

**Improving policy on children's mobility and access through
development of a participatory child-centred field
methodology/toolkit**

POR Project R8373

**PARTICIPATORY CHILD-CENTRED FIELD
METHODOLOGY/TOOL KIT**

**Based on preliminary pilot studies in Ghana, India and South Africa:
further testing is required**

MAY 2005

VOLUME 2: APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CHILD RESEARCHERS

A1.1 Ghana

Name	Age (yrs)	School
Basil Amidu-Sefordzi	16	Adisadel College, Cape Coast
Anthony Brebi	11	Philip Quaake Boys, Cape Coast
Priscilla Nunoo	13	Philip Quaake Girls', Cape Coast
Celia Mensah	12	Pedu M/A JSS, Cape Coast
Samuel Ansah	17	Pedu M/A 'B' JSS, Cape Coast
Frimpong Andy David	17	Adisadel College, Cape Coast
Baku Ben	19	Cape Coast Technical Institute
Gloria Aidoo	19	Cape Coast Technical Institute
Ibrahim Quansah	15	Breman- Asikuma Secondary School
Kate Mensah	16	Breman- Asikuma Secondary School
Sebastian Osumanu	16	Breman- Asikuma Secondary School
Patience Amissah	18	Breman- Asikuma Secondary School

A1.2 India

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Sex	School going/ Working Child	If School going, Class	If Working, Class dropped out	If working type of work
Hombadi-Mandadi Panchayat							
1.	Pradeep shetty	16	M	School	9 th		
2.	Vittal	15	M	School	8 th		
3.	Vajresh	12	M	School	7 th		
4.	Rajendra	14	M	School	8 th		

5.	Raghavendra	14	M	School	8 th		
6.	Jyothi	17	F	Working		10 th	Cashew Factory
7.	Deepa	16	F	Working		10 th	House hol Chores
8.	Indira	17	F	Working		10 th	House hol Chores
9.	Sudeep	11	M	School	7 th		
10.	Ajith	12	M	School	6 th		
11.	Mithun	12	M	School	7 th		
12.	Jayprakash	10	M	School	4 th		
13.	Harish	11	M	School	6 th		
14.	Ganesh	14	M	School	8 th		
15.	Adarsh	13	M	School	8 th		
16.	Prashanth	14	M	School	7 th		
17.	Sukadeep	13	M	School	7 th		
18.	Kavya	10	F	School	5 th		
19.	Vinaya	10	F	School	5 th		
20.	Usha	13	F	School	7 th		
21.	Shrikala	12	F	School	7 th		
22.	Akshatha	12	F	School	7 th		
23.	Vijetha	12	F	School	7 th		
24.	Chaitra	12	F	School	6 th		
25.	Pradeepa	13	M	School	7 th		
26.	Ramya	12	F	School	7 th		
27.	Swathi	12	F	School	7 th		
28.	Rashmi	12	F	School	7 th		

29.	Vani	12	M	School	7 th		
30.	Deepa	12	F	School	7 th		
31.	Prema	12	F	School	7 th		
32.	Abhishek	11	M	School	6 th		
33.	Bharath	11	M	School	6 th		
34.	Ganesh	12	M	School	7 th		
35.	Adarsh	11	M	School	5 th		
36.	Nagesh	11	M	School	5 th		
37.	Shivaprasad	11	M	School	6 th		
38.	Shubhakara	11	M	School	6 th		
39.	Vittala	14	M	School	8 th		
40.	Pradeep	14	M	School	8 th		
41.	Karthik	12	M	School	7 th		
42.	Naveen	11	M	School	6 th		
43.	Ashwath	12	M	School	7 th		
44.	Prasanna	12	M	School	7 th		
45.	Nagaraja	13	M	School	7 th		
46.	Gururaj	12	M	School	7 th		
47.	Chathur	12	M	School	7 th		
48.	Chithra	11	M	School	6 th		
49.	Sunitha	11	F	School	6 th		
50.	Prathima	12	F	School	7 th		
51.	Saroja	18	F			7 th	Tailoring

52.	Kalpana	18	F			2 nd PUC	Tailoring
53.	Vinutha	12	F	School	7 th		
<u>Ajri Panchayat</u>							
54.	Inira	15	F	School	8 th		
55.	Anitha	16	F	Working		10 th	Tailoring
56.	Padamavathi	17	F	School	2 nd P.U.C		
57.	Sushmitha	13.	F	School	7 th		
58.	Suma	11	F	School	6 th		
59.	Bhavyashree	12	F	School	7 th		
60.	Shymala	9	F	School	5 th		
61.	Asha	12	F	School	7 th		
62.	Jyothi	13	F	School	7 th		
63.	Umesh	11	M	School	7 th		
64.	Ravindra	15	M	School	7 th		
65.	Subramanya	14	M	School	7 th		
66.	Suresh	13	M	School	7 th		
67.	Sudhir	16	M	School	7 th		
68.	Shrinivas	14	M	School	8 th		
69.	Mahesh	12	M	School	6 th		
70.	Shashwath	12	M	School	8 th		
71.	Anith.A	14	F	School	8 th		
72.	Divya	11	F	School	7 th		
73.	Vanith	13	F	School	7 th		
74.	Sujatha	14	F	School	9 th		
75.	Suchethra	14	F	School	8 th		
76.	Sugandi	14	F	School	9 th		
77.	Sunith	14	F	School	9 th		
78.	Mamatha	14	F	School	8 th		
79.	Surendra	12	M	School	6 th		
80.	Ramesh	12	M	School	7 th		
81.	Ranjeth	14	M	School	9 th		
82.	Sharad	13	M	School	9 th		
83.	Harish	14	M	School	8 th		
84.	Suresh	13	M	School	9 th		
85.	Sandeep	13	M	School	8 th		
86.	Pratibha	13	M	School	9 th		
87.	Anusha	12	F	School	6 th		
88.	Suresh Poojari	13	M	School	7 th		
89.	Chandra	13	M	School	7 th		
90.	Lokesh	13	M	School	7 th		
91.	Bharth	13	M	School	7 th		
92.	Ramachandra	13	M	School	7 th		
93.	Nagaraj	14	M	School	9 th		

94.	Deepika	15	F	School	9 th		
95.	K.Chethan	16	M	School	9 th		
96.	Susma	12	F	School	7 th		
97.	Nalini	11	F	School	6 th		
98.	Deepika	15	F	School	9 th		
99.	Shashank	15	M	School	5 th		
100.	Shridevi	12	M	School	7 th		
101.	Rukmini	15	F	School	9 th		
102.	Chandrakala	11	F	School	5 th		
103.	Vishnu	14	M	School	8 th		
104.	Inila	11	F	School	5 th		
105.	Ashvath	11	M	School	5 th		
106.	Krishna	12	M	School	5 th		
107.	Surendra	11	M	School	5 th		
108.	Usha		F	School			
109.	Sujatha Shetty		F	School			
110.	Revathi	12	F	School	7 th		
111.	Sujatha		F	School			
Gujjadi Panchayat							
112.	Nagarathna	17	F	Working Child		10 th	House W
113.	Lakshmi	17	F	Working Child		10 th	Tailoring Training
114.	Sangitha	17	F	Working Child		10 th	House W
115.	Suma	18	F	Working Child		8 th	Tailoring Training
116.	Nagesh	11	M	School	6 th		
117.	Kiran	13	M	School	6 th		
118.	Arun	13	M	School	7 th		
119.	Prashanth	13	M	School	6 th		
120.	Prasad	13	M	School	8 th		
121.	Swetha	14	F	School	8 th		
122.	Asha	18	F	Work		10 th	Tailoring Training
123.	Ashwini	15	F	School	9 th		
124.	Vishalakshi	18	F	Work		10 th	Tailoring Training
125.	Revathi	18	F	Work		10 th	House W
126.	Saroja	17	F	Work		9 th	House W
127.	Nagesh	12	M	School	6 th		
128.	Neelakanta	12	M	School	6 th		
129.	Srikanth	13	M	School	7 th		
130.	Raju	20	M	School			Working
131.	Girish	14	M	School	8 th		

132.	Vasanth	11	M	School	4 th		
133.	Manjula	15	F	Work		4 th	House Wc
134.	Ragu	13	M	School	8 th		
135.	Pradeep	14	M	School	8 th		
136.	Shrikanth	14	M	School	8 th		
137.	Ajith	12	M	School	7 th		
138.	Annappa	12	M	School	8 th		
139.	Prakash	13	M	School	8 th		
140.	Prakash	13	M	School	8 th		
141.	Nagaraj	13	M	School	8 th		
142.	Annappa	14	M	School	8 th		
143.	Supriya	14	F	School	8 th		
144.	Pallavi	14	F	School	8 th		

A.3 South Africa

(All children are in school)

Name	Age	Gender
Aviwe Khohliso	14	F
Avela Magula	14	M
Duma Bingwa	15	M
Thobela Mtambeki	17	M
Yonela Khohliso	13	F
Cikizwa Petshana	14	F
Promise Biata	14	F
Sindsisiwe Mpambeki	16	F
Abonga Mpambeki	11	F
Nokulunga Vara	14	F
Siambulele Macabuko	15	M
Sisiso Mtambeki	14	M
Asacela Petsana	13	M

APPENDIX 2: COUNTRY PROJECT CONSULATIVE GROUPS

A2.1 GHANA:

National Youth Platform (NGO)
 Children’s Rights International (NGO)
 World Vision (NGO)
 UNICEF (Mr Adamu)
 Deputy Officer, MTTU, Accra
 Women and Juvenile Unit (GoG, Cape Coast Region)
 Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU); regional vice-chair
 Ghana Police (regional commander)
 National commission on children
 Ministry of women and children affairs
 Ministry of road transport (Mr Kwake, regional office)
 Ministry of agriculture
 Ministry of education and sports (regional director)
 Department of urban roads
 DV LA (regional manager)
 Head, WAJU, Cape Coast
 Ghana Education Service (Director, Girl Child Education Unit, Accra)
 Philip Quarcoo Girls JSS (representative)
 Philip Quarcoo Boys JSS (representative)
 Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) (Vice Chairman, Cape Coast, plus Ordinary Member, Cape Coast)
 Representatives from University of Cape Coast: Prof. Kofi Awusabo-Asare, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences (chair); Prof. Jeurry Blankson, Dept of Geography and Tourism; Prof. P. K. Acheampong; Mr. K. Kissah-Korsah; Mr. Ekow Afful-Wellington; Mr. Augustine Tanle; Ms Regina Obilr; Mr. Emmanuel Amegashie

A2.2 INDIA

A2.3 SOUTH AFRICA

1. Ms Bogopane-Zulu	Member of Parliament
2. Councillor Kawu	Port St Johns Local Municipality
3. Quist Lope	Port St Johns Local Municipality
4. Vusi Ndoya	Umanyano Trust
5. M. Bara	Umanyano Trust
6. Morgan Maluleka	Siyakha Architects
7. Wiseman Situko	Umanyano Trust
8. N. Mamve	Umanyano Trust
9. N. V Lazola	Cwebeni Development Committee
10. N. C Lazola	Cwebeni Development Committee
11. Peter Jordan	Indlovu Contracting
12. Trevor Austin	Indlovu Contracting
13. Zuzekile Duna	Cwebeni J.S.S. Principal

14. Nokuzola Tati	Cwebeni Community Member
15. Nobetha Pantshwa	Port St Johns Municipality resident

APPENDIX 3: EXAMPLES OF SURVEY INSTRUMENTS AND FINDINGS FROM STUDIES CONDUCTED IN INDIA

A3.1: DOCUMENTATION OF PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY BY CWC IN INDIA

<u>Sl.no.</u>	<u>What did we do?</u>	<u>Why did we do it?</u>	<u>How did we do it?</u>	<u>What tools did we use?</u>
1.	School level training in order to compile children's issues.	<p>We will get to know the problems in all the areas, because school children are from different areas.</p> <p>It is possible to identify working children through school children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group discussion method. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Format of information collection
2.	Compiled all of the issues relating to children for the 10 th 5- year plan.	<p>Adults manipulate situations for self-interest, while children do not.</p> <p>Children present all issues as they are, without any bias.</p> <p>Even if adults recognize children's problems, they do not give them importance or priority.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected information through group discussion method. • Walkathon in villages and visits to home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Format of information collection
3.	Documented information collected by children	<p>To remember all the information.</p> <p>We will get a clear picture of the work that we have already completed.</p> <p>We are able to give clear answers whenever we are asked questions relating to this information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidated issues of all the villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Format of information collection

		<p>The documentation allows adults to understand and realize the intensity and abundance of issues faced by children.</p> <p>When we have documented information, we feel courageous.</p> <p>When we have appropriate documented information, it is easier for other people to be convinced of our problems.</p> <p>Information allows us to negotiate</p> <p>We can share the information with Gram Sabha (village council meetings).</p>		
4.	Shared information with Panchayat, friends, and organizations	<p>They will help us to add any information that has been left out.</p> <p>We can share our problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presented the collected information at Gram Sabha. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of issues

		<p>By sharing information, everyone, including our friends, Panchayats, and organizations, will become aware of the issues.</p> <p>It is only possible to solve our problems by sharing them with others, and seeking their suggestions.</p>		
5.	Identified the issues, mainly related to children Panchayat	<p>Children's problems are very different and unique from adults'.</p> <p>Even if adults are aware of children's problems, they don't give much importance to solving them.</p> <p>Adults can somehow manage with the problems they have, but it is difficult for children to manage.</p> <p>Generally, the intensity of problems for children is much greater than of adults. For example, when crossing a stream, the water might only go up to an adults knees, but will go up to a child's waist.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prioritising the issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of issues

		Adults are less affected by their problems than children are by theirs.		
6.	Training to understand children's issues relating to transport	<p>We were not aware of our issues related to transport and access.</p> <p>To understand how to collect information.</p> <p>Even though children were aware of these issues, they were not given an opportunity to share them.</p> <p>Training to understand the issues, and collect information related to those issues.</p> <p>Even though we were aware of our issues, we did not have the courage to share them with adults.</p> <p>It was possible for us to learn the methodologies related to information collection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group discussion method • Role play • Giving activities • Communication • Story telling • Through secondary information • Chicken curry exercise <p>Those from other countries shared their experiences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire • Clay Models • Pictures • Play things • Post box • Stories • Materials/objects • 5- year plan issue list
7.	Learned about, and prepared, information collection methodologies.	It was easier for us to collect the information by using these methodologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group discussion method • Role play • Giving activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire • Clay Models • Pictures • Play things • Post box

		It is possible to collect information easily.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Story telling • Through secondary information • Chicken curry exercise <p>Those from other countries shared their experiences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stories • Materials/objects • 5- year plan issue list
8.	Pre- tested the learned methodologies	<p>In order to see if we can bring about new changes in the methodologies.</p> <p>To test whether we can gather information through these tools.</p> <p>To learn how to put the methodologies into practice.</p> <p>To test whether the methodologies are appropriate or not.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group discussion method • Visit to village • Card exercise • Observation mapping • Created an environment that promotes the building of good rapport with people of the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire for group discussion • Cards with illustrations • List of symbols • Long piece of paper
9.	Upon returning to our Panchayats, we shared the learned information with school children and working children.	<p>To reach out the information that we've learned.</p> <p>So that they, too, will collect information</p> <p>As we come to know their problems, we can compile them.</p> <p>It becomes possible for us to identify their problems.</p> <p>When we collectively work together, it is easier for us to get the information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion with children • Writing letters • Sharing of the documents regarding child participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document containing the work experiences from previous training

		<p>The problems related to working children, and those related to schoolchildren are very different from each other.</p> <p>By sharing the information, we can understand the problem situation better.</p>		
10.	Identified new children for the research process.	<p>We will get new issues/ information and we will get detailed information about all issues.</p> <p>To train them.</p> <p>Our group will expand.</p> <p>They will also get information.</p> <p>We will different suggestions from them.</p> <p>If the newer kids were not aware of these issues, they will come to know issues when we share them.</p> <p>We will gain strength and courage if we have more new kids.</p> <p>We will get to know the issues of which we were not aware.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion (interests, skills, area, class, etc. of children). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of criteria for selection

		If there are more children in a group, then people will recognize them.		
11.	Trained for the newly identified children	<p>By giving training, they will be able to collect information.</p> <p>They will come to know how to compile issues.</p> <p>They will get to know the facilities and resources in their villages.</p> <p>The number of children who have training will grow.</p> <p>In order to get people to know our problems.</p> <p>Only after training, is it possible to do work appropriately.</p> <p>By training the new kids, it is possible for them to share information with other kids.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Songs •Group discussion •Role plays •Stories •Walkathon •Designing symbols to represent the resources •Added on new issues to pre-existing list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource list with symbols • Notes on Keradi story • List of issues identified during 5- year planning
12.	Added on the new issues to the existing 10 th 5- year plan list	<p>We can also tackle the issues that have been left out.</p> <p>Other children get an opportunity to share their problems.</p> <p>We compile all of the information.</p> <p>We will become aware of new issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Songs •Group discussion •Role plays •Stories •Walkathon •Designing symbols to represent the resources •Added on new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of children's issues from 10th 5-year plan.

		When we include new issues, it means we are giving respect to their issues.	issues to pre-existing list	
		Children will learn to share, and solve, their problems.		
13.	Identified the resources, and issues related to those resources, in our villages Shared experiences with people from other countries	In order to solve the problems in our Panchayat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkathon • Marked difficult areas with a red marker. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A checklist of things to take into consideration during mapping • Compass • Map • Questionnaire • List of resources
		We will get to know who faces problems.		
		To get to know the resources/facilities in our village.		
		By identifying the resources, we can also identify the problems associate with them.		
		In order to get to know the difficulties the children in our village face.		
		To know the number of people who are facing problems.		
		We will get to know what types of problems people face.		
		To understand the situation in our village.		

		To get to know what the advantages of those resources/facilities are, and make use of those.		
		In order to plan how we can solve the problems in our village.		
		Our experience in our village, and various people, will increase.		
13 A.	While doing the walkathon, we shared our experiences with a team of NGOs from Nepal who came to observe.			
14.	Identified difficult routes in the villages	We can get to know what type of difficult areas there are.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkathon • Marked difficult areas with a red marker. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map • Red coloured pen
		We will come to know the types of problems in the particularly difficult areas.		
		We will get to know what problems, schoolchildren, working children, disabled children, girl children, and small children face.		

		<p>It is possible for us to solve the problems.</p> <p>We will get to know the problems encountered in the different seasons.</p> <p>We will get to know the problems of those children who carry loads.</p> <p>We will get to know the exact spot of difficult areas.</p> <p>We will come to know the intensity of the problems, and who is most affected by them.</p> <p>In order to inform the adults that children, too, have problems.</p>		
15.	Learned interviewing method at Namma Bhoomi	<p>To learn how to conduct an interview, without offending the respondents, so that we could conduct them in our own villages.</p> <p>To learn how to conduct interviews for children who use difficult routes, with the help of a questionnaire.</p> <p>To learn how to discuss while interviewing.</p> <p>To learn how to speak with respect.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role play • Format of discussion • Pre- test of interview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire format

		To learn how to give and obtain appropriate information.		
		To learn that it is possible for us to understand the real problem situation of a child through interviewing them.		
		To give opportunities for other children to discuss their issues.		
		To learn how to fill out the questionnaires.		
16.	Compiled the issues relating to the children who live in areas identified as difficult routes	To more information on tough places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion • Interview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview format
		To compile all the issues that affect children on those areas.		
		To know the various problems and whom they affect.		
		To know how many children are affected by the various problems and changing seasons.		
		We can draw suggestions from them.		
		We will get to know children's problems when they carry loads.		

		To know the frequencies and distances that children travel.		
		To know the modes of transportation.		
17.	Identified the specific issues on the tough routes/ places	We will get to know how the problem situation is in particular areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation mapping • Identifying resources • Preparing a list of issues by using a numbering system • Documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red marker • Long piece of paper • Pen • Ink
	To know the constraints, barriers, and difficulties.			
	To compile and get to know more information.			
	To become familiar with the various resources and facilities.			
	To get to know what smaller children face.			
	To get to know exactly what the problem is. (footbridge, slopes, hilly terrain, streams)			
	To know how much area is covered by a particular problem.			
	By doing the observation mapping, we can clearly and easily share our findings with others.			
	To find out which season is the most problematic.			

18.	Learned how to do traffic counts	To understand the methodology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Discussion • Role Play • Documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight machine • Hat • Badge • Coat • Cycle • Pushcart
		To know how to respect while doing the traffic count. For example, helping respondent to put down load before beginning the interview.		
		To share with others on how to collect information by doing a traffic count.		
		To know the various modes of transport and the weight that children carry.		
		To learn how to obtain information from them.		
		To learn how to ask questions.		
19.	Learned to compile the information of each child, for example distance travelled to access resources and difficulties	To learn the methodology, and to get training on how to ask questions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practise of card activity • Discussion was conducted in regards to the card exercise. • Documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cards with illustrations • Paper or newsprints
		To learn how to work with children using cards.		
20.	Collecting information relating to distances, weight carried, frequencies, and difficulties of children	To know the different modes of transport used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic count methodology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic count questionnaire • Weight Machine • Hat • Badge • Coat • Bhima Patrike
		To know the various difficulties and to draw suitable suggestions from them.		

		To know the distance, frequencies, and the weight carried by each of the children.		(Bhima newspaper)
		To know the various problems of all the children.		
21.	Collected information on children's individual accessibility to resources.	To know the mode of transport and the problems encountered along the different routes.	• Card activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cards with illustrations • Newsprints
		To clearly share with others what problems children face.		
		To know how long and the frequencies of children's mobility.		
		To know, and share with others, the details of individual children.		
		To get a full documentation of a child's information related to transport and the various resources they have to access.		
22.	Learned the methodology of discussing with a group.	To learn the group discussion methodology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion • Role play 	
		To learn how to conduct the group discussions, and how to ask questions.		

		To obtain appropriate information from the group.		
		To know how to show respect while asking questions.		
23.	Collected information through group discussion transport situations on their and suggestions	To know the various transport problems and to seek suggestions from a particular group.	• Group Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire for group discussion • A list of things that need to be taken into consideration while conducting a focus group discussion (checklist)
		To know more information related to transport issues.		
		To know the various transport issues of children from different areas.		
		To know how many times, and in what ways, children face problems.		
24.	Prepared a list of criteria for, and selected, child representatives	So that the representative is able to speak for everybody, and takes responsibility for his/her own group.	• Group discussion	• A list of qualities
		So that they are committed to the set criteria.		
25.	Tried hard to get passports	To share our experiences related to transport study with the children of other countries.	• Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photograph • Ration card • Transfer certificate from school • Application form
26.	Documented and recollected our process, and prepared	To recollect all the processes from October 2004 to present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recollection • Discussion • Documentation 	• Different coloured flash cards

	for the follow-up	To document all of the experiences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recollected the previous documentation 	
		To prepare the representatives for Ghana by sharing our opinions.		
		To learn how to make use of the documented information.		
		To learn how to solve problems through negotiation and discussion with others, based on the collected information.		

A3.2 Indicators list with the symbols that the Indian children developed and used for the observation mapping in their Panchayats.

See photo file

[to insert from email file]

A3.3 Descriptions of the three research panchayats and the children's observations regarding their experiences conducting the study in each panchayat

This appendix provides a brief profile of each of the panchayats, followed by children's experiences as they conducted their study there.

1. Ajri Panchayat

Brief Profile of Ajri Panchayat:

Ajri is a remote Panchayat located at the foothills of the Western Ghats. Its hilly terrain, with large areas of lush green forests provides it great beauty. However, these factors create accessibility problems. The Panchayat falls within Kundapur taluk, Udupi District. It is 35 kilometres away from Udupi, the district headquarters, and 480 kilometres from Bangalore. The nearest national highway is 24 kms away.

This is a highly scattered Panchayat, houses very far from each other. Though it has large forest resources, the Panchayat faces acute water problems. The transport facilities are very limited; one will find long narrow winding mud roads and footpaths. The main occupation of the villagers is agriculture. Other occupations include woodwork, pottery, coolie labour, petty business and forest based activities like bee-keeping, cattle rearing and dairy farming, making cane and bamboo products. Some people engage in illegal hunting of wild animals.

There are 1014 households in the Panchayat, with a total population of 5761. Among them there are 2605 males and 3156 females. Child population in the age group of 0-6 is 691. The Panchayat is composed of two villages, namely Ajri and Kodlady. The Panchayat is 24 kms away from National Highway. Only one tarred road cuts across the Panchayat and there is not a single tarred road seen within these villages. Government does not ply any buses; only a few infrequent private buses operates.

There are 3 higher primary schools, 5 lower primary schools and 1 private High School. Eighty two children are studying in the high school. The nearest government high school is 6 kms away from the Panchayat.

Children's experiences of the study at Ajri Panchayat

- The 5-day inception workshop training at Namma Bhoomi was a memorable experience.
- During the training in Ajri, we picked many gooseberries. It was fun.
- When we conducted the interview survey, people were very helpful in telling us which routes to take. Some people also gave us some buttermilk.
- We were very happy when Christie from Canada came to visit us at Manaje school.

- While we were doing the PRA mapping, some people from Nepal came to visit us. They asked us about the work that we were doing and we shared our experiences with them. They were impressed by our work, which made us happy.
- Some of us walked upwards of 6 km to attend the training at Ajri.
- During the PRA mapping we had to climb some steep hills, which we found difficult.
- There was a Manaje teacher who would drop some of us off for training.
- While doing the PRA mapping, we accidentally lost our compass. We had to spend an hour waiting to get a new one.
- While doing the PRA mapping in Manaje area, Panchayat member, Raju Shetty, helped us.
- While we were conducting interviews in Hosabalu area, one of the villagers was teasing us, saying “Don’t you have any other work to do?”
- Teachers from Ajri School didn’t send any children for this training.
- Teachers from Manaje School postponed their examinations so that children could conduct research.
- We were happy when we went to the cave.
- Sujata found it difficult to attend the training program after completing her work.
- When we were conducting interviews in Baligadde area, adults were interrupting children and not allowing them to speak for themselves.
- When we went Gunjadi area to collect information, the people were very helpful in supplying us with information about difficult routes.
- There were people in Chonamane in Manaje area, who thought that we were naxalites, and ran away from us.

Names of children participants:

1. Umesh
2. Inila
3. Sushmita
4. Pratip
5. Anita
6. Sujata

Gujjadi Panchayat

Brief Profile of Gujjadi Panchayat:

Gujjadi is a scenic village located on the coast of the Arabian Sea. The coconut trees along the sea coast and the paddy fields on another side adds beauty to the village. The Panchayat forms a part of Kundapur Taluk, Udupi District. The distance between the Taluk headquarters and the Panchayat is 13 kilometres. Uppunda is 463 kilometres away from Bangalore.

Gujjadi Panchayat belongs to Kundapur taluk and consists of Manki, Kodpadi, Kanchugodu and Bengeri hamlets. According to 2001 National Census, there 988 households with a total population 5687. Among them 2776 are males and 3091 females. The child population in the age group of 0-6 is 601. There are 3961 literates and 1096 illiterates. There is 1 higher primary school and 2 lower primary schools in the

Panchayat; there is no high school in this Panchayat. There are 4 Anganwadis (pre-schools) About 457 children study in the lower and higher primary schools. The Panchayat is 3 kms away from the National High way connecting Mangalore-Goa-Mumbai. It has decent transport facilities.

The primary occupation of the village is fishing, agriculture and business. There is high rate of migration of both adults and children to cities such as Mumbai, Mangalore, Bangalore and Hyderabad. A small percentage of the population is employed in the Middle East

Children's experiences of the study at Gujjadi Panchayat

Positive Experiences

- We became familiar with the resources, such as tap facilities, of our village and their locations.
- We became aware of the conditions of the difficult routes.
- We found a place in Hebbarbail- Manki, which had a beautiful view.

Happy Experiences

- A villager named Somnath, saw our map, and expressed his happiness.
- In Nayakwadi, near Sangameshwara Temple, people were asking whether it was possible for us children to do this kind of work.
- People from the Dodmane area shared with us that the resources in their area are not working properly.

Proud Moments

- We feel proud that we are able to do so much work.
- It is a matter of pride that our representatives are going to Ghana to represent us.
- People from the Panchayat have expressed how proud they are of us.

Support

- An auto driver helped us during the Traffic Count.
- Panchayat members supported us.
- In Benegere area, people guided us in finding the right way.

Difficulties

- We found it difficult to walk during the Walkathon.
- We found it difficult to answer, when people asked us why we are doing this.

Challenges

- When the people of the villages criticized or teased us, we felt that it was a challenge and that we should do this work.
- Upon seeing the map that we had drawn, a Panchayat clerk stated that the official Panchayat map is not correct, but ours is.
- The Panchayat President offered us tea and snacks during the PRA training.

Issues that upset us

- While conducting interviews in Kodpadi, villagers were criticizing us sarcastically. They were saying things like, “why are you doing the work that teachers are supposed to be doing?”
- When we were doing the observation mapping, a woman told us that our work was worth nothing.
- While conducting an interview with a boy who is unable to speak, his mother provided us with information on his behalf.
- One time, when we were weighing milk for the Traffic Count, we accidentally spilt the container. We gave the girl some money to replace it.
- We didn’t get support from our teachers.
- While conducting the flashcard exercise in Nayakwadi, there were some boys who kept disturbing us.
- When we have to go to Namma Bhoomi for training, if people ask us where we are going, we do not tell them because they will ask many questions and tease us.

Names of children participants:

1. Prasad
2. Arun
3. Nagesh
4. Sangita
5. Annappa
6. Nagaratna

Hombadi – Mandadi Panchayat:

Brief Profile of Hombadi-Mandadi Panchayat

The Panchayat is composed of 3 villages, namely Hombadi-Mandadi, Yadyadi-Matyadi, and Japti. According to the National Census 2001 there are 1150 households in the Panchayat, with a total population of 6338. Of the total population, 678 are children in the age group of 0-6. There are 3986 literate and 2352 illiterate people.

The Panchayat is located 10 kms away from the national highway connecting Mangalore-Goa-Mumbai. A state highway passes through the Panchayat. Within the radius of the Panchayat, 18 km road is tarred and 77 kms is mud road.

The topography is mostly plain, good for agriculture. The main occupation of this Panchayat is agriculture; rice, areca nut, coconut, sapota, mango etc. are grown. A few people also practice pottery work as an occupation.

Hombadi-Mandadi Panchayat is has 2 private higher primary schools, 2 government higher primary schools and 2 lower primary schools. The Panchayat lacks a high school;

hence children have to go to Basrur or Bidkalkatte for high school education, which is 5 km away from Hombadi-Mandadi.

Children's experiences of the study at Hombadi-Mandadi Panchayat

1. When we were coming to Namma Bhoomi for the training, people in our neighbourhood enquiring us whether we get any profit or get paid by Namma Bhoomi. They were asking us, 'why are u roaming around in the villages and don't you have any work at home?'
2. Namma Bhoomi environment and the training, was really good and we felt very happy.
3. When were coming to Namma Bhoomi, people enquiring us as where we are going and when we told them that we are going to Namma Bhoomi, they said that it is not good to go to Namma Bhoomi.
4. The Panchayat gave us thanking letter for our active participation in the training and as well in our villages. We felt very proud about this.
5. We felt little upset as a dog bit one of the co-members on the way to training venue in Hombadi Mandadi during the PRA. But still he participated in the whole process very actively, which was really good.
6. During the walkathon, we lost our way and few adults in the village guided us to find our way.
7. It was difficult for us to walk under the hot sun during the walkathon
8. Our schoolteachers motivated and supported us during our walkathon/PRA. During our walkathon people in the villages serve served us with water, jaggery etc.

A3.4: The Focus Group Discussion checklist prepared by children in India and an example of one focus group report (focus group with school children and working children in Mananje area of Ajri Panchayat, India, March 5, 2005)

QUESTIONS FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

1. Do most children in this area go to school or work?
2. What modes of transport do the children who go to school use?
3. What modes of transport do the children who go to Anganwadi use?
4. How far is the school for children in this area?
5. How far is the Anganwadi for children in this area?
6. Are there children in your area who combine school and work? If yes, how do they manage?
7. What modes of transport do children who go to work use? Is it affordable? What are their difficulties related to transport to their workplace?
8. Have you witnessed any accidents in this area? If yes, how did it happen?
9. Have any one of you experienced an accident? If so, what was the cause? Did you or others who got injured get treatment easily? What was the problem in getting treatment, if any?
10. What kind of transport problems do disabled children face in this area?
11. What kinds of transport problems do young children in this area face?
12. What are the specific problems of girl children with regard to transport?
13. what kind of roads do you have in this area (tarred road, mud road, foot path, etc.....)
14. Do children carry loads in your area? What kind of loads? How do they transport load from one area to another? How frequently? What are the problems related to that?
15. Do you have problems in accessing water in this area? What are they?
16. Do you have streetlights in this area? If not, what are the problems related to that?
17. Are there appropriate footbridges and bridges in your area?
18. What are the problems you or your friends face from auto drivers?
19. What are the problems related to bus service in your area? (like frequency, timing, crowding, lady's seats being occupied by men, disabled's seat being occupied by

- others, rash driving, misbehaviour of conductors, cheating by conductors, misbehaviour of co-passengers, concession tickets, etc.)
20. Do you have any problems related to the road in your area? If yes, what are they?
21. What are the other problems related to transport in your area? (like accessing ration, milk dairy/society, provision stores, etc.)
22. Are there any transport difficulties specific to rainy season? Describe.

An example of one focus group report utilising the check list developed by the child researchers with CWC: focus group with school children and working children in Mananje area of Ajri Panchayat, India, March 5, 2005)

Information collectors:

1. Jyothi
2. Sushmita
3. Lokesh
4. Ravindra
5. Suresh
6. Vanita
7. Revati
8. Usha
9. Asha
10. Subramanya

CWC facilitator: Anu

Participants:

Name	Class	Age	Sex
1. Bharat	7 th	12 years old	M
2. Kantaraj	2 nd	8	M
3. Ramit	3 rd	9	M
4. Suhas	4 th	9	M
5. Sriram	4 th	12	M
6. Srikrishna	2 nd	8	M
7. Likhita	3 rd	10	F
8. Ramya	4 th	9	F
9. Satish	1 st	6	M
10. Shashikala	6 th	12	F
11. Sunita	7 th	13	F
12. Suprita	7 th	13	F
13. Vidyashri	7 th	12	F
14. Anita	7 th	13	F

The group discussion began at 11 am at Mananje School. A group of 14 children were present.

The discussion

Most of the children in this area are school-going. Among them, nearly 180 children between the ages of 6- 13 years are going to Higher Primary School. There are nearly 30 children in the age group of 3- 5 years. Since there is no Government High School in this area, children have to attend private High Schools, for which there is a fee of Rs. 500 per year. As most families cannot afford to pay this fee, most children are not able to go to high school.

Children attending Higher Primary generally walk to school. Some of the High School children go by cycle since it is far away. Small children in the first and second standard are accompanied by either their parents or by their elder siblings to school.

Since there is no Anganwadi in this area, small children need to travel to Tattéguli area to attend Anganwadi. This is a 1.5 km distance from Mananje. Small children need 40- 50 minutes to walk this route. As this is quite far, parents do not send their children to Anganwadi. Instead, children will sit in the Mananje school First Standard classroom. The parents who are economically stable send their children to Siddapura Shishumandira (Anganwadi), which is a distance of 4 km away. Therefore, children need to travel by bus to get there. They are put on the bus by their parents, who tell the conductor where to drop off the children. Their teachers then meet the children at the bus stop.

Some children take 5- 10 minutes to walk to school. Others need 30- 45 minutes to go to school. Upon completion of the 7th standard, children have to go to private High School if they wish to continue their education. Since there is a fee of Rs. 500 per year, most families cannot afford to send their children to High School. Therefore, most of the children drop out after 7th standard.

Children do many different kinds of work at home, such as fetching water, milk, rations, fodder, and firewood. They also do general household chores, cattle grazing, washing clothes, going to weekly markets, etc. Children carry out these tasks in the morning before school, in the evening after school, and on holidays.

There are also working children residing in this area. These children work at various jobs, for instance the cashew factory, hotels, shops, and STD booths. Some children go to work as maids, or providing services for other people, such as cooking and tailoring. Most of the children walk to work, and those who are working in the cashew factory go to work by bus. Children who work in the cashew factory earn enough money to pay for bus fare, however, by doing so they cannot afford to buy other necessities. There are some children who go to work by cycle. However, they feel that the road to Siddapura is not proper, and it is difficult to travel on.

Working children face many difficulties while travelling to work. One such problem is the bus schedule. Sometimes children go to take the bus and no buses come. In this case,

they cannot go to work and are therefore not paid the wages they otherwise would have earned that day. Another problem is that they start work early in the morning, and the buses do not run that early. For the children who work at the cashew factory, work begins at 7 am. Also, sometimes they need to stay late at work. As the last bus leaves at 6 pm, if they stay late they are forced to walk home. This is problematic for them as there are no streetlights along the route from the cashew factory to their homes. It is especially difficult for working children to walk during the rainy season, since they cannot afford to purchase umbrellas. Children who work in hotels stay at the hotels, and are only able to go home from time to time. These children, who work in hotels, must also wake up very early for work. Otherwise, they say that they get woken up by having water splashed on them.

There was an accident that took place during the annual celebration of Kamalashile Temple near Kelanje area along the tar road. The road itself is quite narrow and there is a sharp curve. On one side of the road there is a large pile of rocks, on the other side is a drainage system. It is very dangerous when vehicles come from either direction at the same time, as they are unable to see each other due to the sharp curve and the pile of rocks. As the road is also quite narrow, there is no room to move out of the way when there are other vehicles. This particular accident involved an auto and another vehicle that came from opposite directions. They came around the curve at the same time and ended with the vehicle flipping over into the drainage system. During the night, this road is more dangerous because there are no streetlights.

None of the children, themselves, have been involved in an accident. However, if an accident were to take place in the nighttime it would be a big problem as there are no vehicle facilities available to drive people to the hospital. If an accident were to occur, they must travel all the way to Siddapura to have treatment, which is nearly 10 minutes by bus. And when this hospital is closed, they must travel all the way to Kundapura, which takes nearly one hour. Another problem is that the roads that go to Siddapura are covered in potholes, which makes the ride quite uncomfortable for patients who are ill or injured. At night, there are no public vehicle facilities available, and suppose an accident took place where someone needed to go to the hospital, they would need to ask someone with a private vehicle to take him/her there. This is a serious inconvenience as these people are not always willing to do this.

There are problems related to disabled people. For instance, there is one boy who has a hearing impairment. He has difficulties travelling along the roads because he worries about buses coming and not being able to hear them honk their horns. There is another boy who suffers from Polio, who finds it difficult to walk alone as he has problems with his leg. Therefore, his parents need to accompany him.

There are specific problems that girls face while going to work. For instance, if the girls who are going to the factory miss their bus and have to walk, they get very scared because they have to pass through a forested area. There are also no streetlights along the

route, and they are scared of wild animals. If they leave for work early in the morning, they will not come home until late in the evening.

There is a tar road from Siddapura to Hallihole. There are also mud roads and footpaths, forest routes.

The tar road is full of potholes, and there are no streetlights. These potholes fill up with water during the rainy season, and clothes become soiled because vehicles splash dirty water around. Therefore, it is difficult for children to move around on this road. Another problem is that when vehicles move around on the mud road, they create a lot of dust. The footpaths are covered in thorny bushes, which makes it difficult to walk along.

Children carry many different things, including school bags, water bottles, rice, sugar, wheat, kerosene, milk, firewood, water, etc. They carry these loads in several different ways. For instance, some children walk carrying their loads on their head. Girls carry water in their arms, and boys carry it over their shoulders. Some boys carry gas cylinders and water on their cycles. Children travel by bus to the market. On average, their school bags weigh about 1- 3 kg. Depending on what they carry, some loads weigh approximately 3 kg, but other loads can weigh up to 8 kg. As a result of carrying such heavy loads, children get very tired and suffer from headaches, back pains, pains in their hands and legs. Because of this they are unable to concentrate on their studies.

There are water related problems in this area. Even though there are borewells, there is no water supplied from them in the summer season. If, by chance, there is a supply of water, it will be dirty and they are not able to drink it. So children fetch water from the river, for which they need to walk 20- 30 minutes. This water is used only for household purposes, such as washing dishes, clothes, etc. Since people have been pumping out the river water with a motor for agricultural purposes, the water level has been decreasing. This creates problems for those who depend on it for household purposes. There are many ups and downs along the route to the river that children walk along, and they also need to cross a footbridge. Children fetch water from the river in the mornings and in the evenings. The water that they carry back to their homes weighs about 3 kg. In the morning, before school, they need to go about 7-8 times, and in the evening, after school, they need to go 6-7 times to fetch water. During holidays, they need to go a total of 12- 15 times. If there are guests that are staying with them, they need to fetch even more water. They fetch drinking water from the well, for which they need to walk 30- 45 minutes. They need to go approximately 3- 5 times per day.

There are a total of 6 streetlights along the Mananje road. These streetlights only work sometimes. Thus, children are finding difficulties walking at night. This is especially problematic when they need to fetch water or go to the temple at night. Since there is many potholes children worry that they may fall down. When the girls who work at the cashew factories have to come home at night, they are scared. When they come late, their parents inquire about why they are late.

There is no footbridge across the stream near Chonamane and Byagibettu. It is difficult for small children to pass by here during rainy season. They have to take another route, which is significantly longer. Other children, who are older, are able to jump over the stream. There is also not a small bridge near Karmane bus stand. People need to take another longer route to get there. Here, since they need to walk further, they get pains in their legs.

There are no autos in Mananje. Sometimes they come, but very seldom. Children do not go by auto without adults. They will only go with their parents. Normally children travel by bus. When it is urgent, they go with auto drivers that they know very well. They will call up these auto drivers and have them take them. The auto drivers do not take much money. They do not cheat the children.

Children face many problems while riding the bus. For instance, even though there are seats reserved for women, men do not let them sit down. Even women who are carrying babies will be forced to stand. Children feel that they are not valued and are almost always made to stand. This is tiresome when children have to carry their heavy school bags. Some bus drivers drive recklessly. Some conductors cheat and take more money from children and do not follow the concession rule. Also, sometimes they change the fares, for instance when they were going from Mananje to Namma Bhoomi, the conductor charged them Rs. 103 for 12 kids. Returning home, the conductor charged them Rs. 108 for the same number of people. Conductors and other passengers will push children and not give them sufficient time to get on and off the bus. And sometimes when children ask to get off the bus, the bus driver will not stop at all.

There are many potholes along the tar road which fill up with water during the rainy season, and bus drivers will drive right through them splashing people. It is difficult to walk through the mud road during the rainy season because children's feet and legs get stuck in the mud. When the vehicles move around on that road, they splash muddy water. Sometimes it is difficult to cross the footbridge because it is covered in water. Sometimes, when children walk through the muddy water, they get allergic reactions on their skin.

It is difficult for children to cross the road while carrying loads from the shop and Society, which are located at the intersection. For some children, these places are very far away and they have to walk upwards of 30 minutes to get there. Sometimes when they walk this far, they will find that the supplies they need are not available. The milk dairy is also quite far, nearly 1 km.

A3.5: Household survey developed by CWC with children in India

1. Details of all the children in the family (below 18 years)

Name	Age	Sex	Rel'nship to respondent	School/Anganwadi going children		Working Children		If disabled, what disability
				Std.	Name & location	What work	Why left school	

2. Main occupation of the family:
3. Total number of adults in the family (all 18 yrs and above) _____ Male _____ Female _____
4. What do you carry while going to school? List them one by one
 - i)
 - ii)
 - iii)
 - iv)
 - v)
5. Do you accompany your family members to hospital? If yes, how frequently?
6. Does your younger brother or sister come with you to school or anganwadi?

	Summer Season					Rainy Season			
	Distance km/time	Frequency day/week/month	Mode of transport	Specify problems in detail	Specify your suggestion in detail	Distance (km/time)	Frequency day/week/month	Mode of transport	Sp pr in
School									
Anganwadi									
Work place									
Water									
Playground									
Grazing cattle			-----						
Collecting Fodder									
Milk delivery point									
Provision store									
Market									
Firewood									
Ration shop									
Hospital/PHC			-----						
Temple									
Panchayat									
Flour Mill									

A3.6: Work sheet utilised for the traffic counts in India

[note: bathroom scales were used to weigh the loads –i.e. carrier with load weighed first, then carrier without load; the second figure is subtracted from the first to obtain the load weight. We also used this method in R7575, since it provides a simple means of weighing awkward and large loads such as bundles of firewood.]

Place:

Date:

1. Name:
2. Age:
3. Sex:
4. Are you working or going to school?
5. What are you carrying?
6. Where are you carrying this from?
7. For what distance are you carrying this, in kilometers?.....
8. How long does this take you?.....
9. How much does your load weigh?.....
10. How often do you carry this load? (Daily/ weekly/ monthly).....
11. What other items do you carry?
12. What types of routes do you use?
13. What method do you use to carry your load?
14. What problems do you face while carrying your load?
15. What are your suggestions to make it easier for you to carry this load?

Information Collectors:

- 1.
- 2.

Facilitators:

- 1.

Signature:

**A3.7 Consolidated Report of the Transport and Mobility Problems of Children
Ajri Gram Panchayat, Kundapur Taluk, Karnataka
[Information collected by the panchayat child researchers – facilitated by CWC -
between October 2004 and March 2005 using PRA, focus group discussion,
interviews, traffic count, flashcard activity mapping and observation mapping.]**

Ajri Gram Panchayat, Kundapur Taluk, Karnataka

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Problem description</i>	<i>Propos</i>
I. Issues related to road		
1.	The road from Kenjimane towards Marsinjaddu in Kodladi village is full of potholes and stones. There is a rubber plantation on either side of the road. It is difficult for vehicles and also for people to move around.	The roo
2.	There is a footbridge near the paddy field, before Raghuram Shetty's (teacher) house, while coming from Nadumane. There is a slope after this footbridge. It is difficult for people to walk along this route at night. Nearly 10-15 families find it difficult to cross this footbridge while carrying paddy to the mill.	The roo
3.	There is a need of a sign that informs drivers to 'horn please' before the sharp curve on Kela Bandy main road. Otherwise, there are chances of accidents taking place.	A sign 'Horn p before
4.	There is a road between the Lower primary school and the Anganwadi in Kodladi, where many vehicles move around. It is difficult for Anganwadi and school children to walk around in this area, because there is a chance of accidents taking place.	There side of better
5.	The road of Sedioni area, which is near the main road of Kodladi village, is full of potholes. During the rainy season these potholes become full of water, when vehicles drive along here they splash water on people who are walking on the footpath.	The roo
6.	There is a route with many hills near Holadamane area that is used by children to go to school. It is very difficult for them to climb up the hills and they get tired. This route is also used for many other purposes. It is impossible for vehicles to travel on this road.	This pa
7.	The road that goes to Ilali is full of potholes. It is difficult for vehicles to move around.	The po
8.	There is a footpath below the hill near Haduvalugadde in Gunjadi. This footpath is very narrow and there is a slope of 10-15 feet deep that runs just beside it. It is difficult for people to walk on this footpath in the dark because it is very dangerous. People and animals may die by falling down it. Nearly 30-35 families are facing this problem.	This fo
9.	The tar road near Ajri (1 km away) is very narrow. It is difficult for children when buses come from both directions because there is no place to stand, and they are not sure which side to move to.	The roo
10.	There is a footpath near the Chakra river in Hosabalu. It is difficult to walk on	The f

	this footpath during rainy season.	widened
11.	The footpath near Baligadde house is not proper. Nearly 50 families are facing problems while walking on it.	The footpath repaired
12.	The road from Holandur Murkai to Jangsale is full of potholes making it difficult for vehicles to move around.	The road repaired
13.	There is a footpath from Jangsale to Hanbachchal area that nearly 25-30 children and working people use both day and night.	For the safety of children better construction
14.	The road from Mananje towards Agrahara is in bad condition with many potholes. It is not only difficult for vehicles to move around, but also for people and children to walk on this road. Children use this road to fetch ration from the ration store.	The road paved
15.	There are no proper footpaths towards Matadamakki village.	This area converted into road
16.	The road from Chonamane area to Kubja River is very narrow and it's difficult, especially for children, to walk along it.	The road widened
17.	The road near Govehadi School is filled with water during rainy season. So it is difficult for children to go to school.	The road raised
18.	The mud road in Marji -Gujaripere area is full of ups and downs. There is a house on the right hand side of the road. If a vehicle comes down the hill rapidly and slams on the breaks, it will run directly into the house. An accident has taken place here one year ago. More than 200 people and 50 school children use this road.	1. This area levelled 2. The road side became incline that levelled and installed guard rails
19.	There is a big pond in Marji - Gujaripete area that does not have any protective walls around it. When the water level is high it floods onto the road creating problems for children who pass by. Further along the same road, there is an electrical pole in the middle of the road. This makes it very difficult for vehicles to move around it and there is a high risk of accidents taking place.	1. Protective walls built around pond 2. The electrical pole moved to the side of the road
20.	There are forests on either side of the mud road in Byagiberu. There are wild animals that live in this area. Nearly 25 school children and 50 adults use this road. Children are scared to go by here.	---
21.	There is a steep incline that is difficult to go down near Metsanka area, that nearly 15-20 children and 15-20 adults use. During the rainy season it becomes covered in water, thus making it difficult to pass. It is quite steep and easy to fall down.	---
22.	The mud road near Chikutanadi area in Kamalashile village is full of ups and downs.	The road repaired
23.	To go to the temple from Ajri Baligadhe area, people have to climb up a hilly terrain. It is very slippery and tough to climb up. There are chances of falling down.	

24.	The milk dairy is 2 kms away from Baligadhe area. On the way children have to climb up a hilly terrain that is very slippery.	
25.	Children from Shalegudde area in Manaje village have to walk for 10-15 minutes on the tarred road to deliver milk. This road is always busy with the vehicles moving around. As the road is also full of slopes, therefore, the vehicles move very fast and children find it very scary to walk.	
26.	There was an accident that took place on the tar road during the annual celebration of Kamalashile Temple near Kelanje. The road itself is quite narrow and there is a sharp curve in it. On one side of the road there is a large pile of rocks, on the other side is a drainage system. It is very dangerous when vehicles come from opposite directions at the same time, as they are unable to see each other due to the sharp curve and the pile of rocks. As the road is also quite narrow, there is no room to move out of the way when there are other vehicles coming.	
27.	There is a sharp curve near the Taggunje bus stand in Ajiri. One time a man was riding his motorbike along the road when he had an accident because the curve in the road is so sharp. Because there was no bus there at that time, an auto had to be called to take him to the hospital. He was given treatment there.	There is an order to the vehicle
II. Issues related to Bridge/Footbridge		
28.	There is a small bridge from Ajri to Jangsale, which is in bad condition. Around 50-60 children and 200-300 people need to use this route for many purposes. At present, as they cannot use this bridge because it is broken, they have to walk for 6-7 km's more. People find this very difficult, especially children who have to go to school. Thus, this bridge should be repaired for convenience of the people and children.	A new construction
29.	There is a small wooden footbridge that crosses the stream in Holandur, that many people and children use. It is difficult for them to walk across the wooden plank as it may break at any moment. A proper footbridge is needed.	A footbridge
30.	There is no bridge to cross the Kochchadi river in Yadamoge village. Because of this, it is very difficult for people to access the ration store in Kamalashile village during the rainy season. They have to go to a neighbouring village i.e., Hosangadi in order to take a bus to Kamalashile.	A bridge construction
31.	In order to access the fair price shop, provision store, school, and hospital, people and children from Israberu (Mananje) need to cross the Kubja river where there is no bridge. Therefore, they actually have to get into the river to cross it. During the rainy season it is particularly difficult to cross as the river is filled with water and there have been incidents where people have been washed away. During the rainy season, around 25-30 school children have to walk for 1½ km's in order to avoid this problem.	A bridge construction
32.	There is a big stream opposite to Shankar shetty's house in Aarpal, Mananje area. This stream becomes filled with water during the rainy season. There are around 15-18 households in this area who find it difficult to access the ration shop, and hospital. Children find it difficult to go to school.	A footbridge construction
33.	There is a big stream with no footbridge on the way from Gadhikallu towards Chonamane. It is very difficult for school children to cross the stream during the	A footbridge construction

	rainy season, and therefore need their parents to help them, otherwise they have to wait until some adults to help them. There are around 30-40 school children in this area.	
34.	There is a bridge near Agali and Bandappanadi, which doesn't have any railings. People and children feel scared to cross this bridge.	The rail
35.	There is a wooden footbridge across the stream in Kevarji (near Prashant's house) that is in very poor condition. It is very difficult for children to go to school.	A foot constru
36.	There is a footbridge that crosses the Chakra river, on the way from Kelabandya to Harmannu. This footbridge is actually an electrical pole. It is very difficult to cross. At least 40 school children and over 100 people need to pass by this way. During the rainy season, it is impossible to cross this footbridge. Therefore, there is a boat that goes back and forth across the river carrying people. In the past, this has been problematic for children because the boatman would have to wait until there were enough people to make his trip worthwhile. He passed away last year, which has created more problems. Now since children cannot cross the river, they must go live with their relatives in Kelabandya area where they can attend school, or not attend school at all. There is another school in Bellal area, which some children attend, however it is 3 miles away through a forested area.	A br constru
37.	There is a dam on the Chakra river from Kenjimane to Harmannu. The height of the dam is just 7 feet and during rainy season water will be overflowing. Thus, the height of the dam needs to be increased so that it won't overflow.	The he be incr has to l
38.	The footbridge near Goydoor is filled with water during rainy season. People move around through this footbridge very often. If a vented dam were to be built, the water can be stored for agricultural purposes and also people can walk easily on the vented dam.	A vente
39.	There is a vented dam in Gudimakki area that is in bad condition as the water is not getting stored, instead it will be flowing through out. If this vented dam were repaired, it would be helpful for more households to use the water for agricultural purposes.	The v repaire
40.	There is a footbridge made of areca wood on the way to Gudimakki. Children are scared to walk on this route.	A footb
41.	There is a problem related to the small bridge in Baligadde area. During the summer, there is a small bridge made of mud to cross the stream. However, during the rainy season the bridge gets wiped out and is replaced by a wooden plank. The plank is quite narrow and high above the small river and there are also no railings. The bridge shakes when people walk across it, giving them a fright. It is difficult to carry heavy loads across this bridge. Nearly 25-30 children and people face this problem.	A footb
42.	There is a very narrow footbridge near Belvana Revathi's house. During the rainy season it is difficult for school children to use this footbridge, as it is very slippery. Children are very scary to walk as they may fall off the footbridge.	A wide
III. Accessibility issues		
43.	People in Harmannu area have to walk for 4 kms through a forest area to access the ration store in Bellala, Keradi Panchayat. It is very difficult to walk for such a long distance while carrying loads like rice, kerosene oil, etc. Children claim that	

	they get pain in their legs, neck, waist, and hands. Some kids are scared to walk through the forest area. This problem affects 4-5 households in Harmannu.	
44.	Children and adults in Balegadde area have to walk for 3-4 km's to fetch firewood from the forest.	
45.	The High School is quite far away, nearly 7 km, for the children in Ajri village. Some High School students take the bus after walking for about 45 minutes. During the rainy season, children face many difficulties walking along this route. For instance, vehicles splash muddy water on to them, soiling their clothes. There are many problems faced by the children who go to the High School in Siddapura and Hemmakki from Ajri.	A Govt require
46.	There is no Government High School in Mananje area; therefore, children have to attend a private High School in Thatteguli area, for which there is a fee of Rs. 500 per year. As most families cannot afford to pay this fee, most children are not able to go to high school after completing their class 7. Therefore, most of the kids start working in the cashew factory, hotels, doing household chores etc.	A Govt require
47.	There is no water supplied at the bore well near Mananje society, which has turned out to be a problem for many people.	
48.	There is no drinking water facility for the people of Handimane and Kasanjeddu area. They need to walk far away to fetch water.	
49.	Eight families of Harmannu area are facing problems related to drinking water. They need to walk 2 km's to fetch water from the Chakra River. A drinking water facility must be provided.	An alt facility
50.	Six families of Kodladi Jaddimane need to walk 1 km to fetch water during the summer season. A drinking water facility must be provided which can be useful for all six families.	An alte require
51.	There is no Anganwadi in Gunjadi village (ward 3A of Ajri Panchayat) where there are 25 households. Children have to go to Ajrihara where they have to walk by the deep quarry, the footbridges are in bad condition etc. Thus, an Anganwadi is required in Gunjadi village.	An An Gunjad
52.	There is no Anganwadi in Hosabalu, Ajri village even though there are 25 families residing in this area. Children in this area walk for 2 km's to the Anganwadi in Ajrihara. They have to walk on the road that has forest at both sides, and have to cross a river, etc. It is very difficult for kids to walk so long on such routes.	An An Hosaba
53.	There is no Anganwadi in Belligadde, where there are 50 households. Children have to walk for 2 km's to go to the Anganwadi in Ajri.. The route is also not in good condition to walk.	An Ang area
54.	There are two households in Angadimane on the top of a hilly terrain that do not have a water facility. They have to walk down into the forest area to fetch water for domestic purposes.	An alte provide
55.	There is no Anganwadi in the Mardi area of Kodladi hamlet. There are nearly 40 children in this area. A few of them have to go to Mardi Higher Primary school and sit in the 1 st standard. Otherwise, they have to go to Koodgi village, which is 4 km's away.	An An Kodladi
56.	There is no Anganwadi in Holandur village in Ajri Panchayat. There are 25 households and 15 children between the ages of 3-5 years. If children go to	An An Holand

	Anganwadi they need to walk 2½ km's to Ajri. So parents are not willing to send their children to that Anganwadi. Due to this reason, these children are deprived of an Anganwadi education.	
57.	There is no proper water supply in the bore well near Holandur. People have to walk for 1 km to fetch water.	The bore well needs to be repaired and repaired.
58.	There is no drinking water facility in Yednaluru School. Children have to fetch water from other people's houses, or they have to climb down a valley of 5-6 feet to fetch water from a bore well. It is difficult for children to fetch water from the bore well and carry it up the slope to the school.	The school needs to have a drinking water facility either from a bore well or from a public tap.
59.	Nearly 5 families in Gujripete area in Kenjimane are facing water problems, as the water from the bore well is not clean. People have to fetch water from 1 km away.	An alternative water source needs to be provided.
IV. Issues related to Resources		
60.	There is an Anganwadi that is running on a school premise in Yednaluru area. Even though there are around 15-20 children attending this Anganwadi, there is no classroom available. It is conducted on the school veranda without any seating arrangements. This is very difficult for children during the hot summer and water enters the veranda during rainy season. Due to this some parents do not send their children to this Anganwadi.	A classroom needs to be provided for the children.
61.	The primary school of Yednaluru does not have a separate room for cooking purposes (mid-day meal scheme of the government). It is done in a small temporary shed with a roof covered with plastic sheets. There are chances that foreign particles may fall in to the food, which is a health hazard.	A separate room for cooking needs to be provided.
62.	The streetlight facility is needed on the road from Ajri to Siddapura, since there are forests on either side and it is difficult for people to walk.	A streetlight facility needs to be provided.
63.	Nearly 25-30 children from Ramankodlu and Belvana go to Ramankodlu Shishumandir (private pre-school). Children carry food along with them, as there is no food supplied there. Thus, children go to Shishumandir very irregularly.	An Anganwadi needs to be provided in the area.
64.	There is a Lower Primary school in Ramankodlu area, Belvana village. Even though there is mid day meal facility there is no separate room and cooking gas for cooking purpose.	It got to be a separate room for cooking.
65.	There is a need of a streetlight facility on the way to Agrahara. It is difficult for people and children to move around in the dark without a streetlight.	A streetlight facility needs to be provided.
66.	There is a need for a streetlight facility on the way to Handimane and Kasanjeddu. As the road is full of potholes, it is difficult for people to walk on this road.	A streetlight facility needs to be provided.
67.	There is no electricity or streetlights in Matadamakki area. People in this area also have difficulties related to drinking water.	This area needs to be provided with electricity and drinking water.
68.	There is an electric pole on the way to Chonamane but there is no tube light. Children and adults are finding it difficult to walk on this route.	A streetlight facility needs to be provided.
69.	In Muttaberu area there is no electricity, drinking water, or proper road facilities.	
70.	There is a huge pond (Madaga) in the middle of the forest on the way to Bettubailu. This is an old pond that is now filled with slush. If the pond is cleared,	The pond needs to be cleared.

	the water could be utilised for agricultural purposes in nearby areas.	
71.	An Anganwadi is needed near Chithery temple. At present children are going to an Anganwadi that is in Bandappanahadi for which they have to walk 2-3 km's to get there.	An Ang
72.	A streetlight facility is needed near Brahmalingeshwara temple in Chittery Holekone area.	A stree
73.	A streetlight is needed from Holekone to Siddapura route so that it is easier to commute between these areas even in the dark.	A stree
74.	There is a need of a Lower Primary School and an Anganwadi near Holekonu area. At present, children have to walk for 2 km's to Chaukulmakki area to go to School and Anganwadi.	A Lowe Anganw
75.	There are no drinking water facilities in Tenkabailu and Holegadde area, where there are around 50 households. People are facing lot of difficulties due to this. Thus, these households must be provided with water facilities, either through a bore well or a tap.	A bore from ar
76.	There is no hospital or primary health centre in Ajri Panchayat. They need to go to either Siddhapura or Neralakatte, which is about 7-8 km's distance. There is no convenient transport/bus facility to reach these places in emergency situations	A Go require
77.	There is a bore well in Marji area near Chandra's house where the water is very dirty and cannot be used for any purposes.	The bo
78.	Children have to walk for 2 km's through a forest area to access the Lower primary school. All of the children, especially the smaller kids find it scary to walk alone.	A low require nearby
79.	There are no toilet facilities for most of the households in Balegadde area. Therefore, they have to go to the forest area or the nearby hills. They find it scary and are hesitant to go in the dark.	Toilet provide
80.	In Ramankodlu area, Belvana village there are around 50-60 households who do not have electricity. School kids find it extremely difficult to read by kerosene oil lanterns and it is also tough to get enough kerosene oil from the ration store. They only get 2 litres of kerosene every month, which they have to use for many other household purposes. Because of this it is difficult to walk around in the dark.	Electric
V. Issues related to carrying loads		
81.	There is a narrow wooden footbridge that crosses the river near Balegadde area on which people are unable to carry any heavy loads. During the rainy season it becomes slippery and it is scary to walk as someone may slip while carrying loads.	A br constru
82.	Sujatha, a 16 year old working child from Gujiripete, has to fetch firewood from the forest that is 2 km's away. She has to do this twice a week and she carries 20-30 kgs of firewood on her head.	
83.	Children from Shalegudde and Kodladi area walk for half an hour to the forest to fetch firewood. The footpath through the forest is very bushy and they have to make their path by cutting thorny bushes. They have to get the firewood at least once or twice a week. The smaller kids, between 8-12 years, carry loads of firewood that weigh 3-7 kg's, while children between the ages of 13-17 years carry 8-15 kg's of firewood. They claim to have neck, hand and leg pain while and after carrying the firewood.	

84.	There is a footbridge (electric pole) on the Chakra river near Bandy area. Normally people and children use this narrow footbridge but it is very difficult to use it while carrying loads such as rations, kerosene oil, or any other head loads.	A broa is requi
85.	A 15 year- old school going boy walks for 1 km twice a day to deliver milk to the dairy in Kamalashile village. Once in a week in the evening he has to carry a head load of 23-25 kg's of cattle feed from the dairy. It is a bag of 50 kg's that the boy and his mother share between the two of them. He claims to have neck pain and he gets tired, while and after carrying this load.	
86.	Children from Ramankodlu village have to walk for 2½ km's to Ajrihara to fetch rations such as kerosene oil, rice, etc. They claimed that they get tired as well as get back, leg, and neck pain. The weight of the loads ranges between 5-10 or 20-25 kg's. They have to go either once or twice a week.	
VI. Issues related to working children		
87.	There is a liquor shop on the way from Ramankodlu and Belvana to Ajri. This particular route is used for all sorts of purposes, such as accessing the ration store, tailoring class, provision store, Panchayat, hospital, market, relatives house, etc. Girl children especially, who are going to tailoring class claim to be scared to walk alone. Sometimes, the men around the liquor shop make comments to the girls.	This li closed.
88.	Sujatha, a 16 year- old working child from Gujiripete, has to fetch firewood from the forest that is 2 km's away. She has to do this twice a week and she carries loads of firewood that weigh between 20-30 kg's.	
89.	The working children from Belvana and Ramankodu have to cross a hilly terrain on the way to the forest to fetch firewood, green manure, herding cattle, etc. It is difficult to climb up the hill and they are scared of animals and naxalites. (Naxalites do not live but people say that they keep visiting the villages)	
90.	The girl children who work in the cashew factory in Siddapur have to get up early in the morning to get ready for the bus at 7am. In the evening if they catch the bus at 6 pm then they are able to reach home on time, otherwise, they have to walk all the way from Siddapur. This particular road has no streetlights and there is a forest on either side.	
91.	The wage given for children who are working in cashew factory is very low and sometimes they make them work for extra hours. They do not get proper holidays or leaves.	
92.	Children who work in hotels stay at the hotels, and are only able to go home from time to time. These children must also wake up very early for work. Otherwise, they say, that they will be woken up by having water splashed on them.	
93.	The children, who are working in the cashew factory, most often go there by bus to Siddapur. They claim that when they travel by bus, the driver stares at them through the rear view mirror and the girls get scared and hesitant to travel in the bus. Sometimes the bus conductor pushes them in the bus.	
VII. Issues related to girl children		
94.	There is a liquor shop on the way from Ramankodlu and Belvana to Ajri. This particular route is used for all sorts of purposes such as school, ration store, tailoring class, provision store, Panchayat, hospital, market, relatives house, etc.	This liq

	Children, especially girl children who are going to tailoring class, claim to get scared to walk alone. Sometimes, the men around the liquor shop make comments or tease the girls.	
95.	The children, who are working in the cashew factory, most often go by bus to Siddapur. They claim that when they travel in the bus the driver stares at them through the rear view mirror and the girls get scared and are hesitant to travel in the bus. The bus conductor pushes them in the bus.	
96.	If the children working in cashew factory happens to miss the bus and they walk back home in the evening, the boys will tease them by whistling, screaming, or singing to them.	
97.	Most of the girl children in Belvana and Baligadde claim that they are scared to walk through the forest area in order to go to Ajri town.	
VIII. Issues related to Bus transportation		
98.	Children face many problems while riding the bus. Some bus drivers drive recklessly, and sometimes when children ask to get off the bus, the bus driver will not stop at all.	
99.	Some conductors cheat and take more money from children and do not give them tickets in concession rates. Also, sometimes they change the fares, for instance when they were going from Mananje to Namma Bhoomi, the conductor charged them Rs. 103 for 12 kids. Returning home, the conductor charged them Rs. 108 for the same number of people.	
100.	Children feel that they are not valued and are almost always made to stand on the bus. Conductors, and other passengers alike, will push children and not give them sufficient time to get on and off the bus.	
101.	The children, who are working in the cashew factory, most often go by bus to Siddapur. They claim that when they travel in the bus the driver stares at them through the rear view mirror and the girls are scared and hesitant to travel by bus. The bus conductor pushes them in the bus.	
IX. Issues related to Small kids		
102.	There are nearly 30 children in the age group of 3- 5 years. Since there is no Anganwadi in this area, small children need to travel to Tatteguli area to attend Anganwadi. This is a distance of 1½-2 km from Mananje. Small children need 40-50 minutes to walk this route. As this is quite far, parents do not send their children to Anganwadi. Instead, children will sit in the Mananje school First Standard classroom. The parents who are economically stable send their children to Siddapura Shishumandira (Anganwadi), which is a distance of 4 km away. Therefore, children need to travel by bus to get there. These children are put on the bus by their parents, who tell the conductor where to drop them off, and their teachers will then meet them at the bus stop.	An An Mananj
X. Issues related to Disabled children		
103.	A girl child by the name of Pujpa who is between 18-19 years old, in Hosabalu is physically impaired. Both of her hands are disabled. She is entirely dependent on others' for her basic needs.	An al should

A3.8:Consolidated Report of the Transport and Mobility Problems of Children, Gujjadi Gram Panchayat, Kundapur Taluk, Karnataka

[Information collected by the panchayat child researchers – facilitated by CWC - between October 2004 and March 2005 using PRA, focus group discussion, interviews, traffic count, flashcard activity mapping and observation mapping.]

SL. No	<u>Problem Description</u>	<u>Suggested Solutions</u>
I. Problem Facing Girls:		
1.	Girls from Nayakwadi, Hebbarbail, and Kodpadi find it difficult to travel by bus in these areas for several reasons. Some conductors and co- passengers act in inappropriate manners. For instance, they push children around, conductors write inappropriate messages on their tickets such as, “ I LOVE YOU,” “How are you?,” and “Come tomorrow.” Further, the conductors will move around on the bus touching the girls as they pass	
2.	Sometimes conductors will not issue children tickets after they have paid for them, or give them change for fare.	
3.	Even though reserved seats for ladies are clearly marked, some men will not allow girls to sit down. When girls have are menstruating, it is uncomfortable for them to stand.	It has to be ensured that girls actually get to sit in the reserved seats for ladies on the buses.
4.	Boys tease girls when they walk to work This scares girls, so they will not walk alone, they will walk as a group.	
5.	Girls are frightened to walk by the Arrack shop.	
6.	Girls get headaches when they carry heavy loads on their heads. Like bricks, fish, dry leaves, and firewood.	
7.	When girls return home after school, they are expected to do work around the house. Whereas, boys are not expected to do such work. Sometimes girls have to go to other people’s houses to do work as well.	
II. Problems Experienced by Children While Riding the Bus:		

8.	There is no bus facility that travels along the route from Nayakwadi circle to Kodapadi through Kanchugod.	There is a need of bus facility to travel from Nayakwadi circle to Kodapadi through Kanchugod route.
9.	When doing the traffic count and group discussions, children said that when they take the bus, conductors and other passengers push them around. People will not allow them to sit down in the seats. Even if they are sitting, they are asked to stand. Conductors keep telling children to go to the front, and then to the back.	There should be reserved seats for children, and there should be a separate bus for children during school times.
10.	The bus driver drives very fast and recklessly. This is dangerous when two buses are coming from opposite directions at the same time. Sometimes the driver will slam on the brakes suddenly, and children will fall down, the bus will go off the road, or accidents occur.	The bus driver should drive slowly.
11.	Sometimes the bus driver does not stop where children need to be dropped off, but go much further down the road.	
12.	Bus drivers do not use the proper signals when turning. This confuses children.	
13.	Bus drivers will sometimes get into competitions with other bus drivers.	
14.	Some conductors and co- passengers act in inappropriate manners. Conductors sometimes write inappropriate messages on girls' tickets.	
15.	Some conductors will take money from children and not give them a ticket, or change for the fare.	
16.	The bus driver will not wait for children to get on the bus before driving away. The conductor hurries children along.	
17.	When children go by auto, the driver will ask for more money.	
III. Problems Related To Small Children:		

18.	<p>There are no Anganwadi's in the Hebbarbail-Manki area. In order to attend, children have to travel to the Anganwadi in Nayakwadi, which is quite far away. So, children from this area do not attend Anganwadi. Instead, they go to Manki School, where they sit in the 1st standard classroom. There is also another Anganwadi in Gujjadi area, which is near Hebbarbail. However, children do not attend this Anganwadi because in order to get there they must pass through a forest. So, even Anganwadi aged children from Hebbarbail attend Manki School. Presently, in both areas combined, there are a total of nearly 20 Anganwadi aged children who sit in the 1st standard classroom at Manki School.</p> <p>Here, the teacher does not pay any attention to them as he/she is instructing the 1st standard class.</p>	There needs to be another Anganwadi built in Hebbarbail- Manki area.
19.	<p>There are 25 children who attend the Kodpadi Anganwadi who come from different areas such as, Trasi, Guheshwara, Kanchodu, Holy Cross, and Mavinkatte. Anganwadi children travel, on average, a distance of ½ - 1 km to attend Kodapdi Anganwadi. This takes them about 10 minutes to walk. As a result, they get pains in their legs and backs.</p>	
20.	<p>Small children are unable to go to places by themselves because of the traffic on the roads. They need to be accompanied by an adult. So, when adults are not able accompany children to Anganwadi, they stay at home.</p>	
21.	<p>Since there is no water facility at the school in Manki area, -small children have to travel very far along a road full of ups and downs, to collect water. This is difficult for them.</p>	
<u>IV. Problems Related to Disabled Children</u>		
22.	<p>There are disabled children in this area with hearing impairments. When the vehicles come from behind, they are unable to hear them coming. Also, when they are travelling on the bus, they are not able to hear when someone is speaking to them.</p>	
23.	<p>It is especially difficult for disabled children to move along the main road. Even if the children have cycles, they still find this route quite difficult, because the ground between the main road and the footpath is not levelled.</p>	

24.	If there are steep inclines or declines, disabled children find it difficult to climb up and down. This is a problem especially for children who have Polio.	
<i>V. Problems Related to Footbridge</i>		
25.	The wooden footbridge behind Anant Nayak's house is very narrow and has no railings. Half of it becomes covered by water during rainy season and Bharta season. It is very difficult for children and others to walk across it. The condition of the footbridge is so bad, that if children fall from it, they will die. One time a boy fell down from the footbridge and was not able to get back up because it was very muddy. Since many fisherman cross this footbridge, there have been small repairs done to it, for example, it used to shake, and now it does not.	
26.	There is a stream in the Manki area that becomes full of water and quite forceful during the rainy season. If a child were to slip, the water would carry him/ her down the stream. Since there is no footbridge to cross over this stream, it is difficult for children to pass by here, thus they need help from adults. There is an alternative route that they could take, but it is significantly longer. Also, the route passes through many fields along the way, and also a deep well that does not have any protective walls around it. Children are scared to pass by this well in case they were to fall into it. There are nearly 20 school- going children and 5-6 small children who face these difficulties.	
VI. Problems Related to Carrying Weight		
27.	There are many ups and downs, potholes, and stones on the road from Gujjadi to Bengere. It is very difficult to carry loads from the market along this route.	
28.	Children have to carry rations (like rice and wheat) from Nayakwadi to Benegere. There are many ups and downs, potholes, and stones along this route.	
29.	Children from Hebbarbail and Manki need to walk a very long distance when they have to carry something, such as milk, sugar, or tea powder (5-6 kg). When children have to carry firewood, dry leaves, or grass, the loads can weigh upwards of 15- 20 kg.	

30.	Children travelling to school from Nayakwadi, Hebbarbail, Gujjadi, Kodpadi, and Konchugodu, have to carry an average of 5 kg. When they return from school they also have to carry other goods, such as tea powder fish, bananas, and flowers. They feel that these loads are very heavy.	
31.	Working children have to carry grass, firewood, dry leaves, and cow dung. They feel that the weight is very heavy, ranging from 15- 25 kg. As a result, some children experience shortness of breath, sore necks, hands, heads, and back pains. Further, when the sun is very hot, children get tired earlier. When children are walking along the road, carrying a heavy load on their head, if a vehicle comes, the children get confused about which way to go. Children do not wear footwear when they walk along routes with slopes because they feel that they will slip. However, because they are barefoot, they get thorns stuck in their feet and hands. Children feel shy when they carry loads on their heads and people stare at them. When children are walking along narrow footpaths and forested areas, they are afraid of snakes and crabs.	The narrow roads need to be widened, levelled, and converted to mud or tar roads. There needs to be a bus that runs through the interior areas. It would be easier to travel if bicycles were available.
<i>VII. Problems Related to Working Children</i>		
30.	Akhila, a 17- year old, working child faces problems when she walks along the route that takes her to Tusion class, computer class, the market, the hotel, a relative's house, and the shop. There are many ups and downs along the narrow footpath, which is especially difficult in the rainy season because the route gets very muddy. She is frightened to walk past the cemetery and the main road, because there are many buses that drive along it. Akhila becomes irritated when she rides the bus, because of the traffic jams. When she has to go to the hospital, it is 3 km away.	

32.	<p>When Manjula, a 13- year old working child from Nayakwadi, is able to walk to the shop, as it is close by. However, in order to get to the market or the ration store, she needs to take the bus. It is a problem for her to go to these places because it takes her such a long time to go and she has a lot of work to do at home. It is also a problem for her to carry heavy loads, since there are many ups and downs, and small stones along the route that she frequently uses. There are forests on either side of the route that Manjula takes to get to the hospital, temple, and to fetch water. She also has to pass a cemetery, which frightens her. There is a water facility close to her house, but it does not supply water regularly.</p>	<p>She needs to take breaks from her work. The water tap facility near Manjula’s house needs to be repaired and have a proper supply of water. There should be a market closer to Gujjadi.</p>
33.	<p>Raju, a 20- year old boy who works in construction has to travel along a very narrow route. If vehicles come from both directions, there is no place for him to move or stand, so either he or the vehicle will fall off the road. The mud road near his house is covered with stones, and it is difficult for him to walk along it. There are no streetlights along the road, so it is difficult for him to travel at night. The milk dairy is located quite far from his house, and it is difficult for him to walk there. The hospital is also quite far from his house, so when he needs to go there, he has to spend a lot of money.</p>	<p>The road needs to be levelled, and a government hospital needs to be closer by.</p>
<i>VIII. Problems Related to Distance</i>		
34.	<p>There is no milk dairy in the Kanchugodu area, so the children of cow owners have to carry their milk 3 km to Gujjadi to sell it. They experience pains in their hands when they have to carry the milk for such a long distance. It is difficult for them to take the time to do this chore, because they have a lot of other jobs at home, which they need to complete.</p>	<p>There needs to be a milk dairy closer by.</p>
35.	<p>The area of Melandi in Hebbarbail is located quite far from the school, hospital, hotel, temple, tailoring class, relative’s house, market, and milk dairy. The distance to these places range from 3 km walk to 10- 15 km by bus. There are many ups and downs along the route, and they have to pass through a forest.</p>	<p>The road needs to be levelled and tarred. Shops need to be closer by. There needs to be a bus facility.</p>

36.	Children from Nayakwadi have to carry many things for a distance of 1 km. They carry such things as school bags, vegetables, milk, cashew nuts tea powder, wheat, rice, kerosene, cement, and water bottle. As a result, they get pains in their legs and hands. When the sun is really hot, the children feel very tired. They are afraid to walk along routes that pass through forests, and along roads where many vehicles move around.	
37.	There are many households of people that have to walk along a bund in order to get anywhere else. It is difficult to take this route during the rainy season, because there are snakes, and children may slip. To travel to the Panchayat, temple, shop, hospital, and rice mill, children need to walk between 2.5- 4 km. The road has many ups and downs, and is full of potholes. There is a well on the edge of the road that does not have any protective barriers around it. Children also need to cut through somebody's property to get to their destination.	The bund needs to be widened, and shops should be closer by. The potholes need to be filled, and the road should be levelled. A protective barrier needs to be built around the well.
38.	When people from Hebbarbail- Manki have health problems and need to go to the hospital, they need to walk 3 km to Gungolli. There is a PHC in Nayakwadi, but it is not in good condition.	There should be a hospital in Gujjadi center, which should be in good working condition.
IX. Problems Related to Resources (Streetlight)		
39.	In Benegere area, near Shivanna's house, there is a very steep slope with a curve in it. There are no streetlights along this route, which makes it difficult for people, especially fishermen, to move around at night.	
40.	There are no streetlights along the road from Nayawadi to Kodpadi. In Mavinkatte, there are no streetlights along the road, and there are forests on either side of the road. Children are scared to walk along there at night.	
41.	In Holy Cross (Five Cents), people have given applications to have streetlights put up many times. It is difficult for children to walk around at night.	This year, streetlights have been put up.
42.	In Hebbarbail area, there are no streetlights, and there are forests on either side of the road. It is a very long road, and children are afraid to walk along it at night.	
43.	In Kalihitlu area, there are no streetlights from Muttayya Poojari's house onwards down the road. Because it is an open area, adults and working children are afraid to walk by this way in the evening.	

44.	There are no streetlights along the road from Gujjadi to Laxmi Narayan Temple. There is a steep slope and forests on either side of the road. Children are afraid to walk along this route in the evening.	
45.	In Manki area, there is a road that has many ups and downs, and a steep slope. There are no streetlights along this road. At night, the area is very dark, and children cannot see anything. It is difficult for both school- going children, and working children, to walk along this road.	Streetlights need to be put up along this road.
46.	There are forests on either side of the road from Kodpadi to Goheshwara, and there are no streetlights. Both children and adults find it difficult to walk along this way.	Streetlights have recently been put up along this road.
X. Problems Related to Resources (Water)		
47.	There is a water problem in Angadibetu that is affecting a person named Moottu and five other households. Firstly, the tap is on higher ground, and there is no water that runs through it. There is also a tap, on a lower area, however there is no water that runs through it either. The Panchayat has disconnected the water supply. People from these households have to walk very far to collect water.	
48.	In Gujjadi, Mahalinga has a tap at his house, which is on higher ground. No water is supplied at this facility.	The tap should be placed on lower ground.
49.	There is a water facility at Laxminarayan Temple, which supplies the whole area with water. However, water is not regularly available, so people have to walk to another well to collect water. During the summer season, the water level in the well is very low. Sometimes the well is even dry. So people have to travel very far to collect water. This problem affects at least 25 households.	
50.	There is a bore well located at the milk dairy in Gujjadi, but no water is being supplied at this location because people are doing construction work on the bore well. There is no water to clean the milk vessels, or clean up milk that has spilled on the ground.	
51.	In Angadibettu, there is no water supplied near Chenama's house. She has to walk very far to collect water. This is very difficult for her.	There should be a water tap located closer to Chenama's house.

52.	There is a tap in Kalihitlu, near Sina Poojari's house, where no water is being supplied. He has to walk very far to collect water. However, since he lives near the sea, sometimes the water is very salty.	
53.	There are 50 households in Holy Cross (Five Cents) who face a very big water problem. There is a water tap with no water being supplied to it. So, people from this area have to walk very far to collect water from someone else's house. If they were to dig a well in this area, they would have to dig 70 ft. deep to access water.	
54.	At the first cross, on the mud road in Nayakwadi (Five Cents), there is a water tap, but water is not being supplied regularly. There is also a bore well at Nagayakshe Chowdi Temple, however, there is no water being supplied there.	
55.	There is a bore well at the third cross in Nayakwadi that supplies dirty water. There is also a public well in this area, but it is in poor condition. At the 4 th cross, there is a well with no protective walls around it. At the 5th cross, there is a bore well that does not supply water regularly. There are 100 households in the entire Nayakwadi area who are affected by these problems.	This year, a protective wall has been built around the well.
56.	In Benegere, near Naga Temple, Shive Poojari has to walk 100 meters along a narrow footpath to collect water. This footpath is covered in potholes, and full of ups and downs. There is also a sharp curve in the footpath, and a huge hole just beside the path. Children worry that they will fall into the hole, while they are carrying heavy loads.	
57.	In Hebbarbail and Manki areas, the water supply is not regular. However, during election time the water supply is proper.	
XI. Problems Related to Roads		

58.	<p>There is a mud road in Manki area that is connected to the tar road. This road is full of stones and has many ups and downs. Because it is a mud road, it is very dusty. Since there are no streetlights, and the road is in poor condition, it is difficult for children to walk along it. When children are riding their bicycles down the slope, their brakes will not work. It is very difficult for children to ride over all of the ups and downs. When vehicles pass along this road they bump up and down a lot because of the stones.</p>	<p>The road needs to be tarred and there needs to be streetlight facilities.</p>
59.	<p>There is a particular area near Vasudeva Achar's house, on the road that runs through Kanchugoru, where a ditch has been dug on the right side of the road for telephone wires. It is 100 meters long, and 3 feet deep. It has not been filled. During the rainy season, it becomes full of water that spills out on to the road. This creates a problem for children and disabled children, because if they fall into the ditch, they have a hard time getting out.</p>	<p>The ditch needs to be filled.</p>
60.	<p>There is a road in Benegere that goes to the Anganwadi. There is a steep slope in the road, and it is full of stones, and ups and downs. Many people and vehicles have fallen down this slope. It is difficult to walk slowly down the slope; instead, people have to run down it. If vehicles come from opposite directions, there is a chance that they might fall into the small ditch on the side of the road. There is also no streetlight along this road, making it difficult to walk along it at night. Because there are forests on either side of the road, children, both boys and girls, are hesitant to walk along it. Further along this road, there is a big pond with no protective walls around it. There are chances that children might fall in, as it has happened in the past. There are forests on either side of the road and no streetlights, so children are scared to walk by this area at night. Because the Anganwadi is located near the sea, the place where it is built is full of sand. When people try to turn their vehicles around here, they sometimes get stuck in the sand. Anganwadi-aged children use this route daily. When the sun gets hot in mid- day, the sand burns their feet.</p>	

61.	The road that runs from Nayakwadi to Kanchugodu is very narrow. When vehicles drive along this road, there is no place for children to stand, so they have to run to get out of the way. There is a small bridge on the road, which is difficult for children to cross because it is very narrow.	
62.	In Gujjadi, there is a mud road from Papanna shop to Kalihitlu, Nayakwadi, Laxmi Narayan Temple, and further on. This road is covered in potholes, and there is no drainage system on the sides of the road. So, during the rainy season, the road is completely covered in water. This creates difficulties for school- going children and small children.	
63.	In front of JMJ house, the road is covered with potholes. Since there is no drainage system, the road is covered with water during the rainy season. The road is very narrow, and when vehicles pass by, it is difficult for children to move along the road.	
64.	In Gujjadi, near Muttayya Poojari's house, there is a mud road that many vehicles travel along. Because of this, his house gets very dusty. Many school - going children have to walk along this road, which is difficult when there are vehicles passing by because the road is very narrow.	The mud road needs to be paved and a drainage system needs to be dug out.
65.	There is no drainage facility on the road from Nanu Achar's house to Ganiga Temple, and the road has many ups and downs along it. During the rainy season, the dirty water covers the road. There are forests on either side of the road, and no streetlight, so it is difficult for children to walk along this route at night.	
66.	The road that goes to Laxmi Narayan Temple is not proper. It is very narrow, full of slopes, ups and downs, potholes, and stones. There is no drainage on either side of the road. During the rainy season, the road becomes flooded with water. It is difficult for children to walk along this route, because there are many vehicles that pass by here.	

67.	The road from Holy Cross to Kanchugodu, is very narrow, and there are thorny bushes on either side. There are 50 people, and many school- going children, who walk along this road daily. The women, who carry firewood, and some school children, do not wear anyway sandals, so their feet get pricked by the thorny bushes. Because of this children are late for school.	
68.	The main road from Nayakwadi to Kodpadi is very narrow. There are thorny bushes on either side of the road. If buses come along the road, there is no place for children to stand. Sometimes children fall down, and accidents take place. Further along the road, there is a small bridge, with no place to stand on either side of it. Children worry when buses come by here. Sometimes they have to wait for the buses to pass, and this makes them late for school. There are also many curves along the road, and it is covered in potholes. There are paddy fields on both sides of the road.	
69.	There is a main road from Trasi to Gungolli, which is very narrow. This road, and the footpath that runs beside it, are not levelled. There are many buses that move around on this road. It is difficult for two- wheelers, and autos to pass by because the road and footpath are not levelled. Sometimes they fall over.	
70.	In Five Cents area, there is a very narrow footpath. There is a stream along it that becomes quite full in the rainy season. After the stream there is a steep incline. School- going children have to walk along this way daily, and find it difficult.	
71.	There is a very narrow mud road in Nayakwadi (Five Cents). The road has many curves in it, and is full of potholes and ups and downs. There are many vehicles that pass along this route.	

72.	<p>There is a very narrow footpath that goes from Hebbarbail to Melandi, which has many ups and downs, and zig- zag's. It is difficult for small children and elders to walk along it. Since there is a cemetery, and no street lights, it is difficult for children to go by here at night. In order to get to the main road, people need to hop over a fence and cross Gurupujya's property. This is a problem for many people, and children, as they are scolded for doing this. This route is only necessary to take in the rainy season, as the footpath is full of water. There is a stream along the footpath that is impossible to pass during the rainy season. Children are forced to go on either side of the stream. However, there are many cashew trees along these paths, which makes them difficult to pass. Children worry about getting their clothes and belongings caught and torn on the trees. Anganwadi- aged children are not able to pass by this route. Also, there are many thorny bushes, which hurt children's feet and legs, along the footpath. They also worry about their clothes being ripped and torn by the thorns. There are cement steps that lead to the mud road, but they are very small and difficult to climb. Once on the mud road there are many autos that move around and make it quite dusty. On the right side of the mud road, there is a big pond where the water level gets quite high in the rainy season.</p>	
73.	<p>There are many potholes on the road from Mullikatte to Nayakwadi all the way to Gangolli, making it difficult for vehicles to pass by here. Therefore, the vehicles have to drive on the footpaths. It is difficult for people to walk along the road, as there is a lot of dust, and no room for them to pass when vehicles come. It smells bad in this area because people throw their garbage on to the roadside. This spoils the whole environment.</p>	<p>The potholes were filled with tar in February.</p>

74.	It is difficult for children to walk through the field area during the rainy season, because they are afraid that they might slip and their clothes get dirty. Children also encounter problems when they walk along the roads that are covered in potholes during the rainy season, because vehicles will drive by and splash dirty water all over them. While walking along the mud roads, children's feet and legs will get stuck in the mud. This makes it very difficult for them to carry heavy loads. It is difficult for children to take the bus while carrying their wet umbrella's and rain suits.	
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A3.9 Consolidated Report of the Transport and Mobility Problems of Children Hombadi Mandadi Gram Panchayat, Kundapur Taluk, Karnataka

[Information collected by the panchayat child researchers – facilitated by CWC - between October 2004 and March 2005 using PRA, focus group discussion, interviews, traffic count, flashcard activity mapping and observation mapping.]

SI. No	Description	
I	<i>Road related problems</i>	
1	The road between Kailkere to Japti is very narrow and there are many ups and downs, which makes it difficult for children to walk along it. When vehicles move around there is no room for children to stand. There are nearly 15 school children that walk along this route.	The n
2	There is a small stream that crosses the mud road that runs between Guddeangadi and Naltur. During the rainy season the road gets muddy and soils children's clothes. Sometimes children's feet get stuck in the mud. There are nearly 25-30 school children and 10 working children who use this route.	A dra
3	There is steep decline on the mud road that runs from Japti to Tenkarakodi. Since the water from hilly areas flows to this particular road, it becomes flooded. During the rainy season vehicles splash dirty water on to children, soiling their clothes. Due to this, nearly 20 children find difficult to walk along this route.	A dra
4	The main road in Karikalkatte area is full of potholes. During the rainy season it becomes covered with water making it difficult for both people and vehicles to move around on it. Vehicles splash the dirty water on children soiling their clothes. Nearly 70 children who walk along this route are facing problems.	The n
5	The footpath between Mullimane to Japti school is inappropriate and very narrow. About 20 children find it difficult to walk along this path.	The f repari
6	The road between Hebbarbettu and Basrur is very narrow and full of potholes. When two vehicles come from opposite directions, there is a risk of an accident.	The n
7	There is a steep slope and the road is not levelled Kailkeri and Japti school, which	

	makes it difficult for people to fetch rations and go to the dairy.	
8	The road between Imbali and Japti school is not proper. There are many ups and downs along this road and there are forests on the either side. Nearly 40 children find it difficult to walk along this route.	The f repair
9	Since there is a steep decline along the road between Japti Primary school and Yelahaklu, It is difficult for small children and other school children to walk along it, since they have to carry milk, dry leaves, firewood etc. It is especially difficult to walk along this route during the rainy season because of the, the force of the water is much greater and small children may slip. Children from 10 households and nearly 25 adults use this route.	The n
10	It is very difficult for children to walk along the tar road between Halady and Kundpur since it is very narrow and there is a steep decline. There are also many large stones on either side of the road. Children get very scared when vehicles move along this road at high speeds. Nearly 40 children walk along this route.	The n
11	The mud road between Naltur and Guddeangadi is very narrow making it difficult for children to walk along when vehicles move around. Since many vehicles move around it gets dusty.	-
12	Children from Kyasanmakki have to walk through paddy fields to get to Guddeangadi school. Children find difficult to walk along the bunds during the rainy season because they become covered with water and children's clothes get dirty.	
13	The mud road along Tenkarkodi area in Japti village is full of ups and downs. School children and working children have to walk along this route daily. Nearly 10-15 adults use this route.	The n
14	There is a mud road near Sunnari school that gets dusty when vehicles move around on it. As a result, children's faces and clothes get dusty.	The n
15	Children find it difficult to cross the main road in Sunnari since there many vehicles.	
16	People find it difficult to walk carrying dry leaves in the Hadimakki area of Japti village because there are many potholes that are filled with water, which makes their clothes dirty. Nearly 10-15 children face this problem.	
17	The mud road between Arekallu and Sunnari school is full of ups and downs and potholes. During the rainy season these potholes become filled with water, so when vehicles pass by they splash water all over the children soiling their clothes.	The n
18	The main road between Hunsemakki and Sunnari is very narrow and there are many potholes along the roadside. During the rainy season, many vehicles move around on this route and splash water over the children soiling their clothes.	The n widen
19	There are many potholes, and ups and downs along the mud road in Kalkere area. During the rainy season when vehicles pass by, they splash water all over the children soiling their clothes.	The p The n and p
20	The tar road in Sunnari is narrow and not leveled with the adjacent footpath. When the vehicles come from the either side there is no room for children to stand. As a result of this, several accidents have taken place in this area. There are also no streetlights in this area.	

21	In order to fetch rations, children from Kyasanmakki need to go to Guddeangadi. On the way they need to pass through a forest area, which they are very scared of.	
22	Children who go to Guddeangadi school from Kyasanmakki are scared of encountering ghosts along the way.	
23	Children from Kyasanmakki area are frightened to go to Hunsemakki hospital.	
24	While herding cattle children from Kyasanmakki area find it difficult to control the cattle and chase them when they run away.	
25	Children from Kyasanmakki area find difficult to fetch firewood since there are many thorny bushes.	
26	In order to get to Japti school, children from Imbali area have to pass through forest area They are afraid of this area because of animals, and ghosts.	
<i>II Problems related to Footbridges</i>		
27	There is a wooden plank across a river in Naltur, which is very narrow and has no railings. This wooden plank is 30 feet long and about 12-15 feet high. Children are very scared to walk across it..	A sto is nee
28	During the rainy season, the footbridge in Hadimakki area near Bharati's house is covered in water. School children find it very difficult to cross it. When there is a heavy rainfall children cannot attend school. Nearly 10-15 households are face this problem.	The f high
29	There is a deep stream along Halniru across which there is a small footbridge made of stone. This footbridge does not have any railings. Nearly 15 children are finding it difficult to access this footbridge.	The f wid
30	There is a stream in Kyasanmakki that is 7-8 feet deep. There is currently a stone footbridge across without any railings. Nearly 15-20 children are scared, and find it difficult, to cross this footbridge.	This r railin
31	The footbridge on the way to Kerejeddu becomes covered with water during the rainy season. Nearly 30 children find inconvenient to attend school.	A foo high
32	There is no footbridge that crosses the stream near Gulabi Shedti's house in Batramakki area. Due to this, nearly 25 people and many children find it difficult to walk along this route.	A foo
33	There is a small bridge near Arekallumane, which becomes flooded with water during the rainy season, making it difficult for children to cross the stream. Children from nearly 7 households are facing this problem.	A foo high
34	The footbridge near Ganesh Shetty's house in Hunsemakki area becomes covered with water during the rainy season. So, it is difficult for children to cross this footbridge. There is an average of 15 children who cross this bridge everyday to attend school.	A foo high
35	There are no railings on the stone footbridge between Naltur and Guddeangadi school.. This footbridge is also quite steep, and during the rainy season it becomes flooded with water. Children find it very difficult to cross this footbridge.	Footb it sho are ne
36	The wooden footbridge near Simpalata's house, in Hilkommi area of Japti village, is in poor condition. During the rainy season it becomes covered with water making it difficult for children to walk across it. An average of 5 households use this footbridge.	A sto
37	There is no footbridge across the stream on the way from Naltur to Bidkalkatte,	

	which makes it difficult for school children to take this route, especially during the rainy season. As a result, people need to take a longer route.	
38	The wooden footbridge that crosses the stream near Jaddinamane (the road to school), is in poor condition.. Children are scared to cross this footbridge.	A new
39	Children have to walk through a field near Harsha's house in Sunnari, while carrying milk. During the rainy season when it is flooded with water, it becomes difficult for children as they need to carry the milk can on their heads.	
<u>III Problems related to Disabled Children</u>		
40	There is a girl in Sunnari who has disabilities with her hands and leg. She has to walk 10 min. to fetch water everyday. She carries the water in her arms and on her head, which she finds difficult because of her disability. She also finds it difficult to travel by bus.	
41	The children in Sunnari who have leg disabilities find it difficult to walk along the ups and downs, through fields, hop over tall fence, and to cross footbridges that do not have railings. During the rainy season, when there is thunder, they are not able to run for shelter they must walk.	
42	The children in Sunnari who have speech impediments face difficulties at school when reading and answering questions. They find it difficult to travel by bus because they are unable to say where they need to be dropped off.	
43	The children in Sunnari, who have hearing impediments face difficulties, as they are unable to look out for traffic.	
44	Disabled children find it difficult to carry out responsibilities outside of the home, such as going to the weekly market, participating in festivals, and playing with other children. It is difficult for them to cross roads when there are many vehicles.	
45	A disabled child in Japti finds it difficult to walk along the mud road, because it is covered with potholes. She is also frightened to pass through the forest area. She faces difficulty while travelling by bus when it is crowded because she is forced to stand while carrying her heavy school bag.	
<u>IV Problems Related to Small Children</u>		
46	The main road in Karikalkatte is narrow and there are many vehicles that move around on it. This makes it difficult for small children to walk along it while carrying their school bag (1 kg). They are scared to cross the road because of all the vehicles.	The r
47	The children, who come from Hunsemakki to attend school, carry a 4-kg load. They have to climb up a hilly area and need to walk along a narrow tar road. When the vehicles come from both directions, there is no room to stand. This makes it difficult for children to walk while carrying the load. As a result of the load, they get pains in their shoulders. There is an average of 20-25 children who use this route daily.	The r
48	Children in Hombadi-Mandadi area need to walk a distance of 1-km to attend Anganwadi. This is quite far. There are nearly 5-6 children who find this to be a problem.	
49	The road that leads to the Japti Anganwadi is full of ups and downs. Parents are scared that small children may slip. Therefore parents drop their children off at	

	Anganwadi, which is difficult for them to do everyday. There is an average of 10-15 children, who use this route.	
50	The children from Imbali and Kailkeri find it difficult to walk around 2-3 km in order to attend Anganwadi at Japti, because the route is full of ups and downs. An average of 16 children use this route.	The r
V	Problems Related to Working Children	
51	Some girls from the Tenkarkodi area of Japti village need to walk for 15 minutes to attend work. They have to pass through a forest area, where they are scared of wild animals.	
52	Other girl children from Tenkarkodi area of Japti village have to walk for 30 min to attend work. They need to climb up a hilly area and walk along a footpath that becomes flooded during the rainy season. Due to this their clothes become wet. There is an average of 10-15 working girl children who use this route.	The r
53	Children are scared to walk along the road between Naltur and Bemmarki in evenings.	
54	In Naltur area, children who fetch fodder need to cross a river, which does not have footbridge. Therefore, children find difficult to cross especially while carrying a load.	
55	Some children in Hombadi have to walk a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ km along hilly areas and through fields while carrying a load of 20-kg (firewood and other things). They find difficult to climb the hilly area while carrying the heavy load, due to which they get pain in their legs and neck.	
56	The girl children from Japti village who work in cashew factory feel that they are not paid fairly for the work that they do. They are also not permitted to take time off when they ask for it. If they are late for work, their managers scold them.	
57	Before work, girl children are expected to do household chores, such as cooking, washing dishes, fetching water etc. At work, they need to carry heavy cashew bags due to which they get pain in their arms, legs, and neck. Sometimes when they finish work late at night, they are scared to walk home because it is dark outside.	
58	Children from Japti area are scared to go to Hunsemakki town since they need to pass through a forest, where there are animals, to get there. They are also scared of walking along the main road since there are many vehicles that move around there. They need to walk for 1 hr. to go to Hunsemakki town. They also use this route to attend work and fetch firewood.	
59	In Japti area Some children need to walk along a narrow footpath for 10 min to fetch firewood When returning their load often weighs 7-8 kg. Due to this, they get neck pains. While walking, the tree branches block their way	
60	Children from Janata colony need to walk 30 min along the mud road, tar road and footpath to fetch bamboo from Kerebettu. They find difficult to walk while carrying a load because of all the ups and downs, and as a result, they get neck pains.. While walking the branches of the tree obstruct their way.	
61	Some children are scared of ghosts while passing through the forest area on the way to Chungankodi. They need to walk along this route for 25 minutes.	

62	Children from Tenkarkodi area need to go to Hombadi area to fetch rations. They have to walk through forest areas and fields. Along the route, there is a well that does not have protective walls around it. Children find it difficult to walk along this route while carrying heavy loads. Sometimes the children experience neck pain. Moreover, during the rainy season the field is covered with water and children are scared that they may slip. There is also a river on the way, which children need to walk along the edge of. They are scared to do this. Nearly 50 households' children face this problem.	The m
63	Children must go to work early in the morning, and do not have any leisure time. They are not paid the same rates as adults.	
64	There are no streetlights in Japti area. Children who return from the work in the evenings are scared to walk along this route. Moreover, they have to pass through a forest area. They are scared of animals and people Who may be there.	
<i>VI Problems faced by girl children</i>		
65	When the girl children from Japti area are walking along the road to attend school/workplace, boys who pass by on their motorbikes will sometimes honk, tease them, and watch the girls in their rear view mirror.	
66	Since there are no streetlights between the Cashew factory and Japti area, girls are scared to walk at night because of the wild animals and the drunken men.	
67	In Japti area, girls need to cross over a fence, which they fear might rip their clothes.	
68	While travelling by bus, on occasion, conductors will write inappropriate messages, such as "I LOVE YOU" on girls tickets.. Girl children are also scared to sit beside boys. Even though there are seats reserved for women, men will not allow girl children to sit in them.	
68	In Sunnari area, girls face difficulties while walking to work, such as they are frightened to go through the forest, and they are scared to walk at night, because of thieves. They are also scared of boys who tease them.	
69	Girl children are scared that auto drivers may snatch their jewellery and take them to the forest.	
70	In Sunnari area, girls are teased while riding the bus. In the bus girls have to carry their bags when they are standing. Sometimes when the driver slams on the breaks, boys will intentionally fall over the girls.	
<i>VII Accessibility Problems</i>		
71	Near Janta Colony there is a borewell and a tap. The borewell produces dirty water while the tap only supplies water every two days. Therefore, the residents must walk far away (near the playground) to collect water to drink.	The b clean
72	There is a tap in Kyasanmakki where water used to be supplied to eight households. However, there is no longer water being supplied from this tap. Therefore, they need to walk up 10 minutes, to fetch water, which they find quite far.	A pub supply
73	There is a tap near Guddettu school that used to supply six households with water.	A pro

	There is no longer water being supplied from this tap. As a result,, the households are facing a lot of problems. They need to walk through a forest area for 15 minutes to fetch water.	tap is
74	The ration shop near Guddeangadi is only open two days per week (Tuesday and Friday). Children need to walk 30 minutes to fetch rations. Sometimes shopkeeper does not give them rations. Children find this to be a big problem.	The r open, and th suppli
75	There is a pond in the village of Hunsemakki Melpete that becomes full of water during the rainy season, and is empty throughout the dry season. Therefore, the mud from the bottom of the pond needs to be removed. Presently, people/ children need to walk a fair distance to wash clothes and to wash cattle, This they find difficult.	The m pond
76	The people from Hunsemakki and Hombadi area need to walk three kilometers (Guddeangadi) to fetch rations. Nearly forty households are facing this problem.	A rat Hunse
77	There is a water tank and a tap near Bindu's house. However, no water is supplied at this location. Rather,the water from this tank is being supplied to another village named Hunsemakki. Residents have to walk ten minutes to other's house to fetch water.	A wat this l
78	There is tap near Sudarshan's house in Yadadi area that does not supply water. During the dry season people need to walk ten minutes to fetch water. An average of 7-8 households faces this problem..	A tap
79	The well near Japti school is dry. Because of this 175 school children are facing problems. They need to walk 10 minutes to fetch water.	A wat to sch
80	The children from Mullimane of Japti area need to travel 3-km distance by bus to get to the hospital. They find it difficult to travel when they are sick.	A hos
81	Children/people in Hilkomi area of Japti village (near Simpalata's house) need to walk through a hilly area for 30 minutes in order to fetch water. They get very tired and they are scared that they may slip.	A tap
82	Children/people from Jaddinamane area of Japti village need to walk 30 min along a route, which has many ups and downs, to go to hospital. They find this to be a very difficult to walk.	The r
83	In Sunnari area, the well dries up during rainy season. Therefore children need to walk 10 minutes to the public well, to fetch water. They get pains in their arms carrying water for long distance.	
<i>VIII Problems related to carrying loads.</i>		
84	Some children in Naltur need to walk 15 minutes to fetch firewood, which weighs nearly 10-15 kg. Because of this children get headaches and pains in their neck. This they find difficult.	
85	In Japti village, some children need to walk 30 minutes to Kerebettu to fetch dry leaves and firewood. They need to walk up a steep incline while carrying a heavy load, which weighs approximately 7-8 kg. Children find it difficult to walk down and they are scared that they may slip. Their arms and legs become weak. An average of 10-15 children faces this problem.	The u levele
86	Some children need to walk a distance of 2 km, from the Imbali area of Japti	It wo

	village to Karikalkatte, while carrying a 10 kg load (cattle food, milk etc). Children find it difficult to walk while carrying a heavy load. Due to this they get headaches and back pain.	were
87	Some children from Kailkere area of Japti village have to walk to school carrying an 8-kg load (school bag and milk). They find this difficult to do, and they get back pain.	
88	Some children in Janata colony of Japti area walk a distance of 1.5-km to the dairy while carrying 10-L milk on their head. Children get burning sensations in their heads, and pains in their arms and legs from carrying heavy loads.	It is a vehicle
89	Children walk a distance of 1-km, from Imbali to Karikalkatte, while carrying 10L milk, daily. Due to this children's legs get hurt from the stones, and they get tired.	The road potholes need
90	While going to school, some children walk 30 minutes to carry milk to the dairy. They get pains in their hands from doing this.	
<u>IX Bus related Problems</u>		
91	It is difficult for children in Sunnari area to travel by bus, while carrying a heavy load, on the way back from the Kundapur weekly market. Since the bus is crowded children are forced to stand and carrying their heavy load.	
92	Children from Japti area find it difficult to travel to the hospital by bus. It is only a 5 minute journey, but the bus is always crowded and children find difficult to stand.	
93	Children from Japti area face lot of problems while travelling by bus such as, , the buses are often times quite crowded and they do not run frequently (every 1- 1.5 hrs.). When the buses are crowded, children's feet get stamped on and they get pushed around. The bus drivers sometimes drive recklessly, not even allowing children time to get on the bus before they drive away. One time a boy fell down and hurt his hands. Some conductors will not issue tickets to children after they have paid the fare. Sometimes children are not given concession fare.	
94	In Sunnari area, when the buses are crowded, children are pushed and shoved around, and their feet get stamped on. Sometimes when their feet get stamped on, they lose their footwear. Also, when they are standing on the side of the road, and try to get the bus to stop to pick them up, and the bus driver will not stop. Sometimes the children are forced to stand and allow room for adults to sit. Sometimes conductors do not give the children the proper change for their fare.	
95	There are no proper buses from Japti area to Bidkalkatte High School and Basrur college. An average of 50-60 children find it very difficult.	More
96	There is no consistency in the fares which Auto drivers charge children.	
X Resource related problems		
97	On the way to Japti Kailkere, they have used wooden electrical poles. School children use the same path to go to school and there are chances that the electric pole may fall at any time.	A cen requir
98.	There are no streetlight facilities along Dyasanmane Hilkommi road. There are around 10 working girl children who pass on the same path. They find it difficult to walk on this street as it is dark and also boys will often tease them after dark.	Stree requir
99.	There is a big pond near Perashanti in the Hadimakki area of Japti village. During	A pro

	the rainy season it is difficult for people to walk along this route.	around
100	There are no streetlights in Janata colony. Therefore, children find it difficult to travel during evening since there are many potholes, and they are scared that they may slip down. Girls also find it difficult because boys tease them. There is an average of 20 children, who face these problems.	A str
101	There is no electricity in five households in Bemmarki, and they only receive 4L of kerosene per month. It is difficult for school children to study, read, and write without proper lighting. Moreover, since there are no streetlight facilities, children find it difficult to move around during evening.	An el
102	There are no street light facilities from Guddeangaddi to Guddettu (a distance of 3 km). Due to this, 25 households find very difficult to walk along this route.	A str along Gudd
103	There is well adjacent to a footpath on the way to Bemmarki, which does not have protective walls surrounding it. Children are scared that when people pass by that way they may and fall into the well.	A pro around
104	There is a tap on the way between Hadka and Yadadi where there is no water supply. Nearly 3-4 households are facing this problem.	
105	In order to get to the ration shop, rice mill, flourmill, and salon, children from Sunnari need to travel by bus. They find it difficult to get on and off the bus. If children go to ration shop they are made to wait to get their rations.	
106	On the right hand side of the road on the way to Brahmanagar temple there is a tap that is not functioning. They have stuffed the tap with unnecessary things, as it doesn't work.	The t
107	There is an unused open well along the footpath towards Thenkarakodi area. People have stuffed this well with garbage, such as injection needles, glass pieces, etc. This well is 15-20 feet deep and as it is surrounded by the cashew trees people cannot see the well in the dark. There is a playground very close by to the well, and there are chances of kids falling into the well. People informed us about two cases that happened recently, where one drunken man and also a small kid have fallen into the well and died.	This v
108	Since they have built compound wall, it is difficult to access the temple from Anand Kulal's house in Japti village. . People have to either go all the way around it, or have to climb it, to get to the temple. Climbing the compound wall is difficult especially for women.	There
109	There is a footpath through the forested area that children need to take to access the provision store in Guddeangadi from Nalthur. Children are scared to walk on this footpath in mid afternoon (around 12 am).	
110	There are no toilet facilities in Nalthur areas and they have to go to the nearby forest for this purpose. Children find it scary and difficult to go to the forest in the dark.	
111	There is an open well that is not being used 100 metres away from Vivekodaya Sunnari school. The well does not have any fencing around it, and it is very deep. This well is very dangerous and children have informed us that already two kids have fallen into the well and died	This v imme
112	There is no toilet facility in Vivekodaya Sunnari school. Children especially girls	Toilet

	find it very difficult.	
113	There is a tap near Vital's house in Hunsemakki Melpete area. He has placed a stone on the top of the tap because otherwise the water leaks from the tap. Also, there is a bore well that only supplies water when you pump it really fast.	Both, the t
114	The water pipe that is connected to the Brahmanagar tank is broken and water is being wasted.	This l

APPENDIX 4: EXAMPLES OF SURVEY INSTRUMENTS FROM CHILDREN'S STUDIES CONDUCTED IN SOUTH AFRICA

A4.1 South Africa individual interview questionnaire

1. At what time do you wake up in the morning to go to school?
2. What do you do when you wake up? Which chores do you do?
3. How long does it take you to travel? How much time and what distance?
4. When you go to school, what do you think are the dangers you might meet with?
5. What impact do you think the chores you do before school and the distance you walk to school have on your studies?
6. At what time do you leave school?
7. What do you do after school?
8. What chores do you do after school and which places are you sent to?
9. Do you collect goats or cattle after school?
10. How far is the place where you get water from?
11. How many times do you go to fetch water?
12. Do you collect firewood?
13. If you do, how long is the distance?
14. About the questions asked above, what impact do they have on your school work?
15. In your opinion, do you think they can impact on your health?
If these things are a problem for you, what do you think the solutions could be?

A 4.2 Focus Group Discussion Questions

GIRLS

1. When you go in the darkness to Tombo alone do you think that the boys can rape you?
2. How long do you take to go to Tombo?
3. Do you take a taxi or do you go as a pedestrian?
4. What are the dangerous things that you meet?
5. How far do you walk to go to the shop?
6. How many minutes do you take to go to the shop?
7. What are the dangerous things that you can meet if you are walking alone?
8. When you go to the shop, do you go on the narrow roads?
9. When you are going to the shop, what are the heaviest things that you buy?
10. Do you carry them on your head or on your back or using a wheelbarrow?
11. What are the effects of these heavy loads on your health?
12. Do you get headaches from carrying heavy loads?
13. Do you think all these things mentioned above can make you feel free? So what are the possible solutions?
14. Do you think all these things solutions you mentioned can keep you from getting sick?

BOYS

1. Do you go to the mielie* field?
2. How do you feel when you go to the mielie field?
3. How long does it take you to go to the mielie field?
4. What are the dangerous things that you face when you go to the mielie field?
5. How is the condition of the road to the field?
6. What kind of pain do you experience when going to the field?
7. Are there any strangers on the way to the field?
8. How many cattle do you fetch?
9. Do you go around the fields to fetch them or do you get them in one place?
10. How do you feel when you come back home?
11. How many times do you fetch cattle a week?
12. Are you forced to look after the cattle? Why?

13. Is there anyone else helping you with cattle?
14. After you come back from the field what other work do you do?
15. What do you do during the weekend?
16. What kind of sport games do you play or like?
17. Do you have enough time to play or exercise?
18. How is the field condition for playing?
19. Is there anything that disturbs you when you play?
20. Do you look after cattle before school?
21. Do you get or fetch some wood before and after school?
22. Do you cook food at your home?
23. When do you get time for doing homework?
24. Do you get enough food?
25. How do all these problems affect your health?
26. How do all these problems affect your education?
27. What solutions can you suggest?

* Also known as sweet corn

