

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN

AND

INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR FAMILY.

TABLE NO. 1

A Table showing the classification of the respondents according to their age, sex and Institution.

Age in years	Name of the Institutes				
	Aniket Niketan	Observation Home for boys	Observation Home for girls		
			Sex		
			Males	Females	Total
			Total		Total
4 to 9	09 (6%)	20 (14%)	29 (20%)	16 (11%)	45 (31%)
9 to 14	33 (24%)	26 (19%)	59 (43%)	20 (14%)	79 (57%)
14 to 18	05 (4%)	5 (4%)	10 (8%)	6 (4%)	16 (12%)
Total :	47 (34%)	51 (38%)	98 (70%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 31% of the respondents are in the age group of 4 to 9.
out of which 6% of the respondents staying in Aniket
Niketan are Males.

14% of the respondents staying in observation home
for boys are males

11% of the respondents staying in observation home
for girls are females.

- B) 57% of the respondents are in the age group of 9 to 14
out of which 24% of the respondents staying in Aniket

Niketan are males. 19% of the respondents staying in observation home for boys are males.

14% of the respondents staying in observation home for girls are females.

- C) 12% of the respondents are in the age group of 14 to 18. out of which 4% of the respondents staying in Aniket Niketan are Males.
4% of the respondents staying in observation home for boys are males,
4% of the respondents staying in observation home for girls are females.
- D) 34% of the respondents staying in Aniket Niketan are males.
- E) 70% of the male respondents staying in observation home for boys are males.
- F) 30% of the female respondents staying in observation home for girls are females.

Conclusion: From the above analysis research student found that, majority (i.e. 70%) of the respondents are males. Majority (i.e. 57%) of the respondents are in the age group of 9 to 14 years.

Further only 34% of the total respondents are accommodated in an Institution namely Aniket Niketan.

which is basically meant for destitutes. However 66% of the destitutes (out of which 36% are males & 30% are females) are deprived of the facility of the destitute homes and are compelled to stay in the observation homes.

NO. OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
AGE GROUPS AND INSTITUTIONS.

NO. 1.

SCALE 1 C.M. = 2% RESPONDENTS.

INDEX—

OBS. HOME FOR BOYS. — [diagonal lines]

ANIKET NIKETAN. — [dots]

OBS. HOME FOR GIRLS. — [vertical lines]

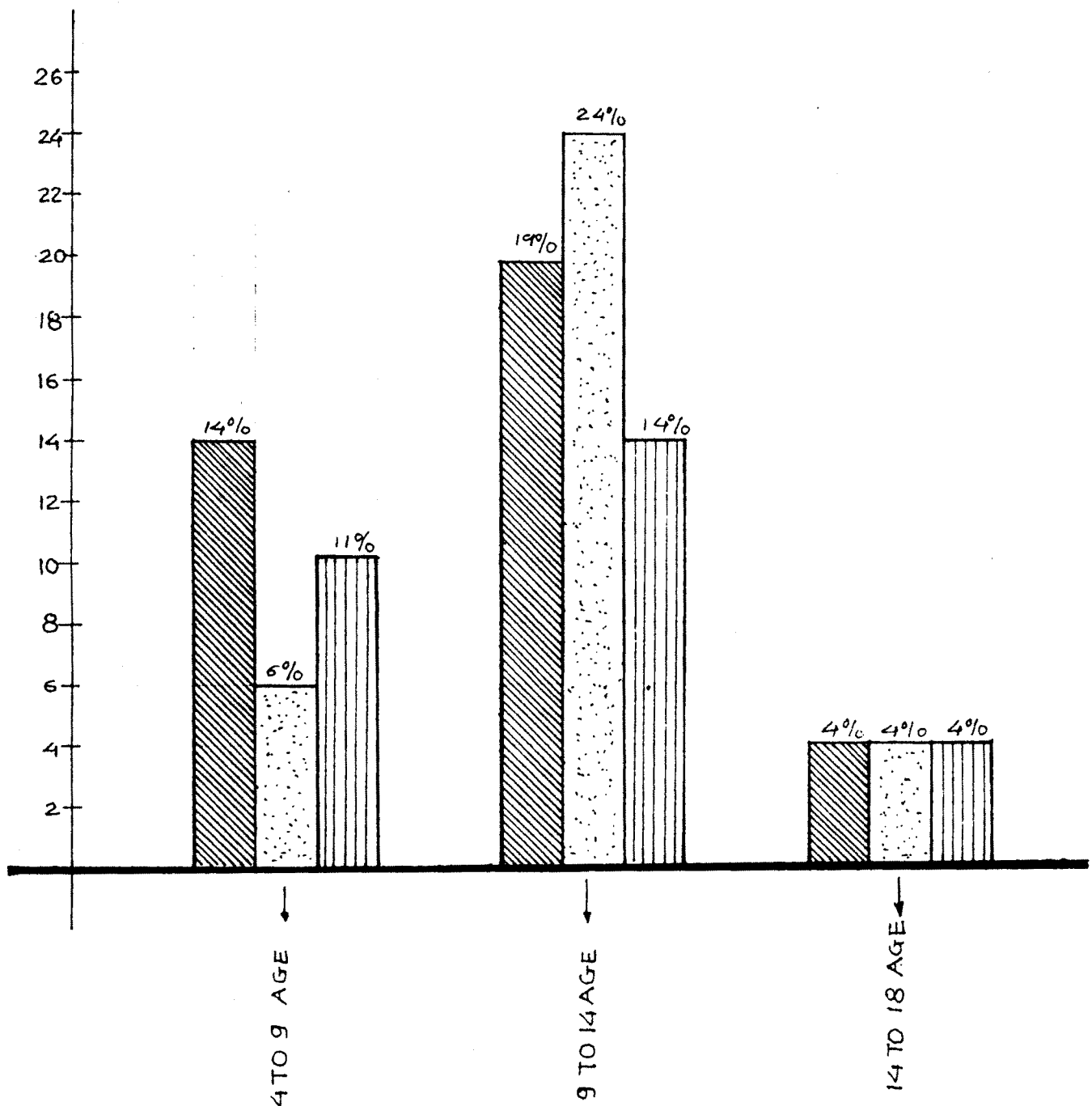


TABLE NO. 2

A table showing the classification of the religions of the male and female respondents:

Religion	Sex		Total
	Males	Females	
Hindu	89(64%)	34 (24%)	124(88%)
Muslim	7 (5 %)	8 (6%)	15(11%)
Christian	2 (1%)	-	2(1%)
Total :	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

The above table indicates that,

- A) 88% of the respondents are Hindus. out of them 64% of the respondents are males, 24% of the respondents are females.
- B) 11% of the respondents are Muslims. out of them 5% of the respondents are males, 6% of the respondents are females.
- C) 1% of the respondents are Christians. out of them all are males.

Conclusion: From the above analysis it is observed that the majority (i.e. 88%) of the respondents are Hindu.

This is because of the fact that the majority of the population in Kolhapur district is Hindu.

Muslim respondents are only 11% and that the Christians are just 1% ; which seems to be in proportion of the population in the Kolhapur district.

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TABLE NO. 3

A Table showing the classification of the educational status of the Male & Female respondents.

Educational Status	S e x		Total
	Males	Females	
School for mentally retarded	2(1%)	—	2(1%)
Primary education	62(45%)	32(23%)	94(68%)
Secondary education	32(23%)	4(3%)	36(26%)
Not attending School	2(1%)	6(4%)	8(5%)
Total:	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above Table indicates that ;

- A) 1% of the respondents are attending the school for mentally retarded and all of them are males.
- B) 68% of the respondents are attending primary school, out of 45% of the respondents are males, and 23% of the respondents are females.
- C) 26% of the respondents are attending secondary school out of them 23% of the respondents are males and 3% of the respondents are females.
- D) 5% of the respondents are not attending the school, out of them,
 - 1% of the respondents are males
 - 4% of the respondents are females.

Conclusion:- From the above analysis research student found that majority (i.e. 68%) of the respondents are attending the primary school.

5% of the respondents are not attending the School. Out of which majority (i.e. 4%) are females.

The percentage (i.e. 3%) of female respondents who are taking secondary education is very less as compared to that of the male respondents which is (23%).

It is also seen that majority of the respondents are attending the school. The children who are mentally retarded are also attending the school for mentally retarded children. Institution is spending extra amount for these respondents.

The 5% of the respondents are not attending the school at all. But of which (4%) majority are females. All of these girls belong to the group 3 of table No. 1 & as they are grown up girls, they are shy to join the schools at their present age.

It is found that 95% of the respondents are taking education either at primary or Secondary level which certainly indicates that the involved Institution in the study are well aware about the education of the respondents.

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TABLE NO. 4

A Table showing the classification of male & female respondents according to their type of family.

Type of Family	S e x		Total
	Males	Females	
Joint family	24(17%)	8(6%)	32(23%)
Nuclear family	71(51%)	29(20%)	100(71%)
Without family	3(2%)	5(4%)	8(6%)
Total;	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

The above table indicates that :

- A) 23% of the Respondents are from the joint family i.e. out of them 17% are males & 6% are females.
- B) 71% of the Respondents are from the nuclear family i.e. out of them 51% are males & 20% are females.
- C) 6% of the respondents are without family i.e. out of them 2% are males & 4% are females.

In this Table the hypothesis No. 1 i.e. " The main reason of destitution is nuclear family system coupled with death of either of the parents' is proved.

So we can conclude that :-

Conclusion: The respondents from the nuclear families are in majority (i.e. 71%). Amongst the 6% respondents who are without family majority (i. e. 4%) are females. only 23% of the respondents are from joint family. It seems that of the decaying of the joint family system is one of the important reason for the destitution.

TYPES OF FAMILY.

NO. 2.

SCALE - 1 C.M. = 5% RESPONDENTS

INDEX -


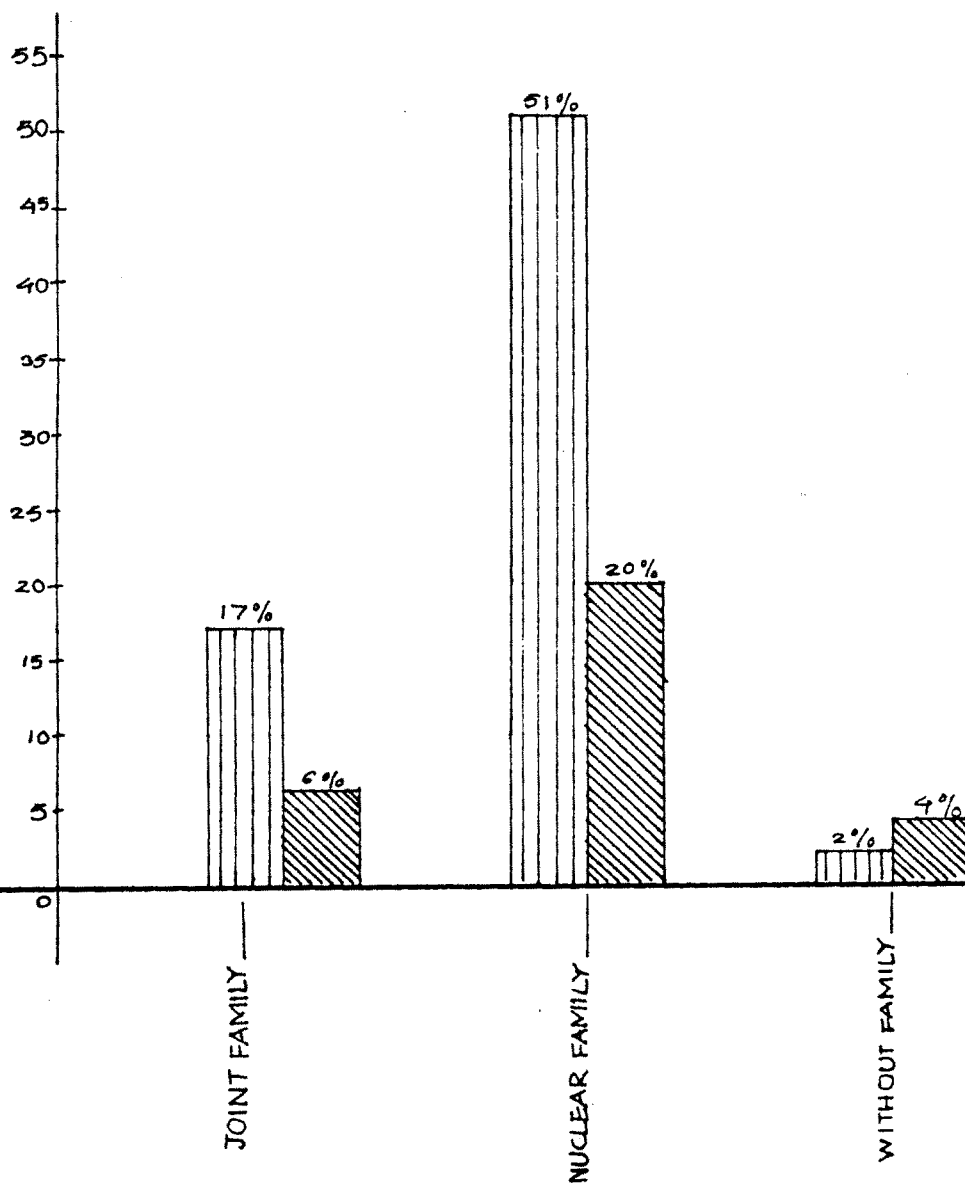
MALE - FEMALE - 

TABLE NO. 5

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their parental status.

Parental Status	Mother		Father	
	Mother	Step-Mother	Father	Step-Father
Alive	73(52%)	16(11%)	34(24%)	3(2%)
Dead	66(47%)	-	90(64%)	-
Run away from Home	-	-	12(9%)	-
Divorce	-	-	1(1%)	-
Deserted	1(1%)	-	1(1%)	-
In prison	-	-	2(1%)	-
Don't have	-	124(88%)	-	137(98%)
Total	140(100%)	140(100%)	140(100%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that -

- 1) A) Mothers of the 52% of the respondents are alive
 B) Mothers of the 47% of the respondents are dead.
 C) Mothers of the 1% of the respondents have deserted their children.
- 2) A) Fathers of the 24% of the respondents are alive.
 B) Fathers of the 64% of the respondents are dead.
 C) Fathers of the 9% of the respondents have run away from their home.

- D) Fathers of the 1% of the respondents are divorced.
 - E) Fathers of the 1% of the respondents have deserted their family.
 - F) Fathers of the 1% of the respondents are in prison.
- 3) A) 11% of the respondents have step-mother.
 - B) 89% of the respondents don't have step-mother.
- 4) A) 2% of the respondents have step- father.
 - B) 91% of the respondents don't have step-father

CONCLUSION:

From the above analysis research student found that the majority (i.e. 64%) of the respondents do not have father, and 47% of the respondents do not have mother. So the respondents having no father are high in percentage.

We can conclude that because of the broken home condition, or the death of one or both the parents, children have to suffer destination. Particularly when a father of the child belonging to the lower economic group of the society dies, it becomes a great loss.

Majority of the mothers of such children, are not capable to take all the burden of their family and ultimately the children are forced to destitute life.

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TABLE NO. 6

A table showing the classification of the respondents in terms of the reasons for not having parents.

Reasons of not having Parents	Parents	
	Father	Mother
Natural death	39 (27%)	40 (33%)
Murder	6 (4%)	11 (9%)
Suicide	1 (1%)	2 (1%)
Ran away from home with other person	12 (9%)	8 (6%)
Accident	14 (10%)	-
Alcoholism	31 (22%)	-
Don't know	4 (3%)	-
Have parents	34 (24%)	73 (52%)
Total	140 (100%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that ,

- A) Due to natural death 27% of the respondents lost their fathers and 33% of the respondents lost their mothers.
- B) 4% of the respondents fathers are murdered and that 8% of the respondents mothers are murdered.
- C) 1% of the respondents' fathers have committed suicide, as also 1% of the respondents mothers have died because of the same reason.

- D) 9% of the respondents' fathers' and 6% of the mothers have ran away with other person.
- E) 10% of the respondents fathers died of accident and that 22% of them are victims of alcoholism. 3% of the respondents are not aware of the reason of their fathers death.
- F) 24% of the respondents have their father alive and 52% of the respondents have their mothers alive.

In this table the second hypothesis i.e. "Most of the destitute children come from broken families which is many a times result of drinking habit of fathers is conformed.

Conclusion: Above table shows that majority of the respondents lost their parents due to their natural death.

Further it is noticed that, many of the respondents who have lost their parents either because they were alcoholic, or they ran away with other person, or on committing suicide or being victims of murder. This broken home condition is responsible for making the children destitute.

All these reasons are responsible in not only making these respondents destitute but even in affecting their developing minds.

REASONS OF THE PARENTS DEATH.

NO.3.

SCALE - 1CM = 7.5% RESPONDENTS

INDEX -

MOTHER - ■

FATHER - ▨

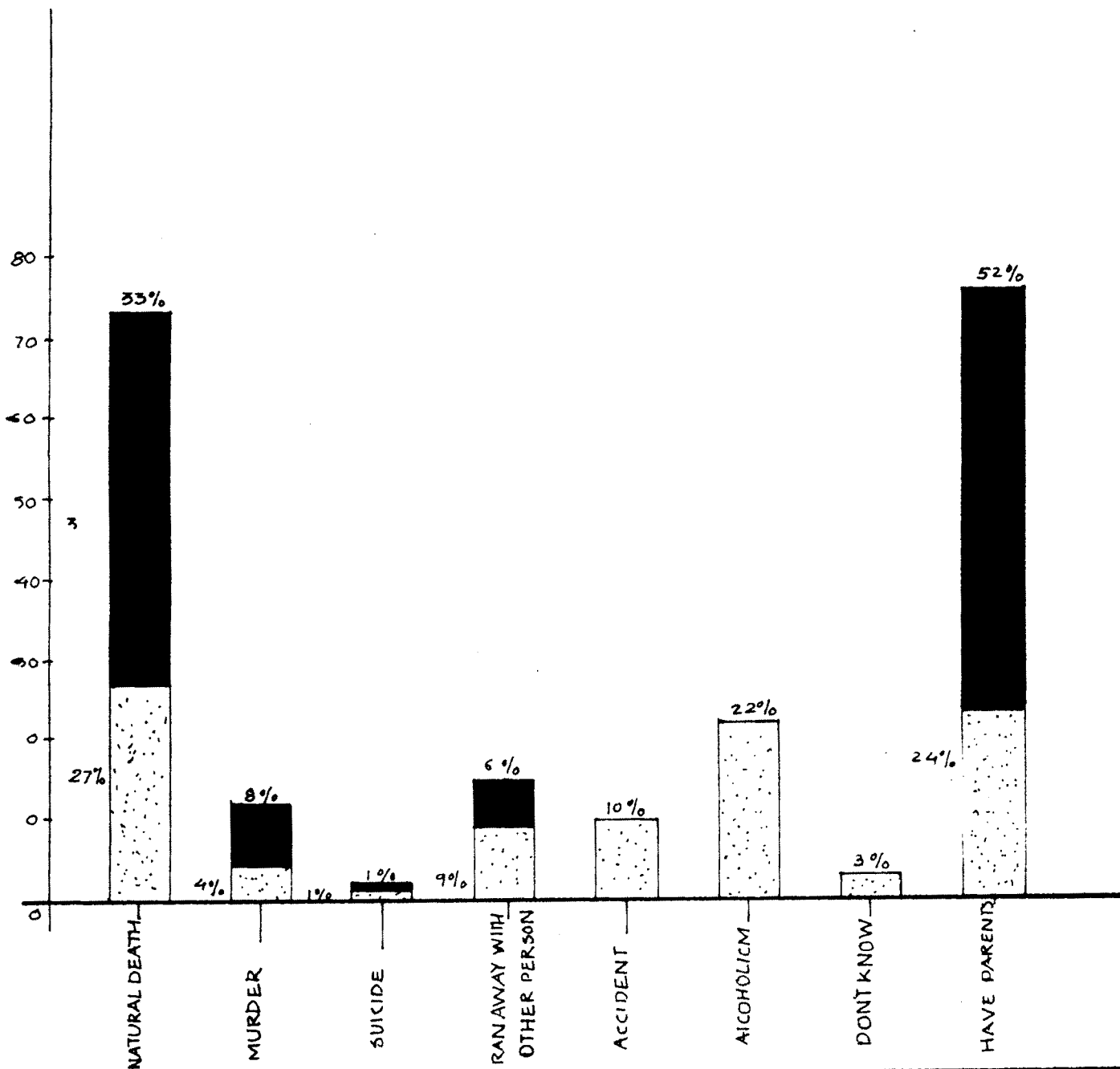


TABLE NO. 7-A

A table showing the classification of the respondents in terms of their feelings about their mothers' absence.

TABLE NO. 7-A

<u>Feeling about mothers absence</u>	<u>S e x</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
I feel lonely and sad withother mother.	38 (27%)	13 (9%)	51 (37%)
I don't feel anything because of mothers absence	13 (9%)	3 (2%)	16 (11%)
Have mothers	47 (34%)	26 (19%)	73 (52%)
Total	98 (70%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that -

- A) 37% of the respondents feel lonely & sad without their mothers, out of whom 27% are males and 9% are females.
- B) 11% of the respondents don't feel the absence of their mother out of whom 9% are males, 2% are females.
- C) 52% of respondents including 34% males & 19% females have mothers.

TABLE NO. 7-B

~~Table~~ classification of the reasons for loneliness of the respondents reported in Table 7-B

Reasons of feeling lonely	S e x		Total
	Males	Females	
I remember my mother very much	33(24%)	13(9%)	46(33%)
Co-inmates beat me	5(4%)	-	5(4%)
I don't feel anything about mother's absence	13(9%)	3(2%)	16(11%)
Have Mothers	47(33%)	26(19%)	73(52%)
Total :	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 33% of the respondents feel lonely without their mothers because they remember their mothers very much. Amongst this category 24% are males & 9% are females.
- B) 4% of the respondents feel lonely because their co-inmates beat them out of these all are males.
- C) 11% of the respondents don't feel anything about their mothers absence, out of them 9% are males, 2% are females.

- D) 52% of the respondents have mothers which include
33% of the males, 19% of the females.

Conclusion: From the above analysis , it is clear that majority of the respondents have mothers (i.e 52%) However amongst the respondents who don't have mothers, majority of them (37%) , feel lonely & sad because of this and the reason behind is that , they remember their mothers very much (i.e. 33%).

TABLE NO. 8

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their feeling about their fathers absence.

Feeling about the father's absence	No of respondents
Don't feel anything	39 (28%)
Feel very sad	43 (31%)
Remember him too much	11 (8%)
Feel orphan without him	10 (7%)
Feel afraid without him	3 (2%)
Have Fathers	34 (24%)
Total:	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 28% of the respondents don't feel anything about their fathers absence.
- B) 31% of the respondents feel very sad about their father's absence.
- C) 8% of the respondents remember their fathers too much.
- D) 7% of the respondents feel orphan because of their father's absence.
- E) 2% of the respondents feel afraid because of their fathers absence.

F) 24% of the respondents have fathers.

Conclusion: Because of the fathers absence majority

of the respondents (49%) either feel very sad, orphan, afraid, or they miss their fathers too much. All these feelings are arising out of the basic insecure feelings because of their fathers absence.

But it is remarkable that 23% of the respondents don't feel anything about their fathers' absence. This can be the result of their fathers' alcoholism and cruelty towards their family members.

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TABLE NO. 9

A table showing classification of the respondents in terms of their feelings towards the situation if they had their fathers.

TABLE No. 9-A

Feelings of the respondents if they had their fathers.	No of Respondents
Would have felt happy	46 (33%)
Would have felt frightened	9 (6%)
Would not have felt anything	19 (14%)
Would have got nice teaching from him	4 (3%)
Would have been safe in their homes	28 (20%)
Have fathers	34 (24%)
Total	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that ,

- A) 33% of the respondents would have felt happy if they had their father.
- B) 6% of the respondents would have felt frightened if they had their father.
- C) 14% of the respondents would not have felt anything if they had their father.

- D) 3% of the respondents feel that, they would have got nice teaching from their father if they had him.
- E) 2% of the respondents feel that they would have been safe in their own homes, if they had their father.

Conclusion:- From the above analysis researcher

found that 56% of the respondents feel that, they would have been happy and safe if they had their fathers.

But there is remarkable percentage of respondents who would have felt frightened or would not have felt anything if they had father (i.e. 2%). All these feelings are arising out of the basic insecured feelings because of their fathers absence.

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TABLE NO. 2-B

A table showing classification of the respondents in terms of their reasons for not living their fathers

Reasons of disliking and feeling afraid	No of Respondents
He never loved us	8(6%)
Have not seen him	1(1%)
He was alcoholic and used to beat us.	17(12%)
He killed my mother	2(1%)
I like my father	6(4%)
Don't have father	106(76%)
Total	140(100%)

Above table reveals that,

- A) 6% of the respondents dislike their fathers because they never loved them.
- B) 1% of the respondents do not feel anything about their father because they haven't seen him.
- C) 12% of the respondents dislike and feel afraid of their father because they were alcoholic and use to beat them.
- D) 1% of the respondents dislike, their father

because they had killed their mothers.

- E) 4% of the respondents like their fathers.
- F) 76% of the respondents don't have fathers.

Conclusion: From the above analysis research student

found that majority of the respondents dislike their fathers because they were alcoholic and use to beat them, 2% of them have also told that their fathers killed their mothers in their presence, which must have affected the developing mind of those respondents.

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TABLE NO. 10

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their parents' attachment with them.

Parent's meeting with the children	Parents		Total
	Mother	Father	
Parents do not come to meet the children.	6 (4%)	9 (6%)	-
Parents come regularly to meet their children.	41 (29%)	16 (12%)	-
Parents come occasionally to meet their children	26 (19%)	9 (6%)	-
Don't have parents	67 (48%)	106 (76%)	-
Total :	140 (100%)	140 (100%)	-

Above table indicates that :-

- A) 4% of the respondents mothers and 6% of the respondents fathers do not come to meet their children.
- B) 29% of the respondents mothers and 12% of the respondents fathers regularly meet their children.
- C) 19% of the respondent's mothers and 6% of the respondents fathers occasionally meet their children.
- D) 48% of the respondents don't have mothers and 76%

of the respondents don't have fathers.

Conclusion: Parents of the majority of the respondents came to meet their children in the Institution. However it is observed that the mothers are more aware about their children as compared to the fathers

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TABLE NO. 11

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their parents' occupation.

Occupation	Parents	
	Mothers	Fathers
House-hold work	2(1%)	-
Maid servant	12(9%)	-
Farm labourer	18(13%)	7(5%)
Farming	1(1%)	4(3%)
Working in a cloth mill or factory	12(9%)	-
Construction worker	8(5%)	3(2%)
Service	3(2%)	7(5%)
Any other	16(11%)	17(7%)
Don't know	4(3%)	4(3%)
Don't have parents	65(46%)	106(75%)
Total:	140(46%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that ,



- A) 1% of the mothers' are doing house-hold work.
- B) 9% of the mothers are working as a maid servants.
- C) 13% of the mothers are working as a farm labourers.
- A 5% of the fathers are working as farm labourers.
- D) 1% of the Mothers & 3% of the fathers are doing farming.
- E) 9% of the mothers are working in a cloth mill or factory.

- F) 5% of the mothers & 2% of the fathers are working as construction workers.
- G) 2% of the mothers & 5% of the fathers are occupied in some service.
- H) 11% of mothers & 7% of the fathers are doing other jobs from that of listed above.
- I) 3% of the respondents' don't know about their parents' occupation.
- J) 46% of the respondents don't have mothers and 75% of the respondents don't have fathers.

Conclusion: From the above analysis it is found that 46% of the respondents don't have mothers and 75% of them have no fathers. Amongst 54% of the respondents having fathers, majority of their mothers (i.e. 13%) and majority of fathers (i.e. 5%) are working as a farm labourer. Besides all the parents are doing manual work the reason for which might be that they are illiterate. As a result they might be getting wages which are inadequate to take up the responsibility of their children and so are forced to keep them in destitute home.

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OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS PARENTS.

SCALE - 1 C.M. = 7.5% RESPONDENTS
INDEX -MOTHERS - FATHERS - 

NO. 4

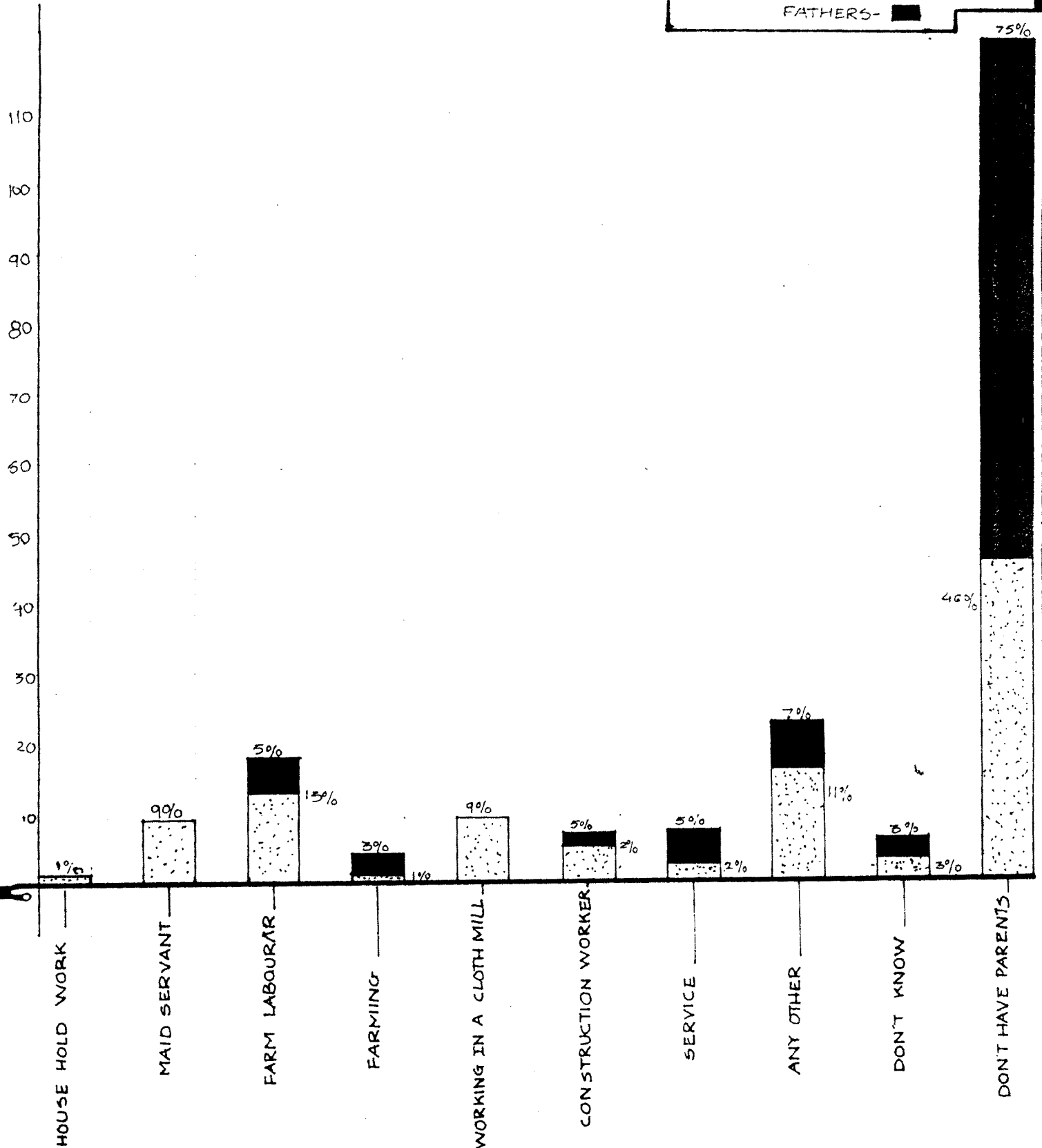


TABLE No. 12

A table showing the classification of the educational status of the respondents parents .

Educational status	Parents	
	Father	Mother
Illiterate	14 (10%)	38 (24%)
Primary	7 (5%)	12 (9%)
Secondary	4 (3%)	18 (12%)
College	2 (1%)	-
Don't know	7 (5%)	12 (9%)
Don't have parents.	106 (76%)	65 (46%)
Total;	140 (100%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 10% of the respondents' fathers,
24% of the respondents' mothers, are illiterate.
- B) 5% of the respondents' fathers and 9% of the
respondents mothers have taken primary education.
- C) 3% of the respondents fathers and 12% of the
respondents mothers have taken secondary education.
- D) 1% of the respondents fathers have taken college
education.
- E) 5% of the respondents are not aware of their fathers

educational status and 9% of the respondents are not aware of their mothers educational status.

- F) 76% of the respondents don't have fathers and 46% of the respondents don't have mothers.

This table has proved the 3rd hypothesis that was majority of the destitute have illiterate parents.

Conclusion: So from above analysis it can be concluded that majority of the respondents (76%) don't have fathers. Father 46% of them do not have mothers.

out of those 24% of the respondents having fathers 80 & 54% respondents having mothers, majority of the fathers (10%) & mothers 24% are illiterate.

It is noticable that only 1 % of the respondents fathers have taken college education.

So we can conclude that, in majority of the cases, illiteracy is one of the basic cause behind the several problems of these families, like manual work yielding low wages, alcoholism, family disputes, cruelty and so on.

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EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE PARENTS.

NO. 5.

SCALE-1CM=7.5% RESPONDENT

INDEX -

FATHER- [dotted pattern]

MOTHER- [solid black]

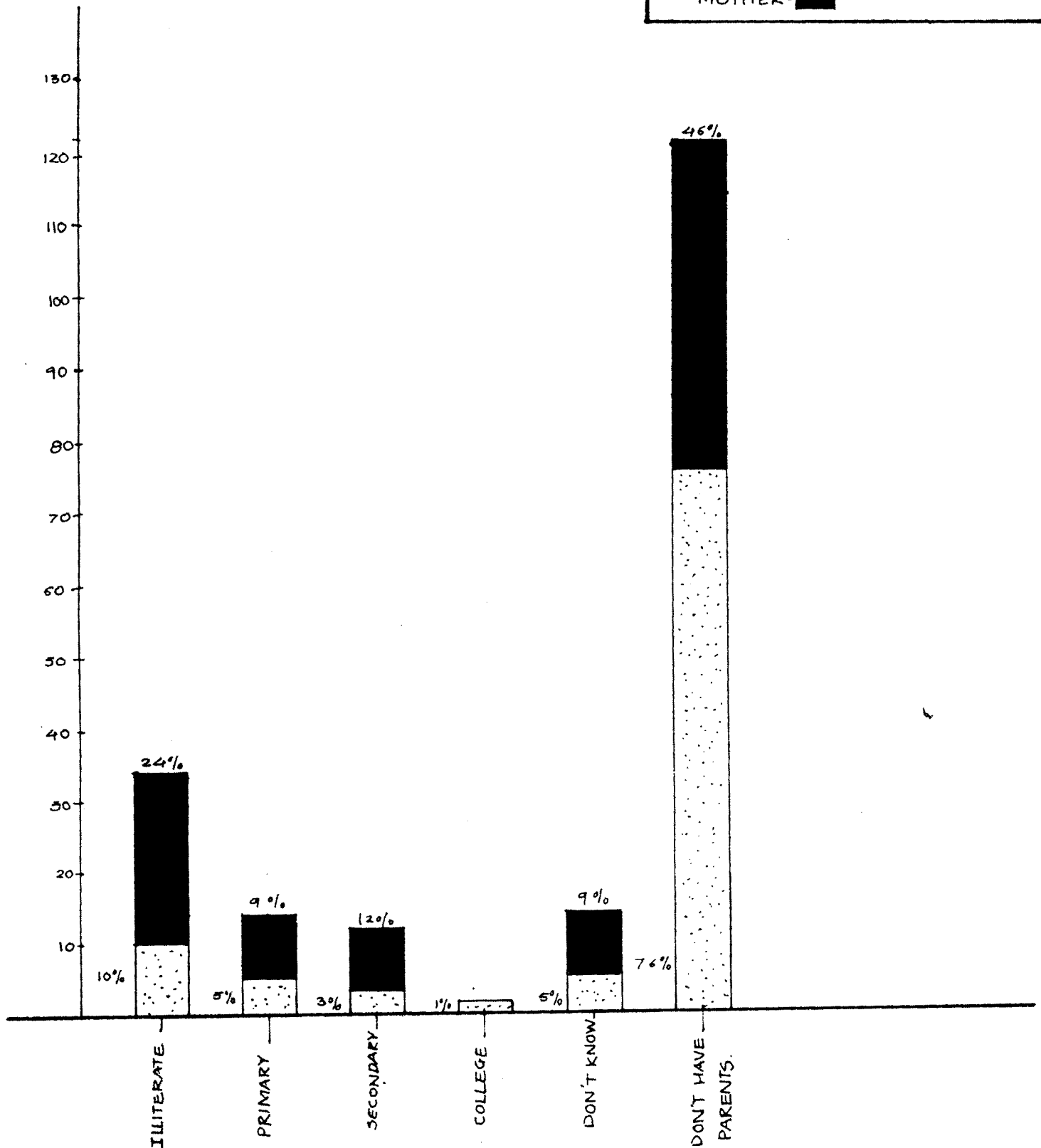


TABLE NO. 13

A table showing the male & female respondents showing their guardians awareness towards them.

Awareness of guardians towards children.	S e x		Total
	Males	Females	
The guardians who come to visit	16 (12%)	3 (2%)	19 (14%)
The guardians who don't come to visit	6 (4%)	3 (2%)	9 (6%)
Don't have guardians	76 (54%)	36 (2%)	112 (80%)
Total	98 (70%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

∟ Note: 80% of the respondents have either their parents or have neither parents nor the guardians at all. 20% of the respondents have no parents & so they are brought to the institutions by somebody, either related to them or from neighbourhood of them. This study is mainly done to find out the interest of such guardians of the respondents.]

Above table indicates that :-

- A) out of 20% of the respondents having guardians, guardians of 14% of them come to visit them 12% of them are males and 2% of them are females.

- B) Guardians of the 6% of the respondents don't come to visit the children. Out of them 4% of the respondents are males 2% of the respondents are females.

Conclusion: From the above analysis it is evident

that majority (i.e. 80%) of the respondents don't have guardians as they have their parents or they have neither parents nor guardians.

Majority of the guardians (i.e. 14%) come to visit the concerned respondents so we can say that they do have affection for their children. But because of the nuclear family system & poor economic condition they are unable to take the full responsibility of their children.

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TABLE NO. 14

A table showing the classification of the attitude of the respondents towards their guardians.

Table No. 14-A

Attitude of the childrens towards their guardians.	No. of Respondents
I like the guardians	21(15%)
I don't like the guardians	7(5%)
I don't have guardians	112(80%)
Total	140(100%)

Table No. 14-B

A table showing the classification of the reasons for liking the guardians by the respondents.

Reasons of liking	No of Respondents
They love me	11(8%)
They give me sweets	2(1%)
I don't have any other relative except them.	5(4%)
They take me to their homes during vacation.	3(2%)
Don't like the guardians	7(5%)
Don't have guardians	112(80%)
Total	140(100%)

Table No. 14-A

Above table indicates that

- A) 15% of the respondents like their guardians.
- B) 5% of the respondents don't like their guardians.
- C) 28% of the respondents don't have guardians.

Table No. 14-B

- A) 8% of the respondents like their guardians because they love them.
- B) 1% of the respondents like their guardians because they give them sweets.
- C) 4% of the respondents like their guardians because they don't have other relatives.
- D) 2% of the respondents like their guardians because they take them home during vacation.
- E) 80% of the respondents don't have guardians

Conclusion:- From the above analysis research student found that majority i.e. 80% of the inmates don't have guardians, as they either have their parents or they neither have parents nor the guardians.

Among the 20% of the respondents who have the guardians majority (i.e. 8%) of the respondents like their guardians because they love them.

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TABLE NO. 15

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their parents' monthly income.

Monthly income in rupees	Mothers	Fathers
0-100	3(2%)	2(1.5%)
100-200	35(25%)	21(15%)
200-300	19(13.5%)	6(4%)
300-400	12(8.5%)	2(1.5%)
400-500	1(.5%)	-
More than 500	2(1.5%)	-
Don't know	4(3%)	4(3%)
Don't have parents	64(46%)	105(75%)
Total :	140(100%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 2% of the respondents' Mothers and the 1.5% of their fathers, monthly income is between Rs. 0 to 100.
- B) 25% of the respondents mothers' & the 15% of their fathers, monthly income is between Rs. 100-200
- C) 13.5% of the respondents mothers and the 4% of their fathers' monthly income is between Rs. 200- 300

- 8) 8.5 % of the respondents mothers' and the 1.5% of the respondents fathers monthly income is between Rs. 300- 400.
- 9) .5% of the respondents mothers monthly income is between Rs. 400- 500.
- F) 1.5% of the respondents mothers monthly income is more than Rs. 500/-.
- G) 3% of the respondents are not aware of their mothers monthly income & 3% of the respondents are not aware of their fathers income.
- H) 46% of the respondents don't have mothers' and 75% of the respondents don't have fathers.

Conclusion: From the above analysis it is clear that majority of the respondents parents monthly income is between Rs. 100- 200 . This indicates that majority of the respondents are from the families which belong to a very low income group.

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MONTHLY INCOME OF RESPONDENTS PARENTS.

NO. 6

SCALE - 1 C.M. = 7.5% RESPONDENTS

INDEX -

MOTHER -



FATHER -

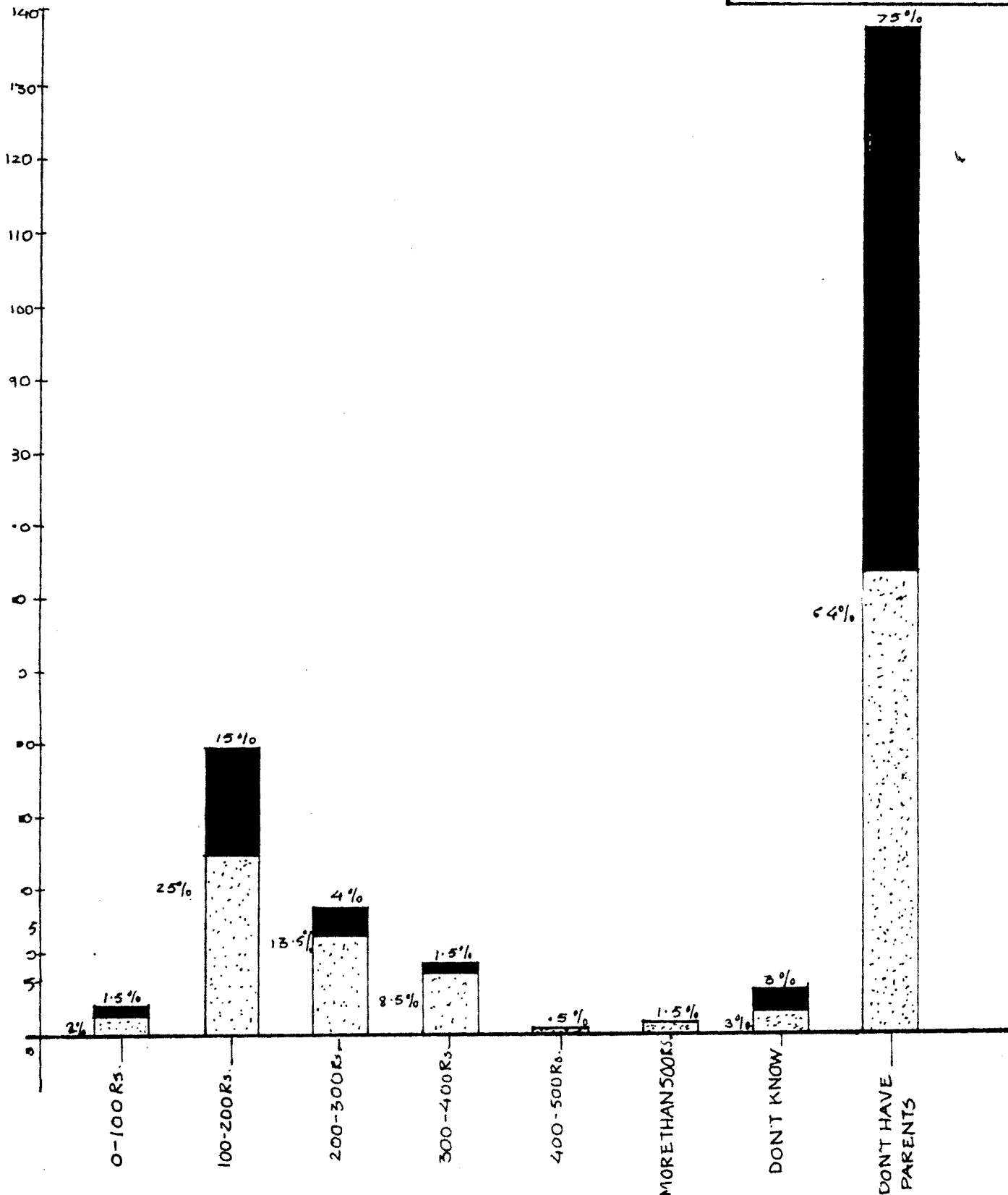


TABLE NO. 16

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their native place i.e. Urban & Rural.

Area	Males	Females	Total
Rural	41(29%)	3(2%)	44(31%)
Urban	57(41%)	39(28%)	96(69%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that

- A) 31% of the respondents are from the Rural Area, out of whom 29% are males & 2% are females.
- B) 69% of the respondents are from the Urban Area. Amongst them 41% are Males & 28% are females.


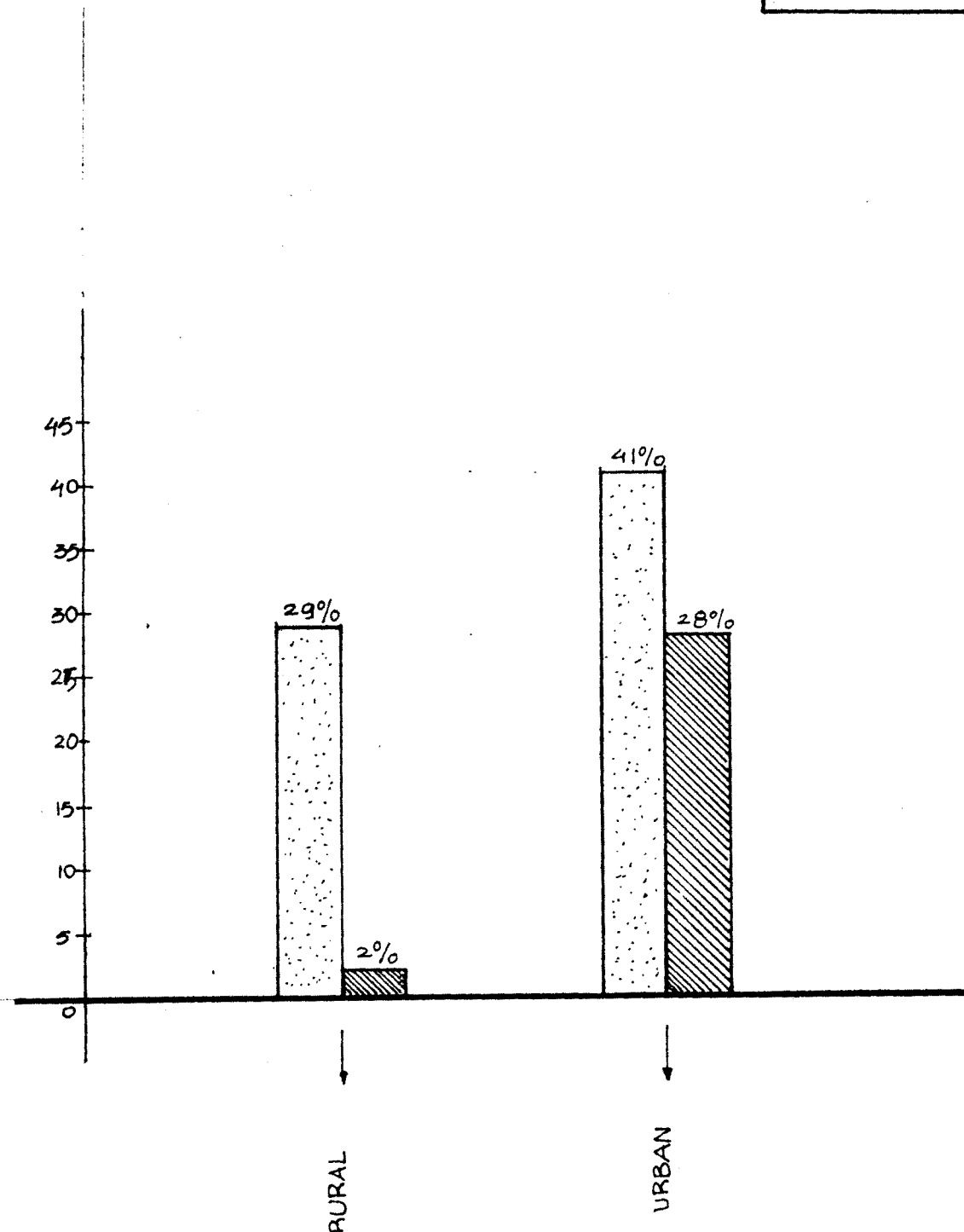

Conclusion: From the above analysis, research student found that majority i.e. 69% of the respondents are from the Urban Area. We can definitely conclude that because of the rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, joint family system getting abolished, majority of the families ^{in today's society are nuclear families.} such an environment is unable to face any calamity because of various built in problems & ultimately children become destitute.

AREAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE
RESPONDENTS.

NO. 7

SCALE — 1" = 5% RESPON
DENT

INDEX —

MALE — FEMALE — 

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ATTITUDE OF THE

DESTITUTE CHILDRENS' TOWARDS THEIR INSTITUTION.

TABLE NO. 17

A Table showing the classification of the respondents according to their living period in Balkalyansankul.

Period of living in institution	Aniket Niketan	No. of respondents		Total
		Observation Home for Boys	Observation home for girls	
0 to 6 Months	1(1%)	13(9%)	19(7%)	33(17%)
6 to 12 Months	1(1%)	-	-	1(1%)
1 to 2 Yrs.	9(6%)	24(17%)	18(12%)	51(35%)
2 to 3 Yrs.	2(1%)	7(5%)	5(4%)	14(10%)
3 to 4 Yrs.	3(2%)	5(4%)	3(2%)	11(8%)
4 to 5 Yrs.	13(9%)	1(1%)	4(3%)	18(13%)
5 to 6 Yrs.	8(5%)	1(1%)	1(1%)	10(7%)
6 to 7 Yrs.	5(4%)	-	1(1%)	6(5%)
More than 7 Yrs.	6(4%)	-	-	6(4%)
Total	47(33%)	51(37%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 17% of the respondents are staying in Balkalyansankul since 0-6 months out of whom 1% of them are staying in Aniket Niketan 9% of them are staying in the observation home for boys &

7% of them are staying in the observation home for girls.

B) 1% of the respondents are staying in the Institution since 6 to 12 months & all of them are staying in Aniket Niketan.

C) 35% of the respondents are staying in the Institute since 1 to 2 yrs. out of which
 6% are staying in Aniket Niketan
 17% are staying in the observation home for boys &
 12% of them are staying in the observation home for girls.

D) 10% of the respondents are staying in the Institution since 2 to 3 yrs. out of whom 1% are staying in Aniket Niketan. 5% are staying in the observation home for boys &
 4% are staying in the observation home for girls.

E) 8% of the respondents are staying in the Institution since 3 to 4 yrs. which include 2% of them staying in Aniket Niketan. 4% of them staying in the observation home for boys and 2% of them staying in the observation home for girls.

F) 13% of respondents are staying in the Institution since 4 to 5 years as per the further details.

9% of the respondents are staying in Aniket Niketan
1% of them are staying in the observation home for
girls.

- G) 7% of the respondents are staying in the Institution
since 5 to 6 yrs out of them,
5% are staying in Aniket Niketan.
1% are staying in the observation home for boys &
1% are staying in the observation home for girls.
- H) 5% of the respondents are staying in the Institution
since 6 to 7 yrs. including 4% of them staying in
Aniket Niketan & 1% staying in the observation home
for girls.
- I) 4% of these respondents are staying in the Institution
since more than last 7 yrs., & all the 4% of them are
staying in Aniket Niketan.

Conclusion: From the above analysis it is observed that,
majority of the (i.e. 35%) respondents are staying in
the Institution since last 1 to 2 yrs. There is also a
remarkable percentage of the respondents staying in the
Institution for more than last 4 yrs (i.e. 37%) out of
whom 13% are from the observation homes for boys & girls.

According to the Bombay children Act child can stay in
the observation home for the maximum period of 3 yrs.

But there are 13% of the respondents staying in the observation home for more than last 3 yrs. This might be the result of the less sanctioned accommodation strength of the destitute children Home and these excess destitute children are forced to stay in the observation homes.

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TABLE NO. 18

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their liking for staying in the institutions or at home.

Place of staying	Aniket Niketan	observation home for boys.	observation home for girls.	Total
Like to stay in Institute	37 (26%)	32 (23%)	28 (20%)	97 (69%)
Like to stay in Home	6 (4%)	18 (13%)	13 (9%)	37 (26%)
Like in stay in both places.	4 (3%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	6 (5%)
Total	47 (33%)	51 (37%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 69% of the respondents like to stay in the institute which include 26% of the respondents from Aniket Niketan 23% of the respondents from the observation Home for boys & 20% of the respondents from the observation home for ^{girls} boys and ~~23% of the respondents from the observation home for girls.~~
- B) 26% of the respondents would like to stay at home out of them, 4% of the respondents are from Aniket Niketan, 13% of the respondents are from the observation home for boys and

9% of the respondents are from the observation home for girls.

- c) 5% of the respondents equally like to stay in both the places out of whom 3% are from Aniket Niketan and 1% each from the observation home for boys and girls.

Conclusion: To conclude it is observed that majority (i.e. 69%) of the respondents like to stay in Balkalyansankul, which indicates that the Institution is successful in keeping the children happy.

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TABLE NO. 12

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to the Institutions and the reasons of their liking to live in the Institution.

Responses of the respondents	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls	Total
Like the facilities provided by Institute	16(11%)	10(7.9%)	7(5%)	33(23.5%)
Enjoy to live with Friends in Institute	12(9%)	9(7%)	-	21(16%)
Don't have home	1(15%)	-	7(5%)	8(5.5%)
Economic condition is bad	7(5%)	6(4%)	4(3%)	17(12%)
Nobody is at house to look after.	-	2(1%)	4(3%)	6(4%)
Don't like family Member.	1(.5%)	1(.5%)	2(1%)	4(2%)
When live at home because of bad company of friends adopt bad habits.	4(3%)	1(.5%)	-	3(3.5%)
Mother told to live here.	-	1(.5%)	2(1%)	3(1.5%)
Step mother gives trouble at home.	-	-	3(2.5%)	3(2.5%)
Don't like to live in Institution	6(4%)	21(15%)	13(10.5%)	40(29.5%)
Total	47(33%)	5(36%)	42(31%)	140(100%)

A table indicates that ,

- A) 22.5% of the respondents like to live in the Institution because they like the facilities provided by their Institute, out of whom 11% are from Aniket Niketan, 7.5% are from the observation home for boys and 5% are from the observation home for girls.
- B) 16% of the respondents like to live in the Institution because they enjoy to live with their friends in the Institution. This category includes 9% from Aniket Niketan, 7% from the observation home for boys
- C) 5.5% of the respondents like to live in the Institution because they don't have home, out of whom .5% are from Aniket Niketan 5% are from the observation home for girls.
- D) 12% of the respondents like to live in the Institution because of their poor economic condition which include,
 5% from Aniket Niketan
 4% from the observation home for boys &
 3% from the observation home for girls.
- E) 4% of the respondents like to live in the Institution because there is nobody in their house to look after them, out of whom 1% are from the observation home for boys & 3% are from the observation home for girls.
- F) 2% of the respondents like to live in the Institution



because they don't like their family members including
 .5% of them from Aniket Niketan
 .5% of them from the observation home for boys
 1% of them from the observation home for girls.

- G) 3.5% of the respondents like to live in the Institution because when they live at home because of the bad company of their friends they also adopt bad habits through them. Out of such respondents,

3% are from Aniket Niketan

5% are from the observation home for boys

- H) 1.5% of the respondents like to live in the Institution because their mothers have told them to do so all such respondents are from Aniket Niketan

- I) 2.5% of the respondents like to live in the Institution because their stepmothers trouble them at home. All such respondents are from the observation home for girls.

- J) 29.5% of the respondents don't like to live in the Institution. Out of which 4% are from Aniket Niketan. 15% are from the observation home for boys 10.5% are from the observation home for girls.

Conclusion: From the above analysis, research student found that, majority (i.e. 23.5%) of the respondents like to live in the Institution because they like the facilities provided by the Institute. 16% of them

enjoy to live with their friends in the Institution and 12% of them because of their poor economic condition want to stay there.

So we can conclude that the respondents are found to be happy in the atmosphere of the Institution.

TABLE NO. 22

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to the institutions and the reasons of their liking to live at home

Responses of the Respondents	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls	Total
Family members love	8(6%)	5(4%)	6(5.5%)	19(15.5)
Co-inmates in the institute beat, quarrel with us.	-	8(6%)	2(1%)	10(7%)
Care-takers in the institute behave harshly beat us.	1(.5%)	1(.5%)	-	2(.1%)
Don't like the facilities which are provided by the institution.	-	2(1%)	1(.5%)	3(1.5%)
Remember family members very much	-	2(1%)	4(3.5%)	6(4.5%)
Don't like to take education so don't like to live here.	1(.5%)	-	-	1(.5%)
Like to live in the institute	37(26%)	33(23.5%)	29(22%)	100(69%)
Total	47(33%)	51(36%)	42(31%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 15.5% of the respondents like to stay at home because their family members love them which include 6% of them from the Aniket Niketan

4% of them from the observation home for boys.

5.5% of them from the observation home for girls.

- B) 0.07% of the respondents like to stay at home because their co-inmates in the institute beat them and quarrel with them. These include,
6% of such from the observation home for boys &
1% such from the observation home for girls.
- C) 1% of the respondents like to stay at home because the care-takers in the Institution behave harshly with them or they beat them, out of whom,
5% are from the Aniket Niketan &
5% are from the observation home for boys.
- D) 1.5% of the respondents like to stay at home because they don't like the facilities provided by the Institution. These include 1% of them from the observation home for boys.
5% of them from the observation home for girls.
- E) 4.5% of the respondents like to stay at home because they miss their family members out of such respondents.
1% are from the observation home for boys and
3.5% are from the observation home for girls.
- F) 5% of the respondents like to stay at home because they don't like to take the education & all of them are from Aniket Niketan.
- G) 69% of the respondents like to live in the Institution

- G) 69% of the respondents like to live in the Institution out of which 26% are from the Aniket Niketan.

23.5% are from the observation home for boys, and
22% are from the observation home for girls

Conclusion: Majority (i.e. 69%) of the respondents like to stay in the Institution and the respondents those like to stay at home or amongst majority of the respondents like to stay at home because their family members love them.

Remarkable percentage (i.e. 7%) is of the respondents who like to stay at home because their co-inmates in the Institution beat and quarrel with them. So we may say that the elderly children in the Institution must be troubling the younger children.

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TABLE NO. 21

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to the Institutions and their relationship with the Secretary of the concerned Institution.

Responses of the respondents	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls	Total
Meet & Inform about their problems to the Secretary	32(23%)	22(14%)	17(12%)	71(51%)
Don't inform about their problems	15(12%)	29(21%)	25(18%)	69(49%)
Total	47(35%)	51(35%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 51% of the respondents inform their problems to the Secretary. Out of them 23% are from Aniket Niketan.
14% are from the observation home for boys &
12% are from the observation home for girls.
- B) 49% of the respondents do not tell their problems to the Secretary out of whom
12% are from Aniket Niketan
21% are from the observation home for boys &
18% are from the observation home for girls.

Conclusion: From the above analysis it is evident

that majority (51% of the respondents meet the Secretary and tell him of their problems, out of whom majority (i.e. 23% of the children are from Aniket Niketan. However a remarkable percentage of the respondents (49% don't tell their problems to the Secretary and majority of such are from the observation home for boys, and the observation home for girls.

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TABLE NO. 22

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to the Institutions and the reasons of not meeting the Secretary of the Institution.

Responses of the Respondents	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls	Total
Feel scared to meet him.	11(8%)	15(11%)	9(7.5%)	35(26.5%)
Feel shy to meet him.	3(2%)	4(3%)	8(6%)	15(11%)
Care-takers scolds, give punishment if they try to contact the Secretary	1(.5%)	2(1%)	3(2%)	6(4.5%)
Still don't recognise each other	-	6(4%)	5(3.5%)	11(7.5%)
Elder children beat if they try to tell anything to Secretary	-	2(1%)	-	2(1%)
Meet to Secretary	32(22.5%)	22(16%)	17(12%)	71(50.5%)
Total	47(33%)	51(36%)	42(31%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 26.5% of the respondents are scared to meet the Secretary out of whom
- 8% are from Aniket Niketan
 - 11% are from the observation home for boys &
 - 7.5% are from the observation home for girls.

- B) 11% of the respondents feel shy to meet the Secretary which include
 2% from the Aniket Niketan
 3% from the observation home for boys
 6% from the observation home for girls.
- C) 3.5% of the respondents don't meet the Secretary because the care-takers scold them or punish them, if they try to contact the Secretary. Out of them, .5% are from Aniket Niketan,
 1% are from the observation home for boys &
 2% are from the observation home for girls
- D) 7.5% of the respondents don't meet the Secretary because they don't know each-other. Out of such respondents 4% are from the observation home for boys and 3.5% are from the observation home for girls.
- E) 1% of the respondents don't meet the Secretary because the older children in the institution beat them if they try to tell anything to the Secretary. Amongst these all are from the observation home for boys.

Conclusion:- From the above analysis we can conclude that the majority (i.e. 50.5%) of the respondents don't meet the concerned secretary due to some of the other fear element.

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OPINIONS OF THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN ABOUT
THE FULFILLMENT OF THEIR PRIMARY NEEDS
(I.E. FOOD, CLOTHING, SHELTER) BY THE
INSTITUTION

TABLE NO. 28

Table showing the classification of the respondents according to their primary needs and its fulfilment.

Responses of the respondents	Needs of the respondents		
	Food	Clothing	Bedding
Sufficient	139 (99%)	137 (97%)	139 (99%)
Insufficient	1 (1%)	3 (3%)	1 (1%)
Total	140 (100%)	140 (100%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 99% of the respondents' feel that the food provided by the Institution is sufficient, only 1% of the respondents feel that it is insufficient.
- B) 97% of the respondents' feel that the clothing provided by the Institution is sufficient. 3% of the respondents feel that it is insufficient.
- C) 99% of the respondents' feel that the bedding provided by the Institution is sufficient, 1% of the respondents' feel that it is insufficient.

Here 7th Hypothesis is proved i.e. "The destitute children come to destitute homes mainly to get the primary needs satisfied".

Responses of the Respondents	Food	Clothing	Bedding
Like it	137 (97%)	131 (93%)	139 (99%)
Dislike it	3 (3%)	9 (7%)	1 (1%)
Total	140 (100%)	140 (100%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 97% of the respondents like the food provided by the institution.
3% of them dislike it.
- B) 93% of the respondents like the clothing provided by the institution.
7% of them don't like it.
- C) 99% of the respondents like the bedding provided by the institution, 1% of them dislike it.

Conclusion: From the above observation it is clear that the majority of the respondents have no complaints and they are satisfied with the basic food, clothing and bedding facilities provided by the institution.

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OPINIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS ABOUT
FULFILLMENT OF PRIMARY NEEDS.

NO. 8.

SCALE - 1 C.M. = 7.5% RESPONDENTS

INDEX -

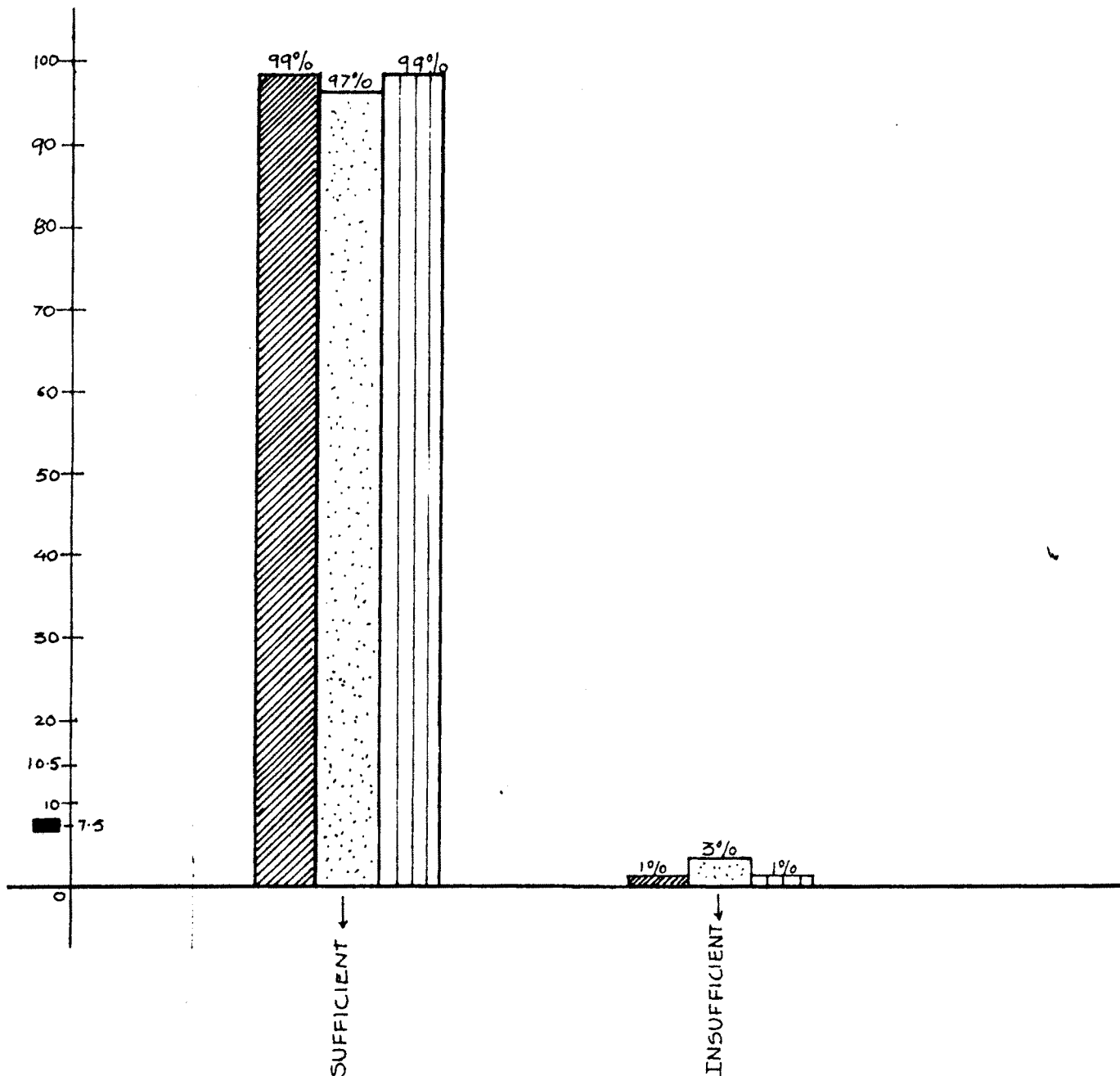

FOOD - CLOTHING - BEDDING - 

TABLE NO. 24

A table showing the classification of the respondents in the different institutions according to their suggestions for better quality of the food.

Suggestions of the Respondents	Name of Institution			Total
	Aniket Niketan	Observation Home for Boys	Observation Home for girls	
Grains should be cleaned before use	-	5(4%)	-	5(4%)
Chappaties should be well baked	-	4(3%)	-	4(3%)
Flour should be sieved	-	2(1.5%)	-	2(1.5%)
Salad, papad, pickle should be given	5(4%)	-	4(3%)	9(7%)
Sweets should be prepared frequently	2(1.5%)	6(4.5%)	3(2%)	11(8%)
Milk should be given	5(4%)	1(.5%)	2(1.5%)	8(6%)
Fruits should be provided	1(0.5%)	1(.5%)	-	2(1%)
Bhakari (Bread) should be given	3(2%)	2(1.5%)	5(4%)	10(7.5%)
Masala should be used for preparing food.	1(.5%)	-	-	1(.5%)
Rice should be given more.	1(.5%)	-	-	1(.5%)
Non-vege. food should be more delicious	-	1(.5%)	-	1(.5%)
Butter & Biscuits, Chivada etc. should be provided	-	-	1(.5%)	1(.5%)
No. suggestions- food is good.	29(21%)	29(21%)	27(18%)	85(60%)
Total	47(34%)	51(37%)	42(29%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 4% of the respondents suggested that, the grain should be cleaned before using it for the food. All such respondents are from the observation home for boys.
- B) 3% of the respondents suggested that the chapatties should be well baked. All such respondents are from the observation home for boys.
- C) 1.5% of the respondents suggested that flour should be sieved before use. All such respondents are from the observation home for boys.
- D) 7% of the respondents suggested that the meals provided should consist of salad, papad, pickle, out of such respondents of 4% of them are from Aniket Niketan 3% of them are from the observation home girls.
- E) 8% of the respondents suggested that the 'Sweets should be prepared more frequently such respondents include. 1.5% from Aniket Niketan, 4.5% are from the observation home for boys & 2% are from the observation home for girls.
- F) 6% of the respondents suggested that, milk should be provided by the institutions out of whom 4% are from Aniket Niketan, .5% are from the observation home for boys & 1.5% are from the observation home for girls.

- G) 1% of the respondents suggested that the fruits should be provided to them. Out of them .5% are from Aniket Niketan, .5% are from the observation home for boys.
- H) 7.5% of the respondents suggested that their food should consist of the Bhakari (Bread) out of those
 - 2% of them are from Aniket Niketan
 - 1.5% of them are from the observation home for boys &
 - 4% of them are from the observation home for girls.
- I) .5% of the respondents suggested that there should be variety in the curry, Masala should be used for preparing food. All such respondents are from Aniket Niketan
- J) .5% of the respondents suggested that the Rice should be given more. All of them are from Aniket Niketan.
- K) 15% of the respondents suggested that the Non-veg. food should be more delicious. All such respondents are from the observation home for boys.
- L) .5% of the respondents suggested that the Institute should also provide Butter, Biscuits, Chivada etc. All such respondents are from the observation home for girls.

Conclusion: From the above analysis researcher found that majority of the respondents (60%) like the food provided by the Institution.

However quite a large number of respondents (1.6.4%) do have their suggestions for improving the quality of the food provided to them. Their suggestions of preparing sweets more frequently, cleansing of the grains and flour, providing salad, pickle, papad, butter, biscuits, chivada and even providing Bhakeries , milk, fruits, in their food are noticable .

These suggestions should be taken into consideration by the institution.

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TABLE NO. 25

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their Institutions, regarding the period of the cleaning of their clothes

Period of cloth cleaning	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls	Total
Daily wash it	8 (6%)	3 (2%)	42 (30%)	53 (38%)
Wash it twice or a thrice in a week	39 (28%)	48 (34%)	-	87 (62%)
Total	47 (34%)	51 (36%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 38% of the respondents', clothes is washed daily out of them.

6% are from Aniket Niketan

2% are from the observation home for boys &

30% are from the observation home for girls.

- B) 62% of the respondents' clothes is washed twice or thrice a week, out of such respondents 28% are from Aniket Niketan & 34% are from the observation home for boys.

Conclusion: From the above analysis research student found that clothes of the majority of the respondents

(i.e. 62) are washed twice or thrice a week
 only 38% of the respondents' clothes are washed
 daily and majority of such respondents are girls.

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TABLE NO. 91

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their institutions regarding the person who washes the clothes of them.

Responses of the respondents	Name of the Institution			Total
	Aniket Niketan	observation home for boys	observation home for girls	
Myself	5(4%)	2(1%)	15(11%)	22(16%)
Laundry	42(30%)	49(35%)	6(4%)	97(69%)
Elder girls or Boys.	-	-	21(15%)	21(15%)
Total	47(34%)	51(36%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A 16% of the respondents wash their clothes themselves. out of them, 4% are from Aniket Niketan, 1% are from the observation home for boys and 11% are from the observations home for ^{girls} boys & ~~11% are from the observation home for girls~~.
- B) 69% of the respondents get washed their clothes in a laundry out of them 30% are from Aniket Niketan, 35% are from the observation home for boys & 4% of them are from the observation home for girls.
- C) 15% of the respondents get their clothes washed

from elder girls or boys. All such respondents are from the observation home for girls.

conclusion: Majority (i.e. 69%) of the respondents get their clothes washed in a Laundry. And out of them majority of the respondents are boys. It seems that the girls wash their clothes daily in the Institution, since majority of the boys ^{giving their clothes to a laundry; the} ~~are giving their clothes to a laundry; the~~ Institution has to pay for washing and the Government Grant-in-aid is not sufficient to meet these expenses. So the Institutions get such clothes washed in a laundry only twice or thrice in a week. Though the Institution is aware about the unhygienic condition arising out of this, it seems to be helpless.

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TABLE NO. 32

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their institutions regarding the bedding provided to them.

Bedding	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys.	Observation home for girls.	Total.
Matress & ordinary blanket	12(9%)	8(6%)	37(26%)	57(41%)
Madress & woolen blanket.	35(25%)	43(31%)	4(3%)	82(58%)
Don't have bedding sleep in friends bed.	-	-	1(1%)	1(1%)
Total	47(34%)	51(37%)	42(28%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that ,

- A) 41% of the respondents are provided with a matress and an ordinary blanket as bedding. out of whom 9% are from Aniket Niketan. 6% are from the observation home for girls.
- B) 58% of the respondents are provided with a matress & woolen blanket as a bedding. out of such respondents 25% are from Aniket Niketan. 31% are from the observation home for boys and 3% are from the observation home for girls.

- C) 1% of the respondents are not provided with any bedding. As a result they sleep in their friends bed. This 1% respondent is from the observation home for girls.

D) Conclusion: From the above analysis it is evident that majority (i.e. 58%) of respondents are provided with a mattress & a woolen blanket for their bedding. There is also a remarkable percentage of the respondents 91% who are not provided with a woolen blanket are provided with only an ordinary blanket. The institution might have failed to provide the woolen blankets to all the respondents because of the lack of funds to do so. However majority of these children seem to satisfied with what they have been provided at present. This is because they come from such a class of the society where they might have got this much only or being orphan they feel this bedding sufficient than that of the nothing.

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TABLE NO. 22

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their institutions regarding the availability of the basic amenities, in the Institution.

Responses of the Respondents	Name of the Institute			Total
	Aniket Niketan	observation home for boys.	observation home for girls.	
Basic Amenities available.	-	50 (36%)	40 (29%)	90 (65%)
Basic Amenities are not available	47 (33%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	49 (35%)
Total	47 (33%)	51 (37%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that ,

- A) 65% of the respondents responded in favour of the availability of the basic amenities in their Institution, out of them 36% are from the observation home for boys and 29% are from the observation home for girls.
- B) 35% of the respondents mentioned about the non-availability of the basic amenities in their Institute. These respondents include 33% of them from Aniket Niketan, 1% from the observation home for boys & 1% of them from observation home for girls.

Conclusion: Though majority (i.e. 65%) respondents

told that the basic amenities are available in their Institution, all such respondents are from the observation home for girls and boys. None of them is from Aniket Niketan since all of them contributing to 33% amongst the 35% the respondents have complained about the non-availability of the basic amenities in their institute, which is remarkable. It is found that these complaints have arisen out of the fact that Aniket Niketan being run in a very old building is not having toilets of their own and as a result such respondents have to share it with the neighbouring institute.

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TABLE NO. 22(A)

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their Institutions regarding their feeling of Comfort in the existing environment.

Response of Respondents	Name of the Institution			Total
	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls.	
Feel uncomfortable	45(32%)	1(1%)	1(1%)	47(34%)
Feel comfortable	2(1%)	50(36%)	41(29%)	93(66%)
Total	47(33%)	51(37%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 34% of the respondents feel that their living environment in the Institution is uncomfortable out of them 32% are from Aniket Niketan 1% are from the observation 1% are from the observation home for girls.
- B) 66% of the respondents feel that the living environment in the institution is comfortable. out of them, 1% are from Aniket Niketan, 36% are from the observation home for boys and 29% are from the observation home for girls.

Table No. 22 (M)

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their institutions regarding the reasons behind their uncomfortable feeling.

Note: (Because ^{of} more than one responses the total of the table is more than 140)

Opinions of the Respondents	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls.	Total
Bathrooms are not sufficient	14(10%)	-	5(3%)	19(13%)
Latrine are not sufficient	12(8%)	-	3(2%)	15(10%)
Problems arising out of metal sheet roof & inadequate ventilation	42(29%)	-	-	42(29%)
Because of the mud walls, cloths get dirty and suffer from bugs and other insects.	10(7%)	-	-	10(7%)
Study room is not available so can't study well	4(3%)	-	-	4(3%)
Cupboards are not sufficient can't put cloths safely	9(6%)	19(13%)	19(13%)	47(32%)
Windows are without doors rain water comes in through them.	4(3%)	-	5(3%)	9(6%)
Total	95(66%)	19(13%)	32(21%)	146(100%)

Above table indicates that,

A) 13% of the respondents feel that the bathrooms are

not sufficient. out of them, 10% are from Aniket Niketan & 3% are from the observation home for girls.

- B) 10% of the respondents feel that the latrines are not sufficient. out of them 8% are from Aniket Niketan & 2% are from the observation home for girls.
- C) 29% of the respondents feel that since the roof of the building is a metal-sheet roof. They suffer from hotness in summer, because of inadequate ventilation smoke of the chulla can't get out, which irritates their eyes. All such respondents are from Aniket Niketan.
- D) 7% of the respondents feel that because of the mud walls their clothes get dirty and they also suffer from the bugs and other insects. All the respondents are from Aniket Niketan.
- E) 3% of the respondents feel that they are unable to do their studies, there is no separate study room available for them. All such respondents are from Aniket Niketan.
- F) 32% of the respondents feel that the cupboards are not sufficient and so they cannot keep their clothes safely. out of these respondents,
 - 6% are from Aniket Niketan
 - 13% are from the observation home for boys and 13% are from the observation home for girls.

- g) 6% of the respondents feel that since the windows are without door, rain water comes in through them out of them,

3% are from Aniket Niketan &

3% are from the observation home for girls.

Conclusion: From the above analysis it is found that majority (i.e. 66%) of the respondents feel that the living environment in the Institution is comfortable but there is a remarkable percentage of the respondents (i.e. 34%) who feel that it is not comfortable.

From table No. 32 B it is found that, majority (i.e. 32%) of the respondents feel that sufficient cupboards are not available in the Institution and so they can't put their clothes safely. There is also a remarkable percentage of respondents (i.e. 29%) who feel that because of metal sheet roof they suffer from heat and eye irritation and majority of such respondents who feel uncomfortable in Institution are from Aniket Niketan. It can be concluded from the above two tables that particularly the respondents belonging to Aniket Niketan are staying in an uncomfortable environment.

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TABLE NO. 30(A)

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their institutions, about their feeling of loneliness

Responses of the respondents	No of Respondents			Total
	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls	
Do not feel lonely	13(9%)	21(15%)	21(15%)	65(39%)
Feel lonely	34(25%)	30(21%)	21(15%)	85(61%)
Total	47(34%)	51(36%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

A table indicates that,

- A) 39% of the respondents do not feel lonely in the institution. Out of the 96% are from Aniket Niketan 15% are from the observation home for boys & 15% are from the observation home for girls.

- B) 61% of the respondents feel lonely out of them 25% are from Aniket Niketan 21% are from the observation home for boys & 15% are from the observation home for girls.

In this table we can prove our 5th hypothesis i.e.

"Majority of the children feel lonely in the institution.

Conclusion: From above analysis research student found that, majority (i.e. 61%) of the respondents feel lonely in the institution.

FEELINGS OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT LONELY NESS.

NO. 9.

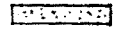
SCALE - 1^{cm} = 2% RESPONDENTS.

INDEX:-

OBS. HOME FOR BOYS



ANIKET NIKETAN



HOME FOR GIRLS

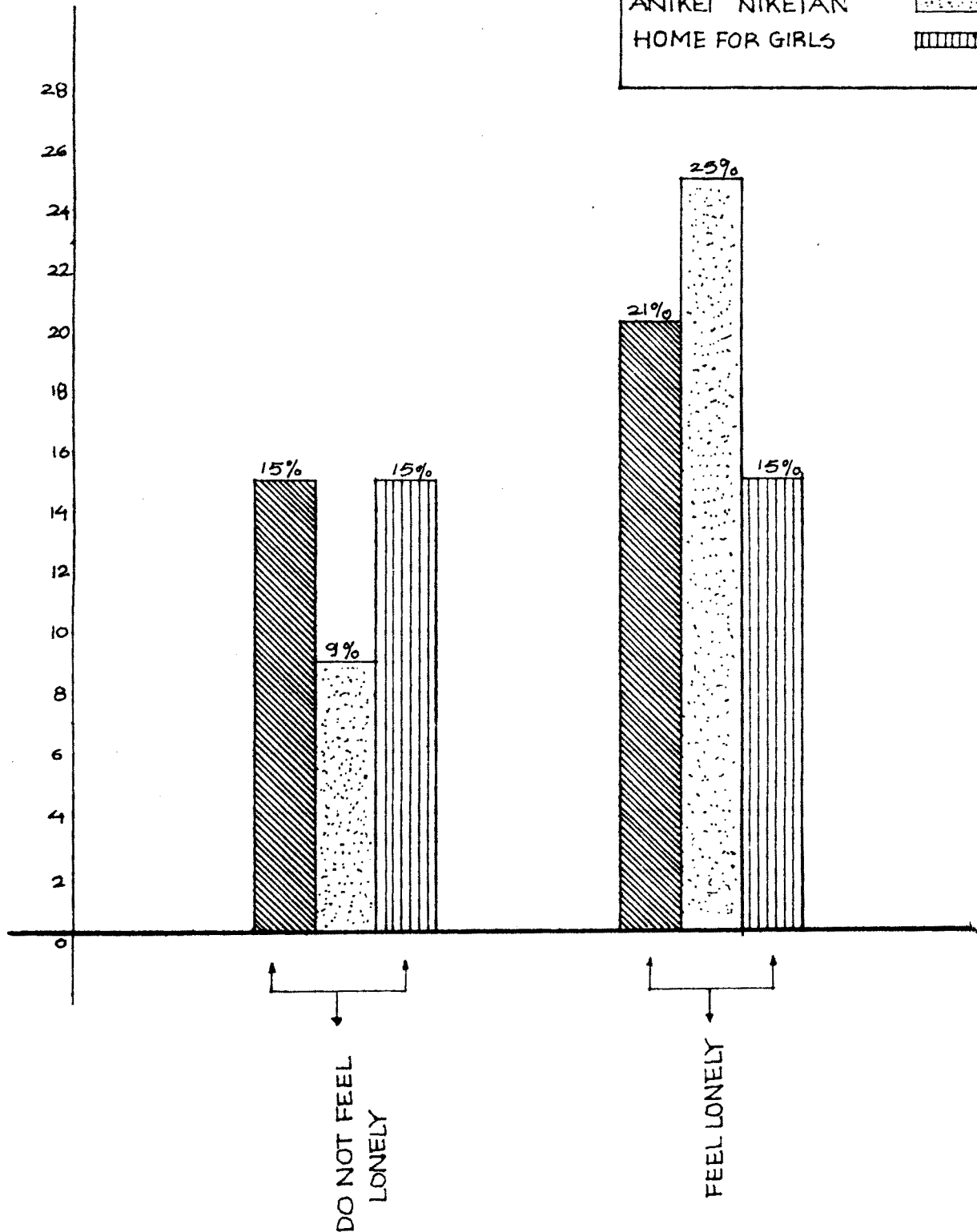
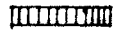


TABLE NO. 30(B)

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their institutions and their feeling of fear.

Responses of the respondents	Aniket Niketan	observation home for Boys	observation home for girls.	Total
Feel frightened	3(2%)	16(11%)	8(6%)	27(19%)
Do not feel frightened.	44(32%)	35(25)	34(24%)	113(81%)
Total	47(34%)	51(36%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 19% of the respondents feel frightened in institution out of the, 2% are from Aniket Niketan
11% are from the observation home for boys.
6% are from the observation home for girls.
- B) 81% of the respondents do not feel frightened in the institution. out of them
32% are from Aniket Niketan
25% are from the observation home for boys &
24% are from the observation home for girls.

Conclusion: From above analysis research student found that majority (i.e. 81%) of the respondents do not feel frightened in the institution.

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TABLE NO. 3(C)

A table showing the classification of the respondents of the different institutions regarding the reasons of feeling lonely and frightened.

Responses of the respondents	Name of the Institutions			Total
	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for Boys	Observation home for girls	
Co-inmates beat them or they quarrels with them.	2(1.5%)	9(6.5%)	-	11(8%)
Carers beat them	1(.5%)	3(2%)	2(1.5%)	6(4%)
Feel scared at night	2(1.5%)	5(3.5%)	1(.5%)	8(6.5%)
Remember & Miss mother and family members.	12(2.5%)	15(10.5%)	16(11.5%)	43(30.5%)
At night outside people throw stones on the roof.	-	-	2(1.5%)	2(1.5%)
Have to take bath outside in open place because bathrooms are insufficient people look at us from outside.	-	-	4(3%)	4(3%)
Others	-	2(1.5%)	2(1.5%)	4(3%)
Don't feel lonely & frightened	30(21%)	17(13%)	15(10.5%)	62(44.5%)
Total	47(33%)	51(37%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 8% of the respondents feel lonely and frightened in the institution because their co-inmates beat them or

quarrel with them out of them,

1.5% are from Aniket Niketan and

6.5% are from the observation home for boys.

- B) 4% of the respondents feel lonely and frightened in the institution because the care-takers beat them. out of those

.5% are from Aniket Niketan

2% are from the observation home for boys &

1.5% are from the observation home for girls.

- C) 5.5% of the respondents feel lonely and frightened at night because they are scared of night darkness out of them,

1.5% are from Aniket Niketan

3.5% are from the observation home for boys &

.5% are from the observation home for girls.

- D) 30.5% of the respondents feel lonely and frightened because they remember and miss their mother & family member. out of them,

8.5% are from Aniket Niketan

10.5% are from the observation home for Boys &

11.5% are from the observation home for girls.

- E) 1.5% of the respondents feel lonely and frightened because the outside people throw stones on the roof. All of them are from the observation home for girls.

- F) 3% of the respondents feel lonely and frightened because they have to take bath outside in open place because of insufficient bathrooms and while ^{taking} ~~feeling~~ bath people look at them from outside. All such respondents are from the observation home for girls.

Conclusion:- From above analysis research student found that the majority (44.5%) of the respondents feels lonely and frightened because they remember and miss their mothers & family members. The children who told the reasons that co-inmates beat them and quarrel with them are from Boys homes only. There are some respondents who told that, at night in dark they feel scared. These childrens may be small in age. There are 4% of the respondents who told that the care-takers beat them & so they feel scared in the Institution. This percentage is small but it becomes a reason for disliking to live in the institution. There is also another reason told by a female respondents. She told that at night outside people throw stones on the roof which frightens them.

Female respondents also told that they have to take bath outside in open place because of insufficient bathrooms and the people from outside look at them. The percentage of these reasons is very small but it becomes a reason for the respondents disliking of the institution. This must be taken into account by the institution.

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INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATIONAL STATES

OF

THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN

TABLE NO. 31.

A table showing the classification of the respondents in terms of their history of joining school.

Responses of the respondents	Males	Females	Total
Attending school in the past	55(39%)	26(19%)	81(58%)
Not attending school in the past.	43(31%)	16(11%)	59(42%)
Total :	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that-

- A) 58% of the respondents were attending the school before coming to the institution out of them 39% are males and 19% are females.
- B) 42% of the respondents had attended the school before coming to the institution. out of them 31% are males & 11% are females.

Conclusion: From above analysis research student found that majority (i.e. 58%) of the respondents were attending the school before coming to the institution. But there is a remarkable percentage of respondents (i.e. 42%) who had never attended the school earlier.

So this institution has played a very important role in opening the doors of these education for the 42% of the respondents who joined the school only after coming to the institution.

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TABLE NO. 32

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to the institutions regarding their interest in the education - Table No. 32(A)

Responses of the respondents	No of respondents			Total
	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls	
Like to attend the School	46 (33%)	48 (34%)	34 (24%)	128 (91%)
Don't like to attend the school	1 (1%)	3 (2%)	8 (6%)	12 (9%)
Total	47 (34%)	51 (36%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that-

- A) 91% of the respondents like to attend the school.
 out of them,
 33% are from Aniket Niketan,
 34% are from the observation home for boys &
 24% are from the observation home for girls.
- B) 9% of the respondents don't like to attend the school
 out of whom,
 1% are from Aniket Niketan
 2% are from the observation home for boys &
 6% are from the observation home for girls.

TABLE NO. 32(B)

Responses of the respondents	Aniket Niketan	observation home for boys	observation home for girls	Total
Having grown up feel shy to attend the school	-	3(25%)	7(59%)	10(84%)
Feeling of lack of capacity to take education	1(8%)	-	1(8%)	2(16%)
Total	1(8%)	3(25%)	8(67%)	12(100%)

Above table showing the classification of the reasons for which the respondents don't like to attend school. Those respondents are 12 in number. So above table indicates total of 12 respondents.

Above table indicates that,

- A) Amongst the respondents who don't like to attend the school, 84% of them at their present grown up age, feel shy to attend the school. Out of them 25% are from the observation home for boys & 59% are from the observation home for girls.
- B) Amongst the respondents who don't like to attend the school, 16% of them feel that they don't have capacity to take the education. Out of them 8% are from Aniket Niketan and 8% are from the observation home for boys.

Conclusion: Majority (i.e. 91%) of the respondents like to attend the school, which shows their interest in the education. Among the respondents who don't like to attend the school majority (i.e. 84%) of them feel that they have grown up and at their present age they feel shy to attend the school. All of them are from the observation home for boys and girls., amongst whom female respondents are more.

So we can conclude that if the child comes in the institution at older age and if he has not attended the school in past he/she feels shy to join the school.

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TABLE No. 33(A)

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their institutions regarding their ability to read and write.

Responses of the respondents	Aniket Niketan	No of Respondents		Total
		Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls.	
Can write only but can't read	12(9%)	18(13%)	16(11%)	46(33%)
Can read & write	34(24%)	20(14%)	17(12%)	71(50%)
Can Read but can't write	1(1%)	1(1%)	4((2%)	6(4%)
Can't read or write	-	12(9%)	5(4%)	17(13%)
Total	47(34%)	51(36%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that-

- A) 33% of the respondents can write but are unable to read.
 out of them,
 9% are from Aniket Niketan
 13% are from the observation home for boys &
 11% are from the observation home for girls
- B) 50% of the respondents can both read and write which include
 24% of them from Aniket Niketan
 14% of them from the observation home for boys &
 12% of them from the observation home for girls.

C) 4% of the respondents can read but can't write, such respondents are

1% from Aniket Niketan,

1% from the observation home for boys &

2% are from the observation home for girls.

D) 13% of the respondents can neither read nor write amongst them.

9% are from observation home for boys &

4% are from observation home for girls.

Conclusion: The above analysis indicates that 50% of the respondents can both read and write. However 50% of the respondents can either read or write or they can't do either of it. They

Amongst them 13% can neither read nor write & 33% of them can only write but are unable to read. They may be able to write looking into the books, but they are unable to read it, because they are not taught to read a book.

This may be the result of their institutional life. In an institutional life the child never gets personal life, guidance in his studies that is why many of the children who are in 3rd or 4th Std. they also can't read or write.

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READING AND WRITING ABILITY OF THE
RESPONDENTS.

NO. 10.

SCALE - $1^{\circ} = 3.6\%$

INDEX -

CAN WRITE ONLY BUT CANT READ → 33%

CAN WRITE AND READ → 50%

CANTWRITE BUT CAN READ → 4%

CAN READ OR WRITE → 13%

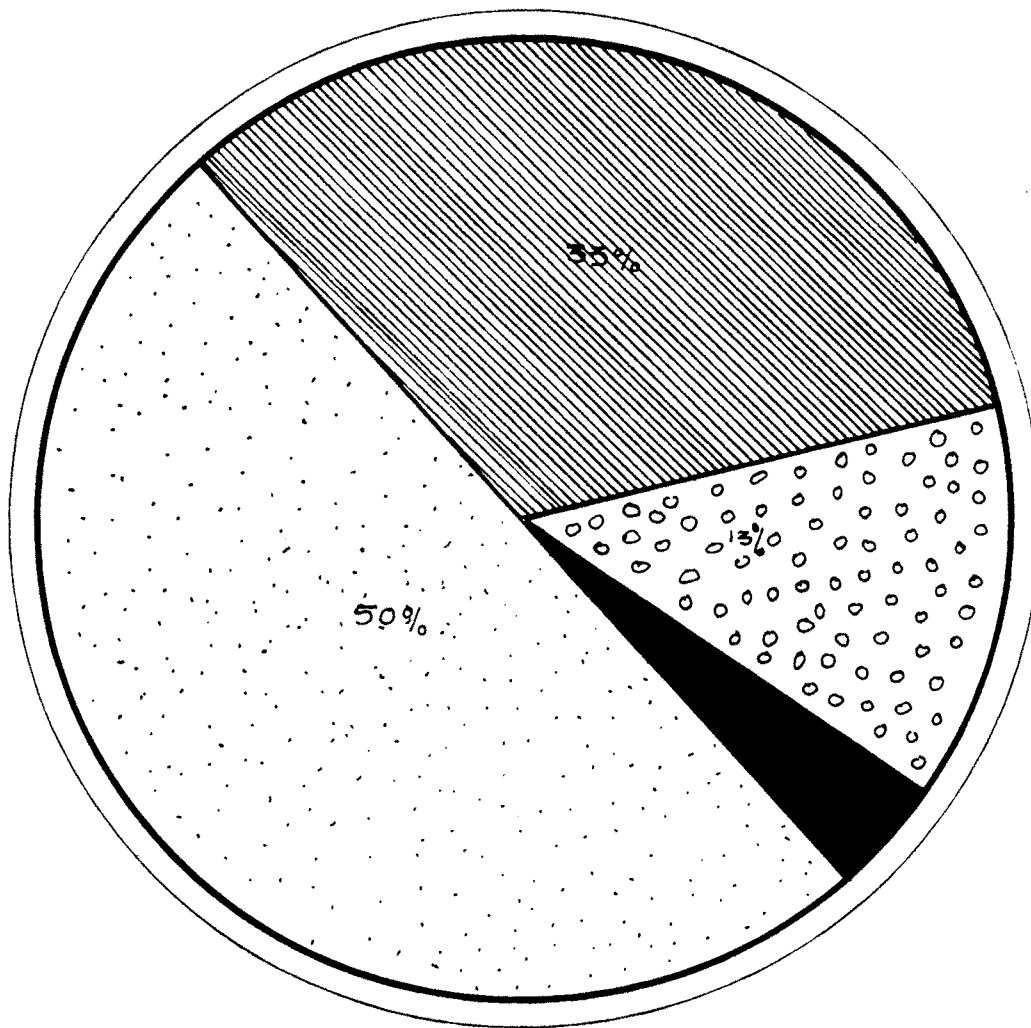


TABLE NO. 33(B)

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their institutions regarding their reasons for being unable to read or write.

Responses of the respondents	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls	Total
Don't have text books -		8(6%)	5(3.5%)	13(9.5%)
Joined the school recently	4(3%)	11(8%)	8(6%)	23(17%)
Don't try to study	4(3%)	5(3.5%)	2(1%)	11(7.5%)
Can't remember what is learnt in the school.	1(.5%)	1(.5%)	2(1%)	4(2%)
Mentally retarded	2(1%)	-	-	2(1%)
From beginning weak in studies	-	1(.5%)	3(2%)	4(2.5%)
Any other	3(2%)	1(.5%)	1(.5%)	5(3%)
Can read & write	33(24.5%)	21(15%)	17(13%)	71(52.5%)
Total	47(34%)	51(37%)	42(29%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

A) 9.5% of the respondents can't read or because they don't have text books.

out of these 6% are from the observation home for boys and 3.5% are from the observation home for girls.

- B) 17% of the respondents can't read or write because they joined the school recently. Amongst them 3% are from Aniket Niketan, 8% are from the observation home for boys & 6% are from the observation home for girls.
- C) 7.5% of the respondents can't read or write because they don't try to study. These include 3% from Aniket Niketan.
3.5% from the observation home for boys and 1% are from the observations home for girls.
- B) 5% of the respondents can't read or write because they don't have guidance.
2% from the observation home for boys and 3% from the observation home for girls.
- E) 2% of the respondents can't read or write because they can't remember what is learnt in the school. Out of them .5% are from Aniket Niketan
.5% are from the observation home for boys & 1% are from the observation home for girls.
- F) 1% of the respondents can't read or write, because they are mentally retarded and all of them are from Aniket Niketan.
- G) 2.5% of the respondents can't read or write because they are weak in studies, from the beginning such respondents are -
.5% are from the observation home for boys.

2% are from the observation home for girls.

- H) 3% of the respondents can't read or write because of some or other reasons out of them 2% are from Aniket Niketan. .5% are from the observation home for boys and .5% are from observation for girls.

Conclusion: It is observed that majority (i.e. 52.5% of the respondents can read or write but percentage of the respondents who can't write or read is also more (i.e. 47.5% .

Majority of the respondents amongst these have joined the school recently (17%) as they don't have text books etc.

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TABLE NO. 34

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their institutions regarding their progress in the education.

Progress in education	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys	Observation home for girls.	Total
35 to 45%	17 (12%)	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	23 (16%)
45 to 55%	6 (4%)	9 (6%)	4 (3%)	19 (13%)
55 to 65%	1 (1%)	9 (6%)	9 (6%)	19 (13%)
65 to 75%	4 (3%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	6 (5%)
75 to 85%	1 (1%)	-	1 (1%)	2 (2%)
Fail	10 (8%)	9 (6%)	12 (9%)	31 (23%)
Not attending school	-	3 (2%)	6 (4%)	9 (6%)
New in Institute	8 (6%)	17 (12%)	6 (4%)	31 (22%)
Total	47 (35%)	51 (35%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 16% of the respondents have secured 35 to 45% of marks in their last year's annual examination. Out of them 12% are from Aniket Niketan, 2% are from the observation home for boys and 2% are from observation home for girls.
- B) 13% of the respondents have secured 45 to 55% of marks in their last year's annual Exam. Amongst these 4% are

from Aniket Niketan, 6% are from the observation home for boys and 3% of the respondents are from observation home for girls.

- C) 13% of the respondents have secured 55 to 65% of marks in their last years annual exam. They include 11% from Aniket Niketan, 6% from the observation home for boys and 6% from the observation home for girls.
- D) 5% of the respondents have secured 65 to 75% of marks in their last annual examination. Out of them 3% are from Aniket Niketan, 1% are from the observation home for girls and one percent are from observation home for boys.
- E) 2% of the respondents have secured 75 to 85% of marks in their last years annual exam. They are 1% from Aniket Niketan and 1% from the observation home for girls.
- F) 23% of the respondents have failed in their last years annual examination. Such respondents include 8% from Aniket Niketan, 6% from the observation home for boys and 9% from the observation home for girls.
- G) 6% of the respondents are not attending the school at all out of whom 2% are from the observation home for boys & 4% are from the observation home for girls.
- H) 22% of the respondents are new in the institute. Amongst those 6% of them are from Aniket Niketan, 12% from the

observation home for boys and 4% are from the observation home for girls.

Here hypothesis No. 4 i.e. " Most of the destitute children are backward in education improved.

Conclusion : From the above analysis research student found that majority of the respondents who have passed their last exam. have secured 35 to 45% of marks. A very small percentage of them have secured marks more than 65% 23% of the respondents have failed in their last annual examination. We can conclude that the educational progress of majority of the respondents is not all that satisfactory.

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EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF THE RESPONDENTS. NO.11.

SCALE :- 1C.M. = 2% RESPONDENTS.

INDEX-

ANIKET NIKETAN

OBS. HOME FOR BOYS

OBS. HOME FOR GIRLS-

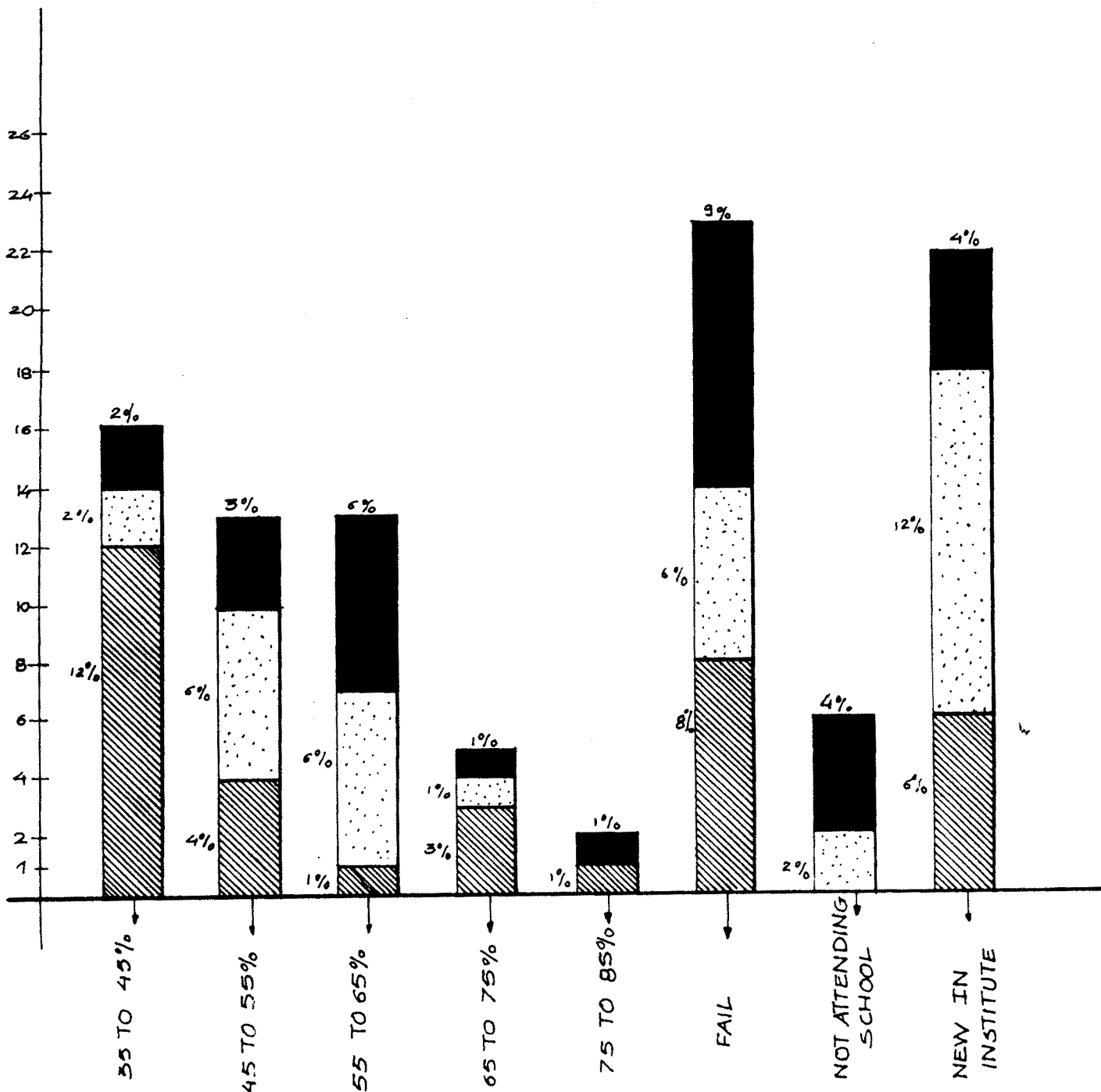


TABLE NO. 35(A)

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their satisfaction about their scholastic needs.

Responses of the respondents	S e x		Total
	Males	Females	
Scholastic needs are satisfied by the institution	58 (41%)	26 (19%)	84 (60%)
Institute doesn't satisfy our scholastic needs.	34 (25%)	7 (5%)	41 (30%)
Not attending school	6 (4%)	9 (6%)	15 (10%)
Total	98 (70%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

A) 60% of the respondents mentioned that, their scholastic needs are satisfied by the Institution. Out of them,

41
41% are males & 19% are females.

B) 30% of the respondents mentioned that their scholastic needs are not satisfied by the Institution Amongst them, 25% are males & 5% are females.

C) 10% of the respondents are not attending the school, out of whom 4% are males, & 6% are females.

Conclusion: From above analysis research student go

found that the majority (i.e. 60%) of the respondents',
scholastic needs are satisfied. But there is also a
remarkable percentage of the respondents who said that
their scholastic needs are not satisfied by the
institute.

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TABLE No. 35(B)

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their reasons behind their not progressing in the studies.

Responses of the respondents	Males	Females	Total
Don't have books to study	8(6%)	7(5%)	15(11%)
Don't study well 3	11(8.5%)	1(.5%)	12(9%)
Can't get time to study I have lot of work.	-	1(.5%)	1(.5%)
I need guidance in studies	1(.5%)	-	1(.5%)
I don't understand what is taught in the class.	-	2(1%)	2(.1%)
I can't remember	2(1%)	-	2(1%)
Progressing in studies or not attending the school	76(54%)	31(23%)	107(77%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that :

- A) 11% of the respondents don't have books to study. out of them 25% are males & 21% are females.
- B) 9% of the respondents' do not study sincerely. Amongst them 33% are males & 3% are females.

- C) .5% of the respondents' don't get time to study as they have excess work in the institution and all such respondents are female
- D) .5% of the respondents need guidance in their studies and all such respondents are males.
- E) 1% of the respondents do not understand what is taught to them in the class. All such respondents are females.
- F) 1% of the respondents do not remember what is taught in school and all of them are males.
- G) 77% of the respondents are from the group those are either progressing in studies or not attending the school. out of them 54% are males, & 23% are females.

Conclusion: From the above table it is clear that amongst the respondents not progressing well in the studies majority (i.e. 46%) of them do not have books to study one must consider that the respondents who admit that they do not study sincerely are quite large amounting to 36% of the total. This must be their lack of interest in the education. However efforts should be made to change their present attitude.

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TABLE NO. 36

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their need of the guidance in their studies

Responses of the Respondents	S e x		Total
	Males	Females	
Need guidance in studies.	92(59%)	24(18%)	116(77%)
Don't need guidance in studies.	10(7%)	9(6%)	19(13%)
Not attending the school	6(4%)	9(6%)	15(10%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 77% of the respondents needs guidance in their studies. out of them, 59% are males & 18% are females.
- B) 13% of the respondents don't need any guidance in their studies, amongst whom 7% are males & 6% are females.
- C) 20% of the respondents are not attending school. These include 4% males and 6% females.

CONCLUSION: Above analysis reveals that majority (i.e. 77%) of the respondents need guidance in their studies and whatever is available to-day is insufficient for them. This must be because of

their basic low educational standard. But we
can conclude that they need personal guidance in their
studies.

....

TABLE NO. 37(A)

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their interest in the education.

Responses of the Respondents	No of respondents		Total
	Males	Females	
Wish to continue education	87(63%)	32(22%)	119(85%)
Don't wish to continue education	11(8%)	10(7%)	21(15%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 85% of the respondents wish to continue their education, out of whom 63% are males and 22% are females.
- B) 15% of the respondents don't wish to continue their education. Amongst them 8% are males and 7% are females.

Conclusion- Majority (i.e. 85%) of the respondents wish to continue their education which means that they do have interest in the education.

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TABLE NO. 37(B)

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex in terms of the reasons, & for which they don't wish to continue their education.

Responses of the Respondents	No of respondents		Total
	Males	Females	
Economic condition is very poor so want to work and support my family	2(1.5%)	2(1.5%)	4(3%)
Don't like to take education	2(1.5%)	1(.5%)	3(2%)
As they are much behind the other of their age, feel shy to attend school with younger children	2(1.5%)	2(.5%)	4(3%)
Parents don't want it	2(1.5%)	2(1.5%)	4(3%)
Don't have that much of intelligence	1(.5%)	2(1.5%)	3(2%)
Mentall retarded	2(1.5%)	-	2 (1.5%)
Still nobody has admitted them in the school.	-	1(.5%)	1(.5%)
Wish to continue education	87(62%)	32(23%)	119(85%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 3% of the respondents don't want to continue their education because their economic condition is very

poor and so they want to work and support their family . out of them 1.5% are males and 1.5% are females.

- B) .7% of the respondents don't want to continue their education because they do not have liking for it. Amongst them 1.5% are males & .5% are females.
- C) 3% of the respondents don't wish to continue their education because they are lagging behind those of their age & so feel shy to attend the school with the younger children. Such respondents are 1.5% are male, 1.5% are females.
- D) 3% of the respondents don't want to continue their education because their parents don't wish to educate them. These are 1.5% are males, 1.5% are females.
- E) 2% of the respondents don't want to continue their education because they feel that they don't have that much of the intelligence which is needed for education. out of them .5% are males, 1.5% are females.
- F) 1.5% of the respondents don't want to continue their education because they are mentally retarded and all of them are males.

G) .5% of the respondent told that till to-day nobody has admitted them in the school & all them are females.

H) 85% of the respondents wish to continue the education. Out of them 62% are males 23% are females.

Conclusion: From above analysis researcher came to know that majority (i.e. 85%) of the respondents wish to continue education and 15% of the respondents don't wish to continue education, because the main reason is their economic condition is poor. So they want to work and support their family. Because there is gap in their education. They feel shy to attend the school with small children and parents don't wish to educate their children.

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regarding
INFORMATION PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

OF

DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

TABLE NO. 32

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex in terms of their participation in the cultural programmes.

Responses of the respondents	No of respondents		Total
	Males	Females	
Participate	30 (22%)	19 (14.5%)	49 (36.5%)
Do not participate	68 (48%)	24 (15.5%)	92 (63.5%)
Total	98 (70%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that

- A) 36.5% of the respondents, participate in the cultural programmes, out of whom 22% are males and 14.5% are females.
- B) 63.5% of the respondents do not participate in the cultural programmes, Amongst them, 48% are males & 15.5% are females.

Conclusion : From the above analysis research student found that majority (i.e. 63.5%) of the respondents do not participate in the cultural programmes. only 36.5% of them participate.

TABLE NO. 39

A table showing classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding reasons of not participating in the cultural programmes.

Reasons of not participation	No of Respondents		Total
	Males	Females	
Feel shy	17 (12%)	2 (1%)	19 (13%)
Feel frightened	15 (11%)	4 (3%)	19 (14%)
Can't do it	25 (18%)	5 (3.5%)	30 (21.5%)
Don't like it	6 (4%)	5 (3.5%)	11 (7.5%)
could not get a chance to participate	3 (2%)	6 (4%)	9 (6%)
Physical disability	2 (1%)	1 (.5%)	3 (1.5%)
Participate in cultural programme	30 (22%)	19 (14.5%)	49 (36.5%)
Total	98 (70%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 13% of the respondents do not participate in the cultural programmes because they feel shy. out of them 12% are males and 1% are females.
- B) 14% of the respondents do not participate in the cultural programmes because they have a ^{art} fear complex. Amongst such " 11% are males and 3% are females.

- C) 21.5% of the respondents do not participate in the cultural programmes because they feel that they don't have capacity to do so. Out of them, 18% are males & 3.5% are Females.
- D) 7.5% of the respondents do not participate in the cultural programme because they don't like it. Amongst those 4% are males and 3.5% are females.
- E) 6% of the respondents do not participate in the cultural activities because they never got a chance to do so . Out of those 2% are males & 4% are females.
- F) 2.5% of the respondents do not participate in cultural activity because of their physical disability and out of them 1% are males and .5% are females.
- G) 36.5% of the respondents participate in cultural programmes out of them 22% are males and 14.5% are females.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that majority (i.e. 63.3%) of the respondents do not participate in the cultural activities, because either they have a fear complex or they feel shy to do so.

Personality development is an area which really needs the personal attention from the teaching or care taking staff; and it seems that the Institution lacks in it as it has a very limited staff as compared to the number of children which is quite large.

TABLE NO. 40

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their participation in the sports activities.

Response of the Respondents	No. of respondents		Total
	Males	Females	
Participating respondents.	95(68%)	31(22%)	126(90%)
Not participating	3(2%)	11(8%)	14(10%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

90% of the respondents participate in the sports activities.

10% of them do not participate.

Conclusion:- It is a good sign that, majority (i.e. 90%) of the respondents participate in the sports.

A very few respondents are not participating in the sports activities.

This interest in the sports activities ultimately plays a major role in the development of healthy personality & better climate for group living.

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TABLE NO. 41

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their Sex, regarding their interest in arts such as handicraft, drawing, tailoring etc.

Responses of the respondents	<u>No. of respondents</u>		Total
	Males	Females	
Interested in arts	64(46%)	22(16%)	86(62%)
Not interested in arts	34(24%)	20(14%)	54(38%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 62% of the respondents are interested in arts such as handicrafts, drawing, tailoring etc. out of them 46% are males and 16% are females.
- B) 38% of the respondents are not interested in above mentioned arts. Amongst those 24% are males and 14% are females.

Conclusion:- One can notice from the above analysis that majority (i.e. 62%) of the respondents are interest in the above referred arts. However 38% of them are not interested in it. Since this number is quite large, efforts need to be made in the direction to create this interest.

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TABLE NO. 42

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their interest in extra ^{yy} curricular reading.

Responses of the respondents	No. of respondents		Total
	Males	Females	
Interested in reading	49 (35%)	14 (10%)	63 (45%)
Not interested in reading	14 (10%)	10 (7%)	24 (17%)
Can't read.	35 (25%)	18 (13%)	53 (38%)
Total;	98 (70%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 45% of the respondents are interested in extra-curricular reading out of whom, 35% are males and 10% are females.
- B) 17% of the respondents have shown no such interest amongst whom 10% are males and 7% are females.
- C) 38% of the respondents do not know reading of them 25% are males and 13% are females.

Conclusion: From above analysis research student found that majority (i.e. 45%) of the respondents are interested in extra curricular reading. But there is a remarkable percentage of the respondents (i.e. 38%) who do not know reading & they need to be taught reading as only reading will open the door of different fields to them.

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TABLE NO. 43

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their ambition.

Nature of Ambition	No of Respondents		Total
	Males	Females	
To be a Policeman	25(18%)	6(4%)	31(22%)
To be a Doctor	10(7%)	9(6%)	19(13%)
To be a nurse	-	3(2%)	3(2%)
To be an Engineer	9(6%)	-	9(6%)
To be an officer	7(5%)	-	7(5%)
To be like lavetair	2(1.5%)	-	2(1.5%)
To be teacher	10(8%)	10(7%)	20(15%)
To be a caretaker	1(1%)	-	1(1%)
To be an Advocate	2(1.5%)	-	2(1.5%)
To be a Social worker	1(1%)	-	1(1%)
To be an Inspector	6(4%)	-	6(4%)
To be a painter	1(1%)	-	1(1%)
To be a driver	3(2%)	-	3(2%)
To be a Militaryman	2(1.5%)	-	2(1.5%)
Any other	2(1.5%)	-	2(1.5%)
Can't say	7(5%)	6(4%)	13(9%)
To be labourer	2(1.5%)	-	2(1.5%)
To be a peon	3(2%)	-	3(2%)
To be a tailor	2(1.5%)	5(4%)	7(5.5%)
To be farmer	3(2%)	-	3(2%)
To be a Housewife	-	3(2%)	3(2%)
Total	98(71%)	42(29%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 22% of the respondents wants to be joine police Department, out of them, 18% are males & 4% are females.
- B) 13% of the respondents wants to be doctor, out of them 7% are males and 6% are females.
- C) 2% of the respondents wants to be a nurse, all are females.
- D) 6% of the respondents wants to be an engineer, all are males.
- E) 5% of the respondents wants to be an office all are males.
- F) 1.5% of the respondents wants to be like Lavetozir (Secretary of the Institution).
- G) 15% of the respondents wants to be a teacher out of them 8% are males and 7% are females.
- h) 1% of the respondents wants to be a caretaker .all are males.
- I) 1.5% of the respondents wants to be an Advocate, all are males.
- J) 1% of the respondents wants to be a social worker all are males.
- K) 4% of the respondents wants to be Police Inspector, all are males.

- L) 1% of the respondents wants to be a painter, all are males.
- M) 2% of the respondents wants to be driver, all are males.
- N) 1.5% of the respondents wants to join army, all are males.
- O) 1.5% of the respondents want to do any other job, all are males.
- P) 9% of the respondents couldn't say anything about their ambition, out of them 5% are males and 4% are females.
- Q) 1.5% of the respondents wants to be a labourer, all are males.
- R) 2% of the respondents wants to be a peon.
- S) 5.5% of the respondents wants to be a tailor , out of them 1.5% males, 4% are females.
- T) 2% of the respondents wants to be a farmer, all are males.
- U) 2% of the respondents wants to be a house-wife, all are females.

Conclusion: From the above analysis research student found that, majority (i.e. 26%) of the respondents

wants to join Police department. Amongst those 22% are males and 4% are females, 13% of them wish to be a doctor and that 13%, a ^{teacher} teacher.

only 9% of the respondents were not able to answer the question.

So we can conclude that majority of the respondents do have certain ambitions in their mind which is really important as far as his personality development is considered.

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INFORMATION REGARDING HEALTH

21

THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN

TABLE NO. 44

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to the sex regarding their health problems.

Type of the disease	No of Respondents		Total
	Males	Females	
Skin diseases like scabies,	11(8%)	7(5%)	18(13%)
Leprosy in first stage (Negative)	3(2%)	-	3(2%)
Don't have any disease	77(55%)	33(24%)	110(79%)
Physical disability or mental illness.	7(5%)	2(1%)	9(6%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 13% of the respondents are suffering from skin diseases like scabies, out of whom 8% are males and 5% are females.
- B) 2% of the respondents are suffering from leprosy but that is in first stage (Negative) All of them are males.
- C) 79% of the respondents don't have any disease. Amongst those 55% are males, & 24% are females.

- D) 6% of the respondents, have physical disability or mental illness. Out of them 5% are males & 1% are females.

ix Conclusion: From the above analysis research student found that , majority (79%) of the respondents don't have any disease. However there are 21% of the respondents who have in particular, skin diseases and majority of them are suffering from scabies (i.e. 13%).

One can always say that in institutional life we do find such contagious diseases. But by improving overall hygiene of the respondents and by treating the infected ones, such diseases should be -
irradiated.

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TABLE NO. 45

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding chronic illness in them if any.

TABLE NO. 45A)

Information about health	Males	Females	Total
Respondent has a chronic illness	5(4 %)	4(3%)	9(7 %)
Respondents do not have chronic illness.	93(66%)	33(27%)	131(93%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 7% of the respondents have some chronic illness.
Amongst those 4% are males and 3% are females.
- B) 93% of the respondents do not have chronic illness, out of whom 66% are males and 27% are females.

TABLE NO. 45.B

A table showing classification of the respondents according to their sex in terms of the chronic illness in them if any.

Information about illness	Males	Females	Total
T.B.	-	2(1%)	2(1%)
Leprosy (Negative, First Stage)	1(2.5%)	-	1(.5%)
Scabies	-	2(1%)	2(1%)
Always ill	3(2%)	-	3(2%)
Have Ego problems	1(.5%)	-	1(.5%)
No disease	93(67%)	38(28%)	131(95%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 1% of the respondents are suffering from T.B. & all of them are females.
- B) 5% of the respondents is suffering from Leprosy (Negative, First stage) and all of them are males.
- C) 1% of the respondents are suffering from some other diseases and they are females.
- D) 2% of the respondents are always ill for some or the other reason and they are all males.
- E) 5% of the respondents are suffering from ear problem. All of them are males.
- F) 95% of the respondents are not suffering from any disease. Out of them 67% are males & 28% are females.

Conclusion: From above analysis it is found that, majority of the respondents are healthy they (i.e. 95%) are not suffering from any diseases. There are very few (i.e. 5%) respondents who are suffering from T.B., Leprosy or some other diseases.

It can be concluded that there are also some respondents who are chronic patients and they are living with other normal children. Since it may be harmful for other children's. Respondents having chronic diseases should be kept separated from others till they are cured.

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TABLE NO. 46

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to the Institutions in terms of the care taken by their Institution.

Responses of the respondents	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for boys Males	Observation home for girls Females	Total
Medicine are provided immediately on need	47 (34%)	38 (27%)	39 (28%)	124 (89%)
Lack in care taking medicines are not provided immediately on need	-	13 (9%)	3 (2%)	16 (11%)
Total	47 (34%)	51 (36%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 89% of the respondents told that their Institution takes due care of them, provides medicine immediately when required. Out of them, 34% are from Aniket Niketan 27% are from the observation home for boys and 28% are from the observation home for girls.
- B) 11% of the respondents told that their Institution doesn't take due care of them and never provides medicines immediately at need. Amongst these 9% of the respondents are from the observation home for ^{boys} girls and 27% of the respondents are from the observation home for girls.

Conclusion: Majority (i.e. 89%) of the respondents

told that their Institution takes due care of them and provided medicine immediately, when they are required. However 11% of the respondents did mention that the Institution doesn't take due care of them and never provides medicines immediately at need. Majority of such respondents are from the observation home for boys.

So we can conclude that though the Institutions are careful in health aspects, of the respondents, they need to make their staff, particularly the caretakers from the observation homes for boys and girls, more cautious, as it is primarily their responsibility to look after the overall health care of the respondents.

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TABLE NO. 47

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex and their opinion about taking care of sick children.

opinions of the respondents	S e x		Total
	Males	Females	
Nutritious inclusive of milk, fruits etc. should be given to the patient	9(8%)	9(8%)	18(16%)
Patient should get his meals and medicine in his bed and with love.	2(1%)	2(1%)	4(2%)
Patient should get medicines immediately.	5(4%)	2(1%)	7(5%)
Patient should be treated lovingly and sympathetically by the care-takers.	8(7%)	2(1%)	10(8%)
Patient should be taken to hospital immediately	3(2%)	-	3(2%)
All children should be checked and asked about their health problems daily by care-takers.	2(1%)	-	2(1%)
If the patient is in the hospital his tiffin should be provided in time.	1(0.5%)	-	1(0.5%)
Patient should be kept separate so that other children would not irritate him.	1(0.5%)	1(0.5%)	2(1%)
My hand should be operated	-	1(0.5%)	1(0.5%)
Institute takes good care nothing more is needed	62(46%)	24(18%)	86(64%)
Total	93(70%)	41(30%)	134(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 16% of the respondents feel that, nutritious diet which includes milk, fruits etc. and any special diet as and when required should be given to the patient during his illness. out of these respondents 8% are males and 8% are females.
- B) 2% of the respondents suggested that the patient should get his meals and medicines in his bed and with love. Amongst them, 1% are males & 1% are females.
- C) 5% of the respondents opinion is that the patient should get medicines immediately and out of them, 4% are males and 1% are females.
- D) 8% of the respondents feel that the patient should be treated lovingly and sympathetically by the caretakers and amongst them 7% are males and 1% are females.
- E) 2% of the respondents suggested that the patient should be taken to the hospital immediately & all of them are males.
- F) 1% of the respondents opinion is that all children should be checked and asked about their health problems, daily by the care-taker. All such respondents are males.
- G) 0.5% of the respondents mentioned that if the patient is

in a hospital, his tiffin should be provided in time and they all are males.

- H) 1% of the respondents feel that the patient should be kept separately so that the other children will not be able to irritate him, out of them 0.5% are males & 0.5% are females.
- I) 0.5% of the respondents told that her hand should be operated and she is a female.
- J) According to 64% of the respondents, institute takes good care and nothing more is needed. Amongst them 46% are males and 18% are females.

Conclusion: From the above analysis we can draw the conclusion that majority of the male respondents opinion is that Institute takes good care of them nothing is needed but there are females those are majority in percentage who have given various opinions for taking care. Male respondents has also given various opinion.

Majority (i.e. 16%) of the respondents told that nutritious diet like milk, fruits and the necessary diet of patient should be given to the ^{children} care-takers should behave (i.e. 10%) lovingly, sympathetically with the respondents, medicine should be provided immediately to them (i.e. 7/) etc. So the conclusion which is drawn in table No. 41 conforms here.

INFORMATION ABOUT SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP

OF

THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN

TABLE NO. 48

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their relationship with the other children in the institute.

Responses of the respondents	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Like other children	94(67%)	4(29%)	135(96%)
Don't like other children	4(3%)	1(1%)	5(4 %)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 96% of the respondents like other children of the Institute, out of whom 67% are males and 29% are females.
- B) 4% of the respondents don't like other children of the institute. Amongst them 3% are males & 1% are females.

Conclusion:- From above analysis it is found that majority (i.e. 96%) of the respondents like the other children in the institution. So we can draw the conclusion that, majority of the respondents have good social relationship.

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TABLE NO. 42

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their relationship with their care-takers, parents, friends etc.

Relationship	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Behave freely, lovingly co-operatively	83(59%)	32(23%)	115(82%)
Don't behave freely, lovingly, co-operatively	15(11%)	10(7%)	25(18%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 82% of the respondents behave freely, lovingly, co-operatively with their care-takers, parents and friends, out of them 59% are males & 23% are females.
- B) 18% of the respondents don't behave freely, lovingly, co-operatively with their parents, friends, caretakers. Amongst them 11% are males and 7% are females.

Conclusion: From above analysis research student found that majority (i.e. 82%) of the respondents behave freely, lovingly, co-operatively with their parents, friends, care-takers etc.) So we can say that majority of the children have good social relationship with the society.

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TABLE NO. 50

A table showing classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their feelings of social status with co-inmates.

Responses of the respondents	Male	Female	Total
Feel superior to them	18(9%)	6(4%)	18(13%)
Feel equal with them	63(45%)	27(19%)	19(64%)
Feel inferior to them	23(16%)	9(7%)	32(23%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 13% of the respondents feel superior to their co-inmates and out of them 9% are males and 4% are females.
- B) 64% of the respondents feel equal with their co-inmates. Amongst them 45% are males and 9% are females.
- C) 23% of the respondents feel inferior to their co-inmates, out of whom 16% are males and 7% are females.

Conclusion:- From the above table analysis it is quite evident that majority (i.e. 64%) of the respondents feel equal with other co-inmates. It is a good sign of a social adjustment. But there are 23% of the respondents who feel inferior to their co-inmates. So we can conclude calculate that 23% of respondents have inferiority complex, which may affect in the development of healthy personality of them.

TABLE NO. 51

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their behaviour in a happy mood.

Responses of the respondents	Male	Female	Total
Like to play when happy	64(40%)	19(11%)	83(51%)
Like to sing and dance when happy	6(4%)	4(3%)	10(7%)
Like to tell stories when happy	3(2%)	-	3(2%)
Like to chat-chat when happy.	9(6%)	-	9(6%)
Like to study when happy	22(13%)	6(4%)	28(17%)
Like to speak on any subject before audience	4(3%)	-	4(3%)
Never become happy	3(3%)	3(2%)	6(4%)
Like to do various work when happy.	4(3%)	11(7%)	15(10%)
Total	115(73%)	43(27%)	158(100%)

Above table indicates that,

[P.S. Respondents have given more than one response at one time]

- A) 51% of the respondents like to play when they are happy. out of whom 40% are males and 11% are females.
- B) 7% of the respondents like to sing and dance in a happy mood. Amongst them 4% are males and 3% are females.
- C) 2% of the respondents like to tell stories when they are happy and all of them are males.
- D) 6% of the respondents like to chat-chat when they

are in a happy mood and they are all males.

- E) 17% of the respondents like to study when they are in a happy mood, out of whom 13% are males and 4% are females.
- F) 7% of the respondents like to speak on any subject before audience when they feel happy and all of them are males.
- G) 4% of the respondents never find themselves in a happy mood, out of them 3% are males & 2% are females.
- H) 10% of the respondents like to do various work when happy and amongst them 3% are males & 7% are females.

Conclusion: From the above analysis research student found that majority(i.e. 51% of the respondents like to play when they are happy.

But there is also a small percentage of respondents (i.e. 4%) who never find themselves in a happy mood.

So we can conclude that majority of the respondents when find themselves in a happy mood, they like to play , sing, chit-chatt, study or do various work.

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TABLE NO. 52

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their behaviour in a sad mood.

Responses of the respondents	No of respondents		Total
	Males	Females	
I used to cry when I was sad	36 (26%)	18 (12%)	56 (38%)
I used to sit sadly	57 (38%)	21 (14%)	78 (52%)
I used to sleep when I was sad	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	5 (3%)
I used to speak out my pain to my friends or caretakers.	2 (1%)	-	2 (1%)
Any other	5 (3%)	1 (1%)	6 (3%)
I try to mix with my friends and try to forget my pain	-	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
I never become sad.	3 (2%)	-	3 (2%)
Total	108 (71%)	43 (29%)	151 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

[P.S. Respondents have given more than one responses]

- A) 38% of the respondents told that when they are in a sad mood, they used to cry and out of them 26% are males and 12% are females.
- B) 52% of the respondents told that when they are in a sad mood, they used to sit sadly. Amongst them 38% are males & 14% are females.
- C) 3% of the respondents told that when they are in a

sad mood. They used to sleep, out of them 2% are males and 1% are females.

- D) 1% of the respondents told that when they are in a sad mood they used to speak out their pain to their friends or caretakers and they are all males.
- E) 3% of the respondents told that when they are sad they used to do some other things and all of them are males.
- F) 1% of the respondents told that when they are sad they used to mix with their friends and try to forget their pain. Such respondents are all females.
- G) 2% of the respondents told that they never became sad and they are all males.

Conclusion: From above analysis research student found that majority of the respondents (i.e. 52%) do get upset & sad. In such a mood they either sit sadly or cry (38%) or sleep. Very few (i.e. 1%) of them speak out their pain to their co-inmates or care-takers and very few (i.e. 1%) of them try to forget it by playing with other children.

So we can say that this may become a ~~advice~~ barrier in personality development.

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TABLE NO. 53

A table showing classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their feelings of security with parents and with institutional staff.

Table No. 53-A

With parents	Males	Females	Total
Feel secure	98(69 %)	30(22%)	127(91%)
Feel insecure	-	6(4 %)	6(4 %)
Feel indifferent	1(1%)	6(4 %)	7(5 %)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 91% of the respondents feel secured with their parents and out of them 69% are males and 22% are females.
- B) 4% of the respondents feel insecure with their parents and they are all females.
- C) 5% of the respondents feel indifferent with their parents. Amongst them, 1% are males & 4% are females.

Table No. 53-B

With staff	Males	Females	Total
Feel secure	79(56%)	36(24%)	112(80%)
Feel insecure	9(6 %)	4(3%)	13(9%)
Feel indifferent	10(7%)	5(4%)	15(11%)
Total	98(69%)	42(31%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 80% of the respondents is secured with the staff members of the institute. Amongst them 56% are males and 24% are females.
- B) 9% of the respondents feel insecure with the staff members of the institute and out of them 6% are males and 3% are females.
- C) 11% of the respondents feel indifferent with the staff members of the institute, out of whom 7% are males and 4% are females.

Conclusion:- From the above analysis research student found that majority of the respondents (i.e. 91%) feel secured with their parents. Also 80% of them feel secured with their staff members. But 9% of the respondents feel insecure or indifferent with their parents and majority of them are female respondents. The cause for this situation may be their unhealthy detached, tense, relationship with their parents.

9% of the respondents feel insecure with the staff members of Institution and 11% of them feel indifferent. So this total of 20% respondents must be so because of their relationship with other children or are care-takers.

TABLE NO. 54

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their institution in terms of their opinion above the care-taker.

Opinion of the respondent	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for Boys	Observation home for girls.	Total
Like them	43(32%)	38(27 %)	34(24%)	115(83%)
don't like them	1(1%)	2(1.5%)	2(1.5%)	5 (4%)
Like few of them	3(2%)	11(8%)	6(3 %)	20(13 %)
Total	47(34%)	51(36.5%)	42(29.5%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 83% of the respondents like the care-takers of their institutes, out of them 32% are from Aniket Niketan 27% are from the observation home for boys and 24% are from observation home for girls.
- B) 4% of the respondents don't like the care-takers of their institutes. Amongst them 1% are from Aniket Niketan. 1.5% are from observation home for boys and 1.5% are from the observation home for girls.
- C) 13% of the respondents like few of the care-takers of their institutes. out of them 2% are from Aniket Niketan, 8% are from the observation home for boys and 3% of them are from the observation home for girls.

This table disproves our 6th hypothesis, that was as further - The destitute children are afraid of

care-takers in Institution ".

Conclusion: From the above analysis research student found that majority (i.e. 82%) of the respondents like the care-takers of their institutes.

So we can draw a conclusion that the opinion of the respondents in general is good about their care-takers.

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OPINIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS ABOUT THEIR
CARE TAKERS.

NO. 12.

SCALE - 1 CM = 2.5% RESPONDENTS

INDEX :-

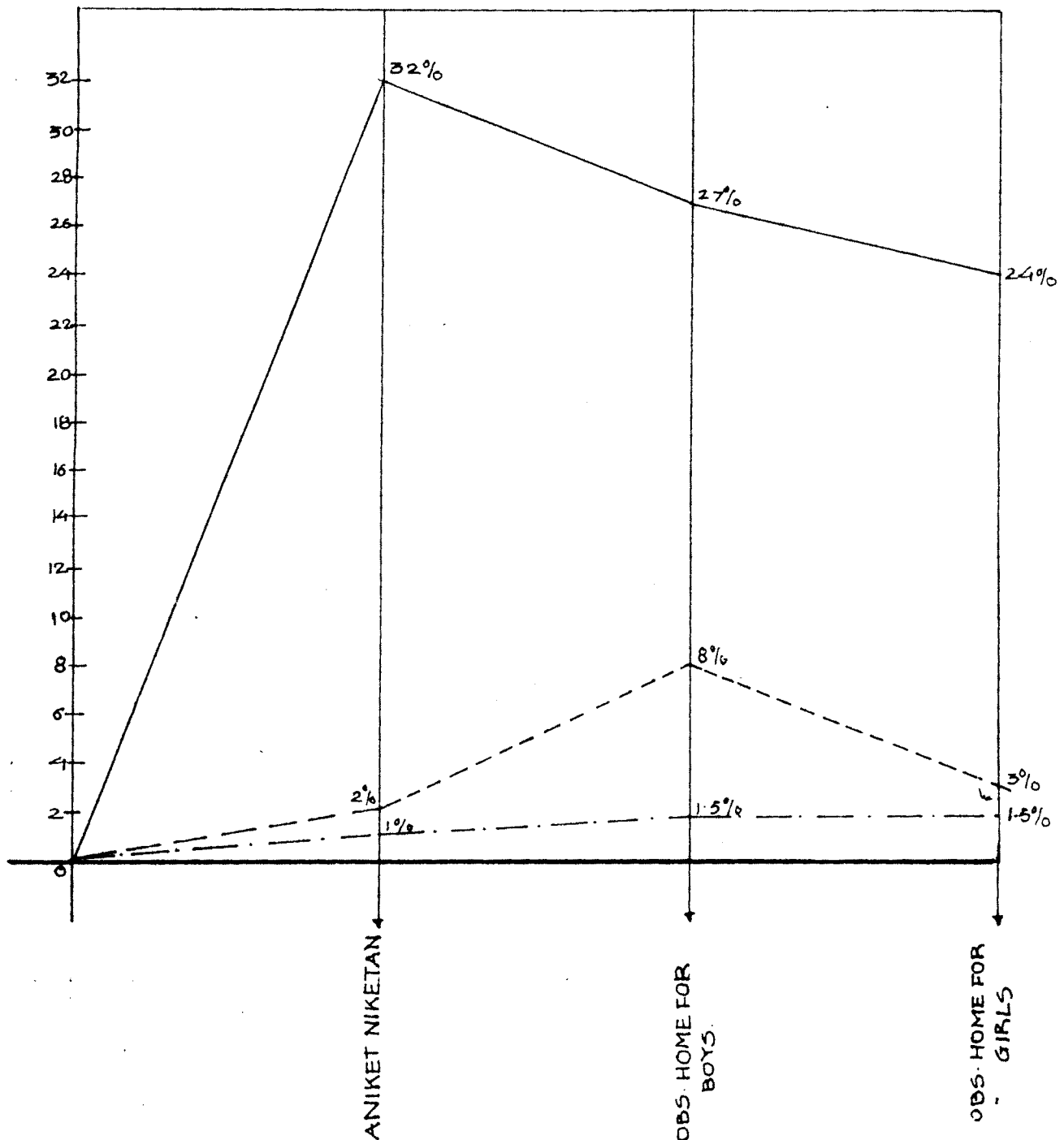
LIKE THE CARETAKERS - : ☐DON'T LIKE THEM - : ☐LIKE FEW OF THEM - : ☐

TABLE NO. 55

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their institutions in terms of the reasons for disliking the care-takers.

Responses of the respondents	No of Respondents			Total
	Aniket Niketan	Observation home for Boys	Observation home for girls.	
They behave harshly and scold us	4(3%)	10(7%)	4(3%)	18(13%)
They don't love us.	-	1(.5%)	3(2%)	4(2.5%)
They don't give permission to play	-	1(.5%)	-	1(.5%)
They don't give permission to go home.	-	1(.5%)	1(.5%)	2(1%)
Like the care-takers	43(31%)	38(28%)	34(24%)	115(83%)
Total	47(34%)	51(36.5%)	42(29.5%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) Amongst the 13% of the respondents who don't like the care-takers because they behave harshly and scold them, 3% are from Aniket Niketan, 7% are from the observation home for boys and 3% are from the observation home for girls.
- B) 2.5% of the respondents don't like the care-takers because they don't love them, out of them .5% are from the observation home for boys and 2% are from the observation home for girls.

- c) .5% of the respondents don't like the care-takers because they don't give the permission to play and all of them are from the observation home for boys.
- D) 1% of the respondents don't like the care-takers because they don't give them permission to go home . amongst these .5% are from the observation home for boys and .5% are from the observation home for girls.

Conclusion: From above analysis it is observed that majority of the respondents (83%) like the caretakers However amongst those who do not like them (17 %) many of them (i.e. 13%) have complained about the harsh behaviour of these caretakers.

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EXPECTATIONS OF THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN ABOUT
THEIR REHABILITATION FROM THE INSTITUTION

TABLE NO. 26

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex and their desires for the ~~other~~ after institutional life.

Desires of the children	No of respondents		Total
	Males	Females	
Will continue the education	58(41%)	28(20%)	86(61%)
Will take vocational training	6(4%)	5(4%)	8(11%)
Will search for a job	30(21%)	7(5%)	37(26%)
Will take the transfer to other institute	2(1.5%)	1(1%)	3(2.5%)
Any other	2(1.5%)	1(1%)	3(3.5%)
Total	98(69%)	42(31%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 61% of the respondents will like to continue the education after their institutional life. out of them 41% are males & 20% are females.
- B) 11% of the respondents will like to take vocational training out of whom 4% are males & 4% are females.
- C) 26% of the respondents will search for a job and

amongst them 21% are males and 5% are females.

- D) 2.5% of the respondents will take transfer to the other Institute after the institutional life, out of them 1.5% are males and 1% are females.
- E) 1.5% of the respondents will do some other thing after institutional life amongst them 1.5% are males and 1% are females.

Conclusion: From above analysis research student found that majority (i.e. 61%) of the respondents will like to continue their education after the institutional life.

However 26% of the respondents told that they will search for a job to support their family, which must be because of their poor family background.

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TABLE NO. 37

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex and their expectations about their rehabilitation from Institution.

Expectation of the children	S e x		Total
	Males	Females	
Institute should help for taking further education or training	39 (28%)	13 (9%)	52 (37%)
Institute should help for getting us a job	27 (19%)	11 (8%)	38 (27%)
Institute should send them to their parents.	30 (22%)	10 (7%)	40 (29%)
Institute. Present should be transfer them in other institute	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	3 (2%)
Institute should arrange for their marriage	—	4 (3%)	4 (3%)
Any other	—	3 (2%)	3 (2%)
Total	98 (70%)	42 (30%)	140 (100%)

Above table indicates that,

- A) 37% of the respondents expect that, institute should help them for taking further education or training. out of them, 28% are males and 9% are females.
- B) 27% of the respondents expect that institute should help them in getting them a job. Amongst them 19% are males and 8% are females.

- C) 29% of the respondents expect that institute should send them to their parents . Such are 22% males & 7% are females.
- D) 2% of the respondents expects that they should be transferred in other institute. Amongst them, 1% are males and 1% are females.
- E) 3% of the respondents expect that institute should arrange their marriage and all of them are females.
- F) 2% of the respondents expect some other tasks than those mentioned above and they are all females.

CONCLUSION: From the above analysis research student found that majority (i.e. 37%) respondents expect that institute should help them for taking further education or training.

We can conclude that majority 68% of the respondents expect some or other type of rehabilitation programme from the institution. Only 29% of them want to go back to their parents.

This indicates that it is essential on the part of the Institution to plan or take up a massive rehabilitation programme for these children.

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TABLE NO. 33

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex regarding their feelings about the Institutions.

Responses of the respondents	S e x		Total
	MALES	FEMALES	
There will be love and affection about Institution in their mind.	97(69 %)	39(28%)	136(97%)
Will not have any love affection for Institution.	1(1%)	3(2 %)	4(3%)
Total	98(70%)	42(30%)	140(100%)

Above table indicates that,

- 1) 97% of the respondents will have a love and affection for the institution in their minds after leaving it. out of them 69% are males and 28% are females.
- 2) only 3% of the respondents told that ah their will not by any love or affection for the institution in future and amongst them 1% are males & 2% are females.

CONCLUSION:- From above analysis research student found that majority (ie. 97%) of the respondents, after leaving the institution will have love and affection about institution in their minds.

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TABLE NO. 92

A table showing the classification of the respondents according to their sex and their desires to help the institution.

Responses of the	Males	Females	Total
Will donate money	61(47%)	21(14%)	82(54%)
Will donate clothes	7(5%)	6(4%)	13(9%)
Will donate eatables	23(15%)	12(8.5%)	35(23.5%)
Will work here	9(6%)	2(1%)	11(7 %)
any other	4(3%)	1(.5%)	5(3.5%)
Don't wish to help the institution	3(2%)	2(1%)	5(3%)
Total	107(71%)	44(29%)	151(100%)

NOTE:

∠ In this table respondents have given more than two responses . So the total of the ^{Table} told is 15 %
Above table indicates that,

- A) 54% of the respondents wish to help the institution by donating money, out of whom, 47% are males & 14 % are females.
- B) 9% of the respondents wish to help the institution by donating clothes. Amongst them, 5% are males and 4% are females.
- C) 23.5% of the respondents wish to help the institution by donating eatables and they are 15% are males, & 8.5% are females.

- D) 7% of the respondents wish to help the institution by working there, such include 6% of males and 1% of females.
- E) 3.5% of the respondents wish to help the Institution by some other means. Out of them 3% are males and .5% are females.
- F) 3% of the respondents don't wish to help the Institution. Out of them 2% are males & 1% are females.

CONCLUSION: From the above analysis it appears that majority of the respondents wish to help the Institution by donating money and 23.5% of them by estates. This indicates their love and affection for the Institution and their desire to help their Institution.

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TABLE NO. 60

A table showing the classification of the care-takers according to their institutions, sex and training condition.

No of care-takers	Aniket Niketan			Observation home for boys			Observation home for Girls			T o t a l
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Trained	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	3
Untrained	1	-	1	5	-	5	-	3	3	9
Total	1	1	2	6	-	6	-	4	4	12

Above table indicates that,

- 1) out of 12 care-takers only 3 care-takers are specially trained in child care. Out of which 1 is from Aniket Niketan, 1 is from observation home for boys and 1 is from observation home for girls.
- 2) out of 12 care-takers, 9 of them are untrained. Out of which 1 is from Aniket Niketan, 5 of them are from observation home for boys and 3 of them are from observation home for girls.
- 3) out of 12 care-takers 5 care-takers are females and 7 care-takers are males. All care-takers of the observation home for girls are females & All care-takers from observation home for boys are males.

CONCLUSION : Majority of the caretakers from the Balkalyan-sankul are males and majority of them are untrained.

So it is also observed that their behaviour with the children is not matured enough to understand their problems. They do not understand the importance of personality development of the child. So they use rough language and they behave harshly with the children. So we can conclude that the care-takers of the child welfare institutions like destitute homes, observation homes must be trained in child care.



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DISTRIBUTION OF THE CARETAKERS ACCORDING TO THEIR TRAINING CONDITION

NO. 13.

SCALE 20 M. = 1 CARETAKER

INDEX -

ANIKET NIKETAN - 
OBS. HOME FOR BOYS - 
OBS. HOME FOR GIRLS - 