
CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the collected data the following findings and conclusion can be drawn.

A) The Balkalyansankul (i.e. District Probation and other care association Kolhapur) is one of the organisation which is working for the welfare of the destitute, and delinquent children. For the fulfillment of its aims organisation has established three main Institutions as under.

- 1) Dr. Servapalli Radhakrishna Children's Home
Kolhapur (observation Home for boys)
- 2) Sou. Malini Sha. Pant-kenya Abhikshagrah
Kolhapur (observation home for girls)
- 3) Aniket Niketan (Home for destitute children)

This study is related only to the destitute children in Balkalyansankul. So the research student has interviewed all the destitute children in Balkalyansankul which are ^{devide'd in} its three branch Institutions. The total number of these destitute children is 140. So all the findings are related only to those 140 destitute children in Balkalyansankul.

In short we can conclude that presently 140 destitute children are being benefited by the Balkalyansankul Kolhapur.

B) Personal data & Family Back-ground:

- 1) In Balkalyansanku, majority of (destitute children) the respondents' (i.e. 70%) are males and 30% of the respondents are females . Amongst them majority (i.e. 57%) are in the age group of 9 to 14 yrs.

Further only 34% of the total respondents" are accommodated in an Institution namely Aniket Niketan , which is basically meant for the destitute children. However 66% of the destitutes are deprived of the facility of the destitute home and are accommodated in the observation homes. (out of them 36% are males and 30% are females).

- 2) Majority (i.e. 98%) of the respondents are Hindus.

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 those communities population in the Kolhapur District.

- 3) It is found that, majority (i.e. 68%) of the respondents are attending the primary school.

(i.e. 4%). Amongst the respondents attending secondary school, percentage of the female respondents ^{is very low} at only 3% as compared to that of the male respondents which is 23%.

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

5% of the respondents are not attending the school at all, out of which majority (i.e. 4%) are females. All of these girls belong to the age group of 14 to 18 and as they are group up girls, they found to be 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 Institution is well aware about the education of the respondents.

- 4) It is noted that 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 the joint families. It can be concluded that of the abolishment of the joint family system is one of the important reasons for the destitution.

Here 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.

- 5) Majority (i.e. 64%) of the respondents do not have fathers and 47% of the respondents do not have mothers. So the respondents who do not have their fathers are high in percentage.

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

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

It is also noticed that majority of the respondents lost their parents, due to their natural death. But there are also the respondents who lost their parents, due to their natural death. But there are also the respondents who lost their parents either because they were alcoholic, or they ran away with other person, or on committing suicide or being victims of murder. All these reasons are responsible in not only making those respondents destitute but even in affecting their developing minds. It confirms our second hypothesis that, "Most of the destitute children come from broken families which are a result of drinking habit of fathers."

- 6) It is observed that majority (i.e. 60%) of the respondents have mothers.

Amongst 40% of the respondents who don't have mothers majority of the respondents living in Balkalyansankul feel very sad and lonely because of maternal death. They remember their mother very much. 6% of the respondents don't feel sad because they like the atmosphere of the Balkalyansankul Kolhapur.

Because of fathers' absence majority of the respondents (48%) either feel very sad,

orphan, afraid, lonely or they miss their father too much. All these feelings are arising out of the basic insecure feeling resulting from their father's absence.

But there is remarkable percentage of the respondents i.e. 48% who don't feel anything about their fathers' absence. There are also few respondents who would feel frightened if they have their father. This is because they dislike their father being addicted to alcohol. They use to beat them under its influence. 2% of them have also told that their father had killed their mothers in their presence, such incidents might have even affected the developing mind of these respondents.

- 7) Parents of the majority of the respondents come 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.
- 8) Amongst 54% of the respondents having mothers and 25% of them having fathers, majority of their mothers (i.e. 13%) and majority of the fathers (i.e. 5%) are working as a farm labourer. Besides all the parents are doing manual work

and 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 the destitute home. This conclusion proves our 3rd hypothesis i.e.

* majority of the destitute have illiterate parents.

- 9) out of those 24% of the respondents having fathers, & 54% of the respondents having mothers, majority of the father and mothers are illiterate. It is noticeable 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 causes behind the several problems of these families like hard manual work yielding low wages, alcoholism, family disputes cruelty and so on.

- 10) 20% of the respondents' have guardians and majority of them came to visit the concerned respondents. So we can say that, they do have affection for their children. These respondents also like their guardians because they love them. But because of the nuclear family system and poor economic condition they are unable to take

the full responsibility of these children,
and so are keeping them in the destitute home.

- 11) It is found that majority of the respondents parents' monthly income is between Rs. 100 to 200. This indicates that majority of the respondents are from the families which belong to a very low income group. We have already seen their problems arising out of poor economic condition.
- 12) Majority (i.e. 69%) of the respondents are from the Urban Area. So we can definitely conclude that because of the rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, joint family system getting abolished, majority of the families in to-day's society are nuclear families. Such an environment is unable to face any calamity because of various built in problems and ultimately children become destitute.

C) Information about the Institution(attitude of the respondents towards their Institutions):

- 1) Majority of the 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. According to the Bombay Children Act child can stay in the observation home for a maximum period

of 3 yrs. But there are 13% of the respondents staying in the observation home for boys and girls for more than 4 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.

- 2) 2 It is found that majority of the respondents (i.e. 69%) like to stay in Balkalyansankul, because they like the facilities provided by the institution. Some of them, enjoy to live with their friends in the institution and some of them like to live there because of their poor economic condition at home.

There are children who don't have their home, so they like to live in the institution.

But there is also a remarkable percentage of the respondents who don't like to stay in the institution and will like to stay at home. They feel lonely here, amongst them majority of the respondents feel so because their family members love them.

7% of the respondents told that, their co-inmates in the institution beat and quarrel with them so they don't like to stay in the institution. So we can say that the elder

children in the Institution must be troubling or ^{or} harassing the younger children and those respondents are from the observation homes.

But we have found that majority of the respondents' like to stay at Institution. So, we can conclude that Institution is successful in keeping children happy.

- 3) While talking to the children it is also found that majority of the respondents (73%) meet the Secretary of the institute and tell him about their problems, out of whom majority of the children are from Aniket Niketan. However a remarkable percentage of the respondents 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.

The respondents who don't meet to the Secretary are found to be scared to meet him or they are shy to meet him. They also mentioned that care-takers scold, give punishment to them, if they try to contact the secretary. Even elder children from the Institution beat them if they try to tell anything to the Secretary, some of them are such that they even don't know the Secretary of their institution.

D) Information about the primary needs of the respondents
(i.e. Food, clothing, shelter)

- 1) It is found that majority of the respondents have no complaints and are satisfied with the basic food, clothing & bedding facilities provided by the Institution.

Food: However quite a large number of respondents (i.e. 40%) do have their suggestions, for improving the quality of the food being provided to them. They have given the suggestions like preparing sweets more frequently, cleaning of the flour and grain before use, providing salad, pickle, Papad, butter, biscuits, chivada & even providing Bhakeries, Milk and fruits in their food.

- 2) **Clothing:** It is observed that, clothes of the majority of the respondents (i.e. 62%) are washed twice or thrice a week. Only 33% of the respondents' clothes are washed daily and majority of such respondents are girls.

Majority of the respondents get their clothes washed in a Laundry and out of them majority are the boys. It seems that mainly in the institute girls wash their clothes daily. This is because, there are some olderly girls who do not attend the school and so they get free time to wash their clothes and even the clothes of younger girls, too.

Since majority of the boys are attending the school and majority of them are young in age, they are giving their clothes to a Laundry. The Institution has to pay for getting them washed, and the Government grant-in-aid is not sufficient to meet such expenses. Naturally the Institution tends to 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.

- 3) Bedding: Majority of the respondents are provided with a Mattress & a woollen blanket for their bedding.

But there is also good number of the respondents (41%) who are not provided with a woollen Blanket and are provided with only an ordinary Blanket.

The Institution might have failed to provide the woollen blanket to all the respondents because of the lack of funds to do so.

However majority of these children seems to be satisfied with what they have been provided

at present. This is because they came from such a class of the society where they might not have got even this much only or being orphan they feel a this food, clothing, bedding, facilities sufficient than that of having nothing of it. So here we can prove our 7th hypothesis that, "The destitute children came to the Institution mainly to get their primary needs satisfied."

Shelter: Majority of the respondents (i.e. 65%) told that the basic amenities are available in their institution and so they are comfortable in their institute. All such respondents are from the observation home for girls and boys. None of them is from Aniket Niketan. Respondents from Aniket Niketan complained about the non-availability of the basic amenities in their institution. So they feel that it is not comfortable.

It is observed that these complaints have arisen out of the fact that presently Aniket Niketan is being run in a very old building. Hall and the building is not having toilets of their own and as a result respondents have to share it with the neighbouring Institution. They feel the lack of sufficient cupboards in the Institution by which they are unable to put their clothes safe and clean.

It is also a fact that because of the

metal-sheet roof, they suffer from heat and eye irritation. They need separate study-room, play ground and even a new building for their Institution.

We have seen that majority of such respondents who feel uncomfortable in Institution are from Aniket Niketan so it can be concluded from above finding, that particularly the respondents belonging to Aniket Niketan are staying in an uncomfortable living facilities. When research student asked them about their feeling of loneliness and fear in the Institution, it is found majority (i.e. 61 %) of the respondents feel lonely in the Institution. It proves our 5th hypothesis which was as follows:
 "Majority of the children feel lonely in destitute home.

But at the same time majority of them do not feel frightened there. The respondents who feel lonely or frightened in the institution feel because they miss their mother and family members. Some of them complained that their co-inmates beat them and quarrel with them. (these children are from boys home only)

There are some respondents who at night in dark they feel scared and that feeling must be

because of their young age.

There are 4% of the respondents who told that the care-takers beat them and 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 respondent, she told that at night outside people throw stones on the roof which frightens her. Female respondents also told that, they have to take bath in open place because of insufficient bath-rooms and the people from outside look at them. The percentage of these reasons is very small. However it becomes a reason for respondents for feeling frightened to live in institution. This must be taken into account by the Institution.

E) Information about the educational status of the respondents:

- 1) While collecting the information regarding the educational status of the respondents 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 door of the education for those 42% of the respondents who joined the school only after coming to the Institution.

When research student tried to find out interest of the respondents in education she found that majority of the respondents like to attend the school which shows their interest in the education.

Amongst the respondents who don't like to attend the school majority of them feel that they have grown up and so 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 elder age and if he has not attended the school in past he feels shy to join the school.

- 2) When questions were asked to the respondents regarding their ability of reading and writing it is found that , 50% of the respondents can both read and write. However 50% of the respondents can either read or write of they can't do either of it. Amongst them 13% can neither read nor write and 33% of the can only write but are unable to read.

This may be the result of their Institutional life.

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

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, the way it should be.

Amongst the respondents who are unable to read or write majority of them have either joined the school recently, or they don't have the text books. They also told that they need guidance, few of them don't try to study or can't remember what is taught in the schools etc. But they are less in percentage.

- 3) When tried to find out their progress from their progress sheet of the last year, it is found that, majority of the respondents who have passed their last examination have secured 35% to 45% of marks. A very small percentage of them (i.e. 5%) have secured marks more than 65%.

23% of the respondents have failed in their last annual exam. So we can conclude that, the educational progress of the respondents is not at all that satisfactory.

It is also found that the majority (i.e. 60%) of the respondents, scholastic needs are satisfied. However

there is also a remarkable percentage of the respondents who mentioned that their scholastic needs are not satisfied by the Institute, which is to some extent a fact.

Among the respondents not progressing well in studies majority of them do not have books to study one must consider that the respondents who admit that, they do not have books to study are quite large amounting to 36% of the total.

There are 77% of the respondents who told that they 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. With all this we can definitely conclude that they need personal guidance in their studies.

- 4) When research student tried to find out the interest and the wish of the respondents regarding their a future education she found that majority i.e. 85% of the respondents wish to continue their education. Only 15% of the respondents don't wish to continue education, the main reason behind this is their poor, economic condition so they want to work and support their family.

Because there is gap in their education they feel shy to at end the school with small children and

Even some of the parents don't wish to educate their children.

F) conclusions regarding personality development of the respondents:

It is found that majority (i.e. 63.5%) of the respondents do not participate in the cultural programmes because either they have a fear complex or that feel shy to do so.

Personality development is an area which really needs the personal attention from the teaching or care-taking staff. 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. At the same time we can say that it is a good sign that majority (i.e.90%) of the respondents participate in the sports activities. A very few respondents are not participating in the sports activities.

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

It is noticed that majority (i.e. 62%) of the respondents are interested in arts such as handicraft, drawing, tailoring etc. 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.

It is also found that 4.5% 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 and they need to be taught reading as only reading will open the door of different fields to them.

When the research student tried to know about their ambitions, she found that, 26% of the respondents want to join police department, when the reason is asked majority of them told that they like the T.V. serial 'Halo Inspector' and they wanted to be an Inspector like the one in the ^{Serial} ~~same~~ ~~same~~ of the respondents wanted to take revenge of the people who had given them torture in the past. Amongst those 22% are males and 4% are females. 13% of them wish to be a doctor and that 13% a teacher. Amongst the remaining respondents few would like either to be a nurse, or an Engineer, an Officer, a caretaker, an Advocate, a social worker, a painter, a driver a labourer, a peon, a tailor, a farmer, a house-wife or to be like the Secretary of Institution (Like Lavatkar) etc. So we can conclude that majority of the respondents do have certain ambitions in their mind, which is really important as far as personality development is concerned.

G) Conclusions about Health:

Majority (i.e. 79%) of the respondents don't have any disease in particular. However there are 2% of the

respondents who have skin diseases and majority of them are suffering from scabies (13%) .

One can always say that in Institutional life we do not find such contagious diseases. But by improving overall hygiene of the respondents and by treating the infected ones, such diseases should be eradicated.

There are very few (i.e. 7%) respondents who are suffering from T.B., Leprosy or some other diseases. There are also some respondents who are chronic patients and they are living with other normal children. Since it may be harmful to other children, respondents having chronic diseases should be kept separately from others till they are cured.

When questions are asked to the respondents in terms of the care taken by their institution, majority of the respondents told that their institution takes due care of them and provides medicines immediately, when they are required. However 11% of the respondents did mention that the institution does not take due care of them and never provides medicine immediately at need. Majority of such respondents are from 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 care-takers 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. It is the duty of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent to supervise and guide them in this aspect.

There are some children who have given their suggestions about taking care of sick children.

16% of them told that nutritious diet including milk, fruits etc. and the specific necessary diet of the patient should be provided to the sick children.

10% of them told that caretakers should behave lovingly, sympathetically with the sick children. Medicine should be provided immediately to them.

H) Conclusions regarding their adjustment with surrounding environment and their behaviour (Social Relation).

Here the word social relation is limited to the surrounding group of the children. Children are living in the compact group in the Institution. They are related to their co-inmates, caretakers, staff, etc.. So we will see the relationship of the children with them, their behaviour in happy and sad mood etc.

1) Their behaviour in happy and sad moods.

It is found that majority (i.e. 51% of the respondents like to play when they are happy.



But there is also a small percentage of the respondents (i.e. 4%) who never find (themselves in a happy mood. Their problematic family background must be responsible for it.

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

It is also found that majority of the respondents (i.e. 52%) do get upset, and sad. In such a mood they either sit sadly or cry or sleep. Very few(only 1%) of them speak out their pain to their co-inmates or caretakers and very few (1%) of them try to forget it by playing with other children.

So we can say that when children are in a sad mood they should be tackled sympathetically by the concerned staff and they should be made to speak out their pain. This is because, in a sad, distressed mood, child will not develop in a psychological healthy person.

2) Relationship with Co-inmates:

It is found that majority of the (96%) respondents like the other children in the Institution , majority of them behave freely, lovingly, co-operatively, with their parents, friends, caretakers etc., So we can conclude that majority (i.e. 64%) of the respondents

feel equal with other co-inmates. It is a good sign of social adjustment in their group. But there are 23% of the respondents who feel inferior to their co-inmates so we can also say that 23% of them inferiority complex, which may affect in the development of healthy personality of them, that majority of the children have good social relationship with the Society.

When the questions are asked regarding their feelings of security on being with parents and with Institutional staff, from their answers it is found that, majority of the respondents (i.e. 91%) feel secured with their parents, 80% of them feel secured on being with the staff members also. 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 institutions and 11% of them feel indifferent.

But it is found that majority of them (i.e. 83 %) like the care-takers of their institution. So we can say that in general the opinion of the respondents is good about their care takers.

However amongst those who do not like them (17%)

many of them (i.e. 13%) have complained about the harsh behaviour of those care-takers.

I) conclusions regarding their expectations about rehabilitation, their feeling about the institution and their future plans.

- 1) It is found that majority (i.e. 61%) of the respondents will like to continue their education after the Institutional life.

However 25% of the respondents told that they will search for a job to support their family which must be because of their family's poor economic background.

- 2) Regarding their rehabilitation it is found that they feel that the Institute should help them for taking further education or training (37%) and even in getting them a job (27%) ,Girls feel that the institution should arrange for their marriage etc.

So we can say that majority (i.e. 68 %) of the respondents expect some or the 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 part of institution to plan or take up a massive rehabilitation programme for these children.

- 3) when research student tried to observe their

feelings about the Institution, she found that, after leaving the Institution majority (i.e. 97%) of the respondents will have love and affection about the Institution in their minds.

They also have a desire to help the Institution by donating money, eatables, and clothes etc. Some of them wanted to work in the Institution because they know the problems of these children.

All this indicates their love and affection for the Institution and their desire to help their Institution.

- 4) At last , when research student tried to know their problems need to be solved immediately. They told their various problems like some of them wanted box to keep their clothes, books, personal things etc., some of them told that the care-takers and elderly children beats them, some of them don't like to wake-up very early at morning because they feel sleepy whole day. Some of them don't like to take bath with cold water, some of them don't have the necessary school material, sufficient bedding, clothes etc. Some of them want a separate comb, powder, soap etc. for them.

Some of them wanted separate study room, latrine, bathrooms, play-ground. In the old building, because

of mud walls their clothes get dirty, bed-bugs irritates them, so they wanted new Building. Some of them irritates them, so they wanted new Building. Some of them irritated by elder boys of the Institutions.

Some of them told that they wanted to attend the extra period at school but they can't get the meals early by which they are forced to bunk the extra period.

Some of them need vocational training which will be useful in their future life. This is not available in the institute. Some of them also told that they don't like to stay there and so they want to go back to their home.

J) Some of the conclusions regarding the Institution.

A) Information about the staff:

1. It is observed that in the observation home for boys there are six male care-takers and majority of them are educated upto maximum 7th Std. only. One caretaker is educated upto 10th Std. Amongst the six care-takers only one care-taker is a trained care-taker and all others are untrained. So it is observed that, their behaviour with the children

of the institution is not matured. It is said that a child learns by observation, and imitation. But it is found that because they are untrained, caretakers they do not understand the importance of personality development of the child. They use a rough language and they behave harshly with the children. Neither they understand the importance of their own good behaviour in front of children nor their superiors are able to tell them about this. Some of them have bad habits like consuming of liquor, smoking etc. This ultimately affects the developing mind of a child.

- 2/ In the observation home for girls they are only 4 female caretakers for about 100 girls. Out of them one female care-taker is educated upto 10th Std., and all the other three care-takers are educated only upto 4th Std. Only one of them is specially as trained care-taker.

Hence, the number of care-takers working is very less, because of which they can't provide personal attention to the girls.

Some of them are not mature enough to guide and help the girls of that Institution, (maturity is doesn't meant to maturity by age but it is meant for understanding capacity of the problem.)

- B) In Aniket Niketan there are only 2 caretakers are

working for 50 children and only one supervisor is working for administration. They are not paid satisfactorily because of the lack of funds and limited grants. Amongst the 2 caretakers both are educated upto 7th std. and only 1 of them is a trained worker. So because of limited staff they also are unable to provide sufficient personal attention towards the children.

- B) Vocational Training: For the vocational training of the children there are two sewing sections; out of which, one is in the observation home for boys and the other is in the observation home for girls. If the children from Aniket Niketan wish to learn sewing, they have to go to the observation home for boys.

It is observed that in both the above sections the children are taught only sewing but nobody teaches them cutting of the clothes. So children can't learn to cut the clothes, and then sew it. In short even though there is one section of vocational training, it doesn't help the children to learn that particular trade which may be useful in their future life. Also no other vocational training is available, in the institution, which is very essential for the children.

- C) Grant in-aid of Aniket Niketan:

Aniket Niketan (The Home for destitute children)

is a scheme which is sponsored by the State and central Govt. on 45: 45 basis and Institution has to bare the share of 10% of it.

Sanctioned Govt. grant-in-aid for this scheme is only Rs. 150 per beneficiary. It includes all the expenses of the children (i.e. food, clothing, medicine, educational facilities, postage etc.) and even the expenses of the payment of the staff. It is found that expenditure of only food, is more than Rs. 100/- per child per month. So it is really difficult for the institution to run this scheme, and so Institution cannot provide satisfactory payment to the staff of the Aniket Niketan. We have seen in-detail scheme in the second section of this Study.

So we can conclude that, Govt., grant-in-aid for this scheme is insufficient and it needs to be revised and improved by the Government.

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SUGGESTIONS

On the basis of the findings, observations and the experience, the researcher wishes to submit the following suggestions.

1) Suggestions regarding the staff appointments.

A) About their training-

Majority of children (out of 273, 140 children are destitutes) , so they need parents' love and affection. Carotakers should behave like parents with the children. They should make them easy, free and secure in their company. Those children should never feel frightened with the carotakers. To-day some of them beat them, behave harshly with them, any destitute child will hesitate to stay in such surroundings. They feel lonely & frightened.

Some of the childrens feel scared to meet the Secretary of the Institutions for their problems, because of the fear about carotakers. Carotakers must be warned for giving punishment to the children so that the children can meet the Secretary to tell them their problems, children should look towards carotakers as a friends, philosophers and guides. This can be achieved by training the caretaking staff

in the subject of child care & child psychology. Presently the qualifications of the caretakers require them only to be educated upto 4th Std. So they are not able to guide the children and because of the lack of personal guidance children are not progressing in studies.

If the institutional authorities appoint the caretakers who have taken the education upto 10th Std. at least, they can guide the children upto 7th Std.

Institution can also make a code of conduct for the caretakers and apply it strictly. So that children will not suffer from harassment from caretakers.

It is observed that majority of the children do not participate in cultural programmes, practice of arts etc because of shyness. The researcher feels that personality development area needs personal attention from the teaching staff or caretaker staff of the institute. 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.

There should be one caretaker for every group of 15 children. Even in Boys home, some female caretakers should be appointed, such destitutes may develop love & affection which will be helpful for their personality development.

B) Appointment of watchmen:

In the observation home for girls more protection should be provided by appointing old, male, watchmen, so that at night people from outside will not trouble those girls.

The Institution should take strict action against miscreants who try to irritate the girls , so that they will not dare to do so again.

C) Appointment of clerk: The Supervisor of the destitute home alone can't do all the duties like clerical work, case work, supervision, Administration etc. So there should be a clerk who will look after the clerical work of the office.

D) Appointment of trained case worker: There should be a trained case worker appointed by the Institution, who can maintain the case records of each inmates, which will include periodical progress of inmates, showing their condition at the time of admission and at the time of discharge from the Institute. The trained social worker can apply social case work method for the welfare of inmates. For every 25 children at least one trained case workers should be appointed. Preference should be given to ladies, which will be more helpful for the proper emotional development of the children.

2) Suggestions for Secretaries' group discussion with children:

Though the children want to meet the Secretary to convey him their problems because of either shyness, fear they don't contact the Secretary. To tackle this problem and make the children more happy in the Institution, Secretary of the Institution, of his own should keep in touch with the children by the method of frequent group discussions (only with children and not in front of the staff of the Institution) which will be enable him to understand their problems.

3) Suggestions given by children:

- (A) The children have given some suggestions for improving the quality of the food. These suggestions should be taken into the account by the Institution.

They have also given some suggestions about health care, which must be taken into consideration by the Institutional authority, those are, (1) Nutritious diet like milk, fruit and necessary diet of patient should be given to the sick child, (2) caretakers should behave sympathetically with the sick children, (3) Superintendent should provide medicines immediately etc.

- B) Construction of New Building: It is observed that the children from Aniket Niketan feel uncomfortable in the Institution as the Institution is being run in a very old and small building which lacks in some basic amenities like, Latrin, bath-rooms, study room, ventilation etc., It is essential to construct a new building as early as possible which would solve all the above problems.

In the observation home for girls, sufficient bathrooms should be constructed so that, the girls will not have to take bath in open place.

4) Suggestions regarding childrens' education:

It is found that the educational progress of the respondents is not satisfactory. Majority of the children of 3rd and 4th Std. also can't read or write. It is because of lack of personal guidance and personal care.

Some of them do not have books. So the Institutional authority should try to improve upon their present practises. It should be provide the required school material immediately. It should arrange for more personal guidance from teachers for primary and High School going children.

There are some female respondents in institution who

who feel shy to attend the school, because they are grown up. So the institution should either motivate them or should make the necessary provision for their scholastic and vocational education, separately in the institution.

For the proper rehabilitation, institutions should start more vocational training trade and provide sufficient knowledge of it. So that child can learn some trade which will help him in future.

5) Suggestions regarding health care :

- (A) Health: There are some respondents who are chronic patients and they are staying with other children. Children having chronic, infectious diseases should kept separately from others, till they are cured.

Though institution is careful in health aspect some of the respondents told that, they are not treated well in their illness. Institutional authority need to make their staff particularly Superintendent and care-taker staff 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.

- (B) Hygiene: It is observed that, majority of the respondents clothes are washed twice or thrice a

a week. It is no doubt unhygienic for the children. Institution is also aware of it, but because of limited funds the Institution is unable to improve upon. Researcher feels that, either they should start their own Laundry in the premises of Institution and children should be given training to run their own laundry, or they should appoint a washerman to wash the clothes daily.

6) Suggestions for improvement in present working of Institution and suggestions for new schemes.

(A) It appears from the study that the number of destitute children, requiring the shelter in the institution under study is more than other kinds of children. Therefore it is suggested that, the sanctioned strength of destitute children in Balkalyansankul should be more and it should be adequately covered under Govt. Grants.

(B) Voluntary sponsorship programme. Majority of the respondents are having one parent and poor economic condition and so they are forced to stay in the Institution.

It is observed that, in Kolhapur district, sponsorship programme is yet not in application.

If voluntary organisations take up this programme in Kolhapur district, such children will

get economic aid from such organisations and their parents will not keep their children in destitute homes. After all destitute home is only a temporary alternative to home & it cannot replace the home.

- (C) Government sponsorship programme: The children whose parents are too poor to provide them necessary maintenance, they may be given some allowances instead of sending them to the Institutions. The amount should be sufficient to enable the mother to maintain her child or children suitably in her home, without resorting to such outside employment which will necessitate leaving her children without proper care.
- (D) Foster care programme: For children without effective guardianship, the best method of their rehabilitation is to find a place for them in foster families or in homes of distant relatives with some allowances if necessary. We are yet to develop this system.
- (E) For those who cannot be looked after by any of the above ways it will be necessary to develop special Institutions as children's villages, boys' town and similar organization, where a large number of such children could be given protection, shelter, care, education and training, till they are rehabilitated

and can function in a normal way.

- (B) All the voluntary Institutions working at present will have to be reorganised to run on scientific lines. All the activities which are necessary for the development of children may be assisted by the Municipal Committees, Corporations and the States Government, these institutions face the problem of finance which needs to be provided by the Government.
- (C) Juvenile Justice Act 1986 includes the well facilitated institutions for the destitute and delinquent children. This act has set up, the directives which are applicable to all such organisations. There are also a provisions in this Act by which both the destitute and delinquent children will be entitled to get some facilities. Both of them will get separate accommodation, a well trained sufficient staff will be appointed who will get some salary structure & facilities.

But still government has not yet provided the required organisational set up and personnel. It is essential to complete all these formalities as early as possible with the help of voluntary agencies, which will complete the process faster by which the benefits provided in this act will reach the needy destitute and delinquent children.