

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

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Human Development Research Centre

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In Bangladesh numerous children live as street children in the big cities and towns particularly in Dhaka City. They live an inhuman life and a significant portion of them are involved in begging. However, there was lack of knowledge about the status of these children and their families. At this backdrop, a study had been initiated by Unicef-Bangladesh for proper understanding of the situation and to explore some ways out. Accordingly, Unicef-Bangladesh awarded Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) to conduct the study on this issue. It is to note that since the current research work has been initiated with a noble objective--welfare of a group of vulnerable children in Dhaka city, HDRC, from its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund, has contributed 25 per cent of total budget of the assignment.

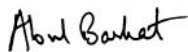
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

In Bangladesh numerous children live as street children in the big cities and towns particularly in Dhaka City. They live an inhuman life and a significant portion of them are involved in begging. However, there was lack of knowledge about the status of these children and their families. At this backdrop, a study had been initiated by Unicef-Bangladesh for proper understanding of the situation and to explore some ways out. Accordingly, Unicef-Bangladesh awarded Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) to conduct the study on this issue. It is to note that since the current research work has been initiated with a noble objective---welfare of a group of vulnerable children in Dhaka city, HDRC, from its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund, has contributed 25 per cent of total budget of the assignment.

Methodology

The primary focus of the study was to conduct a situation analysis and provide qualitative and quantitative data on children engaged in begging in five (5) areas in Dhaka, Bangladesh: 1) Gulshan 1; 2) Gulshan 2; 3) Banani; 4) Shahbag; and 5) Bijoy Sharani. As there was no adequate information on the total number of children engaged in begging in the sample areas, and also by considering the nature of the study, respondents and their mobility, the study has followed an alternative procedure with objective to do a survey on all child beggars found at the location in seven consecutive days- which ultimately turned into a census of child beggars at the sample locations. The trained Field Investigators were assigned in the areas to interview the child beggars based on their (child beggars) prevalence directly and indirectly. They were assigned to be in all the locations in a one week period of time from morning (8am) till night (8 pm) to have the interviews exclusively. Survey was conducted from the last week of September to the first week of October 2012.

A number of different kinds of data collection instruments (DCIs) have been used for quantitative and qualitative data collection from various respondents and participants of the study. Survey Questionnaire was administered with child beggars (total 369 interviews in five locations). In-depth interviews were conducted with parents of the child beggars (69 interviews). Local community people (mostly local merchants who have close contact with child beggars) were also interviewed (10 interviews). In addition, case study and focus group discussion (FGD) techniques have been used for collecting qualitative data from these primary participant groups (boy and girl child beggars) (6 FGDs). A mind mapping practice (about future life) has also been practiced in the study (with 10 child beggars). The key informant interviews (KIIs) had been used for Government Ministries/Agencies, Policy Makers, NGOs, Police, Academicians etc. (total 13 interviews).

Socio-economic Status

Sex: Majority of the child beggars (66%) are boys.

Age: The mean age of child beggars is similar for boys and girls (11.1 years for boys and 11.4 years for girls). Majority of the boy child beggars (77%) are between 10 and 14 years.

Disability Status: An 8 per cent of the child beggars have been found as disable. Around three-fourths (73%) among the disable children are disable physically.

Whom do they live with?: Three-fifths of the child beggars (61%) live with their parents. One-fifth of the child beggars (19%) live with their abandoned/widowed mother. A 7 per cent child beggars live alone in Dhaka city, where a similar portion of child beggars live with their relatives or known people (mostly from same villages/areas). A 3 per cent of the child beggars live with their father, and a portion of them have to live with step mother.

Ownership of Homestead and Farm Land by Family of the Child Beggars: Land-poverty and dispossession of land has been found as a major reason behind falling into the vicious cycle of poverty and start begging. Around two-thirds of the families of the child beggars (38%) never had homestead where around three-fifths (70%) never had any farm land. The reasons behind losing homestead and/or farm land are: a) River erosion; b) Land selling due to poverty; c) Money lender took the land due to default; d) Grabbing by other; and e) Acquisition of land by Government.

Status of Involvement of Other Family Members involved in Begging: More than one-fourth of the child beggars (27%) have reported that they have at least one other family member who is also involved in begging.

Where to Sleep at Night? Three-fourths (76%) child beggars live with their parents/relatives/known people mostly at slum/low income settlement/shanty towns. A 13 per cent have reported that they spent the night on the pavement in-front of market/park. Only 4 per cent of the child beggars live in the shelter home run by NGOs/Government. A 3 per cent live at rail station. A 5 per cent of them do not have any fixed place to stay at night. A 1 per cent has reported about bus station for sleeping at night.

Status of Taking Meals: Girl child beggars are more vulnerable compared to the boys in respect of taking adequate meal regularly. However, both boy and girl child beggar are not in a position to take 3 meals regularly in full stomach. More than one-fifth of the girl child beggars (22%) take only 2 meals not even in full-stomach in most of the days; and, less than one-third (32%) of the girl child beggars take 3 meals regularly, which is 43 per cent for boys (which also is not satisfactory at all).

Involvement with Child Right Related Organizations: Only one-tenth of the child beggars (girl: 7%; Boy: 11%) have some access to child rights related organization. Mostly the organizations are run by NGOs (61%), followed by a group/charity (22%), and Government (17%). In most cases, the access to the organization is in the form of joining in rally, meeting, cultural programme etc.

Entertainment during Leisure: Majority of the child beggars, irrespective of sex have reported about *roaming around* (Boy: 58%; Girl: 50%) during their leisure time. A 42 per cent of the girls have reported about watching TV at leisure, while it is 20 per cent for boys. In most case, they watch TV in the tea stalls. A 42 per cent of the boy child beggars have reported about playing with friends during leisure, which is 29 per cent for girls. Boys play mostly cricket and football. Girls do enjoy some local games such as *Kanamachi*, *Bouchi*, *Kutkut* etc. An 11 per cent of the boys and 5 per cent of the girls have reported about watching videos using VCD/DVD. It has been found that among the boys, watching a semi-porn type Bengali music videos using rented VCD/DVD at slums is being popular. An 18 per cent of the boys child beggars have reported about going theatre to watch movies, while only 4 per cent girl child beggars do the same. A 4 per cent child beggars (both boy and girl) reported that they take some drugs or smoke during leisure as entertainment.

Drug Addition among Child Beggars: Friendly Focus Group Discussion with the child beggars group and key informant interviews revealed drug addiction scenario among the child beggars. It is found that, among 10 male child beggars, around 6 to 7 children are in habit of cigarette (*Biri*) smoking. Most of those children are of age between 6 and 17 years. Among these children, around 5 children are accustomed of taking ‘*Dandy*’ (inhalation of a certain compound of glue). In order to have addiction with ‘*Dandy*’, children usually go to a carpenter shop or any stationary to buy a tube of glue which costs around 30-50 taka. Pouring glue into polythene bag, children take breath from that air tight bag in order to have addiction. Very few of the child beggars (around 10 to 15 percent) are addicted of Marijuana. Most of the younger children cannot effort to collect or afford marijuana. Group Discussion with girl has revealed that the most practiced forms of addiction among them is using ‘*Gul*’ (a raw and burnt form of tobacco) and ‘*Jorda*’ (a fragrant preparation of tobacco taken with betel leaves). Among 10 female children, around 3 to 4 female children have been found having addiction to ‘*Gul*’ which cost around 6-10 taka. Few of the girl child beggars are addicted with ‘*Dandy*’ also.

Sexual Abuse of Child Beggars: The street environments let these female child beggars becoming vulnerable to sexual harassment frequently. Most of the time, they are forcing to cope with male aggressive attitudes and behaviors to continue their street jobs. Some of the female child beggar reported that most of the times they are being offered to give sexual favors by known or unknown people at the roads. Sexual abusive words and remarks are the common harassing part of these female child beggars. Begging profession makes these female child beggars to ask kinds from passersby and some people use these help asking tendency to meet their own desires. Some of the road people offer money, foods, enjoying movie at cinema hall, visiting pleasant places to have sexual favor from these female child beggars. Most female child beggars informed that, they get used to have sexual offers, sexual offensive attitudes from some known people or unknown people at night. They also admitted that, some of the female child beggars have been involved into sexual business by their own willingness or by motivations of aged women who are doing sex business in the streets at night. Some of these female child beggars of group discussion told that they have observed other female beggars who are aged above 13-14 years being sexually harassed more often by road people. Most of them admitted that they do not make any kinds of dispute with those people who have harassed them verbally or physically. Female child beggars explained that if they will do such kinds of action against them that bad people will become ferocious and they will take revenge against female child beggars. Most of the female child beggars of that discussion group told that, they do not usually go to police in order to report against these sexual offences. They explained that they do not have enough money and power to run police cases against the powerful bad people

Education Status

Current Status of Attending School: Access to education institutes is minimal for the child beggars. Only around one-third of the child beggars have reported about attending school (Boy 36%; Girl 35%). Among the schools goers, most go to *NGO-run school* and *informal school*. Around 5 per cent of the child beggars go to *maktab/madrassa*.

Reasons behind not Attending School: *Poverty* is the main culprit which caused the child beggars to discontinue school. The reasons are similar for both boys and girls. Though, the reported reasons of stopping going to schools came out in different forms from the child beggars in the survey, the core reason is the *poverty*. One-third (32%) of the child beggars *felt*

education unnecessary as they are poor. One-fourth (26%) child beggars' family members forced to start to work, rather going to school. A 12 per cent felt going to school is costly. An 8 per cent had to stop going to school as had to engage in working. School time coincided with work time in 6 per cent cases. A 5 per cent had to stop going to school and start earning as there were no other income earner in the family. A 4 per cent stopped going to school as feared that it would not be possible to continue school (due to poverty) in any ways. A 7 per cent of the child beggars have reported that they lost interest in going to school. A 5 per cent each reported about unfriendliness of school teachers and bad school environment. A 2 per cent each felt that school education will go in vein and there is no proper environment to study at home. However, four-fifths (79%) of the child beggars who are not currently attending school have reported that they will be going to school again if provided with opportunity. Those who showed reluctance to going back to school, in most cases, they reported that 'I do not find interest in education'. Those who never went to school (30% of the child beggars) have also reported the main reason of never going to school as- poverty.

Health Status

Prevalence of Diseases: The prevalence of falling sick is high among the street children. It has been found that three-fourths (75%) of the child beggars felt sick in last three months preceding the survey. The trend is similar for boys and girls (Boy: 73%; Girl: 80%). Among the child beggars who felt sick in last three months preceding the survey, three-fourths (76%) of them suffered from fever. Around half of the child beggars (46%) suffered from cough and cold. Around one-fifth of the child beggars suffered from headache and diarrhea and dysentery each. Some suffered from Hepatitis (Jaundis), skin disease, back pain, accident, respiratory problem, pox, and measles. It is to note that around 40 per cent of the sick child beggars had to continue begging during their illness.

Seeking Medical Treatment: An 80 per cent of the child beggars who fell sick, have reported that they sought some kind of treatment for their illness. It is also to note that among those who sought any type of treatment, only 14% went to hospital/medical centre; in most cases (83%) they simply went to a pharmacy and bought some common drugs (without any prescription from a medically competent person) with the advice of the shopkeepers. A 2 per cent each went to homeopath and traditional healer.

Water-Sanitation: Around nine-tenths of the child beggars (87%) do take bath regularly. Three-fifths of the child beggars (59%) have reported that they take bath at water point at slum. Around one-third of the child beggars (29%) take bath in pond/lake. A 5 per cent child beggars use public toilet for taking bath. A 3 per cent each take bath at roadside water point and roadside fountain. Only 1 per cent of the child beggars use water points in some organizations for taking bath. The FGD participants (especially girl child beggars) have opined that if adequate number of public toilets is established then they are ready to go there even with a minimum charge; they have also suggested about proper maintenance of the existing public toilets. It has been found that use of soap while taking bath is frequent. A 20 per cent of the child beggars have reported that they use soap every time of taking bath. Another 25 per cent child beggars have reported that they use soap almost every time while taking bath. However, two-fifths (39%) of the child beggars have reported that they do not use soap regularly while taking bath. A 14 per cent use soap rarely and 2 per cent never use soap during taking bath.

Practice of Defecation: It has been found that half of the child beggars (50%) use toilets at slum for defecation. Around one-fifth child beggars (22%) use public toilet for defecation. A similar portion of child beggars (20%) use toilets within some organization (e.g., university campus, mosques, shopping mall etc.). Open defecation is not practiced largely (Roadside 2%; Park 6%). However, it has been observed that the girl child beggars use public toilets more frequently than the boys (Girls 29%; Boys 18%). Around three-fifths of the child beggars (57%) use soap for washing hand after defecation. A 2 per cent each of the child beggars use *ash* and *mud* after defecation. However, it has also been observed around two-fifths of the child beggars (39%) wash hand only with water after defecation which has serious negative impact on personal hygiene. It is noteworthy to mention that among 369 respondents 209 wash hands with soap after defecation; and around 20 per cent among those who wash hands with soap after defecation have reported that they wash both hands with soap after defecation.

Menstrual Hygiene Management: Among the girl child beggars (whose menstrual cycle has been started) almost all (86%) use *old rags* during menstrual period. A 9 per cent have reported about using new rags. Only 5 per cent have reported about using sanitary napkin/pad. However, it has been found that almost all (87%) who use old rags during this period wash the rags with soap/detergent; the remaining wash the old rags only with water. In three-fourths of the cases (76%) they dry the rag in darkness inside their home. It has been found that more than four-fifths of them (84%) dispose the material used during menstruation openly (i.e., not covered with/wrapped by paper/bag). In more than three-fourths of the cases (76%), they dispose them here and there (i.e., not at a specific place).

Status and Issues related to Begging of the Child Beggars

Time of Involvement with Begging: The surveyed child beggars are involved with begging for 41 months (around 3.5 years), on average. Girl child beggars are involved for 44 months, while it is 39 months for the boy child baggers.

Involvement with Other Works: One-third of the child beggars (34%) are not involved with work other than begging. This proportion is similar for both boy and girl child beggars. About half of the child beggars (44%) have reported about collecting scraps in addition to begging. A 14 per cent of the child beggars also sell flower to commuters. An 8 per cent child beggars wipe car windshield, followed by selling newspaper/magazine (7%), selling chocolates/nuts (4%), and selling popcorn (1%). However, in the FGDs with the child beggars, it has been revealed that except *collecting scraps*, in other works (especially selling flower, popcorn, chocolate and wiping windshield) the children draw sympathy of the commuters and in many cases the commuters buy the items/service just to help the child.

Who brought them into Begging? The survey with the child beggars have revealed that in one-third of the cases (34%) neighbors of the children brought them into begging. In the FGDs with child beggars, it has been reported that for poverty, many had to come to Dhaka in search of work with the neighbors and at last had to engage in such work. Besides, when the child comes to Dhaka with their parents, their neighbors at slums also help them in engaging in this profession. In one-fifth of the cases (21%) family members (except father and/or mother) brought them into begging. In 8 per cent cases, father brought the children into begging. In only 3 per cent cases mother brought the children into begging. It has been found that in less than 1 per cent of the cases (3 out of 369 surveyed child beggars) a group has brought them into begging; though it has also been observed that the groups are also not that formal group rather a leader type adult beggars are in-charge of a number of child

beggars (ranging between 3-10). The officials at the local police station have also confirmed that there are no existence of such group or gang to handle a bunch of child beggars; however, they have reported that in cases, an adult beggar have control over a group of child beggars and provide support to them for continuation of begging in that area; and they take a portion of the money from begging of the children. The police officials have opined that in some cases professional criminal groups use as portion of these children a carrier of drugs, helper in prostitution, picketing during political activities etc.

Place of Begging: Around half of the child beggars (45%) have reported that they beg in a single place only. A one-third (35%) of the child beggars do change their place of begging frequently. A one-fifth of the child beggars (20%) change area of begging occasionally. In FGD with the child beggars, it has been opined that in most cases changing place of begging does mean changing area rather changing points of begging in one area. They face resistance from other beggars in changing the area, thus try to stick to a specific place.

Routine of Begging: On average, a child beggar is involved in begging for six days in week. A child beggar does begging for around 7 hours (6.95 hours) in a day. The duration of begging in a day is similar for both boy and girl child. In the FGD session with the child beggars, it has been found that they generally beg at the peak hours when the volume of traffic is huge on the streets. Usually the morning peak hour is between 9 am and 11 am. The noon is not an ideal time for begging on the streets because of relatively less mobility of the commuters. The children at that time either rest somewhere, or loiter around or stay at home. The evening peak hour for begging starts around 5pm and continues until 9pm. On average, a child beggar takes rest for around 1.5 hours (94 minutes) during a day while begging from morning to evening.

Income of Child Beggars: On average, a child beggar earns a total of Tk.172 daily (including income from other sources). Income is less among girls (Tk.158) than the boys (Tk.178). For about three-fifths (66%) that income comes from begging- which is Tk.113. But, income from begging is slightly less among the girls (Tk.105) than boys (Tk.117). There are also peak/off peak days for begging in the week and thus differences in income also comes up. Generally, *Saturday* is the most reported lean day in a week. Besides, area wise off-days of the shopping malls are also lean days for them. Income is low during *hartal* (strike) and rainy days. On the other hand, *Thursday* and *Friday* are the peak income days. The month of *Ramadan* is the best period for high income from begging. National holidays due to some festival (e.g., Poyla Baishakh/Bengali New Year, Independence Day, 21 February/ International Mother Language day etc.) have also been reported as *very good days* for higher income compared to the average daily income. Around one-tenth of the child beggars (9.8%) have to give a portion of the income from begging to others to ensure uninterrupted begging in that area. Those who need to give money to others to continue begging need to give Tk. 50 daily to others. In most cases, they need to give it to *other adult beggars* and *local mastans*. In few cases, it has been reported that they need to give money to the local police.

Problems faced during Begging: Child beggars face various problems during begging. Three-fifths of the child beggars (59%) have reported that police force them to leave the place of begging. A 50 per cent each of the child beggars have reported about peoples' negative attitude and using harsh words towards them as beggars. One-third (33%) have reported about driving away by police when a VIP (Very Important Person) passes through the place of their begging. A 26 per cent of the child beggars have reported about assaulting physically by the community people and the commuters. A 23 per cent have reported about driving away by other beggars. A around 11 per cent have reported about giving money to

local mastans/ police/other senior beggars. A 4 per cent need to join in political procession to continue begging in that area. A 3 per cent face sexual harassment during begging. A 2 per cent need to carry drug of some criminal gang.

Attitude towards Child Beggars: The overall attitude towards the child beggars by the commuters, community people, and police have been reported as *fair* and *good* in majority cases. However, the attitude of the police toward the child beggars have been reported as *bad* and *very bad* more frequently compared to that of the commuters and community people.

Banning on Begging: Only 1 in 10 among the child beggars know about the banning on begging. This knowledge gap is sufficiently indicative that Government's instruction about banning begging has not been implemented properly. Those who know about banning on begging have reported that they came to know about the information from *seniors in the same profession (i.e., other beggars)* (40%), *radio* (27%), NGO workers (18%), television (13%), and *discussion at tea stall* (8%). Most of the child beggars who know about banning on begging have argued against it. They have argued that without creating a better alternative for them it is not right to stop begging. This, according to them, will only bring acute poverty in their family. Parents of the child beggars have also argued the same. However, it is also to note that both the child beggars and their parents admitted that begging is derogatory and not a good way of living; but without a better alternative they have to stick to it.

Satisfaction about Begging: It is interesting to note that a 41 per cent of the child beggars are satisfied with their current profession of begging; the rest 59 per cent of child beggars are not satisfied with their current profession. However, it has been found in the in-depth interviews with the child beggars that *apparently satisfied* child beggars are not actually satisfied; rather they have considered their current status as taken for granted. They are satisfied, because there are no other better or brighter alternative; on the other hand, there is also a belief that worse could happen and the current status is better than that. But, it is interesting to find out that an 82 per cent of the child beggars have reported about need of training to switch over to other better alternative; which also indicates that in the back of their mind they do not want to beg. It has been found that most of the girls (91%) have reported about need of training on sewing/tailoring, while a 14 per cent of the boy child beggars have reported the need of such training. A 69 per cent of the boy child beggars have reported about need of training for becoming a motor mechanic, which is 6 per cent for the girls. A 10 per cent of the boy child beggars have reported about need of training for cell phone mechanic, which is only 1 per cent for the girls. A 5 per cent of the boy child beggars have reported about need of computer training, which is 2 per cent for girls.

Recommendations to Develop the Situations of Child Beggars in Dhaka City

1. The majority of the child beggars in Dhaka live with their parents. So, the shelter homes that have been made for them, has not been much useful for their development. If interventions are to be forwarded for them (i.e., motivation for sending them to school etc.), the policy makers should go straight through their parents in the slums or low income settlements; and not in the traffic signal-points or their begging places. In short, **parents should be the prime mediator in developing the situation of the child beggars in Dhaka city.**
2. There is a fearful rumor about the shelter homes, which is: when street children are taken to these places, often they are victimized by 'cutting of their kidneys and selling out' or 'Christianization'. The neighborhoods beside the shelter homes also think so.

So, if these shelter homes want to place these children inside there and as in most cases the children are not orphaned and live with their parents; so they must consult the parents to do so. Therefore, **parents and community people should be consulted for the rehabilitation of the street children by the shelter homes.**

3. As child labor is not promoted in Bangladesh, so the shelter homes should introduce some income generating activities for these children. Along with that, **government should incorporate strategies like ‘social safety net delineating monthly allowance’ for these children** as they have interest for earning their livelihoods.
4. In Bangladesh, some non-formal schools are run by the NGOs. But the street children including the child beggars also go to the informal schools which have no network or no liaison with the mainstream educational formats. Therefore, **a strong network or liaison is needed among all the informal and non-formals schools for these children** for their access and sustainability into the educational process.
5. **The non-formal schools should be run by appropriate NGOs (having experience, education materials etc.) and appropriate teachers (women teachers have been found more efficient in this case).** This will ensure the success of these schools in providing a favorable education to the street children.
6. There exists a shortage of money/continuity of funding in the NGOs. For this reason, they cannot run their projects properly on the matter of street children/child beggar’s education. **When there is shortage of fund/discontinuity of funding, NGOs cut cost in salary and training of the teachers. Therefore, to ensure quality teachers in the schools this should not be done.**
7. The main causes for which the children are on the streets are – poverty, second marriage of parents, river erosion, and distress selling of land (assets) in the villages. These are the push factors that are most common behind the incident and all these happen in their rural settings. For that reason, **interventions and especially the income generating activities should be vigorously pursued in the place of origin – the rural areas.**
8. **Police training in relation to the child rights (including dealing with street children/child beggars) needs a thorough investigation and re-designing.** A strong understanding and code of business is also essential between the police and other relevant agencies.
9. The street children including the **child beggars use the public toilet. So, the overall facilities, i.e., adequate water supply, hygiene, soaps etc. should be improved over there.** Soaps can be provided to them with a low cost tag. Number of public toilets needs to be increased.
10. Regarding the adolescent girl child beggars, those who have reached puberty and undergo menstrual cycles; **sanitary napkins should be provided with a low cost label by the Government and/or NGOs.**
11. **All relevant organizations and institutions must be ‘child-friendly’.** For example: if any child beggar go to any hospital for seeking medical help, s/he must not be ignored (which happens generally with them), and be heard and attended with emergency priority.

12. **A ‘Hotline’ number’ needs to be introduced widely for the distressed children.** By the ‘Hotline’ number, any distressed child can give them a call, and they can refer the call (the problem of that child) to police or other relevant institute. This initiative is already been taken, but the coordination mechanism and promoting the hotline number to the children (especially the disadvantaged ones) should be ensured.
13. In Bangladesh, the matter of rehabilitation regarding the street children is difficult and a matter of choice. The income of the children under the rehabilitation scheme generally becomes lower than their current income. So, **the designing of the rehabilitation formats needs more practical deliberations, where existing income level does not fall down.**
14. **Creating awareness through media is another important area.** The street children and particularly the child beggars are scolded, beaten, exploited, and even abused by the public commuters, community people, and also by the police in the streets. Media can play an effective role by creating awareness on the prohibition of these acts.
15. **Considering the socio-economic structure of Bangladesh, more focus should be given on the proper and suitable implementation of the government directive on ‘banning of begging’.** The question of ‘banning of begging – is it implementable or not?’ – needs to be dealt with keeping in mind all possible appropriate practical alternatives.
16. Some activities have already been taken for the betterment of the lives of children in Bangladesh. But, the initiatives are being taken in isolation, disjointedly and not in a coordinated manner. This lack of coordination is hampering the objective of ensuring better lives for children. In addition, lack of coordination also hampers the proper use of limited resource. **Coordination between all the agencies (both Government and Non-Government) working on child issues needs to be ensured.**
17. **There is a requirement of detailed study to assess training need of the child beggars.** Training modules must be thought of with concrete designing on what is needed to develop the situation of the child beggars to help them get rid of begging. The module should be designed in such ways that the children can take part in it in the meantime of their begging.
18. This accompanying study covers the child beggars of Dhaka city only. **Large scale study on child beggars covering all the big cities of Bangladesh needs to be initiated.**

The recommendations are mainly the output of the compilations of the suggestions given by the respondents to ensure rights of the child beggars and also the expert judgments of the researchers of the study. Begging cannot be stopped suddenly in a society like that of Bangladesh, but the situation of the beggars, especially the child beggars can be improved, if these recommendations can be translated into reality. However, ensuring the rights of the disadvantaged children of Bangladesh - particularly the child beggar- are the concerns of a broad social movement. Therefore, instead of looking into them separately, they must be treated with priority through a social movement to ensure rights of children inside the society in every level.

Introduction, Objectives, and Methodology

*“Come away, O human child!
To the waters and the wild
With a fairy, hand in hand,
For the world's more full of weeping
than you can understand.”*

- W. B. Yeats; The Collected Poems.¹

The mentioned verses by W. B. Yeats have rightly sketched the life of street children and among them- the child beggars. They are born into the world with the anticipation of a normal life, but the situation they face simultaneously in their lives; makes it shoddier for them. And even though they fight to meet the basic needs to survive, they are deprived of those necessities.

1.1 Introduction

It has been estimated that more than 100 million street and working children around the world are struggling to survive under harsh and often exploitative conditions.² While accurate figures are elusive — there is clear evidence that the problem is on the rise, particularly in regions of the world undergoing economic or political transitions. And this global tragedy is only going to get worse. By the year 2025, more than 60 per cent of the world’s population will live in urban areas.³ Already, the rapid pace of urbanization deprives up to a billion people of adequate shelter and basic services, forcing them to live in crowded and unhealthy conditions.

The financial crisis, political decisions and natural disasters have caused a setback⁴ to the arena of the development of children, of whom, street children are one category who are becoming visible day by day. Every year, millions of children are pulled into life on the street by economic need, problems at home, commercial exploitation, or poor access to schools. The majority of these street-based children are unprotected and sometimes working children who are highly vulnerable to exploitation. Their lives on the streets leave them with few opportunities to form emotional connections to caring adults, or to develop the social abilities, education, or job skills necessary to rejoin society and lead productive and meaningful lives.⁵

At this backdrop, many research studies have been drawn around the world to highlight the lives of the street children. Many studies have stressed on their situational analysis by poverty exposure, while some others have emphasized on their lives by profession; family settings; labor or work; education; health, water, and hygiene status; and also from violence and crime perspectives. But still the need for detailed knowledge about the lives of the street children in Bangladesh remains principal as there are many dimensions among the street children, of

¹ Good reads: Quotes about Children. Retrieved from: <http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/tag/children?page=2> on October 1, 2012.

² Benítez, 2001.

³ *ibid*

⁴ IREWOC Annual Report 2009.

⁵ Benítez, 2001.

which one is, the street children who are involved in begging, or in short – the ‘child beggars’.

Following this, the concept of street children needs to be clear to have a profound idea about the child beggars.

Definition of Street Children

‘Street children’ is increasingly recognized by sociologists and anthropologists to be a socially constructed category that in reality does not form a clearly defined, homogeneous population or phenomenon.⁶ The term ‘street children’ includes a wide range of children who are homeless; who work on the streets but sleep at home; who either do or do not have family contact; who work in open-air markets; who live on the streets with their families; who live in day or night shelters; or who spend a lot of time in institutions (e.g., correction centers). Most ‘street children’ still have contact with their families and spend only a portion of their time on the streets. Those who are homeless, with no family contact are in a minority, but they grow up in an environment that is not conducive for their proper development or socialization.⁷

There has been much discussion and controversy about how to view children who live and work on the streets; the terminology and definitions to be used; and the magnitude of the problem. ‘Street children’ covers children in such a wide variety of circumstances and characteristics that policy-makers and service providers find it difficult to describe and target them. At this backdrop, there is a great range of definitions on the street children available in the existing literatures. Some of them are presented here.

Box 1.1: Definitions of ‘Street Children’ in existing literature	
<i>Contributor</i>	<i>Definition</i>
UNICEF	Any girl or boy who has not reached adulthood, for whom the street in the widest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, and so on, has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, directed, and supervised by responsible adults. ⁸ In addition, “Street children” is a generic term which refers to children in diverse situations on the streets. A distinction is often made between children ‘on the street’, who live with their families but work on the streets, and children ‘of the street’, who are homeless. ⁹
Council of Europe (1994)	Street children are children under 18 who, for shorter or longer periods, live in a street milieu. They are children who live wandering from place to place and who have their peer groups and contacts in the street. Officially these children may have as their address their parents’ homes or institution of social welfare. Most significantly they have very few or no contacts with those adults, parents, school, child welfare institutions, social services, with a duty towards them. ¹⁰
Amnesty International	Children on the street are those engaged in some kind of economic activity ranging from begging to vend. Most of them go home at the end of the day and contribute their earnings to their family. They may be attending school and retain a sense of belonging to a family. Because of the economic fragility of the family, these children may eventually opt for a permanent life on the streets. ¹¹

⁶ Glauser, 1990; Ennew, 2000; Moura, 2002 as cited in Benítez, 2007.

⁷ Wernham (et. al.), 2005.

⁸ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

⁹ UNICEF report on ‘Situation analysis of children in South Africa’, 2009.

¹⁰ European Federation for Street Children report on ‘Analysis of the Situation of Street Children within Key EU Member States in 2009’; (n.d).

¹¹ Mozdalifa, 2012.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Definition of a Street Child in India	<p>The reality of the street child is the naked and vicious face of poverty, sickness and exploitation. In addition, the tragedy is that those who bear it are themselves innocent, lonely and frightened young children.¹²</p> <p>Moreover, the term ‘street children’ actually covers many children in different circumstances. The groups of children living on the streets include:</p> <p><i>Children on the streets:</i> These children, who are primarily child labourers, still have contact with their families. The nature and degree of contact varies from daily visits to a few times annually.</p> <p><i>Children of the streets:</i> Children in this group see the street as their home, where they seek shelter, food and a sense of family among companions. Family ties may exist but they are often weak.</p> <p><i>Abandoned children:</i> These children comprise those living in the streets, but have severed all ties with their biological families. They are entirely on their own.</p> <p><i>Missing children:</i> These children have either run-away from home or been separated from their families because of circumstances.</p> <p>Briefly, ‘Street Children’ are those Children living on and off the streets, such as shoeshine boys, rag-pickers, newspaper-vendors, beggars, etc.¹³</p>
Definition of a Street Child in Egypt	<p>The child is “at risk” if exposed to any of the following conditions¹⁴:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If his safety, morals, health, or life is endangered. 2. If the surroundings where the child is raised exposes the child to vulnerability. 3. If his/her guardian refuses to take responsibility towards the child. 4. If the child’s educational future becomes at risk. 5. If the child is exposed to deviance, whether through exposure to drugs, alcoholism, violence, or prostitution
Definition of a Street Child by a researcher in Pakistan	<p>Although the term <i>street children</i> is neither a precise, nor very useful classification for children “on” or “of” the street, the term does serve as a point of engagement in considering the variety of issues and problems facing far too many vulnerable children. The problem of applying a standard definition is of many folds. First, there is the difficulty of making equivalencies across different cultures, economic conditions and geographical coverage. Second, the overlapping categories currently in use also include children who have had experiences in common with street children, who may have been street children or who may become street children. A broader perspective is necessary to make the term more meaningful, especially when considering the effectiveness of particular interventions.¹⁵</p>
BBS	<p>Street dwellers ‘are the people who sleep on streets, railway terminals and platforms, bus stations, parks and open spaces, religious centers, construction sites and around graveyards, and in other public places with no roof’.¹⁶ They are the ‘mobile and vagrant category of rootless people who have no permanent dwelling units’.¹⁷</p>

The term “street children” and its various mutants such as “street kids”, “street boys”, “parking boys”, “car-washers”, “teenage beggars”, “street bums”, and “children on their own” refer to a complex phenomenon.¹⁸ The term stirs emotions and focuses on the “problem”. It is a problem whose manifestations are seated in several causal factors. Regardless of definition, the phenomenon of street children is not new and neither is it restricted to certain geographical areas.¹⁹

¹² Manihara, 2002; as cited in Akula, 2006.

¹³ National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) report on ‘Abolition of Child Labour in India: Strategies for the Eleventh Five Year Plan’; (n.d).

¹⁴ Depicted in the Child Law of 1996 in Egypt, as referred to in ‘Rapid Situation Assessment Report on The situation of street children in Cairo and Alexandria, including the children’s drug abuse and health/nutritional status’, WFP, UNICEF, and UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention; 2001.

¹⁵ Tufail, 2005.

¹⁶ BBS, 2001; as cited in Ahmed (et.al.), 2011.

¹⁷ BBS 1999; as referred to in Ahmed (et.al.), 2011.

¹⁸ ‘A Study on Street Children in Zimbabwe’ in ‘Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children and Adolescents in Zimbabwe’; 2001.

¹⁹ Connolly, 1990; as cited in ‘A Study on Street Children in Zimbabwe’ in ‘Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children and Adolescents In Zimbabwe’; 2001.

Street children, in many instances, represent a particular subcategory of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) as they typically lack regular family support.²⁰ Street children have been characterized both as brave, given their “remarkable survival instincts and courage in [their] daily struggle”²¹, and hopeless, because of the “aberrant families who abandon, abuse, or neglect” them.²² Moreover, street children are distinctively successful in their plight to “survive” life on the streets and also street children promote multiple survival tactics, including aggression, drug abuse, and violence.²³

Street living children represent a marginalized, vulnerable, and victimized segment of society.²⁴ They are characteristically independent, as they do not respond to authority and are rarely held legally accountable for their actions. Sometimes, their gang culture prompts a group identity that is both frightening and repulsive to others.²⁵ Consequently, street children are “culturally rootless,” which refers to their rural backgrounds and their tendency to maintain no ties to their families.²⁶ Most have renounced their home language, are illiterate, and have not gone to school.²⁷

In terms of policy at international, regional and national levels, street involved children are generally treated as one group of socially excluded or marginalized children.²⁸ Upon peeling away the ‘street children’ label, individual girls and boys of all ages are found living and working in public spaces, visible in the great majority of the world’s urban centers. A key factor is their high risks of exposure to violence from multiple sources.²⁹ So for a study purpose, rather than trying to reach at firm definitions, it is more vital to develop a clear and contextualized understanding of the life experiences and relationships of the street involved children.

Definition of Child Beggars

The child beggars are a distinct category of the street children who are most deprived even with the basic necessities of life, and struggle to survive by the least strategies in every place. These children are a particularly vulnerable group; where a vulnerable child is a child who, because of circumstances of birth or immediate environment, is prone to abuse or deprivation of basic needs, care, and protection, and is thus disadvantaged relative to his or her peers.³⁰

The child beggars are a ‘High Risk Groups of Children’. They are the children without adequate parental care. Literature suggests that refugee children, street children and children from low-income families are particularly vulnerable to exploitative labor practices, including exploitative employers, poor wages, lack of training and physically inappropriate demand, and higher risk of physical punishment and sexual abuse.³¹ Some children who start out begging or working on the street and returning home at night eventually leave home to live on the street.³²

²⁰ Strobbe, Olivetti, and Jacobson; 2010.

²¹ Verma, 1999; as cited in Nawaz, 2011.

²² Aptekar & Ciano-Federoff, 1999; as referred to in Nawaz, 2011.

²³ Nalkur, 2009; as cited by Nawaz, 2011.

²⁴ Tufail, 2005.

²⁵ Connolly & Ennew, 2001; as referred to in Nawaz, 2011.

²⁶ Lugalla & Mbwambo, 1999; as cited in Nawaz, 2011.

²⁷ Nalkur, 2009, as referred to in Nawaz, 2011.

²⁸ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

²⁹ Benítez, 2007.

³⁰ Report on ‘Community-Based Support (CUBS) Project for Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Nigeria’, 2010.

³¹ Abdul-Hamid, 2011.

³² UNICEF report on ‘Situation analysis of children in South Africa’, 2009.

Now-a-days, the beggars on the streets prompt questions and concerns from the public, government agencies, UN offices, and NGO advocates time by time; in which child beggars draw a center point. Their presence and status is controversial, and many opinions are expressed; but few concrete facts and little research are available about their origins, movements, earnings, and daily lives.

Children in Bangladesh

Children in Bangladesh, in general, face multidimensional forms of deprivation, violence, abuse and exploitation. This can be seen almost everywhere - in families, on the street, in the community, workplace, school or any state and non-state institutions. A large proportion of this child population is deprived of health care, an acceptable level of nutrition, a hygienic sanitation system, safe drinking water, safety and security. They have limited scope for personal growth through education and, as a result, lack the skills they need to move out of their current state of misery and build a better future. They are victims of various types of vulnerability and exploitation, ranging from that tolerated by the state (arrest, confinement, police torture, the negative attitude of state actors towards children) to societal violence (child marriage, trafficking, sexual abuse, dowry, corporal punishment at home and schools, and abuse and exploitation by employers).³³

Street children in Bangladesh

The widely accepted definition of street children comes from UNICEF in Bangladesh. UNICEF defines street children as ‘who is of the street and on the street’,³⁴ that means who works all day in the street pass their times, eat and go back to the family at night for sleep are children on the street and those who work, pass time and sleep on street are children of the street. These children are denoted with many dimensions of street situations – ‘street children’, ‘hard to reach children’, ‘working children’, ‘children in need of special protection’ or ‘specially disadvantaged children’.³⁵

The Bengali term of street children is ‘*Pathshishu*’³⁶ and informally people use ‘*Tokai*’³⁷ to address them. These floating children are also named as disadvantaged children, hard to reach children, urban working children and children at risk or in need of special protection to associate them with support and reintegration.³⁸

In Bangladesh, as in many developing countries, there is a widespread belief amongst the public, policymakers and social workers that children ‘abandon’ their families and migrate to the street because of economic poverty.³⁹ This dominant narrative posits that children whose basic material needs cannot be met within the household move to the street. It ignores and avoids the growing evidence that this is not the case. There are more concrete stories behind every child in the streets who are involved in begging.

³³ National Report of Bangladesh on ‘Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities’; UNICEF, 2009.

³⁴ Aktar, 2004, as cited in Nawaz, 2011.

³⁵ Conticini and Hulme, 2006.

³⁶ ‘*Path*’ (pronounced as ‘potho’) means ‘street’ and ‘*shishu*’ means ‘child’.

³⁷ Tokai means rag pickers who use to collect waste paper, bottle, shoes and other item from road and dustbin.

³⁸ Conticini & Hulme, 2005, as cited by Nawaz, 2011.

³⁹ Conticini and Hulme, 2006.

Child beggars in Bangladesh

The child beggars in Bangladesh have been recognized by many literatures as such a category of the street children who lack the proper requirements of life. So they are tagged as 'severely deprived' children. These severe deprivation can be found with their not having the adequate services in the provision of shelter, sanitation, water, information, nutrition, education, and health etc.⁴⁰

Despite constitutional recognition of the right to shelter for all citizens, 41 per cent of all children are deprived of adequate shelter.⁴¹ It can be well assumed that, a major portion of these children are the child beggars. At policy and programme levels, there is little provision for providing shelter facilities to poor, homeless households, or children living on the streets.⁴² And this picture is reflected also in the other provision of life requirements for the street children and more specifically – the child beggars.

Rationale of the Study

A growing body of domestic and international studies and reports describes the situation of children living on the street but evidence on the causes of this phenomenon remains scant.⁴³ By the early 1990s, UNICEF had begun to recognize that the pervasiveness of children working on city streets required coherent policy and programmatic action. Within UNICEF, the rise of concern with children's rights was closely associated with the rise of concern surrounding street children. Therefore during that period, they had developed methodologies for researching the situation of children in the streets⁴⁴ and had accumulated a large body of programmatic knowledge.⁴⁵ And the motto was to change their situation. To those who had difficulty understanding what the advent of rights meant for their work and the children's cause more generally, the need to develop programmes for children 'on' and 'of' the streets was the easy path to comprehension of the changes expected.

In Bangladesh, there is a lack of comprehensive data on street dwellers/or people with similar condition such as their number, living conditions and livelihood activities. Different small scale surveys give some idea about their numbers. According to a government estimate of 2004, there were 250,000 street children in Dhaka city.⁴⁶ Also, there were 100,000 beggars in the city. And about 4,000-6,000 were disabled among them.⁴⁷

While a small but growing body of research describes the lives of people who live in urban informal settlements or slums, very little research describes the population with no housing at all.⁴⁸ Many of them have been coming to Dhaka by the process of migration. And Dhaka city, being the capital and land of 'opportunities', has to take the major brunt of this influx of migrant population.⁴⁹ In line with this, the homeless population in Dhaka, of which a significant number is the child beggars; is known to face extortion, erratic unemployment,

⁴⁰ National Report of Bangladesh on 'Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities'; UNICEF, 2009.

⁴¹ National Report of Bangladesh on 'Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities'; UNICEF, 2009.

⁴² *ibid*

⁴³ Strobbe, Olivetti, and Jacobson; 2010.

⁴⁴ Leading studies were conducted in Dhaka, Mexico City, Quito, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere.

⁴⁵ Black, 1996.

⁴⁶ The Daily Star, 12 December, 2007; as referred to in Ahmed (et.al.), 2011.

⁴⁷ The New Nation, 1 February 2010; as mentioned in Ahmed (et.al.), 2011.

⁴⁸ Koehlmoos (et. al.), 2009.

⁴⁹ Ahmed (et.al.), 2011.

exposure to violence, sexual harassment, and to engage in high-risk behaviors. However, this has not been systematically documented.⁵⁰

In addition, there have been recent reports of children begging on the streets, especially in the areas of Gulshan 1 and 2 in Dhaka. At this moment, UNICEF and authorities have little information about these children and their families. A proper understanding of the situation and dynamics are crucial to recommend proper interventions to ensure access to services for these children. Therefore, the baseline is essential to monitor impact of future interventions. Accordingly UNICEF awarded Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) to conduct the study. It is to note that since the current research work has been initiated with a noble objective---welfare of a group of vulnerable children in Dhaka city, HDRC, from its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund, has contributed 25 per cent of total budget of the assignment.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The study entails two objectives in relation to analyze the situation of the child beggars. These are:

- ✓ To prepare a baseline and situation analysis of the children engaged in bagging in Gulshan 1 and 2, Banani, Shahbag and Bijoy Sharani areas of Dhaka city; and
- ✓ To put forward recommendations for proper interventions (existing or new) to ensure access to services for these children.

1.3 Methodology of the Study

Pre-conceptualization of the status of the ‘Child Beggars’

Firsthand knowledge was obtained on the street children, especially about the child beggars from the study locations. The researchers visited the places at different times of the day and used a simple questionnaire/checklist to obtain a snapshot of the livelihood of the children.

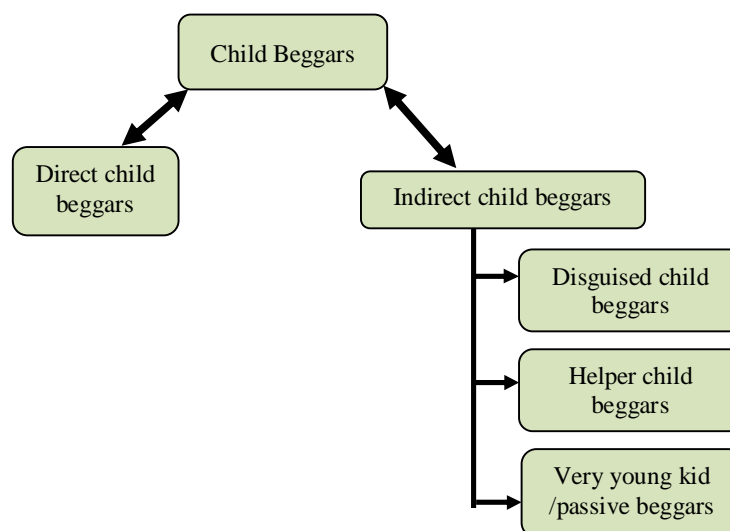
There were two broad categories of child beggars: *direct* (those who beg to the commuters straightly) and *indirect* (those who are disguised or who beg passively while selling flowers, chocolate, lemon etc. or in search of scraps i.e., papers, water bottles, and other bits and pieces etc. or work as helper of other adult/child beggars or act as passive beggars with other adults). The *passive beggars* are generally very young kids and they roam with their parent beggars and draw sympathy.

Box 1.2: A preview of the child beggars at the study locations

The child beggars change their ‘occupational statuses’ several times in a day. They generally beg at the peak hours when the volume of traffic is huge on the streets. Usually the morning peak hour is between 9 am to 11 am. The noon is not an ideal time for begging on the streets because of relatively less mobility of the commuters. The children at that time either rest somewhere, or loiter around or stay at home. The evening peak hour for begging starts around 5pm and continues until 9pm. There are also peak/off peak days for begging in the week and thus differences in income also comes up. The concentration of child beggars is not same all over the places mentioned and they maintain a begging territory of their own in general.

⁵⁰ Koehlmoos (et. al.), 2009.

Figure 1.1: Types of child beggars in the city streets



Key Research Strategy

The primary focus of the study was to conduct a situation analysis and provide qualitative and quantitative data on children engaged in begging in five (5) areas in Dhaka⁵¹:

1. Gulshan 1
2. Gulshan 2
3. Banani
4. Shahbag; and
5. Bijoy Sharani

As the study subject contained major ethical issues, the research study had been designed with adequate innovativeness with precise methodology. Thus it had undertaken the task of doing a survey on all child beggars found at the location in seven conjugative days- which ultimately turned into a census of child beggars at the sample locations.

Additionally, both *quantitative* and *qualitative* methods had been used in the survey and the data (from quantitative survey) and information (from qualitative survey) has been triangulate while making analysis. For this purpose, the survey included *quantitative* and *qualitative* indicators, which allowed finding '*what*' question in numerical value and qualitative indicators provided answers to the '*how/why*' question in description of opinion, perception and attitude.

⁵¹ It is to note that for proper implementation and collection of quality data and information, for operational purpose, the sample areas have been extended to some extent adjacent to the specific area to capture the resting/gathering place of the child beggars.

Box 1.3: The participants/respondents for the study

The participants for the study were:

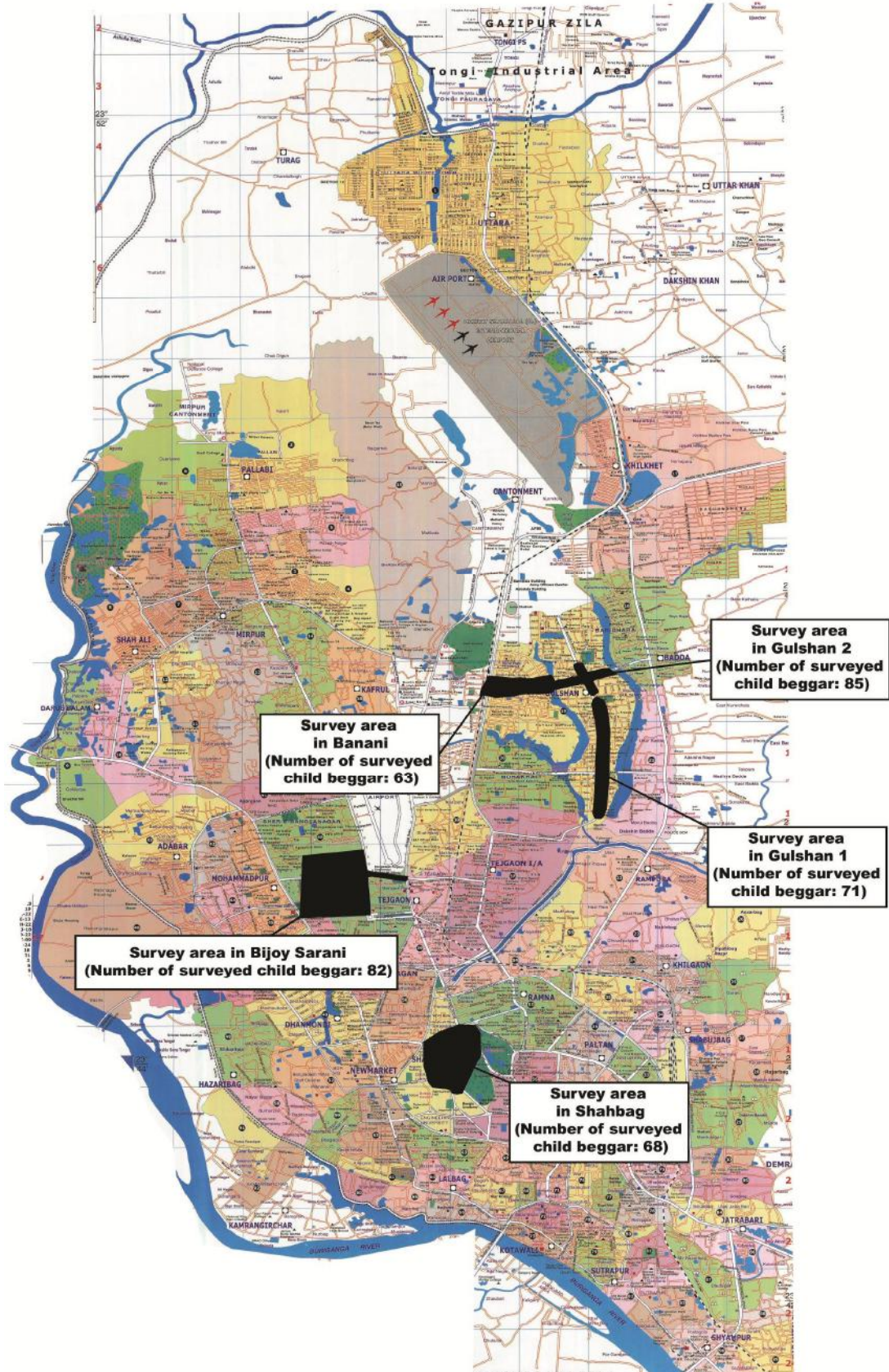
1. *Primary participants group*: Children engaged in begging on the streets in Gulshan 1, 2, Banani, Shahbag, Bijoy Sharani and their family members/care-givers.
2. *Secondary participant group*: People who have information about these children such as NGOs, local merchants, police active in these areas.
3. *Tertiary participant group*: Those who can be implicated in actions to assist these children such as relevant Government Ministries and Agencies.

Survey Design

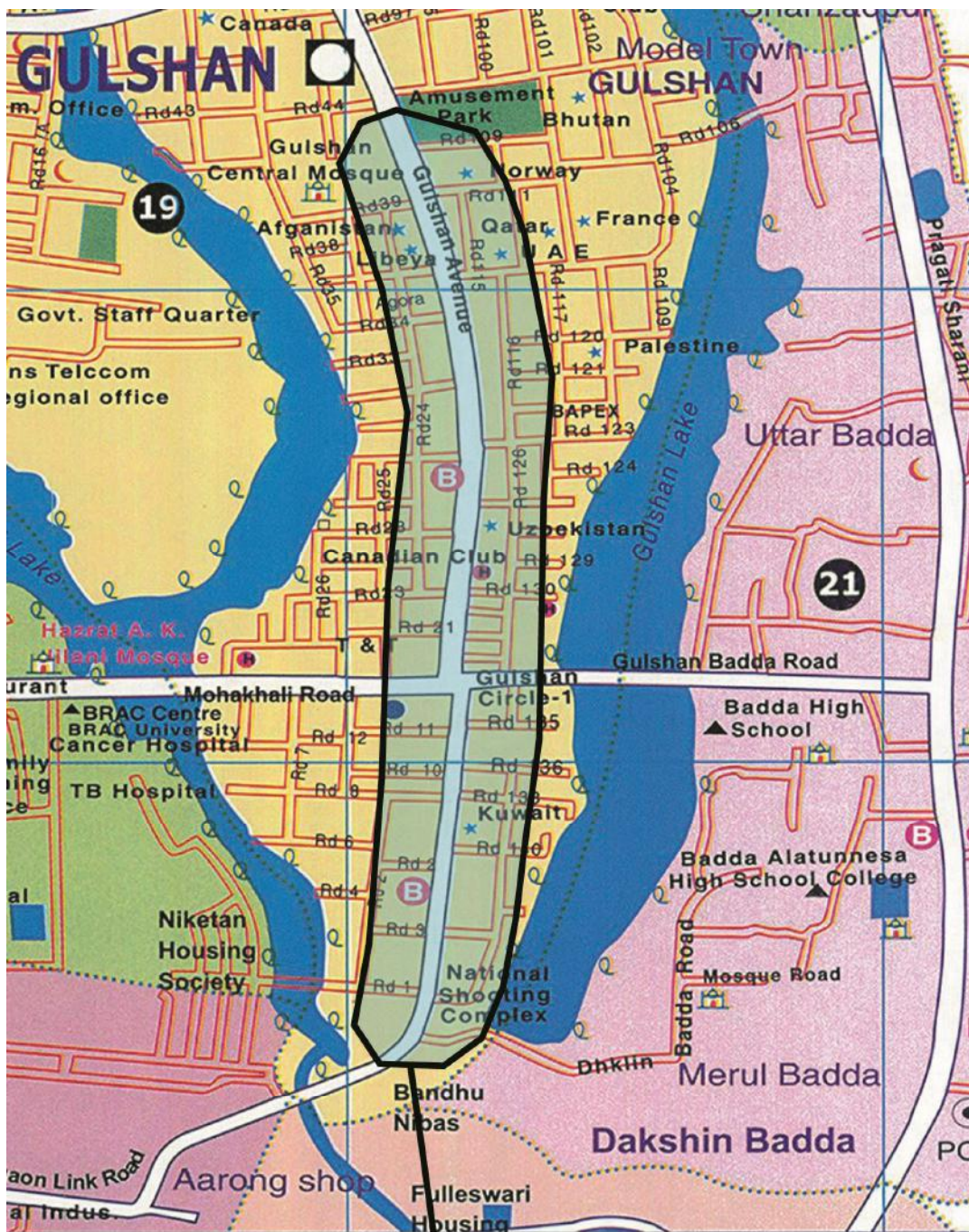
As there was no adequate information on the total number of children engaged in begging in the sample areas, and also by considering the nature of the study, respondents and their mobility, the study has followed an alternative procedure with objective to do a survey on all child beggars found at the location in seven conjugative days- which ultimately turned into a census of child beggars at the sample locations.

The trained Field Investigators were assigned in the areas to interview the child beggars based on their (child beggars) prevalence directly and indirectly. They were assigned to be in all the locations in a one week period of time from morning (8am) till night (8 pm) to have the interviews exclusively. From the previous experiences of the research organization, it could be assumed that in this way, the census through a purposive sampling based interview of the child beggars can be made possible for depicting out the real number as well as the situation of those study population. Survey was conducted from the last week of September to the first week of October 2012.

Map 1.1: Location of survey areas in Dhaka City



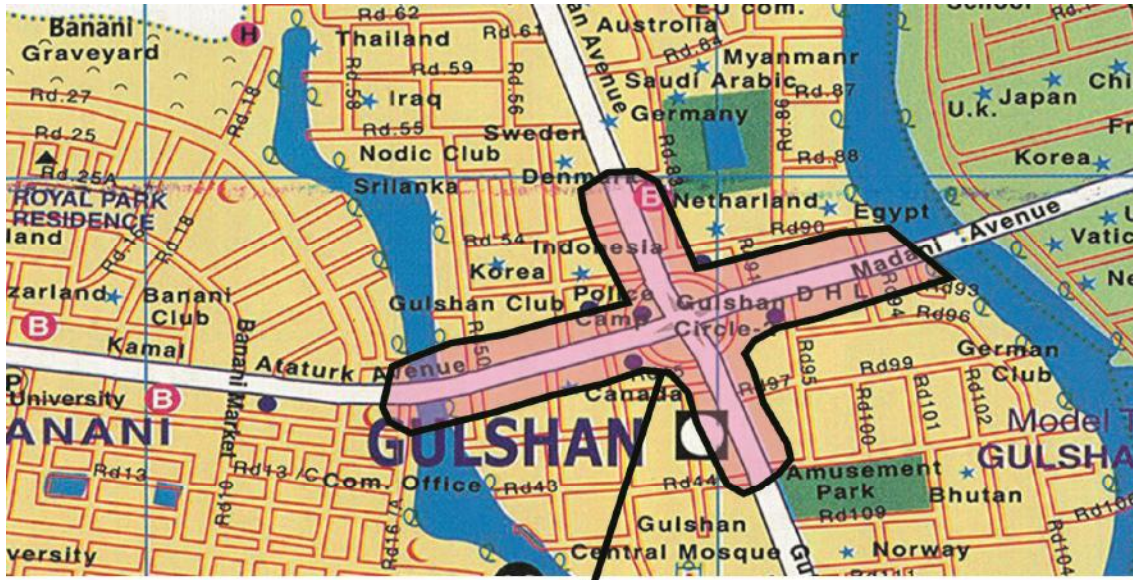
Map 1.2: Survey area in Gulshan 1, Dhaka



**Survey area in Gulshan 1
(Number of surveyed child beggar: 71)**

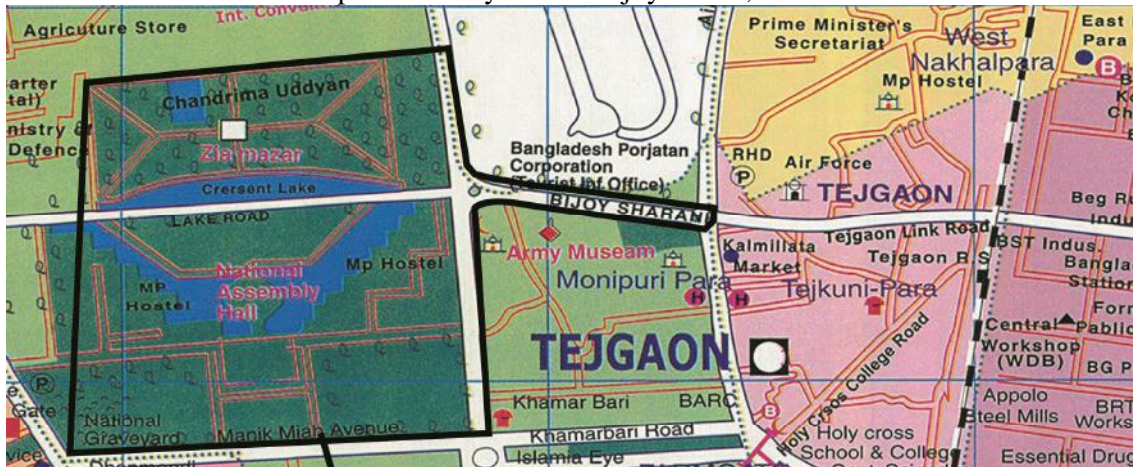
Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Map 1.3: Survey area in Gulshan 2, Dhaka



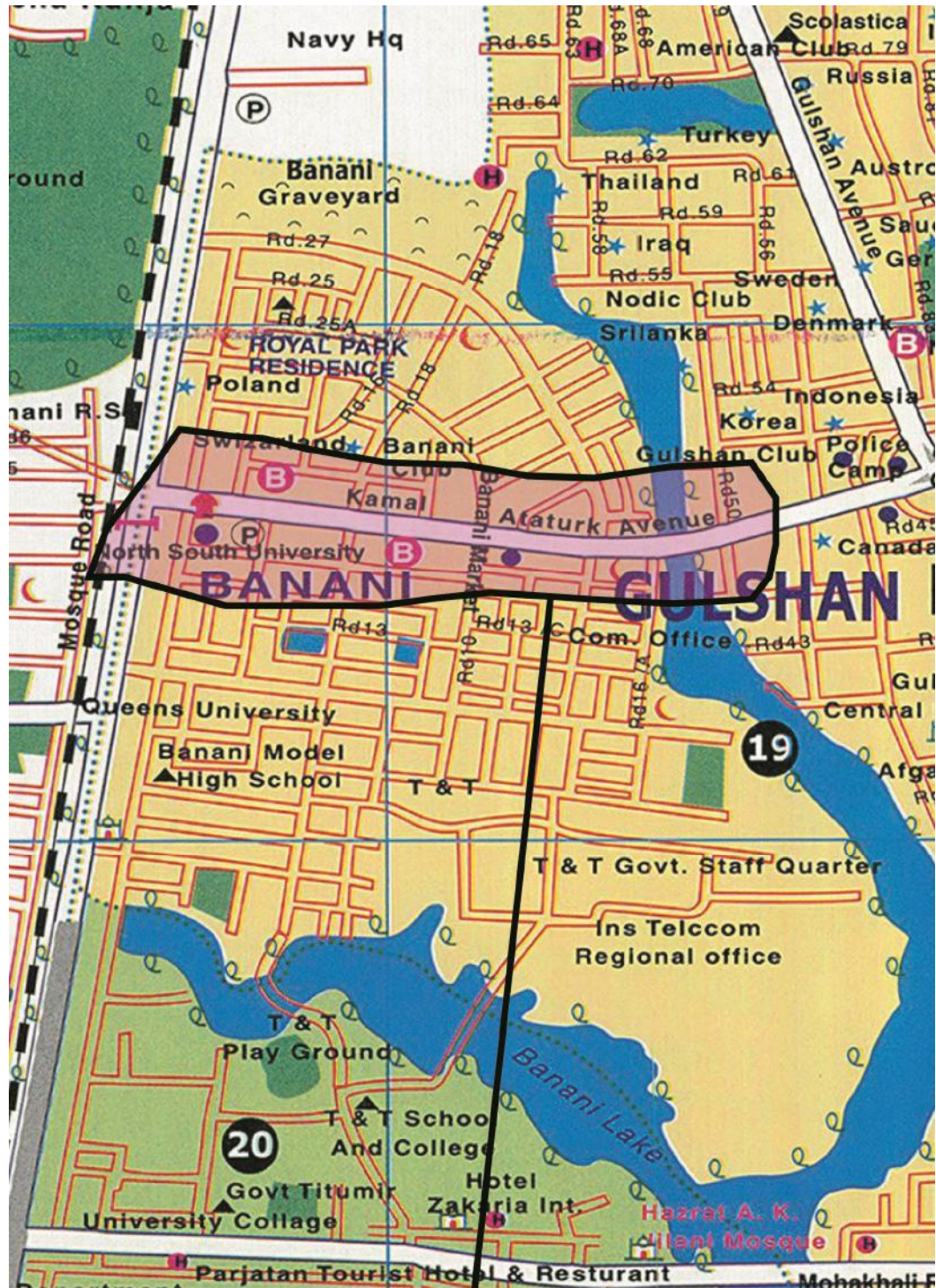
**Survey area in Gulshan 2
(Number of surveyed child beggar: 85)**

Map 1.4: Survey area in Bijoy Sarani, Dhaka



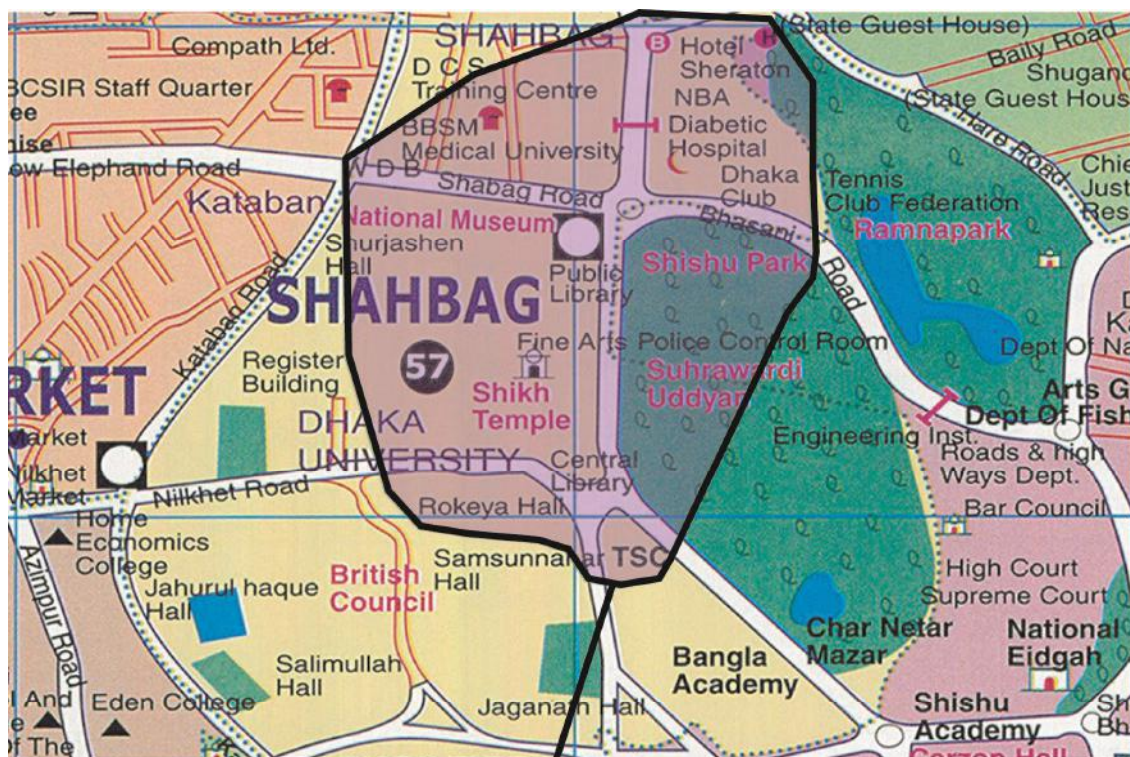
**Survey area in Bijoy Sarani
(Number of surveyed child beggar: 82)**

Map 1.5: Survey area in Banani, Dhaka



**Survey area in Banani
(Number of surveyed child beggar: 63)**

Map 1.6: Survey area in Shahbag, Dhaka



**Survey area in Shahbag
(Number of surveyed child beggar: 68)**



Data Collection Instruments

A number of different kinds of data collection instruments (DCIs) have been used for quantitative and qualitative data collection from various respondents and participants of the study. Survey Questionnaire was administered with child beggars. In-depth interviews were conducted with parents/care givers of the child beggars. Local community people (mostly local merchants who have close contact with child beggars) were also interviewed. In addition, case study and focus group discussion (FGD) techniques have been used for collecting qualitative data from these primary participant groups (boy and girl child beggars). A mind mapping practice (about future life) has also been practiced in the study. The key informant interviews (KIIs) has been used for the secondary as well as the tertiary participant groups.

Box 1.4: Child rights and ethical issues

All child rights issues have been taken care of while interviewing the children. The interviews have been taken place at the peak hours when the children were available. As a result wage compensation has been provided to the interviewed/FGD participant children. In addition, while interviewing/FGD with the children, the field investigators were aware with their language to the children. All research ethics has been strictly maintained while interviewing/FGD with them. No false hope, false information, or false identities have been provided to the children or their family.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 1.1: Data collection instruments used and number of respondents/sessions

Data Collection Instruments (DCIs)	Number of respondents/ sessions
1. Survey Questionnaire for Child Beggars	369 interviews ✓ Gulshan 1: 71 ✓ Gulshan 2: 85 ✓ Banani: 63 ✓ Bijoy Sharani: 82 ✓ Shahbag: 68
2. Data Compilation Sheet for Sample Locations	5
3. Focus Group Discussion Guideline for Child Beggars: Boys	3 FGDs
4. Focus Group Discussion Guideline for Child Beggars: Girls	3 FGDs
5. Case Study of Child Beggars	20 cases
6. In-depth Interview with the Families/Caregivers	68 interviews ✓ Parents of child beggars in Gulshan 1: 16 ✓ Parents of child beggars in Gulshan 2: 16 ✓ Parents of child beggars in Banani: 12 ✓ Parents of child beggars in Shahbag: 11 ✓ Parents of child beggars in Bijoy Sharani: 13
7. In-depth Interview with Local Merchants	10 in-depth interviews
8. Key Informant Interviews with NGOs who work with Street Children/Child Beggars	3 NGOs
9. KII with Safe Home/Shelters (Govt. & NGO)	2 shelters
10. KII with Local Police Station	5 key informants
11. KII with Researcher/Academicians	2 individuals
12. KII with Government Ministries/Agencies	7 key informants
13. Mind mapping	10 participants

Chapter 2

Socio-economic Features of the Child Beggars**2.1 Introduction**

South Asian countries such as Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka with high levels of urban poverty have one of the largest stocks of street children – both boys and girls. The problem is growing at an alarming proportion with rise in incidence of rural and urban poverty along with rampant destitution in many parts of South Asia consequent upon rapid structural changes through liberalization and globalization policies.⁵²

Bangladesh is a populous country characterized by a young population. Two-fifths of the population is under 18 years of age⁵³ Therefore, child deprivation and vulnerability has been treated by many researchers as a serious concern for attaining human development in the truest sense of the term. According to the National Child Labour Survey 2002-2003, there were 42.4 million children aged 5-17 who are about one-third of the country's total population.⁵⁴ A survey has cited 445,266 street children in six of its metropolitan divisional cities.⁵⁵ In addition, a large proportion of the three million child laborers in Bangladesh lives and works on the streets.⁵⁶ A portion of these children are child beggars who are deprived of with the proper services of the basic necessities and fall under extreme poverty throughout their whole life.

Migration is an important aspect of globalization and has implications on local, regional and international development.⁵⁷ Globally, more people now live in urban areas than in rural areas. Over the past few decades, most low income countries have experienced a rapid population growth without adequate expansion of public services, and many cities in the developing world lack the infrastructure necessary to support high levels of urban population growth.⁵⁸ The most remarkable characteristic of this urbanization is the mushrooming growth of slums and squatters with the increased migration of poor rural people in search of employment and income.⁵⁹ As a result, globally, more than one billion people live in informal settlements or urban slums. Many others live where they can – at railway terminals and bus-stations, at ports, and in empty markets, parks, and stairways.⁶⁰ This scenario is also true for Bangladesh because of its social inequality, unfavorable economic condition, political climate, joblessness etc. The large-scale migration of women and children to urban areas is not entirely a recent phenomenon, nor is it equally common in all parts of the world.⁶¹ Most of the street children migrated from rural to urban area for various socio-economic causes and they live in hazardous conditions in urban areas.⁶² In the days of urbanization and the destruction of rural socio-economic condition as well as the polarization of socio-economic

⁵² Mukherjee, 2005.

⁵³ Estimated from Population Census 2011 (Community Series). Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

⁵⁴ Mukherjee, 2005

⁵⁵ Government/UNDP, 2001; as cited in 'A Civil Society Forum for South Asia on Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Street Children', 2001.

⁵⁶ National Report of Bangladesh on 'Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities'; UNICEF, 2009.

⁵⁷ Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

⁵⁸ Koehlmoos (et. al.), 2009.

⁵⁹ Afsar, 2000; as cited by Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

⁶⁰ Koehlmoos (et. al.), 2009.

⁶¹ Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010

⁶² Rahman, 2002; as referred to in Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

condition of rural society, people internally migrate from rural to urban area with the hope of better livelihood option. In this way, the children have been also migrating with his/her family as well as personally.⁶³

The presence of children in the streets is growing in the years. And with that, it is reasonable to think that street children are largely diffused only in urban areas.⁶⁸ In Dhaka city where their numbers are increasing, there are an estimated two million street-children.⁶⁹

With the escalation of polygamy, remarriage after death or divorce, lack of family responsibility and others, children are forced to the streets.⁷¹ Some children actually live there after being orphaned, abandoned by their families, or having run away from home due to difficult circumstances or delinquency.⁷² Moreover, given social stigma attached to single motherhood, unmarried mothers often abandon their children in hospitals or in the street.⁷³ There are also children involved in begging, vending or other petty jobs on the streets, in some cases after attending school, and returning to their family homes at the end of the day. Large international studies have found that the majority of street children left home in order to escape dysfunctional families and lack of parent care in the form of neglect and physical and sexual violence.⁷⁴

Box 2.1: Street dwellers in Dhaka city⁶⁴

Dhaka city being the capital of Bangladesh and land of 'opportunities', has to take the major influx of migrant population. According to one estimate, approximately 320,000 migrants enter Dhaka annually.⁶⁵ This situation causes enormous strain on the already insufficient urban facilities. Thus, these street dwellers are deprived of the basic amenities of life. They are among the most physically visible of all people living and working in the streets and public places of the large cities like Dhaka, but they are also among the most invisible and therefore, hardest to reach with essential services including health and sanitation.⁶⁶ Once on the street, children become vulnerable to all forms of exploitation and abuse, causing different physical and mental problems. Women populations face physical assaults by local *mastans*, police or even by the adult members of their family. Even the men face physical assaults while collecting food, fighting over space, or stealing. Their lives are marred by violence, sexual harassment, and drug abuse.⁶⁷

Box 2.2: Scenario of Street Girls in Bangladesh

Of an estimated 400,000 street children in Bangladesh, nearly 10% have been forced into prostitution for survival. It can be assumed that a great proportion of these street children are street girls. The number of girls in street situations was estimated to be about one quarter that for boys. This difference is not necessarily because girls experience a lower degree of violence within their households. Rather, the practice of instilling an attitude of almost complete submission in girls from an early age,⁷⁰ reduces the likelihood that girls will confront abuse. Consequently, fewer girls leave their families to move to the street. In addition, girls usually have lower levels of knowledge about what life is like 'on the street' and, if they acquire useful knowledge, they are likely to find that sexual violence and sex work are likely to be a major component of life on the street. The 'downside' of life on the street is higher, perhaps much higher, for girls compared to boys.

⁶³ Rahman, 2002; as mentioned in Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

⁶⁴ Adapted from Ahmed (et.al.), 2011.

⁶⁵ Islam, 1997; as cited by Ahmed (et.al.), 2011.

⁶⁶ Uddin *et al.* 2009; as mentioned in Ahmed (et.al.), 2011.

⁶⁷ Koehlmoos *et al.* 2009; as referred to in Ahmed (et.al.), 2011.

⁶⁸ Roccella, (n.d).

⁶⁹ Uddin (et. al.), 2011.

⁷⁰ Blanchet, 1996; as cited in Mozdalifa, 2012.

⁷¹ Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

⁷² Report on 'Children in Jordan Situation Analysis (2006/2007)', UNICEF, 2007.

⁷³ Abdul-Hamid, 2011.

⁷⁴ Price, 1989; as cited in Khan, (n.d).

Street children are seen to lack the primary socialization and modeling framework of the family that is thought to foster healthy growth and development. As such, they are seen to be developmentally at risk.⁷⁶ Following this, researchers in psychology, sociology and related disciplines have shown that the environment, both animate and inanimate, influences and affects children's development.⁷⁷ Thus, a psychologically impoverished environment may lead to physical and social problems in children who grow under such conditions. Street children live under squalid conditions and others lack parental care, affection, education and opportunities for healthy growth and development.⁷⁸

Box 2.3: Type of Families of the street children⁷⁵

Three main categories of the families of the street children are found:

- **Stable families** – such families that, despite high levels of poverty, are still able to ensure that children in the household attend school regularly.
- **Street children families** – such families that are the origin of street children and are the official families.
- **Risk families** – such families with children who do not attend school. Although they are not yet on the street, these children spend most of their time hanging around the slums. On the basis of some common features with the families in the previous category, they appear to be at risk of generating street children.

Life on the streets, coupled with the conditions that cause children to leave home, make street children vulnerable to a variety of risks to their physical, emotional, social and cognitive development. Inadequate nutrition, prolonged exposure to cold and damp, substance abuse and high levels of violence all compromise their chances of survival and development. They may be subject to abuse from other street dwellers, as well as from the police and from members of the public who object to their presence or exploit them (for example, as drug mules).⁷⁹ Sometimes, poverty leads to quarrels and tensions which can ultimately result in the cruel treatment of children. The mother, being over burdened with work, can lose interest in her children and neglect them.

In developing countries like Bangladesh, the street children are also the matter of high deprivation and vulnerability and with that women or girls are the most deprived segment. Among them, street girls are more prone to vulnerability.⁸⁰ They are not regarded as common and respected members in the mainstream general society. Thus, from gender mainstreaming perspective they are the most negligible since they are mistreated in general society.

The main problems that these children usually face in their daily lives are⁸¹ : (a) Missing basic needs like food and clothes, (b) Held back from school – lack of money for materials, guardians want them to work/generate income, (c) Unable to pass to secondary school even if succeeded to qualify, (d) Inadequate health care/not receiving appropriate treatment, (e) Missing love, compassion, understanding, (f) Missing their previous way of life (with parents), (g) Sometimes face unreasonable demands or outright abuse; and (h) Some driven to additional vulnerability – prostitution, running to towns/living on the streets, dropping school, begging. These are the common mishaps that happen to every street child including the child beggars.

⁷⁵ Adapted from Strobbe, Olivetti, and Jacobson; 2010.

⁷⁶ 'A Study on Street Children in Zimbabwe' in 'Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children and Adolescents in Zimbabwe'; 2001.

⁷⁷ Tudor, 1981; Ennew, 1986; as mentioned in 'A Study on Street Children in Zimbabwe' in 'Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children and Adolescents in Zimbabwe'; 2001.

⁷⁸ Auret, 1995; Bourdillon, 1991; Dube et al, op. cit.; as cited in 'A Study on Street Children in Zimbabwe' in 'Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children and Adolescents in Zimbabwe'; 2001.

⁷⁹ UNICEF report on 'Situation analysis of children in South Africa', 2009.

⁸⁰ Mozdalifa, 2012.

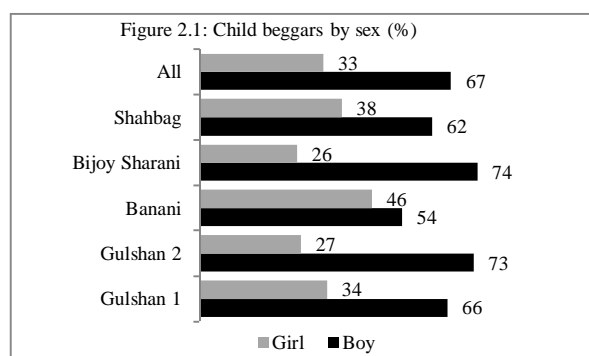
⁸¹ Whitehouse, 2002.

Most of the street children used to face a stressful relationship with their parents. Causes of stressful relationships with parents have been found in the existing literatures. These are: (a) Poverty, (b) Mothers’ Second Marriage, (c) Children’s inability to earn and support family, (d) Mother abandoned the child and Father remarried, (e) Stepmother’s negligence and Abuse; and (f) Father’s torture and abuse etc.⁸² Thus, the World Bank calls the process of increasing family stress leading to the separation of children as – the ‘spiral of vulnerability’.⁸³

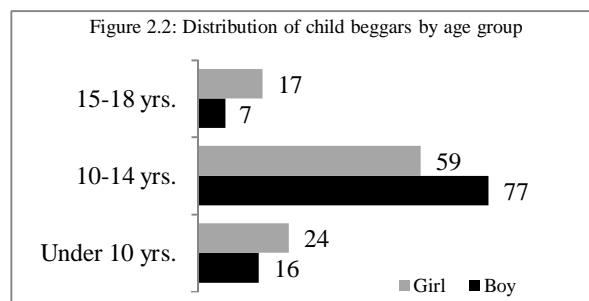
To assist the street children with their living strategies, there have been many initiatives from many international, national, and NGO sector. But still, there exists a strong need to provide the basic necessities along with the provisions to live a normal life for the major portion of these street children, namely – the child beggars.

2.2 Socio-economic Features: Survey Findings

Sex: Majority of the child beggars (66%) are boys at all the sample locations except Banani area where the number of girl child beggars is somewhat close to the boys (Girl: 46%; Boys: 54%). In Bijoy Sharani area number of boy child beggars is relatively larger than that of girls compared to that of other sample locations (Figure 2.1).



Age: The mean age of child beggars is similar for boys and girls (11.1 years for boys and 11.4 years for girls). Majority of the boy child beggars (77%) are between 10 and 14 years, whereas only 58 per cent of the girls fall under this age bracket (i.e., 10-14). However, a 7 per cent of the boy child beggars are aged between 15 and 18, which is 17 per cent for girl child beggars (Figure 2.2).



Box 2.4: Why boys in puberty outnumber girls involved in begging?

In focus group discussions (FGDs) with girl child beggars, the participants have opined that girl children tend to avoid street based occupations like begging when they reach puberty (i.e., between 10 and 14 years). They termed this age as ‘critical and risky’ for them. At this age girl child beggars face various ‘new problems’ (mostly physical issues, and sexual harassment). The boys also tend to quit begging at their mid-teen. As reasons for this, FGD participants reported that boys at this age can manage a job such as helper of small public vehicles, motor garage mechanic etc. On the other hand, commuters also do not prefer giving alms to boys of this age. This is why begging is no more suitable for the boys when they reach 15. Similarly, girls avoid begging when they reach puberty. Instead, they sell goods such as flower, handkerchiefs etc.

Source: Focus group of discussion with boys and girls involved in begging

⁸² Das, 2012.

⁸³ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

Box 2.5: Child marriage among the child beggars

It has been found that, child marriage among the child beggars is not rare. Especially, among the girl child beggars the tendency of child marriage is higher. Though, any specific number/rate of child marriage among the child beggars is known revealed in this study, but from group discussion sessions with child beggars- it has been opined that at least twenty per cent of the child girl child beggars get married before reaching to the age of 18 years. During the survey, a number of girl child beggars were found by HDRC team with their children on lap.



Source: Group discussion with boy and girl child beggars and researchers' observation

Child beggar with her own child!
Photo-credit: HDRC

Disability Status: An 8 per cent of the child beggars have been found as disable (30 out of 369 children). Around three-fourths (73%) among the disable children are disable physically.

Two disable children begging at Kamal Ataturk Avenue, Banani



Photo credit: HDRC

Box 2.6: “Age kato moja kortam akhn amr pa nai tai r sheigula korte parina.”

I had lots of interesting things to do but now I cannot do those things because of losing my legs

A 10-year boy found begging at Bijoy Sharani area. His father is a rickshaw puller and mother is a domestic worker. His brother left their house for searching a job and his little sister has involved in begging. Following sister’s profession, he started to beg for increasing their family income. Although all of family members were earning, his family could not overcome their poor situation in this city. His life’s portrait became different from other children in the slum when he had an accident at road crossing. This incident made him to lose his two legs. After having long medical treatment, his legs were not cured properly. He became physically disable. With the help of two sticks he started his movement but that movement was for begging again at roadside. Although this kind of movement is so much painful for him, he has no other work options to earn some money for him and his family. His satisfaction is now lodged with earning sufficient money. He thinks his disability makes his begging profession easier than past. As people gives him more money from observing his disability.

Source: Case study with a disable boy involved in begging

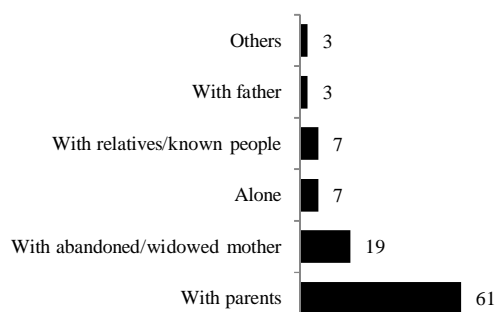
A girl child beggar at Banani area with visual disability



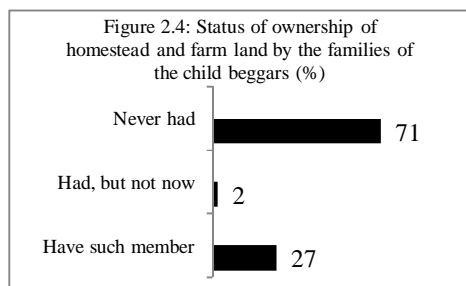
Photo credit: HDRC

Whom do they live with?: Three-fifths of the child beggars (61%) live with their parents. One-fifth of the child beggars (19%) leave with their abandoned/widowed mother. A 7 per cent child beggars live alone in Dhaka city, where a similar portion of child beggars live with their relatives or know people (mostly from same villages/areas). A 3 per cent of the child beggars live with their father, and a portion of them have to live with step mother (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Person with whom child beggars live (%)



Ownership of Homestead and Farm Land by Family of the Child Beggars: Land-poverty and dispossession of land has been found as a major reason behind falling into the vicious cycle of poverty and start begging. It has been found that around two-thirds of the families of the child beggars (38%) never had homestead where around three-fifths (70%) never had any farm land (Figure 2.4).



Around 10 per cent of the child beggars have reported that their family had homestead and/or farm land, but they lost them for various reasons. The reported reasons behind losing homestead and/or farm land are delineated below:

- ✓ River erosion
 - ✓ Land selling due to poverty
 - ✓ Money lender took the land due to default
 - ✓ Grabbing by other
 - ✓ Acquisition of land by Government
- } Most reported reasons

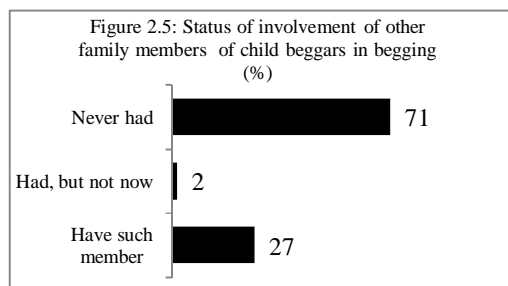
Box 2.7: Nodi te shab nia gese tai vikkha korte Dhakae aisi

I have come to Dhaka city and involved in begging since we lost everything from river erosion

The 8-year girl was found in gathering of people asking for alms in Banani. She is originally from Chandrokhola, Bikrampur. In that village, now, she has no permanent house to live with her six-member family. Her family lost homestead and farm land from river erosion. Because of river erosion, there is no stable work for her family members and she is not attending school currently.

Source: Case study with a girl involved in begging

Status of Involvement of Other Family Members involved in Begging: More than one-fourth of the child beggars (27%) have reported that they have at least one other family member who is also involved in begging. However, it is interesting to observe that this rate is significantly higher among girl child beggars than the boys (for girls 34%; for boys 20%) (Figure 2.5).



Box 2.8: Reasons behind higher involvement of more than one family member in begging in case of girl child beggars compared to boys

In a FGD with girl child beggars, it has been opined by the participants that in most cases families sent their girl child for begging as last resort where there is no other alternative. Thus, the girl child beggars generally come from families with poorer socio-economic condition compared to that of the boy child beggars. This argument, to some extent, describes the reason behind higher involvement of more than one family member in begging in case of girl child beggars.

Source: Focus group of discussion with girls involved in begging

Box 2.9: Sexual Abuse of Child Beggars

Begging is a solution for children who are responsible for their own welfare and that of others within their households. Insufficiency of preferable work options for these female children often bound them to beg at streets. It reveals that female children's involvement in begging and their agency practice can be explained by both the need to maintain their own existence and to support their dependent family members.

Female child beggars bound to interact with road people because of their work type. People's sympathetic attitudes and rude behaviors both are faced by these female street beggars. The street environments let these female child beggars becoming vulnerable to sexual harassment frequently. Most of the time, they are forcing to cope with male aggressive attitudes and behaviors to continue their street jobs.

Some of the female child beggar reported that most of the times they are being offered to give sexual favors by known or unknown people at the roads. Sexual abusive words and remarks are the common harassing part of these female child beggars. Begging profession makes these female child beggars to ask kinds from passersby and some people use these help asking tendency to meet their own desires. Some of the road people offer money, foods, enjoying movie at cinema hall, visiting pleasant places to have sexual favor from these female child beggars. One of the girl child says, "*One bad person wanted to give me some tasty foods to go with him but I did not go.*" During the Focus Group Discussion, most of the girls told that they usually return to their house before 8 o'clock. They attributed this early return (to house) to safety issues they face at night. One of the discussion members said, "*We are used to return back to our own house at slum before 8 o'clock to avoid any bad happenings (indicating sexual harassment) that are being created by bad persons of streets.*" All these are not so much easy for some female child beggars who do not have own place to live. Some adolescent single mother, abandoned female children who have no families are living in open places of park. However, some of them claimed that, they are acquainted with people who are living in the park and they have not much problems to live in such kinds of places. One of the female child beggar said, "one night I got late to collect scraps and begging money at park, then one man caught my hand and forced me to go with him, I screamed out and the park guard came and recognized me. Then I got saved by that park guard." Few of the female child beggars also claimed that, sometimes they have also harassed by some park guard when they get shelter at park or get late for their works at parks.

Most of the responded female child beggars informed that, they get used to have sexual offers, sexual offensive attitudes from some known people or unknown people at night. They also admitted that, some of the female child beggars have been involved into sexual business by their own willingness or by motivations of aged women who are doing sex business in the streets at night. Some of these female child beggars of group discussion told that they have observed other female beggars who are aged above 13-14 years being sexually harassed more often by road people. Most of them admitted that they do not make any kinds of dispute with those people who have harassed them verbally or physically. Female child beggars explained that if they will do such kinds of action against them that bad people will become ferocious and they will take revenge against female child beggars. Most of the female child beggars of that discussion group told that, they do not usually go to police in order to report against these sexual offences. They explained that they do not have enough money and power to run police cases against the powerful bad people. Moreover they think police are not so much helpful to deal these cases and will not be supportive for them. *As maintaining stereotyped gender relation these female child beggars let themselves to be the subjugated and suppressed agent to keep silence and patience against their oppression.*

Where to Sleep at Night?⁸⁴ It has been found that in three-fourths of the cases (76%) the child beggars live with their parents/relatives mostly at slum/low income settlement/shanty towns. A 13 per cent have reported that they spent the night on the pavement in-front of market/park. Only 4 per cent of the child beggars live in the shelter home run by NGOs/Government. A 3 per cent live at rail station. A 5 per cent of them do not have any fixed place to stay at night. A 1 per cent has reported about bus station for sleeping at night.

It has been found that shelter homes are still not much popular among the child beggars. In the FGDs with the child beggars it has been found that most children have some fear about the shelter homes; they are not sure about the intention of the shelter homes. Their parents/care-givers have also reported about their fear and confusion about the intention of the shelters. However, the most child beggars do not prefer to stay at the shelter home

⁸⁴ The specific areas where the child beggars (who brought under survey) live have been shown in Annex 2.

because of possibility of reduction in their income from begging. Besides, a significant portion of that are already habituated with the freedom they are enjoying in spite of the pains of begging; thus, they do not prefer to go to the shelter homes. Officials of shelter homes have also opined that a fear works about their shelter homes in general. Government has intention to work with them but the coordination process is not rightly placed. However, in most cases they get adequate support from the local police stations.

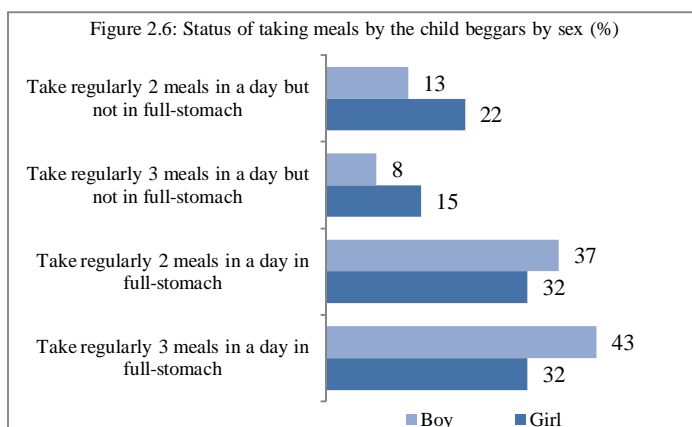
Box 2.10: “Ei footpath chara amar thakar ar kono jayga nai”
I have no other place to reside except this footpath

An 11-year old boy found begging near Hotel Westin at Gulshan 2. He spends his night on the footpath besides the hotel where he lives with some of his friends involved in begging in this area. He lost his family life since his mother’s death. After his mother’s death his father got married again. The step mother started to torture him. Father did not take any steps to protect him from his step mother’s tortures. The boy’s step mother told him to leave their house and forced him to earn money. He says, “So, I started begging to live my own. And, I have no other place to reside except this footpath”.

Source: Case study with a boy involved in begging

Status of Taking Meals: Girl child beggars are more vulnerable compared to the boys in the aspect of taking adequate meal regularly. However, both boy and girl child beggar are not in a position to take 3 meals regularly in full stomach. More than one-fifth of the girl child beggars (22%) take only 2 meals not even in full-stomach in most of the days; and, less than one-third (32%) of the girl child beggars take 3 meals regularly, which is 43 per cent for boys (which also is not satisfactory at all).

Involvement with Child Right Related Organizations: Only one-tenth of the child beggars (girl: 7%; Boy: 11%) have some access to child rights related organization. Mostly the organizations are run by NGOs (61%), followed by a group/charity (22%), and Government (17%). In most cases, the access to the organization is in the form of joining in rally, meeting, cultural programme etc.

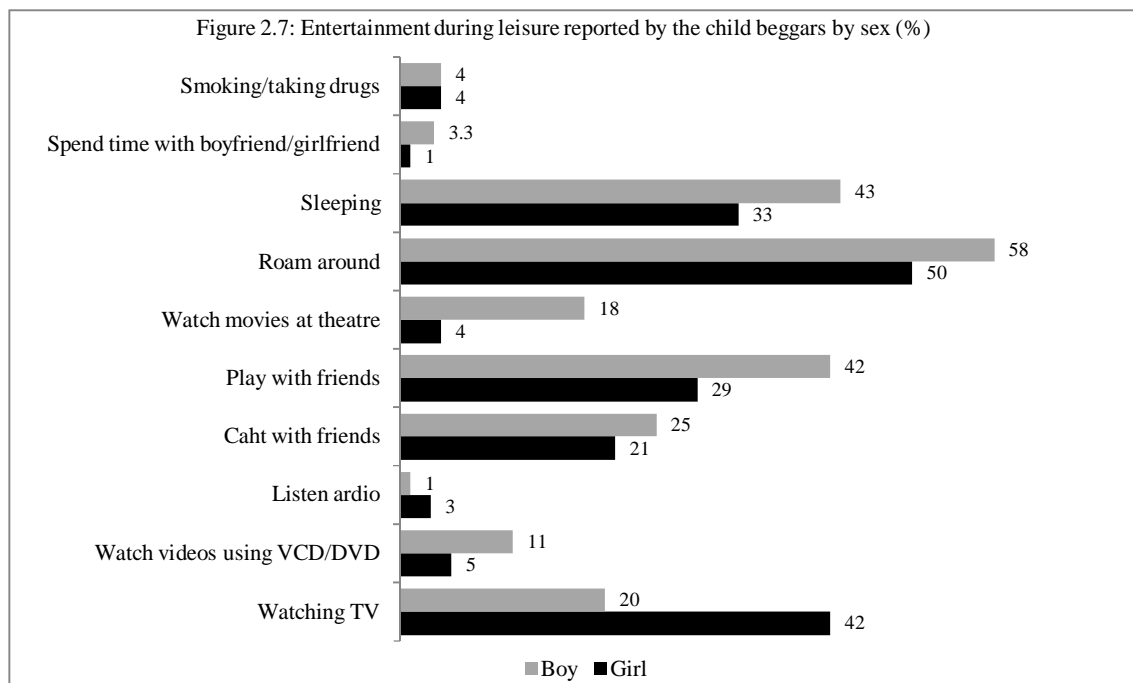


Entertainment during Leisure: Majority of the child beggars, irrespective of sex have reported about *roaming around* (Boy: 58%; Girl: 50%) during their leisure time. A 42 per cent of the girls have reported about watching TV at leisure, while it is 20 per cent for boys. Mostly they watch Drama serials and Bengali movies at TV. A portion of them has also reported about watching cartoons. A few have reported about watching sports (namely, Cricket) at television. In most case, they watch TV in the tea stalls. A 42 per cent of the boy child beggars have reported about playing with friends during leisure, which is 29 per cent for girls. Boys play mostly cricket and football. They also play with Top. They also play Marble, and *Paanchguti*. Girls do enjoy some local games such as *Kanamachi*, *Bouchi*, *Kutkut* etc.

An 11 per cent of the boys and 5 per cent of the girls have reported about watching videos using VCD/DVD. It has been found that among the boys, watching a semi-porn type Bengali music videos using rented VCD/DVD at slums is being popular. An 18 per cent of the boys

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child beggars have reported about going theatre to watch movies, while only 4 per cent girl child beggars do the same. It has been reported by 4 per cent child beggars (both boy and girl) that they take some drugs or smoke during leisure as entertainment.



Box 2.11: Scenario of Drug Addiction among Child Beggars

It is a very complex task to generalize drug addiction scenario of child beggars; especially when, many children are not inclined to confess about his/her acquaintance with any kind of bad addiction. However, through having a Friendly Focus Group Discussion with the child beggars group and key informant interview, drug addiction scenario among the child beggars are tried to be comprehended. It is found that, among 10 male child beggars, around 6 to 7 children are in habit of cigarette (*Biri*) smoking. Most of those children are of age between 6 and 17 years. Among 10 boy child beggars, around 4 to 5 children are accustomed of taking '*Dandy*' (inhalation of a certain compound of glue). In order to have addiction with '*Dandy*', children usually go to a carpenter shop or any stationary to buy a tube of glue which costs around 30-50 taka. Pouring glue into polythene bag, children take breath from that air tight bag in order to have addiction.

Very few of the child beggars (around 10 to 15 percent) are addicted of Marijuana. The next common practice of addiction among these children is taking Marijuana. Most of the younger children cannot effort to collect or afford marijuana. One male child beggar who is 7 years old says, "*Our immediate big brothers can buy marijuana which is of 30-60 taka costs.*" These children usually collect Marijuana from some slums of Dhaka city like slums near *Kawran Bazar*, *Kamlapur* rail station, *Firmgate* area, *Madhob Bazar* etc. Very of them have infatuation for smoking of branded cigarettes and for drinking beer (alcoholic drink)

Group Discussion with girl has revealed that the most practiced forms of addiction among them is using '*Gul*' (a raw and burnt form of tobacco) and '*Jorda*' (a fragrant preparation of tobacco taken with betel leaves). Among 10 female children, around 3 to 4 female children have been found having addiction to '*Gul*' which cost around 6-10 taka. Addiction to '*Jorda*' is more prominent among older aged girls (aged between 12 and 18). However, few of the girl child beggars are addicted with '*Dandy*' also. Although most of the female children have claimed that, they are using '*Gul*' as a dentifrice for getting relief from their toothache, they have got addicted with this form of addiction for a long time. One of the female child said, "*If I do not get 'Gul' at my working time, I feel dizziness. For this reason I have to have 'Gul' for several times a day.*"

Most of these addicted male and female children get used to different kinds of addiction from observing their friends or family members or elder beggars. One of the child beggar informed that during carrying Marijuana for a '*Baro Vai*' (big brother) of a same profession, he was tempted to use it for his own and become addicted to Marijuana. Most of the addicted children claimed that, they take such kinds of addiction materials for reviving from tiredness. After lots of daily hard works they get very tired and take any form of these addictions to remove their tiredness. Most of these addicted children have searched a solitary place for their addiction and usually get rest after getting addicted.

It is the matter of hope that most of the schools going child beggars are now aware of bad sides of addiction. Few of them have got rid of their addition tendency by themselves. Some of them have experienced the treatment of rehabilitation center in order to give up their addiction. An average portion of addicted children have claimed that, they are trying to leave these addiction practices forever. Moreover, most the younger group of child beggars who are aged between 4-6 years old also know about bad affects of addiction. As one of the younger child beggar said, "*I know, if I get such things of addiction, I will be attacked with Cancer. For this reason I never try such kinds of bad things (addiction materials).*"

Chapter 3

Status of Education and Health

3.1 Status of Education

3.1.1 Introduction

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) indicates compulsory and free primary education as a fundamental and indivisible right for all children. Nevertheless, many children drop out from school at a very early age (nearly 50% of students before they complete Grade 5) and begin to work, sometimes leaving the family to reach a big city, where they live alone in hazardous conditions.⁸⁶ Street-children who face severe and chronic poverty in terms of living condition are deprived of basic human rights. About 700,000 street-children in Bangladesh have no access to medical care and education, although these are important for human resource development.⁸⁷

Box 3.1: Challenges of child-related indicators within Human development indicators in Bangladesh⁸⁵

Bangladesh has made remarkable progress on many human development indicators over the past two decades. Great strides have been made on health, education, nutrition, and employment generation, and the creation of social safety nets for the poor through social security programmes has helped reduce regional disparities in the impact of other development programmes. Even so, many challenges need to be overcome to maintain and expand progress and the lack of child-specific data, policy review and programme evaluation raises questions about the progress made to date on child-related indicators. Drawbacks are also evident in every sector, from education to poverty reduction, and must be addressed if Bangladesh is to reach its national goals and targets for children, as well as the MDGs.

The role of education for empowerment, and improvement of quality of life of the street children is significant enough as UNESCO has undertaken ‘The Education for All (EFA)’ movement – a global commitment to provide quality basic education for all children, youth, and adults.⁸⁸ In this respect, the Special Reporter on the Right to Education has identified a number of constraints that need to be addressed urgently for education for all to become a reality, namely the high dropout and illiteracy rates and exclusion of vulnerable groups of children – disabled children, street children, and working children – from education.⁸⁹

Education is placed at the centre of human development. The National Plan of Action for Education for All (EFA) speaks for early childhood care, education and development.⁹⁰ Education is the most cost effective possible way for Bangladesh to mainstreaming street children in the society and to ensure their rights according to the country’s law and policies.⁹¹ But in a true manner, nowadays, the low quality of the educational system pushes parents to send children to work, because they have low confidence in the returns from school education.⁹² Many of these children become street dwellers and/or child beggars out of the hazards they face while they work. Enrolling in school anticipated a waste of time to the street children and to their guardians (if they exist) which made a tradeoff (losing one to gain another) between child work and child education.⁹³

⁸⁵ Adapted from ‘National Report of Bangladesh on ‘Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities’; UNICEF, 2009.

⁸⁶ Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

⁸⁷ Sayeed, 2011.

⁸⁸ UNESCO: Education, Education for all movement. Retrieved from:

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/education-for-all/> on October 10, 2012.

⁸⁹ Abdul-Hamid, 2011.

⁹⁰ National Plan of Action for Children – Bangladesh (2004 – 2009); MoWCA, GoB; 2005.

⁹¹ Nawaz, 2011.

⁹² Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

⁹³ Nawaz, 2011.

Child labor constitutes an important obstacle in achieving Universal Primary Education and other MDGs in Bangladesh. It not only harms the welfare of individual children, but also slows broader national poverty reduction and development efforts. Children forced out of school and into labor to help their families make ends meet are denied the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed for gainful

future employment, thereby perpetuating the cycle of poverty.⁹⁷ This situation violates different international treaties, like the “Convention on the Rights of the Child” (UN, 1989), the “Minimum Age Convention” (No.138, ILO) and the “Convention on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour” (No. 182, ILO).⁹⁸

Box 3.2: Conventions and international policies related to child work and child education

Some conventions and international policies which are related to child work and child education are:

- ✓ ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138 (1973)
- ✓ ILO Worst Form of Child Labor Convention No.182 (1999)
- ✓ Millennium Development Goals (2000)
- ✓ Education for All Goals (2000)
- ✓ Global Taskforce on Child Labor and Education for All⁹⁴
- ✓ Global Campaign for Education⁹⁵
- ✓ Understanding Children’s Work⁹⁶

Following this, determinants of child labor in the country include household income, household head education, local labor market conditions, and school availability.¹⁰⁰ The other related aspects with all these components denote that, children’s employment in Bangladesh appears incompatible with schooling, underscoring the importance of child labor as a barrier to achieving Education For All. These also state that, children’s levels of educational attainment and literacy are generally low in Bangladesh, in part due to the exigencies of early involvement in work.

Box 3.3: Education scenario of the street and slum children in Bangladesh⁹⁹

Primary education enrollment rate of street and slum children are less than half (UNICEF, 2008a) compare to the national primary school enrollment rate. In addition, UNICEF and daily newspaper reports also suggest the lower presence of street children in national government policies (UNICEF, 2008c). Furthermore UNICEF explained risks of street children in terms of protection (Ibiden) although Bangladesh government is operating several development policies for children, like: ‘Food for Education’, ‘Birth Registration’, ‘Vaccination’, ‘Early Child Education’, ‘Vocational Training’, ‘Anti-Child Labor programs’, HIV programs, safe water, sanitation facilities, ‘Child Awareness Program’, ‘Protection of Children at Risk’, ‘Legal Protection in National Agenda’; in a way of ratifying CRC, with their own project together with international organizations and United Nations child agencies donation and projects.

Studies show that most street involved children are not in school and have either had no education, or have dropped out of school during the primary school years. Once living on the streets, children have limited access to formal education due to their lack of a parent or guardian, an address and documents. Some street working children try to combine school and work, but have difficulties in coping with the hours, are frequently absent and have poor grades due to lack of time to study.¹⁰¹ Also, the children of urban slums are severely deprived of the right to education.

⁹⁴ This is a collaborative partnership of key stakeholders (ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, the World Bank and the Global March against Child Labor), in the area of education and child labor. As cited in Nawaz, 2011.

⁹⁵ A civil society movement that aims to hold governments to account for their promises made to provide education for all (ensuring every girl, boy, woman and man has the right to free, quality public education). As referred to in Nawaz, 2011.

⁹⁶ As part of broader efforts towards eliminating child labor, the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank initiated the inter-agency research project, Understanding Children Work, in December 2000. As mentioned in Nawaz, 2011.

⁹⁷ Report on ‘Understanding Children’s Work in Bangladesh’, UCW, 2011.

⁹⁸ Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

⁹⁹ Adapted from Nawaz, 2011.

¹⁰⁰ Report on ‘Understanding Children’s Work in Bangladesh’, UCW, 2011.

¹⁰¹ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

In many places, vulnerable children such as street children who never went to school singled out cost of education as a major reason for not attending school.¹⁰² Moreover, the plight of disabled children regarding attendance of school is another factor in this regard. There is a social dimension to disabled children being denied access to education, where street children and child beggars face the worst situation. In general, society considers the disabled as people who have little to contribute to society and are often relegated to beggars with no opportunity to attend school to enable them fully realize their potentials.

Gender discrimination sometimes obstructs equal opportunities for girls.¹⁰³ In this respect, the street adolescents are the most deprived where the child who are beggars are simply ignored.

Government agencies and NGOs provide a range of non-formal education programmes that some street involved children are able to access.¹⁰⁴ But as a matter of fact, it is also worth noting that another factor contribute to the increase in the number of street children is the deficiency of State regulations regarding school truancy: although education is by law compulsory, in practice there are neither measures to oblige parents to ensure the school attendance of their children, nor initiatives to monitor and assist drop-out cases.¹⁰⁵ In addition, not using the school enrolment registration process to count child population is also a deficit for the government in order to operate development policies throughout schools.¹⁰⁶ Street children are completely kept aside from all these processes.

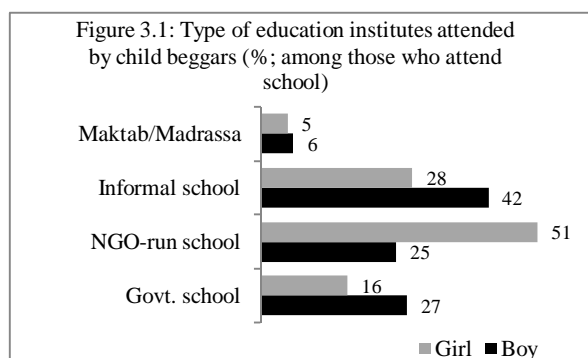
For many NGOs around the world working with street children, the immediate concern was loss of education.¹⁰⁷ Since the child right programming is an important component under education policy; early learning facilities can improve formal education of street children as most of them live without parent's supervision and guidance which was necessary before to admit in the formal school system. In addition learning with joy can impact on their aim of life and can give them idea about their rights in the country.¹⁰⁸

3.1.2 Status of Education: Survey Findings

Current Status of Attending School:

Access to education institutes is minimal for the child beggars. Only around one-third of the child beggars have reported about attending school (Boy 36%; Girl 35%).

Among the schools goers, mostly they go to *NGO-run school* and *informal school*. However, a difference between boys and girls regarding attending school by type has been found. A 27 per cent of the boy child beggars go to Government school which is 11 percentage-points lower among the girls (16%). Half of the girl child beggars (51%) go to NGO-run school, which is only 25 per cent for boys. A 42 per cent boy child beggars go to



¹⁰² Sarr and Hydera, 2005.

¹⁰³ National Plan of Action for Children – Bangladesh (2004 – 2009); MoWCA, GoB; 2005.

¹⁰⁴ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

¹⁰⁵ Roccella, (n.d).

¹⁰⁶ Nawaz, 2011.

¹⁰⁷ Black, 1996.

¹⁰⁸ Nawaz, 2011.

informal school (mostly run by benevolent community people and students on voluntary basis), where girls have reported to go there in 28 per cent cases. Around 5 per cent of the child beggars go to *maktab/madrassa*¹⁰⁹ (Figure 3.1).

An informal school at footpath for street children including child beggars at Gulshan 2 of Dhaka



Photo credit: HDRC

Box 3.4: Pains and pleasures of running informal school for street children

Pains

- ✓ Absence of any permanent palace for most of these schools.
- ✓ Most of the schools are getting stuck with pre-school curriculum or at primary level (1-2 class) only.
- ✓ Local people who live adjacent to these schools are not so much supportive. They do not want to share their boundary space for these schools. School authorities are always anxious about local house owners as they may feel disturbances at school chaos. Some of the house owners show reluctance when the school authority needs their boundary area.
- ✓ Shopping mall/market authorities do not want such school in front/adjacent to any shopping mall/market. Market authority claims that this kind of gathering makes their customer are disturbed and ultimately hamper their business.
- ✓ Some of these schools' educational curriculum is so informal that students could not identify the exact class in which they read. Thus, the students are remaining far away from the curriculum of formal education.
- ✓ These schools have no referral system so that the students can continue their education at any formal school.
- ✓ Most of the schools have no attendance book that students can enter and exit without any systematic rules. Such freedom breaks their continuity of educational curriculum and students could not have a proper foundation which may help their further educational attainment.
- ✓ As most of the schools are street schools, there is absence of proper educational environment. Traffic creates a lot of chaos for these students. Teachers and students both have faced noise problems at this time. Unhygienic place of roads, excessive dust, unbearable sunrays and hot weather not only make student's and teacher's health problems but also distract from their study attention totally. At monsoon, these street schools have to quit their activities. School beside stadium has to quit their activities because of sports event and park schools have to be closed at any occasional programs, meetings at park area.

¹⁰⁹ Religious education institutes. Mostly informal in this case, where only Arabic language and some religious acts are taught to the students.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

- ✓ Sometimes excessive queries of passers-by create problems for these teachers as well as students.
- ✓ The foremost problem is these children's financial incapability that is binding them and their parents to be discouraged to attend school. They think they should not spoil their earning time at attending schools.

Pleasures

- ✓ Some benevolent people donate money, foods, reading materials, cloths etc. for its students. Some passers-by also help with some essential things for carrying these children's education further. Some benevolent people are also beside of these kinds of school at other areas.
- ✓ Some schools have well designed curriculum and organized system as a proper school for these child beggars.
- ✓ Some schools also teach life skills. For example, some of the schools have maintained strict rule of having bath with soap among children before coming to school. Some have followed daily routine of checking children's nails, dresses, hairs as these are being washed or not. They also prescribe first aid treatment to the children.
- ✓ Some schools not only have maintained attendance book strictly but also have made some options for children as summer holidays and Eid holidays with giving homework.
- ✓ Child beggars are so much eager to join these kinds of schools to learn essential lessons for their life. Although most of the schools cannot provide lucrative options to attract these kinds of children, school teacher's well behaviors, consciousness raising activities among children and their parents to carry on children's education are responsible to develop the attendance of child beggars at these schools.
- ✓ Another preference for these schools among child beggars is freedom of entry and exit. Most of these children are busy with their works and could not attend school regularly and timely. They attend school whenever they get opportunity to attend school and have some lessons. However, most of the child beggars are very much conscious and take a break from their work to attend school enthusiastically.
- ✓ Some schools arrange rewarding ceremony after publishing children's results of annual exams.
- ✓ Most of the schools are aware of society's norms of sustaining gender discrimination. For this reason they are always conscious about girl's presence at schools. They are trying to increase eagerness among girls and their parents to establish these female students as educationally empowered.
- ✓ Most of the schools are strict about maintaining behavioral disciplines among these students. They teach their students how to behave properly with society's people and how to keep themselves away from bad norms and attitudes.
- ✓ Some schools have carried their consciousness raising activities against any kinds of bad addiction as having drugs among these children.
- ✓ Government authorities such as police, park authorities are showing their supportive attitudes for these kinds of schools.

Source: Key informant interviews with two informal school management at Gulshan 2 and Shahbag where the school are held on roadside footpath.

Box 3.5: Experience of a NGO-run non-formal education program in Bangladesh

- ✓ Sometime selection of NGOs is biased towards children with easy access/communication rather than the hard to reach segment of the children (i.e., working children, street children, child beggars etc.). This should be considered in programme design as well as monitoring.
- ✓ Sometime NGO selection to carry on the programme is not rightly done. Motivation, relevant personnel, experience, adequate financial capability, availability of materials etc. needs to be taken into consideration seriously while selecting the NGOs.
- ✓ Selection of dedicated teachers is a critical area for running these type of programmes successfully. Women teachers have been observed as more committed to their work in this area.
- ✓ Proper training and orientation of the teachers is a must for this programme. The training programmes should not be compromised due to budget constraint. Without adequate training with right recourse persons this programmes can not be successful.
- ✓ Discontinuation/delay of funding by development partners has been observed. In this cases, the NGOs minimize the expenditure by curtailing teachers' salary, education materials, refresher training for teachers. These all together seriously affect the programme negatively.
- ✓ Proper selection of place for running this type of school is a critical area to be addressed if hard to reach children (i.e., child beggars) is sought in those schools.
- ✓ Typically, development partners recommends for seeking voluntary donated land/space in this community for running such school after community mobilization. Theoretically, this is all right. But, in many instances it has been observed that this could not be materialized.
- ✓ Meeting with the parents has been proved significantly useful for continuation of education of the children. Meeting with the parents of street children/child beggars is difficult. But, this should be arranged with high priority for running these programmes successfully.

Source: Key informant interviews with officials from two NGOs who run non-formal education programme

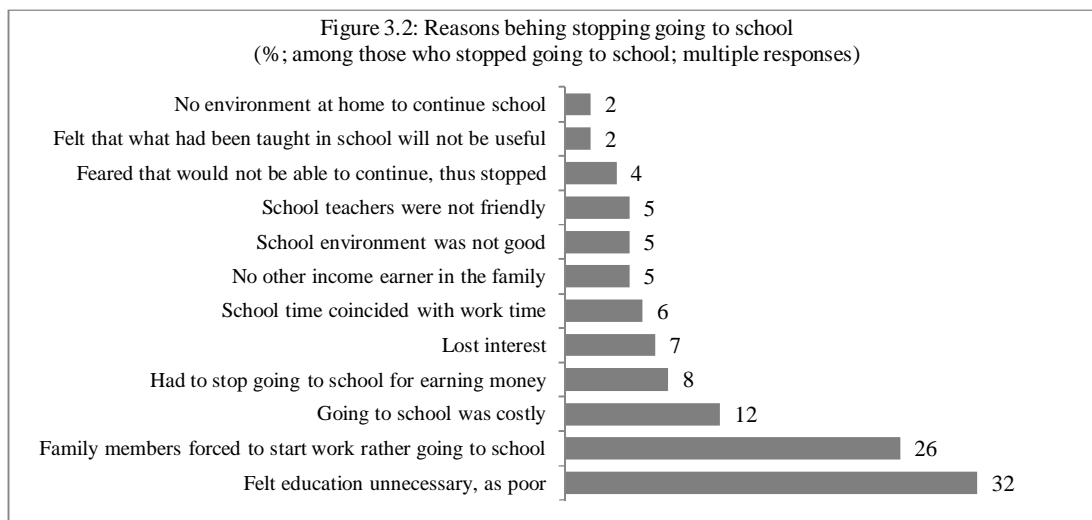


Reasons behind not Attending School: *Poverty* is the main culprit which caused the child beggars to stop going to school who went to school before. The reasons are similar for both boys and girls. Though, the reported reasons of stopping going to schools came out in different forms from the child beggars in the survey, the core reason is the *poverty*.

One-third (32%) of the child beggars *felt education unnecessary as they are poor*. One-fourth (26%) child beggars' *family members forced to start to work, rather going to school*. A 12 per cent *felt going to school is costly*. An 8 per cent had to *stop going to school as had to engage in working*. *School time coincided with work time* in 6 per cent cases. A 5 per cent *had to stop going to school and start earning as there were no other income earner in the family*. A 4 per cent stopped going to school as *feared that they it would not be possible to continue school (due to poverty) in any ways*.

A 7 per cent of the child beggars have reported that they *lost interest in going to school*. A 5 per cent each reported about *unfriendliness of school teachers and bad school environment*. A 2 per cent each felt that *school education will go in vein and there is no proper environment to study at home* (Figure 3.2).

However, four-fifths (79%) of the child beggars who are not currently attending school have reported that they will be going to school again if provided with opportunity. Those who showed reluctance to going back to school, in most cases, they reported that *'I do not find interest in education'*.



Those who never went to school (30% of the child beggars) have also reported the main reason of never going to school as- *poverty*. The trend of reasons for not going to school is similar to the above mentioned reasons shown in Figure 3.2.

3.2 Status of Health

3.2.1 Introduction

Access to comprehensive, quality health care services is important for the achievement of health equity and for increasing the quality of a healthy life for everyone.¹¹⁰ Access to health services means the timely use of personal health services to achieve the best health outcomes. It requires three distinct steps: (a) Gaining entry into the health care system, (b) Accessing a health care location where needed services are provided, and (c) Finding a health care provider with whom the patient can communicate and trust.

The area of proper health care service focuses on four components of access to care: coverage, services, timeliness, and workforce.¹¹¹ Access to health care impacts on overall physical, social, and mental health status of an individual. It also affects prevention of disease and disability, detection and treatment of health conditions, quality of life, preventable death, and life expectancy. But having a proper healthy life become difficult and sometimes impossible for the street dwellers and specially the street children as they are unable to access suitable health care services. Therefore, the situation of health care services in Bangladesh has still a long distance to cover for achieving the high quality success.

A large percent of the city's population, of which one is the street children and particularly the child beggars; live in the slums scattered all over the city. These slums are full of problems and offer a degrading living condition.¹¹² The children being a vulnerable group are widely affected by this sub-human living environment. The cities' slums do not have any permanent sanitation system and because of that situation, women and children's health is affected by many diseases.¹¹³ In addition to that, slums do not have access to hygienic water-

¹¹⁰ HealthyPeople, Access to Health Services. Retrieved from: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=1> on October 10, 2012.

¹¹¹ HealthyPeople, Access to Health Services.

¹¹² 'Situation analysis and need assessment on street children with disabilities in Dhaka city', CSID, 1999.

¹¹³ Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

sanitation in most cases. People are also exposed to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) because of air pollution due to smoke from cars and other vehicles, open air garbage and weak sewerage system.¹¹⁴ And the most prone to be affected by all these nuisances are the children who live in the streets and/or beg. They have extremely limited rehabilitation and development intervention in their lives.

The street dwellers are deprived of permanent shelters, use of sanitary latrines, adequate water for taking bath or even access to safe drinking water, and government healthcare services. They suffer from various diseases including skin diseases, respiratory tract infection, fever, cough, cold, worm infestation and diarrhea.¹¹⁵ Their unhygienic living condition creates a serious public health hazard.

Additionally, many unhealthy habits are observed while the children are on the street. Some are: (a) Eating exposed and dirty foods, (b) Lack of personal hygiene due to sleeping on the streets, (c) working in various unhealthy environments, and (d) Washing in rivers and fountains in public squares.¹¹⁷ The most common health problems that the street children often confront are: skin diseases (scabies and tinea), anemia, intestinal parasitic infections, skin abscesses and septic wounds, tonsillitis, otitis media, and hair lice.¹¹⁸

Box 3.6: Minor health problems confronted by the street children¹¹⁶	
The street children usually face some minor health problems. These are:	
✓ Headaches	✓ Heart pain
✓ Chest pain	✓ Abdominal colic
✓ Renal colic	✓ Back pain
✓ Blood in the urine	✓ Shortening breath on running
✓ Cough	✓ Wounds and bruises
✓ Diarrhea	✓ Dental problems
✓ Fever	✓ Discharge from the ear

There is no doubt that street involved children are subject to a number of specific physical, mental and sexual health risks. Physical health problems may be related to work, such as musculoskeletal problems due to carrying heavy loads, or to injuries sustained during fights among themselves or as a result of violence from the police or the public. Skin infections due to lack of washing facilities are also common. Children may suffer from infectious diseases such as: malaria, TB, dysentery, and hepatitis where these are endemic.¹¹⁹

Among the street children a percentage are found with disabilities. Many of these children are not identified nor do they get adequate and appropriate rehabilitation services.¹²⁰ Their families initially take medical interventions in quest for ‘Magical Cure’ for their disability. Many families consider their children’s disability to be fate, curse, will of God, etc. So they are affected by misconceptions and negative attitude. The source of income of the street children with disabilities is mainly concentrated on Begging, small business/vendor, collecting rice from floor of rice market, and selling.¹²¹

¹¹⁴ Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

¹¹⁵ Uddin *et al.* 2009; as cited by Ahmed (et.al.), 2011.

¹¹⁶ Adapted from ‘Rapid Situation Assessment Report on The situation of street children in Cairo and Alexandria, including the children’s drug abuse and health/nutritional status’, WFP, UNICEF, and UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention; 2001.

¹¹⁷ ‘Rapid Situation Assessment Report on The situation of street children in Cairo and Alexandria, including the children’s drug abuse and health/nutritional status’, WFP, UNICEF, and UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention; 2001.

¹¹⁸ *ibid*

¹¹⁹ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

¹²⁰ ‘Situation analysis and need assessment on street children with disabilities in Dhaka city’, CSID, 1999.

¹²¹ Study on “Possibilities of Integrating Street Children With Disabilities in to Existing Development Services”, CSID, 2001.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Box 3.7: Types of Disabilities among the street children ¹²²		
PHYSICAL		
✓ Club foot	✓ Cerebral Palsy	✓ Polio
✓ Muscular Dystrophy	✓ Burn	✓ Monoplegia
✓ Paraplegia	✓ Quadriplegia	✓ Amputee
✓ Rickets	✓ Congenital Anomaly/ missing limb	✓ Dislocation
✓ Deformity	✓ Epilepsy	✓ Muscle Weakness due to Malnutrition
HEARING AND SPEECH	VISUAL	INTELLECTUAL
✓ Hearing problem in one ear	✓ Low vision one Eye	✓ Slow learning
✓ Speech problem	✓ Low vision both Eyes	✓ Behavior problem
✓ Both Hearing & Speech problem	✓ No vision one Eye	✓ Slow Development
	✓ No vision both Eyes	✓ Autism
MULTIPLE		
✓ Physical with Hearing & Speech	✓ Hearing & Speech with Intellectual	
✓ Physical with Intellectual	✓ Physical with Hearing Speech & Intellectual	
✓ Hearing & Speech with Visual	✓ Physical with Visual, Hearing & Speech and Intellectual all together	

The disability status of the street children is in most cases exploited for profitable purposes.¹²⁴ Many of the street children with disability are being used as beggars as their disability creates sympathy and attracts people’s sentiment. Most of them are being forced by their families to beg as source of income. Some groups of people and families even capitalize on the disability of their children as a means of income. Moreover, they are kept out of social integration and development process, and are deprived of normal wages and other benefits. The street children with disabilities are at time physically, emotionally, and sexually abused.

Box 3.8: Attitudes Towards the disabled street children ¹²³
Almost every day of the year, most of these Street Children With Disabilities have to battle against the negative attitudes of the society. These children are seldom addressed by their actual names; rather they are called by their disability in its rudest and cruelest interpretation. Very often they are mistreated and teased for their impairment and disability. If they are employed they receive a very low rate of wages. They are also excluded from entertainment, games, collective events etc. Most of the Street Children With Disabilities reported that they have been either refused or discouraged to get access to any recreational events like cinema, theater, children parks etc. These children have in fact been left out of the process of social interactions and mainstream development.

Apart from this entire situation, many studies have found that the physical and mental health and nutrition of street involved children is no worse, or can even be better, than those of their peers from urban poor families. However, this may depend on factors such as age, gender and length of stay on the streets. Children who start life on the streets at an early age, for example, are likely to be at high risk of malnutrition, while boys in their teens who are able to earn enough money for food may be better nourished than their peers who live at home.¹²⁵

In terms of overall scenarios of the access to education and health care status, only 100,000 of 700,000 children were being reached through the Government, NGOs, and other organizations due to several kinds of resource-deficit.¹²⁶ Education was more accessible to these children than healthcare. Projects, such as ‘Education for All’ and ‘Reaching Out-of-school Children’, were education-oriented; similar projects for health care do not exist, which directly give access to healthcare.

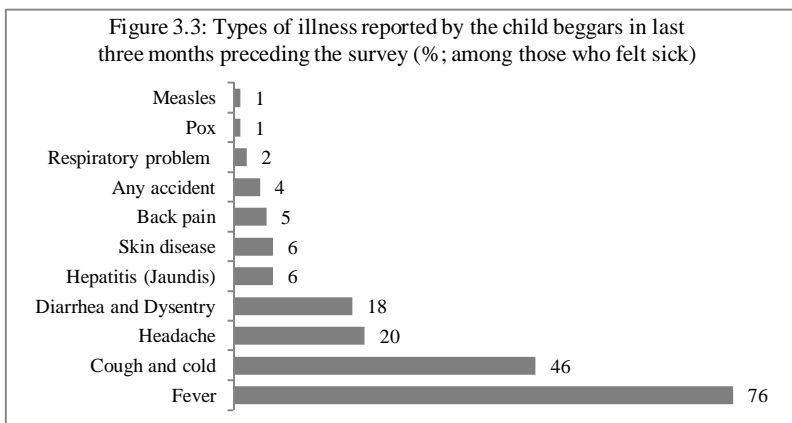
¹²² Adapted from Study on “Possibilities of Integrating Street Children With Disabilities in to Existing Development Services”, CSID, 2001.
¹²³ Adapted from ‘Situation analysis and need assessment on street children with disabilities in Dhaka city’, CSID, 1999.
¹²⁴ ‘Situation analysis and need assessment on street children with disabilities in Dhaka city’, CSID, 1999.
¹²⁵ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.
¹²⁶ Sayeed, 2011.

Neither the health nor the education policies mentioned anything specific about how to tackle the condition of street-children. However, the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education worked on a project together with the UNICEF which target street-children.¹²⁷ The health policy was more concerned with the poverty situation and had several targets trying to make healthcare more accessible and affordable. If poverty is seen as the main cause of migration of children from home to streets, the health policy might have indirectly incorporated street-children. Both national and international NGOs work with street children both directly providing healthcare and education and indirectly by working against poverty.¹²⁸

3.2.2 Status of Health: Survey Findings

Prevalence of Diseases:

The prevalence of falling sick is high among the street children. It has been found that three-fourths (75%) of the child beggars felt sick in last three months preceding the survey. The trend is similar for boys and girls (Boy: 73%; Girl: 80%). Among the child beggars

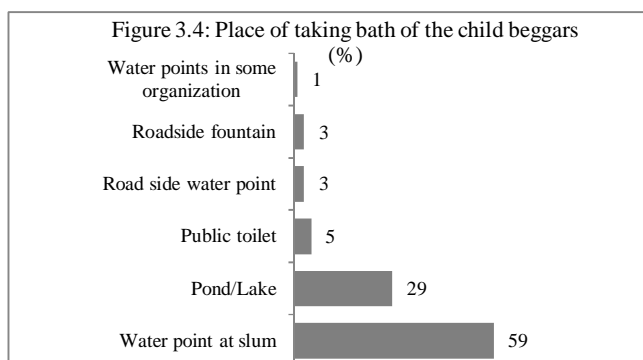


who felt sick in last three months preceding the survey, three-fourths (76%) of them were suffered from *fever*. Around half of the child beggars (46%) suffered from *cough and cold*. Around one-fifth of the child beggars were suffered from *headache* and *diarrhea and dysentery* each. Some were suffered from *Hepatitis (Jaundis)*, *skin disease*, *back pain*, *accident*, *respiratory problem*, *pox*, and *measles* (Figure 3.3). It is to note that around 40 per cent of the sick child beggars had to continue begging during their illness.

Seeking Medical Treatment: An 80 per cent of the child beggars who fell sick, have reported that they sought some kind of treatment for their illness. It is also to note that among those who sought any type of treatment, only 14% went to hospital/medical centre; in most cases (83%) they simply went to a pharmacy and bought some common drugs (without any prescription from a medically competent person) with the advice of the shopkeepers. A 2 per cent each went to *homeopath* and *traditional healer*.

Water-Sanitation: Around nine-tenths of the child beggars (87%) do take bath regularly.

Three-fifths of the child beggars (59%) have reported that they take bath at *water point at slum*. Around one-third of the child beggars (29%) take bath in *pond/lake*. A 5 per cent child beggars use public toilet for taking bath. A 3 per cent each take



¹²⁷ Sayeed, 2011.

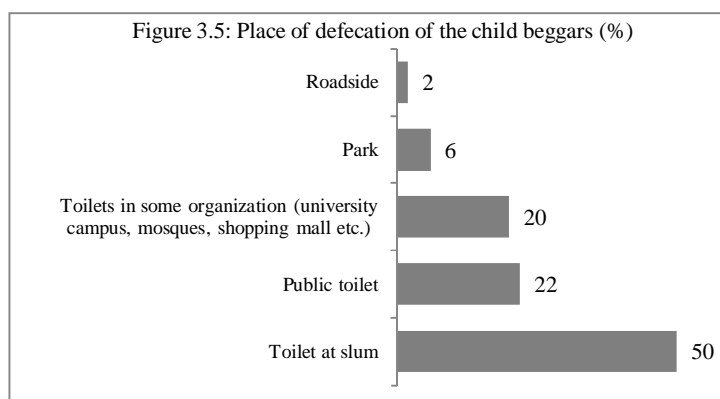
¹²⁸ *ibid*

bath at *roadside water point* and *roadside fountain*. Only 1 per cent of the child beggars use water points in some organizations for taking bath (Figure 3.4). The FGD participants (especially girl child beggars) have opined that if adequate number of public toilets is established then they are ready to go there even with a charge; they have also suggested about proper maintenance of the existing public toilets.



It has been found that use of soap while taking bath is frequent. A 20 per cent of the child beggars have reported that they use soap every time of taking bath. Another 25 per cent child beggars have reported that they use soap almost every time while taking bath. However, two-fifths (39%) of the child beggars have reported that they do not use soap regularly while taking bath. A 14 per cent use soap rarely and 2 per cent never use soap during taking bath.

Practice of Defecation: It has been found that half of the child beggars (50%) use toilets at slum for defecation. Around one-fifth child beggars (22%) use public toilet for defecation. A similar portion of child beggars (20%) use toilets within some organization (e.g., university campus, mosques, shopping mall etc.). Open defecation is not practiced



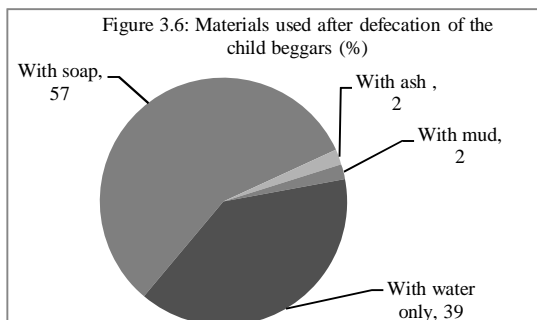
largely (Roadside 2%; Park 6%) (Figure 3.5). However, it has been observed that among girls child beggars use public toilets more frequently than the boys (Girls 29%; Boys 18%).

Box 3.9: We have toilet facilities than the boys

In the FGD session with girl child beggars they have opined that they consider open defecation as extremely shameful; besides, sometime it also instigate sexual harassment towards them by the local people. They have also opined that they even try to resist urinating as much as possible at day time for lack of toilet facilities. The girl child beggars have also opined that they generally tend to avoid toilets within some organization to avoid the risk of possible sexual harassments by the staffs/users of those organizations. They also revealed that they cannot use the toilets within the mosques where boys in many instances can use those toilets.

Source: FGDs with girl child beggars

Around three-fifths of the child beggars (57%) use soap for washing hand after defecation. A 2 per cent each of the child beggars use *ash* and *mud* after defecation. However, it has also been observed around two-fifths of the child beggars (39%) wash hand only with water after defecation which has serious negative impact on health issues (Figure 3.6).



Box 3.9: Use of soap by the child beggars

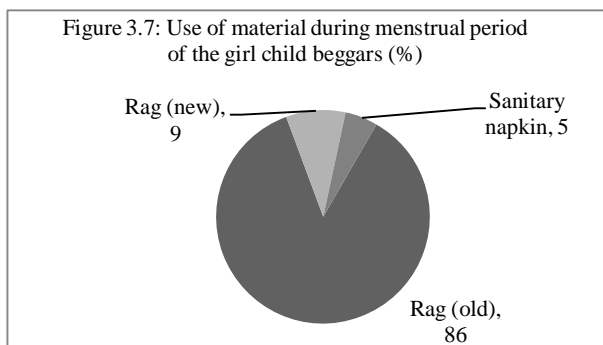
It has been found that the soaps are provided by the family/parents of the child beggars in 55 per cent cases. In 23 per cent cases they use soap of public toilet. In 16 per cent cases the child beggars themselves buy the soaps. A 6 per cent of the child baggers borrow the soap from friends. It has been observed that a portion of the child beggars do keep a soap with them (mostly by the girls). It has also been found that the child beggars who go to schools (both *NGO-run* and *informal*) are frequently advised to use soap by the teachers; which also has significant positive impact in using soap at critical moments (e.g., hand washing after defecation).

Source: Survey findings and researchers' observation

It is noteworthy to mention that among 369 respondents 209 wash hands with soap after defecation; and around 20 per cent among those who wash hands with soap after defecation have reported that they wash both hands with soap after defecation.

Menstrual Hygiene Management:

Among the girl child beggars (whose menstrual cycle has been started) almost all (86%) use *old rags* during menstrual period. A 9 per cent have reported about using new rags. Only 5 per cent have reported about using sanitary napkin/pad (Figure 3.7).



In the FGD session with girl child beggars, it has been learnt that they prefer sanitary napkin but cannot afford them due to high price. A little portion of them have heard that some organization or people provide sanitary napkin to the girl street children free of cost, but they have never witnessed such activity.

However, it has been found that almost all (87%) who use old rags during this period was the rags with soap/detergent; the remaining wash the old rags only with water.

In three-fourths of the cases (76%) they dry the rag in darkness inside their home. However, a 25 per cent can manage to dry the rag with sunlight.

It has been found that more than four-fifths of them (84%) dispose the material used during menstruation openly (i.e., not covered with/wrapped by paper/bag). In more than three-fourths of the cases (76%), they dispose them here and there (i.e., not at a specific place). A 7 per cent dispose them *roadside*. A 12 per cent dispose them at dustbin. A 2 per cent each dispose them at *ditch* and *open drain*.

Chapter 4

Status and Issues related to Begging of the Child Beggars

4.1 Introduction

In the final decades of the 20th century, every day a higher proportion of the world's people were becoming city dwellers.¹²⁹ Among them, a significant proportion was children who, on their becoming the city dwellers, were addressed as the urban child. And among urban children, one group was becoming daily more visible: those who had taken to working and living on the streets.¹³⁰

Begging and the Child Beggars: A Synopsis of the Relationship between the Two

During the last periods of the 20th century, in most cities a hierarchy of informal occupations developed, some of which were dominated by the young – usually by boys but occasionally by girls as well: flower girls, parking boys, vendors of newspapers or chewing-gum/chocolate through car windows, scavenging on city garbage heaps, selling artifacts to commuters. Many such occupations exposed youngsters to hazardous influences, especially accidents.¹³²

As the children became caught up in the street world, their peers often began to exert more affective influence than parents. As the bonds of family life weakened, children might gravitate to a lifestyle centered on the street, the railway station, the promenade or the dazzling shopping complex. Some became separated from their families altogether, taking up an open-air or doorway abode, sleeping rough, living rough and sometimes descending into drugs, alcohol and crime.¹³³

Until a relatively advanced stage of the urbanization and industrialization process in the developing world, the presence of children on the street and in the marketplace was so familiar a feature of the urban landscape that it had barely attracted notice. But as their numbers rose, and as in some cities their presence began to feel not only ubiquitous but threatening also. The late 20th century rediscovered these child victims of poverty-stricken urban sprawl as 'street children'.¹³⁴

Box 4.1: A sketch on early information on the street children¹³¹

The phenomenon was most evident in Latin America, where by the end of the 1970s two thirds of the population was urbanized. Some estimates – much of the early information about street children was speculative – put the number of children living wholly or partially without parental support in Latin America and the Caribbean in the many millions. Of these, between 5 and 10 per cent were children whose living, eating, working and sleeping place was the street, the rubbish dump, the car park and the deserted building. Whatever the true dimensions of the problem, the numbers implied that the city was becoming increasingly antithetical to childhood and that the scale of family dislocation within the urbanization process demanded a public policy response. Most efforts to respond to the urban child in distress were still limited to religious and charitable social welfare, or outdated systems of institutional incarceration that amounted to an even worse abuse of childhood than street life itself.

¹²⁹ Black, 1996.

¹³⁰ *ibid*

¹³¹ Adapted from Black, 1996.

¹³² Black, 1996.

¹³³ Black, 1996.

¹³⁴ *ibid*

Economic stress and the necessity of children working to support their families were then increasingly seen as the dynamics behind the street child phenomenon.¹³⁶ This label principally described the venue in which they were noticed and their dirty and unkempt appearance; it implied a mix of abandonment, vagrancy and youthful criminality. A multitude of push and pull factors combine to cause children to leave home and earn a living or live on the streets.¹³⁷ Push factors include poverty, large family size, family violence, abuse and exploitation at home, urbanization and inadequate parental guidance.¹³⁸ Pull factors include financial opportunities and a desire for independence due to the excitement and glamour of living in cities.¹³⁹

<i>Indirect causes</i>	<i>Direct and Immediate Causes</i>
✓ Low income and educational level of the family	✓ Child Abuse whether by the family or at work
✓ Family breakdown	✓ Neglect
✓ Dropping out of schools	✓ Peer pressure
✓ Family size	✓ Sensation seeking
✓ Unplanned rural-urban migration	✓ Other brothers or sisters on the street
✓ The declining role of the extended families, especially in urban areas	-

Vulnerable situations for children may vary from child labor, to substance abuse, imprisonment and living on the street. While there is significant overlap between these areas of vulnerability, the causal connection is not always clear. Orphan status is not the only reason children end up on the street but when this converges with poverty, exclusion from education, and lack of support or alternatives, it pushes many children onto the streets. Once on the streets, they are vulnerable to many other risks that further marginalize them and limit their ability to lead healthy productive lives.¹⁴¹

<p>Around the world, some activities have been observed common among the street children. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Begging ✓ Washing cars or shop windows ✓ Selling paper tissues and other items on the streets ✓ Working temporarily in shops, workshops, or small factories informally and when jobs are available ✓ Collecting plastic from wastes to sell to recycling factories ✓ Fishing and selling the catch ✓ Shining shoes ✓ Carrying luggage and heavy things in the markets for people for money ✓ Selling newspapers, and ✓ Prostitution

In line with this, research showed that most street children were neither abandoned nor runaway; they turned out to be living at home, even if ‘home’ was not the safe and protected haven that childhood deserved. A distinction was drawn between ‘children *on* the street’ – children working in the open-air economy and still integrated with their families; and ‘children *of* the street’ – the 5 to 10 per cent who had run away from home or been rejected.¹⁴²

¹³⁵ Adapted from ‘Rapid Situation Assessment Report on The situation of street children in Cairo and Alexandria, including the children’s drug abuse and health/nutritional status’, WFP, UNICEF, and UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention; 2001.

¹³⁶ Black, 1996.

¹³⁷ Hyder 2007; as referred to in Khan, (n.d).

¹³⁸ Ali et al. 2004; as mentioned by Khan, (n.d).

¹³⁹ Ali et al. 2004; as cited by Khan, (n.d).

¹⁴⁰ Adapted from ‘Rapid Situation Assessment Report on The situation of street children in Cairo and Alexandria, including the children’s drug abuse and health/nutritional status’, WFP, UNICEF, and UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention; 2001.

¹⁴¹ UNICEF, 2006; as cited in Strobbe, Olivetti, and Jacobson; 2010.

¹⁴² Black, 1996.

Street children are most evident in large cities, where they work in occupations that bring them into contact with the public, both the local population and foreigners. The range of work includes begging, collecting rubbish for recycling, scavenging rubbish dumps, shoe shining, flower or magazine and newspaper sales, prostitution, or the less visible petty theft.¹⁴³ In Bangladesh, one study showed that, the street-children were involved with multiple occupations, such as: *tokai* (street-children), scrap scavenger, beggar, hawker, sex worker, thief, and daily labourer.¹⁴⁴ BBS 2003 baseline survey found that first work of majority of street children was beggar, paper picker, hawker, flower seller, garage worker, *coolie* (who carry goods) and helper, followed by domestic worker and agricultural worker.¹⁴⁵

The largest numbers of children on the streets are those who beg.¹⁴⁶ Begging is a survival strategy for many children and also a non-dangerous way of earning money that does not require any investment. For some this is a full-time occupation whilst others only beg when they have been unable to raise any money through working.¹⁴⁷ Sometimes some of them take food by begging.¹⁴⁸ Begging was recognized by some children and youths as the option for younger children who are not capable of developing more sophisticated means of providing for themselves.¹⁴⁹

The child beggars prefer begging because it does not require hard labor and sometime they can make good money in a day. At times, begging runs in the family where the children are taught early in life, even as infants, the art of getting sympathy. Many families that have suffered socio-economic disasters end up asking their children to beg for money or food.¹⁵⁰ In Bangladesh, on Friday, the abandoned street-children and those living with their families in the street can earn more money by begging. But on the other hand, begging is not always a profitable survival strategy as those who solely rely upon begging described how there are often days when they do not eat.¹⁵¹

For most of the street children, ‘food’ is the main item they purchase with their daily earnings from street activities, like: begging or carrying luggage.¹⁵³ Many street children also use their earnings on ‘substance use’, which is literally an ‘abuse’ of their childhood.

Street children use psychoactive substances (drugs) because they add something to their lives, or they temporarily ‘solve’ a problem.¹⁵⁴ Different substances produce different

Box 4.4: What type of substances do Street children abuse worldwide?¹⁵²

In many countries street children sniff glue due to its low cost and easy availability and this may be mixed with other substances such as petrol. Other substances used by street children include: alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana; and in some places; crack, amphetamines, cough syrups containing alcohol and/or codeine, solvents, black market prescription pain medications and opium. Cocaine and heroin are generally less common due to high prices. The types of substances used by street children vary greatly, influenced by local circumstances, availability, cultural practices, and geography (some countries/areas that lie in processing regions and/or along trafficking routes are particularly badly affected by high levels of drug abuse).

¹⁴³ Tufail, 2005.

¹⁴⁴ Uddin (et. al.), 2011.

¹⁴⁵ Ahmed et al, 2003; as mentioned by Nawaz, 2011.

¹⁴⁶ Tufail, 2005.

¹⁴⁷ Smeaton, (n.d).

¹⁴⁸ Mukherjee, 2005.

¹⁴⁹ Smeaton, (n.d).

¹⁵⁰ Tufail, 2005.

¹⁵¹ Smeaton, (n.d).

¹⁵² Adapted from Wernham (et. al.), 2005.

¹⁵³ Strobbe, Olivetti, and Jacobson; 2010.

¹⁵⁴ Wernham (et. al.), 2005.

effects and therefore street children abuse substances for a number of reasons, for example: to quell hunger; for escapism or to anaesthetize physical or emotional pain; for courage; as part of peer bonding activities linked to friendship and street gang culture; to keep street-living children awake for work and/or alert to possible violence; to facilitate sleep during the cold nights. But there are a number of short-term and long-term effects of using substances, depending on the substance misused. Most long-term impacts relate to damage of body organs.¹⁵⁵

Apart from all these, living or spending time on the streets can involve a number of risks factors for the street children.¹⁵⁶ They face huge problems throughout the day and also during night. The problems thus they face in their lives include: poor sanitation, theft, harassment from older boys, harassment by police/council workers, being over-worked, sexual harassment, discrimination, refusal of having alms from people, poor health, hunger, lack of warm clothing, un-conducive place to sleep, work without being paid, and curfew etc.

In addition, there also exist some other kinds of risks which related to some gang based actions. Many economic activities of the street children are controlled by 'territories', which are guarded by members or gangs.¹⁵⁸ Such gangs terrorize a number of these children and they end up working for the gangs that use them for selling drugs, stealing and giving information for purposes of theft and robbery. Children may be trafficked into forced labor, domestic work, begging, or prostitution by these gangs. As the phenomenon of street living becomes entrenched with the development of a street culture, the formation of gangs, and links to organized crime and prostitution; the risk of violence increases.¹⁵⁹

Box 4.5: Risks of street life¹⁵⁷

The street children are sometimes exposed to a range of risk factors which are:

- ✓ forced to commit a sexual act;
- ✓ property stolen (e.g., clothes, shoes, money)
- ✓ assaulted (without use of a weapon);
- ✓ assaulted with use of a weapon (knife, bottle, shot at, etc);
- ✓ sexually assaulted;
- ✓ forced to commit a crime;
- ✓ forced to work without payment;
- ✓ forced to take a drug;
- ✓ forced to drink alcohol;
- ✓ verbally abused;
- ✓ hit by car

In many of the countries, children have been reported to be participating in street protests, on their own or with their families.¹⁶⁰ Street children are also used as picketer in political and other general public protest.¹⁶¹ The causes of street involvement are complex, multi-faceted, context-specific and personal. They operate at all levels: internationally, nationally, at the level of the district, community, family and the child.¹⁶² The street children are also exposed to delinquency. Of the types of their exposure to delinquency, the major one is – begging; and the others are: violence, robberies, no permanent place to live, and no legal guardian.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁵ Smeaton, (n.d).

¹⁵⁶ Muntingh, 2006.

¹⁵⁷ Adapted from Muntingh, 2006.

¹⁵⁸ Tufail, 2005.

¹⁵⁹ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

¹⁶⁰ Abdul-Hamid, 2011.

¹⁶¹ Nawaz, 2011.

¹⁶² Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

¹⁶³ 'Rapid Situation Assessment Report on The situation of street children in Cairo and Alexandria, including the children's drug abuse and health/nutritional status', WFP, UNICEF, and UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention; 2001.

Brutality by the police against street children, which is also a risk factor for them, happens worldwide.¹⁶⁵ The most frequent contact that street children have with the State happens through the police.¹⁶⁶ Police come into contact with the street children in many ways. In many places, police officers have wide discretionary powers to arrest children in need of protection on the grounds of vagrancy, begging, truancy, smoking, alcohol abuse, or prostitution.¹⁶⁷

Box 4.6: Type of contact by street children to police¹⁶⁴
The street children come into contact with police in the following ways.
✓ Children in need of care and protection (e.g. homeless children, ‘vagrants’, children ‘loitering’, begging, involved in harmful work)
✓ Children as victims of crime (e.g. victims of physical and/or sexual violence and/or exploitation)
✓ Children in conflict with the law (e.g. those who commit both serious and non-serious offences)

Labeled a ‘social problem’, street children have sometimes found themselves at the sharp end of short-sighted policies which appear to protect wider society from ‘antisocial’ children instead of protecting children from societal violence.¹⁶⁸ Recently, the High court of Bangladesh declared the ‘Removal of Child Begging’ from Dhaka city and asked government to show causes about why child begging by making them disable is still not stopped and had not taken any steps for this with having law.¹⁶⁹ So, having the proper knowledge on the laws and the adjacent application of them that are related to the street children is another factor that affects the life of a child beggar.

4.2 Status and Issues related to Begging of the Child Beggars: Survey Findings

Time of Involvement with Begging: The surveyed child beggars are involved with begging for 41 months (around 3.5 years) on average. Girl child beggars are involved for 44 months, while it is 39 months for the boy child baggers.

Involvement with Other Works: It has been found that one-third of the child beggars (34%) are not involved with any other work than begging. This proportion is similar for both boy and girl child beggars.



However, around half of the child beggars (44%) have reported about collecting scraps in addition to begging. A 14 per cent of the child beggars also sell flower to commuters. An 8 per cent child beggars wipe car windshield, followed by selling newspaper/magazine (7%), selling chocolates/nuts (4%), and selling popcorn (1%) (Figure 4.1).

¹⁶⁴ Adapted from Wernham (et. al.), 2005.

¹⁶⁵ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

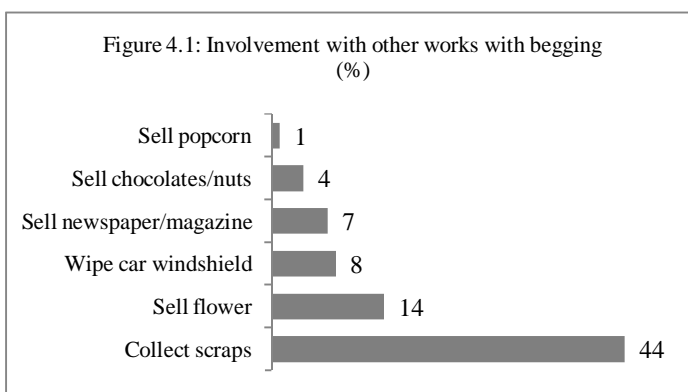
¹⁶⁶ Roccella, (n.d).

¹⁶⁷ ‘Situation Assessment and Analysis of Children and Women in Bangladesh’, UNICEF Bangladesh, 2009.

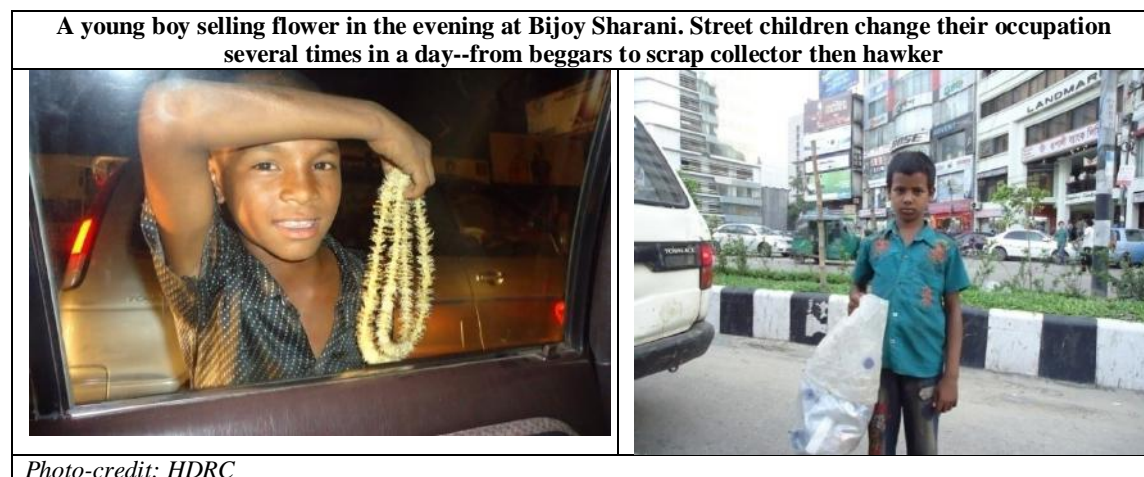
¹⁶⁸ Benítez, 2007.

¹⁶⁹ ATN news, 2011; as mentioned in Nawaz, 2011.

It has been found that the tendency of selling newspapers is higher among the boy child beggars compare to the girls (Boy: 8%; Girl: 5%). However, selling chocolate is more dominant among girl child beggars than the boys (Boys: 2%; Girl: 8%); the same trend is found about selling flowers to commuters (Boy: 9%; Girl: 24%). Boy child beggars are involved more in collecting scraps than the girls (Boy: 52%; Girl: 29%). However, in the FGDs with the child beggars, it has been revealed that except *collecting scraps*, in other works (especially selling flower, popcorn, chocolate and wiping windshield) the children draw sympathy of the commuters and in many cases the commuters buy the items/service just to help the child. The researchers’ observation also is similar with this FGD finding.



Three-fifths of the child beggars (60%) were not involved in any specific work immediate before starting begging; A one-third (31%) went to school. Some helped in household chores and helped parents in raising younger siblings.

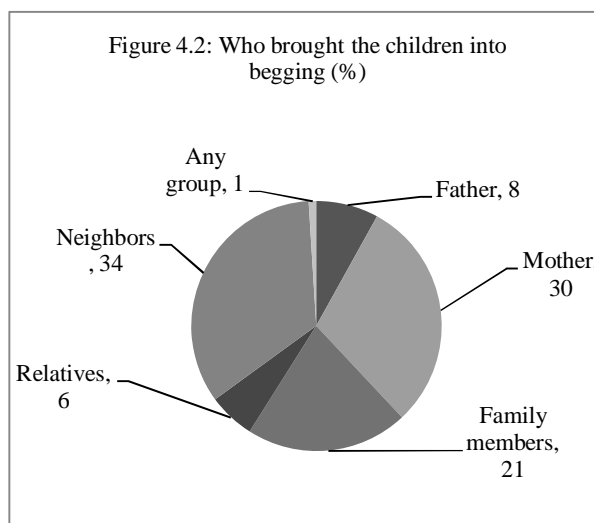


Who brought them to Begging? The survey with the child beggars have revealed that in one-third of the cases (34%) neighbors of the children brought them into begging. In the FGDs with child beggars, it has been reported that for poverty, many had to come Dhaka in search of work with the neighbors and at last had to engage in such work. Besides, when the child comes to Dhaka with their parents, their neighbors at slums also help them in engaging in this profession.

In one-fifth of the cases (21%) family members (except father and/or mother) brought them into begging. In 8 per cent cases, father brought the children into begging. In only 3 per cent cases mother brought the children into begging (Figure 4.2).

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

It has been found that in less than 1 per cent of the cases (3 out of 369 surveyed child beggars) a group has brought them into begging; though it has also been observed that the groups are also not that formal group rather a leader type adult beggars are in-charge of a number of child beggars (ranging between 3-10). The officials at the local police station have also confirmed that there are no existence of such group or gang to handle a bunch of child beggars; however, they have reported that in cases, an adult beggar have control over a group of child beggars and provide support to them for continuation of begging in that area; and they take a portion of the money form begging of the children. The police officials have opined that in cases some professional criminal groups use a portion of these children a carrier of drugs, helper in prostitution, picketing during political activities etc.

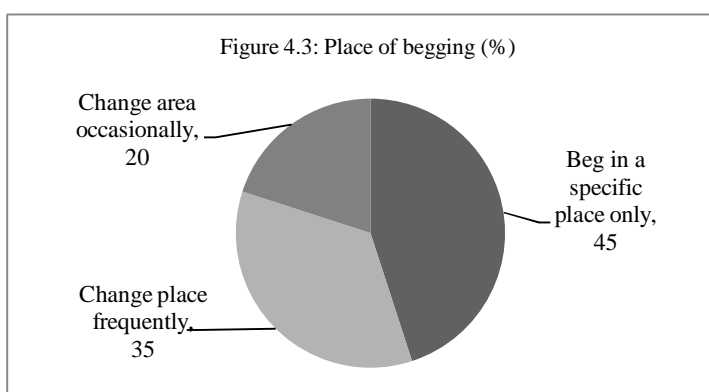


Box 4.7: Begging for father

A 9-year old girl child beggar and her two brothers spent their childhood at an asylum. Her mother was died of cancer. She and her two brothers were so much young that her father could not bring his three children properly. For this reason her father sent their children to an asylum. Although she has come to her father again and started live with him at a club at Dhaka, her two brothers still at that asylum. Her father is now become aged and sick, so she needs to take care of her father. She had to start begging for her and her father's maintenance. She says, "I heard from one of my relative that I can earn a lot of money from begging if I come to Dhaka city. After that, I came to Dhaka city. One day I and my father sat beside the roadside and I was asking alms from people. One of them gave me a note of 50 taka. Since that event I started begging as my profession." Most of the time, she sits beside her father and they beg together from passersby. They had to live without any food if they could not earn money from begging. Sometimes she changes her place and goes different places with her friends to earn more money. She wants to join such kinds of profession where she can have monthly income that she can leave begging profession forever.

Source: Case study with a girl child beggar

Place of Begging: Around half of the child beggars (45%) have reported that they beg in a single place only. A one-third (35%) of the child beggars do change their place of begging frequently. A one-fifth of the child beggars (20%) change area of begging occasionally (Figure 4.3).



In FGD with the child beggars, it has been opined that in most cases changing place of begging does mean changing area rather changing points of begging in one area. They face resistance from other beggars in change the area, thus try to stick to a specific place.

Child beggars at Kamal Ataturk Avenue, Banani

Photo-credit: HDRC

Routine of Begging: On average, a child beggars are involved in begging for six days in week. A child beggar does begging for around 7 hours (6.95 hours) in a day. The duration of begging in a day is similar for both boy and girl child beggars. In two-thirds of the cases (63%) the child beggars have idea about the place of begging in the next working day, while the rest are not sure about the specific place for begging in the next days.

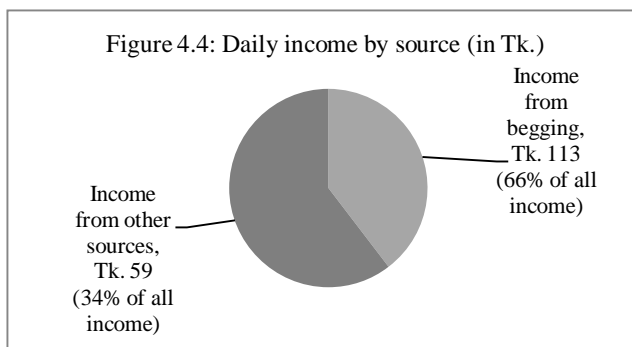
In the FGD session with the child beggars, it has been found that they generally beg at the peak hours when the volume of traffic is huge on the streets. Usually the morning peak hour is between 9 am to 11 am. The noon is not an ideal time for begging on the streets because of relatively less mobility of the commuters. The children at that time either rest somewhere, or loiter around or stay at home. The evening peak hour for begging starts around 5pm

Resting of a boy child beggar on footpath

Photo-credit: HDRC

and continues until 9pm. On average, a child beggars take rest for around 1.5 hours (94 minutes) during a day while begging from morning to evening.

Income of Child Beggars: On average a child beggar earns a total of Tk. 172 daily (including income from other sources). Income is less among girls (Tk. 158) than the boys (Tk. 178). Around three-fifths that income (66%) come from begging- which is Tk. 113. But, income from begging is slightly less among the girls (Tk. 105) than boys (Tk. 117) (Figure 4.4).



There are also peak/off peak days for begging in the week and thus differences in income also comes up. Generally, *Saturday* is the most reported lean days in a week. Besides, area wise off-days of the shopping malls are also lean days for them. Income is worst during *hartal* (strike) and rainy days. On the other hand, *Thursday* and *Friday* are the peak days for income from begging. The month of *Ramadan* is the best period for higher income from begging. National holidays due to some festival (e.g., Poyla Baishakh/Bengali New Year, Independence Day, 21 February/International Mother Language day etc.) have also been reported as *very good days* for higher income compared to the average daily income.

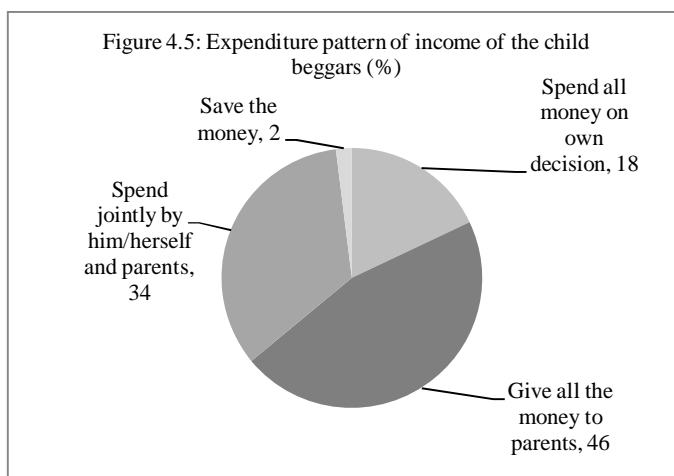
Box 4.8: Sometime rainy days are good for begging!

An 11-year old boy child beggar have reported that in some instances rainy days are good days for begging for him. He told “when people see us shivering with cold rain drops then they feel sympathy for us. And tend to give money easily than the general days”.

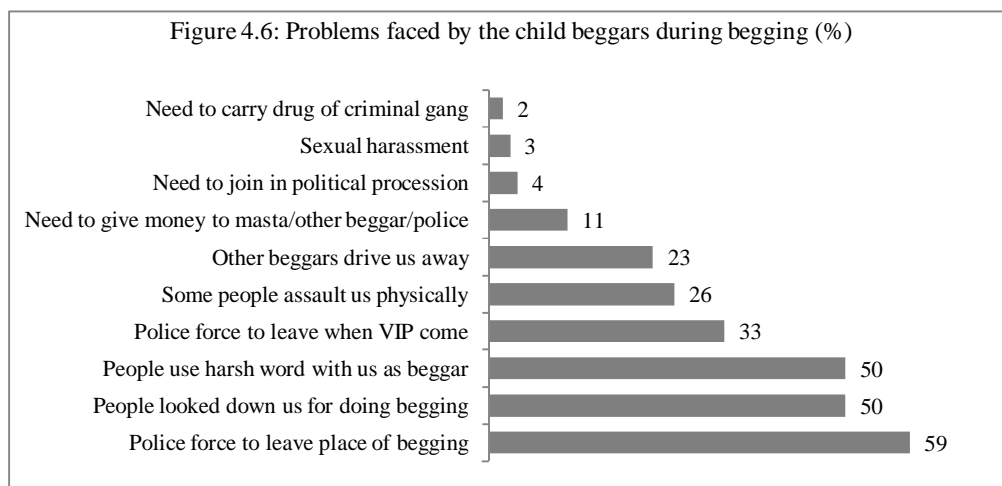
Source: In-depth interview with an 11-year old boy child beggar

Around one-tenth of the child baggers (9.8%) have to give a portion of the income from begging to others to ensure his/her begging in that area. Among this group (who need to give money to others to continue begging) they need to give Tk. 50 daily to others. In most cases they need to give it to *other adult beggars* and *local mastans*. In few cases, it has been reported that they need to give money to the local police.

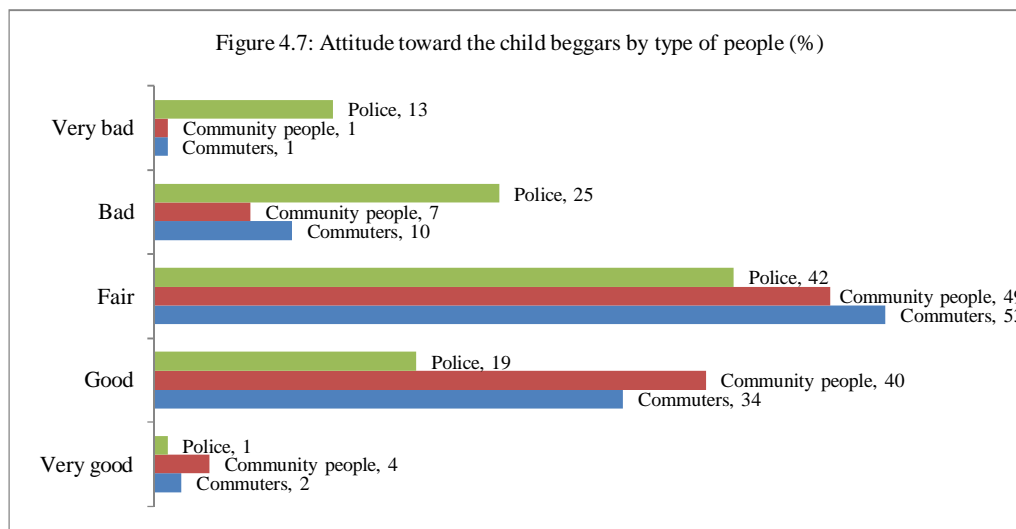
The survey data reveals that around half of the child beggars (46%) give the entire amount of earning to their parents. A one-third (34%) do spend the earning jointly with their family. However, around one-fifth (18%) of the child beggars (18%) spend the entire amount by their own. Only a 2 per cent of the surveyed child beggars save the money. It is interesting to note that a 60 per cent of the girl child beggars give the entire amount to their parents, while that tendency is lower among the boys (41%) (Figure 4.5).



Problems faced during Begging: Child beggars face various problems during begging. Three-fifths of the child beggars (59%) have reported that police force them to leave the place of begging. A 50 per cent each of the child beggars have reported about peoples’ negative attitude and using harsh towards them as beggars. One-third (33%) have reported about driving away by police when a VIP (Very Important Persons) come to the place of their begging. A 26 per cent of the child beggars have reported about assaulting physically by the community people and the commuters. A 23 per cent have reported about driving away by other beggars. A around 11 per cent have reported about giving money to local mastans/police/other senior beggars. A 4 per cent need to join in political procession to continue begging in that area. A 3 per cent face sexual harassment during begging. A 2 per cent need to carry drug of some criminal gang (Figure 4.6).

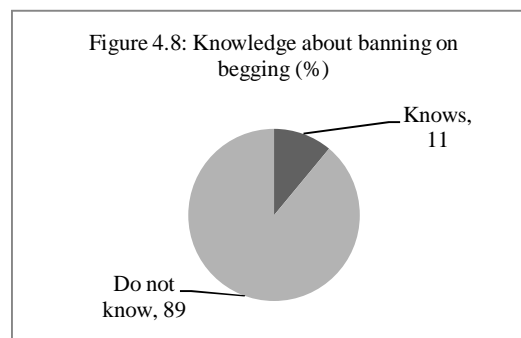


Attitude towards Child Beggars: The overall attitude towards the child beggars by the commuters, community people, and police have been reported as *fair* and *good* in majority cases. However, the attitude of the police toward the police have been reported as *bad* and *very bad* more frequently compared to that of the commuters and community people (Figure 4.7). Three police officials on duty in two of the sample locations, without disclosing their names, conveyed that police have to enforce the Government order about banning of begging they have to be strict sometime; besides, when some VIPs come to any area, the beggars (including child beggars) have to be driven away; thus, child beggars blame them for becoming rude with them. However, they also confess that they have lack of orientation about proper dealing with the children.



Banning on Begging: Only 1 in 10 among the child beggars know about the banning on begging. This knowledge gap is sufficiently indicative that Government's instruction about banning begging has not been implemented properly.

Those who know about banning on begging have reported that they came to know about the information from, *seniors in the same profession* (i.e., *other beggars*) (40%), *radio* (27%), *NGO workers* (18%), *television* (13%), and *discussion at tea stall* (8%).



Box 4.9: Major laws in Bangladesh on child beggars

The issue of child beggars in Bangladesh has not been adequately addressed in the legal system of Bangladesh. A few laws have provision regarding child issues i.e., the Penal Code-1890, Women and Children Repression Prevention Act 2000, the Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance-1976 and The Bengal Vagrancy Act-1943. **The Bengal Vagrancy Act-1943** has recently been substituted by **The Vagrant and Shelterless Person (Rehabilitation) Act, 2011** to rehabilitate beggars, vagabonds and homeless people, bringing them to the mainstream of national development. In this law the term “vagrant” has been defined which includes beggars. In this law provision has been made to establish rehabilitation centers at government and private levels in Dhaka and different district headquarters to provide them with shelter and arrange jobs. Although the Act does not specifically talks about children vagrants but the Act refers to ‘children’s ward’ in the Rehabilitation Center which gives rise to presumption that children are also the subject of this law. If any beggar or vagabond or homeless person is a woman and has children under the age of seven years old then the children will be kept with their mother in a cell made for such purpose. When the age of any such child exceeds seven years old then the child will be shifted to ‘children’s ward’ of the center or any other government initiated center specially established for that purpose. Under the new law the police and district Magistrate have been given power to pick up anyone on the ground of being ‘vagrant’. The law also says that the vagrant or homeless person so brought into the centre can be kept for a period of not less than two years. Under this new law, any person may apply to the special Magistrate to treat him as a vagabond or homeless person and give him or her shelter in the government Rehabilitation Center. Another provision is that any person may apply to the special Magistrate to treat him as a vagabond or homeless person and give him or her shelter in the government Rehabilitation Center. The law has provision for punitive action against the persons who would instigate any child or woman to get engaged in begging under the Penal Code-1890, Women and Children Repression Prevention Act 2000 and Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance-1976 and other existing laws.

Besides, on 9 January 2011, the High Court bench of justices AHM Shamsuddin Chowdhury Manik and Sheikh Md Zakir Hossain issued a set of directives upon the government to stop abduction and maiming of children and forcing them into begging. The judges also ordered the police to immediately stop begging in the capital. The High Court directive and an ordinance of Dhaka Metropolitan Police banned all kinds of begging and use of children for the purpose, but child beggars and adult ones carrying children is a common sight at several points in the capital, especially underpasses and traffic signals.

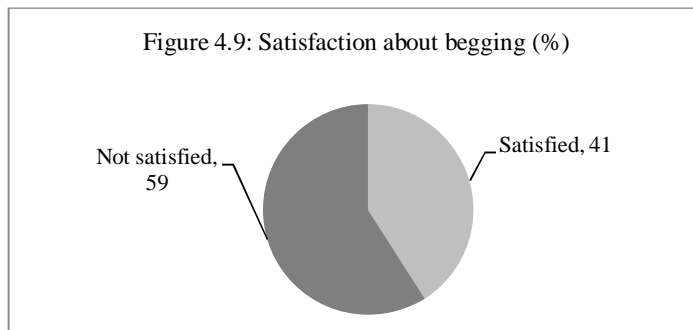
Most of the child beggars who know about banning on begging have argued against it. They have argued that without creating a better alternative for them it is not right to stop begging. This, according to them, will only bring acute poverty in their family. Parents of the child beggars have also argued the same. However, it is also to note that both the child beggars and their parents admitted that begging is derogatory and not a good way of living; but. Without a better alternative they have to stick to it.

Two police officials, unwilling to mention their name, in two sample areas have told that they are bound to abide by the instruction of the Government about banning of begging; but they added that sometime it is inhuman to do it because it stops livelihood of a poor person.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

An official from Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, without disclosing his name has argue that some directives are being implemented by government without proper planning; according to him, this initiative about banning of begging, is an example of it.

Satisfaction about Begging: It is interesting to note that a 41 per cent of the child baggers are satisfied with their current profession of begging; the rest 59 per cent of child beggars are not satisfied with their current profession.

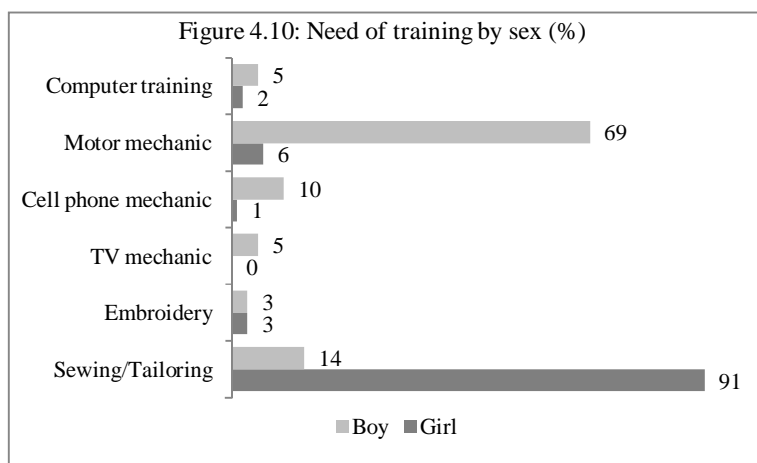


However, it has been found in the in-depth interviews with the child beggars that *apparently satisfied* child beggars are not actually satisfied; rather they have considered their current status as taken for granted. They are satisfied, because there are no other better or brighter alternative; on the other hand, there is also a belief that worse could happen and the current status is better than that.

Box 4.10: Reported reasons behind satisfaction and dissatisfaction on begging	
<p>Reasons behind satisfaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can work independently • I earn money every day • I can go out • I can eat whatever I want • I can have a square meal • I can visit doctor in illness • I can wear good clothing • I can spend well • Family is happy if I provide money • I can shop • I can go to cinema whenever I want • I earn well • We are quiet solvent • I can give money to my parents • I can buy some food • I can play with my friends • I can spend money according to my will • I can be involved in multiple work • I can live with my father • People are sympathetic • I can have money easily • I can buy cosmetics • I can buy furniture for home • I can run around willingly • No one to control • I do not know • I can go to school • I can pay my loan • I can pay my rent • I am unable to do anything else • I am disable • Requires less time • I like it 	<p>Reasons behind dissatisfaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begging is not good • Begging is a sin • It is not honorable • People say bad things • Police drive away • Police beats • People do not want to help • People want to beat • I am shy to beg because I have grown older • People suggest to work • People suggest to take home and work as maid servant • People bully us • Have to work under sunlight and rain • Have to ask for help to people • Instead of buying flower a few people tear them off • People do not appreciate • Offer to do bad things (sexual) • People feel disturbed • Some people threatens to sell us • I feel exhausted • I feel very bad • People utter disrespectful words about my parents • Cannot have regular meals • I cannot visit my parents regularly • I have to stay on the road most of the time • I do not want to, but my parents resist • Sexual harassment • Mastans rob our income • I cannot educate my self • I cannot watch TV • Other beggars quarrel with me • Great Prophet (Sm.) prohibited begging • Uncertain/ insecure future • Cannot sleep daytime
<p><i>Source: Interview with the child beggars</i></p>	

But, it is interesting to find out that an 82 per cent of the child beggars have reported about need of training to switch over to other better alternative; which also indicates that in the back of their mind they want to stop begging.

It has been found that most of the girls (91%) have reported about need of training on sewing/tailoring, while a 14 per cent of the boy child beggars have reported the need of such training. A 69 per cent of the boy child beggars have reported about need of training for becoming a motor mechanic, which is 6 per cent for the girls. A 10 per cent of the boy child beggars have reported about need of training for cell phone mechanic, which is only 1 per cent for the girls. A 5 per cent of the boy child beggars have reported about need of computer training, which is 2 per cent for girls.



However, NGO officials who work with children have argued that the children are living their life without any opportunities and facilities; thus, their ideas about training are also limited. Such as, more children would report about need of computer training, if they were accustomed with that technology; which is also true for cell phone mechanic.

Parents' Attitude towards Begging by their Children: A 68 in-depth interviews were conducted with the parents of the child beggars. The findings are as follows:

Findings from the Mothers

Reasons behind coming to Dhaka city from village

- ✓ Many of their husbands died.
- ✓ For some women, their husbands did not work while they were in the villages or currently have any interest to do works. They (the husbands) borrow money from others.
- ✓ Many of the husbands had acute illness (i.e., long term leg pain), so they were in unable status of working.
- ✓ Many of the husbands married for the second time or have abandoned them (sometimes because of wife's disability, like: blindness).
- ✓ Disability status of husbands.
- ✓ River erosion.
- ✓ No income source in villages.
- ✓ Exploitation of acquaintance to family.
- ✓ No shelter (accommodation place) in village.
- ✓ Scarcity within family.
- ✓ Own unable status to do work.
- ✓ Not being able to meet loan.
- ✓ Many of the husbands became drug addicted (*nesha kora*).
- ✓ Having '*satin*' (other wife of the same male, either residing under one roof or not).

The satisfaction level of these women regarding the previous life and the current status before and after coming to Dhaka has a tendency to be divided into both good and bad. For some women, their previous life was better in the villages, or when their husband were alive; while for the others, now they are enjoying a better life after replacing to the capital city.

Reasons behind sending own children to beg (including own begging)

- ✓ Own unable status to work (sometimes due to acute illness, like: diabetes, post operative status, heart diseases, tumors, or sometimes disability).
- ✓ Death of husbands (fathers), so no income source.
- ✓ Husband's (father) unable status, disinterest to do work.
- ✓ Scarcity within family (*peter daye / ovaber taronay / peter jalay*).
- ✓ No income source [sometimes due to husband's (fathers) accidents].
- ✓ Children's under age of doing any recognized job.
- ✓ Children's disinterest to study.
- ✓ Abandoned by husbands.
- ✓ Harassments (beating) of children by household head while had been recruited as domestic worker.
- ✓ Disability status of children.
- ✓ Lack of secured and suitable place/person to keep the child.
- ✓ Fear of industrious works in garments.
- ✓ High rate of house rent (Tk. 2,000-2,200 per month)
- ✓ Begging begets more money than working in the hotel.
- ✓ Fear of bad reputation.
- ✓ Supplement of current income.

Perception about the current life of own children

- ✓ Children help to supplement current earning of parents.
- ✓ Sometime children are chased by the police.
- ✓ Mothers confront bad feeling while see their children begging.
- ✓ Feel the necessity for income source which can help their children to live a normal life.
- ✓ Feel fearful about the future of their children as by following their parents (either father or mother or both), they might grow an inclination to beg when they grow up.
- ✓ Mothers see no future in begging.
- ✓ Mothers' disability allowance is much lower.
- ✓ Children can eat or do whatever they want with their begged money.

Many of the mothers showed interest for their children to –

- ✓ Send them in shoe factories in the villages.
- ✓ Send them in hotel, garage, and garments.
- ✓ See them getting married.
- ✓ Go to school and get educated so that they can earn on their own when they grow up.
- ✓ Any work on sewing.

Many of the mothers showed interest for their own income source (cooking meals in the offices, small shops etc.) or husbands' income source (small shop) so that they can help their children in their study and other requirements.

Table 4.12: Views of mothers of the child beggars

- “My daughter works in a garment office, but her earning is not enough to run our family alone. So, my son begs also. Besides, we don’t have any acquainted person who can give a job to my son. So he is in begging profession.”
- “If my children get involved with ‘bad mixing’ while living at home, so I bring them with me to beg.”
- “I have bad feelings in letting my son to beg. But can’t help without doing it.”
- “I feel so much disappointed when I think that, we are running our family by her (a child aged 10) earning, whereas it was my duty to run the family by my own earning.”
- “There is no scope for the illiterate people to do work, so they beg.”
- “It doesn’t feel good to sending my child to beg.”

Source: In-depth interviews with mothers of the child beggars

Findings from the Fathers

Reasons behind coming to Dhaka city from village

- ✓ Had no assets (i.e., land) in villages.
- ✓ Acute illness from birth.
- ✓ No income source.
- ✓ Scarcity within family.
- ✓ Had been rejected by ancestral heiress because of being a follower of *Peer* in *mazars* (shrines).
- ✓ Death of wives; so no one to care and nurture the children.
- ✓ Blindness.

For most of the fathers of the children, their (children’s) previous life was better in the sense that, they were with their parents and could enjoy the basic services from their families. Also they did not have to work. But now they have to work, and mainly beg in order to run their livelihoods. For other fathers, their current status is well enough as they can earn more money than their previous life and can at least eat three meals a day, which is of great importance for these people.

Reasons behind sending own children to beg (including own begging)

- ✓ For assistance purpose (pulling carts).
- ✓ Disability status (of both self and of children).
- ✓ Scarcity within family.
- ✓ Supplement of current income.
- ✓ Huge family (having a lot of family members). [*Songshar boro*]
- ✓ Unavailability of recognized work.
- ✓ Lack of secured and suitable place/person to keep the child.
- ✓ Lack of person to take care of.

Perception about the current life of own children

- ✓ Earning/income get stopped when children go to school.
- ✓ School expenses are high.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Many of the fathers showed interest for their children to send them to child organizations (i.e., shelters, residential school).

Many of the fathers showed interest for their own income source (tea stall), or training based on own skills; so that they can run their families.

Table 4.13: Views of fathers of the child beggars

- *“What will we do without begging? My two sons have been placed in the orphanage. What will I and my daughter eat if we do not beg? I can’t send my daughter to orphanage. Because, without her, there is no one to take care of me.”*
- *“Begging is ‘sohoj kaj’ – comparatively an easy work.”*
- *“My child begs for only once a week, what problem will he face?”*
- *“I have bad feelings in letting my son to beg. But can’t help without doing it.”*
- *“This life (begging) is a curse to me.”*
- *“People only come and write down what we say, but there happens nothing. Our status doesn’t change.”*

Source: In-depth interviews with fathers of the child beggars

Attitude of the Community People towards the Child Beggars:

From the responses of the community people, it appears that begging is not the only means of livelihood for street children. Sometimes community people involve them in various paid base work, especially shop keepers employ them in small scale job (e.g., loading of stuff in shop) and give payment in kind and money. According to a newspaper shop owner, marketing of newspaper has opened up a window of opportunity for child beggars to be employed in paid work. This sector has provided them with works and savings. In some instances, child beggars have entered into small businesses, like: selling fruits, nuts, books, or working a shop or hotel.

“Once, there were a great number of child beggars in this area (Korail, Gulshan). But the local businessmen and community people encouraged them to leave begging and do other works. Now, there are about 100 children who sell newspapers, books, Amra (Ambarella/golden apple), pop corn etc. Though some of them are still begging in a while, their number will not be more than 20 to 25”

- A respondent community people

Sometimes, shopkeepers distribute left over foods available at the shop (at night) to the street children. A noteworthy number of shopkeepers have informed that they provide food to child beggars from their shop when they are pleased with them. However, Child beggars do not have access to any shopping mall. Very few shopkeepers informed that these child beggars are involved in theft and robbery.

According to some respondents though there is no gang activities is visible in relation to the child beggars, though they may have a network of begging. The street children of this area have a formation of grouping amongst themselves. The older one is the leader of that group and child beggars are obliged to obey that team leader. It is also opined that involvement of child beggar in political movement has also been disappeared in recent years. However, few respondents informed that only elderly boys take part in political processions, when they are needed.

According to some respondents (community people) child beggars find begging as a more favorable profession. According to those respondents, child beggars can live in a good environment but they do not want to. They can earn considerable amount of money by toiling a little or by not toiling at all. They even do not need any investment for doing so.

Some of the respondents informed that few of the child beggars are drug addict (especially drug called 'Dandy'; type of sniffing glue) and involved in sex business. Some of the street girls take *gul* (an oral tobacco powder which is rubbed over the gum and teeth.) and *paan* (beatle leaf) and become addicted to these things.

Most of the respondents (community people) heard about government restriction on begging. They have come to know about this government public statement through Newspaper and Television news. However, all of the respondents opined that such step from government has not been successful and will not be successful in future. They have attributed to two possible reasons for such failure. First of all, to them, government has failed to comprehend the basic causes of such problem. Unless government creates employment opportunity for child beggars, street children will be more susceptible to begging. And the second reason is that- right application of any law is a serious problem in Bangladesh. Therefore, formulation of such law not necessary ensures their application. According to some respondent, different initiatives of community people for reducing child begging is more functional than such government initiatives.

"It is alright that the government has banned begging. But did they (govt.) think that, the beggars have taken this (begging) willingly as their occupation? If it is stopped, then what will these people do? Previously, there were a lot of beggars roaming in this area. It has been lessened by the efforts of the community people. What is the credit of Government in this regard? The main problem is that the govt. officials are not serious enough about these issues"

- A respondent community people

Community people have diverse suggestion on the strategy for betterment of child beggars' livelihood. Most of the respondent community people opined for initiate comprehensive rehabilitation program by Government, NGOs and rich people of the society. Some of the respondents gave their opinion on the process of such rehabilitation program. According to the responded community people, creating education and employment opportunity for child beggar are good option for reducing child begging in Bangladesh. In this regards, provision of specialized training and work facilities (e.g., working in garages, garments, tailoring) for street children would reduce their involvement in child begging. In addition to that, provision of free cost accommodation, food, and stipend programme would encourage child beggars to avail such education. According to some responded community people, Government also can establish a donation system through which necessary fund can be collected from individual or institutions to address these issues. Establishment of shelter home for street children is also demanded by some community people.

Chapter 5

Dream of the Child Beggars

5.1 Introduction

The term 'street child', has now been recognized by researchers as a social construction reflecting society's disquiet at children who are very visible, but who are deemed 'out of place'.¹⁷¹ They are highly deprived of all the basic rights. And among them the child beggars are found in the most cornered place where they find their personal traits as damaged and future as unknown. The problems of street children are exogenous to the situations with regard to metropolitan cities.¹⁷²

Increasing proportions of children are born and growing up in urban, low income environments, joining the poverty cycle due to their limited options for the future, and thus threatening their own development as well as that of their communities and countries as a whole.¹⁷³

Existing literature states that, boys and girls who had not passed school age, in many cases had not passed puberty, had been let down by their families and society were undergoing brutalization and criminalization on the streets.¹⁷⁴ At a time of feverish political activity, the acutely deprived and socially damaged child became a burning issue, and one around which disparate groups rediscovering the joys and travails of democratic participation managed to coalesce.

It is recognized that girls and boys of different ages use the streets in a wide range of different ways and that their relationship to the streets is fluid and dynamic.¹⁷⁵ And on the other hand, the street also affects its inhabitants, sometimes irreversibly.¹⁷⁶ According to the profile, age, and time spent on the streets, the street children undergo many behavioral problems in varying degrees.

Following this, psychological research about street children has shifted emphasis from portrayals of vulnerability and dependency to discussions of children's coping strategies and

Box 5.1: Behavioral problems of the Street children¹⁷⁰

Behavioral problems that the street children face:

- ✓ Loss of temporal-spatial reference points: the notion of time and space is gradually lost;
- ✓ Cold, hunger, fear of roundups and the need for solidarity become their only reference points;
- ✓ Loss of self-esteem; loss of self-confidence and of confidence in others;
- ✓ Rejection of any form of institutionalization;
- ✓ Rootlessness: they move from squat to squat and from town to town according to their mood and needs. They can no longer bear to settle in one place.
- ✓ Physical, verbal and sexual violence becomes a way of life, leading to crime in some cases;
- ✓ Behavioral instability;
- ✓ Delinquency: theft, armed robbery, rape. These youngsters are often caught up in a vicious circle: street – prison – street.

¹⁷⁰ Adapted from 'Street Children in Morocco: Analysis of the Situation', in The link - The Official Newsletter of the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN), USA; Vol. 15; No. 3, 2006.

¹⁷¹ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

¹⁷² 'Proceedings of the Workshop On A Situational Analysis of Education for Street and Working Children in India.' UNESCO, India, 2000.

¹⁷³ 'A Civil Society Forum for South Asia on Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Street Children', 2001.

¹⁷⁴ Black, 1996.

¹⁷⁵ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

¹⁷⁶ 'Street Children in Morocco: Analysis of the Situation', in The link - The Official Newsletter of the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN), USA; Vol. 15; No. 3, 2006.

resilience in the face of adversity.¹⁷⁷ Including the other coping strategies, for most of these children, characteristics that are needed when living on the streets such as: shrewdness or cunningness¹⁷⁸ is crucial. Their daily life takes place on the streets as the streets form an extension of ‘home and space for both leisure and work. Literature articulates that, the street becomes an alternative for these children providing freedom, informal economy, solidarity, clan, etc.¹⁷⁹

These children with the advancing of their daily street life also start to create their aspirations for the future. Literature proclaims that, many of the street children want to do some honorable job when they would grow up.¹⁸⁰ Girls and boys have different career aspirations. In many places, boys tend to be a transport worker, while girls want to be a professional like doctor, engineer or teacher.¹⁸¹ However, despite the educational and literacy levels, the aspirations of the street children remain by and large very ambitious.¹⁸²

Box 5.3: The types of future aspirations of the street children¹⁸³

The street children have the following types of future aspirations:		
✓ Transport officer	✓ Teacher	✓ Engineer
✓ Doctor	✓ Businessman / woman	✓ Lawyer
✓ Nurse	✓ Policeman / woman	✓ Craftsman / woman
✓ Soldier	✓ Pilot / Air Hostess	✓ Mechanic / Electrician
✓ Farmer	✓ Religious profession	✓ Musician
✓ Manager	✓ Accountant	✓ Scientist / Pharmacist / Medical officers
✓ Banker	✓ Sales person	✓ Secretary
✓ Sportsman / woman	✓ Miner	✓ Fisherman
✓ Social worker / Researcher	✓ Security guard	✓ Maid / Gardener
✓ Housewife / Husband	✓ Horticulturalist	✓ Clerk
✓ Journalist	✓ Computer expert	✓ Cook
✓ MP / Minister	✓ President	✓ Government Employee

Though having all the above mentioned aspiration for the future, wherever they are in the world, children living alone on the streets do so because they have very few other options. Many are forced to leave home; many more choose to take to the streets as home has become an intolerable cauldron of violence, neglect and humiliation. All too often, however, this is also the very treatment children receive on the streets.¹⁸⁴ There is a general negative attitude of local people to the presence of street children in their communities, regarding them as children with deviant behavior, as troublemakers or thieves. Without some intervention by others, they have little or no chance to return home or to secure any reasonable kind of livelihood.¹⁸⁵

¹⁷⁷ Panter-Brick, 2002; as cited in Benítez, 2007.

¹⁷⁸ Smeaton, (n.d).

¹⁷⁹ ‘Street Children in Morocco: Analysis of the Situation’, in The link - The Official Newsletter of the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN), USA; Vol. 15; No. 3, 2006.

¹⁸⁰ Ahmed (et al.), 2011.

¹⁸¹ *ibid*

¹⁸² Muntingh, 2006.

¹⁸³ Adapted from Muntingh, 2006.

¹⁸⁴ Smeaton, (n.d).

¹⁸⁵ Whitehouse, 2002.

5.2 Dream of the Child Beggars

Foods and Drinks That Child Beggars Desire to Have: Girl child beggars are more vulnerable compared to the boys in the aspect of taking adequate meal regularly. However, both boy and girl child beggar are not in a position to take 3 meals regularly in full stomach. More than one-fifth of the girl child beggars (22%) take only 2 meals not even in full-stomach in most of the days; and, less than one-third (32%) of the girl child beggars take 3 meals regularly, which is 43 per cent for boys (which also is not satisfactory at all).

When the research team asked about their desired food to eat or drinks to eat, they could not list name of much food (especially expensive foods) as they have never witnessed those foods. Thus, they uttered name of those foods which are generally seen in the city in posh outlets- where they do not have access, even they could manage the price. Mostly they have uttered for Chinese food, chicken fry, French fry, chocolate, chewing gum, cake, pastry, lobster, Hilsha fish, Pangash fish.

Figure 5.1: What child beggars want to eat



Places Where the Child Beggars Want to Go: The child beggars have reported about some places where they want to go. In some instances, they already have visited the places where the places are in the vicinity and/or they have access. By observing televisions they have formed some willingness to go to some tourists spots of Bangladesh, such as- Cox's Bazar, Saint Martin etc. To observe shooting of movies and dramas they want to go some shooting spots. Some have wanted to go inside the National Parliament. Some wanted to go to posh shopping complexes, Chinese restaurants, Cineplex (high end movie theatre) etc.- where they do not have the access. Many of they have wanted to go to the theme parks. Some have expressed their dream about going abroad.

Figure 5.2: Where child beggars want to go



Good Memories of Child Beggars: It is interesting to see what type of good memories that child beggars experience in their lives. In fact, their pattern of lifestyle and exposure to urban life has led them to have diversified good memories. Their good memories, as reported by respondent child beggars, can be categorized in following broad types: getting money, excursion, activities during various festivals, enjoyment of media (Television, Cinema) and having romance, interaction with family and relatives etc.

Receiving money from various activities, other than from their daily begging profession, are considerable sources of good memories for child beggars. Besides that, eating good food, having shelter and new cloth remain alive as good memories in their mind. Different types of excursion like visiting parks, museums, traveling to different district have also become good memories for those children. Various festivals like Eid, Shab-e-Barat, Bengali new year also bring happy experience for these children. Though most of the child beggars profession allow them to have exposure outside family environment, quite a considerable number of child beggars informed that various form of interaction with family member (especially mother) and relatives are the source of their happy memories. Some of the children informed that, education related experience like getting selected in educational institutions and attaining education are good memories for them. One child beggar reported that returning a lost mobile phone to its owner is a happy memory for him. This incident suggests that societal norms that differentiate good from bad, is also very functional among these group of children.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Matrix 5.1: Good memories of child beggars by category

Money	Excursion	Food/shelter/ cloth	Festivals	Media entertainment/ romance	Education/ good deeds	Interaction with family and relatives	Others
Received 500/1000 taka on Eid day	Going to different parks, museums, clubs etc.	Eating food like ice cream, meat, Chinese, noodles etc.	Prayed all night on Shab-e-barat	Going to the movies	Got selected for government school admission	Going out with his/her father	Activities with Jaago foundation
Had a very high income in a day	Going to a picnic	Having a shelter	Had fun on Eid day	Saw magic show	Studying in a school, mosque or <i>Madrasa</i>	Going out with the whole family	Worked at a shop in <i>Asadgate</i>
Received disability allowance	Raiding a train or ship (lonch)	Got a new cloth on Eid day	Bengali new year	Watching television	Returned a mobile phone to its owner	Living with all the family members together	Suddenly found something valuable
Received money from a stage performance	Playing with my friends	Bought new cloths for my parents in Eid, 2006	Marriage ceremonies	Seeing a Bangladeshi film star	Learning to swim	When father was alive	Stealing fruits from tree
-	Traveling to different districts of Bangladesh	-	Father's remarriage	Having an affair	-	Going out with my mother	Raising domestic animals
-	-	-	Fasting throughout <i>Ramadan</i> properly	Meeting a new girlfriend / boyfriend	-	Going to relative's house	Stumbled on a banana skin

Bad Memories of Child Beggars: Bad memories of child beggars are mostly associated with their daily profession i.e., begging. In fact, these memories suggest their vulnerability to the risk associated with their profession. For instance, bad memories related to accidents, physical assault and family problem are most prominent among the child beggars and these issues are close associated with the environment of child beggars.

Matrix 5.2: Bad memories of child beggars by category

Quarrel/ loss of money	Accident/physical assault	Drug addiction/abduction/ selling	Family problem (separation, death etc.)	Separation from home	Others
Bad people (gunda)/ addicts snatched my money / bit me	Physically assaulted (parents, elder family members, people, police etc.)	Drug addicts	Death of close relative (husband, grandfather, grandmother, aunt, uncle, nephew, friends etc.)	Left my village	Was not selected for a job in the garment factory after interview
Quarrel / fight with friends	Sexual harassment by bad people (<i>Gundas</i>)	Learning to smoke	Father left us/ never seen my father	River bank erosion	Saw child's corpse in the park
Lost my shirt Money/ Pick pocket took all my money	Accident (getting hit in different body parts)	Sold me to someone else	Remarriage of Husbands/ parents	Had to leave India	Saw beheaded corpse in the park
I got lost once	Got burnt in the childhood	Threatened to kidnap me	When my father beats my mother	Leaving home	Not having my wages
-	-	-	Husband / elder brother does not look after us	-	Having trouble to sleep

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Quarrel/ loss of money	Accident/physical assault	Drug addiction/abduction/ selling	Family problem (separation, death etc.)	Separation from home	Others
-	-	-	Staying away from my parents	-	Unable to give money to my care taker (father, mother, relative etc.)
-	-	-	Father threatened / tried to beat/kill me	-	Mother's sickness

Fear and Anxiety of Child Beggars: Childhood fear and anxiety reflects the surrounding milieu in which children pass their childhood. It is assumed that, the environment in which child beggars are exposed lead multifarious form of fear and anxiety among them. At this backdrop, respective child beggars were asked to share the fear and anxiety that they are experiencing in their lives. The following matrix delineates their responses under some broad categories.

Matrix 5.3: fear and anxiety of child beggars by category

Devil and God	Political turmoil/ govt. institutions	Strangers/bad people	Animal/element/ environment	Accident and death	Others
Living alone	Hartal	Bad people (Mastan), fat people, tall people	River, fire	Road accident	Beating by father, teacher, people etc.
Devil, horror film	Bomb / cocktail	Thief	Fish, snake, insects, other animals	Beheaded	Police arresting my father
Bad dream	RAB	Travelers	Dog bite	Seeing a corpse	-
Allah (the almighty)	Police, police car, Jail	-	Car, train, ship, truck	Falling from a tree	-

Magic Wish of Child Beggar: The study reveals that the relative deprivation is high among the child beggars. To perceive relative deprivation from child beggars point of view (actor's point of view), a question was asked to respondents child beggars on- what they would do/have, if they had magical power. It is not surprising that, their desire reflect their day to day deprivation feelings. In fact, these feeling are tremendously shaped by the their surrounding society and environment; for instance, some child beggar roaming around Gulshan area want to owned big building like Navana Tower or Westing hotel located at Gulshan area. The following matrix illustrates detailed magic wish of child beggars interviewed under the study.

Matrix 5.4: Magic wishes of child beggars by category

Possession	Profession	Health	Fantasy	Family/ relatives	Others
New shoes/ gold jewelry	Good job	Long life for my mother	I want to be a bird / king / hero/ Ben ten	Want to go to school / study	Want to live life roaming around
Delicious / good food (Chinese, ice cream, fruits etc.)	Become a doctor/ police/ garments worker	Cure for the diseased family members	Ability to sing beautifully	Educate my siblings	No one will bit me
Lots of money	Go abroad	Cure from disability	Beautiful bride	Become a good girl	Watch Television
Motor cycle / Bi cycle Private car, bus Rickshaw / Van Roller skates	Owner of a shop (parlor, mobile phone, electronic appliance etc.)	-	Become first in every thing	Happiness of my family members	Help the people

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Possession	Profession	Health	Fantasy	Family/ relatives	Others
Own house in the village	Grocery Store / Tea stall	-	Intelligence / Power	Find my lost father	Lots of domestic animals
Will go shopping as much as I want	Owner of a Workshop / Garage / Industry	-	-	Better future for my siblings	My previous life
Owner of a big building (Navana tower / Almas tower/ Westin hotel/ a mosque)	Shop in Basundhara City	-	-	Able to obey my parents	-
-	Sewing machine	-	-	Mother's love	-
-	Cows	-	-	Gift for my relatives	-

Dreamt Profession: Like any typical children, child beggars also have some stereotype of dream profession. However, preference for certain professions by child beggars suggests that their achievement motivation is mostly shaped by their surrounding environment and practical problem that they face in everyday life. Some of the child beggars informed that they want to be teacher so that they can teach deprived child beggars like him in future. A considerable number of respondent child beggar want to be garments works, restaurant workers, owner of petty shops (e.g., grocery, mobile, tea stall), decorator, gate keeper of an office.

Box 5.4: Dreamt Profession of Child Beggars	
1. Driver (private car, bus, truck)	12. Manager
2. Political leader	13. Bus helper / Supervisor
3. Garments worker	14. Serviceman
4. Worker in a hotel	15. Artist
5. Tea stall	16. Owner of a beauty parlor
6. Owner of a shop (grocery, mobile, electronic appliance, watch, tailoring, cosmetic goods)	17. Porter
7. Owner of a garage / workshop	18. Rickshaw puller
8. Decorator	19. Make shoe
9. Businessman	20. Sewing worker
10. Teacher	21. Self sustained
11. Police / RAB	22. Film hero
	23. Worker in a pharmacy
	24. Mechanic
	25. Gate keeper of an office

In academic arena, it is perceived that society provide institutional goals for individual and suggest acceptable means to achieve those goals. Through socialization process various institutions (e.g., education, politics, family) inject perception of ideal type profession (goals) among children. However, in case of studied child beggars, their perception of goals and means to achieve those goals are largely shaped by their practical need.

5.3 Mind Mapping

A Mind Mapping tool was used to capture the dream of the child beggars in a visual form. In a group of child beggars (10 child beggars), they were provided with the paper, pencil, color pencils etc. to draw two pictures:

1. Life after ten years from now if situation is same as the current situation
2. Life after ten years from now if external interventions have changed the situation

The exercise was difficult to administer, but at the end, interesting findings had been came out from that exercise.

From these paintings their present socioeconomic status as well as their future desire has been revealed. All these pictures have made out from their thoughts that have developed through their daily observations. These child beggars' drawings analysis has been done through assessments of these paintings and from the explanations that the participant child beggars had given about their own pictures.

Mind mapping practice at Gulshan 2 area of Dhaka city



Photo-credit: HDRC

All of them have done their first painting based on their present profession that will be remaining same without any development of their life. Moreover they also have specified the same place and same strategies of begging at their paintings as they do not expect their existence will be connected to a much unknown place if they have to do this same job further. Most of the child beggars had drawn their own image more prominently than the people from whom they usually ask money at the roads. Although all of them are begging at these paintings, they are exemplifying their tendency to make their existence more noticeable than passersby. In these ways they reflect their inclination to achieve more attention among the road people. There is absence of any painting that shows their life will be more enjoyable as playing at field, visiting a pleasant place, doing a better jobs or eating tasty foods at their first picture. It may be the reason of lack of happy events in their current life with begging profession. This drawing practice has also illustrated child beggar's dissatisfaction about their present life.

Most of the paintings have shown child beggars' future desires of a better situation than current and expectations of self-establishment if external interventions change the situation after ten years from now. Almost all of these child beggars have shown at their paintings that they will have a house and a boat after ten years. The house indicates their desire to have a safe shelter for them. Since most of them are living at lakesides, the boat will be necessary for their ride. Most of the desires have linked to their observation of their community people and people at roads. They observe their community peoples' financial betterment from better life strategies and they have motivated through this community people's activities.

One of the female child beggars has made her painting that shows she will be a garment worker after ten years. She said, *"I will be a garment worker like my elder sister and my neighbors because their income is better than me. With this more income I will take care of my family members more happily."*

Most of the male children have done their drawings that are more obvious about the profession of a bus driver. From their explanations, although they like cars, they also know that bus driver has good earnings to run his life. For this reason if there are any interventions available for them that will change their life after ten years male child beggars will choose driving course to learn this skill to become a bus driver. Most of the female child beggars are serious about their educational attainment and that has been proved at their drawings. They want to achieve enough educational skill because they have chosen ideal forms of profession for their future life that are being visualized at their own paintings. One of them says, *"I go to a school and I respect my teacher a lot. I want to be educated like my teacher and will teach students like her."* Another of female child beggar said, *"I want to become a doctor to save children like us. For this reason in my painting, I am a doctor and treating a child like us."*

Male child beggar have also shown their desires to hold a powerful position at their life after ten years at their drawings. For example, a male child has done a painting that is elaborating his performance as a police officer. He explained that, although he is always afraid of police, police is the most powerful man to him. Another male child has done his painting that has signified with a house, a car, a boat. He thinks a business endeavor will make him rich enough to buy these kinds of assets. Another female child has done a painting that shows a rich woman with an exclusive bag at her hand whom she has observed at roads and that will be a most desirable position of her life after ten years. Some of them have shown their passion about their future life in their paintings. As one of them has done her painting that shows that she will be a singer and will be performing as a stage performer. She has developed her desire to become a singer from watching TV, CD player at her slums.

Although child beggars' paintings have revealed their thoughts about their life from different perspectives but as an outcome, their mind mapping is not so much astonishing from their present socio economic perspectives. Powerful positions, fulfilled with basic necessities, a better educational attainment and financial establishment of their life are exemplifying at their paintings as because these are absent at their present life of begging profession. They do not want to carry their dissatisfactory situation of begging profession with their self-establishing activities at their life after ten years. There is more obvious fact of these paintings is segregated types of jobs between male and female child beggars. From observing Gender stereotyped activities of society people, they have accepted these different kind of roles and activities preferably. Through socialization process they have already learn what job is perfect for a female and what job is perfect for a male. As their drawings have illustrated that female child beggars want to be garment worker, teacher or doctor and male child beggars want to be bus driver, police at their life after ten years. Female child beggars are already accepting that kinds of jobs which are defined acceptable for female at their social context whereas male child beggars have appreciated the powerful position or financial betterment through their own business endeavors at their own paintings.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Name: Farzana Age: 12 Sex: Female

Painting based on Farzana's thoughts about her life
after ten years from now if situation is same as the current situation



Painting based on Farzana's thoughts about her life
after ten years from now if external interventions have changed the situation



Farzana's current profession is begging and most of the time she roams around the road and asks money from people as passengers of rickshaw. She thinks that if there are no changes happen to her life, her profession will be remaining the same after ten years and her first painting is indicating that. If her educational attainment can change her life after ten years, she will become a teacher that has shown above at her second painting.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Name: Asif Age: 8 Sex: Male

Painting based on Asif's thoughts about his life after ten years from now if situation is same as the current situation



Painting based on Asif's thoughts about his life after ten years from now if external interventions have changed the situation

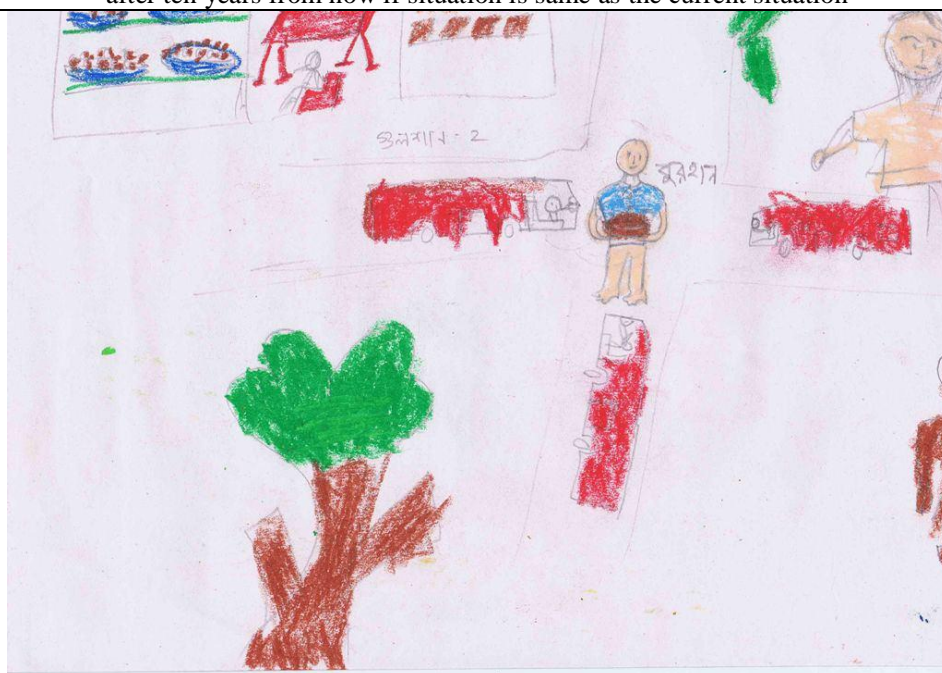


Asif thinks that if no changes happen to his life, his profession will be remaining the same after ten years and his first painting is indicating that. If he gets opportunity, he will become a police officer; his dream has been shown above at his second painting.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Name: Borhan Age: 10 Sex: Male

Painting based on Borhan's thoughts about his life after ten years from now if situation is same as the current situation



Painting based on Borhan's thoughts about his life after ten years from now if external interventions have changed the situation



Borhan usually asks money from passersby with his friends. He thinks that there is little chance of any positive change in his life in the near future, which has been shown in the first painting. His desire is to become a Bus driver after ten years and that has shown above at his second painting.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Name: Apu Age: 9 Sex: Male

Painting based on Apu's thoughts about his life after ten years from now if situation is same as the current situation



Painting based on Apu's thoughts about his life after ten years from now if external interventions have changed the situation



Apu is used to beg with his younger sister at the roadsides. If things remain the same, according to Apu, his life will not change. His desire is to become a Bus driver and he will have his own house from the income of driving bus – which has been shown in the second painting.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Name: Al Amin Age: 9 Sex: Male

Painting based on Al Amin's thoughts about his life
after ten years from now if situation is same as the current situation



Painting based on Al Amin's thoughts about his life
after ten years from now if external interventions have changed the situation



Al Amin begs besides collecting scraps at the roadsides. His first painting is showing that if there are no changes in his life, he will continue collecting scraps with a bag at his back and sometimes he will ask money from passersby at a busy road with cars. He told that, if he can achieve financial advancement from any business endeavor, he will have his own house, car and a boat after ten years. These desires of Al Amin are shown above at his second painting.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Name: Rabeya Age: 9 Sex: Female

Painting based on Rabeya 's thoughts about her life after ten years from now if situation is same as the current situation



Painting based on Rabeya 's thoughts about her life after ten years from now if external interventions have changed the situation



Rabeya usually stays beside the mosque with her friends to beg at Friday. After ten years from now without any educational achievement, she does not foresee anything beyond her present situation which has been elaborated at her first painting. According to Rabeya, if she gets properly educated, she will become a doctor that has been shown above at her second painting.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Name: Khadiza Age: 11 Sex: Female

Painting based on Khadiza's thoughts about her life after ten years from now if situation is same as the current situation



Painting based on Khadiza's thoughts about her life after ten years from now if external interventions have changed the situation



Khadiza thinks that she will be doing same kind of activities with her friends without any improvement of her life. According to Khadiza, If she gets proper education, she will become a doctor and will be treating sick children at a hospital. This dream of Khadiza has been shown above at her second painting.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Name: Shahana Age: 9 Sex: Female

Painting based on Shahana's thoughts about her life after ten years from now if situation is same as the current situation



Painting based on Shahana's thoughts about her life after ten years from now if external interventions have changed the situation



Shahana usually stays at the junction of Gulshan-2 for her begging profession. She has done her first painting which is showing that her position will be remaining the same if everything remains the same. If external interventions have changed the situation of her life, she will be a rich woman with an exclusive vanity bag at her hand. She will be the owner of two houses and a boat which are shown in the second painting.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Name: Shabana Age: 10 Sex: Female

Painting based on Shabana's thoughts about her life after ten years from now if situation is same as the current situation



Painting based on Shabana's thoughts about her life after ten years from now if external interventions have changed the situation



According to Shabana, if she gets a proper opportunity, she will be a famous singer and will be performing at a stage after ten years. People will come to enjoy her stage performance. Otherwise, her life will remain the same as the current situation. These events are elaborating at her second painting.

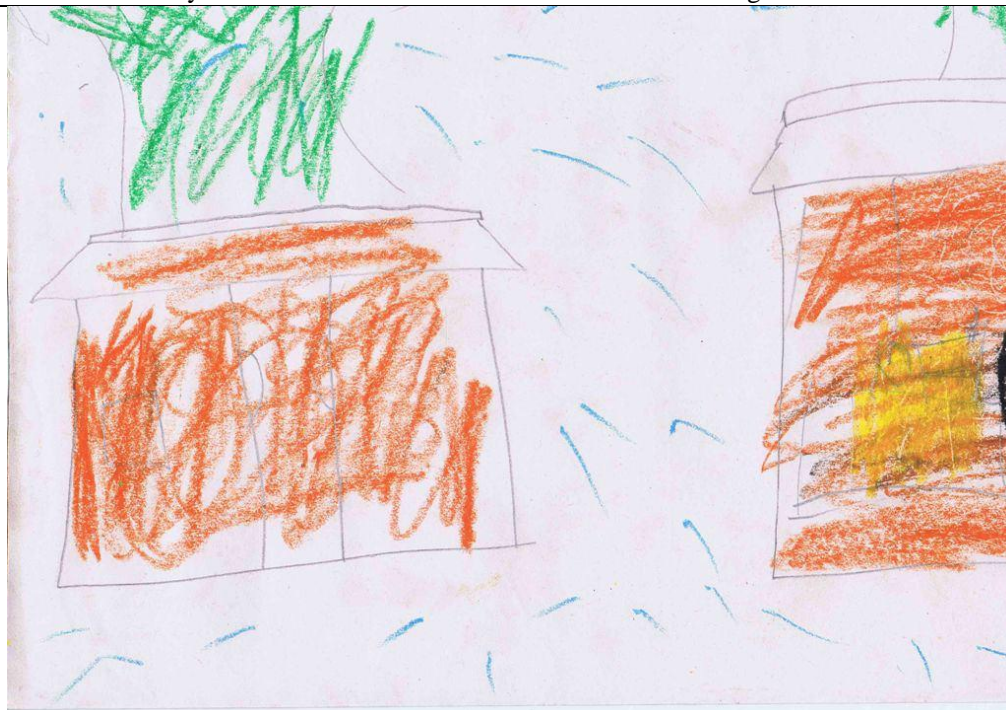
Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Name: Arifa Age: 10 Sex: Female

Painting based on Arifa's thoughts about her life after ten years from now if situation is same as the current situation



Painting based on Arifa's thoughts about her life after ten years from now if external interventions have changed the situation



Arifa wants to be a garment worker after ten years, where she will be busy with sewing machine at a garment and that has been shown above at her second painting.

Chapter 6

Recommendations to Develop the Situations of Child Beggars

6.1 Introduction

Children are the future leaders of the nation. To lead the nation towards prosperity, comprehensive child development programme is needed on a priority basis. Everyone should participate in the efforts to bring up the children as worthy citizens of the country.¹⁸⁶ During the last decade it has been recognized that the labeling and categorization of children into specific groups of ‘street children’, ‘trafficked children’, ‘orphans’, ‘child beggars’ etc. led to programming that focused predominantly on the most visible and socially controversial groups of children.¹⁸⁷ The condition of the urban child, particularly the street child, is a cumulative consequence of: rural landlessness and unemployment; rural out-migration; municipal incapability; absence of good governance; mismanagement of municipal and national resources; environmental degradation; eroding spirituality, values and support structures; increasing urban violence and criminality.¹⁸⁸ Bangladesh, and on the whole Dhaka city is not an exception with the street children in this regard.

6.2 A Brief Guideline to Develop the Situation

Since a long time, the epidemic of children on the streets was coincidentally reaching crisis proportions, and as a result the expression of demands for children’s rights became integrally associated with the stirrings of legalized democracy.¹⁸⁹ Not surprisingly, therefore, the issue of children’s rights surfaced most prominently around confrontations between children on the streets and repressive or protective, from which it is sometimes indistinguishable – adult authority.

Furthermore, children who lived on the streets often suffered abuse at the hands of the police and in government institutions; many were unjustly deprived of their liberty and endured blatant violations of human rights. On their own side, they might yearn for love and affection, desire skills and education and deeply regret the childhood and protections they had lost; but few were willing or able to return to structured dependence on adult control after months or years of independent and unstructured living.¹⁹⁰

To develop the situation of the street children, there are some wide-ranging guidelines.

- In recent years, the issues facing excluded and marginalized children have been re-conceptualized under broader umbrellas. Organizations such as UNICEF, Save the Children and Every Child are now working with concepts such as: ‘children on the move’ (rather than the narrow lens of child trafficking); ‘children without parental care’ (rather than orphans); and ‘children affected by conflict’ (rather than the focus just on child soldiers).¹⁹¹ In this respect, issues predominantly constructed on the ‘child beggars’ should also be separately taken into considerations.

¹⁸⁶ National Plan of Action for Children – Bangladesh (2004 – 2009); MoWCA, GoB; 2005.

¹⁸⁷ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

¹⁸⁸ ‘A Civil Society Forum for South Asia on Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Street Children’, 2001.

¹⁸⁹ Black, 1996.

¹⁹⁰ *ibid*

¹⁹¹ Ray, Davey and Nolan; 2011.

➤ The Government needs to take the lead in addressing the larger issues of structural inequalities and the absence of human rights, such as rights to food, shelter, and education, which contribute to the social milieu of violence in the lives of the homeless.¹⁹²

➤ There exist three important pre-requisites to develop the situation of the most cornered groups of a society including the child beggars. These points need to be remembered while making policy strategies especially for the child beggars (Box 6.1 for detail).

Box 6.1: Three important pre-requisites¹⁹³
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of greater political and administrative space and commitment to help reduce urban poverty. 2. Building of productive links and partnerships amongst and between the government, civil society organizations and the private corporate sector, both at national and municipal levels to ensure that vulnerable citizen groups such as children, women, the aged, the disabled and orphans are not further marginalized in the process of continued urbanization. 3. Instilling of greater empathy and sensitivity among city planners and administrators to the needs and aspirations of the urban poor and their children, particularly of street children.

➤ The present combination of social exclusion and continued rural to urban migration requires a multi-disciplinary coalition to work together to address the impact of urban growth, poverty, and the risky health experiences of vulnerable groups in the city, otherwise recommendations to improve this situation will not be effective.¹⁹⁴

➤ The existence of ‘Six guiding principles for developing the situation of street children’ is another matter of utmost importance. The recommendations of these six guiding principles were given to govern the selection of future strategies, approaches and interventions for the well-being of street children for effective impact and long-term sustainability of efforts (Box 6.2 for detail).

Box 6.2: Six guiding principles¹⁹⁵
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unconditional use of the <i>rights-based approach</i> to programming. 2. Strict application of the cardinal principle of ‘<i>the best interests of the child</i>’ in policy and programme development and implementation. 3. Emphasis on <i>family-based, community-owned approaches</i> in place of the conventional institutional care approach. 4. Ensuring the <i>availability of participatory mechanisms</i> that provide adequate space and fair opportunity to consult and involve the affected children/youth, their families and community organizations in the preparation of policies, programmes and legislation that are aimed at helping street children. 5. Emphasis on <i>partnership and alliance building and networking</i>. 6. <i>Holistic approach, integrated delivery and convergence of basic services</i> in place of piecemeal interventions

¹⁹² Koehlmoos (et. al.), 2009.

¹⁹³ Adapted from ‘A Civil Society Forum for South Asia on Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Street Children’, 2001.

¹⁹⁴ Koehlmoos (et. al.), 2009.

¹⁹⁵ Adapted from ‘A Civil Society Forum for South Asia on Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Street Children’, 2001.

➤ The proper identification of ‘Children in Need of Protection’ should be done systematically by every stakeholder including government. In line with this, child beggars should be given a separate singular precedence.

Box 6.3: Children in need of protection¹⁹⁶
a) Children Deprived of Parental Care and Children in Institutions
b) Children with Disabilities and Chronic Diseases
c) Violence against Children
d) Street Children
e) Children Victim of Trafficking
f) Children in Conflict with the Law
g) Child Labor
h) IDPs, Refugees and Asylum Seekers

➤ The problem of the street children and their prioritization on the ranking of those problems must be counted in order to make strategies to develop their worse situation. The ranking is needed because, if the problems can be sorted out by needs of solution, those can also be tactically solved on a priority basis.

➤ It is important that children and youths are supported when experiencing change through, for example, puberty, significant life events and transitions to enable them to manage these changes. Children and youths who live alone on the streets are often left to deal with significant change on their own which may lead to issues with identity.¹⁹⁸ This area should also be ministered and aided.

Box 6.4: Prioritized problem ranking of children mostly on the street¹⁹⁷
a) Problem in accessing school
b) Suffer health problems due to hard work
c) Troubled by musclemen and child lifters
d) Ill treatment by police and unscrupulous men
e) Low wages and long hours of work
f) Ill treatment, exploitation and violence by employers and parents/ step-parents
g) Difficulties in accessing basic amenities
h) Forced to do difficult types of activities, not meant for children
i) Parents misbehave, ill-treat and force children to work
j) Difficulties in accessing food

➤ The significant recommendation is about child labor in relation to the street working children. Even if the awareness about the negative aspects of child labor is increasing, the phenomenon is still a huge problem.¹⁹⁹ So, there should be more qualitative and quantitative research on child labor in agriculture and rural settings, in the informal economy including street trades, and that research should give priority attention to those children exposed to the worst conditions and the especially vulnerable, with the goal of reaching those who are hardest to reach and thus least likely to avoid or escape exploitation and abuse.²⁰⁰

➤ The existence of prevailing statistics of the street children and child beggars is very much fundamental, though not handful, in relation to the child beggars. Regardless of the statistics, however, it is important to acknowledge that the issues related to the well-being of street children in South Asian countries must be viewed not only from a needs-based standpoint but also from a rights-based perspective and approach.²⁰¹

¹⁹⁶ Adpated from Roccella, (n.d).

¹⁹⁷ Mukherjee, 2005.

¹⁹⁸ Smeaton, (n.d).

¹⁹⁹ Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

²⁰⁰ IREWOC Annual Report 2009.

²⁰¹ ‘A Civil Society Forum for South Asia on Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Street Children’, 2001.

6.3 Recommendations to Develop the Situations of Child Beggars in Dhaka City

Dhaka, the capital city, attracts approximately 320,000 migrants from rural areas every year. The city is unable to provide shelter, food, education, healthcare, and employment for its rapidly-expanding population. An estimated 3.4 million people live in the overcrowded slums of Dhaka, and many more live in public spaces lacking the most basic shelter.²⁰² These migrants find shelter in urban slums or do not find shelter at all. Moreover, employment, shelter, and accessibility to basic services for the growing urban poor populations – those who live in informal settlements and those who are homeless – are critical issues yet to be fully addressed by policy-makers in Bangladesh. Children are most vulnerable in these situation and one of the worst forms of the bas situations for them- are engaging into begging.

Box 6.5: The commitment of Bangladesh to child rights and related matters

Bangladesh, an early signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), made its commitment in May 2002 at the United Nations Special Session on Children where world leaders met to review the progress since 1990 and endorsed the *World Fit for Children* document, which contains a declaration of objectives and a global plan of action, explicitly linked to the MDGs. Bangladesh also made her commitments at various international conferences held since 1990. These include the World Conference on Education for All, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, World Conference on Human Rights, International Conference on Population and Development, Conference on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, Fourth World Conference on Women, World Summit for Social Development, and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. These conferences and their objectives were the inspiration s for the Millennium Declaration in 2000, and the adoption of the MDG s.²⁰³

In addition, Bangladesh as a member of SAARC, is committed to the SAARC Declarations. At the same time, the Constitution of Bangladesh, National Children Policy, 1994, Children’s Act, 1974 and the Children’s Rules, 1976 also safeguard the rights and interest of children of the country.²⁰⁴

In addition, Bangladesh has many laws which regulate child labor. One of the first document is the “Primary Education (Compulsory) Act” (1990), with which the state made primary education free and compulsory for all children. Other national plans were signed in the following years, dealing with the elimination of child labour (“National Plan of Action for Children 2004-2009”), eradicating illiteracy and providing education for all the children (“National Plan of Action on Education for All 2003-2015”). In 2006, two important documents were signed: the first one, the “National Non-Formal Education Policy Framework” is a consideration of the government on the activities and framework of NGO non-formal education programs. In the same year, the government signed the “Labour Act”, with which it explains the definitions of children (below 14 years) and adolescents (14-18 years).²⁰⁵

The core recommendations that this study has come up with, according to the study findings, are mentioned hereafter.

1. The majority of the child beggars in Dhaka live with their parents. So, the shelter homes that have been made for them, has not been much useful for their development. If interventions are to be forwarded for them (i.e., motivation for sending them to school etc.), the policy makers should go straight through their parents in the slums or low income settlements; and not in the traffic signal-points or their begging places. In short, **parents should be the prime mediator in developing the situation of the child beggars in Dhaka city.**

²⁰² Koehlmoos (et. al.), 2009.

²⁰³ National Plan of Action for Children – Bangladesh (2004 – 2009); MoWCA, GoB; 2005.

²⁰⁴ *ibid*

²⁰⁵ Farhana, Marchi, and Rahman; 2010.

2. There is a fearful rumor about the shelter homes, which is: when street children are taken to these places, often they are victimized by ‘cutting of their kidneys and selling out’ or ‘Christianization’. The neighborhoods beside the shelter homes also think so. So, if these shelter homes want to place these children inside there and as in most cases the children are not orphaned and live with their parents; so they must consult the parents to do so. Therefore, **parents and community people should be consulted for the rehabilitation of the street children by the shelter homes.**
3. As child labor is not promoted in Bangladesh, so the shelter homes should introduce some income generating activities for these children. Along with that, **government should incorporate strategies like ‘social safety net delineating monthly allowance’ for these children** as they have interest for earning their livelihoods.
4. In Bangladesh, some non-formal schools are run by the NGOs. But the street children including the child beggars also go to the informal schools which have no network or no liaison with the mainstream educational formats. Therefore, **a strong network or liaison is needed among all the informal and non-formals schools for these children** for their access and sustainability into the educational process.
5. **The non-formal schools should be run by appropriate NGOs (having experience, education materials etc.) and appropriate teachers (women teachers have been found more efficient in this case).** This will ensure the success of these schools in providing a favorable education to the street children.
6. There exists a shortage of money/continuity of funding in the NGOs. For this reason, they cannot run their projects properly on the matter of street children/child beggar’s education. **When there is shortage of fund/discontinuity of funding, NGOs cut cost in salary and training of the teachers. Therefore, to ensure quality teachers in the schools this should not be done.**
7. The main causes for which the children are on the streets are – poverty, second marriage of parents, river erosion, and distress selling of land (assets) in the villages. These are the push factors that are most common behind the incident and all these happen in their rural settings. For that reason, **interventions and especially the income generating activities should be vigorously pursued in the place of origin – the rural areas.**
8. **Police training in relation to the child rights (including dealing with street children/child beggars) needs a thorough investigation and re-designing.** A strong understanding and code of business is also essential between the police and other relevant agencies.
9. The street children including the **child beggars use the public toilet. So, the overall facilities, i.e., adequate water supply, hygiene, soaps etc. should be improved over there.** Soaps can be provided to them with a low cost tag. Number of public toilets needs to be increased.
10. Regarding the adolescent girl child beggars, those who have reached puberty and undergo menstrual cycles; **sanitary napkins should be provided with a low cost label by the Government and/or NGOs.**
11. **All relevant organizations and institutions must be ‘child-friendly’.** For example: if any child beggar go to any hospital for seeking medical help, s/he must not be ignored (which happens generally with them), and be heard and attended with emergency priority.

12. **A ‘Hotline’ number’ needs to be introduced widely for the distressed children.** By the ‘Hotline’ number, any distressed child can give them a call, and they can refer the call (the problem of that child) to police or other relevant institute. This initiative is already been taken, but the coordination mechanism and promoting the hotline number to the children (especially the disadvantaged ones) should be ensured.
13. In Bangladesh, the matter of rehabilitation regarding the street children is difficult and a matter of choice. The income of the children under the rehabilitation scheme generally becomes lower than their current income. So, **the designing of the rehabilitation formats needs more practical deliberations, where existing income level does not fall down.**
14. **Creating awareness through media is another important area.** The street children and particularly the child beggars are scolded, beaten, exploited, and even abused by the public commuters, community people, and also by the police in the streets. Media can play an effective role by creating awareness on the prohibition of these acts.
15. **Considering the socio-economic structure of Bangladesh, more focus should be given on the proper and suitable implementation of the government directive on ‘banning of begging’.** The question of ‘banning of begging – is it implementable or not?’ – needs to be dealt with keeping in mind all possible appropriate practical alternatives.
16. Some activities have already been taken for the betterment of the lives of children in Bangladesh. But, the initiatives are being taken in isolation, disjointedly and not in a coordinated manner. This lack of coordination is hampering the objective of ensuring better lives for children. In addition, lack of coordination also hampers the proper use of limited resource. **Coordination between all the agencies (both Government and Non-Government) working on child issues needs to be ensured.**
17. **There is a requirement of detailed study to assess training need of the child beggars.** Training modules must be thought of with concrete designing on what is needed to develop the situation of the child beggars to help them get rid of begging. The module should be designed in such ways that the children can take part in it in the meantime of their begging.
18. This accompanying study covers the child beggars of Dhaka city only. **Large scale study on child beggars covering all the big cities of Bangladesh needs to be initiated.**

The recommendations are mainly the output of the compilations of the suggestions given by the respondents to ensure rights of the child beggars and also the expert judgments of the researchers of the study. Begging cannot be stopped suddenly in a society like that of Bangladesh, but the situation of the beggars, especially the child beggars can be improved, if these recommendations can be translated into reality. However, ensuring the rights of the disadvantaged children of Bangladesh - particularly the child beggar- are the concerns of a broad social movement. Therefore, instead of looking into them separately, they must be treated with priority through a social movement to ensure rights of children inside the society in every level.

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ANNEXURE

Annex 1
Case Studies

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Case study 1	
Name (Pseudonym)	Lovely
Age & Sex	8 years old & a female child
	<i>“ami amr ma re valo korbar chai.”</i> (“I want to cure my mother”)
Begging location (usually)	Bijoy Sarani
Other occupation	None
<p>Lovely becomes lonesome who has to take care of her sick mother. Her mother is a patient of kidney difficulties. She has to beg as she has no other work options to earn some money to continue her mother’s medical treatment at hospital. She also takes care of her own with this money at this little age.</p> <p>Lovely is now a student of NGO running school. Before going to school she has to take her bath. She usually takes her bath at lakes. When any VIP comes at the road she faces lots of problems in begging as well as in taking bath. Earning at this little age creates a lot of problems to her. Police scolds her most of the time. She has attacked with Hepatitis for drinking and using unsafe water.</p> <p>After hard works throughout the day, she gets so much hungry and tired. Although she can buy foods from her begging money, she has to save her most of the daily income to buy her mother’s medicines. She has taken all these liabilities with her little two hands since his father left Lovely and Lovely’s mother and got married with another woman. Although her father comes to her occasionally and gives her some gifts, he does not bear her or her mother’s maintenance. She wants a job at a garment. She hopes that, with enough money from garment’s payment she can help her mother to recover properly.</p>	

Case study 2	
Name (Pseudonym)	Pavel
Age & Sex	14 years old & a male child
	<i>“Baicha thakoner janno amago 4 joneri vikka korte hae”</i> (“We, the 4 members of our family have to beg to survive”)
Begging location (usually)	Gulshan-2
Other occupation	None
Disability Status	Disable leg
<p>Pavel’s family consists of five members but it is the irony of fate that four out of five members are physically disabled. Once this family had some cultivating lands for themselves, the lands are all becoming uncultivable now. He claims that, their family members have to involve in begging to live hands to mouth. ‘Pavel’ says, <i>“Nobody wants to give us any job. As me, my sister and my brother, all three are physically unable to do any work”</i>.</p> <p>After some tries, all of Pavel’s family members have started begging. Most of the time, they beg together at roadsides. Pavel tells that, he and his family members do not face any kinds of problem in their begging. Moreover, passersby help them to cross roads. Nobody harasses them or seizes their money as they are physically disabled. He says, <i>“All of the road people have sympathy for us. When people observe that, we are physically disabled, they give us money or foods”</i>. Their good earning is about 400-500 taka in a day. They give all these money to their father. Their parents take care of ‘Pavel’ and his siblings. They are happy about their income and people’s kinds to them.</p> <p>Pavel’s family can have their proper meal and can fulfill their other basic needs with this begging money. However, he and his siblings feel sad sometimes when they could not play, go to school, visit any interesting place like other children. He says, <i>‘I feel depressed, when I see children are playing in the field with their healthy bodies. We cannot do these things because of our unable legs.’</i></p>	

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Case study 3	
Name (Pseudonym)	Shaila
Age & Sex	9 years old & a female child
“Aro porashuna korte chai” “(I want to carry on my study)”	
Begging location (usually)	Banani
Other occupation	None
<p>Shaila spent her childhood mostly in the areas that are belonging to shopping malls. This time, her hobby is not shopping at all, rather she has to roam around these kinds of places to search kind people who may give her some money. With this little money she can survive with her family in Dhaka city. She lives in <i>Rayer Bazar Slum</i> with her parents and sisters. Her father is a day labor and mother is a house maid. Her mother usually brings her to these market locations at morning. Tania usually begs till afternoon at normal days and till night at occasions. She prefers to go school and joined a non-formal educational institution. She enjoys learning at school a lot and she always tries to find a scope to study at home.</p> <p>Shaila’s sister who is 14 years old is also studying at a school. She and her sister both are so much enthusiastic about their further education. Besides this, they want to develop their sewing skill to get a job at a garment factory. Although she prefers to going school but her family condition and high living cost at Dhaka city bound her to beg at roads. Her parents sometimes motivated her to beg. She earns 150 taka on an average day and it exceeds over 200 taka during Eid and holidays. Her family is happy with her earnings.</p> <p>The problems related to begging often discourage Shaila to beg. She feels depressed when <i>Mastans</i> or <i>Gundas</i> threat her and seize her income. She is getting upset of bad treatment from passersby. Sometimes she feels scared when she observes some bad attitude towards adolescent girls by some people at roads. She fears about police because she heard that police will take her to thana (police station) and something dangerous will be happened to her. Her dream is to become an owner of a Garment factory where she and her sister and mother can work together and then her family will be able to lead a happy life ever after.</p>	

Case study 4	
Name (Pseudonym)	Tanu Bibi
Age & Sex	40 years old & a mother
“Vikkha kori pola bacheite” “(I am begging to save my child)”	
Begging location (usually)	Bijoy Sarani
Other occupation	None
<p>A mother with her tiny little child may be found on the road but it gathers attention of passersby when the mother asks for alms with her disabled child on the roads. A woman can be found sitting on a foot over bridge at afternoon. A child had been laid In front of that woman and she tells that the child is her own. It was observed that the male child was disabled of leg and hand movement and had no speaking capability. From his mother’s information, he has severe kidney infection. Although the child was under treatment of a non government hospital; his parents could not continue his proper treatment. His mother claims that, she has no income earning source and her husband who is a doorkeeper earns a little amount of money. They left behind their own house at district of Faridpur and they have started to live like street people in Dhaka city. Insufficient money bounds them to stop their child’s treatment at midway. After ceasing hospital treatment of that child, the woman’s duty become to carry her child on that bridge .She tries to find notifications of the passer by, tries to achieve pity for that child and collects money. The woman tells that, she takes care of that child and she will start the child’s treatment again with begging money.</p>	

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Case study 5	
Name (Pseudonym)	Moyna
Age & Sex	9 years old & a female child
<i>“Ami r amr baba Jodi thikmoto khaite pai taile porbo”</i> (<i>“I will start my study if I and my father can have proper meal”</i>)	
Begging location (usually)	Banani
Other occupation	None
<p>Moyna and her two brothers spent their childhood at an asylum. Her mother was died of cancer. She and her two brothers were so young that her father could not raise his three children properly. For this reason her father sent their children to an asylum. Although Moyna has come to her father again and started live with him in a club at Dhaka, her two brothers are still at that asylum. Her father is now become aged and sick, so she has to take care of her father.</p> <p>Moyna had to start begging for her and her father’s maintenance. She says, <i>“I heard from one of my relatives that I can earn a lot of money from begging if I come to Dhaka city. Then I came to Dhaka city. One day me and my father sat beside the roadside and I was asking kinds from people. One of them gave me a note of 50 taka. Since that event I started begging as my profession”</i>. Most of the time, she sits beside her father and they beg together from passersby. They live without any food if they could not earn money from begging. Sometimes she changes her place and goes to different places with her friends to earn more money. She wants to join such kinds of profession where she can have monthly income so that she can leave begging profession forever.</p>	

Case study 6	
Name (Pseudonym)	Nobin
Age & Sex	10 years old & a male child
<i>Amar khala amare tin bela khaite dite pare na. Ekdin khala amare ei khane nie asche, sei din thika ami vikkha kori”</i> (<i>“My aunt is not so much able to feed me for three times. One day she brought me here and from that day I had started begging”</i>)	
Begging location (usually)	Gulshan-2
Other occupation	Scraps collector. (Vangari)
<p>Nobin’s father left him when he is so young. After 2-3 years of his father’s leaving, his mother got married again. His mother sent him to his aunt’s house. He has grown up under his aunt’s supervision. His aunt is a scraps collector (Vangari). Following her aunt, Nobin had started to collect scraps at roadsides. He attended a school for some days. He says, <i>“I was going to a school. However, I had to leave that school because I could not make any school dress. My aunt did not have enough money to make me the school dress. After that, I have joined a new and interesting school where our teachers are foreigners. In this school I do not have to spend money to buy reading materials. All the reading materials are provided by the school. The school also gives us two kinds of soap for washing body and clothes monthly.”</i></p> <p>Nobin starts his daily works after attending school. He claims that his aunt’s financial condition is so much poor. His aunt has to bear a big amount of loan and cannot feed Nobin properly. For this reason Nobin has to take begging as his profession. He says, <i>“My aunt is not so much able to feed me for three times. One day she brought me here and from that day I had started begging”</i>. His best day of weekly earning is Friday. He usually stays around mosque at that day and asks money from mosque going people. His worst day of weekly earning is Sunday when all the markets are closed in the <i>Gulshan</i> and <i>Banani</i> area.</p>	

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Case study 7	
Name (Pseudonym)	Boltu
Age & Sex	10 years old & a male child
<p><i>“Rastae darae khudae kantesilam deikha ak lok kisu taka dia gelo, tarpor thekei ei vikka kora shuru korsi.”</i></p> <p>(“I had started to beg since I got some money from a person. The person gave me money because I was crying at a roadside.”)</p>	
Begging location (usually)	Banani
Other occupation	Scraps collector (Vangari)
<p>Boltu is managing his life all alone. The police caught his father because of a clash of landownership. He told that his father was trapped into his uncle’s plotting. After that, his mother fell into great misery with her two children. They became helpless without any income source and survived through starvation after that incident. His family could not meet his father. Financial crisis made them difficult to survive at their own village house. He said, <i>“My mother left behind our village house and brought me and my sister at my grandmother’s home. However, my grandmother did not accept us cordially at her poverty faced life. She tortured us all the time for giving us shelter.”</i> He said, <i>“My grandmother told me to leave her house and find a job for my own maintenance. My mother was bound to depart me away for my sister’s safe future life.”</i></p> <p>Since he left his grandmother’s house which was at <i>Korola slum</i>, he started roaming around <i>Mahakhali flyover</i>. Fearing of that unknown place and becoming hungry, he started to cry and a kind person gave him some money. Since then, he tried to attract passersby to achieve their kinds. After a few days he started to collect scraps like wasted papers, bottles etc. However this occupation could not fulfill his basic needs or even his costs of one meal a day. He asks for money from people to have some food. Most of the time he buys bread and have that bread with enough water for lessening his appetite. After a long time of daily hard works, he takes rest on the <i>Mahakhli flyover</i> and recalls his much loved memories with her father. In those memories his father is always beside him and cares him with lots of affection. He looks forward to his future life when he can live with his father and beloved family members again.</p>	

Case study 8	
Name (Pseudonym)	Jolil
Age & Sex	10 years old & a male child
<p>“School e khaoner jinsh dey tai jaite beshi valo lage” “(I like to go to school because school provides food)”</p>	
Begging location (usually)	Banani
Other occupation	None
<p>Jolil usually attends a tea stall as a work assistant but he prefers to beg at the pick time of begging. His family came to Dhaka city from the <i>Bhola</i> district and started to live in <i>Kalyanpur</i> slum 2 years ago. His father is physically disabled and started to beg at roadsides. After that Jolil and his younger brother have also joined this begging as a profession. Although his mother is working as day labor at construction sector, Jolil’s family is being confined to utmost poverty. Jolil’s family left their home district <i>Bhola</i> because they lost their own lands due to river erosion. He attends a non-formal educational institution. He prefers to go school. Besides learning, having food from that school is another reason for his preference of going to school.</p>	

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Case study 9	
Name (Pseudonym)	Amena
Age & Sex	17 years old & an adolescent single mother
	<i>“Poladare baro manush korbar chai”</i> <i>(I want to establish my child’s life perfectly)</i>
Begging location (usually)	Shahbag
Other occupation	Selling flowers
<p>Amena is the only daughter of her parents. When she was 7 years old, she lost her father. From that time, she and her mother faced extreme situations of hardship. Amena went to school and carried on her education besides of this worst situation of her life. During her school period she was in a relationship with one of her friends. After some days of their affair, her boyfriend wanted to marry her but her mother refused to accept that boy as her son in law. Then that boy proposed her to marry him against her mother’s permission. She agreed with his boyfriend’s plan and escaped from her house. She and her boyfriend then came to Dhaka city and got married when she was 13 years (approximately) only.</p> <p>After a few days Amena’s husband started rickshaw pulling. She discovered that, after engaging with rickshaw pulling her husband started smoking, got addicted with Marijuana, Alcohol etc. At that time, she got pregnant and faced ferocious attitude of her husband. Her husband attacked her severely. Parallel with tortured life, she also faced maintenance problem of her health as her husband already refused her to provide any kind of maintenance. She tried to recover her husband from these worst life styles but she ultimately failed to do so. She lost her dependency and faith on her conjugal life and divorced her husband.</p> <p>After divorce, Amena started to lead her life independently and decided to start selling flowers to passersby. She carried her child’s expenses all alone. After her child’s birth she and her child came to the <i>Sohraurdi Uddyan</i>. Although, she has a rented room at <i>Kamrangir char</i>, she usually goes there only once a week for a day and spends most of the working days at <i>Shahbag</i>. She spends her nights with her friends at different places inside the <i>Sohraurdi Uddyan</i>. She claims that, because of her acquaintance with this place she does not face any sexual harassments during this rest time. She said, <i>“She is a poor earner that she depends on her fate. As she believes, she eats what God is giving her to eat”</i>. Most of the time, she eats vegetable items with less protein. Sometimes she can have her meals two times a day but most of the time she can have her meal only once a day. She told that she cannot effort to buy her child’s food regularly. When she cannot earn a little money, she feeds her child with her own food and remains hungry herself.</p> <p>Amena is now more anxious about her child’s future rather than hers. She wants to build up her child’s brighter future even though she collects a little money from this poor profession and people’s kinds. She does not want to get involved into any other work because her child. This profession allows her to live with her child all the time. She claims to have left all her disgrace of begging deliberately to handle extreme situations of her and her child’s life.</p>	

Case study 10	
Name (Pseudonym)	Chanchol
Age & Sex	17 years old & an adolescent boy
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>“Jader kase kaj khujsi tara bole langra khora re kaj dibo na”</i> (“The people to whom I went for a job, refused me with offensive words for my disability”)</p>	
Begging location (usually)	Banani
Other occupation	Working assistant at roadside food stall
Disability Status	Shrieked fingers and disabled palms
<p>Chanchol, a 17 year old boy, with his tall and thin body which visibly proves his sufferings of malnutrition. However, one can detect his actual pain of life when one’s eyes get stuck at his fingers and palms. He has been suffering with his shrink fingers and disabled palms since he was a child. He is involved in begging for a year or so. He claims that, his painful stages of life compelled him to involve in begging.</p> <p>Chanchol’s father lost his income source and divided the properties among his children when Chanchol was very young. He does not even know either he got something from his father’s property or not. After that incident, he became burden for his elders. He says, <i>“I was being neglected by my sisters, brothers and sisters in law because I could not earn anything. They did not want to tolerate me with one time meal. Because of my disability they tortured me physically and mentally”</i>. This unbearable situation made him to leave his own home and own area, Sylhet.</p> <p>Chanchol reached <i>Kamlapur rail station</i> at Dhaka city. He started begging as profession from there. He faced a lot of problems during begging such as <i>Mastans</i> grabbed his income, he had to give bribes to the police etc. to continue begging. Because of such impediments, he decided to leave <i>Kamlapur</i> and came to <i>Banani</i> with one of his friends who are also involved in begging. He found better begging scopes at <i>Banani</i> than <i>Kamlapur rail station</i>. He also saved a good amount of money from his income by begging. After that, he was lessening his presence at roadside for begging gradually. Shamed of this continuous process of asking money from passersby, he started searching a suitable work but most of the time he was being offended for his physical disability. After 6-7 months he got acquainted more with that place and achieved a working opportunity in a food stall. The owner of that stall recruited Chanchol because one of his working assistants left that stall.</p> <p>However, Chanchol is being discriminated in terms of wage because of his disability. He said that, <i>“Although the owner of food stall has recruited me for his own requirement and I have worked very hard, he always insults me and gives me less wage than others because of my disability. For this reason, I have to beg at every Friday or at holiday for a good income.”</i> He dreams about his own food stall but he knows the cruel reality that he has not enough money for that. However, he does not deviate from his hopes of having sufficient amount of money from his current profession or from his inherited properties.</p>	

Case study 11	
Name (Pseudonym)	Dobi
Age & Sex	17 years old & an adolescent girl
<p><i>“jei bashae kaj korte gesilam shei bashar shaheb amar upor khrap kaj chalaisilo. Tarpur abar vikka korte namsi.”</i></p> <p>(“I joined a house as a domestic worker but had been tortured by the owner of that house. After that incident I started begging again.”)</p>	
Begging location (usually)	Banani
Other occupation	Selling chocolates
<p>Dobi has been involved in begging for three years. She earns 100-150 taka a day from begging. She has to buy chocolates and Xerox a paper that cost around 30-40 taka (approximately). This paper states her miserable life which attracts people and helps her to ask money from them. She bears maintenance of herself as well as her family with her earning.</p> <p>Dobi’s family consists of her parents and five siblings and they live in a village of Khulna. Although her family has their own house but her family is insolvent since her father has no income source or own cultivating land for supporting her family financially. She got married when she was only 14. However, after a few days her husband left her alone. She was already the mother of a baby boy by then. Her family was not financially capable to handle her and her child’s maintenance. For this reason, she started to live in <i>Khilkhel</i> slum to earn some money from this Dhaka city.</p> <p>She has no educational background that could help her to get a better job. She took some credit and made a tea stall. After some days, government people had broken her tea stall for some reasons. However, she had to pay her loan at time. In order to handle this crisis she started begging as a profession which was not so much preferable to her. She decided to leave begging and started to work as a domestic worker at a house. But she had to leave this profession. She says, <i>“I had to leave this job because owner of that house tortured me sexually.”</i> After that incident she started her begging profession again. She claims that this profession gives her opportunity to income without excessive problems and this money is essential for her child’s and her family’s well being. She has not preferred this begging as a profession yet. She wants a tea stall of her own that she can live with her child happily in Dhaka city. She suggests that, any monthly allowance can help her and other beggars like her to start small business. These kinds of initiatives will be helpful to establish their life and earn independently to leave begging as profession forever.</p>	

Case study 12	
Name (Pseudonym)	Johir
Age & Sex	10 years old & a male child
<i>“Age kato moja kortam akhn amr pa nai tai r sheigula korte parina.”</i> <i>(“I had lots of interesting things to do but now I cannot do those things because of losing my legs.”)</i>	
Begging location (usually)	Bijoy Sararni
Other occupation	None
Disability Status	Lost his both legs in an accident
<p>Johir’s family does not show so much unusual picture of slum people’s lives in Dhaka city. His father is a rickshaw puller and mother is a domestic worker. His brother left home in search of a job and his little sister is involved in begging. Following sister’s profession, he started to beg for increasing their family income. Although all of family members are earning, his family cannot overcome their poor situations in this city.</p> <p>Johir’s life’s picture became different from other slum’s children when he had an accident at a road crossing. This incident made him to lose his both legs. After having long time medical treatment his legs were not cured properly. He became physically disable. With the help of two sticks he started his movement but that movement was for begging again at roadside. Although this kind of movement is so much painful for him, he has no other work options to earn some money for him and his family. His satisfaction is now lodged with earning sufficient money. He thinks his disability makes his begging profession easier than earlier. As people gives him more money from observing his disability. According to Johir, his daily minimum income is 400 taka and maximum income is about 1200-1500 taka.</p> <p>Johir is happy with the amount of money that he can give to his family. He is also happy that he can have food three times a day. He can also buy his favorite foods. Besides all these satisfaction, he becomes sad when he recalls his past life’s memories. Memories of his school days at his village when he was a student of class 1. At that time, he used to play with friends. His hobby was swimming and catching fish. All these were most interesting events of his life. He knows all these events will not come back again. Disability and begging will confine his life with lots of hurdles.</p>	

Case study 13	
Name (Pseudonym)	Fuli
Age & Sex	10 years old & a male child
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>“ami janmo thekei andho r amago ghare onek avab tai vikkha kori”</i> <i>(“I am blind since my birth and my family has faced extreme poverty. For these reasons, I have to beg”)</i></p>	
Begging location (usually)	Gulshan-1
Other occupation	None
Disability Status	Blind since birth
<p>Fuli does not know the exact time since when she has been involved in begging. She says, <i>“Since my childhood, I used to beg with my mother at roadsides.”</i> She blames against her blindness and her family’s poverty to make her a beggar. She says, <i>“I am blind from my birth. I have no capability to do any work by myself and I always need my mother’s help. In this situation I have no suitable work options that will help me to earn some money for my family.”</i> She has not taken any medical treatment for her eyes yet. She and her family believe that her eyes cannot be cured anymore.</p> <p>Her family consists of six members. Her father became paralyzed and has stayed at their village. Fuli has two brothers who are living with their father and having their education at village school. Fuli and her mother are the only earning members of their family. She and her mother have to bear the cost of her father and brother’s maintenance. Begging remains the only source of income for her. Her earnings helps her family a lot.</p> <p>She claims not to have faced so many problems during begging. Her mother takes care of her during the begging time and all daily works. She thinks because of her blindness she is not so much harassed by passersby, police or any powerful people. When roads become busy with excessive people she gets more income than any normal day. At Fridays <i>Mohakhli</i> becomes busy with mosque going people and that makes her happy with a satisfactory amount of money from begging. She regrets herself because she has no educational background. She says, <i>“I am blind so I have no educational skill”</i>. She believes without her capability of learning and going to school she will not get any better job for her. Moreover, she thinks this begging is the only profession which she has to carry through her life.</p>	

Case study 14	
Name (Pseudonym)	Goni
Age & Sex	17 years old & an adolescent boy
<i>“Free time e cha khai r majhe majhe bondhuder sathe mobile e khrap chobi dekhi” (“I am used to take tea at my free times and watch porn movies through mobile with friends”)</i>	
Begging location (usually)	Gulshan-1
Other occupation	None
Disability Status	Lost a hand and a leg in an accident
<p>Begging is not the first profession of Goni. He used to be a helper (assistant of bus driver) of a local bus. He says, <i>“I had a good earning as bus helper and could give an amount of money to my parents. I had leaded a free life with that income and enjoyed watching movies at cinema hall, travelled with friends.”</i> However, this life style of Goni did not sustain longer and his life became full of misery because of an accident. He says, <i>“I was calling passengers to get into the bus, at that moment a mini bus pushed me. I fall on the road and that bus kept running on my hand and leg. From that time I got disability as a curse.”</i> After that accident he was sick and was at bed rest for a long time.</p> <p>Goni took medical treatment and got some physical improvement at that time but he lost his hand and leg ultimately. After that, he started smoking, got addicted with marijuana. His parents physically assaulted him and told him to leave the house for such kind of addiction. His father and younger brother were the only earning members of his family and they could earn only a little money from their daily labor. Goni’s family could not bear his maintenance with this little earning and did not give him a penny.</p> <p>Goni started begging as his daily profession to earn some money and spend it by himself. Although his parents did not like this profession first, but when he started participating in the family income, the family stopped taunting him further. He has survived with extreme pain in his body during begging. Most of the time police create hazardous situations for him. Police caught him and kept him for some days. He always tries to escape when a police observes him. Although all these situations make his profession problematic, he is happy with his earnings. This is because, now he can watch movies again, can buy cigarette with this begging money. At his leisure time, he can also enjoy taking tea and watching porn movies through mobile sets with his friends. He told that, he can leave begging as a profession forever if he gets any trainings or financial helps.</p>	

Case study 15	
Name (Pseudonym)	Hasan
Age & Sex	11 years old & a male child
	<i>“ami r vikka korbar chaina” (“I do not want to beg anymore”)</i>
Begging location (usually)	Gulshan-2
Other occupation	Scraps collector (Vangari)
<p>Footpath before Westin hotel becomes the house of Hasan where he lives all alone. He lost his adorable family life since his mother’s death. After his mother’s death his father got married again. However his step mother started to torture him a lot. Father did not take any steps to protect him from his step mother’s tortures. Hasan’s step mother told him to leave their house and forced him to earn money. He says, <i>“I had to stop going school because of these tortures when I was at class 2. My father was not beside me. So, I started begging to live my own”</i>.</p> <p>Hasan is now busy with begging and collecting scraps all day long. He is now used to live at footpath with his beloved friends at night. He does not have the scopes to get proper meal all the time. When he has no money, he usually goes to roadside restaurant and wants some food. He faces a lot of problems for continuing his begging profession. Local <i>mastans</i> create so much botheration at his working time. Sometimes they seize all his begging money. Sometimes they steal all his money at night. He says, <i>“When I fall asleep at night, some bad people come to me and have stolen my money. Sometimes I got awake then they hurt me with their knives to grab my money. Nobody was there to help me at that time. I have already 10 – 15 scratches of these mastan’s attacks at my hands”</i>.</p> <p>Hasan gets daily maximum earning around 150-300 taka. He told that sometimes he has to give money to some powerful people to continue his begging profession. He says, <i>“Mastan and police are the main problem creators of our begging profession. Police have arrested us and kept us for some days without giving us proper food”</i>. He feels neglected all the time; nobody is there for loving him. He becomes depressed when people make rude attitudes towards him. He wants freedom from this disgraceful profession but does not know how it will be possible.</p>	

Case study 16	
Name (Pseudonym)	Irin
Age & Sex	12 years old & a female child
<p><i>“Mainsher barite kaj korte gia onek kashto paisilam tai saira dia vikkae namsi”</i> <i>(I had a very bad experience of being a domestic worker so that I had to leave that work and get involved in begging)</i></p>	
Begging location (usually)	Gulshan-2
Other occupation	Scraps collector (Vangari)
<p>Irin and her three sisters can be found at the junction of Gulshan-2. Normally they have sacks (sacks that are using to keep bottles, wasted papers etc.) on their back but most of the time they are asking alms from the people at road. She lives with her parents at Dhaka, her mother is sick for long days. Her family could not live at their village because they had no earning sources there. Although she used to go to class 1 (first grade) at village school, she had to stop her study and get involve in collecting scraps and begging after coming to Dhaka city.</p> <p>Before starting begging, Irin used to work at houses as a domestic worker. That income was not so much poor. However, she had to give up that profession after her painful experience. Last time, she worked at a house for 6 months. She did not get any penny as her payment from the lord of that house. Besides that, she was being severely tortured at that house. She says, <i>“Those house members scolded me, pushed me, physically assaulted me. One day one of them threw a chair on my leg and my fingers were deluged with blood. Even they did not give me any good food at the occasion of Eid. All these incidents gave me so much depression and I left that work”</i>.</p> <p>After such bitter experience, Irin started begging with one of her friends. She now gives money to her mother for maintaining their family. Although she is not so much happy with her recent income, she does not search any work now. She is learning the coping strategies to live like a street people. She shares a lot of problems of being a street girl. She says, <i>“There are so many bad people at road. They have wanted to do something wrong with me. When I have to stay at road for begging, I always try to keep distance from them and never stay at night .I am so much afraid of those kinds of people because one day I saw a street girl was abducted by them”</i>. Although with these techniques, Irin tries to keep her away from dangers at roads, she admits that she does not like this unsafe and disgraceful life. She told that a better job for her and his father can help her to leave this begging profession forever.</p>	

Case study 17	
Name (Pseudonym)	Jui
Age & Sex	14 years old & an adolescent girl
<p><i>“Poralekha korle taka kamai korbo kamne, akhn baicha thakoner janno poralekhar chaite amr taka income kora beshi jaruri”</i> <i>(“I need to earn money first to survive my life rather continuing my study”)</i></p>	
Begging location (usually)	Shahbag
Other occupation	Selling flowers
<p>Among three sisters Jui is the only member who have spent most of her day time at street for selling flowers. Although rests of the family members do not like begging, she asks money from people to help her family. Jui used to go school and had passed class 7. Her father died when she was younger and after that her mother had fallen with sickness. Although one of her elder sister is a garment worker, with her little income Jui’s family had faced so much hardships. Realizing this misery of her family, Jui stopped going school and decided to earn some money for her family.</p> <p>Jui started her first job as a garment worker. As a garment worker, She had to come back home at late night. One day some boys chased her and she had to run fearing of them and she ultimately lost her known roads. Then one renowned <i>mastan</i> of that area met her and planned to rape her at that night. He attacked her when Jui already got a shelter at one of her friend’s house. She says, <i>“He forced me and assaulted me physically, torn my hair when I refused to do bad things (sexual attempts) with him. I told him he is as my brother and requested him to leave me at the sake of Allah. He did not hear me but he hurt himself at that time of scuffling. Then I could escape from his hands at that time but he had tried to kill me several times”</i>.</p> <p>Since this incident, Jui started to make choker of flowers and sell to the passerby. Sometimes she has to buy flowers and sometime she collects flowers from the park. Her net daily income remains 250-300 taka. She admits that, if people do not buy flower, she requests politely to give her some money. Although asking money from the people is not so much preferable work to her, she has no other work option to earn money for her family and her future betterment. She tries to save money from her earnings for her future establishment. She is rearing her dreams about becoming a police officer. She not only wants to read further to become a police officer but she also needs earning options to survive.</p>	

Case study 18	
Name (Pseudonym)	Kamal
Age & Sex	17 years old & an adolescent boy
<i>Jato kashtoi hok amre vikka kortei hobe naile amr baap ma re khaoaibo k amr bonre poraibo keda?"</i> (<i>"I have to carry on my begging profession. Except me, nobody is there for my parents' and sister's maintenance"</i>)	
Begging location (usually)	Bijoy Sarani
Other occupation	None
Disability Status	Lost one leg in an accident
<p>Kamal and his father came to Dhaka city for a better earning for their family. Kamal started his profession as a bus helper and then selling peanuts at roads. His father was a day labor and their family was carried with his and his father's income. All good things of that family were ceased by two accidents. Because of river erosion his family lost their own land at <i>Charfashion, Bhola</i> where they had lived. After some days, Kamal had an accident when he was crossing roads to sell peanuts. A private car pushed him on the road and run over his legs. He had to take treatment for a long time. His parents sold their rests of land for his treatment. However, his family could not complete his medical treatment properly and he became physically disable.</p> <p>Depending on a stick Kamal left the bed and started walking to beg at roads. Begging was the only option for him as his father had lost his job. He had to take begging as a profession to protect his family from these sufferings. Kamal is now the only income earner of his family. His younger sister is now at class 9. Kamal hopes her sister will be able to get a government job with her educational skill. He says, <i>"Although I had to stop my educational attainment at class 6 to take care of my family members, I am helping my sister to be educated properly"</i>. He has suffered with lots of pain during begging. To avoid <i>mastan's</i> and polices' harassment, he always keeps walking with his one leg from one place to another. His nonstop and long time walking gives him unbearable pain at night. He has to take powerful medicine at every night. However, he is reluctant to leave this job for now. He claims that, he has no professional skill or training to get a better job than this. He says, <i>"I have not read so much, then who will give me the better job. I cannot give up this profession for my family member's maintenance"</i>.</p>	

Case study 19	
Name (Pseudonym)	Oli
Age & Sex	13 years old & a male child
	<i>'Amar vaggioi amare ei vikkar jibon e anse'</i> (<i>"It is my destiny which brings me into this begging profession."</i>)
Begging location (usually)	Bijoy Sarani
Other occupation	Selling popcorn or peanuts and collecting scraps (Vangari)
<p>'Oli' regrets his destiny. He becomes disappointed about his present life when he recalls his past memories. At his past life, he used to go to a school and had passed class 5. He lived in a middle class family with his parents and one brother. Being a part of that family he has passed his enjoyable moments of life. His most exciting memory is going to a Cox bazaar tip with his family members.</p> <p>However, it was that family where he had his worst experience of his life. He says, <i>"I have my most painful memory that was given by my father. One day he scolded me and tortured me a lot. I got shocked with my father's appearance. After that event I leave my own house, my mother and brother forever and I do not want to go back my home again"</i>. He brought some money with him when he had left his house. One day that money was finished and he started to ask money from lakeside people to buy some food for him. From that day he gets involved into begging for three years. He searched a suitable work for him but he could not find a preferable job. He claims, <i>"Nobody wants to give me a better job. Most of the time people rebuke me without any sympathy for me"</i>.</p> <p>Oli usually stays at rail station, bus stand, footpath etc. He claims that police disturbs him a lot when he takes rest at such places. Sometimes he has to involve in political activities because of some people's incentive. Besides of these problems, he can lead his life with full freedom. He can go to cinema hall to enjoy movies, can spent enjoyable times as chatting with his friends. He can eat two times a day at his satisfactory level. He confesses that, although he dislikes his begging profession, he is bounded to carry on this profession for his surviving. He has planned about his future life also. He is now saving money from his earnings. With this saved money he wants to start his own small business.</p>	

Case study 20	
Name (Pseudonym)	Rubina
Age & Sex	8 years old & a female child
<i>“Nodi te shab nia gese tai vikkha korte Dhakae aisi”</i> (“I have come to Dhaka city and involved in begging since we lost everything from the destruction of river erosion”)	
Begging location (usually)	Banani
Other occupation	Work as maid servant in households
<p>Rubina can be found in the gathering of people asking for alms on Eid festival. She usually comes at Dhaka city before Ramadan and goes back to her village after Eid -ul- Azha. She is not alone to take the begging as a seasonal profession, her mother and younger brother and sister stay along with her at Dhaka city to beg. Ages of her younger brother and sister are 4 and 3 years respectively. With her mother and younger siblings she usually starts to beg at morning till midnight. Her widowed mother takes care of her and her younger siblings at this time of begging and lives at roadside. She gives her total income to her mother for her family’s well being. She is originally from Chandrokhola, Bikrampur.</p> <p>In the village, Rubina has no permanent house to live with her total six family members. Her family lost their own land to live and cultivate from river erosion. They are habituated to live in temporary shelter which they called ‘<i>Chapras</i>’ to save themselves from the aggression of river erosion. Because of river erosion there are not so much stable work options for her family members and she is not attending school currently. Only her elder brother works as car mechanic at Dhaka city. She and her mother usually work at different households of their village and get meals and minimal payment from that household works.</p> <p>Rubina’s other two elder sisters got married at their early age of 14 and 15 years respectively. Festive time such as Eid generally helps them with a satisfactory amount of money from begging. She and her family members mostly depend on this money from begging during their crisis moment in their own village as sometimes they could not find any kind of work to earn a penny. Savings from their seasonal occupation of begging help them to survive in their village in such situations. So, she does not want to leave this profession and she is happy with her profession of begging at Eid.</p>	

Annex 2

**Area of Residence of the Child Beggars
Brought under the Survey**

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Selected area for Survey	Area of Residence of Child Beggars	Number of Child Beggars
Gulshan -1	Karail Slum	43
	Shat tala Slum, Mahakhali	7
	Shahjadpur Slum	3
	Gudarghat Govt. Quarter	3
	Adarsha nagar, Maddha Badda	2
	Beparipara, Maddha Badda	2
	Maddha Badda	2
	Kuril Slum	2
	Maddha Badda Bazar	1
	Badda	1
	Banasri	1
	Ring Road, Badda	1
	Mahakhali Rail Quarter	1
	Mugda	1
	Ershadnagar Slum	1
	Total	71
Gulshan -2	Natun Bazar (Nayanagar/along Padma Medical)	17
	Karail Slum	16
	Nurer chala Slum	13
	Jhilpar, Shahjadpur	5
	Kuril Slum	4
	Shahdatpur	4
	Beside Mosque, Azimpur	4
	Bou Bazar, Rampura	2
	Natun Bazar, Lalmati	2
	Beside Over bridge, Maddho Badda	2
	Infront of Westin Hotel	2
	Nodda, Nagnathpur	2
	Natun Bazar, Badda	1
	Mirpur 14 no.	1
	Sheora, Lichu Bagan	1
	Street Children Centre, Natun Bazar	1
	Infront of Delta life Tower	1
	Beside Mirpur Zoo	1
	Kacha Bazar, Mahakhali	1
	Madartake Slum	1
	Ladies Park	1
	Merul, Badda	1
Natun Bazar, Vatara	1	
Jhilpar, Hajibari	1	
	Total	85
Shahbag	Kamrangir chsar	17
	T.S.C. area	10
	Suhrawardi Park	6
	Neemtoli	5
	Chankharpul	4
	Khilgaon	3
	Goran, Khilgaon	3
	Jurain Slum	3
High Court	2	

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Selected area for Survey	Area of Residence of Child Beggars	Number of Child Beggars
	Alinagar	2
	Neelkhet	1
	Jhalkuri	1
	Ramna Park	1
	Mugda, Badda	1
	5 no.Road, Shahidnagar	1
	Mirpur 12 no.	1
	Demra Slum	1
	Chak Market	1
	Azimpur	1
	Imam Bari, Madartek	1
	Islambag	1
	Lalon Charcha Kendra	1
	Gulisthan	1
Total	68	
Banani	Karail Slum	20
	Kakoli	11
	Vashantake	8
	Banani	5
	Gabtole Slum	3
	Tongi, Gazipur	3
	Shat tala Slum	3
	Kamlapur	2
	Godown Slum	2
	Shat Rastar Mor	1
	Mahakhali	1
	Khilkheth	1
	Banani Club	1
	Mirpur	1
	Uttara 5 no. Sector	1
Total	63	
Bijoy Sharani	BNP Bazar Slum and adjacent area	31
	Taltala Slum and adjacent area	15
	Beribadh	7
	Mirpur 10 no.	4
	Aam Bagan Slum	4
	Mahakhali Rail gate	3
	Begun Bari Slum	3
	Tejgaon Rail gate	3
	Farm gate	3
	Mohammadpur	2
	Rail gate	2
	Tejgaon Park	2
	Gabtole	1
	Tikka para	1
	Adabar	1
Total	82	

Annex 3

Survey Questionnaire

Note to reader: The survey questionnaire presented in this annex is the English version of the Bangla instrument which was used in the process of actual field data collection from the child beggars. The main purpose of presenting this data collection instrument in this report is to provide the reader with the information about what was required in the study. The secondary purpose of presenting this data collection instrument is to ease the work on the relevant subject by the relevant researchers in future.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

ID #		

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Data Collection Instrument 1

Survey Questionnaire for Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Respondent Consent Form

In Bangladesh numerous children live as street children in the big cities and towns particularly in Dhaka City. They live an inhuman life and a huge portion of them are involved in begging. However, there is lack of knowledge about the status these children and their families. At this backdrop, this survey has been initiated for proper understanding of the situation and to explore some way outs. We would highly appreciate if you kindly share the relevant information with us. All information provided by you will remain confidential and shall never be used for any purpose other than this study. Your identification will never be disclosed. The interview will need maximum of 30 minutes. Compensation will be provided for your time and efforts. Are you willing to participate in this survey? Willing = 1, Unwilling = 2 (Go to next sample respondent)

Instruction for interviewers

Please, maintain all research ethics as discussed in the training session. Do not forget that you are dealing with a very special portion of our population- the children. Use respectful language and gestures towards the children. Do not express any false identity or impression to make the interview easier. NEVER use any derogatory terms, such as- *Tui, Pichchi, Fakir, Fakinni*. You are compensating the time of the children, but never show in your attitude that you are helping the child or you can order him/her to answer questions. Take adequate time and use standard techniques for ice breaking with the children. Be innovative and flexible in gathering information from interview, but do not use any information to fill-in the schedule which you are not sure about. Be sure that the boy or girl is under 18 years of age and involved in begging. Male interviewers will interview boys, and female interviewers will interview girls. Do not try to gather information from very young child- who will be unable to answer the questions properly (but, please be sure that their basic information is gathered in Data Collection Instrument 2: Data Compilation Sheet for the Sample Locations). Never create any situation while data collection which may result in social tension.

Field Staff Identification

Item	Investigator						Supervisor					
Name												
Date of Survey	D	D	M	M	Y	Y	D	D	M	M	Y	Y
Signature												

Study conducted for



Study conducted by



Human Development Research Centre

House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society

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September 2012

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Module 1: Interview Schedule (IS)

Section 1: Respondent Information

Sl. #	Item	Code	
101	Name of Child:		
102	Sex: Boy=1; Girl=2		
103	Age (in complete years)		
104	Religion: Islam=1, Hindu=2, Christian=3, Buddhist=4, Other.....(specify)		
105	Disability Status: (a) Visual=1, Hearing=2, Verbal=3, Physical=4, Mental=5, None=6 (multiple responses possible)		
106	Location: Banani=1; Bijoy Sarani=2; Gulshan-1=3; Gulshan-2=4; Shahbagh=5		
107	Place of current residence (in Dhaka):		
	Questions	Coding Categories	Skip to
108	Where from you are? (Please write names of the particular places)	Village/Mahalla:	
		Union:	
		Upazila/Thana:	
		District:	
109	Who do you stay with in Dhaka?	Alone	1
		With parents (mother & father) and family	2
		With abandoned mother and family	3
		With abandoned mother only	4
		With widowed mother only	5
		With relative/people from same home/village/district	6
		With known persons	7
		With friends/co-beggars/ similar group of children	8
		With father and step mother	9
		With father	10
		In a family (not own family)	11
		No fixed pattern	12
110	Is there any cell phone that from where I could get you?	Yes (Number	1
		Yes, but do not remember	2
		No	3

Section 2: Family Information

Sl. #	Questions	Coding Categories	Skip to
201	Does your family have own home?	Yes	1
		We had, but no more now (Why?.....)	2
		No	3
202	Does your family have farm land?	Yes	1
		We had, but no more now (Why?.....)	2
		No	3
203	Is there any member of your family engaged in begging?	Yes (How many: Boy.....Girl.....Adult Male.....Adult Female.....)	1
		We had, but no more now (Why?.....)	2
		No	3
204	Who is the chief earner in your family? (consider only if the child stay with them or in close contact with them)	Myself	1
		Father	2
		Mother	3
		Brother/sister	4
		Other.....	
	Not applicable	5	

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Section 3: Education

Sl. #	Questions	Coding Categories	Skip to
301	Are you currently attending school?	Yes(If yes, Q.No. 305,306,307,308,309 & 310 are not applicable)	1
		No	2
302	If yes, at what level you are at present?	Primary: 1-5 class	1
		Secondary: 6-10	2
		NFE	3
		Technical/vocational	4
		Other (Specify)	
303	What type of institute is that?	Government/registered Primary School	1
		NGO run primary school	2
		NFE	3
		Maktab	4
		Qoumi/Hafezia Madrassa	5
		Other.....(specify)	
304	Who bear your education expenses?	Parents	1
		Siblings	2
		Relatives	3
		Known persons	4
		Some benevolent person/group	5
		.....(specify)	
		Self	6
305	If not attending school currently, did you ever attend school?	Yes	1
		No	2
306	Which class you completed?	Primary: 1-5 class	1
		Secondary: 6-10	2
		NFE	3
		Technical/vocational	4
		Other.....(specify)	
307	(b) If attended school earlier, why you stopped going to school? (<i>multiple responses possible</i>) (c) What was the main reason? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	I lost interest	1
		We are poor, and felt education as unnecessary	2
		Family members forced me to stop going to school and engaged me at work	3
		No other income earner in my family when I stopped going school	4
		I had to engage in earning, rather spending time at school	5
		We had the fear that ultimately we should not be able to continue education	6
		School time coincided with my working time	7
		School environment was not good	8
		School teachers were not friendly	9
		School teachers could not teach us well	10
		Felt that what I was learning at school will not be useful for my life	11
		One need to study at home at evening, I did not have that opportunity	12
		Education cost was high	13
Other.....			
308	If given an opportunity, do you want to go (or back) to school?	Yes	1
		No (Why?.....)	2
309	(a) Why did not you go to school ever? (b) What was the main	I did not have interest	1
		We are poor, and felt education as unnecessary	2
		Family members forced me not to go to school and engaged me at work	3

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Sl. #	Questions	Coding Categories	Skip to
	reason? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No other income earner in my family when it was the time to go to school	4
		I had to engage in earning, rather spending time at school	5
		We had the fear that ultimately we should not be able to continue education	6
		School time coincided with my working time	7
		Felt that what I shall learn at school will not be useful for my life	8
		One need to study at home at evening, besides schooling time; I did not have that opportunity	9
		Education cost was high	10
		Other.....	
310	If given an opportunity, do you want to go to school?	Yes	1
		No (Why?.....)	2

Section 4: Health and Water-Sanitation

Sl. #	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
401	Have you fallen sick in last 3 months?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Still sick	3
402	What is /was the illness?	Cough and cold	1
		Fever	2
		Headache	3
		Respiratory	4
		Back pain	5
		Diarrhea	6
		Dysentery	7
		Hepatitis (Jaundis)	8
		Skin disease	9
		Chicken Pox	10
		Measles	11
		Any accident	12
		Other.....	
403	Do/did you have any treatment?	Yes	1
		No	2
404	Who do/ did you consult?	Doctor at health centre/Hospital	1
		Person in the shop/pharmacy	2
		Nurse	3
		Homeopath	4
		Traditional healer	5
405	Who did bear the treatment cost? (multiple responses possible)	Myself only	1
		My family only	2
		Free treatment at hospital	3
		Several sources of help/kind	4
406	Where did you stay during the illness?	The place where I usually stay	1
		Own/Village house	2
		Any organization's shelter/shelter home	3
		Known person's house	4
		Hospital	5
Other.....			
407	Do/ did you need to beg when you are sick?	Yes	1
		No	2
408	Do you take bath regularly?	Yes	1
		No	2
409	Where do you mostly go to take bath?	Road side water-points	1
		Water points within boundary of some organizations .....(specify)	2
		Pond/Lake	3

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Sl. #	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
		Public toilets	4
		Road fountain	5
		Shopping mall bathroom	6
		Water point at slum	7
		Other.....	
410	Do you use soap while bathing?	Yes, every time I take bath	1
		Almost every time I take bath	2
		Not regularly	3
		Rarely	4
		Never	5
411	Where do you mostly go to defecate?	Roadside	1
		Park	2
		Over bridge	3
		Public toilet	4
		Toilets within boundary of some organizations .....(specify)	5
		Pond/Lake	6
		Shopping mall toilet	7
		Toilet at slum	8
		Other.....	
412	What do you use after defecation?	Soap	1
		Ash	2
		Soil/clay	3
		Only water	4
		Nothing	5
			414
413	Where do you get the soap?	Buy myself	1
		Borrow from friends and others	2
		Get from family members	3
414	How do you wash hand after defecation?(<i>follow Q. 412</i>)	Single hand, only with water	1
		Both hands, only with water	2
		Single hand, with soap	3
		Both hands, with soap	4
<i>Question 415-421 applicable for adolescent girls only</i>			
415	What do you use mainly during menstruation?	Sanitary napkin	1
		Rag (new)	2
		Rag (old)	3
		Cotton	4
416	How do you wash the used rag (old)?	Wash only with water	1
		Wash with soap/detergent	2
417	How do you dry the used rag (old)?	Dry rag in sufficient sun light inside home/shelter	1
		Dry rag in darkness inside home/shelter	2
		Dry rag in sun light outside house	3
418	Where do you get the sanitary napkin?	Buy myself	1
		Borrow from friends and others	2
		Get from family members	3
		Get from any organization/NGO	4
419	During menstruation, in what frequency you go to toilet?	Day time:	
		Night:	
420	During menstruation, what is the status of use of water in toilet?	Do not use water at all	1
		Use water from toilet	2
		Use water from pond/ditch/lake	3
		Use water from stored water	4
421	Where do you mostly dispose of the napkins/rag/cotton?	Dustbin	1
		Ditch	2
		Open drain	3
		Roadside	4
		Anywhere	5
		Not Applicable	6

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Sl. #	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
421	How do you mostly dispose of the napkins/rag/cotton?	Wrapped by paper	1
		In a paper-bag	2
		In a plastic bag	3
		Openly	4
		Not Applicable	5

Section 5: Profession Related Information

Sl. #	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
501	(a) Why did you leave your original home? (<i>multiple responses possible</i>) (b) What is the main reason? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Poverty	1
		Because of step mother	2
		Because of step father	3
		There was no one to look after me	4
		Orphan	5
		Abandoned by father/mother	6
		Father/mother migrated here	7
		I ran away	8
		Parents sent me away	9
		A relative brought me here	10
		Came with friend	11
		Came to supplement parents' earning	12
		Not Applicable	13
		Others.....	
502	How long ago did you come to this place?	In Year/months Y Y M M	
503	Profession (other than begging) (<i>multiple responses possible</i>)	Nothing	1
		Sell newspaper/magazine	2
		Sell chocolate/nuts	3
		Sell popcorn	4
		Sell flower	5
		Wipe windshield of cars	6
		Collect scraps (<i>bhangari</i>)	7
		Others.....	
504	Who brought you in this profession (begging) first?	Father	1
		Mother	2
		Family members	3
		Other relatives	4
		Neighbor	5
		Any group	6
Others.....			
505	How long you are involved in this profession (begging)?	In year/months Y Y M M	
506	Do you work only at this place or you change location?	I only beg at this place	1
		I change location everyday	2
		I change location several times in a day	3
		I change location on some particular days of the week	4
507	What did you do before entering into this profession?	Nothing	1
		Went to school	2
		Worked with parents in agriculture field	3
		Helped in household work	4
		Helped in raising younger siblings	5
		Others.....	
508	How many days a week you work?	Days: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
509	How many hours on average do you work a day? (Probe)	Total hours	Hour Minute
510	Do you follow a daily routine for work? (whether the child knows where s/he will work the next day)	Yes	1
		No	2

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Sl. #	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories			Skip to
511	How many hours a day, on average, do you take rest during your stay on the street?	In Hour: Minute			
		Hour	Minute		
		If no rest, put 0000			
512	Is there any pattern of variation in income in a week?	Yes		1	517
		No		2	
513	What are the <u>lean days</u> in a week?(multiple responses possible)	Sat=1, Sun=2, Mon=3, Tue=4, Wed=5, Thu=6, Fri=7 (Why?.....)			
514	What are the <u>peak days</u> in a week? (multiple responses possible)	Sat=1, Sun=2, Mon=3, Tue=4, Wed=5, Thu=6, Fri=7 (Why?.....)			
515	What is the <u>lean time</u> of a year? (multiple responses possible)	Rainy days=1, Hartal=2, Holidays(special)=3 Others .....=4			
516	What is the <u>peak time</u> of a year?	Holidays(special)=1, Ramadan=2, Pahela Baishakh=3 Others.....=4			
517	How much money do you get every day on average (<u>including other work</u>)?	On a lean day (in Tk.)			
		On a peak day (in Tk.)			
		On average (in Tk.)			
518	How much money do you get every day on average from begging? (<i>not from other occupation; interviewer, be careful in this question and use all the techniques taught in the training session</i>)	On a lean day (in Tk.)			
		On a peak day (in Tk.)			
		On average (in Tk.)			
519	Do you need to give some of your income to someone else so that you can beg here without trouble?	Yes		1	524
		No		2	
520	Who do and in what amount you need to give that?		Yes=1, No=2	Taka (converted into daily)	
		<i>Mastans</i>	1 2		
		Nearby shopkeepers/ hawkers	1 2		
		Police	1 2		
		Any group	1 2		
		Other beggars	1 2		
	Other.....	1 2			
521	What do you do with the money you earn?	I spend all the money on my own			1
		I give the money to my parents			2
		I spend some of it and give the remaining to parents			3
		I give it to my owner who is giving me shelter			4
		I save the money			5
		Other.....			
522	What problem you face in this work? (<i>Read out and Multiple responses possible</i>)	I need to give money to local <i>mastans</i>			1
		I need to give money to police			2
		Police often force me to leave this place			3
		I am often drive away by our anti-gang			4
		When VIPs come, police do not let us do this work			5
		Sometime Govt. forcefully take me to some place in the name of shelter			6
		If I want to continue this work, sometime I need to carry drugs for others			7
		If I want to continue this work, sometime I need to join political processions			8
		If I want to continue this work, sometime I need to participate in hartal activities			9
		People look down me for this profession			10
		Some people use harsh words with me			11

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Sl. #	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
		Some people assault us physically	12
		Local police harass me sexually	13
		Local mastans harass me sexually	14
		Local powerful people harass me sexually	15
		Seniors in my gang harass me sexually	16
		Other.....	
523	In general, what do you think about the commuters' behavior?	Very good (Kind, passionate, sympathetic)	1
		Good (Sympathetic)	2
		Fair (Passionate)	3
		Bad (rough, violent)	4
		Very bad (extremely rough, violent)	5
524	In general, what do you think about the local peoples' behavior?	Very good (Kind, passionate, sympathetic)	1
		Good (Sympathetic)	2
		Fair (Passionate)	3
		Bad (rough, violent)	4
		Very bad (extremely rough, violent)	5
525	What is the general attitude of police with you?	Very good (Kind, passionate, sympathetic)	1
		Good (Sympathetic)	2
		Fair (Passionate)	3
		Bad (rough, violent)	4
		Very bad (extremely rough, violent)	5
526	Do you have any idea that Govt. has banned begging?	Yes	1
		No	2
			529
527	From where have you heard about banning of begging?	Radio	1
		TV	2
		Banner	3
		Leaflet	4
		Police	5
		Mike announcement	6
		Local meeting	7
		At local tea-stall discussion	8
		Our seniors in this profession	9
		Our borobhai	10
		NGO apa/vaia	11
		School	12
		Other.....	
528	What do you think about this banning?		
529	Are you satisfied with your current work (beeging)?	Yes	1
		No	2
			531
530	If satisfied, list 4 main reasons		
531	If not satisfied, list 4 main reasons		
532	Do you have the freedom to quit begging?	Yes	1
		No	2
			537
533	If Yes, what alternative job is available for you?	Household aid	1
		In garment factory	2
		In mechanic shop	3
		In grocer shop	4
		In hotel/restaurant	5
		I don't know	6
		Other.....	

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Sl. #	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
534	Why can't you quit begging?		
535	Do you want to learn any skill/want to have training that can help you avail a job?	Yes	1
		No	2
536	Which type of training you want?	Sewing/tailoring	1
		Embroidery	2
		Radio/TV	3
		Cell Phone mechanic	4
		Motor mechanic	5
		Driving	6
		Led machine work	7
	Other.....		

Section 6: Personal

Sl. #	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
601	What is your pattern of taking meals?	I take regularly 3 meals in a day in full stomach	1
		I take regularly 2 meals in a day in full stomach	2
		I take regularly 3 meals in a day but not in full stomach	3
		I take regularly 2 meals in a day but not in full stomach	4
602	List 4 foods that you want to eat or drink	1.....	
		2.....	
		3.....	
		4.....	
603	List 4 places where you want to go for pleasure trip	1.....	
		2.....	
		3.....	
		4.....	
604	What do you do at your leisure?	Watch TV (What programs?.....)	1
		Watch movies using VCD/DVD player (Where?.....)	2
		Listen Radio	3
		Read (What?.....)	4
		Chat with friends	5
		Play with friends (What game?.....)	6
		Watch movies at theatre	7
		Roam around	8
		Sleep	9
		Spend time with boyfriend/girlfriend	10
		Smoking (specify.....)	11
Other.....(specify)			
605	Where do you sleep at night?	On the pavement in front of markets/park	1
		Shelter home run by NGOs/Govt.	2
		Mess/Hostel	3
		House of my parents/local guardian	4
		Rail station	5
		Bus stand	6
		No fixed place for sleeping	7
Other.....			
606	Do you visit any organization in your locality working with children (children's club/child development centre/organization working with underprivileged children)?	Yes	1
		No	2
607	Who run that organization? [Interviewer: be sure about that organization/authority]	Government	1
		NGO	2
		Any person/charity	3
		Other.....	4
		Do not know	5

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Sl. #	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
608	What is the extent of visiting your family?	I stay with them	1
		I meet them regularly	2
		I do not meet them regularly	3
		I meet them rarely	4
		I never meet them (Why?.....)	5
		I do not have family (<i>check with 110</i>)	6
609	What is the extent of talking with your family over telephone?	I talk with them over telephone regularly	1
		I do not talk with them over telephone regularly	2
		I never talk with them over telephone (Why?.....)	3
		I do not have family (<i>check with 110</i>)	4
610	If you ever feel bad mentally, who do you prefer to share it?	Other beggars	1
		Family	2
		Friends	3
		Boyfriend/girlfriend	4
		Do not share	5
		Other.....	
611	List 4 thing/happening that you think that best in your life	Item	Why?
		1.	
		2.	
		3.	
		4.	
612	List 4 thing/happening that you fear most	Item	Why?
		1.	
		2.	
		3.	
		4.	
613	List 4 thing/happening that you think worst in your life	Item	Why?
		1.	
		2.	
		3.	
		4.	
614	If you are given with a magical power, and advised that you can have any 3 things/happening. If nothing is impossible, then what would you want?	1.	
		2.	
		3.	
615	Where you want to see yourself when you are a mature person?		

Module 2: Observation

OC1	Nutritional status of the child by his/her physical appearance
OC2	What you feel is missing in the interview schedule that is required to be known for better understanding of the life of the child? Please, be detail.

**Thank you very much for your cooperation.
Wish you a happy and healthier future.**

Annex 4

Survey-based Data Tables

Note to reader: Tables presented in this annex represents the data set in an organized manner, which has been used to analyze the data in this report. Data collected by field survey were checked, edited, coded, entered in appropriate software format, cleaned and then outputs were generated in the tabular formats presented in this annex. Throughout the report, these tables have been used for analysis. The main purpose of presenting the tables in this report is to provide the readers with detail information which was required in the study. The secondary purpose of presenting table plans is to ease the work on the relevant subject by the relevant researchers in present and future. It is to note that tables presented here are the major tables used in the accompanying research work; besides, a number of tables were prepared in the process of analysis based on these tables, are not presented here.

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 1: Percentage distribution of child beggars by sex

Sex	Area					
	Gulshan 1	Gulshan 2	Banani	Bijoy Sharani	Shahbag	All
Girl	33.8	27.1	46.0	25.6	38.2	33.3
n	24	23	29	21	26	123
Boy	66.2	72.9	54.0	74.4	61.8	66.7
n	47	62	34	61	42	246
N	71	85	63	82	68	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 102]

Table 2: Percentage distribution of child beggars by age

Sex	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Under 10	33.3	40.4	38.0	26.1	3.2	9.4	34.5	8.8	20.6	14.3	19.7	18.3	11.5	7.1	8.8	24.4	15.9	18.7
n	8	19	27	6	2	8	10	3	13	3	12	15	3	3	6	30	39	69
10-14	62.5	53.2	56.3	56.5	95.2	84.7	41.4	76.5	60.3	66.7	72.1	70.7	69.2	85.7	79.4	58.5	77.2	71.0
n	15	25	40	13	59	72	12	26	38	14	44	58	18	36	54	72	190	262
15-18	4.2	6.4	5.6	17.4	1.6	5.9	24.1	14.7	19.0	19.0	8.2	11.0	19.2	7.1	11.8	17.1	6.9	10.3
n	1	3	4	4	1	5	7	5	12	4	5	9	5	3	8	21	17	38
Max (in yrs.)	15	17	17	17	17	17	18	17	18	17	17	17	18	17	18	18	17	18
Min (in yrs.)	7	6	6	7	8	7	7	8	7	9	7	7	9	8	8	7	6	6
Average (in year)	10.4	10.1	10.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.8	11.6	12.3	11.1	11.4	12.0	11.6	11.8	11.4	11.1	11.2
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 103]

Table 3: Percentage distribution of child beggars by religion

Religion	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Islam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	99.7
n	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	20	61	81	26	42	68	122	246	368
Hindu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 104]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 4: Percentage distribution of child beggars by disability status

Disability status	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Visual	4.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.5	2.4	0.4	1.1
n	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4
Hearing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Verbal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.9	0.0	0.8	0.5
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Physical	0.0	8.5	5.6	4.3	8.1	7.1	3.4	14.7	9.5	0.0	4.9	3.7	3.8	4.8	4.4	2.4	7.7	6.0
n	0	4	4	1	5	6	1	5	6	0	3	3	1	2	3	3	19	22
Mental	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
n	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
None	95.8	89.4	91.5	95.7	91.9	92.9	89.7	85.3	87.3	100.0	93.4	95.1	96.2	88.1	91.2	95.1	90.2	91.9
n	23	42	65	22	57	79	26	29	55	21	57	78	25	37	62	117	222	339
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 105]

Table 6: Percentage distribution of child beggars by people to live with

People to live with	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Alone	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	3.2	2.4	0.0	11.8	6.3	0.0	3.3	2.4	11.5	33.3	25.0	2.4	9.3	7.0
n	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	2	2	3	14	17	3	23	26
2. With parents (mother & father) and family	62.5	78.7	73.2	87.0	75.8	78.8	44.8	58.8	52.4	57.1	60.7	59.8	42.3	33.3	36.8	57.7	63.0	61.2
n	15	37	52	20	47	67	13	20	33	12	37	49	11	14	25	71	155	226
3. With abandoned mother and family	25.0	2.1	9.9	8.7	4.8	5.9	6.9	2.9	4.8	9.5	14.8	13.4	11.5	11.9	11.8	12.2	7.7	9.2
n	6	1	7	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	9	11	3	5	8	15	19	34
4. With abandoned mother only	12.5	10.6	11.3	0.0	4.8	3.5	10.3	2.9	6.3	4.8	3.3	3.7	3.8	2.4	2.9	6.5	4.9	5.4
n	3	5	8	0	3	3	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	8	12	20
5. With widowed mother only	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	3.2	2.4	6.9	5.9	6.3	19.0	4.9	8.5	15.4	11.9	13.2	8.1	5.3	6.2
n	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	7	4	5	9	10	13	23
6. With relative/people from same home/village/district	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.2	3.5	13.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.6	4.9	15.4	2.4	7.4	7.3	2.8	4.3
n	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	0	4	0	4	4	4	1	5	9	7	16
7. With known persons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	2.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.8
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
8. With friends/co-beggars/ similar group of children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	8.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
9. With father and step mother	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.6	4.8	3.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.1
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	4
10. With father	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4

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People to live with	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
n	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	5
11. In a family (not own family)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
12. No fixed pattern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
13. Other	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	3.2	2.4	0.0	5.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	2.4	1.6
n	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	6
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 110]

Table 7: Percentage distribution of child beggars by status of having own land by his/her family

Status of having own land by child beggars' family	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Have	29.2	34.0	32.4	52.2	32.3	37.6	41.4	47.1	44.4	71.4	78.7	76.8	69.2	73.8	72.1	52.0	53.3	52.8
n	7	16	23	12	20	32	12	16	28	15	48	63	18	31	49	64	131	195
Had, but no more now	0.0	4.3	2.8	4.3	9.7	8.2	24.1	35.3	30.2	4.8	6.6	6.1	0.0	2.4	1.5	7.3	10.2	9.2
n	0	2	2	1	6	7	7	12	19	1	4	5	0	1	1	9	25	34
Never had	70.8	61.7	64.8	43.5	58.1	54.1	34.5	17.6	25.4	23.8	14.8	17.1	30.8	23.8	26.5	40.7	36.6	37.9
n	17	29	46	10	36	46	10	6	16	5	9	14	8	10	18	50	90	140
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 201]

Table 8: Percentage distribution of child beggars by status of having farm land by his/her family

Status of having farm land by child beggars' family	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Have	4.2	17.0	12.7	13.0	9.7	10.6	0.0	23.5	12.7	28.6	23.0	24.4	30.8	42.9	38.2	14.6	22.0	19.5
n	1	8	9	3	6	9	0	8	8	6	14	20	8	18	26	18	54	72
Had, but no more now	0.0	2.1	1.4	4.3	8.1	7.1	24.1	11.8	17.5	14.3	24.6	22.0	7.7	4.8	5.9	10.6	11.0	10.8
n	0	1	1	1	5	6	7	4	11	3	15	18	2	2	4	13	27	40
Never had	95.8	80.9	85.9	82.6	82.3	82.4	75.9	64.7	69.8	57.1	52.5	53.7	61.5	52.4	55.9	74.8	67.1	69.6
n	23	38	61	19	51	70	22	22	44	12	32	44	16	22	38	92	165	257
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 202]

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Table 9: Percentage distribution of child beggars by status of having his/her other family member engaged in begging

Status of having other family member engaged in begging by child beggars' family	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Have	50.0	23.4	32.4	39.1	12.9	20.0	41.4	23.5	31.7	23.8	23.0	23.2	42.3	19.0	27.9	39.8	19.9	26.6
n	12	11	23	9	8	17	12	8	20	5	14	19	11	8	19	49	49	98
Had, but no more now	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.6	9.5	8.2	8.5	0.0	2.4	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.4
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	7	0	1	1	2	7	9
Never had	50.0	76.6	67.6	60.9	87.1	80.0	58.6	73.5	66.7	66.7	68.9	68.3	57.7	78.6	70.6	58.5	77.2	71.0
n	12	36	48	14	54	68	17	25	42	14	42	56	15	33	48	72	190	262
N																		

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 203]

Table 10: Percentage distribution of child beggars by family's main income earner

Family's main income earner	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Child beggar himself/herself	20.8	6.4	11.3	4.3	8.1	7.1	17.2	23.5	20.6	61.9	21.3	31.7	26.9	9.5	16.2	25.2	13.4	17.3
n	5	3	8	1	5	6	5	8	13	13	26	7	4	11	31	33	64	
2. Child beggar's father	8.3	46.8	33.8	60.9	53.2	55.3	41.4	47.1	44.4	19.0	31.1	28.0	19.2	23.8	22.1	30.1	40.7	37.1
n	2	22	24	14	33	47	12	16	28	4	19	23	5	10	15	37	100	137
3. Child beggar's mother	29.2	29.8	29.6	21.7	29.0	27.1	31.0	20.6	25.4	4.8	16.4	13.4	34.6	38.1	36.8	25.2	26.4	26.0
n	7	14	21	5	18	23	9	7	16	1	10	11	9	16	25	31	65	96
4. Child beggar's brother/sister	37.5	17.0	23.9	4.3	8.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	9.8	11.0	11.5	28.6	22.1	13.0	12.6	12.7
n	9	8	17	1	5	6	0	0	0	3	6	9	3	12	15	16	31	47
5. Other	4.2	0.0	1.4	8.7	1.6	3.5	10.3	8.8	9.5	0.0	21.3	15.9	7.7	0.0	2.9	6.5	6.9	6.8
n	1	0	1	2	1	3	3	3	6	0	13	13	2	0	2	8	17	25
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 204]

Table 11: Percentage distribution of child beggars by status of attending school

Status of attending school	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Attend	16.7	21.3	19.7	43.5	40.3	41.2	27.6	8.8	17.5	38.1	26.2	29.3	50.0	83.3	70.6	35.0	36.2	35.8
n	4	10	14	10	25	35	8	3	11	8	16	24	13	35	48	43	89	132
Do not attend	83.3	78.7	80.3	56.5	59.7	58.8	72.4	91.2	82.5	61.9	73.8	70.7	50.0	16.7	29.4	65.0	63.8	64.2
n	20	37	57	13	37	50	21	31	52	13	45	58	13	7	20	80	157	237
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 301]

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Table 12: Percentage distribution of child beggars by level of education

Level of education	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Primary	100.0	70.0	78.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	66.7	72.7	50.0	62.5	58.3	69.2	37.1	45.8	76.7	64.0	68.2
n	4	7	11	10	25	35	6	2	8	4	10	14	9	13	22	33	57	90
Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Non Formal Education	0.0	30.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	33.3	27.3	50.0	31.3	37.5	30.8	62.9	54.2	23.3	34.8	31.1
n	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	4	5	9	4	22	26	10	31	41
N (applicable)	4	10	14	10	25	35	8	3	11	8	16	24	13	35	48	43	89	132

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 302]

Table 13: Percentage distribution of child beggars by type of education institute

Type of education institute	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Government/registered Primary School	50.0	30.0	35.7	20.0	60.0	48.6	12.5	66.7	27.3	12.5	25.0	20.8	7.7	0.0	2.1	16.3	27.0	23.5
n	2	3	5	2	15	17	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	0	1	7	24	31
NGO run primary school	50.0	50.0	50.0	80.0	32.0	45.7	62.5	0.0	45.5	62.5	43.8	50.0	15.4	5.7	8.3	51.2	24.7	33.3
n	2	5	7	8	8	16	5	0	5	5	7	12	2	2	4	22	22	44
NFE	0.0	20.0	14.3	0.0	8.0	5.7	25.0	33.3	27.3	25.0	18.8	20.8	61.5	82.9	77.1	27.9	41.6	37.1
n	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	8	29	37	12	37	49
Maktab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.5
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Qoumi/Hafezia Madrassa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	11.4	12.5	4.7	4.5	4.5
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	4	6
N (applicable)	4	10	14	10	25	35	8	3	11	8	16	24	13	35	48	43	89	132

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 303]

Table 14: Percentage distribution of child beggars by type of bearer of education expenses

Type of education institute	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Parents	75.0	40.0	50.0	40.0	56.0	51.4	12.5	66.7	27.3	12.5	25.0	20.8	7.7	0.0	2.1	23.3	27.0	25.8
n	3	4	7	4	14	18	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	0	1	10	24	34
Relatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	6.3	0.0	4.5	3.0
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	4	4
Some benevolent person/group	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	31.3	29.2	53.8	37.1	41.7	20.9	21.3	21.2
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	5	7	7	13	20	9	19	28

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Type of education institute	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Other	0.0	10.0	7.1	10.0	8.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.5	3.8
n	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	5
Free of cost	25.0	50.0	42.9	50.0	28.0	34.3	87.5	33.3	72.7	62.5	37.5	45.8	38.5	54.3	50.0	53.5	42.7	46.2
n	1	5	6	5	7	12	7	1	8	5	6	11	5	19	24	23	38	61
N (applicable)	4	10	14	10	25	35	8	3	11	8	16	24	13	35	48	43	89	132

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 304]

Table 15: Percentage distribution of child beggars by status of previously attending school (currently not attending school)

Status of previously attending school	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Attended	55.0	67.6	63.2	100.0	72.0	72.0	42.9	77.4	63.5	84.6	73.3	75.9	92.3	57.1	80.0	70.0	69.4	69.6
n	11	25	36	13	23	36	9	24	33	11	33	44	12	4	16	56	109	165
Did not attend	45.0	32.4	36.8	0.0	37.8	28.0	57.1	22.6	36.5	15.4	26.7	24.1	7.7	42.9	20.0	30.0	30.6	30.4
n	9	12	21	0	14	14	12	7	19	2	12	14	1	3	4	24	48	72
N (applicable)	20	37	57	13	37	50	21	31	52	13	45	58	13	7	20	80	157	237

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 305]

Table 16: Percentage distribution of child beggars by level of education (currently not attending school)

Level of education	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Primary	100.0	92.0	94.4	100.0	87.0	91.7	88.9	95.8	93.9	54.5	54.5	54.5	58.3	100.0	68.8	80.4	80.7	80.6
n	11	23	34	13	20	33	8	23	31	6	18	24	7	4	11	45	88	133
Secondary	100.0	92.0	94.4	100.0	87.0	91.7	88.9	95.8	93.9	54.5	54.5	54.5	58.3	100.0	68.8	80.4	80.7	80.6
n	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	0	5	6	4	10
Non Formal Education	0.0	8.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.0	36.4	42.4	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	15.6	12.7
n	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	14	18	0	0	0	4	17	21
Technical/vocational	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.6
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N (applicable)	11	25	36	13	23	36	9	24	33	11	33	44	12	4	16	56	109	165

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 306]

Table 17: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported reasons of stop going to school (currently not attending school)

Reported reasons of stop going to school	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. I lost interest	9.1	8.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	9.1	0.0	15.2	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	9.2	6.7
n	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	5	5	0	0	0	1	10	11
2. We are poor, and felt education as unnecessary	0.0	8.0	5.6	30.8	17.4	22.2	44.4	50.0	48.5	36.4	69.7	61.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	37.6	32.1

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Reported reasons of stop going to school	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
n	0	2	2	4	4	8	4	12	16	4	23	27	0	0	0	12	41	53
3. Family members forced me to stop going to school and engaged me at work	45.5	56.0	52.8	38.5	13.0	22.2	33.3	16.7	21.2	9.1	21.2	18.2	0.0	25.0	6.3	25.0	26.6	26.1
n	5	14	19	5	3	8	3	4	7	1	7	8	0	1	1	14	29	43
4. No other income earner in my family when I stopped going school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	6.1	9.1	15.2	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	4.6	4.8
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	5	6	0	0	0	3	5	8
5. I had to engage in earning, rather spending time at school	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	8.7	8.3	33.3	12.5	18.2	18.2	6.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	6.4	7.9
n	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	6	2	2	4	0	0	0	6	7	13
6. We had the fear that ultimately we should not be able to continue education	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	8.7	16.7	0.0	4.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	2.8	4.2
n	0	0	0	4	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
7. School time coincided with my working time	0.0	4.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	21.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	7.3	5.5
n	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	8	0	0	0	1	8	9
8. School environment was not good	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	4.8
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	8	8
9. School teachers were not friendly	0.0	4.0	2.8	0.0	4.3	2.8	0.0	4.2	3.0	0.0	12.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	4.2	4.2
n	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	7	7
10. School teachers could not teach us well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	6.1	0.0	6.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.4	2.4
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	4
11. Felt that what I was learning at school will not be useful for my life	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.8
n	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
12. One need to study at home at evening, I did not have that opportunity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.3	8.3	0.0	6.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	3
13. Education cost was high	18.2	20.0	19.4	0.0	17.4	11.1	33.3	16.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	12.5	12.5	11.9	12.1
n	2	5	7	0	4	4	3	4	7	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	13	20
14. Others	36.4	12.0	19.4	23.1	39.1	33.3	11.1	20.8	18.2	36.4	15.2	20.5	83.3	75.0	81.3	39.3	22.9	28.5
n	4	3	7	3	9	12	1	5	6	4	5	9	10	3	13	22	25	47
N (Applicable)	11	25	36	13	23	36	9	24	33	11	33	44	12	4	16	56	109	165

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 307]

Table 18: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported **main reason** of stop going to school (currently not attending school)

Reported main reason of stop going to school	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. I lost interest	9.1	8.0	8.3	30.8	39.1	36.1	0.0	12.5	9.1	54.5	6.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	14.7	16.4
n	1	2	3	4	9	13	0	3	3	6	2	8	0	0	0	11	16	27
2. We are poor, and felt education as unnecessary	0.0	8.0	5.6	53.8	39.1	44.4	0.0	25.0	18.2	9.1	33.3	27.3	16.7	100.0	37.5	17.9	29.4	25.5
n	0	2	2	7	9	16	0	6	6	1	11	12	2	4	6	10	32	42
3. Family members forced me to stop going to school and	36.4	52.0	47.2	7.7	8.7	8.3	33.3	12.5	18.2	9.1	18.2	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	22.0	20.0

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Reported main reason of stop going to school	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
engaged me at work																		
n	4	13	17	1	2	3	3	3	6	1	6	7	0	0	0	9	24	33
4. No other income earner in my family when I stopped going school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	6.1	18.2	3.0	6.8	33.3	0.0	25.0	14.3	0.9	5.5
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	3	4	0	4	8	1	9
5. I had to engage in earning, rather spending time at school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	5.6	22.2	0.0	6.1	9.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.8	3.0
n	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	5
6. School time coincided with my working time	0.0	4.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.2
n	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
7. School teachers were not friendly	0.0	4.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.2
n	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
8. School teachers could not teach us well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.2
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
9. Education cost was high	18.2	16.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	12.5	12.1	0.0	3.0	2.3	8.3	0.0	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.3
n	2	4	6	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	8	12
10. Other	36.4	8.0	16.7	7.7	4.3	5.6	11.1	25.0	21.2	0.0	33.3	25.0	41.7	0.0	31.3	19.6	18.3	18.8
n	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	6	7	0	11	11	5	0	5	11	20	31
N (Applicable)	11	25	36	13	23	36	9	24	33	11	33	44	12	4	16	56	109	165

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 307]

Table 19: Percentage distribution of child beggars by intention of going back to school (who stopped going to school)

Intention of going back to school	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Yes, want to go back to school	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.2	87.0	80.6	88.9	66.7	72.7	27.3	84.8	70.5	58.3	100.0	68.8	67.9	85.3	79.4
n	11	25	36	9	20	29	8	16	24	3	28	31	7	4	11	38	93	131
No, do not want to go back to school again	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	13.0	19.4	11.1	33.3	27.3	72.7	15.2	29.5	41.7	0.0	31.3	32.1	14.7	20.6
n	0	0	0	4	3	7	1	8	9	8	5	13	5	0	5	18	16	34
N (Applicable)	11	25	36	13	23	36	9	24	33	11	33	44	12	4	16	56	109	165

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 308]

Table 20: Percentage distribution of child beggars reported reasons of not going to school ever (who never went to school)

Reasons of not going to school ever	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. I did not have interest	0.0	50.0	28.6		0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	16.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	16.7	12.5
n	0	6	6		0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	8	9
2. We are poor, and felt education as unnecessary	0.0	16.7	9.5		42.9	42.9	50.0	71.4	57.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	33.3	25.0	29.2	41.7	37.5
n	0	2	2		6	6	6	5	11	1	6	7	0	1	1	7	20	27
3. Family members forced me not to go to school and engaged me at work	22.2	16.7	19.0		0.0	0.0	16.7	14.3	15.8	50.0	16.7	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	10.4	13.9

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Reasons of not going to school ever	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
n	2	2	4		0	0	2	1	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	5	5	10
4. No other income earner in my family when it was the time to go to school	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	5.3	50.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.1	2.8
n	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
5. I had to engage in earning, rather spending time at school	0.0	8.3	4.8		7.1	7.1	8.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
n	0	1	1		1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
6. We had the fear that ultimately we should not be able to continue education	11.1	0.0	4.8		14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
n	1	0	1		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
7. School time coincided with my working time	0.0	0.0	0.0		14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.8
n	0	0	0		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
8. Felt that what I shall learn at school will not be useful for my life	0.0	0.0	0.0		7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.4
n	0	0	0		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
9. Education cost was high	22.2	8.3	14.3		7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	6.3	6.9
n	2	1	3		1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	5
10. Other	44.4	8.3	23.8		21.4	21.4	33.3	28.6	31.6	0.0	33.3	28.6	100.0	66.7	75.0	37.5	25.0	29.2
n	4	1	5		3	3	4	2	6	0	4	4	1	2	3	9	12	21
N (applicable)	9	12	21		14	14	12	7	19	2	12	14	1	3	4	24	48	72

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 309]

Table 21: Percentage distribution of child beggars **main** reason of not going to school ever (who never went to school)

Main reason of not going to school ever	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. I did not have interest	0.0	50.0	28.6		78.6	78.6	8.3	0.0	5.3	50.0	16.7	21.4	0.0	33.3	25.0	8.3	41.7	30.6
n	0	6	6		11	11	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	1	2	20	22
2. We are poor, and felt education as unnecessary	22.2	16.7	19.0		14.3	14.3	41.7	14.3	31.6	50.0	33.3	35.7	0.0	33.3	25.0	33.3	20.8	25.0
n	2	2	4		2	2	5	1	6	1	4	5	0	1	1	8	10	18
3. Family members forced me not to go to school and engaged me at work	22.2	8.3	14.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	5.3	0.0	16.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3	8.3
n	2	1	3		0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	4	6
4. No other income earner in my family when it was the time to go to school	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25.0	4.2	0.0	1.4
n	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
5. I had to engage in earning, rather spending time at school	0.0	8.3	4.8		7.1	7.1	8.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
n	0	1	1		1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
6. Felt that what I shall learn at school will not be useful for my life	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.4
n	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
7. Education cost was high	11.1	8.3	9.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.1	2.8
n	1	1	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Main reason of not going to school ever	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
8. Other	44.4	8.3	23.8		0.0	0.0	41.7	71.4	52.6	0.0	25.0	21.4	0.0	33.3	25.0	37.5	20.8	26.4
n	4	1	5		0	0	5	5	10	0	3	3	0	1	1	9	10	19
N (applicable)	9	12	21		14	14	12	7	19	2	12	14	1	3	4	24	48	72

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 309]

Table 22: Percentage distribution of child beggars by intention of going back to school (who stopped going to school)

Intention of going back to school	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Yes, want to go back to school	88.9	58.3	71.4		85.7	85.7	91.7	42.9	73.7	50.0	75.0	71.4	100.0	0.0	25.0	87.5	64.6	72.2
n	8	7	15		12	12	11	3	14	1	9	10	1	0	1	21	31	52
No, do not want to go back to school again	11.1	41.7	28.6		14.3	14.3	8.3	57.1	26.3	50.0	25.0	28.6	0.0	100.0	75.0	12.5	35.4	27.8
n	1	5	6		2	2	1	4	5	1	3	4	0	3	3	3	17	20
N (Applicable)	9	12	21		14	14	12	7	19	2	12	14	1	3	4	24	48	72

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 310]

Table 23: Percentage distribution of child beggars by incidence of becoming sick in last three months preceding the survey

Intention of going back to school	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Became sick	95.8	89.4	91.5	87.0	69.4	74.1	72.4	44.1	57.1	76.2	83.6	81.7	69.2	66.7	67.6	79.7	72.8	75.1
n	23	42	65	20	43	63	21	15	36	16	51	67	18	28	46	98	179	277
Did not become sick	4.2	10.6	8.5	8.7	29.0	23.5	27.6	55.9	42.9	14.3	4.9	7.3	23.1	26.2	25.0	16.3	22.8	20.6
n	1	5	6	2	18	20	8	19	27	3	3	6	6	11	17	20	56	76
Now sick	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	11.5	11.0	7.7	7.1	7.4	4.1	4.5	4.3
n	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	7	9	2	3	5	5	11	16
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 401]

Table 24: Percentage distribution of child beggars by types of sickness in last three months preceding the survey

Intention of going back to school	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Cough and cold	56.5	26.2	36.9	57.1	40.9	46.2	42.9	33.3	38.9	33.3	53.4	48.7	70.0	54.8	60.8	52.4	43.2	46.4
n	13	11	24	12	18	30	9	5	14	6	31	37	14	17	31	54	82	136
2. Fever	95.7	73.8	81.5	85.7	81.8	83.1	57.1	66.7	61.1	44.4	67.2	61.8	95.0	90.3	92.2	76.7	75.8	76.1
n	22	31	53	18	36	54	12	10	22	8	39	47	19	28	47	79	144	223
3. Headache	17.4	14.3	15.4	9.5	47.7	35.4	14.3	6.7	11.1	33.3	22.4	25.0	10.0	3.2	5.9	16.5	22.1	20.1
n	4	6	10	2	21	23	3	1	4	6	13	19	2	1	3	17	42	59
4. Respiratory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	4.6	4.8	6.7	5.6	5.6	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.6	2.4

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Intention of going back to school	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
n	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	5	7
5. Back pain	4.3	2.4	3.1	0.0	6.8	4.6	19.0	6.7	13.9	0.0	6.9	5.3	0.0	3.2	2.0	4.9	5.3	5.1
n	1	1	2	0	3	3	4	1	5	0	4	4	0	1	1	5	10	15
6. Diarrhea	13.0	7.1	9.2	4.8	31.8	23.1	28.6	0.0	16.7	11.1	17.2	15.8	0.0	3.2	2.0	11.7	14.7	13.7
n	3	3	6	1	14	15	6	0	6	2	10	12	0	1	1	12	28	40
7. Dysentery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	7.7	14.3	6.7	11.1	0.0	3.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.2	3.8
n	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	1	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	8	11
8. Hepatitis (Jaundis)	8.7	7.1	7.7	0.0	2.3	1.5	9.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.7	1.3	15.0	16.1	15.7	6.8	5.3	5.8
n	2	3	5	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	3	5	8	7	10	17
9. Skin disease	0.0	4.8	3.1	4.8	9.1	7.7	23.8	13.3	19.4	11.1	1.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	4.7	5.8
n	0	2	2	1	4	5	5	2	7	2	1	3	0	0	0	8	9	17
10. Chicken Pox	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
11. Measles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7
n	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
12. Any accident	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	1.7	5.3	5.0	3.2	3.9	5.8	3.2	4.1
n	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	1	4	1	1	2	6	6	12
N (Applicable)	23	42	65	21	44	65	21	15	36	18	58	76	20	31	51	103	190	293

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 402]

Table 25: Percentage distribution of child beggars by status of seeking treatment during sickness in last three months preceding the survey

Status of seeking treatment during sickness	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Yes, receive treatment	87.0	88.1	87.7	81.0	90.9	87.7	76.2	53.3	66.7	100.0	69.0	76.3	75.0	80.6	78.4	83.5	78.9	80.5
n	20	37	57	17	40	57	16	8	24	18	40	58	15	25	40	86	150	236
No, did not receive treatment	13.0	11.9	12.3	19.0	9.1	12.3	23.8	46.7	33.3	0.0	31.0	23.7	25.0	19.4	21.6	16.5	21.1	19.5
n	3	5	8	4	4	8	5	7	12	0	18	18	5	6	11	17	40	57
N (Applicable)	23	42	65	21	44	65	21	15	36	18	58	76	20	31	51	103	190	293

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 403]

Table 26: Percentage distribution of child beggars by type of medical service/treatment provider during sickness in last three months preceding the survey

Status of seeking treatment during sickness	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Doctor at health centre/Hospital	10.0	21.6	17.5	5.9	5.0	5.3	0.0	12.5	4.2	33.3	22.5	25.9	13.3	8.0	10.0	12.8	14.7	14.0
n	2	8	10	1	2	3	0	1	1	6	9	15	2	2	4	11	22	33
2. Person in the shop/pharmacy	90.0	75.7	80.7	94.1	92.5	93.0	93.8	75.0	87.5	50.0	77.5	69.0	80.0	92.0	87.5	81.4	83.3	82.6
n	18	29	46	16	37	53	15	6	21	9	31	40	12	23	35	70	125	195
3. Homeopath	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	4.2	16.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.7
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	4

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Status of seeking treatment during sickness	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
4. Traditional healer	0.0	2.7	1.8	0.0	2.5	1.8	0.0	12.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.5	1.2	2.0	1.7
n	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	4
N (Applicable)	20	37	57	17	40	57	16	8	24	18	40	58	15	25	40	86	150	236

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 404]

Table 27: Percentage distribution of child beggars by source of treatment related expenditure during sickness in last three months preceding the survey

Source of treatment related expenditure	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Myself only	30.0	5.4	14.0	41.2	10.0	19.3	37.5	25.0	33.3	33.3	22.5	25.9	33.3	48.0	42.5	34.9	19.3	25.0
n	6	2	8	7	4	11	6	2	8	6	9	15	5	12	17	30	29	59
2. My family only	55.0	91.9	78.9	58.8	82.5	75.4	62.5	62.5	50.0	67.5	62.1	53.3	28.0	37.5	55.8	70.7	65.3	
n	11	34	45	10	33	43	10	5	15	9	27	36	8	7	15	48	106	154
3. Free treatment at hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	7.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.7	2.5
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	2	4	6
4. Several sources of help/kind	15.0	2.7	7.0	0.0	5.0	3.5	0.0	12.5	4.2	5.6	2.5	3.4	13.3	24.0	20.0	7.0	7.3	7.2
n	3	1	4	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	8	6	11	17
N (Applicable)	20	37	57	17	40	57	16	8	24	18	40	58	15	25	40	86	150	236

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 405]

Table 28: Percentage distribution of child beggars by place of stay during sickness in last three months preceding the survey

Source of treatment related expenditure	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. The place where I usually stay	100.0	92.9	95.4	100.0	88.6	92.3	100.0	93.3	97.2	94.4	89.7	90.8	90.0	90.3	90.2	97.1	90.5	92.8
n	23	39	62	21	39	60	21	14	35	17	52	69	18	28	46	100	172	272
2. Own/Village house	0.0	4.8	3.1	0.0	4.5	3.1	0.0	6.7	2.8	0.0	1.7	1.3	5.0	6.5	5.9	1.0	4.2	3.1
n	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	8	9
3. Any organization's shelter/shelter home	0.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	6.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.6	5.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	3.2	2.4
n	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	6	7
4. Known person's house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.6	0.0	3.2	2.0	0.0	1.6	1.0
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3
5. Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
N (Applicable)	23	42	65	21	44	65	21	15	36	18	58	76	20	31	51	103	190	293

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 406]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 29: Percentage distribution of child beggars by status of taking regular bath

Status of continuing begging during sickness	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Take bath regularly	95.8	95.7	95.8	100.0	75.8	82.4	89.7	76.5	82.5	90.5	85.2	86.6	92.3	85.7	88.2	93.5	83.7	87.0
n	23	45	68	23	47	70	26	26	52	19	52	71	24	36	60	115	206	321
Do not take bath regularly	4.2	4.3	4.2	0.0	24.2	17.6	10.3	23.5	17.5	9.5	14.8	13.4	7.7	14.3	11.8	6.5	16.3	13.0
n	1	2	3	0	15	15	3	8	11	2	9	11	2	6	8	8	40	48
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 408]

Table 30: Percentage distribution of child beggars by place of taking bath

Place of taking bath	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Road side water-points	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	6.9	8.8	7.9	4.8	3.3	3.7	3.8	0.0	1.5	3.3	2.4	2.7
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	0	1	4	6	10
2. Water points within boundary of some organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	1.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.8
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3
3. Pond/Lake	4.2	12.8	9.9	13.0	12.9	12.9	0.0	20.6	11.1	9.5	50.8	40.2	53.8	81.0	70.6	16.3	35.0	28.7
n	1	6	7	3	8	11	0	7	7	2	31	33	14	34	48	20	86	106
4. Public toilets	0.0	4.3	2.8	0.0	1.6	1.2	6.9	11.8	9.5	4.8	13.1	11.0	3.8	2.4	2.9	3.3	6.5	5.4
n	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	4	6	1	8	9	1	1	2	4	16	20
5. Road fountain	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	2.9	4.8	19.0	4.9	8.5	0.0	2.4	1.5	4.9	2.4	3.3
n	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	4	3	7	0	1	1	6	6	12
6. Shopping mall bathroom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
7. Water point at slum	95.8	80.9	85.9	87.0	83.9	84.7	79.3	55.9	66.7	47.6	26.2	31.7	38.5	14.3	23.5	69.9	53.3	58.8
n	23	38	61	20	52	72	23	19	42	10	16	26	10	6	16	86	131	217
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 409]

Table 31: Percentage distribution of child beggars by frequency of use of soap during taking bath

Frequency of use of soap during taking bath	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Yes, every time I take bath	37.5	6.4	16.9	65.2	9.7	24.7	31.0	11.8	20.6	33.3	6.6	13.4	38.5	16.7	25.0	40.7	9.8	20.1
n	9	3	12	15	6	21	9	4	13	7	4	11	10	7	17	50	24	74
Almost every time I take bath	29.2	27.7	28.2	4.3	19.4	15.3	20.7	32.4	27.0	38.1	34.4	35.4	26.9	14.3	19.1	23.6	25.6	24.9
n	7	13	20	1	12	13	6	11	17	8	21	29	7	6	13	29	63	92
Not regularly	29.2	57.4	47.9	17.4	58.1	47.1	10.3	44.1	28.6	28.6	50.8	45.1	11.5	28.6	22.1	18.7	49.2	39.0
n	7	27	34	4	36	40	3	15	18	6	31	37	3	12	15	23	121	144
Rarely	4.2	8.5	7.0	13.0	12.9	12.9	27.6	8.8	17.5	0.0	6.6	4.9	23.1	35.7	30.9	14.6	13.8	14.1

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Frequency of use of soap during taking bath	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
n	1	4	5	3	8	11	8	3	11	0	4	4	6	15	21	18	34	52
Never	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	2.9	6.3	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	4.8	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.9
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	3	4	7
N (Applicable)	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 410]

Table 32: Percentage distribution of child beggars by place of defecation

Place of defecation	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Roadside	0.0	4.3	2.8	4.3	3.2	3.5	0.0	5.9	3.2	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	2.2
n	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	8
Park	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	13.4	23.1	11.9	16.2	4.9	6.5	6.0
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	6	5	11	6	16	22
Public toilet	45.8	25.5	32.4	0.0	8.1	5.9	20.7	14.7	17.5	61.9	26.2	35.4	19.2	16.7	17.6	28.5	18.3	21.7
n	11	12	23	0	5	5	6	5	11	13	16	29	5	7	12	35	45	80
Toilets within boundary of some organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	23.1	31.0	27.9	4.9	5.7	5.4
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	13	19	6	14	20
Pond/Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Shopping mall toilet	29.2	19.1	22.5	8.7	3.2	4.7	10.3	11.8	11.1	4.8	8.2	7.3	0.0	4.8	2.9	10.6	8.9	9.5
n	7	9	16	2	2	4	3	4	7	1	5	6	0	2	2	13	22	35
Toilet at slum	25.0	48.9	40.8	82.6	83.9	83.5	65.5	52.9	58.7	33.3	42.6	40.2	30.8	14.3	20.6	48.0	50.8	49.9
n	6	23	29	19	52	71	19	18	37	7	26	33	8	6	14	59	125	184
Other	0.0	2.1	1.4	4.3	1.6	2.4	3.4	14.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	21.4	14.7	2.4	6.5	5.1
n	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	6	0	0	0	1	9	10	3	16	19
N (Applicable)	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 411]

Table 33: Percentage distribution of child beggars by hand washing material after defecation

Hand washing material after defecation	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Soap	79.2	78.7	78.9	65.2	74.2	71.8	51.7	67.6	60.3	28.6	34.4	32.9	46.2	35.7	39.7	54.5	57.7	56.6
n	19	37	56	15	46	61	15	23	38	6	21	27	12	15	27	67	142	209
Ash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	7.7	0.0	2.9	1.6	1.2	1.4
n	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	3	5
Mud	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.2	3.4	2.9	3.2	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
n	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	4	6
Only water	20.8	19.1	19.7	26.1	21.0	22.4	41.4	26.5	33.3	71.4	59.0	62.2	42.3	61.9	54.4	39.8	37.8	38.5
n	5	9	14	6	13	19	12	9	21	15	36	51	11	26	37	49	93	142
N (Applicable)	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 412]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 34: Percentage distribution of child beggars by source of money for buying soap for washing hand after defecation

Source of money for buying soap for washing hand after defecation	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Buy myself	10.5	2.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	30.4	23.7	66.7	33.3	40.7	41.7	33.3	37.0	19.4	14.1	15.8
n	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	7	9	4	7	11	5	5	10	13	20	33
Borrow from friends and others	10.5	13.5	12.5	6.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	13.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	6.7	7.4	6.0	6.3	6.2
n	2	5	7	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	9	13
Get from family members	26.3	35.1	32.1	80.0	87.0	85.2	86.7	47.8	63.2	16.7	52.4	44.4	33.3	26.7	29.6	52.2	55.6	54.5
n	5	13	18	12	40	52	13	11	24	1	11	12	4	4	8	35	79	114
Public toilet soap	52.6	48.6	50.0	13.3	13.0	13.1	0.0	8.7	5.3	16.7	14.3	14.8	16.7	33.3	25.9	22.4	23.9	23.4
n	10	18	28	2	6	8	0	2	2	1	3	4	2	5	7	15	34	49
N (Applicable)	19	37	56	15	46	61	15	23	38	6	21	27	12	15	27	67	142	209

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 413]

Table 35: Percentage distribution of child beggars by hand washing practice after defecation

Hand washing practice after defecation	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Single hand, with water only	20.8	17.0	18.3	21.7	11.3	14.1	34.5	23.5	28.6	61.9	59.0	59.8	23.1	21.4	22.1	31.7	27.6	29.0
n	5	8	13	5	7	12	10	8	18	13	36	49	6	9	15	39	68	107
Both hand, with water only	0.0	4.3	2.8	13.0	14.5	14.1	13.8	8.8	11.1	9.5	6.6	7.3	30.8	42.9	38.2	13.8	14.6	14.4
n	0	2	2	3	9	12	4	3	7	2	4	6	8	18	26	17	36	53
Single hand, with soap	70.8	70.2	70.4	39.1	40.3	40.0	13.8	35.3	25.4	28.6	18.0	20.7	38.5	28.6	32.4	37.4	37.8	37.7
n	17	33	50	9	25	34	4	12	16	6	11	17	10	12	22	46	93	139
Both hand, with soap	8.3	8.5	8.5	26.1	33.9	31.8	37.9	32.4	34.9	0.0	16.4	12.2	7.7	7.1	7.4	17.1	19.9	19.0
n	2	4	6	6	21	27	11	11	22	0	10	10	2	3	5	21	49	70
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 414]

Table 36: Percentage distribution of girl child beggars by material used during menstrual period

Material used during menstrual period	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Sanitary napkin	0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			25.0			4.7		
n	0			0			0			0			2			2		
Rag (new)	0.0			0.0			37.5			0.0			12.5			9.3		
n	0			0			3			0			1			4		
Rag (old)	100.0			100.0			62.5			100.0			62.5			86.0		
n	7			7			5			13			5			37		
N (Applicable)	7			7			8			13			8			43		

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 415]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 37: Percentage distribution of girl child beggars by washing practice of old rag used during menstrual period

Washing practice of material used during menstrual period	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Wash only with water	0.0			0.0			80.0			0.0			20.0			13.5		
n	0			0			4			0			1			5		
Soap/detergent	100.0			100.0			20.0			100.0			80.0			86.5		
n	7			7			1			13			4			32		
N (Applicable)	7			7			1			13			4			37		

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 416]

Table 38: Percentage distribution of girl child beggars by practice of drying of old rag used during menstrual period

Practice of drying of old rag used during menstrual period	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Dry rag in darkness inside home/shelter	100.0			100.0			60.0			46.2			100.0			75.7		
n	7			7			3			6			5			28		
Dry rag in sun light outside house	0.0			0.0			40.0			53.8			0.0			24.3		
n	0			0			2			7			0			9		
N (Applicable)	7			7			5			13			5			37		

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 417]

Table 39: Percentage distribution of girl child beggars by frequency of going to toilet during menstrual period

Frequency of going to toilet during menstrual period	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
During daytime																		
Average	4.3			3.4			2.3			4.0			2.0			3.3		
Max	6			5			4			5			4			6		
Min	3			2			1			3			1			1		
During night																		
Average	1.9			.			1.3			2.4			3.0		3.0	2.2		1.9
Max	3			.			2			3			4		4	4		3
Min	1			.			1			2			1		1	1		1
N (Applicable)	7			7			8			13			8			43		

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 419]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 40: Percentage distribution of girl child beggars by type of water used for menstrual hygiene

Type of water used for menstrual hygiene	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Use water from toilet	85.7			14.3			75.0			69.2			37.5			58.1		
n	6			1			6			9			3			25		
Use water from pond/ditch/lake																		
n																		
Use water from stored water	14.3			85.7			25.0			30.8			62.5			41.9		
n	1			6			2			4			5			18		
N (Applicable)	7			7			8			13			8			43		

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 420]

Table 41: Percentage distribution of girl child beggars by place of disposal of material during menstrual period

Place of disposal of material during menstrual period	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Dustbin	0.0			0.0			25.0			0.0			37.5			11.6		
n	0			0			2			0			3			5		
Ditch	0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			12.5			2.3		
n	0			0			0			0			1			1		
Open drain	0.0			0.0			12.5			0.0			0.0			2.3		
n	0			0			1			0			0			1		
Roadside	0.0			0.0			25.0			0.0			12.5			7.0		
n	0			0			2			0			1			3		
Anywhere	100.0			100.0			37.5			100.0			37.5			76.0		
n	7			7			3			0			1			33		
N (Applicable)	7			7			8			13			8			43		

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 421]

Table 42: Percentage distribution of girl child beggars by way of disposal of material during menstrual period

Way of disposal of material during menstrual period	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Wrapped by paper	0.0			0.0			12.5			0.0			25.0			7.0		
n	0			0			1			0			2			3		
In a paper-bag	0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			50.0			9.3		
n	0			0			0			0			4			4		
In a plastic bag																		
n																		
Openly	100.0			100.0			87.5			100.0			25.0			83.7		
n	0			0			7			0			0			7		
N (Applicable)	7			7			8			13			8			43		

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 422]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 43: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reasons of leaving home

Reasons of leaving home	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Poverty	41.7	51.1	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	26.5	44.4	0.0	13.1	9.8	23.1	38.1	32.4	28.5	23.2	24.9
n	10	24	34	0	0	0	19	9	28	0	8	8	6	16	22	35	57	92
2. Because of step mother	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.6	4.8	1.6	2.4	0.0	2.4	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.1
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	4
3. Because of step father	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	3.8	4.8	4.4	0.8	1.6	1.4
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	5
4. There was no one to look after me	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	5.9	7.9	19.0	3.3	7.3	3.8	0.0	1.5	6.5	1.6	3.3
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	4	2	6	1	0	1	8	4	12
5. Orphan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	8.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	19.2	11.9	14.7	4.9	4.9	4.9
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	3	4	5	5	10	6	12	18
6. Abandoned by father/mother	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	2.9	6.3	14.3	16.4	15.9	3.8	0.0	1.5	5.7	4.5	4.9
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	10	13	1	0	1	7	11	18
7. Father/mother migrated here	75.0	55.3	62.0	78.3	24.2	38.8	17.2	17.6	17.5	42.9	55.7	52.4	30.8	9.5	17.6	47.2	34.6	38.8
n	18	26	44	18	15	33	5	6	11	9	34	43	8	4	12	58	85	143
8. I ran away	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	3.8	11.9	8.8	1.6	3.7	3.0
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	1	5	6	2	9	11
9. Parents sent me away	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.5
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
10. A relative brought me here	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.6	4.8	6.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	5	0	0	0	2	4	6
11. Came with friend	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.3
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
12. Came to supplement parents' earning	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.2	24.1	14.7	19.0	9.5	4.9	6.1	0.0	11.9	7.4	7.3	6.1	6.5
n	0	1	1	0	1	1	7	5	12	2	3	5	0	5	5	9	15	24
13. Not applicable	4.2	6.4	5.6	21.7	69.4	56.5	0.0	44.1	23.8	4.8	1.6	2.4	15.4	7.1	10.3	8.9	26.4	20.6
n	1	3	4	5	43	48	0	15	15	1	1	2	4	3	7	11	65	76
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 501]

Table 44: Percentage distribution of child beggars by **main** reason of leaving home

Main reason of leaving home	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Poverty	29.2	51.1	43.7	0.0	1.6	1.2	48.3	23.5	34.9	23.8	11.5	14.6	65.4	59.5	61.8	35.0	26.4	29.3
n	7	24	31	0	1	1	14	8	22	5	7	12	17	25	42	43	65	108
2. Because of step mother	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.6	4.8	1.6	2.4	0.0	2.4	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.1
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	4
3. Because of step father	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.9	0.0	1.2	0.8
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3
4. There was no one to look after me	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	5.9	7.9	14.3	1.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.2	2.4

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Main reason of leaving home	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	1	4	0	0	0	6	3	9
5. Orphan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.2	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	2.0	1.4
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	5	5
6. Abandoned by father/mother	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	2.9	6.3	14.3	13.1	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.7	4.1
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	8	11	0	0	0	6	9	15
7. Father/mother migrated here	66.7	40.4	49.3	78.3	24.2	38.8	13.8	8.8	11.1	38.1	52.5	48.8	19.2	9.5	13.2	41.5	29.7	33.6
n	16	19	35	18	15	33	4	3	7	8	32	40	5	4	9	51	73	124
8. I ran away	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.6	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	7.1	4.4	0.0	2.4	1.6
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	6	6
9. Parents sent me away	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.5
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
10. A relative brought me here	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
11. Came to supplement parents' earning	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.2	13.8	14.7	14.3	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	4.8	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.1
n	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	5	9	0	2	2	0	2	2	4	11	15
12. Not applicable	4.2	6.4	5.6	21.7	69.4	56.5	0.0	35.3	19.0	4.8	6.6	6.1	15.4	7.1	10.3	8.9	26.4	20.6
n	1	3	4	5	43	48	0	12	12	1	4	5	4	3	7	11	65	76
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 501]

Table 45: Percentage distribution of child beggars by month of coming to this place of begging (in month)

Month of coming to this place of begging (in month)	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Average	66.0	59.5	61.1	64.3	37.4	41.9	57.1	42.0	49.7	56.6	44.1	46.9	65.5	56.9	60.2	61.3	47.5	51.7
Max	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	108	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Min	36	12	12	6	2	2	2	2	2	12	6	6	12	4	4	2	2	2
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 502]

Table 46: Percentage distribution of child beggars by occupations (except begging)

Main reason of leaving home	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Nothing	20.8	42.6	35.2	39.1	35.5	36.5	58.6	38.2	47.6	14.3	29.5	25.6	26.9	28.6	27.9	33.3	34.6	34.1
n	5	20	25	9	22	31	17	13	30	3	18	21	7	12	19	41	85	126
2. Sell newspaper/magazine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	5.9	10.3	20.6	15.9	9.5	13.1	12.2	3.8	0.0	1.5	4.9	8.1	7.0
n	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	7	10	2	8	10	1	0	1	6	20	26
3. Sell chocolate/nuts	16.7	0.0	5.6	4.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	7.1	11.8	8.1	1.6	3.8
n	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	3	8	10	4	14
4. Sell popcorn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.6	0.0	4.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1

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Main reason of leaving home	Areas by sex of child beggars																		
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All			
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	4
5. Sell flower	8.3	4.3	5.6	4.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9	21.3	31.7	50.0	14.3	27.9	23.6	8.5	13.6	
n	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	13	13	26	13	6	19	29	21	50	
6. Wipe windshield of cars	37.5	8.5	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.6	9.5	19.7	17.1	0.0	2.4	1.5	8.9	7.3	7.9	
n	9	4	13	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	12	14	0	1	1	11	18	29	
7. Collect scraps	41.7	53.2	49.3	56.5	56.5	56.5	31.0	32.4	31.7	14.3	59.0	47.6	3.8	47.6	30.9	29.3	51.6	44.2	
n	10	25	35	13	35	48	9	11	20	3	36	39	1	20	21	36	127	163	
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369	

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 503]

Table 47: Percentage distribution of child beggars by person who brought him/her in begging

Person who brought him/her in begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Father	4.2	17.0	12.7	8.7	0.0	2.4	10.3	2.9	6.3	0.0	9.8	7.3	7.7	14.3	11.8	6.5	8.5	7.9
n	1	8	9	2	0	2	3	1	4	0	6	6	2	6	8	8	21	29
2. Mother	33.3	42.6	39.4	13.0	27.4	23.5	34.5	23.5	28.6	19.0	14.8	15.9	46.2	47.6	47.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
n	8	20	28	3	17	20	10	8	18	4	9	13	12	20	32	37	74	111
3. Family members	12.5	8.5	9.9	13.0	50.0	40.0	20.7	32.4	27.0	19.0	19.7	19.5	7.7	7.1	7.4	14.6	24.8	21.4
n	3	4	7	3	31	34	6	11	17	4	12	16	2	3	5	18	61	79
4. Other relatives	4.2	8.5	7.0	4.3	0.0	1.2	17.2	5.9	11.1	14.3	4.9	7.3	7.7	2.4	4.4	9.8	4.1	6.0
n	1	4	5	1	0	1	5	2	7	3	3	6	2	1	3	12	10	22
5. Neighbor	41.7	23.4	29.6	60.9	21.0	31.8	13.8	35.3	25.4	47.6	50.8	50.0	30.8	28.6	29.4	37.4	32.1	33.9
n	10	11	21	14	13	27	4	12	16	10	31	41	8	12	20	46	79	125
6. Any group	4.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.2	3.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.8
n	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 504]

Table 48: Percentage distribution of child beggars by month of involved in begging (in month)

Month of involved in begging (in month)	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Average	36.7	24.0	27.7	37.5	50.0	46.6	42.0	38.6	40.2	44.0	32.8	35.6	56.8	47.5	51.1	44.0	39.0	40.6
Max	96	72	96	66	102	102	84	96	96	84	72	84	96	96	96	96	102	102
Min	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	9	2	12	5	5	12	1	1	1	1	1
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 505]

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Table 49: Percentage distribution of child beggars by mode of changes location for begging

Mode of changes location for begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. I only beg at this place	91.7	83.0	85.9	73.9	11.3	28.2	51.7	44.1	47.6	42.9	11.5	19.5	69.2	42.9	52.9	65.9	35.0	45.3
n	22	39	61	17	7	24	15	15	30	9	7	16	18	18	36	81	86	167
2. I change location everyday	0.0	4.3	2.8	0.0	9.7	7.1	13.8	11.8	12.7	14.3	23.0	20.7	15.4	52.4	38.2	8.9	19.5	16.0
n	0	2	2	0	6	6	4	4	8	3	14	17	4	22	26	11	48	59
3. I change location several times in a day	0.0	2.1	1.4	21.7	71.0	57.6	13.8	8.8	11.1	19.0	13.1	14.6	0.0	4.8	2.9	10.6	23.6	19.2
n	0	1	1	5	44	49	4	3	7	4	8	12	0	2	2	13	58	71
4. I change location on some particular days of the week	8.3	10.6	9.9	4.3	8.1	7.1	20.7	35.3	28.6	23.8	52.5	45.1	15.4	0.0	5.9	14.6	22.0	19.5
n	2	5	7	1	5	6	6	12	18	5	32	37	4	0	4	18	54	72
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 506]

Table 50: Percentage distribution of child beggars by profession/work involved before begging

Mode of changes location for begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Nothing	50.0	68.1	62.0	39.1	35.5	36.5	69.0	61.8	65.1	47.6	72.1	65.9	80.8	71.4	75.0	58.5	60.6	59.9
n	12	32	44	9	22	31	20	21	41	10	44	54	21	30	51	72	149	221
2. Went to school	16.7	25.5	22.5	39.1	54.8	50.6	17.2	41.2	30.2	28.6	21.3	23.2	19.2	28.6	25.0	23.6	34.6	30.9
n	4	12	16	9	34	43	5	14	19	6	13	19	5	12	17	29	85	114
3. Worked with parents in agriculture field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	3
4. Helped in household work	33.3	0.0	11.3	21.7	9.7	12.9	13.8	2.9	7.9	19.0	4.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	4.1	8.4
n	8	0	8	5	6	11	4	1	5	4	3	7	0	0	0	21	10	31
5. Helped in raising younger siblings	0.0	6.4	4.2	0.0	6.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	4.9	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.1	3.5
n	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	3	10	13
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 507]

Table 51: Percentage distribution of child beggars by involvement in begging (in days in a week)

Involvement in begging (in days in a week)	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Average	6.6	6.5	6.5	5.0	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.2
Max	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Min	5	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	4	6	4	1	1	1
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 508]

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Table 52: Percentage distribution of child beggars by involvement in begging (in minutes in a day)

Involvement in begging (in minutes in a day)	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Average	415.0	458.3	443.7	298.7	350.6	336.5	409.7	384.7	396.2	382.9	372.3	375.0	510.0	590.9	559.9	406.6	422.3	417.1
Max	660	840	840	600	510	600	720	720	720	540	600	600	840	1230	1230	840	1230	1230
Min	180	240	180	60	120	60	0	0	0	180	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 509]

Table 53: Percentage distribution of child beggars by having knowledge about the place of begging in upcoming day for begging

Knowledge about the place of begging in upcoming day for begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Knows	95.8	91.5	93.0	87.0	80.6	82.4	13.8	32.4	23.8	42.9	39.3	40.2	53.8	83.3	72.1	56.9	66.3	63.1
n	23	43	66	20	50	70	4	11	15	9	24	33	14	35	49	70	163	233
Do not know	4.2	8.5	7.0	13.0	19.4	17.6	86.2	67.6	76.2	57.1	60.7	59.8	46.2	16.7	27.9	43.1	33.7	36.9
n	1	4	5	3	12	15	25	23	48	12	37	49	12	7	19	53	83	136
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 510]

Table 54: Percentage distribution of child beggars by duration of leisure (in minutes in a day)

Duration of leisure (in minutes in a day)	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Average	54.2	65.6	61.8	123.1	121.7	122.1	65.2	47.6	55.7	101.0	81.6	86.6	113.1	150.7	136.3	90.1	95.8	93.9
Max	120	300	300	1200	1200	1200	360	210	360	422	240	422	300	420	420	1200	1200	1200
Min	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 511]

Table 55: Percentage distribution of child beggars by change of daily income in a week

Change of daily income in a week	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Have change	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	100.0	98.8	86.2	94.1	90.5	95.2	93.4	93.9	100.0	92.9	95.6	95.1	96.3	95.9
n	24	47	71	22	62	84	25	32	57	20	57	77	26	39	65	117	237	354
Do not have change	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.2	13.8	5.9	9.5	4.8	6.6	6.1	0.0	7.1	4.4	4.9	3.7	4.1
n	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	6	1	4	5	0	3	3	6	9	15
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 512]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 56: Percentage distribution of child beggars by lean days in a week

Lean days in a week	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Saturday	25.0	14.9	18.3	30.4	27.4	28.2	79.3	88.2	84.1	47.6	29.5	34.1	23.1	11.9	16.2	42.3	31.3	35.0
n	6	7	13	7	17	24	23	30	53	10	18	28	6	5	11	52	77	129
Sunday	79.2	80.9	80.3	65.2	33.9	42.4	3.4	2.9	3.2	52.4	29.5	35.4	42.3	19.0	27.9	46.3	35.0	38.8
n	19	38	57	15	21	36	1	1	2	11	18	29	11	8	19	57	86	143
Monday	0.0	4.3	2.8	4.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.2	23.8	21.3	22.0	23.1	14.3	17.6	10.6	9.8	10.0
n	0	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	13	18	6	6	12	13	24	37
Tuesday	0.0	4.3	2.8	0.0	12.9	9.4	0.0	2.9	1.6	33.3	49.2	45.1	50.0	54.8	52.9	16.3	26.0	22.8
n	0	2	2	0	8	8	0	1	1	7	30	37	13	23	36	20	64	84
Wednesday	0.0	4.3	2.8	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	13.4	7.7	7.1	7.4	1.6	6.9	5.1
n	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	11	2	3	5	2	17	19
Thursday	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	14.8	12.2	0.0	9.5	5.9	0.8	5.7	4.1
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	9	10	0	4	4	1	14	15
Friday	8.3	10.6	9.9	4.3	37.1	28.2	17.2	11.8	14.3	4.8	8.2	7.3	23.1	23.8	23.5	12.2	19.1	16.8
n	2	5	7	1	23	24	5	4	9	1	5	6	6	10	16	15	47	62
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 513]

Table 57: Percentage distribution of child beggars by peak days in a week

Peak days in a week	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Saturday	16.7	8.5	11.3	13.0	3.2	5.9	20.7	5.9	12.7	28.6	39.3	36.6	15.4	23.8	20.6	18.7	17.1	17.6
n	4	4	8	3	2	5	6	2	8	6	24	30	4	10	14	23	42	65
Sunday	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	12.9	9.4	10.3	44.1	28.6	4.8	11.5	9.8	23.1	16.7	19.1	8.1	15.4	13.0
n	0	1	1	0	8	8	3	15	18	1	7	8	6	7	13	10	38	48
Monday	12.5	19.1	16.9	0.0	6.5	4.7	13.8	8.8	11.1	4.8	3.3	3.7	7.7	16.7	13.2	8.1	10.2	9.5
n	3	9	12	0	4	4	4	3	7	1	2	3	2	7	9	10	25	35
Tuesday	12.5	17.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	5.9	4.8	4.8	8.2	7.3	0.0	7.1	4.4	4.1	7.3	6.2
n	3	8	11	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	5	6	0	3	3	5	18	23
Wednesday	16.7	12.8	14.1	0.0	8.1	5.9	10.3	2.9	6.3	0.0	4.9	3.7	3.8	11.9	8.8	6.5	8.1	7.6
n	4	6	10	0	5	5	3	1	4	0	3	3	1	5	6	8	20	28
Thursday	37.5	38.3	38.0	21.7	48.4	41.2	20.7	35.3	28.6	38.1	23.0	26.8	26.9	21.4	23.5	28.5	33.7	32.0
n	9	18	27	5	30	35	6	12	18	8	14	22	7	9	16	35	83	118
Friday	70.8	72.3	71.8	73.9	50.0	56.5	65.5	67.6	66.7	85.7	83.6	84.1	80.8	69.0	73.5	74.8	68.3	70.5
n	17	34	51	17	31	48	19	23	42	18	51	69	21	29	50	92	168	260
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 514]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 58: Percentage distribution of child beggars by lean times in a year

Lean times in a year	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Rainy days	62.5	68.1	66.2	39.1	61.3	55.3	65.5	32.4	47.6	57.1	75.4	70.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	65.9	68.7	67.8
n	15	32	47	9	38	47	19	11	30	12	46	58	26	42	68	81	169	250
Hartal	62.5	87.2	78.9	78.3	95.2	90.6	79.3	76.5	77.8	85.7	86.9	86.6	100.0	97.6	98.5	81.3	89.4	86.7
n	15	41	56	18	59	77	23	26	49	18	53	71	26	41	67	100	220	320
Special holidays	33.3	10.6	18.3	0.0	3.2	2.4	3.4	5.9	4.8	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	4.8	2.9	7.3	5.3	6.0
n	8	5	13	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	9	13	22
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 515]

Table 59: Percentage distribution of child beggars by peak times in a year

Peak times in a year	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Special holidays	54.2	10.6	25.4	34.8	48.4	44.7	55.2	11.8	31.7	71.4	62.3	64.6	26.9	19.0	22.1	48.0	34.6	39.0
n	13	5	18	8	30	38	16	4	20	15	38	53	7	8	15	59	85	144
Ramadan	79.2	97.9	91.5	91.3	96.8	95.3	75.9	94.1	85.7	76.2	82.0	80.5	73.1	85.7	80.9	78.9	91.1	87.0
n	19	46	65	21	60	81	22	32	54	16	50	66	19	36	55	97	224	321
Poyla Boishakh (Bangla New Year)	33.3	17.0	22.5	8.7	3.2	4.7	20.7	14.7	17.5	33.3	42.6	40.2	100.0	97.6	98.5	39.8	33.3	35.5
n	8	8	16	2	2	4	6	5	11	7	26	33	26	41	67	49	82	131
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 516]

Table 60: Percentage distribution of child beggars by daily income (including income from begging)

Daily income (including income from begging)	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Lean day																		
Mean	79.2	65.3	70.0	62.6	57.9	59.2	96.9	122.1	110.5	152.4	124.9	132.0	77.7	100.5	91.8	92.4	92.1	92.2
Max	150	300	300	150	100	150	200	300	300	500	500	500	200	200	200	500	500	500
Min	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	30	30	0	30	0	0	0	0
Peak day																		
Mean	258.3	258.3	258.3	187.0	260.6	240.7	187.9	278.5	236.8	454.8	357.5	382.4	233.8	251.9	245.0	256.7	285.2	275.7
Max	500	800	800	600	630	630	400	1000	1000	800	1500	1500	500	600	600	800	1500	1500
Min	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	70	70	0	100	0	0	0	0
General day																		
Mean	140.4	163.2	155.5	124.3	130.2	128.6	118.3	189.1	156.5	318.1	238.1	258.6	121.5	170.0	151.5	158.5	178.2	171.6
Max	200	700	700	400	300	400	300	700	700	700	1200	1200	300	980	980	700	1200	1200
Min	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	30	30	0	80	0	0	0	0
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 517]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 61: Percentage distribution of child beggars by daily income only from begging

Daily income only from begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Lean day																		
Mean	35.4	43.4	40.7	42.2	41.6	41.8	72.8	48.2	59.5	94.8	67.7	74.6	58.3	75.0	68.6	60.4	55.0	56.8
Max	100	200	200	100	100	100	150	200	200	300	200	300	100	200	200	300	200	300
Min	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	20	20	25	20	20	0	0	0
Peak day																		
Mean	143.8	209.3	187.1	130.0	199.9	181.0	147.6	102.4	123.2	274.8	221.6	235.2	176.7	184.8	181.7	171.4	191.0	184.5
Max	400	800	800	500	400	500	400	400	400	600	900	900	300	500	500	600	900	900
Min	40	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	40	40	60	60	60	0	0	0
General day																		
Mean	75.0	126.6	109.2	81.3	105.2	98.7	95.5	69.4	81.4	184.5	154.3	162.0	100.4	110.1	106.4	105.1	117.3	113.3
Max	200	700	700	300	200	300	250	300	300	400	700	700	200	350	350	400	700	700
Min	30	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	35	25	25	40	50	40	0	0	0
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 518]

Table 62: Percentage distribution of child beggars by need of giving money to someone for continuing begging

Need of giving money to someone for continuing begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Need	8.3	12.8	11.3	0.0	8.1	5.9	0.0	20.6	11.1	9.5	21.3	18.3	0.0	2.4	1.5	3.3	13.0	9.8
n	2	6	8	0	5	5	0	7	7	2	13	15	0	1	1	4	32	36
Do not need	91.7	87.2	88.7	100.0	91.9	94.1	100.0	79.4	88.9	90.5	78.7	81.7	100.0	97.6	98.5	96.7	87.0	90.2
n	22	41	63	23	57	80	29	27	56	19	48	67	26	41	67	119	214	333
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 519]

Table 63: Percentage distribution of child beggars by person to give money for continuing begging

Person to give money for continuing begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
<i>Mastans</i>	4.2	2.1	2.8	0.0	8.1	5.9	0.0	11.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.5	0.8	4.5	3.3
n	1	1	2	0	5	5	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	11	12
Nearby shopkeepers/hawkers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
n	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Police	8.3	2.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.4
n	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	9
Other beggars	4.2	6.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	4.8	4.8	14.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.1	4.6
n	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	9	10	0	0	0	2	15	17
Others	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
n	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N (Applicable)	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 520]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 64: Percentage distribution of child beggars by person to give money for continuing begging by daily amount of money

Person to give money for continuing begging by daily amount of money	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Mastans																		
Average	50.0	10.0	30.0		12.0	12.0		17.5	17.5	.	.	.		20.0	20.0	50.0	14.5	17.5
Max	50	10	50		20	20		20	20	.	.	.		20	20	50	20	50
Min	50	10	10		5	5		10	10	.	.	.		20	20	50	5	5
Nearby shopkeepers/hawkers																		
Average	.	.	.		7.5	7.5		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	7.5	7.5
Max	.	.	.		10	10		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	10	10
Min	.	.	.		5	5		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	5	5
Police																		
Average	35.0	15.0	28.3		.	.		18.0	18.0	.	.	.		20.0	20.0	35.0	17.9	21.7
Max	50	15	50		.	.		20	20	.	.	.		20	20	50	20	50
Min	20	15	15		.	.		10	10	.	.	.		20	20	20	10	10
Any group																		
Average	15.0	16.7	16.3		.	.		20.0	20.0	5.0	5.6	5.5		.	.	10.0	10.7	10.6
Max	15	20	20		.	.		20	20	5	10	10		.	.	15	20	20
Min	15	15	15		.	.		20	20	5	5	5		.	.	5	5	5
Total																		
Average	.	50.0	50.0		.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	50.0	50.0
Max	.	50	50		.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	50	50
Min	.	50	50		.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	50	50

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 520]

Table 65: Percentage distribution of child beggars by way of spending money earned

Way of spending money earned	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
I spend all the money on my own	8.3	0.0	2.8	8.7	8.1	8.2	24.1	29.4	27.0	9.5	24.6	20.7	26.9	35.7	32.4	16.3	18.3	17.6
n	2	0	2	2	5	7	7	10	17	2	15	17	7	15	22	20	45	65
I give the money to my parents	87.5	93.6	91.5	47.8	17.7	25.9	51.7	41.2	46.0	47.6	24.6	30.5	50.0	40.5	44.1	56.9	41.1	46.3
n	21	44	65	11	11	22	15	14	29	10	15	25	13	17	30	70	101	171
I spend some of it and give the remaining to parents	4.2	6.4	5.6	39.1	69.4	61.2	20.7	29.4	25.4	38.1	50.8	47.6	19.2	23.8	22.1	23.6	39.4	34.1
n	1	3	4	9	43	52	6	10	16	8	31	39	5	10	15	29	97	126
I give it to my owner who is giving me shelter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
I save the money	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.8	4.7	3.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.5	2.4	1.2	1.6
n	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	6
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 521]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 66: Percentage distribution of child beggars by problems faced during begging

Problems faced during begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. I need to give money to local <i>mastans</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	9.4	13.8	14.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	4.4	3.3	6.5	5.4
n	0	0	0	0	8	8	4	5	9	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	16	20
2. I need to give money to police	4.2	4.3	4.2	0.0	1.6	1.2	13.8	11.8	12.7	9.5	3.3	4.9	11.5	4.8	7.4	8.1	4.5	5.7
n	1	2	3	0	1	1	4	4	8	2	2	4	3	2	5	10	11	21
3. Police often force me to leave this place	87.5	85.1	85.9	56.5	41.9	45.9	55.2	29.4	41.3	57.1	60.7	59.8	57.7	64.3	61.8	62.6	56.9	58.8
n	21	40	61	13	26	39	16	10	26	12	37	49	15	27	42	77	140	217
4. I am often drive away by our anti-gang	4.2	4.3	4.2	8.7	32.3	25.9	10.3	11.8	11.1	28.6	50.8	45.1	23.1	19.0	20.6	14.6	26.4	22.5
n	1	2	3	2	20	22	3	4	7	6	31	37	6	8	14	18	65	83
5. When VIPs come, police do not let us do this work	0.0	4.3	2.8	13.0	21.0	18.8	41.4	44.1	42.9	47.6	63.9	59.8	50.0	38.1	42.6	30.9	34.6	33.3
n	0	2	2	3	13	16	12	15	27	10	39	49	13	16	29	38	85	123
6. If I want to continue this work, sometime I need to carry drugs for others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.2	0.0	11.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.4
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	9	9
7. If I want to continue this work, sometime I need to join political processions	4.2	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	19.7	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.3	4.1
n	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	13	0	0	0	2	13	15
8. If I want to continue this work, sometime I need to participate in hartal activities	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	23.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.1	4.3
n	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	15	0	0	0	1	15	16
9. People look down me for this profession	45.8	36.2	39.4	47.8	69.4	63.5	20.7	32.4	27.0	57.1	77.0	72.0	46.2	31.0	36.8	42.3	53.3	49.6
n	11	17	28	11	43	54	6	11	17	12	47	59	12	13	25	52	131	183
10. Some people use harsh words with me	33.3	34.0	33.8	91.3	53.2	63.5	17.2	32.4	25.4	61.9	73.8	70.7	53.8	35.7	42.6	49.6	48.8	49.1
n	8	16	24	21	33	54	5	11	16	13	45	58	14	15	29	61	120	181
11. Some people assault us physically	20.8	36.2	31.0	39.1	30.6	32.9	3.4	5.9	4.8	9.5	29.5	24.4	23.1	38.1	32.4	18.7	29.3	25.7
n	5	17	22	9	19	28	1	2	3	2	18	20	6	16	22	23	72	95
12. Local police harass me sexually	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
13. Local mastans harass me sexually	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	4.7	3.4	2.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.4	1.6
n	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
14. Local powerful people harass me sexually	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.5
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 522]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 67: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported behavior of commuters

Behavior of commuters	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Very good (Kind, passionate, sympathetic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	6.5	5.9	3.4	2.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.0	1.9
n	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
2. Good (Sympathetic)	4.2	6.4	5.6	65.2	35.5	43.5	34.5	52.9	44.4	19.0	16.4	17.1	69.2	57.1	61.8	39.0	31.3	33.9
n	1	3	4	15	22	37	10	18	28	4	10	14	18	24	42	48	77	125
3. Fair (Passionate)	66.7	83.0	77.5	30.4	48.4	43.5	51.7	38.2	44.4	81.0	73.8	75.6	7.7	28.6	20.6	46.3	56.5	53.1
n	16	39	55	7	30	37	15	13	28	17	45	62	2	12	14	57	139	196
4. Bad (rough, violent)	29.2	10.6	16.9	0.0	9.7	7.1	10.3	5.9	7.9	0.0	8.2	6.1	15.4	9.5	11.8	11.4	8.9	9.8
n	7	5	12	0	6	6	3	2	5	0	5	5	4	4	8	14	22	36
5. Very bad (extremely rough, violent)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	7.7	4.8	5.9	1.6	1.2	1.4
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	5
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 523]

Table 68: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported behavior of local community people

Behavior of local community people	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Very good (Kind, passionate, sympathetic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	9.4	3.4	5.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.1	5.9	1.6	5.3	4.1
n	0	0	0	0	8	8	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	13	15
2. Good (Sympathetic)	8.3	29.8	22.5	43.5	25.8	30.6	51.7	50.0	50.8	33.3	21.3	24.4	73.1	78.6	76.5	43.1	37.8	39.6
n	2	14	16	10	16	26	15	17	32	7	13	20	19	33	52	53	93	146
3. Fair (Passionate)	91.7	66.0	74.6	47.8	53.2	51.8	31.0	26.5	28.6	61.9	72.1	69.5	19.2	9.5	13.2	48.8	49.2	49.1
n	22	31	53	11	33	44	9	9	18	13	44	57	5	4	9	60	121	181
4. Bad (rough, violent)	0.0	4.3	2.8	8.7	4.8	5.9	13.8	17.6	15.9	4.8	6.6	6.1	3.8	4.8	4.4	6.5	6.9	6.8
n	0	2	2	2	3	5	4	6	10	1	4	5	1	2	3	8	17	25
5. Very bad (extremely rough, violent)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
n	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 524]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 69: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported behavior of police

Behavior of police	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Very good (Kind, passionate, sympathetic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.4
n	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	5
2. Good (Sympathetic)	8.3	2.1	4.2	4.3	16.1	12.9	34.5	29.4	31.7	14.3	11.5	12.2	30.8	42.9	38.2	19.5	18.7	19.0
n	2	1	3	1	10	11	10	10	20	3	7	10	8	18	26	24	46	70
3. Fair (Passionate)	16.7	44.7	35.2	52.2	43.5	45.9	20.7	47.1	34.9	66.7	63.9	64.6	26.9	21.4	23.5	35.0	45.5	42.0
n	4	21	25	12	27	39	6	16	22	14	39	53	7	9	16	43	112	155
4. Bad (rough, violent)	16.7	27.7	23.9	43.5	24.2	29.4	44.8	23.5	33.3	19.0	16.4	17.1	15.4	23.8	20.6	28.5	22.8	24.7
n	4	13	17	10	15	25	13	8	21	4	10	14	4	10	14	35	56	91
5. Very bad (extremely rough, violent)	58.3	25.5	36.6	0.0	9.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	6.1	23.1	11.9	16.2	16.3	11.4	13.0
n	14	12	26	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	5	5	6	5	11	20	28	48
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 525]

Table 70: Percentage distribution of child beggars by knowledge about banning of begging

Knowledge about banning of begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Knows	0.0	12.8	8.5	0.0	1.6	1.2	17.2	8.8	12.7	28.6	9.8	14.6	19.2	19.0	19.1	13.0	9.8	10.8
n	0	6	6	0	1	1	5	3	8	6	6	12	5	8	13	16	24	40
Do not know	100.0	87.2	91.5	100.0	98.4	98.8	82.8	91.2	87.3	71.4	90.2	85.4	80.8	81.0	80.9	87.0	90.2	89.2
n	24	41	65	23	61	84	24	31	55	15	55	70	21	34	55	107	222	329
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 526]

Table 71: Percentage distribution of child beggars by source of knowledge about banning on begging

Source of knowledge about banning on begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Radio	0.0		0.0	100.0		100.0	80.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	20.0	37.5	30.8	31.3	25.0	27.5
n	0		0	1		1	4	0	4	0	2	2	1	3	4	5	6	11
2. TV	33.3		33.3	0.0		0.0	20.0	33.3	25.0	0.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	16.7	12.5
n	2		2	0		0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	5
3. Banner	16.7		16.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.5
n	1		1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4. Police	2		2	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
n	33.3		33.3	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	5.0	
5. At local tea-stall discussion	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	8.3	7.5
n	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	3
6. Our seniors in this profession	16.7		16.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	40.0	12.5	23.1	37.5	16.7	25.0
n	1		1	0		0	0	0	0	4	2	6	2	1	3	6	4	10

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Source of knowledge about banning on begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
7. Our borobhai	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	33.3	12.5	16.7	0.0	8.3	20.0	37.5	30.8	12.5	16.7	15.0
n	0		0	0		0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	4	2	4	6
8. NGO apa/vaia	16.7		16.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	33.3	12.5	50.0	0.0	25.0	20.0	12.5	15.4	25.0	12.5	17.5
n	1		1	0		0	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	1	2	4	3	7
9. School																		
n																		
N (Applicable)	6		6	1		1	5	3	8	6	6	12	5	8	13	16	24	40

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 527]

Table 72: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported satisfaction on begging

Reported satisfaction on begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Satisfied	45.8	51.1	49.3	0.0	17.7	12.9	41.4	29.4	34.9	47.6	62.3	58.5	38.5	57.1	50.0	35.0	43.5	40.7
n	11	24	35	0	11	11	12	10	22	10	38	48	10	24	34	43	107	150
Not satisfied	54.2	48.9	50.7	100.0	82.3	87.1	58.6	70.6	65.1	52.4	37.7	41.5	61.5	42.9	50.0	65.0	56.5	59.3
n	13	23	36	23	51	74	17	24	41	11	23	34	16	18	34	80	139	219
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 529]

Table 73: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported ability to leave begging on his/her own decision

Ability to leave begging on his/her own decision	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Can	50.0	70.2	63.4	43.5	29.0	32.9	31.0	67.6	50.8	52.4	65.6	62.2	65.4	81.0	75.0	48.0	60.2	56.1
n	12	33	45	10	18	28	9	23	32	11	40	51	17	34	51	59	148	207
Can not	50.0	29.8	36.6	56.5	71.0	67.1	69.0	32.4	49.2	47.6	34.4	37.8	34.6	19.0	25.0	52.0	39.8	43.9
n	12	14	26	13	44	57	20	11	31	10	21	31	9	8	17	64	98	162
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 532]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 74: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported alternative occupation if leave begging

Source of knowledge about banning on begging	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Do not get desired	16.7	24.2	22.2	30.0	27.8	28.6	33.3	17.4	21.9	54.5	20.0	27.5	23.5	35.3	31.4	30.5	25.0	26.6
n	2	8	10	3	5	8	3	4	7	6	8	14	4	12	16	18	37	55
2. Need Guardian	0.0	3.0	2.2	0.0	11.1	7.1	0.0	4.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.9
n	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
3. Disabled	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
4. Work at garment	41.7	0.0	11.1	20.0	11.1	14.3	22.2	4.3	9.4	36.4	0.0	7.8	64.7	0.0	21.6	40.7	2.0	13.0
n	5	0	5	2	2	4	2	1	3	4	0	4	11	0	11	24	3	27
5. Mechanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	15.7	0.0	7.4	5.3
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	11	11
6. Modi	8.3	3.0	4.4	0.0	5.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.9	0.0	5.9	3.9	1.7	4.1	3.4
n	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	6	7
7. Work at hotel/restaurant	8.3	36.4	28.9	0.0	22.2	14.3	11.1	34.8	28.1	0.0	67.5	52.9	5.9	32.4	23.5	5.1	41.9	31.4
n	1	12	13	0	4	4	1	8	9	0	27	27	1	11	12	3	62	65
8. Do not know	25.0	33.3	31.1	50.0	22.2	32.1	33.3	17.4	21.9	9.1	7.5	7.8	5.9	2.9	3.9	22.0	15.5	17.4
n	3	11	14	5	4	9	3	4	7	1	3	4	1	1	2	13	23	36
N (Applicable)	12	33	45	10	18	28	9	23	32	11	40	51	17	34	51	59	148	207

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 533]

Table 75: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported want of training

Want of training	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Want	95.8	89.4	91.5	82.6	83.9	83.5	65.5	55.9	60.3	95.2	80.3	84.1	92.3	85.7	88.2	85.4	80.5	82.1
n	23	42	65	19	52	71	19	19	38	20	49	69	24	36	60	105	198	303
Do not want	4.2	10.6	8.5	17.4	16.1	16.5	34.5	44.1	39.7	4.8	19.7	15.9	7.7	14.3	11.8	14.6	19.5	17.9
n	1	5	6	4	10	14	10	15	25	1	12	13	2	6	8	18	48	66
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 535]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 76: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported want of training by type

Want of training by type	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Sewing/tailoring	91.3	7.1	36.9	100.0	11.5	35.2	78.9	36.8	57.9	85.0	12.2	33.3	95.8	13.9	46.7	90.5	13.6	40.3
n	21	3	24	19	6	25	15	7	22	17	6	23	23	5	28	95	27	122
2. Embroidery	4.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.9	1.4	5.3	0.0	2.6	5.0	8.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.5	2.6
n	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	5	0	0	0	3	5	8
3. Radio/TV	0.0	7.1	4.6	0.0	3.8	2.8	0.0	5.3	2.6	0.0	6.1	4.3	0.0	2.8	1.7	0.0	5.1	3.3
n	0.0	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	10	10
4. Cell Phone mechanic	0.0	7.1	4.6	0.0	13.5	9.9	5.3	15.8	10.5	0.0	8.2	5.8	0.0	5.6	3.3	1.0	9.6	6.6
n	0	3	3	0	7	7	1	3	4	0	4	4	0	2	2	1	19	20
5. Motor mechanic	4.3	78.6	52.3	0.0	69.2	50.7	10.5	42.1	26.3	10.0	65.3	49.3	4.2	75.0	46.7	5.7	68.7	46.9
n	1	33	34	0	36	36	2	8	10	2	32	34	1	27	28	6	136	142
6. Led machine work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.3
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
N (applicable)	23	42	65	19	52	71	19	19	38	20	49	69	24	36	60	105	198	303

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 536]

Table 77: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported status of taking meal

Status of taking meal	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. I take regularly 3 meals in a day in full stomach	29.2	23.4	25.4	52.2	69.4	64.7	6.9	23.5	15.9	47.6	36.1	39.0	30.8	52.4	44.1	31.7	43.1	39.3
n	7	11	18	12	43	55	2	8	10	10	22	32	8	22	30	39	106	145
2. I take regularly 2 meals in a day in full stomach	29.2	44.7	39.4	13.0	12.9	12.9	31.0	35.3	33.3	52.4	57.4	56.1	34.6	33.3	33.8	31.7	36.6	35.0
n	7	21	28	3	8	11	9	12	21	11	35	46	9	14	23	39	90	129
3. I take regularly 3 meals in a day but not in full stomach	4.2	8.5	7.0	34.8	12.9	18.8	27.6	14.7	20.6	0.0	3.3	2.4	3.8	0.0	1.5	14.6	7.7	10.0
n	1	4	5	8	8	16	8	5	13	0	2	2	1	0	1	18	19	37
4. I take regularly 2 meals in a day but not in full stomach	37.5	23.4	28.2	0.0	4.8	3.5	34.5	26.5	30.2	0.0	3.3	2.4	30.8	14.3	20.6	22.0	12.6	15.7
n	9	11	20	0	3	3	10	9	19	0	2	2	8	6	14	27	31	58
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 601]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 78: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported type of entertainment during leisure

Type of entertainment during leisure	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Watch TV	37.5	34.0	35.2	65.2	16.1	29.4	41.4	23.5	31.7	57.1	18.0	28.0	11.5	7.1	8.8	41.5	19.5	26.8
n	9	16	25	15	10	25	12	8	20	12	11	23	3	3	6	51	48	99
2. Watch movies using VCD/DVD player	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	8.8	7.9	19.0	37.7	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	10.6	8.7
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	4	23	27	0	0	0	6	26	32
3. Listen Radio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	2.4	1.5	3.3	1.2	1.9
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	2	2	0	1	1	4	3	7
4. Read	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	1.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	1.1
n	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
5. Chat with friends	0.0	4.3	2.8	34.8	21.0	24.7	31.0	8.8	19.0	28.6	57.4	50.0	11.5	21.4	17.6	21.1	25.2	23.8
n	0	2	2	8	13	21	9	3	12	6	35	41	3	9	12	26	62	88
6. Play with friends	62.5	78.7	73.2	43.5	38.7	40.0	6.9	14.7	11.1	28.6	49.2	43.9	11.5	16.7	14.7	29.3	41.9	37.7
n	15	37	52	10	24	34	2	5	7	6	30	36	3	7	10	36	103	139
7. Watch movies at theatre	0.0	4.3	2.8	0.0	6.5	4.7	0.0	8.8	4.8	14.3	36.1	30.5	7.7	31.0	22.1	4.1	17.9	13.3
n	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	3	3	3	22	25	2	13	15	5	44	49
8. Roam around	16.7	6.4	9.9	43.5	67.7	61.2	24.1	44.1	34.9	85.7	73.8	76.8	84.6	88.1	86.8	49.6	57.7	55.0
n	4	3	7	10	42	52	7	15	22	18	45	63	22	37	59	61	142	203
9. Sleeping	8.3	14.9	12.7	73.9	61.3	64.7	10.3	41.2	27.0	23.8	26.2	25.6	50.0	73.8	64.7	32.5	43.1	39.6
n	2	7	9	17	38	55	3	14	17	5	16	21	13	31	44	40	106	146
10. Spend time with boyfriend/girlfriend	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.5	3.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.6	4.9	0.0	2.4	1.5	0.8	3.3	2.4
n	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	4	4	0	1	1	1	8	9
11. Smoking/Drug	4.2	10.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	3.3	2.4	3.8	7.1	5.9	4.1	4.1	4.1
n	1	5	6	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	2	2	1	3	4	5	10	15
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 604]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 79: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported place of sleeping at night

Place of sleeping at night	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. On the pavement in front of markets/park	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	8.1	5.9	0.0	8.8	4.8	4.8	6.6	6.1	46.2	47.6	47.1	10.6	13.4	12.5
n	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	3	3	1	4	5	12	20	32	13	33	46
2. Shelter home run by NGOs/Govt.	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.2	4.8	1.6	2.4	0.0	16.7	10.3	3.3	3.7	3.5
n	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	7	7	4	9	13
3. Mess/Hostel																		
n																		
4. House of my parents/local guardian	100.0	89.4	93.0	91.3	90.3	90.6	82.8	73.5	77.8	90.5	78.7	81.7	46.2	23.8	32.4	81.3	73.6	76.2
n	24	42	66	21	56	77	24	25	49	19	48	67	12	10	22	100	181	281
5. Rail station	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	11.8	6.3	0.0	8.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.7
n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	10	10
6. Bus stand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
7. No fixed place for sleeping	0.0	8.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	2.9	7.9	0.0	1.6	1.2	7.7	11.9	10.3	4.9	4.5	4.6
n	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	1	1	2	5	7	6	11	17
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 605]

Table 80: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported status of access to organization working with children

Status of access to organization working with children	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Have access	4.2	6.4	5.6	13.0	6.5	8.2	3.4	0.0	1.6	9.5	18.0	15.9	7.7	21.4	16.2	7.3	11.0	9.8
n	1	3	4	3	4	7	1	0	1	2	11	13	2	9	11	9	27	36
Do not have access	95.8	93.6	94.4	87.0	93.5	91.8	96.6	100.0	98.4	90.5	82.0	84.1	92.3	78.6	83.8	92.7	89.0	90.2
n	23	44	67	20	58	78	28	34	62	19	50	69	24	33	57	114	219	333
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 606]

Table 81: Percentage distribution of child beggars by reported authority that runs the organization working with children

Authority that runs the organization working with children	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	23.1	50.0	22.2	27.3	11.1	18.5	16.7
n	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	6
NGO	100.0	33.3	50.0	33.3	75.0	57.1		0.0	0.0	100.0	63.6	69.2	50.0	66.7	63.6	55.6	63.0	61.1
n	1	1	2	1	3	4		0	0	2	7	9	1	6	7	5	17	22
Any person/charity	0.0	66.7	50.0	66.7	25.0	42.9		100.0	100.0	0.0	9.1	7.7	0.0	11.1	9.1	33.3	18.5	22.2
n	0	2	2	2	1	3		1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	5	8
N (Applicable)	1	3	4	3	4	7		1	1	2	11	13	2	9	11	9	27	36

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 607]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 82: Percentage distribution of child beggars by frequency of meeting parents

Frequency of meeting parents	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. I stay with them	83.3	53.2	63.4	95.7	90.3	91.8	89.7	67.6	77.8	90.5	75.4	79.3	80.8	35.7	52.9	87.8	67.1	74.0
n	20	25	45	22	56	78	26	23	49	19	46	65	21	15	36	108	165	273
2. I meet them regularly	16.7	44.7	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	9.5	4.8	8.2	7.3	7.7	19.0	14.7	5.7	16.3	12.7
n	4	21	25	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	5	6	2	8	10	7	40	47
3. I do not meet them regularly	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.2	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	16.7	10.3	0.0	4.1	2.7
n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	10	10
4. I meet them rarely	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.2	10.3	2.9	6.3	0.0	8.2	6.1	7.7	23.8	17.6	4.1	7.3	6.2
n	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	4	0	5	5	2	10	12	5	18	23
5. I never meet them	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.9	1.6	0.0	4.9	3.7	3.8	4.8	4.4	0.8	3.3	2.4
n	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	2	3	1	8	9
6. I do not have family	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.9	1.6	4.8	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.0	1.9
n	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	5	7
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 608]

Table 83: Percentage distribution of child beggars by frequency of contact with parents over telephone

Frequency of contact with parents over telephone	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. I talk with them over telephone regularly	4.2	4.3	4.2	0.0	1.6	1.2	13.8	11.8	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	19.0	16.2	6.5	6.1	6.2
n	1	2	3	0	1	1	4	4	8	0	0	0	3	8	11	8	15	23
2. I do not talk with them over telephone regularly	8.3	4.3	5.6	13.0	1.6	4.7	34.5	2.9	17.5	0.0	6.6	4.9	30.8	47.6	41.2	18.7	11.4	13.8
n	2	2	4	3	1	4	10	1	11	0	4	4	8	20	28	23	28	51
3. I never talk with them over telephone	87.5	91.5	90.1	82.6	88.7	87.1	51.7	76.5	65.1	95.2	91.8	92.7	53.8	33.3	41.2	72.4	78.9	76.7
n	21	43	64	19	55	74	15	26	41	20	56	76	14	14	28	89	194	283
4. I do not have family	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	8.1	7.1	0.0	8.8	4.8	4.8	1.6	2.4	3.8	0.0	1.5	2.4	3.7	3.3
n	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	3	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	9	12
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 609]

Situational Analysis of the Street Children involved in Begging in Dhaka City

Table 84: Percentage distribution of child beggars by frequency of contact with parents over telephone

Frequency of contact with parents over telephone	Areas by sex of child beggars																	
	Gulshan 1			Gulshan 2			Banani			Bijoy Sharani			Shahbag			All		
	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All	Girl	Boy	All
1. Other beggars	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	9.4	3.4	2.9	3.2	4.8	21.3	17.1	7.7	4.8	5.9	3.3	9.8	7.6
n	0	0	0	0	8	8	1	1	2	1	13	14	2	2	4	4	24	28
2. Family	20.8	17.0	18.3	43.5	16.1	23.5	27.6	50.0	39.7	19.0	4.9	8.5	26.9	11.9	17.6	27.6	17.5	20.9
n	5	8	13	10	10	20	8	17	25	4	3	7	7	5	12	34	43	77
3. Friends	70.8	76.6	74.6	34.8	51.6	47.1	48.3	20.6	33.3	38.1	54.1	50.0	53.8	78.6	69.1	49.6	57.3	54.7
n	17	36	53	8	32	40	14	7	21	8	33	41	14	33	47	61	141	202
4. Boyfriend/girlfriend	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.2	3.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.2	3.8	0.0	1.5	2.4	0.4	1.1
n	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	4
5. Do not share	8.3	6.4	7.0	17.4	19.4	18.8	17.2	26.5	22.2	38.1	18.0	23.2	7.7	4.8	5.9	17.1	15.0	15.7
n	2	3	5	4	12	16	5	9	14	8	11	19	2	2	4	21	37	58
N	24	47	71	23	62	85	29	34	63	21	61	82	26	42	68	123	246	369

[Ref: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Q 610]