



TREND PATTERN AND ESTIMATES OF STREET CHILDREN IN LUCKNOW

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Abstract

In 1989 UNICEF estimated that there are around 100 million street children in urban areas around the world (Campos et al. 1994). The same international agency after fourteen years again claims that the number of children living on urban streets is as high as 100 million (UNICEF, 2002:37); whereas in 2005 the report of the similar agency accepts that it is impossible to quantify the exact number of street children but the figure is close to tens of millions across the world and is continuously increasing day by day with growing urbanisation and population.

But these figures and estimations are questioned by various authors from time to time; first by Scanlon et al (1998), Panter Brick (2002) then by (Thomas De Benitez, 2007) in his report “The State Of The World Street Children Violence”, and later by Ayuku 2003, Sauve 2003, Dillion 2008, Wexler 2010 etc. The main argument or reason for which they criticised and questioned these estimates is that they say very large estimates draws the attention of the governments and policymakers thus hereby resulting in attracting huge allocation of funds and also to draw the attention to the need of agency’s work. Hence this paper attempts to find out the trend pattern and estimates of street children in lucknow. The paper is based on extensive primary field data to find out the outcomes. In order to understand the trends, pattern and further to calculate the estimates a sample of 10360 street children was selected and surveyed to understand how worse is their economic condition.

Overview of the Literature

There have been very few studies which have looked at the problem of the street children in UP. Pandey who surveyed 1250 street children in Kanpur (Pandey 1991) conducted one of the pioneering major studies. The study looked at various dimensions of child labour. After that there has been no large or systematic study of street children in UP. Some small studies have been done in recent years. Ankur Yuva Chetna Shivir, an NGO, carried out a situational analysis of street and working children in and around the main railway station in Lucknow. Similarly, another NGO named Plan India has undertaken a situation review of children living or working on eight railway stations from Hazrat Nizamuddin, New Delhi to Bhopal, some of which are in UP. These studies had a limited coverage and were focused on children working in and around railway stations.

A recent study in Madras shows that many street children (45.6 percent) would like to live in a secure place, while 71 percent are very eager to change their present life. 63 percent children have an ambition to do something meaningful in their future. The vast majority of them have a survival instinct and the tenacity that helps them survive the day-to-day trials of street life. That does not, however, provide them a future.

Though these studies provide some insights into the plight of street children, they do not do full justice to the nature and problem of street children in a holistic manner. They are based on limited sample and cover only particular location, e.g. railway station.

There is, thus, a clear and urgent need to estimate the extent of street children in UP and to look at their problems and living conditions in-depth. The study will be covering the entire urban area of Lucknow to perform an in-depth analysis of the problem. The proposed study would be an attempt in this direction.

Conceptual Framework

Street child is a term used to refer to children who live on the street of a city. It is difficult to put them under precise categories. They form a continuum, ranging from children who spend some time in the streets and sleep in a house with ill-prepared adults, to those who live entirely in the streets and have no adult supervision or care. Children on the street are often engaged in some kind of economic activity ranging from begging to theft to productive work. Family ties may exist but are tenuous and are maintained only casually or occasionally.

Based on the relationship of the child with its family, the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF (1988) and the World Health Organization distinguished between three categories of street children namely:

- (a) Children on the street: This category comprises children working on the street but maintaining more or less regular ties with their families. Their focus is home, to which they return to at the end of the working day and have a sense of belonging to the local community.

- (b) Children of the street: Children in this category maintain a tenuous relation with their families, visiting them only occasionally. They see the street as their home where they seek shelter, food and companionship.
- (c) Abandoned Children: Children in this category are also children of the street but are differentiated from category (b) by the fact that they have ended all ties with their biological families and are completely on their own.

Although there is no denial of this fact that the number of street children is following an increasing trend but then this is also accepted by various academicians (Hecht 1998, Green, 1998 & Ennew 2003,-04) that there exist huge discrepancies in these figures and estimates by NGO, Govt and other groups vary widely. Aware of the numerical discrepancies even the most responsible of the international agencies find these larger claims and figures hard to resist.

Further it was also argued by a social anthropologist, Juddith Ennew that cited numbers and estimates of street children were rarely referenced and usually had “no Validity or basis in fact”. Thus because of these reasons there has been a continuous paradigm shift in the definition concepts, methods and estimates for Street children across the world. The following Table 1 shows these changes in the key elements which has taken place in the different research works as per the need and appropriateness.

Table 1: Matrix showing the key elements of a paradigm shift in research and work with and for street children

| Shifting from ideas that: | Through ideas of: | To the following consequences: | | |
|---|-------------------|--|---|---|
| | | Theory | Research | Practice |
| Street children are home-less and abandoned victims | Space | Street Children create meanings for using street spaces and form supportive networks | A variety of triangulated methods is required to research street children's lives | Use the street as a space for programming; build on existing strengths and networks |
| Street children's lives are chaotic; they will become delinquents | Time | Street children have changing careers on the street, and their increasing age is an | Longitudinal studies are vital | Age-sensitive, long term programming with follow-up to ensure the development of |

| | | important factor | | potential |
|--|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Adults know best; adult control and supervision is necessary to ensure children's welfare. | Social construction of meaning | Children are active agents in their own lives; they construct meanings and are subjects of rights | Children- centred participatory research is not only a necessity, it is also a right for children | Take a rights-based, children-centred approach; children should be involved as partners in all aspects of programming |

Source: Ennew, Judith and Jill Swart-Kruger. "Introduction: Homes, Places and Spaces in the Construction of Street Children and Street Youth." *Children, Youth and Environments* 13(1), Spring 2003.

Characteristics of street children varies from location to location, further by context and over time thus there is a need to assess and estimate this issue both on macro as well as micro basis as the case wise study would consider the respective factors of that area and thus estimates and conclusion based on that are likely to be more accurate and precise.

For this very reason this study was conducted specifically for Lucknow city. This Paper tries to cover the trends estimates and pattern of children living on the streets of Lucknow. The estimates tries to cover the overall information of the street children living in Lucknow such as the their living place, location of work and sleep, their distributions by age and sex, information about their parents and further complete family detail, their native place, reasons for leaving their home and also their duration of stay in Lucknow. Status of co-existing person of street children, estimates of street children as per the person who lives in their native place.

Table 2 Ward Wise total no. of street children

| Ward No. | Name of Ward | No. of Street Children | Percent |
|----------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Ibrahimpur Ward No-1 | 64 | (0.62) |
| 2 | Raja Bijali Pasi Ward No-2 | 128 | (1.24) |
| 3 | Tilak Nagar Ward No-3 | 143 | (1.38) |
| 4 | Sarojini Nagar Ward-I No-4 | 56 | (0.54) |
| 5 | Ambedkar Nagar Ward II No-5 | 47 | (0.45) |
| 6 | Saheed Bhagat Singh Ward No-6 | 249 | (2.40) |
| 7 | Malvinagar Ward No-7 | 55 | (0.53) |
| 8 | Lal Bhadur Shastri I Ward No-8 | 236 | (2.28) |
| 9 | Kanhaiya Madhavpur Ward No-9 | 158 | (1.53) |
| 10 | Kharika Ward (Launga Khera) No-10 | 40 | (0.39) |
| 11 | Chinhat Ward No-11 | 140 | (1.35) |
| 12 | Faizullaganj Ward II No-12 | 110 | (1.06) |
| 13 | Lal Kuaa Ward No-13 | 152 | (1.47) |
| 14 | Ambedkar Nagar I Ward No-14 | 51 | (0.49) |
| 15 | Sarojini Nagar Ward-II No-15 | 39 | (0.38) |
| 16 | Haidarganj II Ward No-16 | 62 | (0.60) |
| 17 | Hazaratganj Ward No-17 | 37 | (0.36) |

| Ward No. | Name of Ward | No. of Street Children | Percent |
|----------|--|------------------------|---------|
| 18 | Om Nagar Ward No-18 | 29 | (0.28) |
| 19 | Kesari Khera Ward No-19 | 133 | (1.28) |
| 20 | Guru Govind Singh Ward No-20 | 32 | (0.31) |
| 21 | Sharada Nagar Ward No-21 | 162 | (1.56) |
| 22 | Guru Nanak Nagar Ward No-22 | 94 | (0.91) |
| 23 | Jagdesh Chandra Bos Ward No-23 (Naya Purwa gaon) | 72 | (0.69) |
| 24 | Indira Priyadarshani Ward No-24 | 157 | (1.52) |
| 25 | Balaganj Ward No-25 | 190 | (1.83) |
| 26 | Babukunj Bihari Lal Nagar Ward No-26 | 25 | (0.24) |
| 27 | Nirala Nagar Ward No-27 | 44 | (0.42) |
| 28 | Geetapalli Ward No-28 | 37 | (0.36) |
| 29 | Rajaram Mohan Roy Ward No-29 | 46 | (0.44) |
| 30 | Shankarpurwa Ward No-30 | 94 | (0.91) |
| 31 | Nishatganj Ward No-31 | 34 | (0.33) |
| 32 | Faizullaganj Ward I No-32 | 119 | (1.15) |
| 33 | Rajendra Nagar Ward No-33 | 30 | (0.29) |
| 34 | Rani Laxmi Bai Aminabad Ward No-34 | 99 | (0.96) |
| 35 | Jankipuram Ward I No-35 | 183 | (1.77) |
| 36 | Rajeev Gandhi Ward I No-36 | 228 | (2.20) |
| 37 | Ismileganj Ward-I No-37 | 53 | (0.51) |
| 38 | Maithalisharan Gupt Ward No 38 | 56 | (0.54) |
| 39 | Aishbagh Ward No-39 | 214 | (2.07) |
| 40 | Rafi Ahmad Kidawai Nagar Ward No-40 | 154 | (1.49) |
| 41 | Ismileganj Ward-II No-41 | 40 | (0.39) |
| 42 | Kalvin College Ward No-42 | 81 | (0.78) |
| 43 | Lala Lajpat Rai Ward No-43 | 172 | (1.66) |
| 44 | Chitragupt Nagar Ward No-44 | 53 | (0.51) |
| 45 | Paper Mill Colony Ward No-45 | 85 | (0.82) |
| 46 | Golaganj Peer Zaleel Ward No-46 | 59 | (0.57) |
| 47 | Haidarganj I Ward No-47 | 34 | (0.33) |
| 48 | Mahatma Gandhi Ward No-48 | 161 | (1.55) |
| 49 | Babujagjeevan Ram Ward No-49 | 99 | (0.96) |
| 50 | Hardeen Rai Nagar Ward No-50 | 99 | (0.96) |
| 51 | Kadam Rasool Ward No-51 | 53 | (0.51) |
| 52 | Gomti Nagar Ward No-52 | 116 | (1.12) |
| 53 | Mallahi Tola Ward -I No-53 | 74 | (0.71) |
| 54 | Kuvar Jyoti Prasad I Ward No-54 | 56 | (0.54) |
| 55 | Motilal Nehru Nagar Ward No-55 | 225 | (2.17) |
| 56 | Daliganj Ward No-56 | 134 | (1.29) |
| 57 | Vikaramaditya Ward No-57 | 113 | (1.09) |
| 58 | Lal Bhadur Shastri II Ward No-58 | 175 | (1.69) |
| 59 | Husainabad Ward No-59 | 50 | (0.48) |
| 60 | Labour Colony Ward No-60 | 79 | (0.76) |
| 61 | Begam Hazarat Mehal Ward No-61 | 30 | (0.29) |
| 62 | Mahanagar Ward No-62 | 174 | (1.68) |
| 63 | Triveni Nagar Ward No-63 | 169 | (1.63) |
| 64 | Kuvar Jyoti Prasad II Ward No-64 | 43 | (0.42) |
| 65 | Ramtertha Ward No-65 | 26 | (0.25) |
| 66 | Hind Nagar Ward No-66 | 71 | (0.69) |

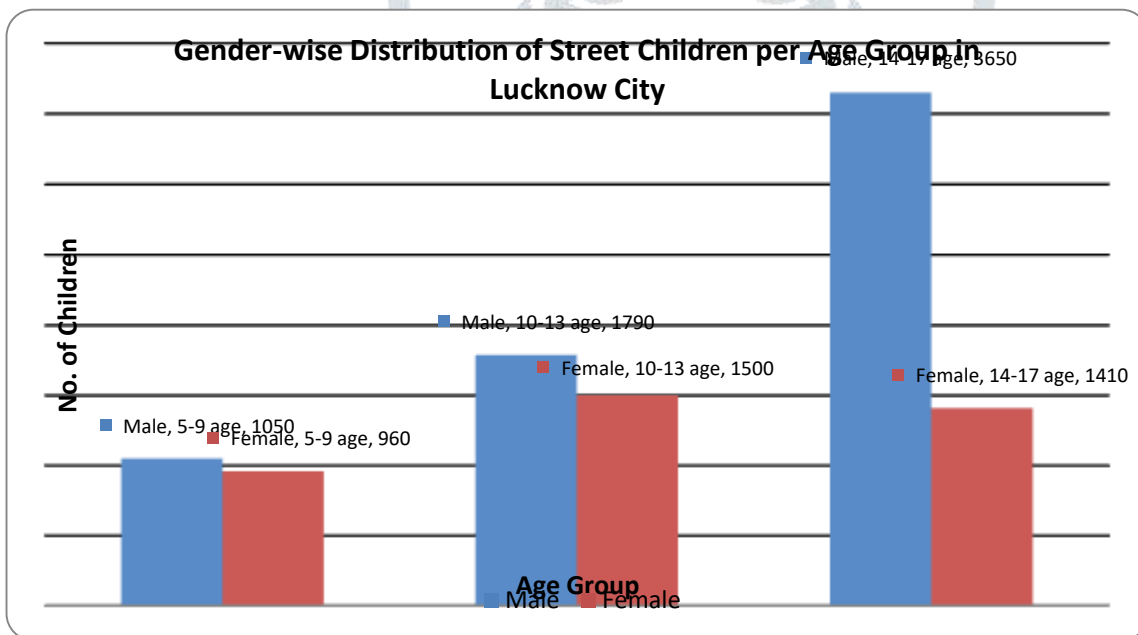
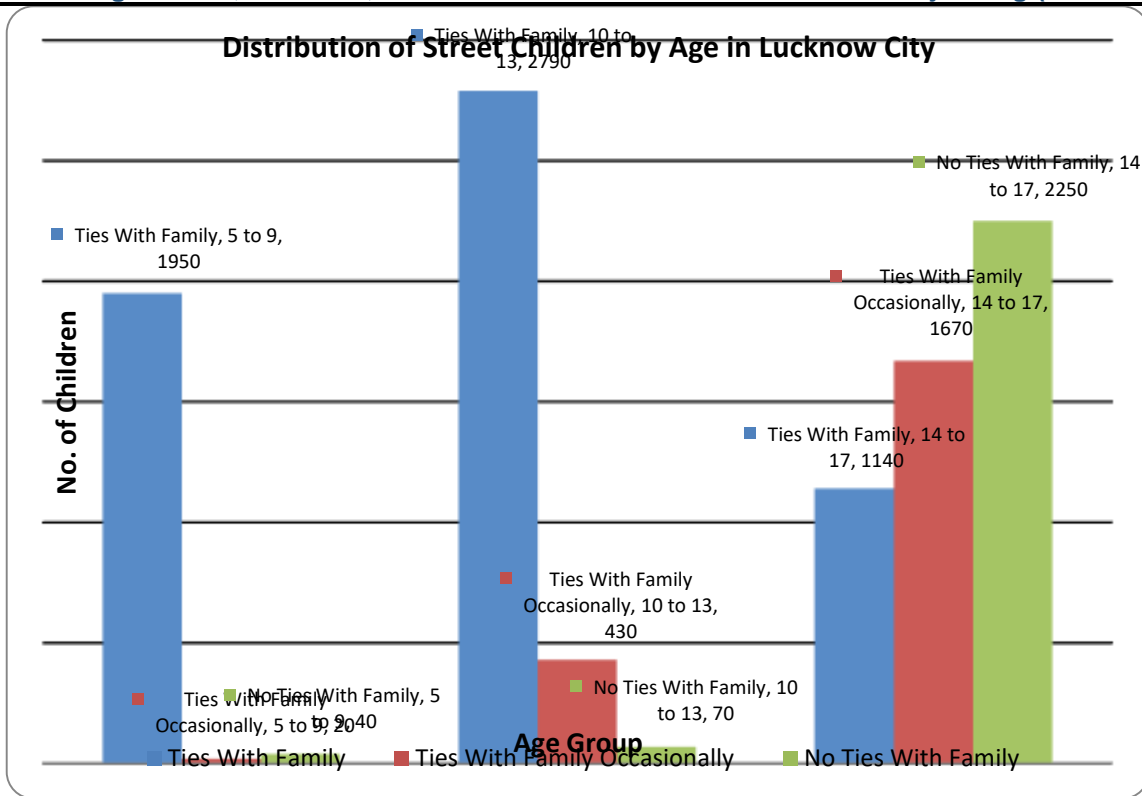
| Ward No. | Name of Ward | No. of Street Children | Percent |
|----------|---|------------------------|----------|
| 67 | Mankameshwar Ward No-67 | 146 | (1.41) |
| 68 | Chandra Bhanu Gupt Nagar Ward No-68 | 80 | (0.77) |
| 69 | Ramji Lal Nagar Ward No-69 | 80 | (0.77) |
| 70 | Saadatganj Ward No-70 | 111 | (1.07) |
| 71 | Netaji Subhas Chandra Bos (Kashmiri Mohalla) Ward No-71 | 93 | (0.90) |
| 72 | Ganesh Ganj Ward No-72 | 35 | (0.34) |
| 73 | Vidhyavati Devi Ward II No-73 | 82 | (0.79) |
| 74 | Maha Kavi Jai Shankar Prasad Ward No-74 | 110 | (1.06) |
| 75 | Sardar Patel Nagar Ward No-75 | 173 | (1.67) |
| 76 | Babu Banarsidas Ward No-76 | 90 | (0.87) |
| 77 | Bhartendu Harishchandra Ward No-77 | 175 | (1.69) |
| 78 | Alamnagar Ward No-78 | 100 | (0.97) |
| 79 | Masak Ganj Ward No-79 | 23 | (0.22) |
| 80 | Sheetala Devi Ward No-80 | 53 | (0.51) |
| 81 | Rajeev Gandhi Ward II No -81 | 145 | (1.40) |
| 82 | Ayodhya Das Ward No-82 | 79 | (0.76) |
| 83 | Rajajipuram Ward No-83 | 121 | (1.17) |
| 84 | Lohiya Nagar Ward No-84 | 370 | (3.57) |
| 85 | Ambarganj Ward No-85 | 24 | (0.23) |
| 86 | Kashmiri Mohalla Ward No-86 | 39 | (0.38) |
| 87 | Indira Nagar Ward No-87 | 17 | (0.16) |
| 88 | Vidhyavati Devi Ward I No-88 | 143 | (1.38) |
| 89 | Aliganj Ward No-89 | 167 | (1.61) |
| 90 | Acharya Narendra Dev Ward No-90 | 96 | (0.93) |
| 91 | Jankipuram Ward II No-91 | 153 | (1.48) |
| 92 | Daulatganj Ward No-92 | 22 | (0.21) |
| 93 | Yadunath Sanyal Ward No-93 | 20 | (0.19) |
| 94 | Mulaviganj Ward No-94 | 94 | (0.91) |
| 95 | Wajeerganj Ward No-95 | 46 | (0.44) |
| 96 | Baseeratganj Ward No-96 | 55 | (0.53) |
| 97 | Bhawani Ganj Ward No-97 | 61 | (0.59) |
| 98 | Yahiyaganj Ward No-98 | 15 | (0.14) |
| 99 | Shankarpurwa Ward I No-99 | 102 | (0.98) |
| 100 | Najarbagh Ward No-100 (Naza Market) | 48 | (0.46) |
| 101 | Asahrafabad Ward No-101 | 68 | (0.66) |
| 102 | Bajranj bali Ward No-102 | 101 | (0.97) |
| 103 | Vivekanandpuri Ward -103 | 27 | (0.26) |
| 104 | Chowk Kali Ji Bazar Ward No-104 | 96 | (0.93) |
| 105 | Gari Peer Kha Ward No-105 | 76 | (0.73) |
| 106 | Kundari Rakabganj Ward No-106 | 130 | (1.25) |
| 107 | Mulana Kalbe Avid -I (Husainabad) Ward No-107 | 31 | (0.30) |
| 108 | Mulana Kalbe Avid II Ward No-108 | 35 | (0.34) |
| 109 | Mallahi Tola Ward II No-109 | 39 | (0.38) |
| 110 | Raja Bazar Ward No-110 | 66 | (0.64) |
| | Total | 10360 | (100.00) |

There are total 110 wards in Lucknow city and around 10360 children are living on the streets of Lucknow in all these different wards. The highest number of street children is living in the Lohiya Nagar

ward NP. 84 - There are around 310 children living on streets in this ward. It was found that the number of street children is more in newly constituted wards as slums generally are located in the less populated areas, distant to the main city i.e. the newly constituted wards.

Table: 2.1 Distributions of Street Children by Age and Sex for Lucknow as a whole

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | 5-9 age | | Total | 10-13 age | | Total | 14-17 age | | Total | Total | | Grand Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | |
| 1. | Ties With Family | 1020 (33.22) | 930 (33.10) | 1950 (33.16) | 1440 (46.91) | 1350 (48.04) | 2790 (47.45) | 610 (19.87) | 530 (18.86) | 1140 (19.39) | 3070 (100.00) | 2810 (100.00) | 5880 (100.00) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 10 (0.78) | 10 (1.20) | 20 (0.94) | 290 (22.48) | 140 (16.87) | 430 (20.28) | 990 (76.74) | 680 (81.93) | 1670 (78.77) | 1290 (100.00) | 830 (100.00) | 2120 (100.00) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 20 (0.94) | 20 (8.70) | 40 (1.69) | 60 (2.82) | 10 (4.35) | 70 (2.97) | 2050 (96.24) | 200 (86.96) | 2250 (95.34) | 2130 (100.00) | 230 (100.00) | 2360 (100.00) |
| | Total | 1050 (16.18) | 960 (24.81) | 2010 (19.40) | 1790 (27.58) | 1500 (38.76) | 3290 (31.76) | 3650 (56.24) | 1410 (36.43) | 5060 (48.84) | 6490 (100.00) | 3870 (100.00) | 10360 (100.00) |



Estimate of street children by sex and by Age in Lucknow as a whole

Out of 10360 street children surveyed, 62.64 percent were boys and 37.36 percent were girls. Table 2.1 gives the distribution of street children by sex and age. The data collected for street children in this Table is from the various parts of the Lucknow city. The survey shows that out of the total 6490 male children (16.18 percent) belong to 5-9 age group, 27.58 percent belongs to 10-13 and 56.24 percent belongs to 14-17 age groups respectively. Whereas in case of female street children out of the total 387 females 24.81 percent belongs to 5-9 age group, 38.76 percent belongs to 10-13 and 36.43 percent belongs to 14-17 age group respectively. Further, as the age increases the percentage of both male and female street children is also increasing. As per type the overall sample of street children were divided into three categories. Out

of the total 10360 street children surveyed total 5880 (56.75 percent) have ties with their families whereas 212 (20.46 percent) have occasional ties and remaining 2360 (22.77 percent) have no ties at all with their family members. It can also be observed from the Table that as the age of these children increases their ties and bonding with their family also declines. The data table shows that the highest percentages in both male and female street children (86.96 percent and 95.34 percent) have no ties with their families and they belong to 14-17 age groups. The simple reason which can be traced out for this might be the financial and physical independence attained by them with every passing year.

In order to understand the trends, pattern and further to calculate the estimates a sample of 10360 street children was selected and surveyed. The results of which are given in the Tables given below. In Table 2.1 it was asked from the children that where do they live and sleep to understand how worse is their economic condition.

Estimate of street children by sex and Age for sample

Out of 10360 street children a sample of 10 percent was selected and surveyed (i.e. 1036). Rest of the data tables are generated out of this sample of 1036 street children. It was found that in the sample 62.64 percent were boys and 37.36 percent were girls. Table 2.1 gives the distribution of street children by sex and age. The data collected for street children in this Table is from the various parts of the Lucknow city. The survey shows that out of the total 649 male children 16.18 percent belong to 5-9 age group, 27.58 percent belongs to 10-13 and 56.24 percent belongs to 14-17 age groups respectively. Whereas in case of Female Street children, out of the total 387 females 24.81 percent belong to 5-9 age group, 38.76 percent belong to 10-13 and 36.43 percent belong to 14-17 age group respectively. Further as the age increases the percentage of both male and female street children is also increasing. As per type the overall sample of street children were divided into three categories. Out of the total 1036 street children surveyed total 588 (56.75 percent) have ties with their families whereas 212 (20.46 percent) have occasional ties and remaining 236 (22.77 percent) have no ties at all with their family members. It can also be observed from the Table that as the age of these children increases their ties and bonding with their family also declines. The data table shows that the highest percentages in both male and female street children 86.96 percent and 95.34 percent have no ties with their families and they belong to 14-17 age groups. The simple reason which can be traced out for this might be the financial and physical independence attained by them with every passing year.

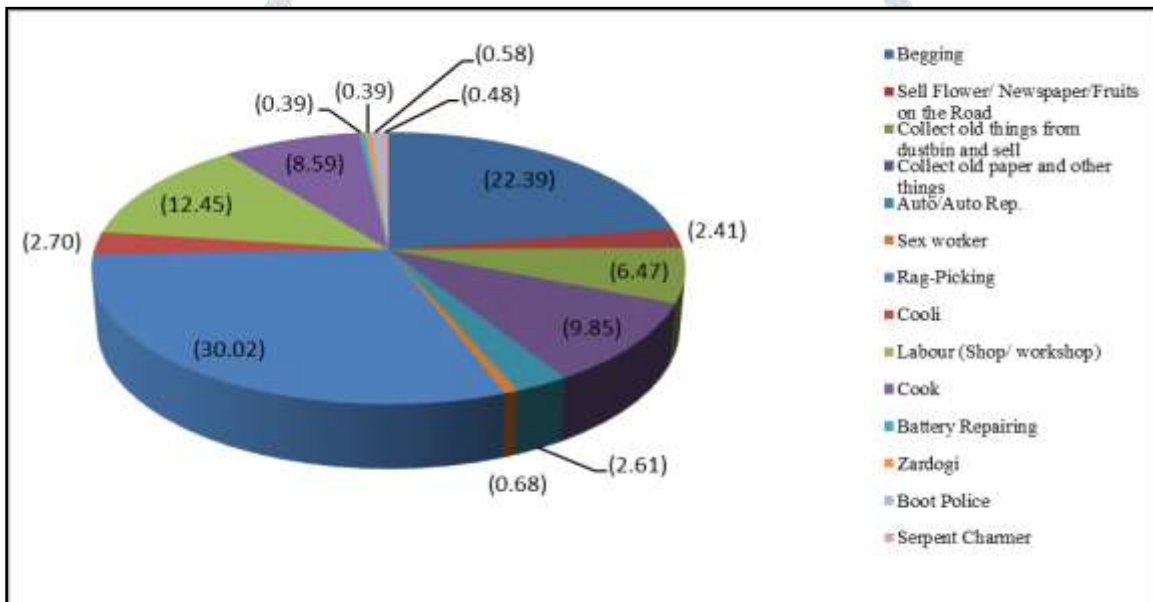
Distribution of Street Children by Age and Sex for 10 Percent Sample

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | 5-9 age | | Total | 10-13 age | | Total | 14-17 age | | Total | Total | | Grand Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | |
| 1 | Ties With Family | 102 | 93 | 195 | 144 | 135 | 279 | 61 | 53 | 114 | 307 | 281 | 588 |
| | | 33.22% | 33.10% | 33.16% | 46.91% | 48.04% | 47.45% | 19.87% | 18.86% | 19.39% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| 2 | Ties With Family Occasionally | 1 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 14 | 43 | 99 | 680 | 779 | 129 | 695 | 824 |
| | | 0.78% | 0.14% | 0.24% | 22.48% | 2.01% | 5.22% | 76.74% | 97.84% | 94.54% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| 3 | No Ties With Family | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 205 | 20 | 225 | 213 | 23 | 236 |
| | | 0.94% | 8.70% | 1.69% | 2.82% | 4.35% | 2.97% | 96.24% | 86.96% | 95.34% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| Total | | 105 | 96 | 201 | 179 | 150 | 329 | 365 | 141 | 506 | 649 | 387 | 1036 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 16.18% | 24.81% | 19.40% | 27.58% | 38.76% | 31.76% | 56.24% | 36.43% | 48.84% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|

Activity wise distribution of Street Children

| Sl. No. | Type of Engagement | Total No of Street Children | Percentage |
|---------|---|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Begging | 232 | 22.39 |
| 2. | Sell Flower/ Newspaper/Fruits on the Road | 25 | 2.41 |
| 3. | Collect old things from dustbin and sell | 67 | 6.47 |
| 4. | Collect old paper and other things | 102 | 9.85 |
| 5. | Auto/Auto Rep. | 27 | 2.61 |
| 6. | Sex worker | 7 | 0.68 |
| 7. | Rag-Picking | 311 | 30.02 |
| 8. | Coolie | 28 | 2.70 |
| 9. | Labour (Shop/ workshop) | 129 | 12.45 |
| 10. | Cook | 89 | 8.59 |
| 11. | Battery Repairing | 4 | 0.39 |
| 12. | Zardozi | 4 | 0.39 |
| 13. | Boot Polish | 6 | 0.58 |
| 14. | Serpent Charmer | 5 | 0.48 |
| | Total | 1036 | 100.00 |



The above Table and Chart shows the activity wise distribution of Street Children during the survey of sample 1036 street children. It was observed that majorly 30.02 percent street children were involved in rag-picking followed by begging and labour-work, collecting old things from dustbin respectively.

Case Study No. 1

Begging

Nitu D/o Mr. Kailash Nath, belongs to village Meerpur, Block Fatehpur, City Barabanki (U.P.). She is 15 years old and is living in a slum with her relatives at Daliganj under Gomti river bridge. She is living here since 5 years and is engaged in begging. She is very poor and backward in economic as well as in social aspect. She started begging at the age of 10 years. She works for 6 hours in a day and earns only Rs. 2000 per month but she cannot support her

family. She hardly spends on food and clothing for herself; still she saves only Rs. 250 per month. She wants to study but her living condition is not sound. Further, the government is also not providing any support to the street children, neither for their livelihood nor for their safety. She also told the interviewer that as she begs in a group under a group leader, she cannot beg at any other place. She faced several problems in the society which resulted in her exploitation. She spends extra amounts on her living as compared to others. She wants a permanent employment, skill training etc from the government to come out of this profession.

2.1. Estimate of the street children by their place of living and sleeping

The results of the following Table 2.2 shows that out of 1036 street children surveyed 15.06 percent sleep on street, 0.87 percent in a shelter, 8.11 percent under a bridge, 5.31 percent at a temple or mosque, 2.41 percent in market, 6.66 percent in parks, 1.06 percent in Railway station, 0.48 percent in Bus/tempo station, 4.44 percent in abandoned houses and 55.60 percent in slums. Thus, majority of the street children were found to be living in slums.

Table: 2.2 Where Street Children live and sleep

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | On the Street | In a Shelter | Under a Bridge | At a Temple/ Mosque | Market | Parks | Railway Station | Bus Station | Abandoned Houses | Slums | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 57 (9.69) | 6 (1.02) | 37 (6.29) | 18 (3.06) | 5 (0.85) | 33 (5.61) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 18 (3.06) | 414 (70.41) | 588 (100.00) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 31 (14.62) | 0 (0.00) | 14 (6.60) | 10 (4.72) | 4 (1.89) | 19 (8.96) | 6 (2.83) | 2 (0.94) | 9 (4.25) | 117 (55.19) | 212 (100.00) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 68 (28.81) | 3 (1.27) | 33 (13.98) | 27 (11.44) | 16 (6.78) | 17 (7.20) | 5 (2.12) | 3 (1.27) | 19 (8.05) | 45 (19.07) | 236 (100.00) |
| | Total | 156 (15.06) | 9 (0.87) | 84 (8.11) | 55 (5.31) | 25 (2.41) | 69 (6.66) | 11 (1.06) | 5 (0.48) | 46 (4.44) | 576 (55.60) | 1036 (100.00) |

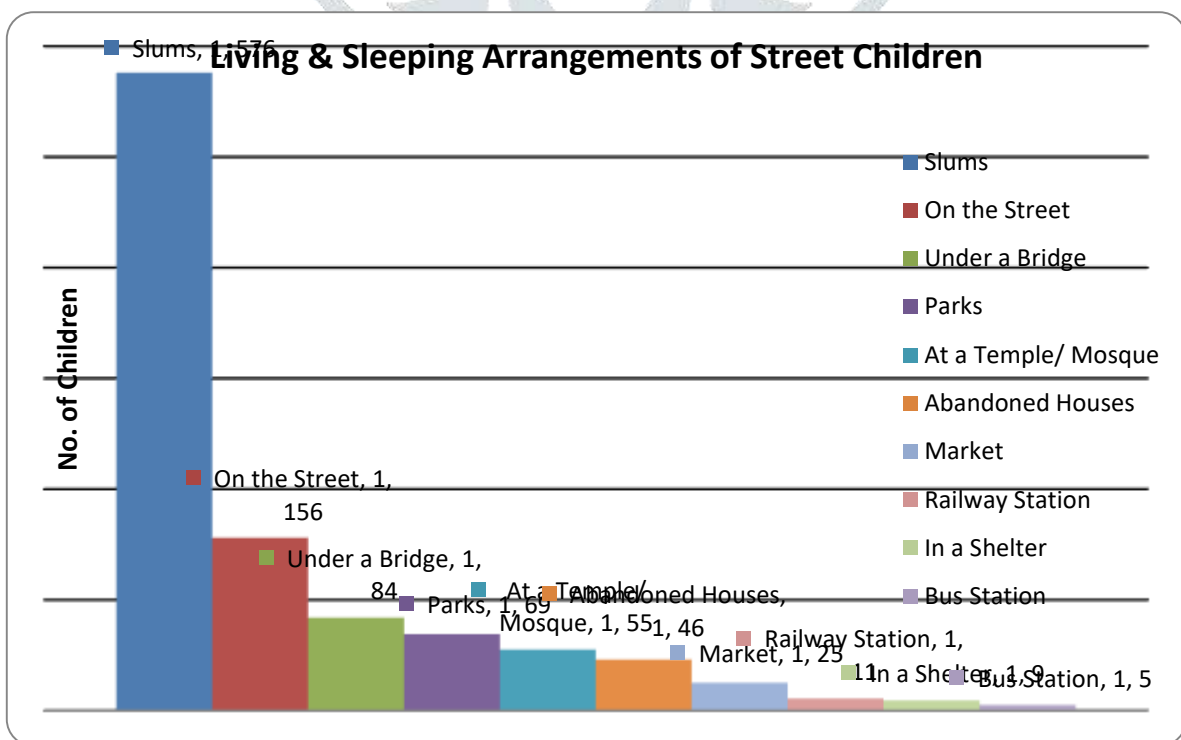


Table 2.2 gives the distribution of street children by live and sleep. The data collected for street children in this Table is from the various parts of the Lucknow city. As per type the overall sample of street children were divided into three categories. Out of the total 1036 street children surveyed total 588 (56.75 percent) have ties with their families whereas 212 (20.46 percent) have occasional ties and remaining 236 (22.77 percent) have no ties at all with their family members. As observed earlier, most of the street children tend to live in slums having ties with family.

Table: 2.3 Location where Street Child is interviewed

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | On The Street | In a Shelter | Under a Bridge | At a Temple/Mosque | Market | Parks | Railway Station | Bus/Tempo Station | Abandoned Houses | Slums | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 164 (27.89) | 3 (0.51) | 18 (3.06) | 57 (9.69) | 98 (16.67) | 46 (7.82) | 22 (3.74) | 79 (13.44) | 4 (0.68) | 97 (16.50) | 588 (100.00) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 39 (18.40) | 0 (0.00) | 3 (1.42) | 21 (9.91) | 23 (10.85) | 19 (8.96) | 16 (7.5) | 44 (20.7) | 1 (0.47) | 46 (21.70) | 212 (100.00) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 57 (24.15) | 0 (0.00) | 9 (3.81) | 37 (15.68) | 37 (15.68) | 20 (8.47) | 14 (5.93) | 27 (11.44) | 4 (1.69) | 31 (13.14) | 236 (100.00) |
| | Total | 260 (25.10) | 3 (0.29) | 30 (2.90) | 115 (11.10) | 158 (15.25) | 85 (8.20) | 52 (5.02) | 150 (14.48) | 9 (0.87) | 174 (16.80) | 1036 (100.00) |

Estimates of the Location where Street Child is interviewed:

Table 2.3 gives the distribution of street children by the location where street children were interviewed. In total 1036 street children were interviewed. Out of which 25.10 percent were interviewed on street, 0.29 percent were interviewed in a shelter, 2.90 percent were interviewed. Under a bridge, 11.10 percent were interviewed at a temple or mosque, 15.25 percent were interviewed in market, 8.20 percent were interviewed in parks, 5.02 percent were interviewed in Railway station, 14.48 percent were interviewed in Bus/ Tempo station, 0.87 percent was interviewed in abandoned houses and 16.87 percent were interviewed in slums.

Table: 2.4 Distributions of Street Children by Age and Sex for sample

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | 5-9 age | | Total | 10-13 age | | Total | 14-17 age | | Total | Total | | Grand Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | |
| 1. | Ties With Family | 102 (52.31) | 93 (47.69) | 195 (100.00) | 144 (51.61) | 135 (48.39) | 279 (100.00) | 61 (53.51) | 53 (46.49) | 114 (100.00) | 307 (52.21) | 281 (47.79) | 588 (100.00) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 1 (50.00) | 1 (50.00) | 2 (100.00) | 29 (67.44) | 14 (32.56) | 43 (100.00) | 99 (59.28) | 68 (40.72) | 167 (100.00) | 129 (60.85) | 83 (39.15) | 212 (100.00) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 2 (50.00) | 2 (50.00) | 4 (100.00) | 6 (85.71) | 1 (14.29) | 7 (100.00) | 205 (91.11) | 20 (8.89) | 225 (100.00) | 213 (90.25) | 23 (9.75) | 236 (100.00) |
| | Total | 105 (52.24) | 96 (47.76) | 201 (100.00) | 179 (54.41) | 150 (45.59) | 329 (100.00) | 365 (72.13) | 141 (27.87) | 506 (100.00) | 649 (62.64) | 387 (37.36) | 1036 (100.00) |

Distributions of Street Children by Age and Sex for sample

Table 2.4 showcases the distributions of street children by age and sex for sample. In total 1036 street children were interviewed, out of which about 63 percent were male and the remaining 37 percent females. The share of male street children was found to be highest, above 72 percent among the street children belonging to the age group of 14 to 17 years. However, the share of male children was lowest in the age group of 5 to 9 years that is about 52 percent. Similarly, the percentage of female street children was between 45 to 48 percent in all age groups except in the age group 14 to 17 years where it was approximately 28 percent.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Street Children by Parental Status

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | Both Parents are dead | Both Parents live in original village | I don't know, Possible alive | Both parents live with me | My father lives with me | My mother lives with me | Parents lives at different places | Relatives/ Brother/ Sisters | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 578 (98.30) | 3 (0.51) | 7 (1.19) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 588 (100.00) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 6 (2.83) | 164 (77.36) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 20 (9.43) | 22 (10.38) | 212 (100.00) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 33 (13.98) | 126 (53.39) | 8 (3.39) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 32 (13.56) | 37 (15.68) | 236 (100.00) |
| | Total | 39 (3.76) | 290 (27.99) | 8 (0.77) | 578 (55.79) | 3 (0.29) | 7 (0.68) | 52 (5.02) | 59 (5.69) | 1036 (100.00) |

Distribution of Street Children by Parental Status

Table 2.5 outlines the distribution of street children by their parental status. About 4 percent street children reported that their parents are dead, about 28 percent said that both parents live in original village, almost 1 percent children did not know whether their parents are alive or not, about 56 percent informed that their parents live with them. Some half a percent stated that they live with their father, about 1 percent live with their mother. About 5 percent said that their parents live in different places; about 6 percent informed that they live with their siblings/ relatives. Table 2.2 gives the distribution of street children according to their place of living. The data collected for street children in this table is from the various parts of the Lucknow city. As per the type, the overall sample of street children was divided

into three categories. Out of the total 1036 street children surveyed total about 57 percent have ties with their families whereas about 23 percent have occasional ties. The remaining approximately 23 percent have no ties at all with their family members.

Table: 2.6 Cohabitants of Street Children

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | No one, I am on my own | With Friends (Who are other street children) | With Friends (Who are not other street children) | With Parents | With Father | With Mother | With Brothers/Sisters | With Other Relative | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 578 (98.30) | 3 (0.51) | 7 (1.19) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 588 (100.00) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 83 (39.15) | 49 (23.11) | 8 (3.77) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 41 (19.34) | 31 (14.62) | 212 (100.00) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 90 (38.14) | 59 (25.00) | 9 (3.81) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 21 (8.90) | 57 (24.15) | 236 (100.00) |
| | Total | 173 (16.70) | 108 (10.42) | 17 (1.64) | 578 (55.79) | 3 (0.29) | 7 (0.68) | 62 (5.98) | 88 (8.49) | 1036 (100.00) |

Cohabitants of Street Children

Out of 1036 street children surveyed, 16.73 percent were found to be living alone i.e. without anyone, 10.42 percent live with friends (who are other street children), 1.64 percent with friends (who are not other street children), 55.79 percent live with their parents, 0.29 percent live with their father, 0.68 percent live with their mother, 5.98 percent live with their siblings and 8.49 percent live with other relative. Table 2.3 gives the distribution of street children about with whom they are staying with i.e. their co-existing partner.

Table: 2.7 Details of Family Members at Native place

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | Parents live there | Other member of family (Who are not parents) live there | I don't know | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------|------------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 0 (0.00) | 493 (83.84) | 95 (16.16) | 588 (100.00) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 173 (81.60) | 39 (18.40) | 0 (0.00) | 212 (100.00) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 148 (62.71) | 36 (15.25) | 52 (22.03) | 236 (100.00) |
| | Total | 321 (30.98) | 568 (54.83) | 147 (14.19) | 1036 (100.00) |

Details of Family Members at Native place

Table 2.7 gives the information about who lives in their native place. Out of 1036 street children surveyed, about 31 percent street children reported that their parents live in native place. Maximum, around 55 percent street children told that other member of family (who are not parents) live there and minimum over 14 percent street children did not know who lives in his/her native place.

Table: 2.8 Ownership Details of Permanent House in Native Place

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | Yes | No | I don't know | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 397 (67.52) | 129 (21.94) | 62 (10.54) | 588 (100.00) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 127 (59.91) | 85 (40.09) | 0 (0.00) | 212 (100.00) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 53 (22.46) | 153 (64.83) | 30 (12.71) | 236 (100.00) |
| | Total | 577 (55.69) | 367 (35.42) | 92 (8.88) | 1036 (100.00) |

Ownership Details of Permanent House in Native Place

Table 2.8 represents the ownership details of the permanent house in the native place of street children. Out of 1036 street children surveyed, about 56 percent street children stated that their family owns a house in their native place while 35.42 percent said that the permanent house in their native place is not family owned. About 9 percent did not know the ownership details of their permanent house in native place. The house ownership at the native place was reported maximum by the street children having ties with family.

Table: 2.9 Land Ownership of Family in Native Place

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | Yes | No | I don't know | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 48 (8.16) | 410 (69.73) | 130 (22.11) | 588 (100.00) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 31 (14.62) | 143 (67.45) | 38 (17.92) | 212 (100.00) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 13 (5.51) | 186 (78.81) | 37 (15.68) | 236 (100.00) |
| | Total | 92 (8.88) | 739 (71.33) | 205 (19.79) | 1036 (100.00) |

Land Ownership of Family in Native Place

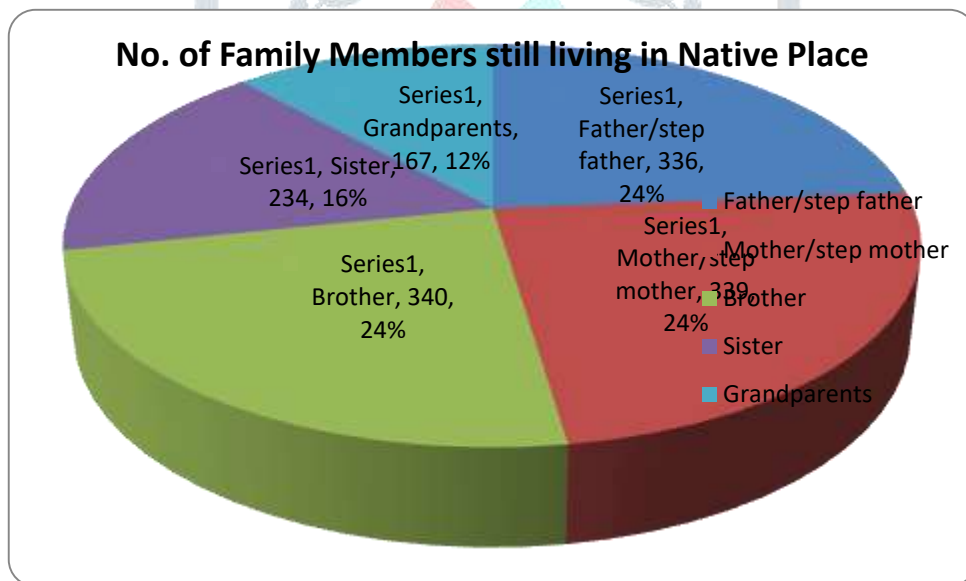
Table 2.9 shows the details about the land ownership by the family of the street children in their native place. In all 1036 street children were interviewed, out of which 8.88 percent reported that their family owns a land in their native place. About 71 percent said that their family did not own any land while about 20 percent stated that they are unsure if their family owns any land in their native place.

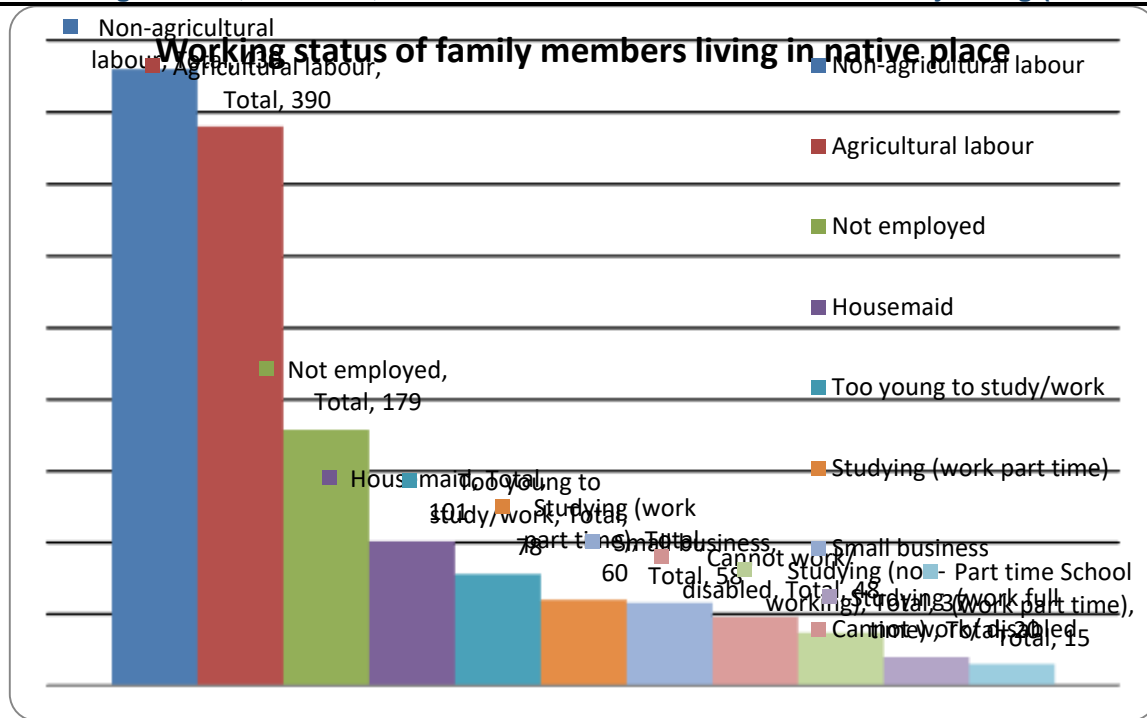
Street Children's family Members Detail

Table 2.10: Details of Family Members still living in original village/ place

Multiple Responses

| Sl. No. | Working Status | Father/step father | Mother/step mother | Brother | Sister | Grandparents-Parental | Total |
|---------|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Working in agricultural labour | 143 (42.56) | 103 (30.38) | 88 (25.88) | 41 (17.52) | 15 (8.98) | 390 (27.54) |
| 2. | Working in non-agricultural labour | 173 (51.49) | 89 (26.25) | 34 (10.00) | 10 (4.27) | 124 (74.25) | 430 (30.37) |
| 3. | At school full/part-time (not working) | 0 (0.00) | 21 (6.19) | 5 (1.47) | 4 (1.71) | 7 (4.19) | 37 (2.61) |
| 4. | School full time (work part time) | 0 (0.00) | 17 (5.01) | 14 (4.12) | 20 (8.55) | 9 (5.39) | 60 (4.24) |
| 5. | In school part time (work full time) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 12 (3.53) | 7 (2.99) | 1 (0.60) | 20 (1.41) |
| 6. | In school part time (work part time) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 12 (3.53) | 3 (1.28) | 0 (0.00) | 15 (1.06) |
| 8. | Too young to be in school or employed | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 32 (9.41) | 46 (19.66) | 0 (0.00) | 78 (5.51) |
| 10. | Cannot work/ disabled | 0 (0.00) | 9 (2.65) | 19 (5.59) | 19 (8.12) | 1 (0.60) | 48 (3.39) |
| 11. | Small business | 11 (3.27) | 3 (0.88) | 35 (10.29) | 4 (1.71) | 5 (2.99) | 58 (4.10) |
| 12. | Not employed | 9 (2.68) | 13 (3.83) | 89 (26.18) | 63 (26.92) | 5 (2.99) | 179 (12.64) |
| 13. | Works in other's house as a maid | 0 (0.00) | 84 (24.78) | 0 (0.00) | 17 (7.26) | 0 (0.00) | 101 (7.13) |
| | Total | 336 (23.73) | 339 (23.94) | 340 (24.01) | 234 (16.53) | 167 (11.79) | 1416 (100.00) |





Details of Family Members still living in original village/ place

Table 2.10 outlines the details family members still living in the original village of the street children. The details of the family members are based on multiple response bases. Out of total street children surveyed 23.73 percent expressed that their father/step father lives in original village/place, 23.94 percent expressed that their mother/step mother lives in original village/place, 24.01 percent informed that their brother lives in original village/place, 16.53 percent expressed that their sister lives in original village/place and 11.79 percent told that their grandparents lives in original village/place.

Total sample street children were divided into eleven categories according to the working status of their family members living in their original village/place. Out of the total street children surveyed, about 28 percent have their family members working as agriculture labour, 30 percent as non-agriculture labour, 3 percent have their family members working at school full/part-time. Family members of about 4 percent street children work in school full-time (work part-time), 1.41 percent in school part-time (work full-time) and 1.06 percent work in school part-time (work part-time). Family members of about 6 percent street children are too young to be in school or employed while 4 percent cannot work/disabled. About 4 percent street children’s family members are doing small business, 13 percent are not employed and about 7 percent street children’s family members work as housemaid.

Table: 2.11 Education status of family member still living in original village/ place

Multiple Responses

| Sl. No. | Working Status | Father/step father | Mother/step mother | Brother | Sister | Grandparents-Parental | Total |
|---------|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. | No formal education, and cannot read and write | 255 (26.37) | 302 (31.23) | 147 (15.20) | 106 (10.96) | 157 (16.24) | 967 (68.29) |
| 2. | No formal education, but can read and write | 63 (48.84) | 27 (20.93) | 20 (15.50) | 11 (8.53) | 8 (6.20) | 129 (9.11) |
| 3. | Pre-School | 11 (5.70) | 7 (3.63) | 103 (53.37) | 71 (36.79) | 1 (0.52) | 193 (13.62) |
| 4. | Primary School (Class 1 to 5) | 7 | 3 | 52 | 39 | 1 | 102 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | (6.86) | (2.94) | (50.98) | (38.24) | (0.98) | (7.20) |
| 5. | Upper Primary School (Class 6 to 8) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 13 (72.22) | 5 (27.78) | 0 (0.00) | 18 (1.27) |
| 6. | Lower-Secondary School (Class 9-10) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 4 (80.00) | 1 (20.00) | 0 (0.00) | 5 (0.35) |
| 7. | College Upper-Secondary School (Class 10 to 12) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 1 (50.00) | 1 (50.00) | 0 (0.00) | 2 (0.14) |
| 8. | Total | 336 (23.73) | 339 (23.94) | 340 (24.01) | 234 (16.53) | 167 (11.79) | 1416 (100.00) |

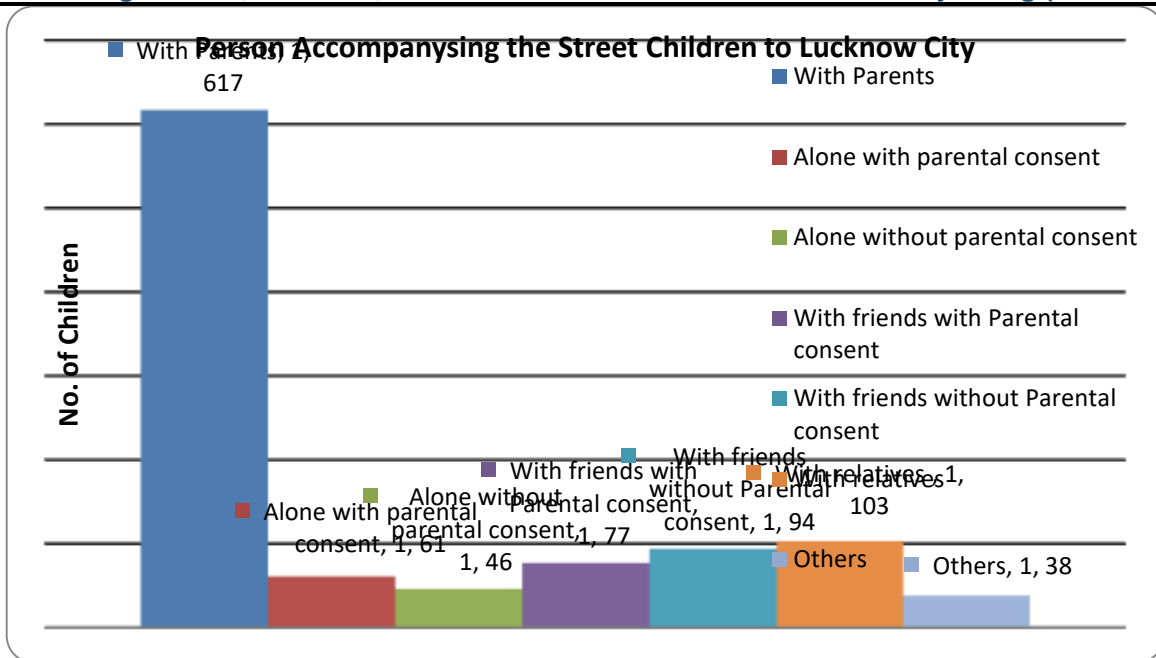
Education status of family member still living in original village/ place

Table 2.11 showcases the education status of the family members of the street children still living in their original village/place. The answers are based on multiple response bases. Out of the total street children surveyed, 68.29 percent street children's family members do not have any formal education and cannot read and write, family members of a little over 9 percent street children do not have any formal education but can read and write. About 14 percent have their family members educated up to pre-school; about 7 percent have education up to primary school. Little over 1 percent street children's family members have education up to upper primary school while less than 1 percent has education up to lower-secondary school. Only 0.14 percent street children's family members have education up to college upper-secondary school.

Personal Information of the Street Children

Table 2.12: Details of Person accompanying the Street Children to Lucknow city

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | With Parents | Came alone with the consent of parents | Came alone without the consent of parents | Came with friends with the consent of parents | Came with friends without the consent of parents | Came with relatives | Others | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 570 (96.94) | 8 (1.36) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 8 (1.36) | 2 (0.34) | 588 (56.75) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 40 (18.87) | 27 (12.74) | 9 (4.25) | 22 (10.38) | 11 (5.19) | 82 (38.68) | 21 (9.91) | 212 (20.46) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 7 (2.97) | 26 (11.02) | 37 (15.68) | 55 (23.31) | 83 (35.17) | 13 (5.51) | 15 (6.36) | 236 (22.77) |
| 4. | Total | 617 (59.56) | 61 (5.89) | 46 (4.44) | 77 (7.43) | 94 (9.07) | 103 (9.94) | 38 (3.67) | 1036 (100.00) |



Details of Person accompanying the Street Children to Lucknow city

Table 2.12 outlines the responses of the street children regarding the person with whom they came to Lucknow city. A total of 1036 street children were interviewed, out of which about 60 percent told the surveyor that they came here with their parents. About 6 percent street children came alone but with parental consent while approximately 5 percent came of their own without any parental consent. About 7.5 percent stated that they came with friends with the consent of their parents and about 9 percent came with friends without the consent of their parents. Almost 10 percent street children reported that they were accompanied by their relatives while coming to Lucknow city whereas about 4 percent said that persons other than parents, friends or relatives accompanied them to the Lucknow city. About 57 percent street children who came to the Lucknow city still have ties with their families.

Table 2.13: Distribution of Street Children who informed their Parents while Leaving Home

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | Yes | No | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 588 (100.00) | 0 (0.00) | 588 (56.75) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 171 (80.66) | 41 (19.34) | 212 (20.46) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 63 (26.69) | 173 (73.31) | 236 (22.77) |
| | Total | 822 (79.34) | 214 (20.66) | 1036 (100.00) |

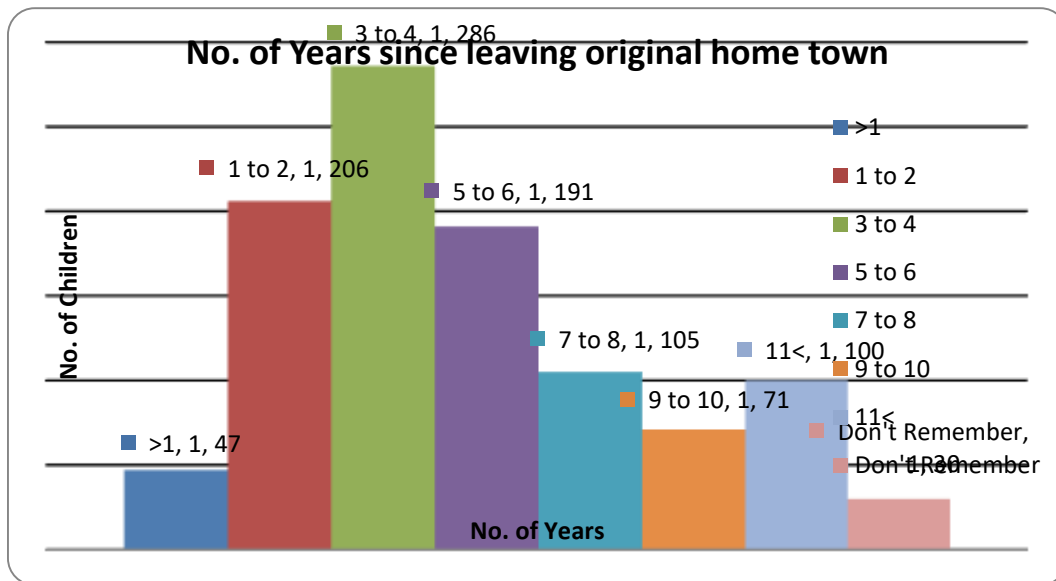
Distribution of Street Children who Informed their Parents while Leaving Home

Table 2.13 shows the data of the street children who informed their parents while leaving their home. Out of the 1036 street children interviewed, 79.34 percent reported that they had informed their parents before leaving home while about 21 percent said that they had not informed their parents while leaving home. The table also highlights the fact that about 57 percent street children have maintained ties with their families whereas about 21 percent have occasional and about 23 percent have no ties with their families.

Table 2.14: No. of Years since leaving original home town

(Figure in Years)

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | Below 1 Year | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-6 | 7-8 | 9-10 | 11 and Above | I don't remember code (99) | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 27 (4.59) | 114 (19.39) | 139 (23.64) | 99 (16.84) | 75 (12.76) | 55 (9.35) | 50 (8.50) | 29 (4.93) | 588 (56.75) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 13 (6.13) | 54 (25.47) | 71 (33.49) | 34 (16.04) | 12 (5.66) | 7 (3.30) | 21 (9.91) | 0 (0.00) | 212 (20.46) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 7 (2.97) | 38 (16.10) | 76 (32.20) | 58 (24.58) | 18 (7.63) | 9 (3.81) | 29 (12.29) | 1 (0.42) | 236 (22.77) |
| | Total | 47 (4.54) | 206 (19.88) | 286 (27.61) | 191 (18.44) | 105 (10.14) | 71 (6.85) | 100 (9.65) | 30 (2.90) | 1036 (100.00) |



No. of Years since leaving original home town

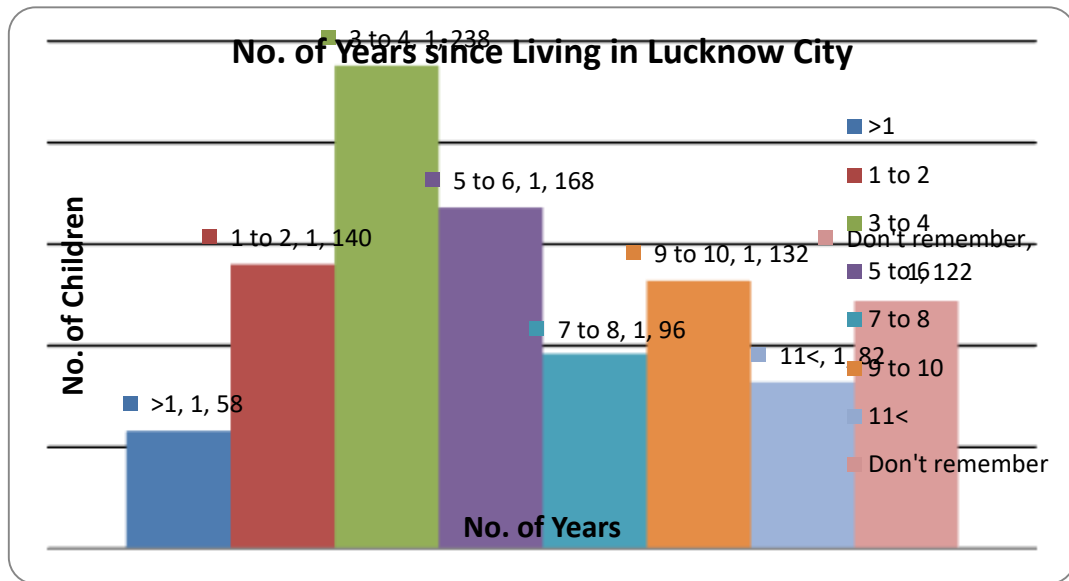
Table 2.14 underlines the information about the no. of years since the sample 1036 street children left their original home town. Maximum percentage of the children left their original hometown about 3 to 4 years ago, that is, about 28 percent. About 20 percent street children left home 1 to 2 years ago followed by about a little over 18 percent who left home 5 to 6 years ago. Little over 10 percent street children left their original home town 7 to 8 years ago whereas about 10 percent left their hometown more than 11 years ago. Approximately 7 percent street children left home 9 to 10 years ago and about 5 percent left their original hometown less than 1 year ago. However, about 3 percent street children do not remember the no. of years since they left their original hometown.

Table: 2.15 No. of Years since Living in Lucknow City

(Figure in Years)

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | Below 1 Year | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-6 | 7-8 | 9-10 | 11 and Above | I don't remember code (99) | Total |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 43 (7.31) | 73 (12.41) | 121 (20.58) | 97 (16.50) | 63 (10.71) | 38 (6.46) | 35 (5.95) | 118 (20.07) | 588 (56.75) |
| 2. | Ties With | 6 | 36 | 49 | 23 | 10 | 52 | 32 | 4 | 212 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Family Occasionally | (2.83) | (16.98) | (23.11) | (10.85) | (4.72) | (24.53) | (15.09) | (1.89) | (20.46) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 9 (3.81) | 31 (13.14) | 68 (28.81) | 48 (20.34) | 23 (9.75) | 42 (17.80) | 15 (6.36) | 0 (0.00) | 236 (22.77) |
| 4. | Total | 58 (5.60) | 140 (13.51) | 238 (22.97) | 168 (16.22) | 96 (9.27) | 132 (12.74) | 82 (7.92) | 122 (11.78) | 1036 (100.00) |



No. of Years since Living in Lucknow City

Table 2.15 represents the data for the no. of years since the sample 1036 street children have been living in the Lucknow city. Maximum children, that is, about 23 percent have been living in the Lucknow city for the past 3 to 4 years. Roughly 16 percent street children have been in the Lucknow city for 5 to 6 years now followed by around 14 percent who have been living in the Lucknow city for 1 to 2 years. About 13 percent have been living since 9 to 10 years; about 9 percent since 7 to 8 years, almost 8 percent street children have been living in the Lucknow city for more than 11 years while about 6 percent have been living here for less than 1 year. Approximately 12 percent street children do not remember the no. of years they have been living in Lucknow city.

Table 2.16: Duration since last visited Parents

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | I don't not visit them | Last Month | Three Months Ago | Six Months Ago | One year Ago | More than One year ago | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 0 (0.00) | 27 (12.74) | 33 (15.57) | 57 (26.89) | 47 (22.17) | 48 (22.64) | 212 (47.32) |
| 2. | No Ties With Family | 133 (56.36) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 24 (10.17) | 22 (9.32) | 57 (24.15) | 236 (52.68) |
| | Total | 133 (29.69) | 27 (6.03) | 33 (7.37) | 81 (18.08) | 69 (15.40) | 105 (23.44) | 448 (100.00) |

Duration since last visited Parents

Table 2.16 delineates the duration since the street children last visited their parents. Out of 448 street children surveyed, about 30 percent reported that they do not visit their parents; a little over 6 percent said that they visited last month, about 7 percent informed that it has been three month since they visited their parents. About 18 percent told the surveyor that it has been six months while approximately 15 percent

said that it has been one year since they visited their parents. However, about 23 percent street children reported that it has been more than 1 year since they visited their parents.

Table: 2.17 Reasons for Not Visiting Parents

| Sl. No. | Type of Street Children | Parents are dead | No desire/ attraction | Cannot manage visiting costs | They don't like me to visit | I don't know their address | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Ties With Family | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) |
| 2. | Ties With Family Occasionally | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) |
| 3. | No Ties With Family | 19 (14.29) | 23 (17.29) | 17 (12.78) | 27 (20.30) | 47 (35.34) | 133 (100.00) |
| 4. | Total | 19 (14.29) | 23 (17.29) | 17 (12.78) | 27 (20.30) | 47 (35.34) | 133 (100.00) |

Reasons for Not Visiting Parents

Table 2.17 shows the reasons due to which street children do not visit their parents. All the 133 street children who were interviewed do not have ties with their families. About 14 percent said that they do not visit their parents because they are not alive; about 17 percent said that they do not have any desire to visit their parents, about 13 percent stated that they do not have enough money while about 20 percent informed the surveyor that their parents don't like them to visit. Little over 35 percent reported that they don't know their parents address hence they do not visit them.

Conclusions

In general the results of the survey shows that majority of the street children were boys and half of them belong to 14-17 age group whereas in case of female street children 38.76 percent belong to 10-13 and 36.43 percent belong to 14-17 age groups, respectively. Further, as the age increases the age of both male and female street children is also increasing. As per type the overall sample of street children were divided into three categories. Out of the total 1036 street children surveyed, about 57 percent have ties with their families whereas about 21 percent have occasional ties. The remaining 23 percent approximately have no ties at all with their family members. It was also observed that as the age of these children increases their ties and bonding with their family reduces. This may be because they are living on their own. Further, majority of them are neither receiving any education nor do they have a proper place to live.

References:

1. The study is based on extensive primary data collected by the researcher to assess the trends pattern and status of street children in Lucknow.
2. Various UNICEF Reports.