Empowering through Enabling Access

Education

For the millions of children worldwide who live on the streets, education is the most effective method of reintegration into society. SBT’s education programme encompasses the two-fold objective of developing basic education for street children and of preventing children in difficulties from ending up on the streets.

The needs of street children are unique in the sense that some of the children do not have any formal schooling while others have dropped out of school at different levels. The dynamics of the street child are complex, especially with regard to provision of formal education. Thus, addressing specific educational challenges of street children is based on a holistic and inter-sectoral approach. 931 children are in the formal school system, 149 children in open school system, and 3972 children are in the Non Formal Education system.

Comparative overview of education across SBT

Children come into the fold of the Trust from varied backgrounds and at varied ages. Thus over the years, a three pronged system has been developed to ensure holistic inclusiveness.

- SBT lays great emphasis on formal schooling i.e. admitting children to regular private or public schools. Children are assisted in their homework in their respective centres, and are provided extra tuition/remedial classes. The teacher-pupil ratio is 1:25. Teachers facilitate each child’s learning through small groups of interaction.
- The non-formal education is conducted through a systematic module and interesting pedagogies. This acts as a bridge to formal education. Apart from this, a significant percentage of children go through National Open School systems of education.
- Mobile School is an extension of the Government’s pilot project ‘Chalta Firta School’. With the intention of ensuring access to education to all, the Mobile School is a bus loaded with learning material, taking school to those poor urban slums where education remains an inaccessible dream.

Medical

Health is invariably a neglected issue amongst street and working children. Thus, SBT has a comprehensive health programme with emphasis on awareness of safe sexual practices, in the absence of which children are susceptible to STDs and HIV and AIDS. Interventions to deal with substance abuse, and mental health programme.

SBT is one of the first organisations to start an awareness and prevention programme on HIV and AIDS for street children. SBT also ran HIV and AIDS prevention programme with the support of USAID/FHI which ended in 2011. The specific services provided under SBT’s health programme include full medical investigation, first aid, screening and medical check-ups, medical investigation, referral for treatment and hospitalisation. Apart from the programme also comprises screening and treatment of STD/STIs, voluntary tests for HIV/AIDS, long-term treatment support to children through institutional linkages and referrals and organisation of health awareness camps.

This year, a total of 16 health camps were organized:
- Five general health camps covered 787 children
- Two dental camps covered 157 children
- Two MMR camps covered 147 children
- Five Typhoid vaccination camps covered 463 children
- Two Hepatitis B vaccination camps covered 100 children

Key highlights of medical programme
- 49 street children have successfully completed the de-addiction programme and are living a life of dignity with their families or are in institutional care.
- 11 adults from urban slums were also motivated to go for de-addiction programme
- 116 children went through ELISA tests to determine HIV AIDS presence

Mental Health

SBT is one of the first organisations to design and implement a comprehensive mental health programme for street children. The main objective of the programme identification and management of mental health / behavioural problems in children and adolescents; building awareness of mental health issues amongst all staff; developing protocols in key areas such as child abuse and protections, suicidal risks; dealing with learning difficulties and academic issues of children through special education programme; and supporting staff through individual and group work. The mental health team comprises qualified counsellors and psychiatrist. The team operates through mental health assessment and interventions. The interventions include individual counselling, pharmacology, rehabilitation, psycho-education, and supportive work all tied through comprehensive case management.

Overview of MHP (2015-16)
- 56 children were referred to MHP
- A total of 84 life skill education sessions conducted
- A total of 234 group sessions conducted
Life Skills Education Programme aims at enhancing the day-to-day decision making ability of children and providing them with livelihood options through vocational training, and job placement. Life skills education aims to develop the ability of an individual to deal with the variety of situations that life throws up. Such education helps in the overall development of children, including physical, mental and social well-being and building greater self-confidence in life.

**Educational exposure**

'I never knew that the sky could be so vast and blue' wrote a young girl on her first outstation tour experience.'

Every year all the children in the residential homes and CPs are taken for ten day trip outside Delhi. Since this holiday is organised during the summer holidays usual destinations are hill stations. In these ten days children are exposed to new local customs and historical points. Games and fun competitions are organised and delicious snacks are served. Such trips are instrumental in strengthening the bonds between children and between the staff and children. There have been many cases wherein after the trip, a child has given up substance abuse or shared honest details about his/her family and based on this information children have been happily reintegrated with family.

Under the annual tour programme, 307 children from different centres spent a week in Sattal, Dharmshala, Shimla, and Pachmarhi. Apart from this, outings for the children were organised to the Traffic Park, Science Museum, and Planetarium, water parks, Adventure Island and educational films.

**Vocational training**

"Education is not the answer, but education linked with livelihood is the answer for street children." Ms. Proween Nair, Chairperson at Salaam Baalak Trust.

With this understanding, SBT endeavours to empower young people under its care with practical skills. Decades ago, it used to refer solely to such fields as welding and automotive service, but today it can range from hand trades to retail to tourism management. After a series of consultation with career counsellors and hand in hand support from the centre, staff children are encouraged to build their skill. While guiding on skill building, apart from aptitude, the job viability of the training is also kept in consideration.

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**Overview of job placements in 2015-16**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF CENTRE</th>
<th>Job placement (15-16)</th>
<th>Trade/area</th>
<th>Salary-5000/- to 8000/-</th>
<th>9000/- to 12000/-</th>
<th>12000/-+</th>
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<td>DMRC CHILDREN HOME</td>
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<td>Hotels, MNCs, Cafeterias</td>
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<td>APNA GHAR OS</td>
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<td>Mobile Training, Data Entry, House Keeper</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Hospitality, Hospital, Boutique</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Beauty-Culture</td>
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<td>KISHALAYA CP</td>
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<td>Beautician, Computer Job</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>AKANKSHA CCP</td>
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<td>Teacher (NGO), Civil Defence, Earning At Home Through Stitching</td>
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<td>Beauty Parlour</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODRS OS</td>
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<td>Export Company, Housekeeping, Electrician, Factory Setting</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Latent Talent Development

Our anthem has been — Every child is a possibility! A rag picker today can be a world famous photographer giving talks at Harvard University in a few years... similarly the boy serving you tea at the thaddi can be an engineer...a child labourer in a brick kiln today could be a social worker... a girl from a poverty stricken pocket of India’s hinterland can be an upcoming fashion designer...and these are not mere possibilities but realities which we have seen unfold here at SBT.

Effort is made to foster latent talent development of street and working children living in our full care residential centres through organised programmes. The programmes include training workshops for children focusing on dance, dramatics, singing and public speaking. This helps in children showcasing their talent on a wider platform thus, instilling a sense of self-esteem and confidence among them.

Sports

Games and sports are important for the holistic development of a child. Qualities of leadership, sportsmanship, team work and a positive competitive spirit are nurtured. At SBT, ample focus and encouragement is given to indoor and outdoor sports.

Highlights of SBT’s sports programme

- Two boys have been selected for training as athletes under the aegis of the India Track Club for five years.
- One boy was recognized as Best Athlete at central district level competition in Delhi.
- Four girls won gold medals in national level karate championships.
- Two boys participated in *Adidas Athletes Meet* at Buddha International Circuit, Greater Noida. Trained by the team at India Track Club, the boys won bronze medal.
- Trained by team at India Track Club, two boys participated in *Delhi State Athlete Meet* at Nehru Stadium.
- JAMGHAT organized an inter NGO sports event. SBT’s children won three first prizes, two second prizes and one third prize in various competitions.
- Squash tournament was organized by Squash Academy at Siri Fort Sports Complex. Children from SBT won the following.
  - First prize in under 13 category
  - First and Second prize in the under 15 category.
  - Second prize in the under 17 category
- Squash tournament organized at Roshanara Sports Club in which SBT children won the first and second prize in the under 15 category and also first prize in under 17 category won first prize.
- Three children participated in Junior National Squash Tournament at Kolkata.
- In IYSA Soccer league organized at Vasant Vihra, one boy was recognised for his talent.
- Two boys were selected for *Josh Football League*.
- SBT’s team won football match played against Pathway school, Noida.
Salaam Baalak Trust City Walk is an English guided tour of almost two hours conducted by children who used to live on the streets of Delhi before joining our Trust. The Walk was conceived as a way of empowering our youngster who want to improve their communication and speaking skills. Our guides are adolescents who have been fully trained as local guides. City Walk gets the children’s stories heard, gives people a view of their world.

Those who take the City Walk tour through inner lanes of Paharganj and the area around New Delhi railway station. Led by a child who was once lived and worked on the streets will experience special tour far from the tourist main attractions. City Walk is an example of how a volunteer’s creativity can translate into a unique and enduring programme, which is both popular and economically viable.

Volunteer

It would be difficult to achieve what SBT has, were it not for support received from SBT volunteers, interns, donors and supporters. This committed group of people have spread SBT’s message of ‘protecting and nurturing the dreams of street children’ around the world. Volunteers across the globe give their time, talent and support to teach a skill or partipicate in various activities or share work load of staff members. Over the years, volunteering and internship has evolved into a structured programme at SBT. The minimum duration of volunteering at SBT has been fixed as four weeks, to achieve continuity and tangible outcomes.

SBT attaches value and significance to volunteer’s engagement with various facets of the organisation such as teaching English, training tour guides with communication skills, marketing the City Walk, documentation, teaching school subjects, non-formal education, computers, theatre activities and counselling among others. The only requisites from the volunteer are dedication and a commitment to work for the cause of street children.

Highlights of Volunteer Programme in 2015-16

- 112 volunteers and interns from 10 different countries worked with us and 35 were foreigners
- 10 volunteer partner organizations and 16 educational institutes, in India and abroad including students from British School, American Embassy School, Pathways school and from CQ University in Australia worked with SBT
- Employees from Accenture, Aon Hewitt, American Express, Ciena, Barclays, Google, Burberry, Deloitte Consulting India, Dominos, and others have also contributed their time and skills

A profound experience

“I feel very privileged to have been a volunteer with Salaam Baalak Trust from August 2011 to July 2012. There are few experiences in life that are so profound, with a lasting impact. For me, this is one of those experiences. I had the immense pleasure of teaching English and Mathematics to children at contact points on a daily basis for nearly a year. What took me by complete surprise was that many of these children actually loved learning! The first week I set up the classes were a bit of a struggle and consisted of me going to the railway station to ask/beg these children to come and learn with me. It therefore astounded me when a week later, my students were there before me, ready to learn with pencils and books in hand. The children accepted me into their hearts, for which I am eternally grateful. Their generosity and unconditional love are unparalleled and humbling.”

Ronita Nath, Former volunteer from Canada
Fundraising

Realising the dream and needs of hundreds of children is a daunting task, however with support of a large community of patrons and donors, SBT has nurtured countless dreams.

SBT encourages donors and supporters to visit the contact points and full-care residential centres to see SBT’s work for themselves. The hands on exposure to SBT’s engagement with children often leaves donors satisfied that their contributions can make a difference. With the freedom of choosing different ways of extending their valuable support, donors contribute in cash or kind, sponsor a child, organise skill-development and extra-curricular exercises (self-defence classes, art courses, summer camps, outings) or simply spend quality time with children by way of volunteering. The feeling that they are capable of bringing a meaningful change in a child’s life leaves a positive effect on donors and paves the way for a stable and sustained association.

Taking a step forward, SBT organises large-scale fund raising events. Premiers for Mira Nairs films, dance performance by renowned contemporary dancer Astad Deboo, musical evening with Nizami Brothers, have been organised. Many supporters who make these initiatives successful have acknowledged that going back home they feel happy and content

Key Highlights of Fundraising Programme in 2015-16

- SBT participated in the Airtel marathon
- An evening with Sufi singers - The Nizami Brothers was organised
- A Marathon in a school in France was organised with the help of our volunteers
- A group of class 12 Vasant Valley children helped raise funds through a musical evening – ‘To Salaam Baalak Trust With Love’

Capacity Building

As happy mothers raise happy children, similarly emotionally stable and skilled staff members are best caregivers for children. Understanding the emotionally intensive nature of work done in SBT, the management ensures that regular refresher trainings and recreational workshops are conducted. The key aim is to strengthen the skill set of the team and also be cathartic.

Liaisoning

Realization of the rights of a child demands an 'effective legal context,' coupled with a conducive environment and a system wherein infringement of these rights attracts penal and punitive action. SBT aligns its operation to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the Amendment Act, 2006 and the corresponding Juvenile Justice Rules, 2009, laying adequate systems for care and protection of children. A noteworthy achievement of SBT has been its smooth transition into the juvenile justice framework. SBT ensures complete adherence to this law vis-à-vis registration and licensing of homes, infrastructural requirements, staff recruitment and admission of children to homes. Every child in each of SBT homes is admitted with the due permission of the Child Welfare Committees (CWCs). Regular reporting happens along with periodic presentation of children in CWCs to furnish details on their progress. Apart from CWC, SBT believes in working together with all stakeholders such as GRP, RPF, Police, Railway management, CHILDLINE, educational institutes etc. In 2015-16, 1819 children were produced before CWC by the SBT team and 1984 children were referred to SBT by CWC.

Overview of CB efforts in 2015-16:

In total 10 staff workshops were conducted during the year
- 130 staff members were oriented about Juvenile Justice (Care and protection) Act, 2015
- 30 coordinators and In-charge attended workshop on ‘Documentation and Report Writing Skills’
- 61 staff members were oriented about the Right to Education Act and SBT’s Non-Formal Education Program
- 59 staff members were oriented about ‘Sexual harassment at workplace’ through two sessions
- 13 staff participated in the session on ‘Prevention and Control of the Contagious disease effecting street children’
- 25 staff were oriented about ‘Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act’
- The spoken English initiative was continued from last year. A total of 13 staff members participated in the classes at Inlingua (At beginners level 7 were enrolled in two months program and the group of five who were assessed at advanced level did a one month course)
Rehabilitation

Institutional care is a means to secure and protect vulnerable children. It cannot be the end. Thus, SBT envisages two forms of rehabilitation.

a. Restoration and Repatriation. While restoration refers to reunification with the family within India, repatriation refers to reunification with the family outside India.

b. Reintegration into mainstream upon the attainment of 18 years of age.

A. Restoration

SBT emphasises on repatriation and restoration of children to their families. Even though a safe space and an enabling environment exists within the residential centres for the child, it is but a substitute for a family. Therefore as soon as a child’s family is traced adequate steps are taken in close coordination with the CWC to send the child back to the family. Over the years, the centre staff members have restored children to far flung areas of the country and even outside the country specifically in cases where guardians cannot come to take the child back. To keep the strings connected centre staff follows up with the family to check if the child was doing fine and had adjusted well.

B. Reintegration into mainstream

Upon turning 18 years of age, children are introduced to a new life with a message that SBT team would be there with them through ‘thick and thin’. It is because of this reason many children passing out of SBT keep coming to meet the staff members and trustees of the organisations forming a lasting relationship.

As soon as a child turns 16, staff members strike up a conversation with the child around his/her career, regular meetings with the career counsellors are organised and a rehabilitation plan is drawn to prepare the child to step out of protective auspices of residential centres into the world. The focal points of these interactions are strengthening a child’s resolve towards the career path he/she has chosen and whether the rehabilitation steps are panning out as per the plan or not.

Preparation of a child for rehabilitation may be fraught with challenges as children are sceptical and scared about leading an independent life outside the centre. They may also become angry and hostile or may distance themselves from the staff members. These negative emotions of young boys and girls at the threshold of maturity are understandable.

Role model interaction is another important aspect of SBT’s rehabilitation programme. Role models are young adults rehabilitated by SBT, who have established themselves as successful professionals. These interactions serve as a platform to quench children’s curiosity that has scores of questions about starting a life of their own in the outside world…rousing them to work hard and make a mark of their own.

Comparative overview of restored children

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<th>Centre</th>
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<td>Arushi</td>
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<tr>
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<td>06</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRP</td>
<td>109</td>
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<td>Platform</td>
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<td>Kishalaya</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Childline-Central</td>
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<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Childline-New Delhi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Childline-ODRS</td>
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<tr>
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Comparative overview of follow up of restored children

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2014-15

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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HEALING THE MIND AND HEART

Name: Anjana (Name changed)
Age: 10-11 years
Gender: Female

Anjana an 11 old girl was found by the police near a metro station in Gurgaon. She was in a disoriented state and despite numerous efforts of the police, she was unable to provide any information regarding her family. Her poor speech ability made matters worse. Upon her arrival to SBT’s Arushi Residential Centre, she was referred to a clinical psychologist for IQ (intelligence quotient) testing. However, her assessment could not be completed as she was hyperactive and inattentive during the session.

Anjana also had an episode of seizure and was taken to the nearest hospital where she was diagnosed with seizure disorder and has been on medication for the same. She was also diagnosed with Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and inattentive during the session. Not only this, she has learnt few Hindi words and sentences and maintains eye contact while talking. She tries to interact with everyone and has become more responsive.

‘Anjana is quite participative during the sessions and tries to follow the instructions. She participates in group play and doesn’t get agitated when other girls join her. These are great signs of improvement we (Arushi team) are very happy.”

Counsellor, Arushi Residential Centre, Salaam Baalak Trust

Substantial betterment in Anjana’s psychological condition demonstrates the therapeutic power of a caring and stimulating milieu created by the Arushi team. In the time to come, Anjana will be starting with her sessions at Children First (An organization providing child-friendly educational services). It is expected that continuous psychological therapy and specialised groups sessions at the organization would contribute significantly to her growth and development.

AIMING HIGH!

Name: Abhijeet
Age: 17 years
Gender: Male

On the threshold of adulthood, Abhijeet – a 17 years old boy started shouldering the financial responsibility of his family in early teens. Despite completing his school education, Abhijeet took to semi-skilled work and helping as his father was a chronic drug addict. Taking care of his three siblings and his mother, Abhijeet always thought why couldn’t they study further and get a good job.

Living in slum of Pratap Nagar, Abhijeet and his siblings were often exposed to criminal activities and antisocial elements. They desperately looked for support and guidance. The community-based contact point of Akanksha centre of Salaam Baalak Trust fulfilled this need of Abhijeet. The team at Akanksha engaged Abhijeet in constructive educational and skill building activities. Post work hours spent at the centre enriched his school level learning. His siblings also joined the centre.

Abhijeet motivated other community children to drop in at Akanksha centre and learn new things. The team at Akanksha saw a leader in making. The team also motivated him to pursue higher studies or a vocational course. With the support of Akanksha team, Abhijeet completed a basic computer course from F-Tec Educational Centre and he is presently pursuing a diploma in computer application from a reputed institute. He plans to pursue his graduation from Delhi University and wants to work for multi-national companies. Abhijeet’s story demonstrates that an environment conducive to learning can make a world of difference to a growing child’s life.

CHILDLINE TEAM AS MEDIATORS

Name: 50 plus Children
Age: 12 to 14 years
Gender: Male
Education: Class 7

Childline responds to calls of children in difficult circumstances. One such call was received by the Childline team from aggrieved parents of children in one of the schools of Delhi. The parents of more than 50 children were grappling with a hike in bus fee of the school from INR 800 – 1400. Since most of the children belonged to the poor families, their parents could not afford the hike. The parents, thus, arranged for a private transport which was cheaper, affordable and safe. However, when they went to inform the school about the withdrawal of school bus facility for children, the authorities informed them that they will have to avail the facility for one more month as school had already paid a month’s advance to the transport service.

The parents agreed but as the days passed the children were harassed by school authorities to pay the transport fees. Naturally, children came back home distressed and reported the incident to their parents. Feeling helpless, the parents called the Childline and the team went to the concerned school. The team met the authorities and requested them to call a meeting of the aggrieved parents. Consequently, authorities called a meeting but the aggrieved parents were not represented in the meeting. After attending the meeting the Childline team persuaded the school authorities for another meeting where parents of the children who had complained should be represented.

On the firm stance of the Childline team, the school authorities were left with no option but to call the meeting. During the meeting, the team mediated the issue and it was decided that the children would not be harassed for the transport fees and parents would be allowed to switch to the private transport facility by next month. The meeting concluded on a positive note and parents were satisfied. Many of them reported that Childline’s intervention set the school authorities right and saved their children from unnecessary trouble.
Kaari an eleven year old girl belonged to a remote village of Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. She had lost her mother last year and was living with her grandmother and uncle. Forced to work due to poverty, Kaari sold flowers in trains. One day while selling flowers in the train, little Kaari felt tired and fell asleep in the compartment. When she opened her eyes she found herself at the busy railway platform of New Delhi. Clueless about what to do, she panicked and started crying. One of the Social Workers from Salaam Baalak Trust found her and she was presented before the Child Welfare Committee. Kaari was sent to Katayan Balika Ashram in Jhandewalan, Delhi. Although she felt safe at the shelter, she missed her home town and family. Unable to contact them she ran away from the shelter and was found by some concerned citizens who took her to the Mandir Marg Police Station. The Childline immediately visited the station and took charge. The team consoled Kaari who was disturbed and restless. Kaari told the team that she wanted to go back to home to her grandmother.

The team assured her that they would make efforts to find her home but meanwhile she must stay at a safe children’s home. On the orders of the Child Welfare Committee, Kaari was then admitted to Prayas Shelter Home for Girls, Tughlakabad for short term stay. The Childline then began searching for Kaari’s family and residence in Gwalior. The team within a span of few days located Kaari’s house and after due verification facilitated the restoration process. With the help of Childline, Gwalior, Kaari was reunited with her grandmother. The Childline also ensured that Kaari was not made to work and was enrolled in a school. Childline team’s genuine efforts not only helped Kaari return home but also ensured her access to education.

**PROTECTING CHILDHOODS**

**Name:** Bobby  
**Age:** 3 and half years  
**Gender:** Male

It is hard to believe that a child as young as three years could be found begging on the hostile streets of Delhi. The Childline team came to know about a child named Bobby begging alone and when they saw him he was all of three years they were shocked. Without wasting a single moment the Childline rescued Bobby from R.K. Ashram area. Upon finding him, the team offered him something to eat and comforted him. They then tried to gather information about his family from him. But Bobby being very young could not share any concrete information about his family or home town. He only mentioned that his father provided him food. The team also enquired about Bobby at the shops around the area where he was found but everyone said that they saw him alone. The Childline team then registered the case at the nearest police station.

Bobby was not found in a good condition. He had wounds on his legs and looked severely malnourished. The Childline team provided him necessary nutrition and took him for treatment to a hospital. For night stay, the child was admitted to SOS Udayan shelter home. On the next day the child was produced before the CWC and Bobby was enrolled for long stay in the Matru Chhaya shelter home. The Childline team is trying to search for Bobby’s family and the team is also doing outreach activities to rescue child beggars from R.K. Ashram area.

**COURAGE TO SPEAK UP**

**Name:** Ribika  
**Age:** 16 years  
**Education:** Class 9  
**Gender:** Female

Ribika a 16 year old girl also faced many uncertainties in her life when she lost her parents at the tender age of 4. She was adopted by a family where she was taken care of well but her step brother tried to sexually assault her. Her step mother came to know about it and she took strict action against her son and even reported him in police.

Since the brother was also a minor, he was counselled and the matter was sorted out. However, as Ribika grew up her brother’s advances towards her began. This time they were grievous in nature. Ribika felt unprotected in the house and she could not fathom the face that her own brother was trying to be physically exploit her. Totally confounded by what she was facing in her house, she called Childline for help. The team visited Ribika and interacted with her, they broke the ice and formed a strong rapport with her. Slowly Ribika opened up and narrated tragic stream of events of her life. The Childline team took Ribika in their charge and produced her before the Child Welfare Committee, the Committee also ordered the concerned police station to lodge a FIR regarding the sexual assault case against Ribika’s brother. Since, Ribika was very scared she kept changing her statement but the Childline team members comforted her and established a sense of trust. Ribika then gave a factually correct statement and an FIR was registered against her brother.

As the legal action is being taken in the case, Ribika has been admitted to a girl’s shelter home called Nirmal Chhaya for long term stay. She is also pursuing a vocational training course. Now she feels safe and she is happy that she could confide in the Childline team who gave her the courage to raise her voice against the wrong she was facing.
BROKEN FAMILY AND A BROKEN HEART

Name: Kishan
Age: 12 years
Education: Class 7
Gender: Male

On being asked why you ran away from home, Kishan meekly replied “my parents fought and one day my mother left home, I was sad and missed her badly and I left home”. Kishan a 12 year old boy is one of the many children who leave their families because of family disputes and disturbances. Sometimes the family environment is so hostile that children not only run away but strongly decide against ever going back. Possibly this was the case with Kishan, who was found by the Salaam Baalak Trust team and despite recurrent attempts of the members to get information about his family Kishan did not speak up. Without any clue from Kishan, the team on its own tried to search for his family but all efforts were in vain.

Kishan’s initial interaction with the staff members was very difficult; he seemed very bitter and sceptical. He just did not want to trust anyone. He shared that as soon as he arrived in Delhi, he made a friend and both of them drew up a plan to work together. They were successful in finding work at a small shop and earned money but his friend cheated on him and took away all the money, he was heartbroken and had nowhere to go. The staff members consoled him as they understood that Kishan had gone through a lot. But at the same time they tried to show him the positive side of life and suggested that he must not live on the streets all alone as it was dangerous and risky.

Kishan slowly began to trust the team, he went with them to the Child Welfare Committee and came to Salaam Baalak Trust’s DMRC Children’s Home. At the home he was provided the required facilities including food, nutrition and education and he felt happy and safe.

From a sceptic, Kishan became hopeful of life. The team members also involved him in various sports and latent talent development activities, these made Kishan more confident and emotionally stable. Many of the children in the home became his friends.

Presently, Kishan goes to a reputed school in Delhi, he is Class 8 and he has keen interest in sports. He has participated in National Athlete Championships and won himself a sports sponsorship for five years. He is also taking athletics coaching from Thyagaraj Stadium.

A BEAUTIFUL REUNION

Name: Sunny
Age: 16 years
Gender: Male

Sunny a 16 year old boy was found in an appalling condition by SBT’s Aasra team at New Delhi Railway Station. Sunny was surviving on the street through begging and rag picking. He not only suffered from motor disabilities but his physical health was also compromised because of consistent drug abuse. Taking cognizance of Sunny’s critical health condition, the SBT team produced him before the Child Welfare Committee. To ensure the care and protection of the child, the Committee directed his admission to SBT’s Aasra Shelter Home.

During Sunny’s initial stay in Aasra the staff members took special care to engage him in various play and study activities, but he complained of continued restlessness and dizziness as he was weaned away from drugs. His sudden withdrawal symptoms necessitated a drug de-addiction course. The Aasra team coordinated with Muskaan Foundation (a drug de-addiction centre) and Sunny was admitted for a six month drug de-addiction course. The therapy worked well for Sunny and he came back in a much better state to Aasra.

Keeping in view the fact that a child’s best home is with his family, the Aasra team counselled and interacted with Sunny to seek greater details on his family and where he hailed from. The team found out that Sunny belonged to a poor household in Chhattisgarh and his father was no more. Due to lack of any financial support, his mother took him to her parents’. One day he came late to home and his grandfather scolded him and kicked him out of the house. In a fit of anger he left home and boarded a random train which brought him to Delhi. He lived on streets, he was beaten and physically abused by elder children and adults. He expressed that he was scared and helpless and would never want to go back to street life and if possible would want to be reunited with his family. Sunny’s keen desire to meet his mother, further motivated the Aasra team and they made concerted efforts to trace his family. These efforts bore fruit and with the help of District Child Protection Unit of Koriya district of Chhattisgarh, Sunny was reunited with his family. Sunny’s mother had made numerous attempts to search him but she could not find him. Disheartened and depressed his mother prayed everyday to meet her son again and when she finally saw him she was elated. Now, Sunny and his mother are very happy to have found each other again.
LOST AND FOUND EVERYTHING

Name: Satish
Age: 12 years
Education: Class 4
Gender: Male

Satish a 13 year old resident of Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh was separated from his father at the crowded Old Delhi Railway Station. While he was still gathering the courage to deal with the sudden demise of his mother, he lost from his father too. He frantically searched for his father everywhere on the station but could not locate him. He felt completely lost at the station and cried incessantly. One of the Salaam Baalak Trust Social Workers calmed him and tried to collect information about his family. However, he could not provide any concrete information about them. Despite this the Salaam Baalak Trust continued the search for Satish’s family. Meanwhile, Satish was presented before the Child Welfare Committee and was enrolled in the Salaam Baalak Trust’s DMRC Children’s Home.

Initially, Satish felt very depressed, disturbed and lonely. He would not mingle with other children and even with the staff members. But the staff members tried to destress him by engaging him in play activities. They encouraged other children to be friendly to Satish and this strategy worked. Satish became comfortable in the home and bonded well with other children and staff members. However, when he was healing psychologically he had a setback physically. He was diagnosed with typhoid followed by acute tuberculosis. The Salaam Baalak Trust team took him to the hospital and arranged for required medical care for him. The doctors advised surgery for his speedy recovery. The staff arranged for the surgery which was successful. He is better now and he goes regularly for follow up treatment. Presently, he is studying in class VI at Dev Nagar School and continues to share a good rapport with staff and children. Satish is described by the staff members as one of the sweetest and most friendly Child. The Salaam Baalak Trust team hopes to find his family soon.

UDAAN - MY NEW FAMILY

Name: Pinky
Age: 15 years
Gender: Female

Pinky lost her parents at a young age, but she considered herself lucky to have found her foster parents. Growing up in her own home with a family despite being an orphan was the best Pinky could ask for herself. The years passed and as Pinky started growing up she faced adjustment issues and problems. Unfortunately, her foster parents could not deal with these issues and she left her home. Just 15 years old, Pinky was devastated and disappointed, she then came to Udaan residential centre of Salaam Baalak Trust.

Pinky says “In Udaan I got a new lease of life.” As soon as she arrived at the centre, she blended with other children and staff members effortlessly and accepted them as her new family. Even though she had behavioural issues such as anger outburst and short temper but staff members’ caring attitude alleviated these. Pinky also continued with her education but she showed lack of interest in academics. On the contrary she had a strong inclination towards sports. Recognising this, Pinky was provided the opportunity to take training in any sports of her choice and she opted for boxing. Presently, she is learning boxing at Talkatora stadium and pursuing her education through open schooling. She stands out as one of the brightest girls at Udaan centre. One of the Udaan staff members lovingly said “Udaan and Pinky found each other for good.”

NOT RELATED BY BLOOD BUT BY LOVE AND CARE

Name: Shubham
Age: 16 years
Education: Class 10
Gender: Male

Belonging to a well to do family, Shubham a 16 year old boy could not believe that he lost his parents, his house in a blink of an eye. He lost his father and mother at a young age and his neighbours and relatives instead of taking care of him tried to eliminate him to claim his property. One of his well-wishers presented him before the Child Welfare Committee and the child was sent to the Salaam Baalak Trust’s DMRC Children’s Home.

Shubham was emotionally hurt and scarred, he could not fathom that his neighbours and relatives wanted to kill him. Further, his teenage issues and anger only intensified the situation. The counsellor at the home conducted individual therapy sessions with him and he regained his strength and positivity. He accepted the shelter as his new home and children and staff as his new family. He could empathise with the other children and appreciated the child friendly atmosphere at the shelter. Shubham actively participated in all the activities and programmes of the shelter and this brought him closer to the staff members and other children. Shubham also began to take interest in studies and interacted on issues of concern with other children. He made many like-minded friends who became his support system.

Shubham’s school enrolment was taken on priority by the Salaam Baalak Trust team even though they faced challenges in getting a transfer from his earlier school. However, the staff was able to successfully enrol him in a new school close to the shelter home. Another problem was to handle the civil dispute to safeguard Shubham’s parental property which was illegally occupied by his aunt. The team with the support of Child Welfare Committee represented Shubham in the court and attended court hearings with him. The Salaam Baalak Trust team is making all efforts to ensure that Shubham inherits his parental property.

The staff is constantly supporting Shubham in every possible way and guiding him to concentrate on his studies. Post his school enrolment, Shubham is doing really well, he scored an 80 percent in his Class 10 exam. Mathematics and Science are his two favourite subjects. He wants to study Science in higher classes and aspires to become a doctor in future.
A DREAM COME TRUE
Name: Guddu
Age: 15 years
Gender: Male

Abject poverty and the mind set ‘more hands more money’ often push children into labour and exploitative work conditions. Guddu’s story is no different. Living with a woman called Shyamwati who found him lost in a crowded area of Uttar Pradesh, life was tough for him. He found it hard to arrange two square meals a day and in the absence of any other source of income, Shyamwati sent him to Delhi with a fellow villager to earn more income. All of 15 years old, Guddu had no idea about the tough working conditions awaiting in Delhi. Working at tea stalls and stations platforms, Guddu felt mentally and physically exhausted and only dreamt of going to a school and living in a house of his own. One day, thinking about what his life should have been, Guddu was sitting dazed and confused at a busy platform of New Delhi Railway Station and one of the SBT team members spotted him.

He opened up to the team member and narrated his story. The team member immediately presented him before the Child Welfare Committee and Guddu was brought to SBT’s Aasra shelter home. Guddu developed an immediate liking to the home and other children. He actively participated in all academic and extra-curricular activities and got accustomed to set pattern and discipline of the home. Meanwhile, the SBT team began the process of finding Shyamwati, Guddu’s guardian in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh. The team was able to trace her and upon contacting her it was found out that she found the child in her village seven to eight years ago. However, information on where Guddu originally hailed from and his parents could not be gathered. Without any lead on his family, the staff members felt that only Guddu could provide them some relevant information.

Post a number of counselling sessions, Guddu recollected that he was separated from his family few years back and he lived in a village called ‘Jamuriya’. But he could not recall the name of the district or the state. Nonetheless the team members started searching the districts with a village called Jamuriya and traced the child’s family in Bardhman, West Bengal. Initiating the process of restoration, the SBT team facilitated the police verification of Guddu’s family. On confirmation by the police, the SBT team with the help of District Child Protection Unit and Child Welfare Committee restored the Guddu back to his family. His parents, who had left no stone unturned to find Guddu, were ecstatic to see him after six long years. And for Guddu, his dreams finally came true - he had a family, his own home and now he goes to school.

But quitting drugs was not easy for Pradeep, for him spending a life carefree life on streets was convenient. Therefore, he disregarded the outreach worker’s suggestions. Even then the outreach worker did not budge and kept on motivating Pradeep to visit the ODRS Open Shelter, at last Pradeep gave in.

During his first visit, Pradeep did not like the idea of spending time at the Open Shelters and collaboratively learning with other children. However, consistent attempts of the SBT team convinced Pradeep to quit drugs and pursue education or skill training. Finally, Pradeep started coming to the Open Shelter regularly to participate in various activities. He started getting along with other children. Pradeep also agreed to go in for drug de-addiction and was enrolled for a six month de-addiction course in Muskaan Foundation (a drug de-addiction centre).

Quitting drugs completely transformed Pradeep. He not only underwent skill training but also bagged a gainful job. Financial self-reliance made him responsible towards himself and his family. Presently, he is supplementing his family income and supporting his younger sister’s education. Pradeep’s life underwent a 360° transformation. He and his family often thank the outreach worker who brought him in touch with Salaam Baalak Trust.

360° TRANSFORMATION
Name: Pradeep
Age: 18 years
Gender: Male

Pradeep a young lad of 18 years hails from Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh. He along with his family shifted in Karaadi Gaanon of Delhi five years ago. His father Suraj Raikawar a whitewash painter and his mother Tulsa Devi a maid servant toiled hard to eke out a living. Pradeep came under the influence of anti-social elements. He whiled away his time, picked pockets and experimented with drugs. Soon he became a habitual drug user and faced stiff opposition from his family for his bad habits. Due to recurrent fights and arguments with the family, he ran away from home. In fact he developed a truant tendency, and ran away from his home a number of times.

Out on streets consuming drugs, Pradeep’s health deteriorated and he spent many days and nights living on pavements. One of the outreach workers of Salaam Baalak Trust spotted him and struck a friendly conversation with him. The worker encouraged Pradeep to quit drugs and join Old Delhi Railway Station (ODRS) Open Shelter where he could complete his education and undergo skill training. Presently, he is supplementing his family income and supporting his younger sister’s education. Pradeep’s life underwent a 360° transformation. He and his family often thank the outreach worker who brought him in touch with Salaam Baalak Trust.
BECOMING A GOOD CITIZEN

Name: Sanjay
Age: 18 years
Gender: Male

Although difficult to imagine, many children in Delhi live with their families on platforms of Railway Stations. Sanjay now 18 years was one among them. Growing up at New Delhi Railway Station, school, home, safety and security were far-fledged dreams for him. He was surrounded by drug addicts and alcoholics and what he calls ‘scary men’. Many of his friends living on the platform pick pocketed or made easy money through petty crimes. Soon, Sanjay also followed their steps committed petty crimes. He spent the money earned from illegal activities on drug and substance abuse. Separation of his father and mother aggravate the situation and Sanjay’s drug consumption became more regular. His mother Kamla a frail lady in early 30s felt helpless when she was unable to stop Sanjay from taking drugs, she could not bear the fact that her son’s health was deteriorating. It was Kamla who came to know about Salaam Baalak Trust’s service for street children and she motivated her son to get in touch with the organisation. One of the SBT team members met Sanjay and brought him to one of the shelter homes of Salaam Baalak Trust. Through regular counselling and engagement of the SBT team members, Sanjay’s behaviour changed and he stopped drug abuse. As his physical health improved, Sanjay was also enrolled in a vocational training course. He completed his Electric Repairing Training course successfully. Presently, he is doing an internship at an electrical store. Sanjay feels that his life would have been wasted if he had continued to stay at the railway platform. He is glad that he came in touch with the Trust which helped him in withdrawing from drug abuse and crime and led him on the path of becoming a good citizen. He feels very relieved that now he earns money by working hard and legally and not through crimes.

SAVING NO TO STREET LIFE

Name: Paro
Age: 14 years
Gender: Female
Centre: Prerna, Yamuna Bazaar
Education: Non-formal education

Paro a 14 year old teenager eats, lives and survives on the streets of Delhi. Coming from a dysfunctional family, Paro earned a living by begging on the streets. She used to give the money collected from begging to her step mother. But her mother’s treatment towards her was not good and this caused tensions between them. Paro also faced physical abuse and got exposed to crime on the streets. Lack of care, love and guidance also created a sense of disillusionment among Paro. Isolated and lonely, she began substance abuse. She used to roam around the Yamuna bazaar temple area and one day she came to one of the contact points run by the Salaam Baalak Trust. She took immediate liking towards the interactive activities taking place at the centre and became fond of the staff members and other children. Gradually, she started coming to the centre on daily basis and received non-formal education and a mid-day meal. However, due to her drug addiction she had frequent mood swings which also resulted in aggressive behaviour. To alleviate these symptoms, the Salaam Baalak Trust team counselled her and engaged her in various vision and dream mapping activities. This helped Paro in quitting drugs. Soon she was enrolled into a school but she soon dropped out as she was not able to cope with the academic demands and took to drugs again.

The team continued to motivate her and regularly counselled her. They also convinced her to go for drug de-addiction, additionally psychological counselling minimised her anger outbursts and aggressive behaviour. Post drug de-addiction, Paro has been enrolled in a children’s home called Nirmal Chayya for her proper care and protection. She feels happy that she has been pulled out of the street life and has started afresh.
FROM FACTORY TO SCHOOL
Name: Shobha Kumari
Age: 15 years
Education: Studying in NFE
Gender: Female
Centre: Parivartan, Kashmiri Gate, APPI
In the busy by lanes of Kashmiri Gate hordes of small shops and factories are operational. Numerous labourers and workers with their families can be seen working in this area. Shobha a 15 year old girl has grown up seeing her mother working in one such factory. Shobha’s father a chronic alcoholic, earns a living by rickshaw pulling but spends all his money on alcohol. This forced Shobha and her mother to take up factory work and Shobha was deprived of school education. The poor economic conditions of Shobha’s family pushed her into work at the tender age of 11 years. To make ends meet, Shobha had been working hard but she always aspired to go to school. Shobha was noticed by one of the Salaam Baalak Trust team members during an outreach visit. She spoke to the team members openly and shared the reason behind her entry into workforce. Upon team member’s query on if she wanted to go to school, Shobha’s eyes shone and she said an affirmative yes.

As a starting point, the team members encouraged Shobha to attend non-formal education classes. The team also took permission from Shobha’s employer, who assured that he would spare Shobha for an hour from work to study. Her first day at the contact point went well as she came in touch with other girls which gave her the motivation to collaboratively learn and practice mathematics and English. Shobha soon began to come to the centre regularly. However, her regular visits to the centre were interrupted once by her alcoholic father who disapproved the idea of educating her but her mother supported her. Consequently, Shobha also put in extra efforts to learn the basics fast and she also studied hard in the morning hours. Meanwhile, the staff members counselled his father and motivated him to support his daughter in completing her studies. Repeated meetings with Shobha’s keen interest in studies and her hard work has paid off as she has been enrolled in Class 8 through National institute of Open Schooling. This is a big achievement for a girl who up until now had never been to school. The child is regularly coming to the centre for last 6 months without any single day break. She has worked so hard that a girl who has never been to school can be enrolled in class 8th in school. Through her grit and determination, Shobha is sure that she will be able to complete her school education very soon. Shobha proudly says “Salaam Baalak Trust linked me to education and now I can make my own destiny.”

A BRIGHT FUTURE IN THE MAKING
Name: Shabana
Age: 10 Years
Education: Class 2
Gender: Female
Centre: Parvaaz, Jama Masjid, APPI
Shabana stays with her mother at Shelter for homeless women at Urdu Park, Jama Masjid. She came to Delhi along with her parents. Her Father was a daily wage worker. He along with his family migrated to Delhi from Arrah District of Bihar in search of better livelihood opportunities. After the death of her father, she started living in the homeless shelter and her mother works as a sanitation worker at an organisation called SPYM. When Salaam Baalak Trust initiated its interventions with the children in and around the shelter, Shabana came in contact with the team. Attending non formal classes at the contact point Shabana performed well in all activities. Her impressive performance in the classes made the staff realise that Shabana is very intelligent and talented. They became sure that if given the right kind of opportunities and environment she excel in studies.

Despite her bright performance in academics, Shabana seemed quiet and disturbed to the staff members. Heart to heart interactions with her revealed that she missed having a friend or confidante, she was desperately seeking someone to share her problems with him. The counsellor at SBT and other staff members talked to her and guided her. Slowly, she opened up and expressed her concerns about different issues in life. This brought a significant change in her personality. Through NFE classes, counselling sessions and continuous and constant mentoring, Shabana also became more confident. The change is evident in her, she has joined school and is amongst the rank holders in her class. She has started taking care of her personal hygiene. Her class teacher proudly says “Shabana is one of the best performers of her class. I am thankful to Salaam Baalak Trust for supporting street and abandoned children and very responsibly linking them to education, one of the key factors that can change their life.”
Financials

Annual Report 2015-16

ANNEXURE
Statement of particulars

I. APPLICATION OF INCOME FROM DONATION AND RELIGIOUS PURPOSES

1. Amount of income from previous year applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the year: Rs. 0

2. Whether the trust has received donations under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961. If so, the details of the amount of income derived to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year (\%): No

3. Amount of relief allowed or set off for application in charitable or religious purposes, in the extent it does not exceed 10% of the income derived from property held under trust for religious purposes (\%): Yes

4. Amount of relief allowed for expenses incurred for research (\%): Not Applicable

5. Amount of income, in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, incurred on or after the specified property under section 11(1)(b) (not applicable): 0

6. Whether the amount of income mentioned in item 5 above has been included in the income calculation in accordance with section 11(1)(b) of the Act, the details thereof: Not Applicable

7. Whether any of the objects in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (v) of the Explanation to section 11(1) in any other year is identical to the income of the previous year under section 11(1)(b) of the Act, the details thereof: No

8. Whether during the previous year, any part of income accumulated or set off for specified purposes under section 11(1) in any earlier year:
   a. was spent for the purpose other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set off for charitable or religious purposes: No
   b. was accumulated for charitable or religious purposes or has not been used during the period for which it was accumulated or set off during the previous year: No

II. APPLICATION OF INCOME OR PROPERTY FOR THE PURCHASING THEREOF REFERRED TO IN SECTION 11(3)

1. Whether any amount has been spent for the purchase or property for the purchase thereof referred to in section 11(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961: No

2. Whether any amount has been spent or property has been purchased in the form of equity interest in a business or profession, the details thereof: No

3. Whether any amount has been spent on land or building, the details thereof: No

4. Whether any amount has been spent on other property, the details thereof: No

5. Whether any amount has been spent on the mere purchase of immovable property of not exceeding Rs. 100,000: No

6. Whether any amount has been spent or property has been purchased by the trust during the previous year for the transfer of any interest in any immovable property, the details thereof: No

7. Whether any amount has been spent or property has been purchased by the trust during the previous year for the transfer of any right in any immovable property, the details thereof: No

8. Whether any amount has been spent or property has been purchased by the trust during the previous year for the transfer of any interest in any immovable property, the details thereof: No

9. Whether any amount has been spent or property has been purchased by the trust during the previous year for the transfer of any right in any immovable property, the details thereof: No

10. Whether any amount has been spent or property has been purchased by the trust during the previous year for the transfer of any interest in any immovable property, the details thereof: No

11. Whether any amount has been spent or property has been purchased by the trust during the previous year for the transfer of any right in any immovable property, the details thereof: No
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**Notes:**
- Details include various financial and operational metrics.
- Specific details vary depending on the year and report type.
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For Salar Malaik Trusts
(Authorised Signatories)

Annual Report 2015-16
Notes to accounts 2015-2016

Salaam Baalak Trust is an Indian non-profit and non-governmental organisation which provides a sensitive and caring environment to street and working children in Delhi, India.

Twenty eight years ago, we discovered the world of street children within the harsh, raw, underbelly of Delhi. And yet, it was a life these children had chosen in preference to home and family - which had obviously become entirely intolerable. There is so much missing from the lives of these children; food, security, health, education and love. All these, we urged caregivers, they needed and had a right to - a secure space to sleep, to play, and to dream. This realization paved the way for creation of Salaam Baalak Trust (SBT).

Salaam Baalak Trust is an Indian non-profit and non-governmental organisation registered as a Trust under the Indian Trust Act (1882) providing care and protection services to street and working children in Delhi and NCR. The Trust was established in December, 1988 with the proceeds from the film Salaam Bombay! - a film depicting the lives and vulnerabilities of street children directed by Mira Nair.

From three staff and 25 children on a balcony of the Ground Reserve Police at the New Delhi Railway station more than 25 years ago, we have now grown to over 150 staff providing support services for over 8,000 children a year in Delhi & the NCR region through our 30 centres. Over the years, Salaam Baalak Trust has successfully worked with over 70,000 children; significant numbers have been restored to their families. We have 2 children who have completed their engineering and one boy who is currently pursuing engineering. 3 who have completed their Masters in Arts programme, 7 who have won scholarships for advanced programmes to American Universities, 56 in an Australian affiliated university, and many more who are pursuing their academic career in schools and colleges across India.

Awards won by Salaam Baalak Trust

- 2002: Making a Difference Award from Children’s Hope, New York.
- 2003: Delhi State Award for the best work done in the field of child welfare.
- 2004: ‘Chintanvyuha Samman’ for Ms. Priyanka Nair, Chairperson, SBT, awarded by the National Institute of Social Development (NISD) and ANUGRAM conferred by Shri. Mehta Kumar, Honorable Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment in recognition of SBT’s work with neglected street children.
- 2006: UNACEF Civil Society Award in recognition of outstanding commitment and support to the national fight against HIV/AIDS, on the occasion of Worlds AIDS Day.
- 2012: Khair Life Time Award co-organised by Women International network, India Yomna Kendra and Yojna Confederation of India to recognize outstanding work with women and children.
- 2012: National Award by Hon’ble President of India for outstanding work done in the field of child welfare.
- 2014: only non-American NGO receive the International Spotlight Award from US President’s Committee on the Arts And Humanities.
stay fidelity to children in need of care and protection. Children staying in these centres get a sense of security and belongingness.

Outreach and Rescue
The Trust aims reach out to as many vulnerable children as possible through outreach activities and rescue operations. Upon authentic tests, SBT’s team carries out rescue operation with support of Childline team. Teams of social workers scout railway stations, bus stops and crowded market places to find children in vulnerable circumstances. The child is encouraged to come to the Contact Point where food, medical aid, counseling and fun learning activity services are provided. Teams of social workers also work on a preventive mode in urban slums where children are vulnerable to becoming street children. Here work is carried out in sync with families & community leaders for the welfare of children. Children are encouraged to come to Community Contact points where education, health, housing, counselling and vocational training services are provided.

Childline-Salaam Baalak Trust
Every call is important to the motto of Childline - Salaam Baalak Trust. Launched in 1998, Childline is the first 24-hour national help line for children, operational under the aegis of Ministry of Women and Child Development. Be it a child reporter abused by an employer, a minor abused by a neighbour, a child in pain, or a lost child unable to locate his/her home, Childline - Salaam Baalak Trust - a 24/7 helpline, acts promptly getting a phone call to reach such children within 60 minutes.

Salaam Baalak Trust now serves the three zones of Delhi, covering the Central Zone, New Delhi and Outer Delhi. windy corridors. Handling more calls than any other contact point. Salaam Baalak Trust works round the clock, effectively responding to calls. The team arranges for the affected child’s immediate needs, ranging from emotional support to medical care, shelter and protection prior to presenting a child before the Child Welfare Committee. Contact Points and Community Contact Points
Contact Points (CPs) are day centres which follow the dictum ‘reach the better’. As the name suggests, Contact Points are located at railway stations and crowded places, and act as primary links to identify vulnerable children as soon as they arrive in the city. Contact Points not only work with children of the streets but also with children who are on the streets - living on streets with their families and surviving by begging or nature. Over the years, Community Contact Points have also been established in slum pockets of Delhi such as Shalimar, Genta Colony, Mansoura, etc., where there is a large population of children at risk of becoming street children.

Life on the streets generally renders children aggressive and emotionally distant due to lack of care and protection. Contact Point teams fill this void with their warmth and sensitivity. After a medical check-up and medical aid are given, the team makes efforts to trace the child’s family and understand his/her history. Restoration to the family is always the first choice, but sometimes it is not possible, or not in the child’s best interest, when the child is likely to be abused, neglected or neglected at home. In such cases, the child is encouraged to join a full-care residential centre after being referred to a Child Welfare Committee (CWC). Children living on streets with families and at-risk children are motivated to become regular visitors at Contact Points through peer education program and the dedicated efforts of Contact Point teams. The team members build strong rapport with these children by lending them a patient hearing which gives them a feeling that someone cares for them and has the time to listen to their stories. Education and play become major pullers for children to sustain their involvement at Contact Points.

Key services at Contact Points and Community Contact Points
- Reaching out to new children
- Counseling children to return to their families and helpingtrace them
- Free education programme provides an interface between new arrivals and children having a long association with SBT; the older children talk about their journey from the streets to SBT. This creates a sense of common identity and empathy between the old children and the new, resulting in many children convincing to regularly visit our Contact Points;
- Providing nutrition, clothing and toilet facilities;
- Education: non-formal, formal and open school;
- Comprehensive medical support;
- Counseling and referral to drug addiction programmes;
- Recreational facilities: art and craft, music, outdoor and indoor games, local excursions, and annual holidays in the hills;
- Creating awareness on child rights and promoting awareness;
- Fostering a sense of communal harmony and an awareness of other religions through observance of all major festivals;
- Sensitization of key stake holders;
- Networking with authorities such as law, enforcement agencies, local civic bodies and railways;
- Sensitization of adults who live on the streets with their children.
• Restoring children back to their families.

List of Contact Points:
1. NEW Delhi KLP Sin GDP & Platform Contact Point
2. Kisan School Contact Point at Harman Mandir, Connaught Place
3. Anandajyoti Bridge Contact Point
4. Inner Circle Contact Point at Connaught Place
5. Amanjyoti Community Contact Point at Pratap Nagar
6. Yamuna Bazar Contact Point
7. Jaiti Madga Contact Point
8. Kasimare Gate Contact Point

Full Care Residential Centres
SBT has six full care residential centres, also called ‘homes’. Harsh, Apple Home, Dursan, Anandaja, Ershad and Khwaja Hussain Children home for boys. Rose and Anshul are homes for girls. 1555 were provided shelter, both long term and short term. These homes provide a sense of security to children through a safe sleeping place, a small cupboard to store their personal belongings, a calm and safe environment. A striking feature of these residential centres is that they were set up to address the differential needs of children, as follows:

• Dursan & Anshul are open shelter catering to the needs of street children coming for a short stay.
• Harsh and Apple Home house boys coming for both short term and long term stay.
• Dursan is open to address the accentuated vulnerabilities of girls to sexual abuse and exploitation at railway stations and busy streets.

The need to have a home for girls in Delhi led to the establishment of Rose Home for Girls in Dwarka New Colony, Noida, under the name of Usharani.

Health and Nutrition
Children are exposed to innumerable infections and diseases. Due to lack of care and guidance, these children have little or no understanding of sanitation and hygiene. As soon as these children are brought under SBT’s safety net, the immediate effort is to take care of their multifarious medical and nutritional needs.

Mental Health
Children living on streets are often exposed to physical and psychological violence. Living in constant fear and anxiety, these children need constant psychological support. Once the children come to centres run by SBT, they are provided comprehensive mental health support from trained counselors.

Inclusion through Education
Education is not the answer, but education linked with livelihood is the answer for street children, said Mrs. Praveen Nair, Chairperson at SBT. Thus, we strengthen the incipient will of children to become self-reliant through quality education and vocational training.

Performing Arts
Salaam Balaak Trust encourages the use of creative and performing arts to hone children’s talents such as photography, theater, dance and puppetry. Others activities like sport, travel and cinema are also promoted at the Trust.

Restoration and Rehabilitation
Rituation of children into the society through restoration and families and rehabilitation are focal components of our work. SBT’s Trust has motivated efforts to locate the families of street children who live in their homes. These children whose families cannot be traced stay in full care residential centres until 18 years. These children are rehabilitated through vocational training and job placement.

City Walk
The Salaam Balaak Trust City Walk is an English guided tour of almost 2 hours conducted by kids who used to live in the streets of Delhi before joining our Trust. Our guides are adolescents who have been trained as local guides and who want to improve their communication and speaking skills. City Walk gets the children’s stories heard, gives people a view of their world through their eyes. Those who take the City Walk tour from the streets of New Delhi and the area around New Delhi railway station, led by a child who was once living and working on the streets will experience a tour far from the tourist main attractions. City Walk is an example of how a volunteer’s creativity can translate into a unique and enriching programme, which is both popular and economically viable. Over the last seven years, thousands have taken the Walk and empowered a number of children, helping them to join mainstream life.

SBT Collaborations
Mobile School in collaboration with Children Hope
The experience of working with underprivileged children living in slums around the country has brought SBT into direct contact with the largest urban areas of India. Our Mobile School in collaboration with Children Hope is a unique initiative to provide education to these children.

Currently, with support from Children Hope, Mobile School covers needy children in Usharani, Mansarovar Park, and Preeta Park. At each of its three stops, the van spends two hours in activities such as television screening, games, non-formal education, group discussions, and counselling on health, hygiene, social skills, and child rights. At the end of each session, supplementary nutrition is also provided, and first aid made available. On Saturdays, our staff organises sessions on drug de-addiction, the problems of girls, and human rights.

In collaboration with Says the Children
Salaam Balaak Trust also established an effective partnership with Says the Children to combat the evil of child labour in the city.
through eight Contact Points - Govind Puri, Tagore Nagar, Shivalik Puri, Palam Vihar, Sushanth Camp, Sanjay Camp, Vasant Kunj, and Kalash Nagar. Working children are linked to mainstream education and vocational training, and their families and communities are sensitised to the issues of child labour.

**In collaboration with Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives**

With support from Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives, SBT aims at mainstreaming street children through inclusive education and skill building. The project works on a holistic approach to empower 600 girls and boys over a period of three years.

**In collaboration with GONG**

You cannot visit Connaught place and miss the little children selling wares or lying wasted in nooks. With aim of caring and protecting vulnerable children in & around Connaught place, SBT has a Mobile Learning Van which visits three spots - Inner Circle, Shividj Bridge and Harmon Anand with the aim of reducing child beggary through increasing access to education.

The financial statements of Salaam Baalak Trust have been prepared under the historical cost convention, on the basis of going concern and in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Fixed Assets are stated at cost of acquisition less depreciation on Written Down Value (WDV) method. The same has been reflected in the depreciation chart. The rates of depreciation applied to the various assets are as follows:

- Furniture & Fixture: 10%
- Plant & Machinery: 15%
- Computer & Accessories: 60%
- Office Equipment: 15%
- Vehicle: 15%

The income & expenditure is recognised on accrual basis.

For Suhit Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants

**List of Donors Corporate & Individual Donation**

- Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative (APPI)
- Akkita Kalra & Family
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