self shading is done in the open area.	builtup to open space ratio is more. There is only one vertical block but the open area is self shading,.	built-up area should be less than the open area and maximum areas should be self shading
<b>DENSITY</b>	Cluster planning is done all structure are G only admin block and houses are G+1. the ratio of horizontal planning to vertical planning is equal.	horizontal planning is observed in this campus. Maximum use of land cover is done .	Minimum use of site is done as the development is vertical	Structure should be uniformly developed the ratio of horizontal built form to vertical built form should be equal

## RESEARCH DESIGN

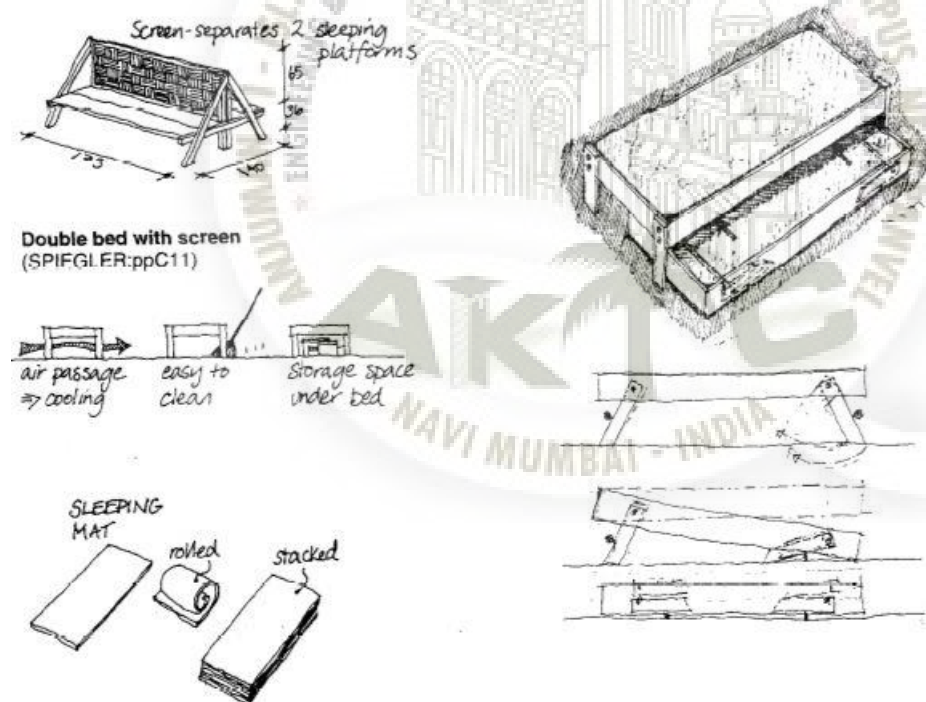
### STANDARDS DATA

Functional requirement for the living of child:

It means to provide suitable places for child, such as sleeping, living, studying, playing, recreational, food, and other requirements and spatially appropriate requirements of the needs of the child (rate per child) of each of the former and it can be addressed as follow:

### SLEEPING SPACE

Beds should be designed, not necessarily using conventional norms i.e. 90cm x 180cm, They can be designed according to the standard/average heights of the children. Considerable savings in space can be made by reducing bed sizes.



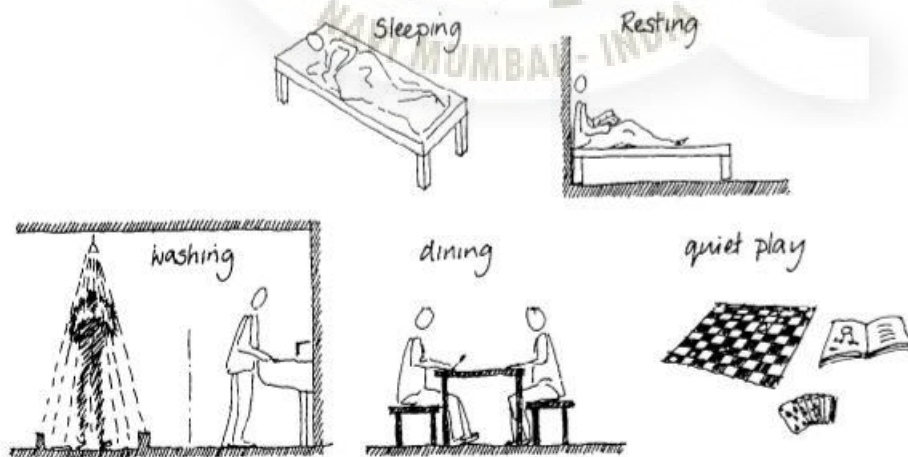
**LIVING SPACE**

Residential accommodation may either be attached to a general centre for street children, where other activities are organised during the day, or it may be a facility/provision in its own right. In the former case washing and dining facilities can be shared.

Sleeping Accommodation

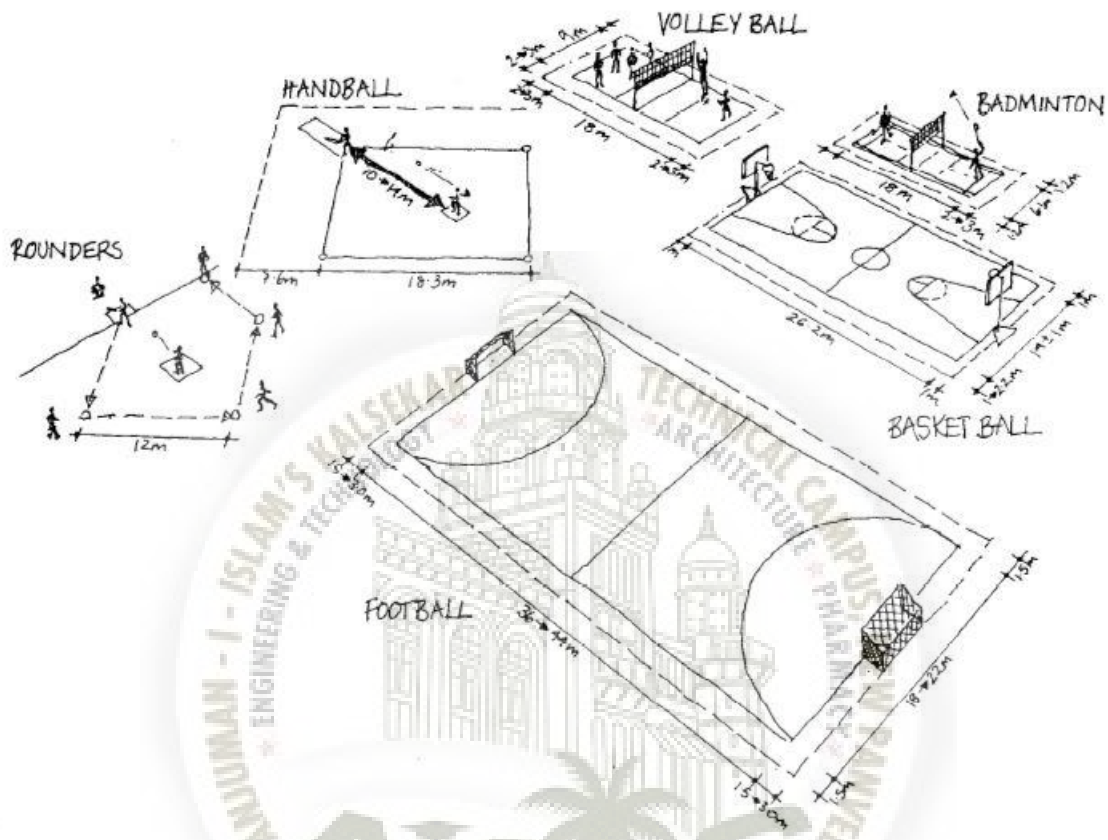


PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES TO BE CATERED FOR



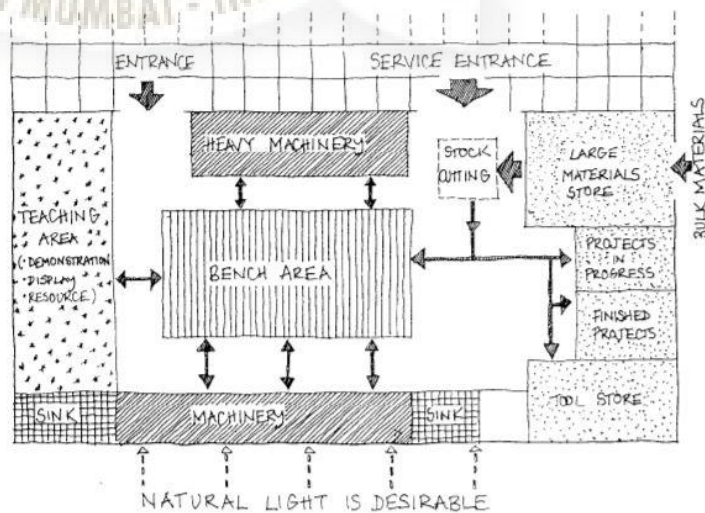
**PLAYING**

Recreational activities will vary from country to country according to local customs and traditions.



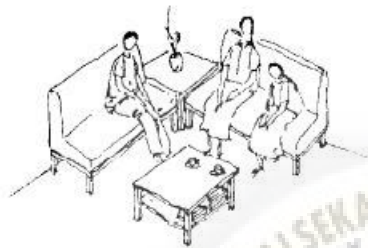
**WORKSHOP**

There is a work force of twenty six technicians who provide the workshops trainees with practical on-the-job tuition, and this practical instruction is backed up by theoretical sessions so the boys understand the basic Design and planning underlying principles of their fields of training.

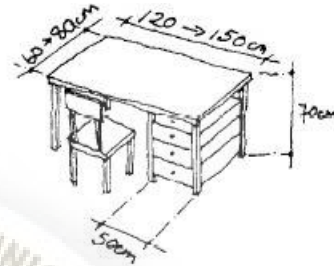


**ADMINISTRATION**

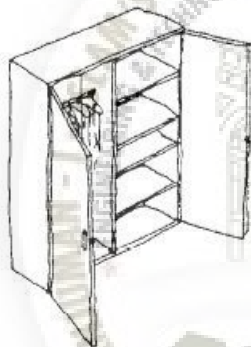
The administrative provisions required to run a centre, working with street children will vary according to how project is organised and the scale of project. For smaller scale projects there may only need to be an office space where secretarial work takes place. For larger scale projects there will probably need to be provisions for holding meetings, organising fund-raising activities, and gathering and giving out information.



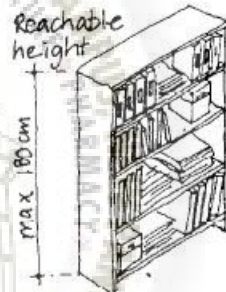
Space to receive a few visitors



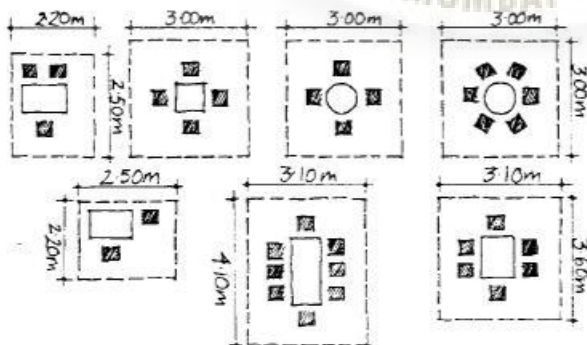
Horizontal work surface(s)



Lockable storage space for office equipment and personal



Storage space for filing of records



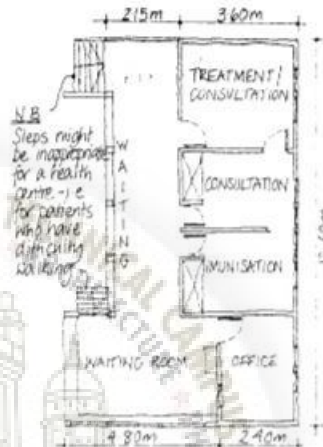
- Design should allow for both informal, relaxing discussions (i.e. with families of children and children themselves) and formal meetings (i.e. with government representatives and other officials). There should be plenty of horizontal work surfaces

**HEALTH CARE**

Primary health care provisions for street children should cater to both their physical and psychological needs. Wherever possible basic education and typical provisions information on hygiene, health and nutrition should be given in conjunction with medical treatment.

' The centre continues to grow. We have 4 doctors, 2 medical students, 6 nurses, 12 nurses' aides and any number of workers and handymen. The staff numbers about 50, There is an intensive care unit which almost daily receives children who are seriously malnourished or otherwise acutely ill(...) After the worst is over they are moved to the residential care facility where special treatment continues. At any given time we have about 75 children as patients. We also treat more than a 1000 children on an out-patient basis (...) The root cause of many of their problems, however is malnutrition.'(MURRAY:pp231)

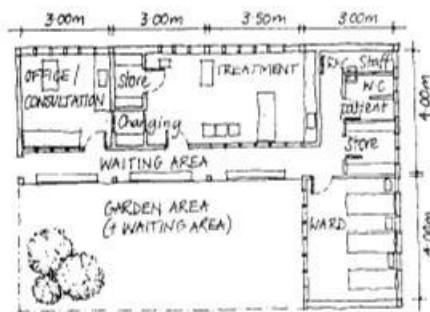
Example based on a UNESCO / UNHCR model for Kampuchea. AREA - 77m<sup>2</sup> (aprox.) (Source-VICKERY 1988)



LIBYA-health centre AREA - 44m<sup>2</sup> (aprox.) (Source-WIMBS)



LIBYA- infirmary attached to a boarding school. AREA-102m<sup>2</sup> including garden (aprox.) (Source-WIMBS)



0 1 2 3 4 5 metres  
applicable to all plans on this page

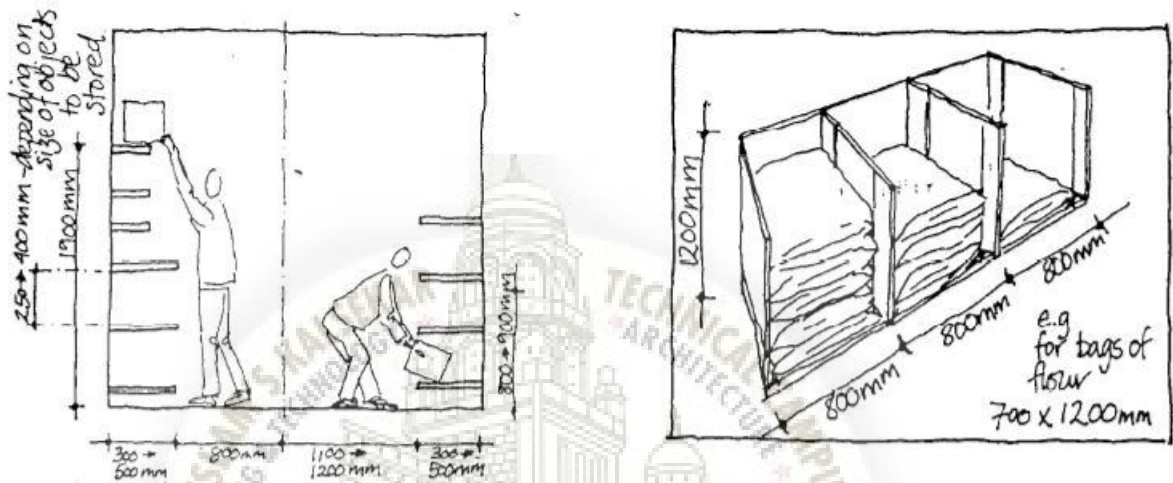


LJAJE - health centre AREA - 107m<sup>2</sup> (aprox.) (Source-Univ. of LUND)

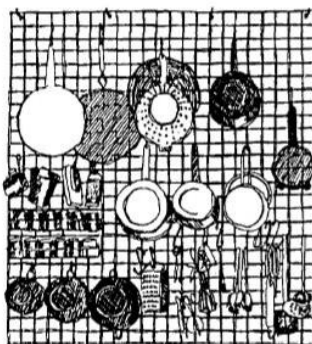
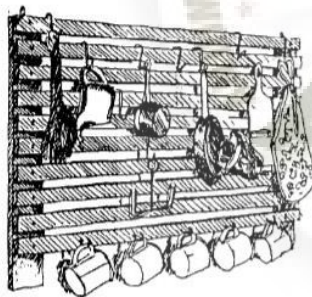


**KITCHEN**

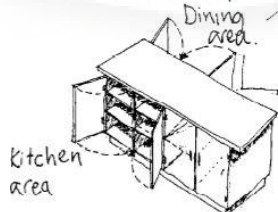
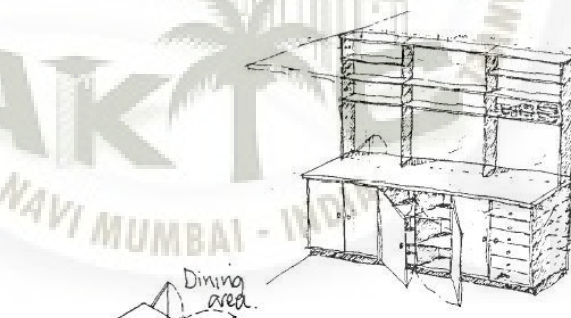
Storage space should be well organised so things are easy to find, if possible daylight should be provided especially if there is no electricity. Storage design | Cleanliness is of utmost importance. A clean food store will minimise the considerations possibility of vermin attacks - food should not be stored directly on floors.



Shelves and cupboards in a store room should correspond to their contents. Objects should be within easy reach. Larger, heavier objects i.e. sacks of flour and maze etc. can be stored in open boxes at lower levels. (THEDE:pp9)



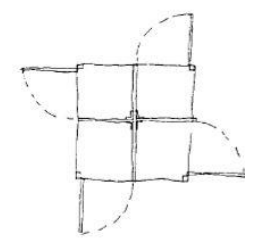
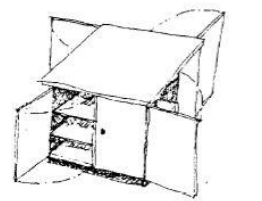
Metal grill or wooden frame used with hooks can be used for hanging utensils etc. (Source-LOVE)



Kitchen area



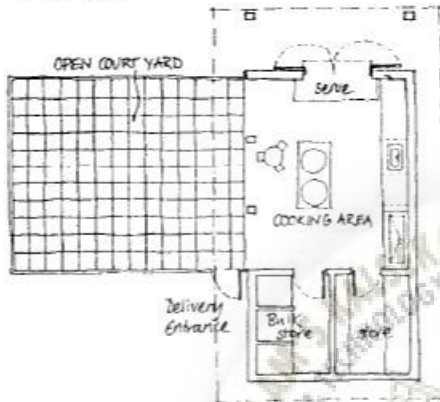
Cupboards accessible from more than one side are practical for a kitchen dining area



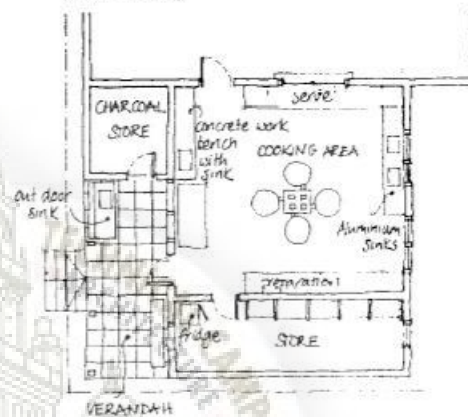
**KITCHEN**

The examples cited below hope to serve as a guideline so the reader can have an approximate idea of how much space is required to serve a given Case studies number of meals. Room sizes will vary according to how many meals are prepared at any one time i.e. 100 meals prepared over 24 hours in several shifts will require less space than 100 meals prepared in one shift.

**SERVES 50**  
(THEDE:pp9)



**SERVES 100 - Mwanga, AFRICA**  
(THEDE:pp13)



**SERVES 270 - Kenya, AFRICA**  
(Source-1•DE BOSCH KEMPER.)



Children eat together in a family like environment



## RECREATIONAL SPACES

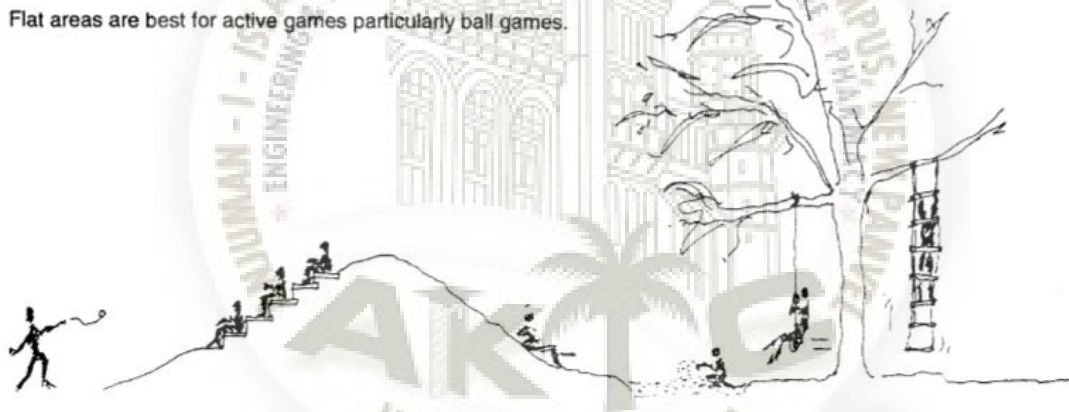
Designed play space should not be 'over designed' such that it can only be used for a few specialised activities. The best designs will be those that are adaptable, with simple interventions and some imagination, to a wide variety

Of games and activities.

### **Ground shaping**



Flat areas are best for active games particularly ball games.



Natural changes in ground level can be used for seating or playing, as well as acting as wind screens and creating visual barriers.

Existing vegetation should be incorporated into the design of recreational spaces wherever possible





Water is always popular in a play area.



**Loose materials and construction**

Constructing objects out of scrap materials requires co-ordination, inventiveness, co-operation and patience. The possibilities for creative play, both individual and group, are endless

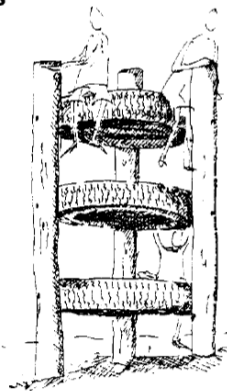
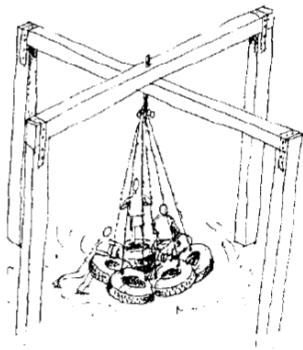


**Sand**

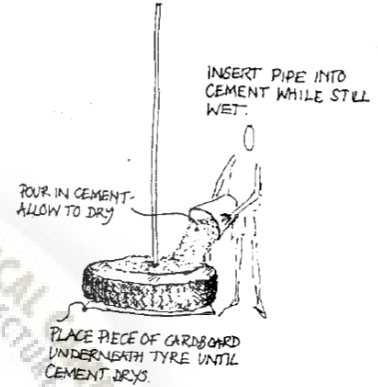
Sand too has endless possibilities for creative play, both individual and group



Swings and climbing structures



Innovative use of tyres for recreational purposes



**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

1.1. District: \_\_\_\_\_

1.2. Locality/ Place \_\_\_\_\_

1.3. Location of Interview \_\_\_\_\_

(Footpath/Pavement:

1: In a shelter

2: Under a bridge/ flyover

3: Religious place

4: Market: 5, Park: 6, Railway station: 7, Bus station:

8, Slums: 9, Tourist place: 10, Construction site: 11, others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

1.4. Respondent's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1.5. Relationship status in case of child less than 5 year old: \_\_\_\_\_

(Self: 1, Father/Mother: 2, Brother/Sister: 3, Grand-father/Grand-mother: 4, Uncle/aunt: 5,

Friend: 6, Contractor: 7, Fellow village men: 8, No relation: 9)

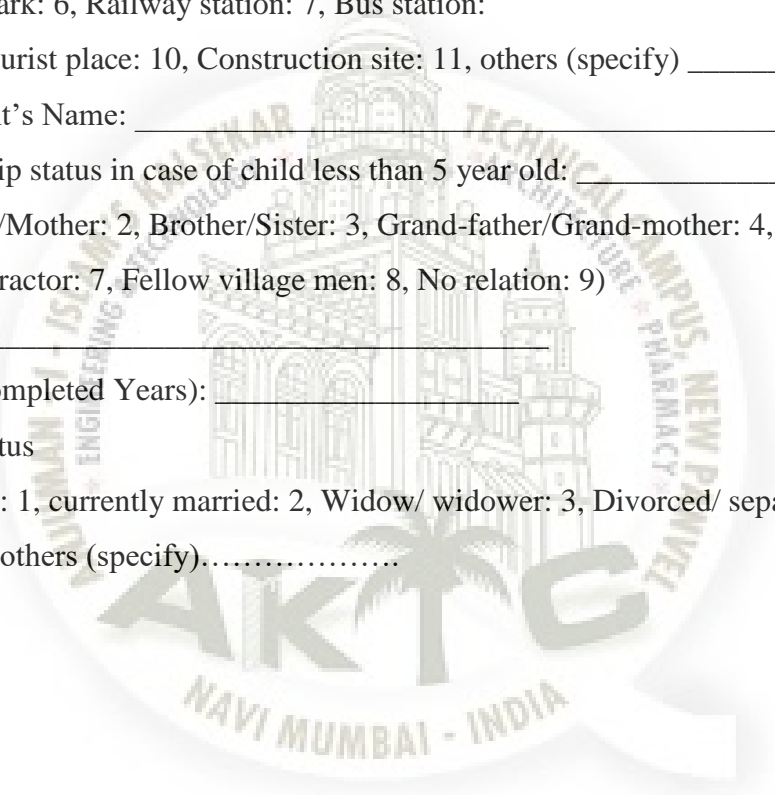
1.6. Sex: \_\_\_\_\_

1.7. Age (in Completed Years): \_\_\_\_\_

1.8. Marital status

(Never married: 1, currently married: 2, Widow/ widower: 3, Divorced/ separated: 4,

Abandoned: 5, others (specify).....



**2. BACKGROUND: FAMILY/ ORIGIN DETAILS**

2.1. Why are you on the street?

(Ran away from home: 1, Parent sent me away: 2, In search of jobs/income 3, Came with family members: 4, Lost family while travelling/ visit: 5, Lost family during calamity: 6, Kidnapped: 7, There was abuse: 8, Poverty/hunger: 9, Just landed here-10,, no response-11, others (specify.....))

2.2. Do you have any idea about your family (Yes: 1, No: 2, don't know: 3) If YES, kindly answer the following

2.2.1. Where is your family? (In Delhi-1, outside Delhi-2)

2.2.2. If they are in Delhi, where do they stay?

(Slum-1, Road side: 2, Open space: 3, Rented room in village: 4, others (specify.....))

2.2.3. Do you stay with your family?

(Yes: 1, Not stay with the family but in contact with them: 2, Not stay with family and no contact: 3, No response: 4, others (specify.....))

2.2.4. If you are not staying with your family members, do you visit them?

(Yes: 1, No: 2, Not response: 3)

2.2.4.1. If YES, how frequently (Monthly: 1, Quarterly: 2, Half Yearly: 3, Yearly: 4)

2.2.4.2. Reasons for visit

(Holiday/festival/marriage: 1, Visit sick relative: 2, Visit periodically: 3, To send money: 4, Agricultural season starting: 5, Others (specify .....))

2.3. Do you know, where is your origin place? (Yes: 1, No: 2, No idea-3)

If answer is YES, Specify

2.3.1, where is it?

(Born and brought up in Delhi and live with family: 1, Born and brought up in Delhi, but left the home: 2, Born outside Delhi, but brought up here, live with family: 3, Born outside Delhi and live alone: 4)

### **3. OCCUPATION, INCOME AND FOOD**

3.1. Are you engaged in any income earning activity (Yes: 1, No: 2)

If answer is YES, kindly specify the following

3.1.1. Specify to main activity that you engage in last one month

(Begging: 1, Rag Picking: 2, Sell flowers, newspaper/ magazines/ books, fruits & other items on road: 3, Cleaning cars & two wheeler: 4, Working in road side stall or repair shop: 5, Working in small hotel or tea stall -6; Whatever available: 7; Working with manufacturing unit-8, Not working-9, No response-10, Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_)

3.1.2. Average hours of engagement (per day in the last one week)

3.1.3 Total number of days engages in it last week

3.1.4. Total income/earning last week (Rs.) \_\_\_\_\_

3.2. Kindly specify, how do you spend your money (last one week) Rs.(Approximate)

3.2.1. Expenditure on Food Items

3.2.2 Entertainment – Cinema

3.2.3 Clothing, cosmetics

3.2.4 Shelter

3.2.5 Health supports – medicines

3.2.6 Consumption on tobacco (1), alcohol (2), whitener (3), drugs (4) (.....)\*

3.2.7 Give to supervisor/ Leader

3.2.8 Give to parents/ guardian

3.2.9 Police and others (per cent)

\* Use code in the bracket and if it is others use 5 as code.

3.3. Did you miss any meals in a day in the last one week (Yes: 1, No: 2, No response: 3)

If YES, 3.3.1, specify the reason \_\_\_\_\_



**4. HEALTH & SANITATION**

4.1. Did you fall sick/ill in the last six month? (Yes: 1, No: 2)

4.1.1, If YES, Place

(NGO clinic: 1, Family planning center: 2, Maternity and child welfare center: 3, Tuberculosis clinic: 4, Government Hospital: 5, Private Nursing home/ clinics: 6, Mobile services: 7, Health camp: 8, didn't go anywhere, no treatment: 9, others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_)

4.2. Do have any kind of disability (Yes: 1, No: 2)

If answer is YES, 4.2.1 specify type of disability (multiple answer specify it)

(Hearing: 1, Speaking: 2, Eyesight related: 3, Disability in Walking: 4, Mental disability: 5, other (specify.....))

4.2.2. Nature of disability (multiple answer specify it)

(By birth: 1, Accident: 2, Abuse by parents/ guardian: 3, Abuse by agents/ goons: 4, Abuse by police: 5, Abuse by unknown people: 6,

Sickness, but not able to treat: 7, others (specify .....))

4.3. What kind of toilet do you currently use?

(No toilet: 1, Public Toilet: 2, Sulabh Sauchalay (paid):3, Mobile toilet-4, others \_\_\_\_\_)

4.4. What are your main sources of drinking water?

(Community wells: 1, Community taps: 2, Hand pumps: 3, Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_)

**5. UNCOMFORTABLE EXPERIENCES IN THE STREET**

5.1. Have you ever seen/ heard anybody abuses a street child? (Yes: 1, No: 2)

If YES, please answer

Type Sex of the affected child who abused\*\*

(Multiple answer specify it)

5.1.1 Physical abuse

5.1.2 Verbal abuse

5.1.3 Others (specify.....)

(Torturing: 1, beating: 2, forced starving: 3, Sexual: 4),

(Parents/ guardian: 1, Agents/ contractors: 2, Police: 3, Relatives/ friends: 4, Other street people:

5, Other people who comes in car and other vehicles: 6, Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_)

5.2. What are the major risks (multiple answer specify it)

(Police harassment: 1, Sexual Abuse: 2, Threat to life: 3, Thieves: 4, Others

(Specify)\_\_\_\_\_)

**6. EDUCATION DETAILS**

6.1. Did you ever attend school? (Yes: 1, No: 2)

If answer YES: 6, 1.1, Specify the kind of school/ education

(Mobile school: 1, Mobile crèche: 2, Informal school offer by NGO: 3, Informal education offer by neighbors: 4, Night school: 5, ICDS/anganwadi: 6, other (specify.....))

If YES,

6.1.2, Specify the level of schooling

(Pre-school age: 1, Attended only for few months: 2, Attended for 1-2 years: 3, Attended upto middle school (5th class): 4, Attended up to secondary school (up to 8th class): 5, Attended above secondary class: 6, attending informal school:

7, attending formal school irregularly:

8, attending formal school regularly:

9, others (specify.....)

6.2. If given the opportunity to attend school or skill training, will you attend? (Yes: 1, No: 2)

6.2.1. If YES, kindly specify the type of education/ skill training

**7. SUPPORT FROM GOVERNMENT AND ENTITLEMENT STATUS**

7.1. Are you aware of any assistance for street children? (Yes: 1, No: 2)

If YES,

7.1.2. Have you received any assistance (Yes: 1, No: 2)

If YES,

7.1.3. Who provide it?

(Government: 1, NGO: 2, Both Government and NGO: 3, others (specify)

If YES,

7.1.4. Type of assistance (if multiple answer specify it)

(Money: 1, Clothing: 2, Medicines: 3, Education or Training: 4, Shelter-5, others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_)

7.2. Do you have any identification document? (Yes: 1, No: 2)

7.2.1. If YES, type of document (Birth/Age certificate: 1, Education Certificate: 2, Copy of Ration card: 3, Other Govt. identity Card: 4, others

**8. MOBILITY WITHIN DELHI**

8.1. How many times you have shifted your locations in the last one month?

(Once: 1, Twice: 2, Thrice: 3, More than that: 4, Never shifted: 5, No response: 6)

8.1.2. Why do you move around? \_\_\_\_\_

8.1.3. How do you decide which part of the city to move to, explain \_\_\_\_\_

8.2. Future Plans of stay

(Will stay in Delhi: 1, Will go back home: 2, Depends on job:3, Did not think:4, Others

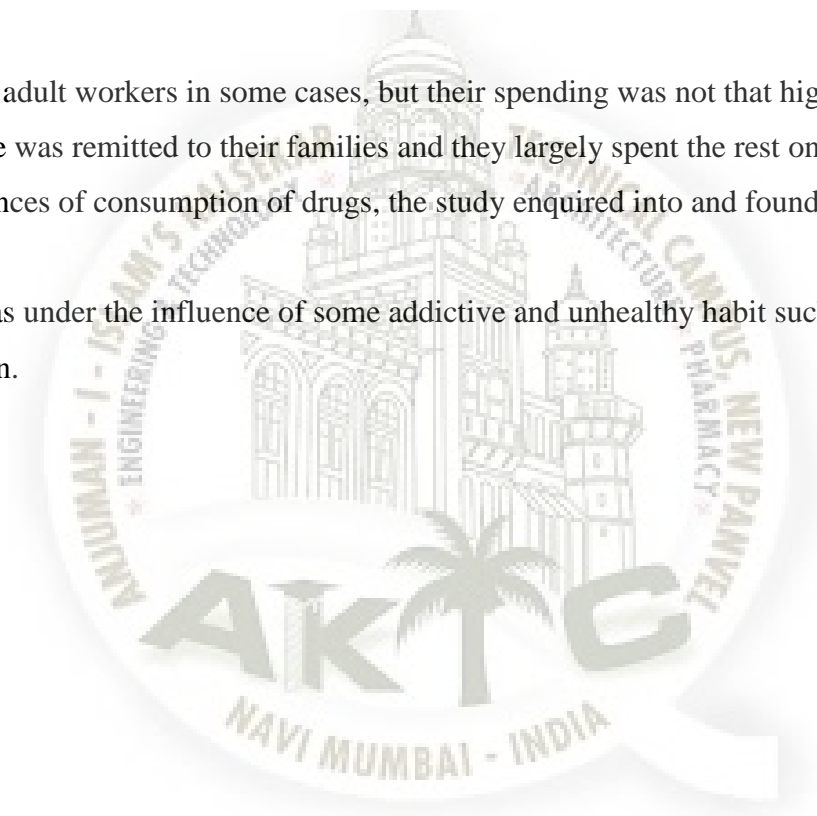
(Specify)\_\_\_\_\_

## **INFERENCE**

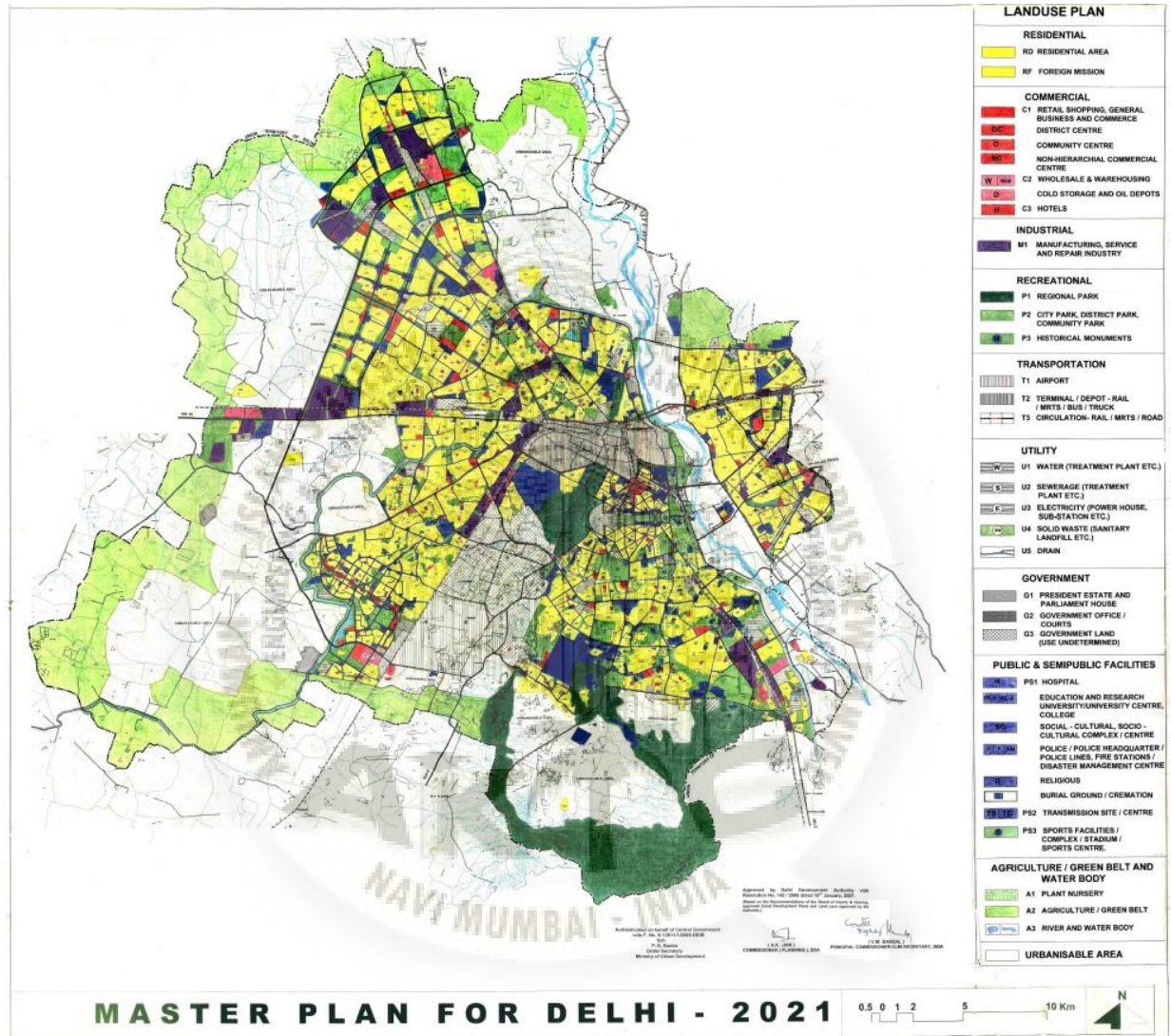
Street life is different and childhood on the streets as 'nowhere children' is the worst. Most of the children were aware of and also had contact with their families. The incidence of second and third-generation migrants was very high, and they were largely from families that Continued to be Delhi-based. The ratio of migrant street children was higher among boys than among girls. These children were on the street mainly to earn. They engaged in various income-generation activities. Begging was popular among young children and girls. As they grew up they preferred to work and earn. The income and expenditure pattern showed that they earned almost

As much as adult workers in some cases, but their spending was not that high. Nearly half of their income was remitted to their families and they largely spent the rest on food. Since there were incidences of consumption of drugs, the study enquired into and found that one out of every five

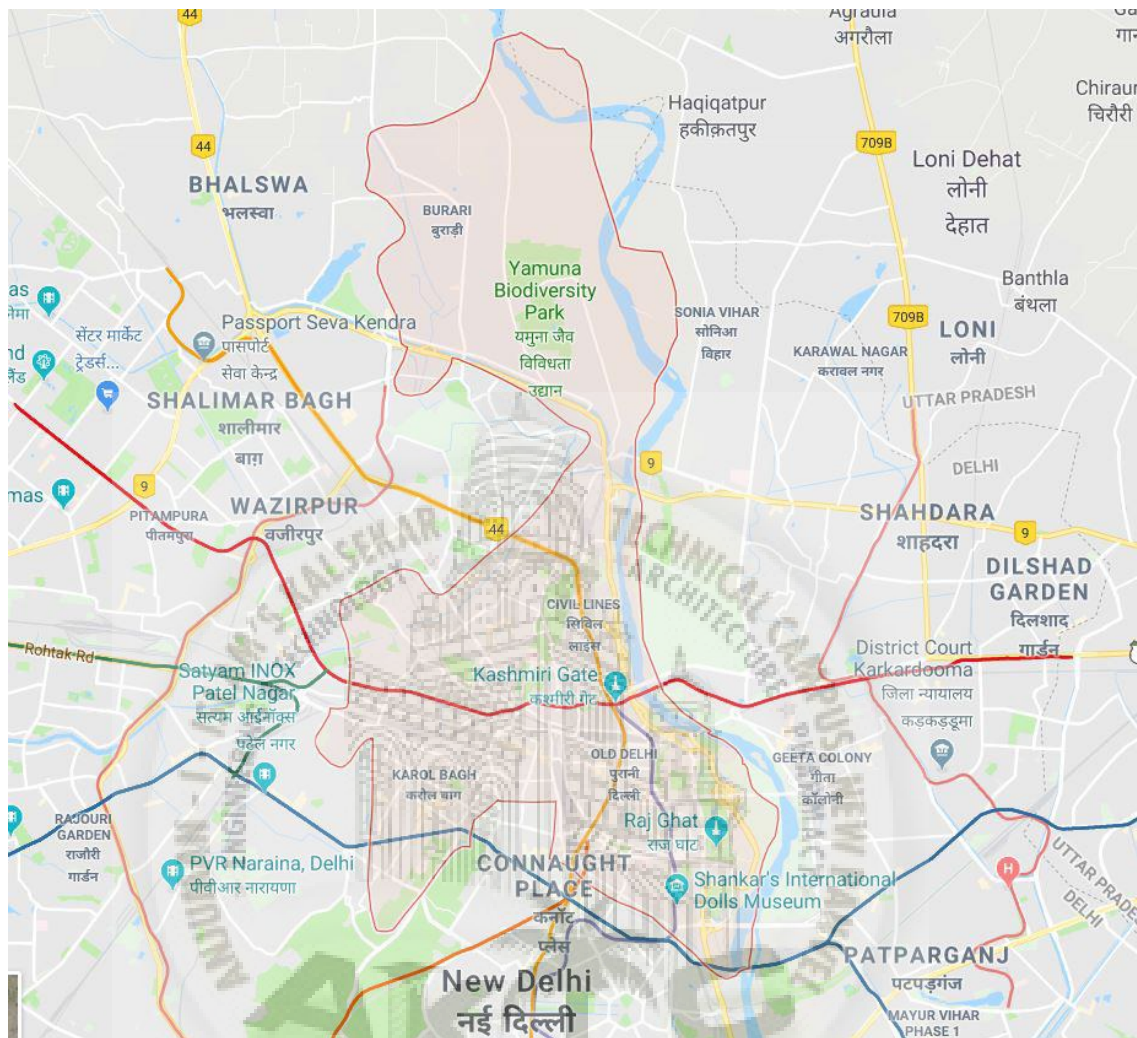
Children was under the influence of some addictive and unhealthy habit such as tobacco consumption.



## SITE SELECTION & JUSTIFICATION



MAP 1 MATER PLAN DELHI 2021



Day-length variation Located at  $28^{\circ}36'36''N$  latitude, Delhi lies in the sub-tropical belt of earth's North Temperate geographical region, a few latitudes north of the Tropic of Cancer. As such the Rotation of earth has its effect on the city's day-length, which shortens during winters and lengthens during summers. Between the two solstices, Delhi's day-length changes by about 4 hours, offset by Some 2 hours each at sunrise and sunset.





Figure 10 site location

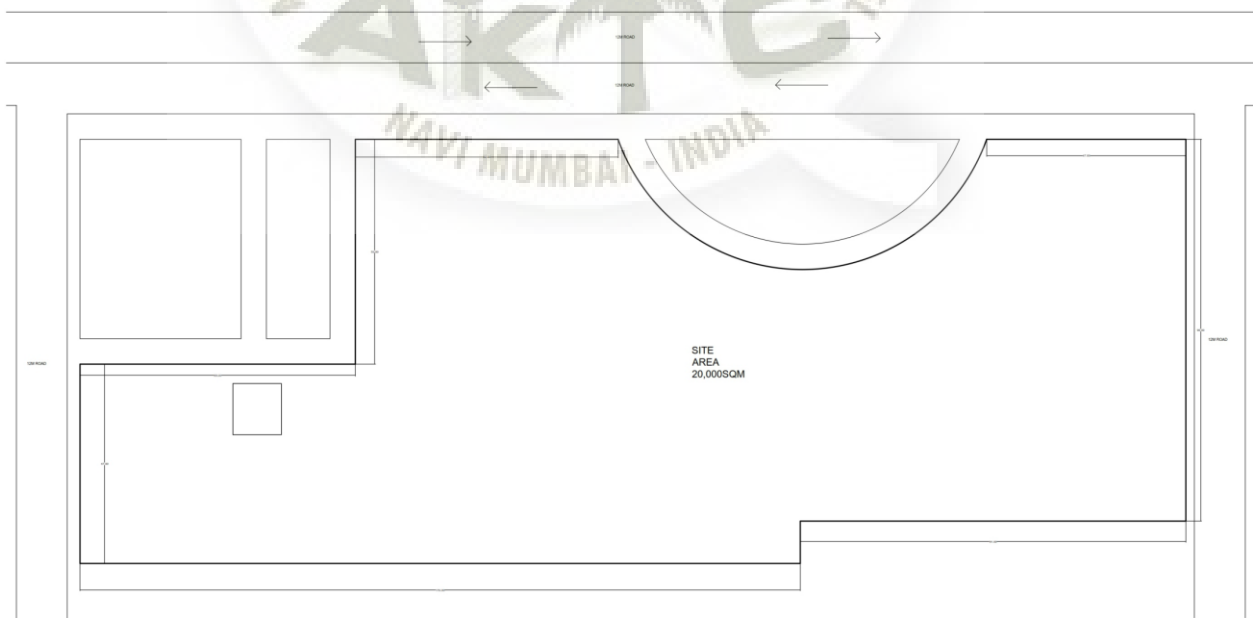


Figure 11 site plan





Figure 12 panoramic view of site



Figure 13 panoramic view of site

### **CENTRAL DELHI**

The Central Delhi district is, in fact, a small district that lies between the New and North Delhi districts. Its population is 100 per cent urban with more than 70 per cent slum dwellers. It has many crowded locations and the population density shows its intensity. It constitutes of the old city areas of Chandni Chowk, Jama Masjid, Red Fort, Sadar Bazar, Indraprastha Estate, ITO, Kamala Market, Paharganj, Jhandewalan Extension, Karol Bagh, Jhandewalan, Old and New Rajendra Nagar, Daryaganj, and Raj Ghat. Many tourist and religious places fall in this district. The New Delhi railway station is also located in this district.

## SPACE PROGRAMME

Sr No	SPACE	SUB SPACE	SEMI SUB SPACE	Min AREA SQM	
A: OUTDOOR AREA	1: Public	1.1: Parking			
		1.2: Landscape			
	2: Private	2.1: Play Area			
		2.2: Seating's			
		2.3: Greens			
		2.4: Classes			
		2.5: Dining Area			
B: INDOOR AREA	1:Supervision	1.1: Security		10sqm	
		1.2: Main Entrance			
		1.3: Entrance Lobby	1.3.1: information desk	10sqm	
			1.3.2: waiting area	20sqm	
			1.3.3: W.C	10sqm	
		1.4: Offices	1.4.1: managers	15sqm	
			1.4.2: vies-manager	10sqm	
			1.4.3: secretary	10sqm	
			1.4.4: staff	30sqm	
			1.4.5: meeting room	50sqm	
			1.4.6: rest room	10sqm	
			1.4.7: W.C	10sqm	
		2: Education & Knowledge	2.1: Primary School	2.1.1: classes	150sqm
				2.1.2: staff room	80sqm
				2.1.3: W.C	10sqm
				2.1.4: food court	80sqm
				2.1.5: manager	10sqm
			2.2: Workshops	2.2.1: art	50sqm
				2.2.2: handicrafts	50sqm
				2.2.3: cooking	80sqm
				2.2.4: cosmetics	25sqm
				2.2.5: sewing	50sqm
				2.2.6: industrial	80sqm
				2.2.7: electrical	50sqm
			2.3: Library	2.3.1: lobby(information desk)	20sqm
				2.3.2: reading area	25sqm
				2.3.3: books shelves	
		2.3.4: storage		15sqm	
			2.3.5: supervisor	10sqm	
			2.3.6: W.C	10sqm	
	2.4: Labs	2.4.1: storage	20sqm		
		2.4.2: experiment area	50sqm		
		2.4.3: seating's	25sqm		
	2.5: Exhibitions	2.5.1: storage	20sqm		
		2.5.2: hall	400sqm		
	2.6: Entertainment	2.6.1: M.P.U			
		2.6.2: theaters	400sqm		
		2.6.3: lobby	25sqm		
		2.6.4: sports	150sqm		

	3: Treatment & Health	3.1: Clinic	3.1.1: reception	10sqm
			3.1.2: patient rooms	20sqm
			3.1.3: staff	30sqm
			3.1.4: services	20sqm
			3.1.5: W.C	10sqm
		3.2: Reception	3.2.1: information desk	10sqm
			3.2.2: waiting area	20sqm
			3.2.3: W.C	10sqm
		3.3: Special Need Department	3.3.1: therapy rooms	60sqm
			3.3.2: sleeping rooms	50sqm
			3.3.3: staff room	80sqm
			3.3.4: services	20sqm
		3.4: Psychology Department	3.4.1: therapy room	80sqm
			3.4.2: staff room	80sqm
			3.4.3: services	15sqm
		3.5: Addiction Department	3.5.1: alcohol part	80sqm
			3.5.2: druge part	50sqm
			3.5.3: staff	40sqm
			3.5.4: services	15sqm
	4: Shelters	4.1: Sleeping Rooms		800sqm
		4.2: Supervisor Room		50sqm
		4.3: Services		40sqm
		4.4: Food Court		200sqm
		4.5: Kitchen		25sqm
		4.6: Meeting Room		80sqm
		4.7: T.V Room		150sqm
		4.8: W.C		20sqm



## **DESIGN BRIEF**

The aim of the project is to create a safe haven for the street children of Delhi.

One of the main objective of the design is to create an environment that is conducive to the rehabilitation and the skills development, so as to help with the transformation of the street children into functioning members of the society. Rehabilitation is another primary objective of the design, Both in terms of physical and mental health. Sustainability in terms of both environmental and financial are fundamental components of the design. Rain water harvesting and solar water heaters should be located as a part of the environmental strategy. In terms of financial sustainability one should look at revenue generating elements such as arts and crafts, services as well as recycling etc.

The design will comprise of residential components for both the children and the mentors, workshops and classrooms need to be need to be provided as well as multipurpose spaces.

### **The design should comprise of:**

**Residential component** - one of the design requirement for a residential component for both the mentors and the children, with mentors having a visual control over the children's rooms.

The children rooms need to accommodate up to 4 children as well as provide a work space and storage space.

**Workshops** - the design must incorporate skills development workshops which caters for steel work, wood work, and art rooms.

### **Classrooms, music and art rooms.**

**Gallery and display area** – for art and craft made by the children in the workshops classrooms, This is an important component of the design as it can offer the children a sense of achievement as well as self-esteem when their crafts are displayed. This can also potentially provide the centre with a source of funds to help with the running costs. The gallery area should also incorporate a tourist information area, which can create awareness among the greater public.

**Administration offices**

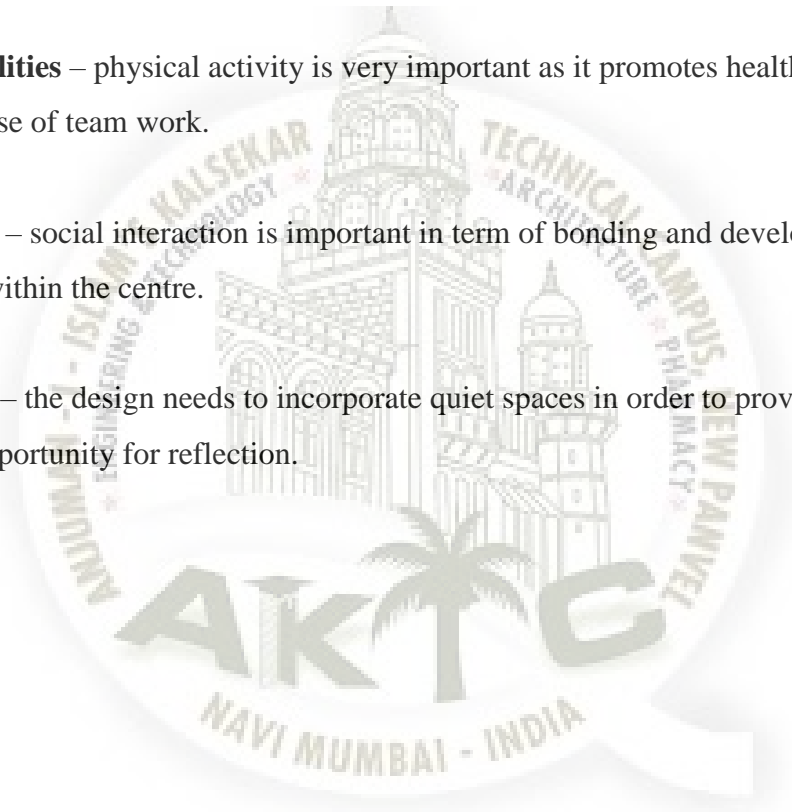
**Dinning multipurpose space and kitchen**

**Integration with existing amenities** – incorporate existing playgrounds.

**Sporting facilities** – physical activity is very important as it promotes healthy living as well as creating a sense of team work.

**Social spaces** – social interaction is important in term of bonding and developing social connections within the centre.

**Quiet spaces** – the design needs to incorporate quiet spaces in order to provide study areas as well as the opportunity for reflection.



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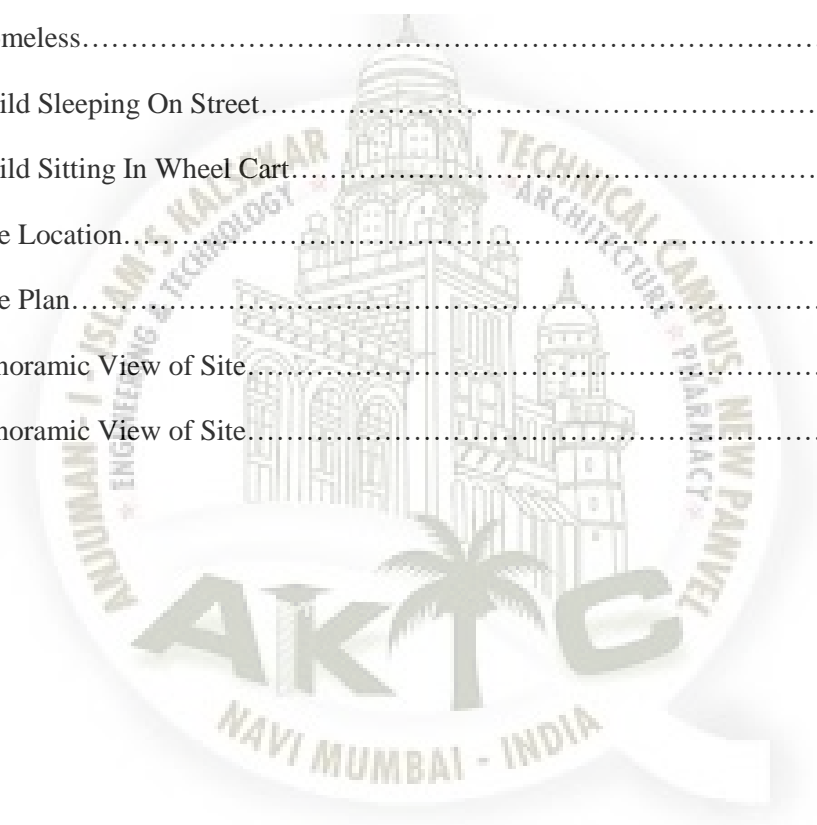
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