
CHAPTER TWO

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY,

I.

INTRODUCTION TO ORGANISATION.

- I. SELECTION OF TOPIC, SAMPLE PROCEDURE,
TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION, LIMITATIONS,
PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS REPORT WRITING.
- II. INTRODUCTION OF, DISTRICT PROTECTION
AND AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION (DPA, YANAMKOL)
KUTHAPUR

ECONOMICS OF THE HOME FOR
DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

out of Rs. 150/-, 45% of the share is given by Central Government and 45% of the share is given by State Government 10% of the share is contributed by the institute itself.

Deputy Director of Social Welfare (L.A) M.S.Pune has the implementation Authority of the Scheme.

SECTION-B

TOPIC-I

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the base of research project.

It would be difficult to comprehend the nature and content of research without an appreciation of the method we designate as scientific. Research, simply put is an endeavour to discover intellectual and practical answers to problem through the application of scientific methods to the knowable universe.

The following statement of Karl Pearson represents by and large the deep faith of the modern age, says Pearson in his Grammar of science "There is not short-cut to the truth... no way to gain knowledge of the universe except through the gateway of scientific method". (1)

In the words of Worfle "Any mode of investigation by which science has been built up and is being developed, is entitled to be called a Scientific method." (2)

Social work research generally is based upon existing social or social pathological problem.

1. Wilkinson & Bhendarker- Methodology of Techniques of Social Research. P. 1.

2. Bajpai S.R. Methods of social survey and Research

My study is based on principles of social work research. It is mainly confined to the method of interviewing, observation and case study.

I would like to present here under the adopted sequence of method and techniques in my study.

- 1) Selection of the topic
- 2) Aims of the study
- 3) Objectives of the study
- 4) Hypothesis of the study
- 5) Preparing the questionnaire
- 6) Coverage and sampling method adopted,
- 7) Data collection.
- 8) Process of analysis and interpretation
- 9) Conclusion.
- 10) Report writing
- 11) Limitation.

1) Selection of the topic-

A day to-day due to urbanisation and industrialisation population is increasing in the city areas. Poverty is a curse to our country. Ultimately so many problems arise regarding the daily life. Juvenile destitution as one occupies an important place. Though there is no reliable data regarding destitute children. Some studies have made certain

estimates. The expert group constituted by the social welfare ministry to review its scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and protection, put the figure at 1 lakh. Another estimate made by the working group on policy and programmes for destitute children is approximately 0.5 percent destitute children in the country in the 0-14 age group category. A IIPS study puts the all India figure of orphan at 16.53 percent. But whatever the exact figures be, it is obvious that child destitution in India exist on a very large scale and therefore is a serious problem (3)

It is however not to be supposed that the destitution among children was altogether not existent in the country before. It was there but in a far less proportion. The joint family system, the compact and self-sufficient pattern of the traditional Indian village, the vigorous social control of the local community and such other factors offered a kind of automatic check on the growth of destitution in the past.

In the process of urbanisation the family pattern of the city is affected. Nuclear family is came into existence and gave birth to the various maladjustments in the society. Majority of the people are living in the state of poverty. Because of nuclear family, after the death of the father or

3. Meredia Rudolf C. & Kaul Kalpana.

Children of the street P. 1.

mother, children cannot get any shelter, they become completely destitute. After the death of one parent, remaining parent are not able to take the economic responsibility of the family, can't provide sufficient attention towards children. The child may become vagrant, delinquent so far taking the care of destitute and neglected children Government has established various institution. District probation and after care association Kolhapur is one of them.

It is with a view to study the problems of these children to understand their family or past history and mainly to study their life, in the institution, to study the facilities provided by government to study its adequacy, to study their development in the institutional environment, to study their progress to study the rehabilitation process the research student has selected the topic "The study of the destitute children in Balkalyansankul Kolhapur."

2) Aims of the Study:

- 1) To study the various reasons of destitution of children and its effects on the lives of children.
- 2) To study the facilities provided to destitute children by institution to, study its sufficiency, to study its importance in destitute childrens life and find out unsatisfied needs of destitute children.

- 3) To study the scheme in-detail which is executed by the Government for the welfare of destitute children.

3) Objectives of the study:

- 1) To study the family background of the destitute children in the institution (i.e. type of family, income of family, occupation of parents, relationship of the destitute children with their family members etc.)
- 2) To study the reasons of destitution.
- 3) To study the awareness of parents towards the needs of their destitute children.
- 4) To study the number of siblings and its effects on family.
- 5) To study the facilities provided to destitute children in the destitute home i.e. food, clothing, shelter education, medical facilities, recreation, love and care etc.
- 6) To study the personality development of destitute children after getting these various facilities.
- 7) To study the importance of these facilities in the life of destitute children and its sufficiency.

- 8) To study destitute childrens educational status and their physical and psychological health.
- 9) To find out the still unsatisfied needs of destitute children.
- 10) To study what destitute children think about their rehabilitation, what are their expectations from institute. To study the feeling of love and affection towards the institute. Do they feel to help the institute after their rehabilitation.

4) Hypotheses of the Study:

- 1) The main reason of destitution is nuclear family coupled coupled with death of either of the parents.
- 2) Most of the destitute children came from broken families, which are a result of drinking habit of fathers.
- 3) Majority of the destitutes have illiterate parents.
- 4) Most of the destitute children are backward in education.
- 5) Majority of children feel lonely in the destitute home.
- 6) The destitute children are afraid of caretakers in Institute.
- 7) The destitute children come to destitute homes.

mainly to get their primary needs satisfied.

- 8) These caretakers are mostly untrained and as such they are unable to solve the problems of the destitutes.
- 9) Many of the destitute children are living in observation home because of limited sanctioned strength of destitute home and observation home does not lead to rehabilitation.
- 10) Because of limited financial assistance from Government it is very difficult to meet satisfactorily all the requirements of children.

5. Preparing the questionnaire:

Taking into consideration, these aims and objectives the research student has to form the questionnaire schedule so as to cover these aims and objectives. Then the research student prepared questionnaire schedule with the help of her research guide.

While framing of the questionnaire schedule research student has taken into consideration various aspects which are as under :-

- A) Personal data : It includes the questions on inmates age, sex, religion, location of the house educational status and the causes of admission in the institution.

B) Family background: It includes the questions on the number of family members, Their relation with the destitute children, questions about the guardian of the destitute, their relationship with their de destitute children, questions are also asked on the reason of their parents death, their relationship with their destitute children, about the feeling of the destitute children towards the parent, about parents occupational, educational status, their bad habits. There are question asking about their siblings status, their educational occupational status about their bad habits, relationship with them etc.

C) Institutional life :

It includes the question on their living condition in institution, the question about Institutional life.

Their staying time in institution about their past and present living condition, (the difference in the condition) their liking for staying, the reasons of their liking, their relationship with the staff and the members of executive council of Institute.

The questions are asked about facilities provided

by institute i.e. food, shelter, clothing, bedding, medicine etc. about their sufficiency, about their standard, about the opinion of destitute children about these facilities, to questions about their accommodation facilities, its sufficiency, the needs of children, about the comfort of accommodation their feelings about institutional life.

- D) Education- It includes questions on the educational status of inmates their present and past attendance of school , their attitude towards education the reasons for this attitude, their difficulties in taking education, about their school progress, about their fulfilment of their requirement of school by the institution, their future plans about their education, their ambitions, the reason for discontinuation of education.
- E) Personality Development - It includes question on their willingness to participate in the cultural programmes, sports etc. the reasons of not participation, their liking about arts, about their liking of reading, reading habits, about their other habits etc.
- F) Health : It includes questions on their health i.e. about their diseases, about getting medical treatment in sickness, about taking care by institute of the sick children, about

their whole check up camp and about the opinion of the children taking and care of sick children.

- G) Social relationship : It includes questions on the social adjustment, relationship of the destitute children with the surrounded environment about their relationship with care taker co-inmates, parents friends etc. the reasons of disliking the care-takers, questions about their happy and sad behaviour, their feeling about their co-inmates, about the feeling of security, loneliness with the parents and staff members about the leadership quality of the child etc.
- H) Expectation about Rehabilitation: It includes question on their future, plan, their expectation from Institution to fulfillment of that plan, their feelings, attitude about the institution after leaving the institution, their willingness for helping the institute etc.
- I) Confidential information of inmates: This part includes the question which are asked to the institutional authority for gaining real information about family background of the inmates.

It includes the questions of the reasons of admission in Institution, the occupation income, bad habits, health problems of parents and siblings, and the questions about the health problem of inmates his/her illness.

- J) Problems of children in Institution : It includes the question on the various problems faced by the inmate in the Institution and their expectation.

6. Coverage and sampling method adopted.

In this project report the research student has covered only destitute children of Balkalyan Sankul which is run by District Probation and after care association, Kolhapur.

This main institute runs its three fields i.e. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan children's Home Kolhapur, Aniket Niketan (The Home for destitute children), Sou. Nalini Shantarampent Malewalkar Kanya Ashikshan Grah (observation home for girls) Kolhapur.

After preparation of questionnaire schedule the research student decided to follow purposive selection method for data collection. The research student has chosen this method because it is suitable for her study.

" When a small group is taken as the representative of the whole, the study is called sampling study. The whole group from which the sample has been drawn is technically known as universe or population and the group actually selected for study is known as sample". (4). Sample study is specially important in case of social surveys. The vastness of the population the difficulties of contacting people, high refusal rate, difficulties of ascertaining the universe makesampling the best alternative in case of social studies.

A number of methods are used for drawing sample but they can be grouped into following heads:

- 1) Random sampling 2) Purposive selection
- 3) Stratified sampling 4) Quote sampling
- 5) multistage sampling 6) convenience sampling
- 7) Self selection sample.

The research student has selected purposive sampling (or selection) method for data collection.

' When a researcher deliberately or purposively selects certain units for study from Universe it is

known as purposive selection. In this type of sample selection the choice of the selection is supreme and nothing is left to chance. ' (5)

The basic assumption behind judgment or purposive sampling is that with the exercise of good judgment and appropriate strategy one can handpick the cases to be included in the sample and thus develop samples that are satisfactory in relation to one's research needs. A common strategy of purposive sampling is to pick cases that are judged to be typical of the population in which one is interested. (6).

There are some criticism on this method but there are some good qualities also. If proper care has been taken in selecting the sample and in keeping out any bias a small sample can be representative of the whole. Thus purposive selection is at times very cheap. It is more useful specially when some of the units are very important and must be included.

Thus purposive sampling has great utility in exploratory or formulative studies which aim at obtaining insight in the subject.

In my study I want to study the destitute children. So for this purpose I have selected all the (i.e. 140) destitute children out of 273 children.

5. Ibid, p. 153

6. Wilkinson & Bhanderkar op. cit. p. 279



Balkalyansankul . This I have used purposive sampling method for data collection.

7) Data Collection:- The two main sources of data collection in social science research come from the inner world of library and the outside world of living people. We may call these two main sources simply the 'Paper' and 'People'. 'Paper' sources provide the social or behavioural scientist with a wealth of usable information. For example historical records, diaries, biographies and statistical records. ^{reports}

When we turn to consider 'People' as the sources of social science data, we identify various forms of observation but more particularly and primarily the interview and questionnaire as the techniques for collection of data from this source (7)

For this project report data was collected mainly from two sources,

- 1) Personal data of the inmates from their personal record maintained in Balkalyansankul.
- 2) Opinion of the inmates concerning their behaviour and their family, economic, social condition by their personal interview. For this project report data was collected by administering on " Interview Schedule ".

According to P.V. Young "Interview may be regarded as a systematic method by which a person enters more or less imaginatively into the life of a comparative strangerⁿ (8) For the purpose of study, I have selected the subject. The study of destitute children in Balkalyansankul' Kolhapur.

As some of the inmates are from observation home. So I have taken permission of Juvenile Court. For this study, I also took the permission of Secretary of the District probation and after-care association Kolhapur. He helped me lot for preparing interview schedule by providing various doubts of his mind.

The research student has interviewed 140 destitute children out of 273 inmates of Balkalyansankul Kolhapur. Sometimes the researcher has to make the use of case work techniques for gathering information.

Being a staff member of Balkalyansankul I got lot of co-operation from respondents, Secretary of the Institution staff of the Balkalyansankul etc.

1) Time - The Research student used to go daily at 11.00 a.m. onward for the data collection. The research student covered about 5-6 interview schedule daily. Thus to collect whole required data research student had to spend about 1 month. After collecting the information through

interview it is verified with the personal records of the inmates maintained in Balkalyamsankul.

2) Process - Being a staff member of institute it was very easy for me to make the respondent talk but it was very hard to get true opinion about institution, from them. So I told the respondent about my study and told them that only for this purpose I want to know their opinion and their information. So they need not to be afraid to speak with me. Thus Firstly I tried to gain their confidence.

But many a times in the interviewing process respondents used to become very excited and start crying while talking about their family's background. It was very difficult to bring them in their normal mood and continue the process.

In this way after collecting data research student reported back to the Institute and her research guide.

3) Code Book- After data collection the next procedure is the codification. In the process of codification the whole questionnaire was represented by codes.

4) Master sheet : After codification research student prepared master-sheet. It is nothing but representation of the whole data in a systematic manner. It indicates the frame work of 14) questionnaire schedule of a time. It includes

the various columns and sub columns. Master-sheet is a one kind of a chart that indicates whole data in a proper manner. Research student prepared master-sheet so as to reduce the work and in order to bring about whole data in a systematic manner. It was also very tiresome and time consuming job. Research student can fill only 5 to 6 interview schedule in the master-sheet because the questionnaire was very lengthy. Thus this work has taken time of 25 days.

8) Process of Analysis and Interpretation of Data:-

1) Tabulation: According to Horace Secrist, "

tables are a means of recording in permanent form the analysis that is made through classification and of placing in the right position things that are similar and should be compared ' (9).

After preparation of master-sheet research student arrived at tabulation. Simple method of cross tabulation was adopted uniformly and prepared various tables.

2) Interpretation:- After tabulation of the data &

the process of interpretation took place. It is very important from the point of view of observations and conclusions. If we interpret properly we naturally arrive at a valid conclusion. Research student interpreted the various tables which research student has

drawn.

- 3) Conclusions: The last step is a to arrive at valid conclusions after interpretation with the help of interpretation research student arrived at valid conclusions.
- 4) Report writing : According to the American marketing society the purpose of a report is " to convey to the interested persons the whole results of the study in sufficient detail and so arranged as to enable each reader to comprehend the data and so determine for himself the validity of conclusions " (10)

After drawing conclusions and suggestions research student has started the major work of report writing which is very important in the point of view of research student. Here she tried to write all the work procedure and tried to show all the gathered information in a systematic manner.

- 5) Limitations: The study is limited to the destitute children of Balkalyansankul Kolhapur. The research student was also the staff member of Balkalyansankul. So because of this reasons inmates may not be able to talk about their

opinions, about institution, about care-takers,
about facilities required by them more truly,
openly ! "

So the objectivity of the study may get
disturbed.

TOPIC-IX

INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIZATION

District Probation And After Care Association (Balkalyansankul)

KOLHAPUR

HISTORY OF THE ORGANISATION-

District probation and after care association of the Kolhapur was established on 13th July 1949. The primary aim of this institution is to work for the betterment of the orphan, destitutes, delinquent children and also for those children of the prostitutes devadasis & leprosy patients.

Institution not only provides the shelter, food, clothing , and education to such children but it also aims the overall personality development of them.

In accordance with the Bombay Children Act of 1948, the organisation functions for the prosecution and the effective execution of the said Act.

For this it runs the observation homes both for the boys and the girls.

To-day this Institution is running in accordance with the Juvenile Justice Act 1986.

This mother institution runs it's various faculties.i.e.

- (1) Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan Children's home Kolhapur
- (2) Smt. Nalini Shantarampant Walawalkar-
observation home for girls.
- (3) Niket Niketan (Home for destitute children)
- (4) Vatsalya Bhawan.
- (5) Samskar Vidyalaya.

Now we will see the history and aims of the related institutions in brief.

(1) Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan Children's Home
(Observation Home) Kolhapur :

This Institution was established on 30th July 1949 at Kolhapur accordance with the Bombay Children Act of 1948. The Institution started its work with only 4 children at its beginning.

To-day every year 300 children are being admitted to the observation home. Till date more than 4,500 children have been benefited from the observation home, and many of them are now responsible citizens.

The observation home was opened to rehabilitate orphans, destitutes, and juvenile delinquents. Such children are always looked down upon by the Society. The aim of the Institution is to provide with the moral and psychological

support alongwith the affection, so as to make them realise their responsibilities which will make them responsible and acceptable citizens. The institution also functions with an aim of removing the element of crime in their minds which is likely to be developed in those children.

The following are the aims & objectives of this organization :-

- 1) To run the reform home for the boys under 16 years and for the girls under 18 years of age who face the juvenile court.
- 2) To look after the students referred by the Government recognised schools.
- 3) To look after the children coming under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Children Act 1948 & to guide them so as to solve their problems.
- 4) To make an attempt to rehabilitate these children.
- 5) To create a favourable public opinion about accepting these delinquents & other children after rehabilitation.
- 6) To generate funds for the above aims & objectives & to utilize them for the purpose.

Beneficiaries of the Observation Home (Remand Home)

All children admitted to the remand home are sent by the Juvenile Court.

The relation between the child and the judge is not that between a criminal & a Judge. The officers and the child have a relationship as that of the well wisher and a lost child respectively. It is a wrong belief of the society that the remand home is meant only for juvenile delinquent, orphans & destitutes who are refused by the Society, the children who do not behave well at home due to the bad company & who are motivated to do the wrong things children who indulge in pick-pocketing & thefts, children who do not attend the school regularly are also admitted to the remand homes, on receiving the application from the parents, juvenile court makes the investigations of the case through a Presiding probation officer and permits such admission to the remand home.

The children are allowed to stay in the remand home for a maximum period of three years which may be extended for one year for the sake of education.

2) Son-Nalini Entertainment Welfare observation home for girls:

This Institute also run according to the above procedure with the same principles. It is also existence

from 30th July 1949. But because of the accommodation problem, till 26th April 1985 the girls were living in Mahila Ashrama of Kolhapur. After the construction of the new building from 26th April 1985, it started running the observation home for girls independently in it's own premises.

3) ANIKET NIKETAN :

Aniket Niketan is a home for destitute children. It is established on 15th August 1983. It works for the welfare of the orphan & destitute children.

This scheme is sponsored by the central and State Governments in the 45:45 basis. The voluntary organisation who wants to operate under this scheme has to make the arrangement for the 10% share of the expenditure. The Government has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs.15000 per beneficiary and the voluntary organisation has to make arrangements for the 10% of this amount. This grant in-aid is sanctioned to the organisation to meet the expenses for food, shelter, clothing, bedding, medical aid, education needs, administrative expenses and also for the payment of the staff member who is working in this programme.

Today 50 destitute children are staying in this institution which is the maximum strength approved by the Government. Any male destitute child who is above the five years of his age can be admitted in this institute and one can stay there till his age of 16 years. The

institution takes every responsibility of that child in this period.

Rules regarding admission :

- 1) child should be above 5 years and below the 13 years of his age once admitted he can stay there till 16 years of his age only if the institution has no problems about his behaviour in the institution.
- 2) Admission committee of the institute takes all the decisions about granting the admission release of the child the Holidays for children etc.

The Supervisor has to give his report about the child and admission committee takes the decision regarding the admission or release.

Members of the admission Committee are selected from the Executive Council of the organization.

- 3) The child who has no parents or the child who has only one parent alive and if he is from the family which is below the poverty line, the child whose mother is either prostitute or Dowdasi or the child whose parents are Leprosy patients or

psychic patients, he is entitled to get admission in the Institute after his medical check-up.

The above children are called as destitute children and they can avail the facilities of the Destitute home.

Services rendered by the Agency to the client:

1) Vocational training :- The children are provided with both the school education as well as the vocational training. There is a provision for vocational training such as e.g. sewing work, children work in the sewing section voluntarily. It is separate for both the boys and girls.

2) School Education :- Children are given school education upto the 10th Std. in Shahu Dayanand High School of the Kolhapur Arya Samaj.

The institution also runs a primary school (1st to 4th Std.) for the institutional children namely "Samsaraker Vidhyalaya" Kolhapur. Today younger children can get their school education in their institute itself trained teaching staff is

appointed for teaching them. Today 200 children of the institution are taking education in this school.

3) Sports, Recreation and Cultural Activities:

There is also a provision for the physical training and all the Indian and Foreign games which are liked by the children. Team events are given more priority to encourage the feeling of unity and affection, children films are also shown by the central and State Government. They celebrate all the national Festival. They try to participate in all the cultural educational competitions (i.e. drawing, debating competitions etc.) sport competition that are organised by other outside organisations from the city.

In these three institutes one black and white and two coloured T.V. Sets are installed and children enjoy them very much. Besides even Radio and Tape recorded is also available in the institution for entertaining of those children.

4) Library : - A well equipped library is also available. The Library has several story books, information books, news papers magazines, periodicals etc. in it.

Medical Aid: - A room in the institute is reserved for the children who are sick and they can rest there

quietly during their illness. Regularly required medicines are kept in stock to treat the patients. Children who are seriously ill are admitted to the Civil Hospital. Two medical officers visit the Institute twice in a week to have regular check ups.

If any of the patients becomes serious and needs advanced treatment he is arranged for it. From a private specialist when required. If required Institution also sends the patient to Miraj or Bombay for providing the best of the treatment. Institution tries its level best to save the life of the serious child if any.

Medical check-up camps are arranged twice to thrice in every year.

5) ' Sanskar Varg ': For the development of every aspect of the personality this class is specially held. Here a voluntary clubs, social workers visit the institution extend their guidance to the class.

Recently with the help of Sir.Pirajirao Chatage Trust, 3 months physical education camp was arranged and the children have taken the benefits of it.

Financial condition of Institution.

The institution is run on Government grants and public donations. The social welfare department of Pune contributes towards 75 % of the total expenditure, the remaining amount of 25 % is raised through donations. In case of both the observation homes full payment of the Staff is given by the Government.

But in the scheme of Destitute homes only Rs.15/- per child is the Grant sanctioned by the Central and State Govt . Out of which 10% share is to be borne by the Institution. All the expenditure of the children and payment of the staff is expected to be covered in sanctioned grant of Rs.15-20 per child.

The annual expenditure of the Institution is around Rs. 12 lakhs , out of which 75% of the amount is provided by the Govt. The institution has to collect its share of 25 % i.e. 3 Lakhs and also one Lakh for Aniket Niketan by way of donations only.

Limitation :- To collect more than Rs. 4 Lakhs every year is a very difficult task for the institution and so the major limitation of the institution is the lack of funds. Due to this they are not able to provide more facilities to the children. There is no sufficient accommodation place for the children of Aniket Niketan

and they badly need a separate building for them. They are living in a small hall which has a metal sheet roof and mud walls. They don't have separate latrine and bath rooms as even the separate study room for them etc. The children are really very unhappy in living in the present place and so the institution has decided to construct a new building for them in coming years.

The institution expects co-operation from the Society in rehabilitation process of these destitute children.

The institution is playing a very important role in providing the shelter and all other necessary facilities to the orphan and destitute children who otherwise may have been on the streets and without shelter. It is doing a favour not only to the children but to the Society as a whole.

ECONOMICS OF THE HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN

Here I am trying to put some figures which show the average monthly expenditure per child of the Home for destitute children (Aniket Niketan) Kolhapur (Beneficiaries-50).

Here I wish to point out that how the grant-in-aid given by the Government is insufficient and what the actual expenditure per child, per month is of the institution.

According to the 1986-87 SP. Audit Report of Aniket Niketan.

Average Monthly Expenditure

| Title of the Expenditure | Per month expenditure Rs. Pcs. | Per child Expenditure Rs. Ps. |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Payment - | | |
| Supervisor (1) | 700.00 | 15.02 |
| House Mothers (2) | 800.00 (Rs. 400 for one caretaker) | 17.17 |
| Cooks (2) | 600.00 (Rs. 300 for one cook) | 12.88 |
| 2. Food | 5,059.67 | 108.62 |
| 3. Clothing & Bedding | 800.00 | 17.17 |
| 4. House Rent | 2000.00 | 42.93 |
| 5. Medicines | 120.00 | 2.57 |
| 6. Stationary & Printing | 26.38 | 0.56 |

| Title of the Expenditure | Per month expenditure Rs. ps. | Per child Expenditure Rs. ps. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7. Electricity | 55.63 | 1.19 |
| 8. Water | 57.80 | 1.24 |
| 9. Games & Entertainment | 175.61 | 3.77 |
| 10. Health & Hygiene | 845.41 | 18.14 |
| 11. Education | 617.45 | 13.25 |
| 12. Dead-stock | 181.79 | 3.90 |
| 13. Deadstock Repaires | 6.66 | 0.14 |
| 14. Building Repaires | 10.50 | 0.22 |
| 15. Postage | 17.33 | 0.37 |
| 16. Miscellaneous | 36.22 | 0.77 |
| Total | 12,110-45 | 259.91 |

Average presenty of the children in Institute
46.58% . According to the audited reports of 1986-87
monthly expenditure of per child, per month is Rs. 259.91
as shown above.

In the sanctioned grant-in-aid of Rs. 150/- per child,
if we deduct the share of the organization which is as per
10% , Rs. 15/-, Government provides only Rs. 135/- per child
per month.

So the organization has to raise & bare Rs. 124.91

per child per month. Again if we deduct the share of the institute (i.e. 10%) this amount will be Rs. 109/-)

So the institute has to spend extra Rs. 109/- per child per month to provide them minimum standard of living.

This means that the Institution has to bare Rs. 5450/- per month, extra for the expenditure & functioning of the organisation. In short the organisation has to bare the extra burden of Rs. 65,400/- per year, in it's expenditure. Every year the Institution has to raise this huge amount of Rs. 65,400/- with the help of public funds. Institution is unable to provide satisfactory payment to the staff of Aniket Niketan due to limitation of fund. In the same premises of Balkalyansankul care-takers from the observation homes are getting double payment (if compared) than the caretakers of Aniket Niketan. It make them frustreted. It may affect their work.

Now day by day, the collection of funds is becoming very a difficult & though taks and the organisation is unable to provide more facilities to the admitted destitute children.

It is extremely important & essential to revise & improvise the scheme & provide a sufficient grant-in-aid to this child welfare organisation for the smooth functioning of these destitues homes.

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