

**THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT : A CASE STUDY OF
ORPHANAGES IN MALAPPURAM DISTRICT**

*Thesis submitted to the University of Calicut
for the award of the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ECONOMICS
under the Faculty of Humanities*

By

M. USMAN

Under the supervision of

Dr. B. Alwin Prakash
Professor & Head, Department of Economics
University of Kerala, Kariavattom
Thiruvananthapuram – 695 581



**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
Dr. JOHN MATTHAI CENTRE
Aranattukara (P.O.), Trichur – 680 618**

JUNE 2005

Dedicated to Amartya Sen

Dr. B. ALWIN PRAKASH
Head



Phone : Off - 241830
Res. - 243598
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
University of Kerala
Kariavattom
Thiruvananthapuram - 695 58

Thiruvananthapuram,
22.06.2005.

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the thesis entitled, **The Role of Voluntary Agencies in Human Resource Development: A Case Study of Orphanages in Malappuram District**, is the record of bonafide research work carried out by **Mr. M. Usman** under my supervision and guidance at the Department of Economics, University of Calicut, Dr. John Matthai Centre, Aranattukara, Thrissur – 680 618 and that neither this thesis nor any part of it has previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, fellowship or any other similar title.




Dr. B. Alwin Prakash

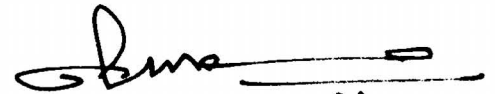
M. USMAN
Lecturer Sel. Grade
P.G. Department of Economics
Farook College (PO)
Kozhikode – 673 632.

Part-Time Research Scholar in
Economics
Department of Economics
University of Calicut
Dr. John Matthai Centre
Aranattukara (Po)
Thrissur-680618

Date: 20.06.2005.

DECLARATION

I, M. USMAN, do hereby declare that this thesis entitled, **The Role of Voluntary Agencies in Human Resource Development: A Case Study of Orphanages in Malappuram District** is the record of bonafide research work carried out by me under the supervision of Dr. B. Alwin Prakash, Professor and Head, Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram at the Department of Economics, University of Calicut, Dr. John Matthai Centre, Aranattukara, Trichur – 680 618. I further declare that it has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Fellowship or any other similar title.



M. USMAN

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>		<i>Page No.</i>
I	INTRODUCTION	1 – 39
	1.1. Importance of Investigation	
	1.2. Review of Related Literature	
	1.3. Statement of the Research Problem	
	1.3.1. Specific Objectives of the study	
	1.3.2. Hypotheses to be Tested	
	1.3.3. Methodology of Investigation	
	1.3.4. Plan of the Study	
	1.3.5. The Limitations of the Study	
II	VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE	40 – 80
	2.1. Conceptualisation of Voluntary Agencies	
	2.2. Characteristics of Voluntary Agencies	
	2.3. Typology and Classification of Voluntary Agencies	
	2.4. Contributions of Voluntary Agencies to Human Resource Development	
	2.5. Orphanages: A Key Segment of the Voluntary Sector	
	2.6. Operationalisation of Key Concepts	
III	THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT	81 – 101
	3.1. Topography, Climate and Geographical Features	
	3.2. Demographic Features	

	3.3.	Administrative Units	
	3.4.	The Regional Economy	
	3.5.	Human Resource Development	
	3.6.	Impact of Gulf Remittances	
IV		THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ORPHANAGES OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS	102 – 115
	4.1.	The Spread of Christianity and Islam	
	4.2.	Social Reforms Movements	
	4.3.	The Spread of Modern Education	
	4.4.	The Madrasa System of Religious Instruction	
	4.5.	Malabar Rebellion and Khilafat Movement	
	4.6.	Political and Social Patronage	
V		THE ORPHANAGES AND SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS OF KERALA : AN OVERVIEW	116 – 139
	5.1.	The Orphanages and Social Welfare Institutions of Kerala : A Quick Review	
	5.2.	Orphanages of Malappuram District: An Overview	
VI		ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE WORKING OF ORPHANAGES OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT	140 – 184
	6.1	Basic Details of Origin and Development	
	6.2.	Organisational Structure of Orphanages	
	6.3	Locational Details of Inmates of Orphanages	
	6.4	Sex wise Age Composition of Inmates in Orphanages	
	6.5	The Economic Analysis of the Supporting Network, Revenue and Expenditure of Orphanages of Malappuram District	

- 6.5.1 Economic Analysis of Supporting Network and Revenue of Orphanages of Malappuram District
- 6.5.2 Economic Analysis of Expenditure of Orphanages

VII THE ROLE OF ORPHANAGES OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT IN HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

185 – 252

- 7.1 The Role of Orphanages in Human Resource Development: A Status Analysis of Present Inmates
 - 7.1.1. The Degree of Destitution & Family Status of Orphanage Inmates
 - 7.1.2. The Physical Status of Orphanage Inmates of Malappuram District
 - 7.1.3. The Incidence of Diseases and the Health Status of Orphanage Inmates of Malappuram District
 - 7.1.4. The Basic Necessities of Life in Orphanages: Food, Clothing and Shelter
 - 7.1.5. The Role of Orphanages in Human Resource Development through Education and Skill Development
 - 7.1.6. The Role of Orphanages in the Emotional Balance and Personality Development of Inmates
- 7.2. The Role of Orphanages in Human Resource Development: A Status Analysis of Old Students
 - 7.2.1. The Causes of Destitution: A Brief Review of Old Students
 - 7.2.2. The Age of Joining Orphanage: A Review of Old Students
 - 7.2.3. Number of Years Spent in Orphanages by Old Students
 - 7.2.4. Present Age Group of Old Students of Orphanages

- 7.2.5. The Comparison of Educational Status of Old Students at the Time of Joining and Leaving Orphanage with their Present Educational Status
- 7.2.6. Present Family Status of Old Students of Orphanages
- 7.2.7 Present Employment Status of Old Students of Orphanages
- 7.2.8 The Current Income Status of Old Students of Orphanages
- 7.2.9. The Relation of Old students with Parent Orphanages
- 7.2.10. Assessment of Orphanages by Old Students
- 7.3. Human Resource Development Practices in Orphanages: A Status Analysis of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators
 - 7.3.1. Basic Details of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators
 - 7.3.2. The Age Composition of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators
 - 7.3.3. Educational Qualifications of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators
 - 7.3.4. Work Experience and Professional Training Status of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators
 - 7.3.5. The System of Incentives for Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

VIII CURRENT CHALLENGES PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF ORPHANAGES OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

253 – 280

- 8.1. Current Challenges and Problems
 - 8.1.1. Problems Related to Organisation
 - 8.1.2. Problems of Inmates
 - 8.1.3. Personnel Management Problems

- 8.1.4. Problems of Supporting Network and Financial Management
- 8.1.5. Problems Related to Old Students
- 8.1.6. The Problems of Interface with Government
- 8.2. Prospects, Policy Implications and Suggestions

IX	SUMMARY AND FINDINGS	281 – 318
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	319 – 366
	APPENDICES	367 – 425

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

AAN	-	Action Aid Nepal
ADS	-	Area Development Society
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AICT	-	Amritha Institute of Computer Technology
AITS	-	Amritha Institute of Technology and Science
AKRSP	-	Agakhan Rural Support Programme
ANOVA	-	Analysis Of Variance
AVARD	-	Association of Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development
AVS	-	Atma Vidya Sangham
AVSK	-	Arya Vaidya Sala Kottakkal
AWH	-	Association for the Welfare of Handicapped
AWs	-	Anganwadis
BCOCH	-	Board of Control for the Orphanages and Charitable Homes
BRAA	-	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Agency
CAF	-	Charities Aid Foundation
CAPART	-	Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
CARA	-	Central Adoption Resource Agency
CCA	-	Cochin Christian Association
CCZ	-	Consumer Council of Zimbabwe
CD Ratio	-	Credit Deposit Ratio
CDS	-	Community Development Society

CHRD	-	Centre for Human Resource Development
CMIE	-	Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy
CSWB	-	Central Social Welfare Board
CWLA	-	Child Welfare League of America
DSSW	-	Delhi School of Social Work
EB	-	Emotional Balance
EI	-	Emotional Intelligence
ESCAP	-	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
FCRA	-	Foreign Constitution Regulation Act
FI	-	Fellowship India
FORRAD	-	Foundation of Rural Recovery and Development
FPAI	-	Family Planning Association of India
GDI	-	Gender Development Index
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GEM	-	Gender Empowerment Measure
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Ratio
HMS	-	Hidayathul Muslim Sangham
HRD	-	Human Resource Development
ICDS	-	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICSSR	-	Indian Council of Social Science Research
ICS	-	Iqrah Charitable Society
ICHI	-	Independent Commission on Health of India
ICSW	-	Indian Council of Social Welfare
IDB	-	Islamic Development Bank
IHR	-	India Health Report
IICF	-	International Islamic Charitable Foundation

IIRO	-	International Islamic Relief Organisation
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
IMA	-	Indian Medical Association
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
INTRAC	-	International NGDO Training and Research Centre
IPC	-	Indian Penal Code
IRC	-	Indian Red Cross
IRDP	-	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ISEC	-	Institute of Social and Economic Change
IUML	-	Indian Union Muslim League
JIH	-	Jama-ate Islami-Hind
JPA	-	Jakarta Plan of Action
KER	-	Kerala Educational Rules
KNM	-	Kerala Nadvathul Mujahideen
KSMOCC	-	Kerala State Muslim Orphanages Coordination Committee
KSSP	-	Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad
MAFM	-	Moulana Abdul Rahiman Fazfari Memorial
MAM	-	Matha Amrithanandamayi Math
MDPS	-	Muslim Dharma Paripalana Sangham
MEIS	-	Muslim Eikya Sangham
MES	-	Muslim Educational Society
MIC	-	Makhdhoomiya Islamiya Complex
MIJIC	-	Manfaul Uloom Islamic Complex
MMA	-	Malabar Muslim Association
MSS	-	Muslim Service Society
NHG	-	Neighbourhood Groups

NCAER	-	National Council of Applied Economic Research
NER	-	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGAs	-	Non Governmental Agencies
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organizations
NIMA	-	National Integrated Medical Association
NJS	-	Nasrani Jathiya Sangham
NLM	-	National Literacy Mission
NSS	-	Nair Service Society
OECD	-	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PHCs	-	Primary Health Centres
PKMIC	-	Pookkottur Khilafath Memorial Islamic Centre
PPTM	-	Panakkod Pookkoya Thangal Memorial
PSMO	-	Pokker Sahib Memorial Orphanage
RDA	-	Rural Development Agency
RK	-	Ramakrishna Mission
SDP	-	State Domestic Product
SEWA	-	Self Employed Women's Association
SHGs	-	Self Help Groups
SKIMVB	-	Samastha Kerala Islam Matha Vidyabhyasa Board
SKJIU	-	Samastha Kerala Jame-eathul Ulama
SPS	-	Sadhu Paripalana Sabha
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SRC	-	State Resource Centre
SSWAB	-	State Social Welfare Advisory Board
SYNDPYogam	-	Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam
TLC	-	Total Literacy Campaign

TMA	-	Travancore Muslim Association
TRYSEM	-	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
UIA	-	Union of International Association
UNDEP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	-	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia at Pacific
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
UNO	-	United Nations Organisation
VAs	-	Voluntary Agencies
VHS	-	Voluntary Health Services
VOs	-	Voluntary Organisations
WDR	-	World Development Report
WHO	-	World Health Organisation
WWF	-	Working Womens' Forum
YKS	-	Yoga Kshema Sabha
YMCA	-	Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA	-	Young Women's Christian Association

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Table No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
1.	1.1	Growth of International NGOs	7
2.	2.4.1	Average Return to Education by Country Type and Level (Percentage)	55
3.	2.4.2	Growth and Share of Voluntary Hospitals and Beds in India	59
4.	2.4.2.1	State -wise Percentage of Villages with Voluntary Agencies in Health Care (1994)	60
5.	3.4.1	Comparison of Structure of Domestic Product by Industrial Origin for 2002-03 at 1993-94 prices	85
6.	3.4.4	District- wise Percentage of Families Below Poverty Line as on 31-8-2003	89
7.	3.5.1.A.	The Number of Educational Institutions in Malappuram District, as on 2002-03	93
8.	3.5.1.B.	3.5.1.B. Stage-wise Enrolment of Students in Malappuram District and Kerala (200-03)	95
9.	3.5.2	Medical Institutions and Beds in Malappuram District and Kerala under Government Sector (Nos) in 2002-03	96
10.	3.6.A.	District-wise Distribution of Intensity of Migration and Remittance (1980)	98
11.	3.6.B.	Pattern of Utilisation of Gulf Remittances in Malappuram District (2000)	99
12.	4.3	Literacy Rate in Provinces (1921)	108
13.	5.1.1.A.	Major Welfare Institutions of Kerala: Inmates and Sanctioned Strength	117

14.	5.1.1.B.	Welfare Institution of Old Age and Care Centres by Government-2004	118
15.	5.1.1.C.	Beneficiaries of Orphanages and Welfare Institutions run by Voluntary Agencies of Kerala-2004	119
16.	5.1.2.	District -wise Distribution of Orphanage and other Welfare Institutions of Kerala-2004 (Nos.)	120
17.	5.1.3.	The District- wise Number of Beneficiaries in Orphanages and other Welfare Institutions run by Voluntary Agencies in Kerala – 2004	122
18.	5.1.4.	Community wise Initiatives of Social Welfare Institutions and Orphanages run by Voluntary Agencies in Kerala – 2004	124
19.	5.2.	Orphanages of Malappuram District Recognised by the Kerala Board of Control for Orphanages and other Charitable Homes	126
20.	5.2.1.	Number and Taluk -wise Classification of Orphanages of Malappuram District	131
21.	5.2.3.	Utilisation of Sanctioned Strength in Orphanages of Malappuram District (Percentage)	134
22.	5.2.4.	Sex wise Details of Inmates of Orphanages (Percentage)	136
23.	5.2.6.	Amount of Government Grant Disbursed to the Orphanages of Malappuram District	137
24.	6.1	Basic Information of Orphanages included in the Sample Survey	140
25.	6.1.1	Classification of Orphanages on the basis of the Length of Period of Service	142
26.	6.1.3	Comparison of Number of Inmates of Orphanages with their Present Number	144

27.	6.3	Taluk wise and Sex wise Distribution of Inmates of Orphanages	151
28.	6.3.1	Table of ANOVA Test of Taluk wise and Sex wise Variation in Orphanage Inmates of Malppuram District	153
29.	6.4	Sex wise Age Composition of Inmates in Orphanages	156
30.	6.4.1	ANOVA of Sex wise Age Composition of Orphanage Inmates	160
31.	6.5.1	Trend in Revenue of Orphanages for 2000-01-2003-04 (Rs.lakhs)	163
32.	6.5.1.1	6.5.1.1. ANOVA Test of Revenue of Orphanages of Malappuram District	171
33.	6.5.4	Details of Expenditure of Orphanages for 2000-01 to 2003-04 (Rs. lakhs)	174
34.	6.5.2.A	Summary of Minimum and Maximum Values of Clothing Provided to Orphanage Inmates (In Rs.)	176
35.	6.5.2.1	6.5.2.1. ANOVA Test of Trends in Expenditure of Orphanages of Malappuram District	182
36.	7.1.1	7.1.1. Family Status of Inmates of Orphanages of Malappuram District (Percentage)	186
37.	7.1.1.1	ANOVA Test for Sex wise Family Status	187
38.	7.1.2	The Physical Status of Inmates of Orphanages of Malappuram District	190
39.	7.1.2.1	ANOVA Test for Sex Wise Variation in Physical Status of Orphanage Inmates	191
40.	7.1.3	Incidence of Diseases and Health Status of Inmates of Orphanages of Malappuram District	194
41.	7.1.4.1.A.	Frequency of Daily Food in Orphanages	196

42.	7.1.4.1.B	The Quality of Menu of Food Provided in Orphanages	197
43.	7.1.4.1.C.	Frequency of Special Food Provided by Orphanages	198
44.	7.1.4.2	The Details of Clothing Provided by Orphanages to Inmates	199
45.	7.1.4.3.A.	The Nature of Accommodation Provided to Inmates of Orphanages	201
46.	7.1.4.3.B	Toilet Facilities provided in Orphanages (No. per 100 Inmates)	201
47.	7.1.5.1.A	Year wise and Sex wise Educational Status of Inmates of Orphanages (Nos.)	203
48.	7.1.5.1.B	Proportion of Male and Female Inmates of Orphanages at various Stages of Education	205
49.	7.1.5.1.1	ANOVA Test for Variance of Sex wise Educational Status of Orphanage Inmates of Malppuram District	206
50.	7.1.5.2.A	Management of Educational Institutions by Orphanage Committees of Malappuram District	208
51.	7.1.5.2.B	Comparison of Orphanage Inmates Studying in Own Institutions and Outside Institutions	209
52.	7.1.5.2.1	ANOVA Test for Sex wise Variance of Inmates in Different Educational Institutions	210
53.	7.1.5.3	Sex wise Performance of Orphanage Inmates in SSLC Examination during 2001-2004	212
54.	7.1.5.3.1	ANOVA Test for Sex wise Variation in Performance in SSLC Examination by Orphanage Inmates during 2000-04.	214
55.	7.1.5.4	Sex wise Distribution of Weekly Hours for Special Coaching and Skill Development of Orphanage Inmates	217

56.	7.1.5.5	Library and Reading Room Facilities of Orphanages of Malappuram District	220
57.	7.1.6	Frequency of Orphanage Inmates Going Home	222
58.	7.2.1	7.2.1.The Causes for Destitution of Old Students of Orphanages	224
59.	7.2.2	The Old Student's Age of Joining Orphanages	225
60.	7.2.3	Number of Years Spent by Old Students in Orphanages	226
61.	7.2.4	Sex wise Age Composition of Old Students of Orphanages	227
62.	7.2.5	Educational Status of Old Students of Orphanages	230
63.	7.2.6	Number of Children of Old Students of Orphanages	232
64.	7.2.7	Employment Status of Old Students of Orphanages	234
65.	7.2.8	Current Income Status of Old Students of Orphanages	236
66.	7.2.9.3	The Frequency of Visit of Old Students to their Parent Orphanages	239
67.	7.2.9.4	Suggestions of Old Students for the Improvement of Orphanages	241
68.	7.2.10	Assessment of Orphanages by Old Students	242
69.	7.3.1.1	Sex wise and Region wise Classification of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators	244
70.	7.3.1.2	Assignment wise Classification of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators	245
71.	7.3.2	Sex Wise Age Composition of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators	246

72.	7.3.3	Educational Qualifications of Orphanage Wardens and Administration	247
73.	7.3.4	Status of Work Experience of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators	249
74.	7.3.5.1	Incentives for Working for Orphanage Wardens and Administrators	250
75.	7.3.5.2	Average Monthly Income of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators	251

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
1.	2.3	Spectrum of Typology of Voluntary Agencies in a Pluralist Civil Society
2.	2.4	Conceptualisation of Interface of Voluntary Agencies with State and Market in Human Resource Development
3.	3.4.1	Multiple Bar Diagram of Comparison of NDP of Malappuram and Kerala
4.	5.1.2	Pie Chart of District-wise Distribution of Welfare Institutions in Kerala
5.	5.2.1	Taluk-wise Distribution of Orphanages in Malappuram District
6.	6.1.1	Distribution of Orphanages on the basis Years of Existence
7.	6.2	Organisational Structure of Orphanages
8.	6.3	Bar Diagram of Sex-wise and Taluk-wise Inmates of Orphanages
9.	6.3.1	Sex wise and Taluk wise variation in distribution of Inmates of Orphanages
10.	6.4	Year-wise and Sex-wise Intake of Orphanages
11.	6.4.1	Sex wise variation in Age Composition of Orphanage Inmates
12.	6.5.1	Pie Diagram of Sources of Revenue for Orphanages
13.	6.5.1.1	Variance in Revenue of Orphanages from different sources
14.	6.5.2	Pie Diagram of heads of Expenditure by Orphanages
15.	6.5.2.1	Variation in Head wise expenditure in by Orphanages

16.	7.1.1.1	Variance in family status of Orphanage Inmates
17.	7.1.5.1.A.	Year-wise Educational Status of Orphanage Inmates
18.	7.1.5.1.1	Sex wise variation in Education Status of Orphanage Inmates
19.	7.1.5.2.1	Sex wise variation in Orphanage Inmates in Educational Institution.
20.	7.1.5.3	Performance of Orphanage Inmates in SSLC Examination.
21.	7.1.5.3.1	Sex wise variation in achievements of Orphanage Inmates in S.S.L.C. examination
22.	7.2.2	Scatter Diagram of the Age of old Students Joining Orphanage
23.	7.2.3	Scatter Graph of the Number of Years Spent by Old Students in Orphanages
24.	7.2.4	Percentage Bar Diagram of sex-wise Age Comparison of Old students and Orphanages.
25.	7.2.5	Line Graph of educational status of old Students Orphanages.
26.	7.2.6	Scatter Graph of Number of children of Old Students of Orphanages
27.	7.2.8	Multiple Bar of Sex-wise Income Status of Old Students of Orphanages.
28.	7.2.8.1	Line Graph of Sex-wise distribution in Income Status of Old Students of Orphanages
29.	7.2.9.3	Line Graph of Variation in orphanage visit of Old Students
30.	7.3.1.1	Multiple Bar of Sex-wise and Region-wise classification of Orphanages Wardens
31.	7.3.1.2	Bar Chart of Grouping of Orphanage Wardens on the basis of nature of assignment

32.	7.3.2	Line Graph of Sex-wise Variation in Age Group of Orphanage Wardens
33.	7.3.3	Bar Chart of Educational Qualifications of Orphanage Wardens.
34.	7.3.5.2	Scatter Chart of Variation in Income status of Orphanage Wardens

20

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ *Importance of Investigation*
- ❖ *Review of Related Literature*
- ❖ *Statement of the Research Problem*
- ❖ *Specific Objectives of the study*
- ❖ *Hypotheses to be Tested*
- ❖ *Methodology of Investigation*
- ❖ *Plan of the Study*
- ❖ *The Limitations of the Study*

“The human development perspective has moved into the main stream of the global development debate. The concept of human development provides an alternative to the view of development equated exclusively with economic growth”.

-UNDP, Human Development Report, 1998, Page: 16

“Human development requires more than health, education, a decent standard of living and political freedom. Peoples’ cultural identities must be recognised and accommodated by the state, and people must be free to express these identities without being discriminated against in other aspects of their lives.”

-UNDP, Human Development Report, 2004, Page: 6

1.1. Importance of Investigation

The present day world is facing two premier developmental challenges. The first is to ensure that the fruits of economic development are shared by the most needy through equitable distribution of resources, technologies, opportunities and benefits. The second is to develop human capabilities to address the economic, political and social challenges pertaining to development. This demonstrates the importance of investing in human resources of a nation. Human resource development is now increasingly being viewed as the means and the ultimate end of the development process.

Human Resource Development is the process of enabling people to make positive contributions in all walks of their life. It deals both with the process of competency development in people and the creation of environment to help people to apply their competencies for their own betterment and the betterment of others. Competencies include knowledge, skills, attitudes and values. These may be related to specific areas of operation: agriculture, industry, science, technology, management, professions etc. The competencies developed may be simple or complex involving high technology applications relating to information technology, space science, medicine etc. These may be developed in individuals, groups, socially identified clusters of people, communities or collectives. The competencies so developed could enable people to improve their own and others' lives. This is by way of increasing the number of alternatives and choices in every level of activity.¹ In this way human resource development is an open ended process. It is never complete in itself.

This concept of competency is compatible with the Capabilities Approach developed by Amartya Sen, the 1998 Nobel laureate in Economics.² Sen argued that "capability to function" is what really matters in comparing a poor person with a non poor person. "Economic growth can't be sensibly treated as an end in itself. Development has to be more concerned with enhancing the lives we lead and the freedoms we enjoy". Capabilities can be

defined as the freedom that a person has in terms of the choice of functioning, given his personal features and his command over commodities.

It is possible to make a distinction between 'human resource development' and 'human development', from the point of view of the application of these concepts. Human development is a wider and all-encompassing concept, while human resource development is limited to skill development and knowledge acquisition sought after by employers for their employees. This concept of human resource development is closely linked with personnel management practices of the organised sector. But even this distinction is gradually disappearing with the increased realisation that the comprehensive nature of the concept of human resource development depends on the context in which it is used. Even in the organisational context it can be used in the broad sense of human development.³ The most important objection to the concept of 'human resource development' is that it is a narrower concept as it connotes more of skill development. Another objection is that the term 'resource' implies that human beings are treated like materials and other resources and as instruments of development. But these objections are not serious, as the distinction between the two concepts are more linguistic and regional. There is evidence to argue that generally all non-UNDP agencies prefer to use the term 'human resource development' while UNDP prefers 'human development'.⁴ "Human Resource Development should refer not only to aspects of physical well-being of people such as life

expectancy, infant mortality, rates of morbidity and levels of nutrition, but also to socio-cultural aspects, including education and employment, social cohesion and stability, political expression, cultural diversity and even ecological harmony. In fact the only dimension of intrinsic value in development is the human dimension in its totality" (Lim Teck Ghee, UNESCAP, 1986). Lorraine Corner (1991) of Common Wealth Secretariat suggested that in the Asia-Pacific context, "human resource development" was used in three senses: The first adopted a supply orientation and used the phrase as a synonym for manpower planning and development. This approach emphasized the contribution of human capital to economic growth. The second emphasized 'quality of life' which was considered as an output of development. In this approach human resource development was defined as social development, particularly at the individual and social level. The third was an integrated view combining the first two approaches and seeking a complementarity between economic and social development.⁵ Similarly, Bacchus (1992) states that "the ultimate goal of human resource development in any country is, or should be, to improve the quality of the life of all its people".⁶ He suggested that a human resource development strategy is not concerned merely with providing individuals with the necessary skills which will allow them to secure employment or at least more active participation in the labour force. Even though this aspect is very important, the concept is much broader than this and encompasses all those activities which would lay

the foundation for a fuller and more productive utilization of the total human resources of a country.⁶ In the recent past, even UNDP has started giving a broad meaning to the term 'human resource development' within the context of human development. It has defined human resource development as referring to those "policies and programmes that support and sustain equitable opportunities for continuing acquisition and application of skills, knowledge and competencies which promote individual autonomy and are mutually beneficial to individuals, the community and the larger environment of which they are a part".⁷

It is clear from the above discussion that human resource development encompasses many facets of development of people including their physical, intellectual, emotional, social, moral, political, spiritual and all other forms of development. The targets of human resource development may be individuals, groups of individuals, communities or society at large. People can't make positive contributions unless they are physically and mentally well-developed, healthy and free from disease. In this way food, nutrition and freedom from disease become vital. They can be acquired only through a combination of physical and intellectual work. Intellectual development is possible only through education and socialisation. Social development involves developing the capability to contribute for the development of society, deriving benefits from it. Political development is a part of social development which ensures human dignity through freedom of expression,

democratic participation and the opportunity to take part or influence the political decision making process in a civil society. Moral and spiritual development is required to bring order, discipline and peace into individual and social life so that the fruits of progress are sustainable.

Having stated the various conceptualisations of the human resource development, we now turn to the theoretical and practical relevance of the present investigation. Human resource development is a continuous process involving sensitivity to changing needs of society. It is a means as well as an end. A proper balance should be maintained between the two. The target groups of the general development process and the human resource development process are not different. They are people. Learning from past experiences, national government and development agencies are becoming increasingly aware of the need to involve people through participation, empowerment, better access and opportunity. In the conventional treatment of the issue, the efforts of the State and Market as vital pillars for human resource development are widely discussed and debated. In the post liberalisation era, the complementarity of these two forces in resolving the fundamental issues of development is also being discussed. But the ever increasing presence and the catalyst role played by Voluntary Organisations (VOs) in the development process has given them the status of a Third Pillar, besides State and Market, in the development process throughout world. The role of Voluntary Organisations and other Non Governmental Organisations

(NGOs) in the promotion of human resource development through their efforts related to literacy, basic education, health, nutrition, sanitation, cleaner environment, population stabilisation, employment, diffusion of technology, empowerment of women and marginalised sections and restoration of civil society rights, is beyond any dispute. Over the past twenty years there has been an explosion in their number. Their character and composition has also changed dramatically over these years. The first registered international Non Governmental Organisation (NGO), the Anti-Slavery Society, was formed in 1839, and by 1874 there were 32. But there was an astonishing increase in the 20th century, with their number growing from 1083 in 1914 to more than 37,000 in the year 2000. Nearly a fifth of today's international NGOs were formed after 1990 as evident from the following table 1.1.

Table : 1.1. Growth of International NGOs

Purpose	1990	2000	Growth Rate (percent)
1. Culture and Recreation	2169	2733	26.0
2. Education	1485	1839	23.8
3. Research	7675	8467	10.3
4. Health	1357	2036	50.0
5. Social Services	2361	4215	78.5
6. Environment	979	1170	19.5
7. Economic Development, Infrastructure	9582	9614	0.3
8. Law, Policy and Advocacy	2712	3864	42.5
9. Religion	1407	1869	32.5
10. Defence	244	234	-4.1
11. Politics	1275	1240	-2.7
Total	312246	87281	19.3

Source: Compiled from UNDP, Human Development Report, 2002, Page 103

It is clear from the table that the highest growth rate of NGOs registered during the period were in the fields of Social Services (78.5%), Health (50.0%), Law, Policy and Advocacy (42.5%). In Education (23.8%), Religion (32.8%) and Culture and Recreation (26%) also their number increased substantially. All these are the prime areas of human resource development as already discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

According to the Union of International Associations (UIA), membership in international NGOs in low and middle-income regions of the world has increased faster than in high-income regions, with the biggest increase in Asia and Eastern Europe. In Nepal the number of registered NGOs grew from 220 in 1990 to 1210 in 1993, in Tunisia from 1886 in 1988 to 5186 in 1991. In 1996 there was more than 1 million such agencies in India. The flow of resources through international NGOs has also risen substantially, increasing more than seven fold in the past three decades.⁸ This has changed their role from mere providers of charity, to catalyst agents of social and economic transition through out the world. Whether transnational, national or regional, the voluntary agencies has been targeting issues, related in one way or other, to the ultimate goal of human development..

1.2. Review of Related Literature

The review of literature related to Voluntary Agencies and other Non Governmental Organisations show that there are various issues discussed in their context by different writers and agencies in different parts of the world. The existing literature on Voluntary Agencies is grouped by the investigator into the following eleven categories on the basis of their focus on different issues:

- (i) Role of Voluntary Agencies in Economic Development and Social change;
- (ii) Role of Voluntary Agencies in Poverty Eradication;
- (iii) Role of Voluntary Agencies in Human Resource Development;
- (iv) Role of Voluntary Agencies in Women Empowerment;
- (v) Role of Voluntary Agencies in the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
- (vi) Role of Voluntary Agencies in Environmental Protection;
- (vii) Role of Voluntary Agencies in National Reconstruction;
- (viii) The Interface of Voluntary Agencies with Political Administration;
- (ix) Spiritualism and Voluntary Agencies;
- (x) The issues of Management and Administration of Voluntary Agencies;
and
- (xi) Voluntary Agencies and Orphanages of Kerala.

For the purpose of the present investigation, one hundred and seventy two studies pertaining to the above issues were reviewed. Due to the constraint of space, a quick review of, only the two most relevant groups of studies for the present investigation is attempted in the following paragraphs. Others are included in the bibliographical notes towards the end of this report.

1.2.1. Studies on the Role of Voluntary Agencies in Human Resource Development

The major studies related to the role of Voluntary Agencies in Human Resource Development pertain to their role in education and skill development, health care services and protection of physically and mentally challenged persons, children and elderly persons.

Banerjee Usha (1982) argued that only the voluntary agencies can educate our masses on the basic concept of health care and enable them to take advantage of all resources available at the delivery point of the government.⁹ The work related to health, education, prevention of disease and the small family norm cannot be carried out through governmental resources and personnel alone. Voluntary agencies led by Central Social Welfare Board and organisations like Indian Medical Association (IMA), Indian Red Cross (IRC), Indian Council of Child Welfare (I.C.C.W), Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A) and other organisations can offer positive help in this direction. With health care becoming more complex and

multi dimensional, it is necessary to prepare a comprehensive health plan involving both government and the public sector through voluntary agencies, as practicing health and personal hygiene needs participation and action by the community.

Prasad T.L (1982) made a brief review of the role of Voluntary Agencies in preventing exploitation of children.¹⁰ Children are being exploited by adults unjustly for their own advantages and selfish purposes like labour, sex abuse, crimes etc. The study focused on Bal Sahyog , a voluntary agency to help the children, mostly working children of the slum dwellers of Delhi , who were sent to work by their parents at the cost of schooling. With the cooperation of other agencies, Bal Sahyog set up an informal education system for the people of the area, which proved to be effective. Another example is that of 'Sansi' people, who distilled illicit liquor in almost every household and children were abused for the distribution of it. The work of voluntary agencies eliminating this evil also proved effective.

Another study related to child welfare is regarding the rehabilitation of child beggars, by Singh Hira (1982).¹¹ Beggary among the children not merely indicates the lack of proper facilities for the care and protection of children but is also a form of their exploitation for anti-social purposes. The author points out the need for more effective implementation of child welfare programmes and provisions of Children Act. A three pronged strategy

involving voluntary agencies is suggested for the purpose: (a) vigorous mobilisation of welfare potentials of the community itself (b) forging of a linkage between the governmental services available with voluntary agencies and (c) devising of a referral system for the placement of children rescued from begging through the programmes of foster care, individual sponsorship, or by way of their admission to various institutions concerned with child welfare in the open community.

The elderly population as a proportion of total population has increased phenomenally over the last few years, creating an altogether different population structure, disturbing all health and social welfare plans. Bhattacharjee B.N (1982) sees an important role for voluntary agencies for the development of this segment of the human resources of the country.¹² A study of Aged in Delhi by the Delhi School of Social Work(DSSW-1977) showed that fifty percent of the aged were active but not engaged in gainful work. This shows immense scope for working out programmes for the active retired aging persons. It is suggested that voluntary organisations can intervene in the following areas: Clinical Research, Epidemiological Studies, Health and Social Research, Creative Systems and research in Aging and simple medicine system for the rich urban elderly and the poor rural elderly. It is pointed out that in every part of the world voluntary agencies have played a big role for the welfare of the aged.

Sagar Kripa (1982) have made an evaluation of the role of voluntary agencies in promoting human resource development through the spread of small family norms.¹³ Nearly 300 voluntary organisations are assisting the government in the different aspects of family welfare programme like provision of services, motivation and training. They have been providing both clinical and non-clinical services. The maintenance of sterilisation beds is one of the principal schemes for which the voluntary organisations were given grants in aid. A sum of Rs.2400/- was paid per bed per annum subject to a minimum annual performance of 45 tubectomy operations per bed. About 150 voluntary organizations maintained nearby 1200 beds like this. As many as 35 voluntary organisations were receiving grants under the Post Partum Program on staff, contingencies, equipment, furniture, surgical instruments, etc. More than 500 urban centres are run by voluntary organisations with financial assistance from the government. Five out of a total 14 Population Research Centres in the country were run by voluntary organisations. As a weakness, it is pointed out that most of these agencies promote the family welfare programmes only in urban areas.

Asrani. R.C (1982) has pointed out some limitation that voluntary organization face in the health sector.¹⁴ These are built- in deficiencies which make the task of the voluntary sector difficult to implement. While there are certain social services like education, nutrition, sanitation etc., which can be undertaken by voluntary organisations, health is a specialised subject and can

only be effectively carried out through the help of medical and para-medical staff. It is pointed out that with all the best intentions a group of voluntary workers, dedicated to their jobs, cannot administer medicine or give an injection or even diagnose a disease. For this one requires a doctor or at least a para-medical health worker. Any voluntary organisation taking on this role must necessarily work in close co-operations with some health authorities, be it a hospital, Corporation, Ministry or have medical and/or para-medical persons as its members.

Mulay, S. Balasubramanian.K.(1992) evaluated the performance of the projects related to family planning and health undertaken by three voluntary organisations in Maharashtra, namely, the National Integrated Medical Association at Malegaon in Nasik district, the Centre of Matru Mander at Oni in Ratnagiri district and the Yusuf Meherally centre at Tana in Raizad district.¹⁵ The evaluation was undertaken by the Population Research Centre of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics during 1991. Various factors were identified which determine the performance of a particular agency. The study also highlights how voluntary organisations, in general, can play a useful role in the promotion of family and maternal and child health programmes in India.

Gilson Lucy *et al* (1994) has analysed the potential of voluntary organisations working in the health sector in an international perspective.¹⁶

The study has reference to Ghana, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe, India, Pakistan and South Africa. Overall, voluntary agencies have four health sector functions: service provision, social welfare activities, support activities and research and advocacy. It is pointed out that NGOs in the health sector of India have provided examples of 'good practices' for government to emulate. They have also been valued internationally for their grass-roots advocacy, raising the aspirations of local communities and empowering them to demand better government services. However, their usefulness as models for national systems has been limited by their small size and peculiar characteristics-making replication of their activities on a national scale unlikely. However, the study found that these agencies are not only providers of health care but also community activists, managers, trainers, development workers and international lobbyists. In all these roles, what ever their size or nature, they make an important contribution to the health sector.

Veeramatha, C.S (1996) conducted a study on the role of voluntary organisations in promoting reproductive health in Karnataka.¹⁷ It covered the activities of four voluntary organisations viz Family Planning Association of India, Parivara Seva Samstha, HOPE World-Wide and SAMUHA. The study indicates that voluntary organisations have the potential to complement government efforts towards the achievement of demographic goals and improvement of the health status of the poor. It attributes the success of the programme to: (a) adoptions of beyond family approach; (b) integrated

package of MCH and family planning with general health and educational programmes ;and (c) ensuring health service facilities at the door step of the people through various channels.

Rao T.V (1996) has reviewed the role of non governmental organisations in human resource development in terms of health care, education, skill development and technological development.¹⁸ The first major NGO experiment in primary health was introduced through government health services in Malawi. The NGO sector was quick to learn the arguments for switching resources from hospitals to Primary Health Centres (PHCS). By mid 1970s PHCs had become the focus of the vast majority of new expenditures of NGOs in the health sector. They have been playing a major role in the provision of education also for many years. The activities of Jesuit Missionaries is a case in point. In many countries, voluntary organisations have been focussing attention on setting up of non formal education centres and providing skill based, employment linked education programmes emphasising vocational and technical skills. The experience has not been always successful partly due to lack of support from the government and partly due to the complexities involved in such programmes. These include issues of the cost effectiveness of programmes, the narrowness of market and identification of training needs. There are ample evidences for these agencies operating effectively in imparting skills and developing appropriate technology also. It is also argued that the misgivings related to

the 'appropriateness' of transferring technology by NGOs, are not well founded. In a wide range of disciplines, from engineering to education, there are reasons for thinking that the best of the NGOs have developed techniques, approaches, ways of doing things that are an improvement on best practice.

Alsop, R.G *et al* (1996) reviewed the human capital dimension of collaboration among government, NGOs, and the farmer's families in Indian context.¹⁹ Stronger collaboration between government organisations, voluntary organisations and rural people has long been advocated as a means of enhancing the responsiveness, efficiency, and accountability of governmental organisations and NGOs. Taking recent examples from Udaipur district, the experiences and potential of collaboration are reviewed, arguing that, while informal interaction increases and enriches the fabric of pluralist development, certain strategic decisions often require a degree of formality. Human resource development must be viewed in the context of the mandates, aspirations and systems of accountability and rewards of institutions concerned. These determine whether institutions develop and expand their own human resources or draw upon those of others by collaborating with them.

Mane Manile (2004) has presented the case of Maharashtra Arogya Mandal, a prominent voluntary organisation of Maharashtra, in promoting the development of human resources.²⁰ It was set up by a group of doctors in

1960, inspired by the ardent social reformer Sane Guruji. Started in a rented room at Hadapur, near Pune, with only four beds, the organisation has grown into an umbrella organisation with well equipped 120 beds hospital, ayurveda college, balawadis, primary and secondary schools, orphanages and tribal development projects. In the beginning, it had the sole objective of health for all in rural areas. To overcome the problems of health, doctors had to step out of their hospitals to fight against the root cause of diseases, like undrinkable water, inadequate diet, ignorance, uncleanliness, superstition etc. As a result of this, the general standard of living of rural people and their socio economic and health status improved. Through education and vocational training they brought about dramatic change in the rural villages.

Patil A. Padmaja (2004) present an evaluation of a voluntary agency, 'Bahubali' in promoting education in Maharashtra and Karnataka.²¹ It was founded by Devenand Shah alias Gurudev Samanthbhadra, the Jain Guru, in 1963. They are running several institutions like technical institutes, hospitals, schools, spiritual training centres and Gurukuls in different parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The study examines the salient features of Gurukul system, structure and organisation of Gurukul, management-teacher relation, teacher-student relation and relation among students. It is found that the system of education has proved to be effective as an attentive to the present commercially and examination oriented education system.

The India Health Report 2003 has pointed out the role of voluntary sector in the human resource development of the country by their work in health sector.²² It is pointed out that till the mid 1960s, voluntary effort in health care was confined to hospital based care. Later, perhaps inspired by the Chinese experience of a motivated health cadre delivering care at the community level, models of community health programmes and decentralised curative services began to receive attention.

Voluntary efforts in health care today covers a wide range of activities like: organisation, implementing government programmes, running specialised community health or integrated programmes for basic health care delivery and community development; delivering care and rehabilitation services for disadvantaged groups; sponsoring health care for blindness control, polio eradication, management of blood banks, and support during disasters or epidemics, and applied research in health service delivery, health economics, health education etc. It is estimated that more 7000 voluntary organisations in the country work in these areas of health care. The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) survey in human development indicators (1994) reveals that only 10.6% sample villages report of the presence some type of NGOs in the health sector.

The World Bank, in its several reports and studies has emphasised the role of voluntary agencies in human resource development. A 1990 World

Bank study,²³ concluded that NGO involvement in health sector was limited because of: the small numbers of voluntary agencies involved in health or family welfare, their uneven geographic spread and their limited area of operation; low funds; bureaucratic rigidities affecting funds transfer from the government, particularly limitations imposed by government rules of audit and disbursements; weak financial management and accounting practices, limited technical and managerial capacity; and inadequate organisational capacity in the government to manage government-NGO interaction.

The World Development Report 2003 observed that donors and health ministries are teaming with voluntary agencies to get trained midwives and health visitors out to villages on a routine schedule with medicines, family planning and nutrition advice.²⁴ A few examples are cited: In Orissa, the international NGO CARE is setting up micro enterprises to produce insecticides treated mosquitoes to reduce malaria and to help the poor villagers to generate income. A community based health and anti malaria programme was launched in 1992 in Tigray, Ethiopia, with 714 volunteers serving more than 1.7 million people in some 2000 villages.

The World Development Report 2004 has commented on the role of voluntary agencies and other non-governmental organisations in human resource development through their activities in the field of education and health.²⁵ The agencies that has a tradition of altruistic service can be lower

cost producers in these fields. In a recent study religious NGOs providing health care in Uganda were found to offer higher quality service than their public sector counterparts. They are better able to reach the poor. A substantially higher fraction of clients of voluntary agencies providing health care in Zambia come from poor sections of society than does the clients of government facilities or private providers. They are in a better position with their greater flexibility and their internal motivation, to bring services to otherwise excluded people. The Report finds that across the world, in the promotion of primary education, voluntary agencies achieved remarkable results. The community schools in El Salvador showed greater enrolment ratio and performance than government and other private schools. The innovation in school education by voluntary agencies in Ethiopia also shows very good results. Children attending these schools continue on to higher grades.

1.2.2. Studies on Voluntary Agencies and Orphanages of Kerala

In this section we make a quick review of the studies related to voluntary agencies and orphanages of Kerala in a chronological way.

Kareem.C.K. (1976) has given an overview of the voluntary social organisations of Kerala.²⁶ He give a brief sketch of seventy two voluntary agencies of Malappuram District. He has given a brief review of social welfare services in the state which was mainly carried out by the State Social

Welfare Advisory Board through voluntary agencies. They give financial and technical assistance in addition to the grants to voluntary social service organisations taking into consideration the nature of voluntary work in which they are involved. Creche programme, vocational training courses, hostel for working women, social and economic programmes, family and child welfare projects, nutrition projects (urban) and condensed course of education for adult women are the programmes for which financial assistance is being given.

Moideen Koya. V.K. (1983) made a review of the working of a premier orphanage of Kozhikode District, Kerala, the Mokkam Muslim Orphanage, which won the meritorious service award from government of India in 1981 for child welfare services.²⁷ With a strength of 450 girls and 650 boys, this organisation had various institutions like a junior college, parallel college, 'Madrassa', Arabic college, L.P. school, high school, training school, printing press, book binding unit, industrial school and tailoring unit. The orphanage has given a splendid account of itself in every field of activity. Almost all the institutions under it are started by the people brought up by the orphanage itself.

Mathew E.T (1989) conducted a detailed study on forty two NGOs in Kerala. It was related to their geographical spread, target group, affiliation, age, organisational structure, sources and uses of funds and linkages.²⁸ The

study found that development NGOs are in their infancy in Kerala and most of these organizations had several problem like poor local resource base, lack of professionalism and weak linkages.

Suresh K.A. and Joseph Molly (1990) had conducted a detailed study of participation of beneficiaries, administrative staff and organisers in development programmes at different levels in 51 organisations.²⁹ With a modified model of participation consisting of nature of benefit, characteristics of beneficiaries and types of organisation, it was found that the degree of participation was generally low. Age, experience, income, nature of programme etc. were found to be the key determinants of participation. The study also found a positive relation between institutional arrangements for participation and the actual degree of participation.

Kareem C.K. in another study (1991) made an overview of the Muslim orphanages of Kerala.³⁰ The J.D.T Islam orphanage was set up in 1922 as the first of its kind in the state. The Thirurangadi orphanage was established in 1943 to give protection to the orphans and destitute. The study gives a brief account of 100 orphanages from the 14 districts of Kerala. It is pointed out that government grant to these organisations are highly inadequate.

Shiyalikoya. P.M (1991) made a quick review of some of the important issues related to the orphanages of Kerala.³¹ Absence of committed workers, lack of planning in organisation and management, and absence of information

on grants and aids are the major issues in their management. The major problem facing them is the lack of scientific approach in tackling the problems.

Mohamed Koya P.M (1991) attempted to study the problems related to the educational backwardness of orphans.³² The atmosphere at home, ignorance of parents, social backwardness and time consuming social and family rituals at home are the causes for educational backwardness of children. But in terms of these, the inhabitants of orphanages are better placed. But their educational status is far from satisfactory. For increasing the quality of education, the workers of orphanages has to take special care.

Princeton NGO Archives of Kerala (2001) give a brief account of twenty voluntary organisations of Kerala (2001).³³ It throw light on the details of work by major organisations like Sreyas (Wynadu), Prison Fellowship India, (Kottayam), Mitraniketan (Thiruvanthapuram), Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad (Thirvananthapuram), Association of Welfare of Handicapped (Calicut) and Community Development Society (Alappuzha). Field visit experience of some of the activists are also reviewed briefly. It is observed that, in spite of constraints, these organisations have effectively worked in their respective spheres.

Usman.M (2002) has dealt with the origin and growth of voluntary social service movement among the Kerala Muslims.³⁴ In the Muslim

community voluntary social work was looked as a social and religious obligation. But lack of leadership and proper planning adversely affected the growth of formal voluntary organizations in the Muslim community. The origin and growth of 'Madrasas' testify the first formal voluntary social work movement among the Muslims. These organisations paved the foundations of moral education among the members of the community.

The review of literature related to voluntary organisations made above shows that most of them concentrated mainly on issues pertaining to the nature, growth and role of these agencies and the specific spheres like health care in which they were involved. It is surprising to note that region specific and target group specific studies assessing the impact of the operation of these agencies are only few. That too are conducted in a sociological perspective. Considerable and substantial development literature has been generated in India in the context of the Cost Benefit Analysis of anti-poverty programmes and rural development programmes. But development economists have largely neglected the role of the "third pillar" in vital issues of human resource development at the regional level. The present investigation is a humble attempt to examine the role of target group specific operation of an important segment of the voluntary sector in the human resource development of a marginalised social group in one of the most backward regions of the state.

1.3. Statement of the Research Problem

Human Resource Development is the ultimate end and means of all development exercises. The sustainability of economic development can be ensured only by way of rational and people centered strategies encompassing all possible facets of human resource development. Besides State and Market, the Voluntary Sector acts as a vital third pillar of sustainable human development in any region.

Kerala has attained remarkable progress in human development in terms of well known indicators. The voluntary agencies have played a significant role in the socio economic progress and human resource development of the state. The contribution of the individual segments of the voluntary sector to the development process of the state is yet to be investigated. The voluntary agencies supplement and strengthen the social security and welfare efforts of the government in the state. They are both preventive and promotional in nature.

Successive governments in Kerala has introduced as many as 35 social security schemes and over 3% of the state budget of is spent on social security measures.³⁵ The social security measures in the state can be broadly categorised into institutional care and pension schemes. These measures are ultimately aimed at the human resource development of the respective target groups. There are fifty one welfare institutions in the state under the Social

Welfare Department including 12 Mahila Mandirs, 10 Old Age Homes, 3 Asha Bhavans and 4 homes for physically handicapped persons. Through a net work of 420 orphanages in the state run by voluntary agencies, more than 34,005 inmates are given protection and care.

Malappuram District accounts for the largest number of orphanages in the state of Kerala. There are 71 orphanages functioning in the district. 15% of the sanctioned strength of inmates, by the Social Welfare Department of Kerala is in the orphanages of this district. Of the nearly 200 orphanages run by the Muslim community in the state, 68 are located in Malappuram district. It is more than proportionate not only to the total population but also to the total Muslim population in the district. Though largest populated, the district account for only 11.4% of the total population of Kerala. This phenomenon of heavy concentration of orphanages in the district has to be analysed in terms historical, social, religious, political and economic factors.

1.3.1. Specific Objectives of the study

The specific objectives of the present investigation are as follows:

1. To explore the social, political, religious, economic and historical factors which led to the development of orphanages in Malappuram district.

2. To analyse the working of orphanages of Malappuram district with special reference to their supporting net work.
3. To examine the contributions of the orphanages of Malappuram district in the human resource development of orphans.
4. To examine the current problems faced by the orphanages of Malappuram district.

1.3.2. Hypotheses to be Tested

For fulfilling the objectives mentioned above, the investigation proposes to test the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis I: The phenomenon of heavy concentration of orphanages in Malappuram district can be explained only partially by the general welfare orientation of Kerala economy, but be more satisfactorily explained in terms of specific historical, social, political, religious and economic factors.

Hypothesis II: The orphanages of Malappuram district has evolved a well structured supporting net work as the state support for them is neither regular nor adequate.

Hypothesis III: The orphanages of Malappuram district has been contributing positively for the human resource development of the district in general and for the all round development of their inmates in particular.

Hypothesis IV: There exist several checks and balances to resolve the short run problems faced by the orphanages of Malappuram district and not to tackle the problems of their sustainability in the long run.

1.3.3. Methodology of Investigation

The present investigation make use of historical, analytical, explorative and descriptive techniques to fulfill the objectives of study. The thrust of the investigation is to gain knowledge about the functioning of the orphanages in Malappuram district and to analyse their role in human resource development. Historical method is used to study their origin and development. Analytical tools are employed for exploring in to their positive contributions to human resource development.

Both primary and secondary data^s are used for the study. Primary data was collected by a sample survey. The population of the study consist of the seventy one orphanages of Malappuram district, of which sixty three are affiliated to the Board of Control for the Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes, Kerala (BCOCHK) as on 1st June 2004. Of these twenty orphanages spread over the six taluks are selected by way of stratified sampling method for the sample survey. It is 31.74% of the total population. Of these nineteen orphanages are more than twenty five years old and one is twenty years old. The sample units are spread over sixteen Grama Panchayats, three Municipalities and nineteen Revenue Villages.

The survey was conducted in three stages in a sequential way:

- (i) Survey of Orphanages;
- (ii) Survey of Wardens and Administrators of Orphanages; and
- (iii) Survey of Old Students of Orphanages.

The investigation covers a period of four years from 2000-01 to 2003-04. The survey of orphanages and the survey of wardens and administrators of orphanages were carried out simultaneously in most cases by direct interview method with help of questionnaire designed for the purpose. Of the fifty wardens /administrators selected for the study, forty three fully co operated with the survey by furnishing the required information. Seven of them did not furnish the full details required and therefore stands excluded from the sample. The survey of old students of orphanages was conducted by mailed questionnaire method and direct interview method . Of the sample of two hundred old students selected from twenty orphanages for the study, one hundred and seventy seven furnished the full information required. Others stands excluded from the sample . (The questionnaires used for the survey are given as Appendix I).

Secondary data was collected from the publications and reports of international agencies, Non Governmental Organisations and several apex monitoring agencies of voluntary sector; Five Year Plan Documents; reports , publications and official records of Central and State Government

Departments; reports and publications of district authorities; books, journals and web sites.

Data was compiled using MS-Office Excel and the major part of analysis of data was performed with help of SPSS.13. Statistical concepts of Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, Percentages, Coefficient of Range, F-test of Coefficient of Variation (ANOVA) and Standard Error are used for drawing inferences. Graphical representation of data using suitable diagrams is performed for supporting the main arguments.

1.3.4. Plan of the Study

The entire study is organized into nine chapters.

Chapter One deals with the Importance of Investigation; Review of Related Literature in two sub sections; Statement of the Research Problem; Statement of Specific Objectives of the Study; Statement of Main Hypotheses; Specification of Methodology of Investigation; Plan of the study ;and the Major Limitations of the study.

Chapter Two present a Theoretical Perspective on Voluntary Agencies in six sections : Coceptualisation of Voluntary Agencies; Charactaristics of Voluntary Agencies; Typology and Classification of Voluntary Agencies; Contribution of Voluntary Agencies in Human Resource Development;

Orphanages as a Key Segment of the Voluntary Ssector; and the Operationalisation of Key Concepts used in the study.

Chapter Three is on the Socio Economic Profile of Malappuram District. It has six sections: Topography, Climate and Geographical Features; Demographic Features; Administrative Units; Analysis of Regional Economy; Status of Human Resource Development; and the Impact of Gulf Remittances on the Regional Economy.

Chapter Four is on the Historical Analysis of the Origin and Development of Orphanages of Malappuram District in six sections: the Spread of Christianity and Islam; Social Reform Movements; Spread of Modern Education; the Madrasa System of Religious Education; Malabar Rebellion and Khilafat Movement; and Political and social Patronage for Orphanages.

Chapter Five give an Overview of Orphanages and Welfare Institutions of Kerala under two sections. The first section deals with an overview of them in Kerala: the District-wise Distribution of Orphanages and Welfare Institutions run by Voluntary Agencies in Kerala; District-wise Distribution of Number of Beneficiaries; and the Details of Community-wise Initiatives. The second section give an Overview of the Orphanages of Malappuram District in terms of Growth and Expansion; Classification on the basis of Recognition; Details of Sanctioned Strength and Actual Strength; Sex-wise Distribution of

Inmates; Community-wise Initiatives; and the details of Utilisation of Government Grant.

Chapter Six attempt at the Economic Analysis of the Working of Orphanages of Malappuram District in five sections: Basic Details of their Origin and Development; the Organisational Structure of Orphanages; Locational Details of the Inmates; Sex-wise Age Composition of Inmates; Economic Analysis of Supporting Network , Revenue and Expenditure of Orphanages.

Chapter Seven analyse the Role of Orphanages of Malappuram district in Human Resource Development in three major sections: A Status Analysis of Present Inmates; a Status Analysis of Old Students of Orphanages; and a Status Analysis of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators.

Chapter Eight discusses the Current Challenges, Problems and Prospects of Orphanages of Malppuram District in two major sections: the Current Challenges and Problems ; Prospects , Policy Implications of the study and Suggestions.

Chapter Nine gives a Summary and Major Findings of the study.

1.3.5.The Limitations of the Study

There are three limitations for the present study. The first one is related to the review of literature. Though one hundred and seventy two studies pertaining to eleven groups of issues related to voluntary agencies were

reviewed for the purpose of investigation, only two groups of studies are included in the review of literature section of this written account due to the constraint of space. Other studies are included in the bibliographical note. The second limitation pertains to the non response of a few sample units in the second and third phases of the field survey. The third limitation is the interdisciplinary approach used in the study, encompassing the historical, sociological and economic variables, not fully amenable for quantitative treatment. But that adds to the social relevance of the entire exercise.

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Chapter II

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

- ❖ *Conceptualisation of Voluntary Agencies*
- ❖ *Characteristics of Voluntary Agencies*
- ❖ *Typology and Classification of Voluntary Agencies*
- ❖ *Contributions of Voluntary Agencies to Human Resource Development*
- ❖ *Orphanages: A Key Segment of the Voluntary Sector*
- ❖ *Operationalisation of Key Concepts*



VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

2.1. Conceptualisation of Voluntary Agencies

The term 'Voluntary Organisation' or 'Voluntary Agency' is derived from the Latin word "Voluntas" which means "will". Often the terms like Voluntary Organisations (VOs), Voluntary Associations (VAs) and Voluntary Agencies (VAs) are used synonymously. The term 'Non Governmental Organisation' (NGO) differ from 'Voluntary Organisation' in that all NGOs are not Voluntary Organisations. "Non Governmental" character pertains to the formation and operation of these organisations. Lord Beveridge has defined Voluntary Organisation as follows:

"Voluntary organisation, properly speaking, is an organisation which, whether its workers are paid or unpaid, is initiated and governed by its own members without external control".¹ David Sills think that they are a group of persons organised on the basis of voluntary membership without state control, for the furtherance of some common interest of its members. He prefer to use the term "Voluntary Association" which contain three elements.² A Voluntary Association is an organised group of persons:

- (i) that is formed in order to further some common interests of its members;

- ii) in which membership is voluntary in the sense that it is neither mandatory nor acquired through birth; and
- (iii) that exist independently of the state.

Sills excluded three types of similar associations:

- (i) making a living associations (like business firms, trade association, etc);
- (ii) religious organisations; and
- (iii) political parties.

Smith and Freedman has defined Voluntary Organisation in a more operational manner, as "structured, formally organised, relatively permanent, secondary groupings as opposed to less structured, informal, ephemeral or primary groupings, identified by the presence of offices filled through some established procedures; periodic , scheduled meetings; qualifying criteria for membership; and some formalised division and specilisation of labour"³. Most of the Voluntary Agencies that now exist in different parts of the world come under the purview of this conceptualisation.

International organisations and agencies also prefer to have similar conceptualisation. The Economic and social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) defines a Voluntary Agency as "a group of persons who have organised themselves as a legal corporate body to render social services or rural development through organised programmes. It is accountable to the

community that it serves and from which it has supported. It is controlled and administered by an association of citizens, rather than by the government although primarily financed by contribution from the community.”⁴ The Asian Development Bank (ADB) also use a similar definition for its various funding programmes. It define a Voluntary Agency as "an organisation that is administered by an autonomous board which holds meetings, collects funds for its support, chiefly from private sources, and expands money, whether with or without paid workers, in conducting a programme directed primarily to furthering the public welfare by providing services or education or by advancing research or legislation or by a combination of these activities”.⁵

The World Bank consider the diversity of voluntary organizations and other NGOs straining any simple definition of them. It uses the terms synonymously. "They include many groups, and institutions that are entirely or largely independent of government and that have primarily humanitarian or cooperative rather than commercial objectives. They are private agencies in industrial countries that support international development; indigenous groups organised regionally or nationally; and member-groups in villages. NGOs include charitable and religious associations that mobilise private funds for development, distribute food and family planning services and promote community organisation. They also include independent cooperatives, community associations, water user societies, women's groups and pastoral

associations. Citizens Groups that raise awareness and influence policy are also NGOs.⁶

2.2. Characteristics of Voluntary Agencies

Based on the above conceptualisation, we can list out a number of characteristics of voluntary agencies. It was with the Seventh Five year Plan that the Government of India began to insist on several such characteristics for aid purposes.⁷ Recently the Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) of India has initiated a validation programme based on the features of voluntary agencies, in conjunction with the Planning Commission of India.⁸ But the absence of any of the features does not dismember these organisations from the community of voluntary organisations.

The Encyclopedia of social Work in India (1987) has given the following four characteristics for voluntary organisations:

1. It is registered under an appropriate Act to give a corporate status to a group of individuals, so that they get a legal personality; and an individual liability may give place to group liability.
2. It has an administrative structure, and a duly constituted managing/executive committee.
3. It has definite aims and objects; and programmes in fulfillment of these.

4. It is an organisation initiated and governed by its own members on democratic principles without any external control.

Norman Johnson set out the following main features of Voluntary Organisations.⁹

1. Method of formation, which is voluntary on the part of a group of people.
2. Method of government, with self governing organisation to decide on its constitution, its servicing, its policy and its clients.
3. Method of financing, with at least some of its revenues drawn from voluntary sources.
4. Motives with the pursuit of profit excluded.

Considering the social, political and economic environment in which voluntary agencies function in India, we can list out their characteristics more exhaustively.¹⁰

1. It is the result of voluntary effort, which though motivated by different factors, is spontaneous in nature.
2. It is initiated and governed by its own members on democratic principles without direct external control.
3. It is registered under an appropriate Act of the Parliament to give a corporate status to the group of individuals.

4. It has a general body and a regularly constituted managing committee representing all groups and interests.
5. It has well defined aims and objectives and programme to attain these objectives.
6. It is known and accepted by the community in which it is formed.
7. It has autonomy and flexibility in planning and operation.
8. It has a sense of commitment to human development and welfare.
9. It undertakes peoples' needs and help them to solve their problems.
10. It's programmes are planned and implemented through its own voluntary and paid workers.
11. It raises funds from the community.
12. It maintains accounts properly as per rules from time to time, and is accountable to people and donor agencies for the support it receives.

In a pluralist civil society like that of ours the characteristics of voluntary agencies are deeply rooted in human values of virtue and dedication conditioned by the constant drive for flexibility, innovation, and self reliance and nearness to the community. These are enshrined in the rich traditions of Indian Culture, the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and the constitutional efforts to set up and maintain a Sovereign, Secular, Socialist and Democratic Republic.

2.3. Typology and Classification of Voluntary Agencies

The voluntary efforts expressed by individuals and organisations has several manifestations which make it difficult to classify them without risk of generalisation. A large number of criteria like size of the organisation, structure, social functions , sources of support, location, characteristics of members, outside control and beneficiary activity are widely employed to arrive at a proper typology of these agencies.

Based on the approaches they adopt and the priority they give, voluntary agencies have been classified into seven categories by J.B. Singh.¹¹

1. **Charity:** Giving food, clothing, medicine, alms in cash and in kind land, buildings etc.
2. **Welfare:** Providing facilities for education, health, drinking water, roads, communications, etc.
3. **Relief:** Responding to call of duties during natural calamities like floods, drought, earthquakes, and man made calamities like refugee influx, ravages of war.
4. **Rehabilitation:** Continuing and follow up of the work in areas struck by calamities and starting activities that are durable in nature.
5. **Services:** Building up infrastructure in depressed backward areas.

6. Development of socio economic environment around human beings.
7. Development of Human Beings: Conscious raising, awakening, raising conscience, organising, recording of priorities to suit social justice; redeeming the past and opening doors for opportunities to the oppressed and exploited.

Masoni classified them into two broad groups as (1) Philanthropic NGO and (2) Self Help NGOs. They are further classified into eleven sub groups: (i) welfare organizations, (ii) development, (iii) donor, (iv) local, (v) operational, (vi) policy, (vii) network, (viii) integrated, (ix) incorporated, (x) accredited, and (x) informal NGOs.¹²

Shah and Chaturvedi have classified voluntary agencies as: (i) techno managerial, (ii) reformist, and (iii) radical.¹³ Similarly, according to Hirway, VOs are of three types: (i) welfare oriented (including health of education), (ii) development organisations, and (iii) empowering NGOs.

Korten has classified them as (i) relief and welfare organizations, and (ii) coalitions building community organisations.¹⁵ According to Eliot, there are three types of voluntary agencies: (i) of charity, (ii) of development, and (iii) of empowerment.¹⁶ Dhanagare, on the other hand, mentions about different stages of action groups such as (i) social welfarism, (ii) radical

nationalism, and (iii) socialist orientation. In the third stage of development they develop an alternative social order.¹⁷

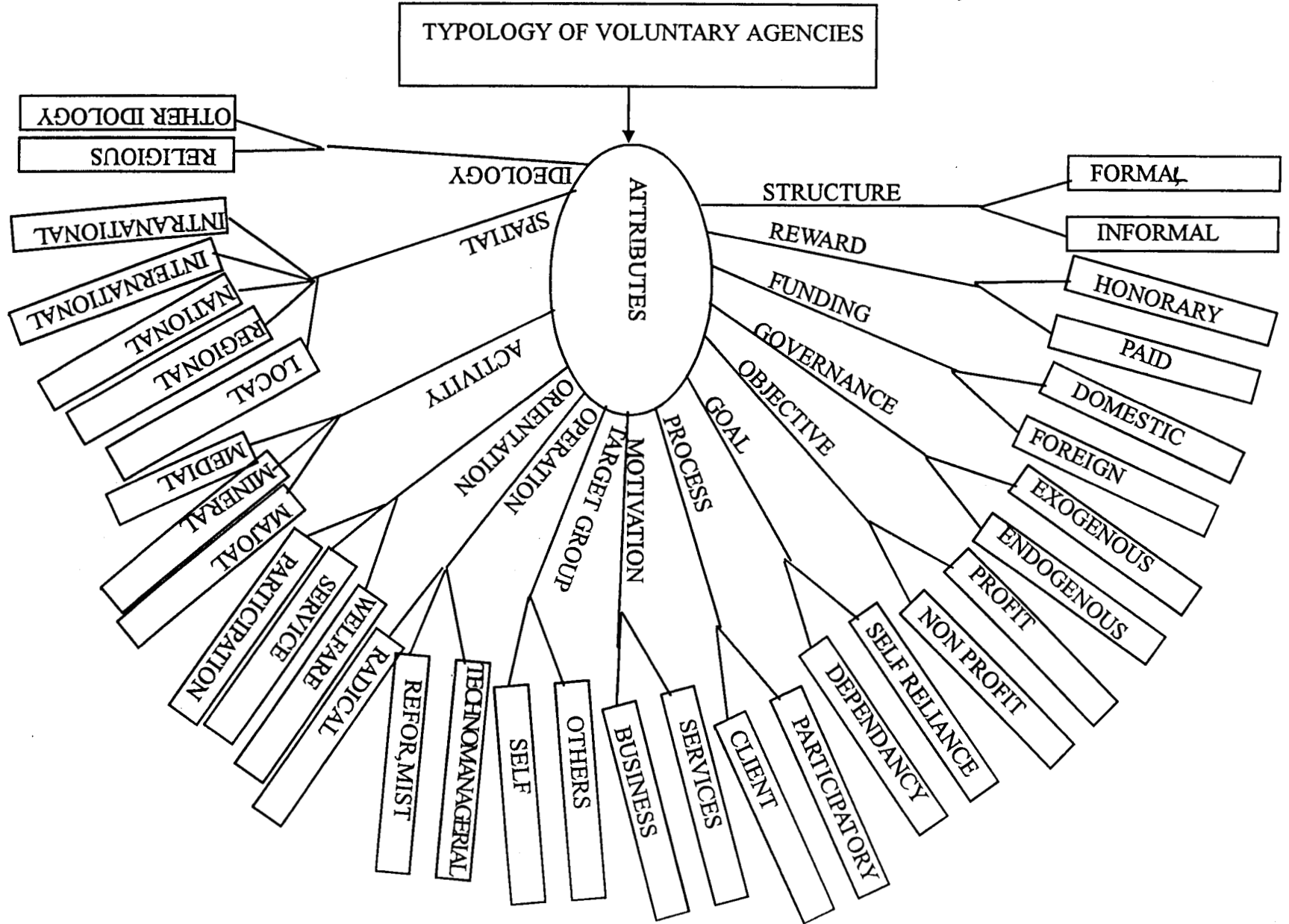
Hansknetchf developed an eight fold classification of voluntary associations as : (i) civil and service, (ii) lodges and fraternal, (iii) church and religious, (iv) social and recreational,(v)veteran, military, patriotic,(vi) economic, occupational, professional, (vii) cultural educational, alumni, and (viii) political and pressure.¹⁸

Other classifications which utilise either structure or function as a variable have been developed. Sherwood Fox, after examining the functions of some five thousand agencies, based a classification upon the distinction between majoral, minoral and medial organisations.¹⁹ Majoral association are those which serve the interests of the major institutions of society: business, professional, scientific, educational, labour, and agricultural associations. Minoral associations serve the interests of significant minorities in the population: women's clubs, church organisations, hobby clubs, and ethnic associations. Medial associations mediate between major segments or institutions in society. For example, parent-teacher associations mediate between the family and the schooling systems; social welfare agencies mediate between donors and under privileged and voluntary health associations mediate between scientists and the public.

Considering the mega size of some of the recent voluntary organizations, David L. Sills developed a structural distinction between "corporate type" and "federation type" organisations. Babchuk and Gordon has identified a structural variable, namely, "accessibility" or who is eligible for membership, and two functional variables ("status-conferring capacity", or the extent to which membership bestows prestige, and "instrumental - expressive", or whether activities are directed towards the behaviour of non members or members) as the basis for classifying voluntary agencies.²¹ Instrumental agencies are generally termed as "interest groups" by social scientists.

An operational classification of voluntary organizations is suggested by the Asian Development Bank,²² in terms of their orientation and level of operation. By orientation, we have agencies with charitable orientation with little participation by the beneficiaries. Service orientation with activities such as the provision of health, family planning or education services. Participatory orientation where local people are involved particularly in the implementation of the project. Empowering orientation, where they help people to develop understanding and awareness of their own. Voluntary agencies by the level of operation include: community based organisations (CBOs) which arise out of peoples' own initiatives like sports clubs, women's organizations; religions or educational organisations; national or international agencies; and others independent of outside help.

Figure 2.3.- Spectrum of the Typology of Voluntary Agencies in a Pluralistic Society



In Indian context, it is not totally out of place to classify the voluntary agencies on ideological basis also. Ideologically we have Gandhian, Marxist, and several religiously motivated organisations. Voluntary agencies set up with religious motivation has gone a long way in institutionalising religion itself in Indian polity and society.

The figure 2.3 shows a schematic way of looking at the typology of voluntary agencies on the basis of major criteria.

2.4. Contributions of Voluntary Agencies to Human Resource Development

Voluntary agencies can play increasingly important role in the development process of less developed countries. This is due to the shift in focus from traditional approach to economic growth to human development approach. The Jakarta Plan of Action (JPA) which was the outcome of a series of deliberations by United Nation Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) re affirmed human resource development as a vital aspect of the integrated national development efforts and recognised the need for informed, concerted national and regional action in the field of human resource development. JPA highlighted that the development of the full potential of human beings is at the centre of economic and social development process. It identified three priority areas:

- (i) employment and man power development based on broad based productive capabilities and entrepreneurial skills to take advantage of the emerging economic opportunities;
- (ii) preparing the people to understand, adapt, use and contribute to the advances in science and technology; and
- (iii) improvement of the quality of life of the poor through improvement in education, health, population and environment.

An integrated emphasis on these three strategies are capable of interactions and synergistic efforts. Such a strategy is called an 'integrated thematic strategy of human resource development' (The main elements of JPA proposals are given in Appendix :II).

The Jakarta Plan of Action (JPA) was subsequently elaborated with reference to the voluntary sector by United Nations Development Programme which argue for greater collaboration and coordinated efforts by the governments to involve this sector into the process of human development. There are for possible ways in which the government of any country can make use of voluntary agencies and other Non Governmental Organisations for development. They are:

- (1) They may substitute for the government in the formal delivery of specific services.

- (2) They may supplement the service delivery role of the government, either through delivering certain services for which government structures are not suited or by delivering the same types of services as the government but to the population sections to which the government structures find it difficult to reach.
- (3) They may engage in community development work that is often essential for ensuring that normal service delivery achieves its objectives.
- (4) They can assist in ensuring that statutory development reflect grass roots realities by contributing their expertise directly to the planning process, acting as a pressure on the government to be responsive and facilitating the people's own access to all stages in the planning and delivery of services.

It is clear that the role of voluntary agencies are more than what writers like Clarke had argued: complementing, opposing or reforming the State.²³ In the current context of the progressive withdrawal of the State from the social sector, there is an ever increasing role of the voluntary sector to share some of the major responsibilities. This necessitates a deliberate "scaling up" of their activities vis-à-vis State and Market forces.

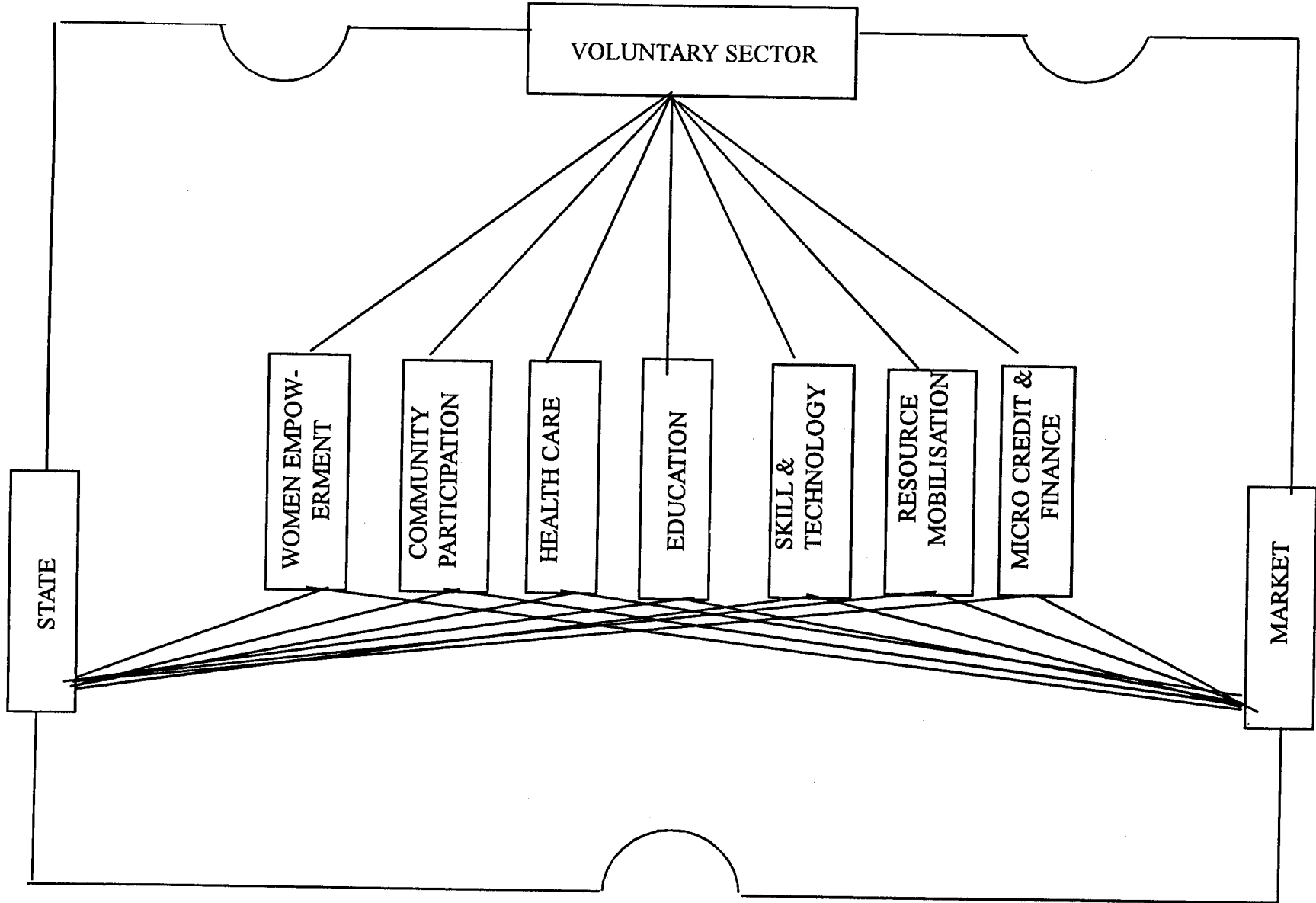
The contribution of voluntary agencies to human resource development can be explained in terms of seven social responsibilities they shoulder.

These are:

- i) education ;
- ii) health care;
- iii) source of skill and technology;
- iv) community participation;
- v) mobilising community resources;
- vi) empowering women; and
- vii) co-operative and micro credit.

These responsibilities are not exclusive. Conventionally the major responsibility in these spheres was ascribed to the State in countries like India. With the advent of Structural Adjustment Programme, market forces are increasingly being given acceptance and legitimacy in these prime areas of human development. This has resulted in a clash between the interest of the State and Market. This clash involves more of day to day practical problems demanding immediate resolution than of ideological debates. In this context the role of the voluntary sector is on ever increase as harnessing forces between the State and Market and expanding its sphere and diversifying the dimensions of activities. This conceptualisation of the interrelation among

Figure 2.4:- Conceptualisation of the Interface of Voluntary Sector with State and Market in the Prime Spheres of Human Resource Development



Voluntary Agencies, State and Market in the prime areas of human resource development can be illustrated in terms of fig .2.4.

It is clear from the figure that in all the seven spheres of human resource development the voluntary sector has an ever expanding role as shown by the slanting lines in the upper part. The outer loop connecting the three boxes show inter relation and intra relation among Voluntary Sector, State and Market. It is obvious from the figure that in the spheres of human resources development the State and Market play competing roles as evident from the crisscrossing lines in the lower part. But the operation of the Voluntary Sector in these areas no way intervene with either the state sponsored efforts or market supported endeavors for human resource development. This is shown by the lines in the upper part.

Now we turn to a brief discussion of these seven spheres of Human Resource Development by Voluntary Agencies.

2.4.1. Education

Voluntary Agencies have played a major role in the provision of education throughout the world. The activities of Jesuit Missionaries is a case in point. Education as a priority area, has attracted the attention of planners and social scientists in term of its role in providing the basis for human resource development. Studies related to the return on investment in education show that there is considerable difference in the Average Rate of

Returns (ARR) to education by the government sector (social) and the market forces (private). One such estimate is made by George Psacharopoulos (1985), the results of which are summarised in table 2.4.1.

Table 2.4.1. Average Return to Education by Country Type and Level (Percentage)

Region/Country Type	Social			Private		
	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Primary	Secondary	Higher
Africa	26	17	13	45	26	32
Asia	27	15	13	31	15	18
Latin America	26	18	16	32	23	23
Intermediate	13	10	8	17	13	13
Advanced	NA	11	9	NA	12	12

Source: Compiled from George Psacharopoulos, 1985²⁴

NA = Not Available

In all countries and levels of schooling, private returns exceed social returns because education is publicly subsidised. However, the private-public distortions are greatest in the poorest group of countries and in the higher levels of education. In all these the voluntary sector has been strengthening the service base in education, contributing for higher level private return.

In many countries voluntary agencies have more recently been focusing attention on setting up of non formal education centres and providing skill based, employment linked education programmes based on vocational and technical skills. The success of such programmes depends on the support from the government and the resolution of the varied complexities

characterising the education sectors in these countries. These complexities include cost effectiveness of the programmes, the narrowness of the market, and the identification of training needs.

There are instance of success reported from different parts of the world where voluntary agencies have successfully imparted skill based training on a large scale. The Village Polytechnic Project of Kenya was a skill based employment generating educational project largely carried out through voluntary agencies. The project was spearheaded by the National Council of Churches of Kenya to give a range of skills to young people in one locality so that each trades-person would be a customer for the others. Similar skills training and income generating schemes were successfully carried out through voluntary agencies in other countries like Bangladesh (Gonoshasthaya Kendra), Malawi (Christian's Service Committee), and India (Shree Seva Mandali, Chennai). In Kerala, the recent experience of the participation of voluntary agencies in the Akshaya IT project is another example.

The involvement of voluntary agencies in adult education programmes has been instrumental in all countries. In India, in states like Kerala, the government has skillfully used the voluntary agencies to create a climate for, and help, initiate and implement adult education programmes. In Kerala, the 'Total Literary Campaign' under the aegis of the National Literary Mission became a testimony of historic success with the all round involvement of

voluntary agencies. Throughout India, apart from imparting literacy, the voluntary agencies provide academic and technical resource support through experimental and innovative programmes.²⁵ Twenty six State Resource Centres managed by voluntary agencies provide academic and technical resource support in the form of training material preparation, extension activities, innovative projects, research studies and evaluation.

2.4.2. Health Care

The part played by the voluntary agencies in health care, especially the delivery of primary health care to the poor needs little emphasis. The first major experiment in primary health care through voluntary agencies was introduced through government health service in Malawi 1960s. The comparison by Carino (1987) of voluntary sector involvement in health care in six Asian countries show that their achievements were in the face of considerable opposition.²⁶ The nine projects analysed were from Bangladesh (Gonoshashaya Kendra), China (Cooperative Medical System), India (Deenabandu and Mahbub Nagar), Phillipines (Makapawa and the Community-Government collaboration for the Improvement and Maintenance of Health), Sri Lanka (Vedagedera), and Thailand (Health Promotion in the Community and the Champuacg of Primary Health Care Group). All these projects were motivated by a wish to see health service reach poor communities lacking proper facilities.

Voluntary effort in health care can cover a wide range of activities as classified under:

- Implementation of government programmes like Family Planning, Reproduction and Child Health, Aids Control, Integrated Child Development Services.
- Running of specialised community health or integrated programmes for basic health care delivery and community development.
- Delivery of care and rehabilitation services for disadvantaged groups like leprosy patients and handicapped.
- Sponsor health care for blindness control, polio eradication, management of blood banks and support during disasters and epidemics.
- Conduct applied research in health service delivery, health economics and health education.

According to the Report of the Independent Commission on Health in India (1997) more than 7000 voluntary organisations in India work in different areas of health care. The share of voluntary sector in providing access to health care through hospitals and beds is on the increase an evident from the following table 2.4.2.

Table 2.4.2. Growth and Share of Voluntary Hospitals and Bed in India

Ownership	1983				1987			
	Hospitals	%	Bed	%	Hospitals	%	Bed	%
1. Government and Local	4065	55	374755	73	4180	43	395062	69
2. Voluntary	569	8	53513	11	935	10	74498	13
3. Private	2764	37	84206	16	4488	47	104018	18
Total	7398	100	512474	100	9603	100	573578	100

Source: Compiled from Directory of Hospitals in India, 1988.

It is clear that though the voluntary sector accounted for only 8% of total hospitals in the country in 1983, it accounted for 11% of beds. Similarly, in 1987 also its share in total beds (13%) was more than proportionate to its share in hospitals (10%). This shows the increasing role of the sector in expanding access to health care.

The NCAER survey of Human Development Indicators(HDI-1994) show that there is wide inter state disparity in the presence of voluntary agencies in health care in different states in India. Utter Pradesh reports only 1.4% villages with any kind of voluntary agency in health sector, while Maharashtra reports the highest proportion of 34.4% as shown by following table: 2.4.2.1.

Table 2.4.2.1. State -wise Percentage of Villages with Voluntary Agencies in Health Care (1994)

State	Percentage
1. Maharashtra	34.4
2. Andra Pradesh	21.2
3. Tamil Nadu	14.5
4. Panjab	12.9
5. Karnataka	11.1
6. Orissa	9.7
7. Gujarat	9.1
8. Madhya Pradesh	8.8
9. Kerala	8.0
10. Haryana	7.8
11. Himachal Pradesh	6.4
12. West Bengal	6.4
13. Rajasthan	4.7
14. Bihar	2.6
15. Uttar Pradesh	1.4
All India	10.6

Source: Compiled from NCAER Survey of Human Development Indicators, 1994.

It is indisputable that the voluntary agencies can improve access, quality, and equity of services, either through direct provision or through advocacy and other actions. An empirical analysis based on 1994 NCAER survey reveals that the presence of voluntary agencies enhanced B.C.G immunisation rates by 12%. But the potential of voluntary agencies in

helping to reach the public health goals has not been realised fully in several countries including India.

2.4.3. Development of Skill and Technology

The voluntary sector has tremendous role to play as a source of appropriate technology in the service sector. Many health care projects which eschew high technology medicine and focus on the integration of western skills with traditional curative practices have done remarkable work. In many disciplines, from engineering to education the voluntary agencies have developed techniques, approaches and ways of doing things that are an improvement on the existing practices. There are several instances for this from different parts of the world.²⁷ An international voluntary organisation in Bangladesh found that it could redesign small to medium size bridges and save roughly half the cost, partly by using lighter specifications and partly by a design that made erection possible by hand labour. They taught all its own expatriate and national engineers how to build the redesigned bridges, and the new design became a standard even in the government sector. Another example comes from the field of education of severely handicapped in India.²⁸ A remarkable institution in India run by an expatriate, but now almost exclusively funded in India, has shown how much can be achieved, using relatively simple aides, to enable the severely handicapped to become self sufficient. The institution has been widely recognised as a training ground for

special needs teachers from all over India and its staff have established 'daughter' programmes in a number of cities.²⁹

The replication of skill and technology through voluntary sector is remarkable. The Mata Amritanadamayi Math, of Kerala is the case in point. The AIMS college of Medicine, established in 1998, has gained a reputation as one of the prominent destinations of medical education in the country as it provides the advantage of modern technological education in a spiritual ambiance. The Amrita Institute of Technology and Science of Coimbatore was the first institution in the non governmental sector to have a PARAM 10000 Super Computer. The Amrita Institutes of Computer Technology throughout India provides high quality training at lowest costs. The Innovative Technology Foundation, make use of the latest technology to impart technology education online. Similarly, the Amirtha Institute of Advanced computing (AIAC) responds to industry's demand for technology and trained manpower.³⁰

2.4.4. Community Participation

Community participation as a means of human resource development emanates from the process orientation of voluntary agencies. Most of the national level and regional level organisations in the voluntary sector emphasise "process" above "project". This process orientation place them in an advantageous position in their role in human resource development.

Sustained development requires development of process capabilities in people so that they are eventually capable of taking care of themselves. In this way process orientation make them emphasise participation.

Sometimes the emphasis on process orientation lead to lengthening of the gestation periods of the projects of voluntary agencies. This may lead to conflict of interest between the government or the politically motivated civil executives and the voluntary agencies. There are political dimensions to this debate about short term process versus long term products or outcomes. This is because, in many countries projects are seen as source of patronage to local politicians. Process based work offers no job opportunities and immediately tangible benefits. Some politicians may want projects which offer a lot of potential patronage. Voluntary agencies, which are cautions of this type of political hi-jacking will only offer process.

It can be further argued that the above clash of interests only contribute for the strength of the voluntary sector in human resource development. Due to the clash of interests, the voluntary sector identifies its target group from the poorest and most marginalised sections of society. These range from groups discriminated against by way of gender, ethnicity, physical or mental handicap, age, remoteness and political loyalty. This type of targeting will lead to sustainable results in the long run and tangible result in the short run. This will provide a catalytic role to voluntary agencies to help these groups to

overcome their structural marginalisation and to enable them to participate in the economic, social and political environment.

2.4.5. Mobilising Resources for Human Resource Development

Voluntary agencies work for mobilising the community resources for human resource development. In areas such as primary education, health care, potable water and sanitation they can supplement the efforts of government for resource mobilisation. This role is on an ever-increase due to a few reasons. Firstly, the additional resources from voluntary agencies become significant in relation to the resource flow from government, particularly in countries where drastic cuts in government budgets have gained priority. Secondly, the shift from public to private resources in some sub-sectors may release resources for programmes of human resources. Thirdly, there is a need for policy makers to consider the source and potentialities of the voluntary sector resources more carefully and to devise national strategies to maximise resources for human resource development programmes.

Resource mobilisation for the provision of health and education services have proved to be highly successful. The Voluntary Health Service (VHS) of Chennai, manages a 350-bed hospital and a rural outreach programme in 13 villages outside the city. It makes use of a variety of creative financing sources in addition to government and donor support. Patient

collections in hospital generates 57% of operating costs. In spite of this high level of fee collection, 70% of patients are treated free of cost.

Another example is that of community financing of education, in Africa and Caribbean. In Plateau State, Nigerian Community and Voluntary Agency Schools augment government provisions at both primary and secondary levels. In the English speaking part of Caribbean also similar schools has been set up by voluntary agencies. In both cases government grant is limited to the fixed number of teachers. All other expenses are met by the voluntary agency by mobilising community resources.

As observed by UNICEF's 'The State of the World's Children, 1992', voluntary agencies mobilise non financial resources also for human resource development. The experience of Brazil in this regard is worth mentioning. Between 1986 and 1989, infant mortality rate was reduced in Brazil by 1/3, child death from diarrreal disease by 50%, child malnutrition by 50% and immunisation levels increased by 40%. This was attained through extensive health information services by voluntary agencies including the church.³¹

2.4.6. Empowering Women

Women are in a strategic position in human resource development. They play a key role in development, both in the context of family and society. The education of women brings particular benefits to society in a number of ways. Educated mothers give utmost care to the education, health

and nutrition of their children. No country can ignore the investment in developing the capabilities of women. Yet in most of the countries, women have less access to education, jobs, income and power than men. The Human Development Reports of UNDP indicate that Human Development Index (HDI) is highly gender sensitive. In terms of Gender Related Development Index (GDI), there is widespread disparity between countries with high human development and countries with low human development.³²

The details of Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) based on seats in parliament held by women; women's position as legislators senior officials and managers, female professional and technical workers; and ratio of estimated female to male earned income show that in most part of the world the value is insignificant to be estimated.³³

Voluntary agencies can contribute for the development of women by way of the following:

- i) educating girls and women;
- ii) facilitating women involvement in socio economic activities through development of their entrepreneurial and income generating capabilities and access to credit;
- iii) enhancing their health status by providing better services and information;
- iv) involving women in policy formulation and decision making; and

- v) encouraging and promoting socio cultural change by exploring gender issues and promoting effective implementation of equal rights legislation.

There are several examples of voluntary organisations providing an instrumental role in human resource development through women empowerment. The experience of Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Ahamadabad is known the world over. The Working Women's Forum) of South India is one of the largest Voluntary Agency in the developing world.³⁴ Similarly the Community Development Society (CDS) of Malappuram is the largest voluntary agency for women in Asia. It has 4763 Neighbourhood Groups (NAG). Each NHG consists of 15 to 40 women members.³⁵

2.4.7. Co-operatives and Micro Credit

Mobilisation of scattered resources through voluntary effort is instrumental in human resource development. This is by way of cooperatives and credit giving agencies for women . As observed by UNDP voluntary agencies have shown that a joint liability approach-with close contact and communication between the debtor and creditor - can help boost repayment rates and open more credit opportunities for the poor within the official credit system. They have closely supervised and provided advice to borrowers-taking on the often very time consuming functions that banks typically shy

away from.³⁶ The Grameen Bank of Bangladesh and the Working Women Forum of India are examples of this strategy. In Peru, the Institute for the Development of the Informal sector has established programmes to help small entrepreneurs and community groups to gain credit. It provides bank guarantees for participants and arranges the technical and managerial advice and training they need to set up viable business. Similarly in Ghana, the rural banks serve areas that other financial institutions ignore.

The example of Community Development Society (CDS) of Malappuram district was already cited.³⁷ The Area Development Societies (ADS) formed under it work for thrift and credit operation, community financial management and accounting. The micro credit generated through their operations are channelised for activities enriching capabilities of marginalised groups.

From foregoing discussion it is clear that voluntary agencies play a dominant role in human resource development. Their interface with the State and Market forces is on the increase. There is increasing need of the government to take a positive view of the voluntary agencies and keep the communication channel open with them. A mutual learning culture and collaborative partnership approach will go a long way in attaining the goals of the government and voluntary agencies towards human resource development.

2.5.Orphanages: A Key Segment of the Voluntary Sector

Now we turn to a brief discussion on Orphanages as an important component of the voluntary sector. Orphanages, or "fondling homes", as sometimes they are known, are residential institutions which offer food, clothing, education and health care to poor, destitute and orphaned children. By definition, an "orphan" is a child who do not have either father or mother or both. Judged by Indian standards, a child who survive the death of his/her father is treated as an orphan. A "destitute" is one who belong to a family whose socio economic status is far below the normal level of social well being. Most of the institutions do not make any distinction between "orphans" and "destitute" for the purpose of admission and service provision.

The fondling homes started in England for the children of deceased workers of factories during the eighteenth century were the predecessors of modern orphanages. A large number of such institutions were maintained by the Anglican Church in England and the Catholic Church in other parts of the world. In India, the early efforts of institutionalised child care were done by Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, and Ramakrishna Mission. The social reformer Beharmji Malbari, who opposed child marriage, started Seva Sadan Society in Bombay for destitute women and children. During the same period the Christian missionaries and Muslim reformers also initiated such institutions.

Based on the causes for destitution, the inmates of an orphanage are classified into the eight categories.³⁸

1. Children who are survived after death of parents.
2. Children who are victims of war type situation.
3. Children who are the victims of poverty.
4. Children who are victims of abuse.
5. Children who are victims of accidents.
6. Children who have been abandoned by parents.
7. Children who are suffering as a result of their own sickness or that of their parents.
8. Children who are the victims of natural disasters.

(Appendix: III give a list of orphanages of different countries according to history of children)

Donor agencies classify these inmates into four groups:

1. Children without parents
2. Children with one parent
3. Children with two parents
4. Children with one or two parents missing.

In the middle of 1990s there was a controversy among the social scientists regarding the desirability of these institutions. It came to be known

as the "storm over orphanages". The Time Magazine and 'Newsweek' highlighted this controversy in several of their issues.⁴⁰ Child care professionals and their organisations were generally skeptical about their performance. The Child Welfare League of America (CWLA) estimated that that quality institutional care of children would cost a minimum of \$36500 per child per year and anything less would yield "Dickensian Conditions". However a study by Richard B. McKenzie⁴⁰ revealed that the former inmates of orphanages were better placed than those who were brought up by parents, in terms education, earnings and employment, economic status, victimisation and abuse, emotional balance, attitude towards life and participation in political process. This point towards the need for further investigation into the issue so as to ascertain the role of this voluntary segment in the economic and social transformation of a country. This will provide a deep insight into the changing role of voluntary agencies in the sphere of human development. Such an investigation will bring out the significance of emotional, psychological and social factors in the human resource development of a nation. More than education and health care, which are relatively quantifiable, these qualitative attributes influence the quality of human resource development itself. In the context of the pluralistic, secular , civil society of India, this enquiry will bring out implications for future policy directions. This is more so in a state like Kerala which has attained remarkable level of social development. The investigation will be more

meaningful as it examines the first hand experience of one of the most backward districts of the state in this regard.

2.6. Operationalisation of Key Concepts

Based on the above discussion, we can now summarise the definitions and concepts used in this investigation in the following way:

Degree of Destitution : The totality of factors that lead a child to orphanage.

Emotional Balance (EB): The mental and psychic balance of an individual, as he grows physically.

Emotional Intelligence (EI): Achieving one's goals through the ability to manage one's own feelings and emotions, to be sensitive to, and influence other key people, and to balance one's motives and drives with conscientious and ethical behaviour

Foreign Contribution: It means donation, delivery or transfer made by any foreign source like individual, group of individuals, organisation, enterprise, organs of government or govt.

Charity: In its legal sense comprise four principal divisions:

- (i) Trusts for relief of poverty ,(ii) trusts for the advancement of education ,
- (iii) trusts for the advancement of religion ,and (iv) trusts for other purposes beneficial to the community not falling under any of the preceding heads.

Institution: It is an establishment, organisation or association instituted for the promotion of some object, especially one of public or general utility, religious, charitable, educational etc.

Programme: It is a form of organised social activity with a specific objective, limited in space and time. It often consist of an inter related group of projects.

Project: The specifications and accomplishments, within a given period of related set of activities that will result in a measurable change in any systems' capacity to improve the status of the community directly or indirectly.

Human Resource Development: The process of enabling people to make positive contributions in all walks of their life. It deals both with the process of competency development in people and the creation of environment to help people to apply their competencies for their betterment and the betterment of others.

Warden: A resident teacher or non-teacher of an orphanage either male or female.

Inmate: A full time resident of an orphanage either male or female.

Voluntary Organisation: An organisation which, whether its workers are paid or unpaid is initiated and governed by its own members for their common good, without extent control.

Voluntary Agency: An agency founded on voluntary basis, with paid or unpaid workers, working for fulfilling well defined common objectives, within a given legal framework that grant functional autonomy.

Non Governmental Organisation: An organisation not established by any government, but by its own members, for achieving common goals.

Orphanage: Residential institution which offer food, clothing, education and health care to poor, destitute and orphaned children.

Orphan: A male or female below 21 years of age who do not have either father or mother or both and who do not possess any means of livelihood of his own.

Destitute: A male or female below 21 years of age and who belong to a family whose socio economic status is far below the normal level of social well being.

Intensity of Migration: Number of migrants per 1000 population.

Madrassa: An institution imparting religious and moral instruction to Muslim children.

Da'rs: Regular religion classes held at mosques.

Community Funding: System of financing an organisation or programme, by way of participatory and voluntary contribution by the members of community in accordance with their ability to pay.

Yatheemkhana: The Arabic word meaning "Home for Orphans"

Foundling: An infant of unknown parents that has been found abandoned.

Foundling Home: A Home for abandoned children in the age group of below five years.

Asha Bhavan: Home for cured mental patients.

Old Age Home: Home for totally poor and deprived people who are in the age group of above 55 years.

Mahila Mandir: Home for totally poor and deprived women who are in the age group of below 55 years.

Juvenile Home: Corrective home for young culprits in the age group of below 18 years.

Voluntary Action: Spontaneous action of people at the community level to serve the fellow-men without any motive for profit or personal gains.

Organisation: A group of persons who are working together to achieve a common objective. In the context of the present study it is voluntary organization registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Social Welfare Services: Set of services provided to the people to raise their political, social, economic and emotional levels.

State: Sum total of institutions and arrangements emanating from the political system, having a legal status, for solving the basic economic problems.

Market: Sum total of institution and arrangements emanating from the free play of demand and supply forces in solving the basic economic problems.

SOS: Save Our Souls

Wakhaf : Giving property or asset at free will for the use of charitable purposes to a mosque or religious institution of Muslims.

Zakat: Obligatory payment by Muslims @ 2.5% of his wealth for the poor as per the Islamic laws.

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**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE OF
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT**

- ❖ *Topography, Climate and Geographical Features*
- ❖ *Demographic Features*
- ❖ *Administrative Units*
- ❖ *The Regional Economy*
- ❖ *Human Resource Development*
- ❖ *Impact of Gulf Remittances*

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

Malappuram District was formed on 16th June 1969. Bounded by Nilgiris on the East and the Arabian Sea on the West, the district of Malappuram literally the land atop the hills, is remarkable for its natural beauty. Perched among the undulating hills and the meandering rivers that flow to reach the coconut-fringed seacoast, the land conceals an eventful history. Home to the Khilafat Movement and the Mappila revolts, which questioned the British supremacy in India, Malappuram was the military headquarters of the Zamorins of Kozhikode since ancient times. The district also contributed much to the cultural and artistic tradition of the state. The mosques and temples of the land are known for their spectacular festivals testifying communal harmony and universal brotherhood. The birth place of the Father of the Malayalam Literature, Thunjath Ramanujan Ezhuthachan, mappila 'eshal' poet Moyinkutty Vaider, the district has carved a unique place of its own in the history of Kerala.

3.1. Topography, Climate and Geographical Features

Malappuram district is bounded by Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu in the east, Arabian sea in the west, Kozhikode and Wynadu districts in the north and Palakkad and Thrissur districts in the south. The district has a geographical

area of 3550 sq.kms, which is 9.13% of the total area of the state, thus ranking 3rd in the state.

The location of the district is 75^o to 77^o east longitude and 10^o to 12^o north latitude, in the geographical map. Like most of the other districts of the state, Malappuram too consists of three natural divisions, lowland, midland and highland. The lowland stretches along the seacoast, the midland in the centre and the highland region towards the east and north eastern parts. The topography of the district is highly undulating: starting from the hill tops covered with thick forest on the east along the Nilgiris. It gradually slopes down to the villages and small hills, before finally ending on sandy flat coconut groves in the west. This topography has greatly influenced the socio economic life in this region.

The district has more or less the same climate conditions prevalent in other parts of the state, viz, dry season from December to February, hot season from March to May and the usual monsoon. The south west monsoon is usually very heavy and nearly 75% of the annual rainfall is received during this season. The climate is generally hot and humid; the range of temperature varying between 30^oC and 20^oC. The average annual rainfall is 290 mm.

Four important rivers of Kerala flow through Malappuram district. They are Chaliyar, Kadalundipuzha, Bharathappuzha and Tirurpuzha. The district has a total forest area of 758.86 sq. km, out of which 325.32 sq. km is

reserve forests and 433.54 sq. km is vested forests. Of forests, 80% is deciduous and the rest is evergreen. About 50 acres of mangroves forest are spread over Kadalundi Estuary in Vallikkunnu Grama Panchayat. The District is not rich in minerals.

3.2. Demographic Features

Among the districts in Kerala, Malappuram has the highest population of 36.3 lakhs with the highest decadal growth rate of 17.22%. The district account for 11.4% of the population of Kerala.² The basic demographic features of the district are summarized in Appendix:IV. Sex ratio in the district is 1063 as against the state average of 1058 and density of population is 1022 per sq.km as against state level of 819per sq.km. The literacy rate in the district is 88.61% as against the state average of 90.92%, with male literacy rate of 91.46% and female literacy rate of 85.96%.

3.3.Administrative Units

The headquarters of the district is at the Malappuram, with district administration established in the erstwhile headquarters of the Territorial Army. The district has two Revenue Divisions with headquarters at Perinthalmanna and Tirur. There are six taluks. They are Eranad (31 villages), Perinthalmanna (24 villages), Nilambur (19 villages), Tirur (30 villages) Ponnani (11 villages) and Tirurangadi (18 villages). There are 100

Grama Panchayats, 15 Block Panchayats and 5 Municipalities in the district. The district has two parliamentary constituencies viz , Manjeri and Ponnani and 12 Assembly constituencies including one SC reserved constituency. The details of administrative units of Malappuram district are given in Appendix:V.

3.4. The Regional Economy

3.4.1. Trends in Structural Change

Malappuram district has a Net Domestic product at factor cost of Rs.631581 lakhs in 2002-03 (at current prices). It was only 7.53% of the State Domestic Product of Kerala for the same year.³ The per capita Income of the district for the same years was Rs. 16766, while the state average was Rs. 25764. At constant prices, (1993-94 base year) these figures were Rs.7282 and Rs. 11388 respectively. Thus the district has the lowest per capita income in Kerala. Appendix: VI illustrate the district wise distribution of Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Kerala at factor cost by industry of origin for the year 2002-03. In table 3.4.1 we make a comparison of the structure of Domestic Product by industrial origin of Malappuram district with that of the state in general.

Fig.3.4.1. Multiple Bar Diagram of Comparison of NDP of Malappuram and Kerala

849

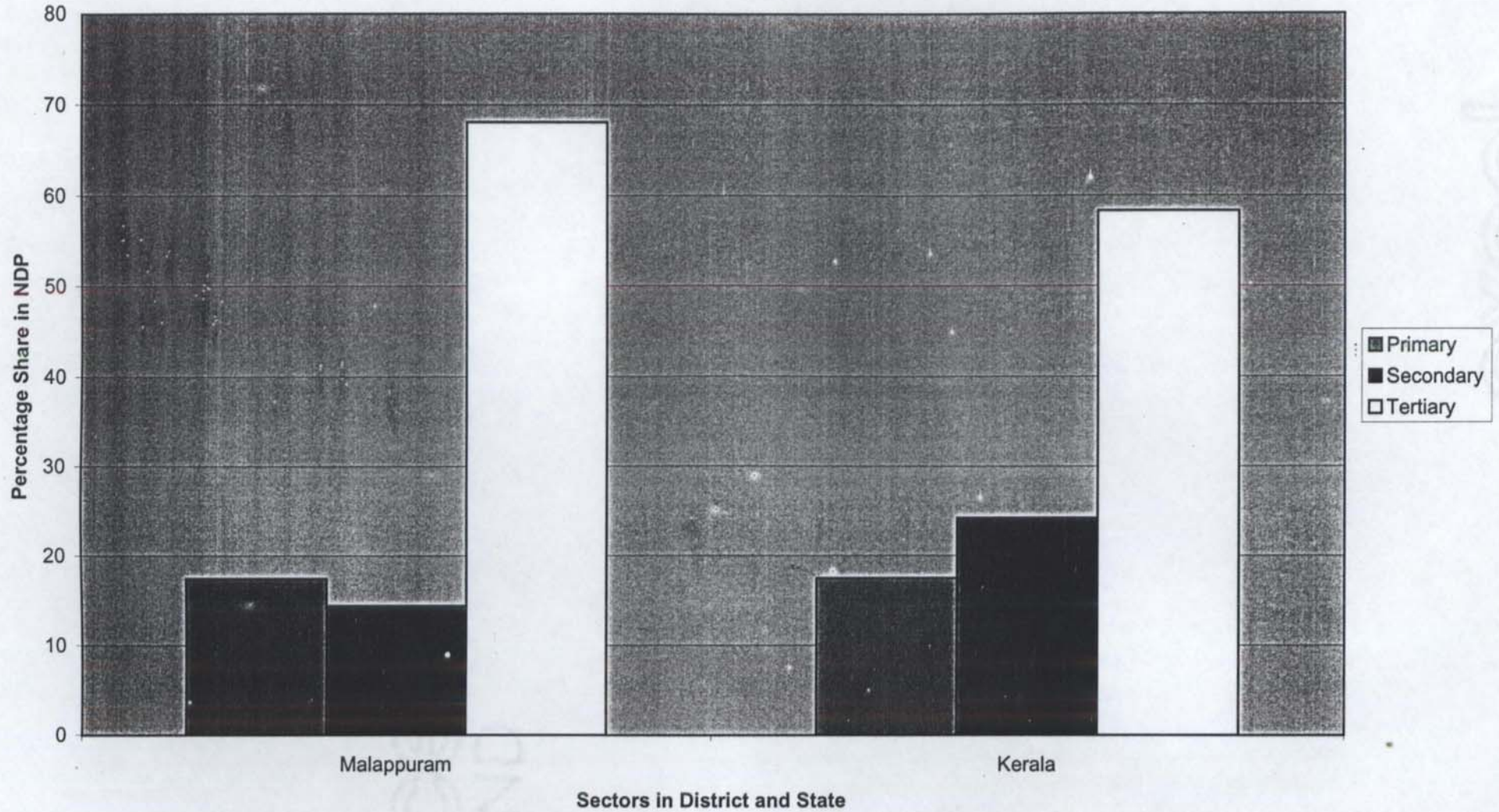


Table 3.4.1 Comparison of Structure of Domestic Product by Industrial Origin for 2002-03 at 1993-94 prices

Industry of Origin	Malappuram		Kerala	
	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage
I Primary Sector	47848	17.44	647681	17.49
II Secondary Sector	39556	14.42	391938	24.21
III Tertiary Sector	186897	68.13	2363514	58.30
Total	274301	100	3703133	100

Source: Compiled from Economic Review 2003, Kerala State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram

The above details can be represented by the Multiple Bar diagram shown in figure 3.4.1 for comparison purpose.

It is clear from the figure that there is no significant difference in the contribution of primary sector to the Net Domestic Product of Malappuram District and Kerala State. They are 17.44% and 17.49% respectively. But the contribution of the secondary sector to the Net Domestic Product of the district is only 14.42%, but for Kerala it is 24.21%. This marked difference of nearly 10% point towards the industrial backwardness of the district when compared to the rest of Kerala. Another remarkable feature of the structure of the economy is related to the relatively significant role played by the tertiary sector in the district. The share of this sector to Net Domestic Product of the district is 68.13%, with a figure of only 58.30%, for the state as a whole. This is indicative of the progress made by the district in the service sector in

the recent years. The district has registered the highest growth of 17% in the income from tertiary sector during 2002-03 along with Kollam and Kozhikode (State average was 16.9% during the year). The growth rate of Net Domestic Product of the district was 6.1%, at par with the state average. These details are presented in Appendix:VII and Appendix:VIII.

3.4.2. Material Production

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the people of Malappuram district involving 75% of the population directly or indirectly. 2.08 lakh hectares of land are available for cultivation. The majority of the peasants are small holders. The main crops raised are paddy, coconut, tapioca, areca nut, cashew nut, banana, rubber, pulses, ginger, pepper and betel vine.

According to the 1996 Live Stock Census, 244225 cattle, 23271 buffaloes, 209968 goats, 2571336 chicken, 45695 ducks, 3727 rabbits and 716 pigs constitute the animal husbandry sector of the district. There are 207 cooperative milk societies collecting and distributing about 48 lakh liters of milk annually.

The district has 70 km of sea coast stretching from Kadalundi Nagaram in the north to Palapetty in the south. Ponnani is a major fisheries port with about 350 mechanised boats. Matsyafed has started a prawn hatchery at

Veliyankode, Ponnani in 1995 which can produce 30 million prawn seeds annually.

The district has a good net work of co-operative societies. One District Cooperative Bank, 7 Urban Banks, 6 Agricultural Development Cooperatives, 119 Primary Co-operative Banks, 17 Housing Development Co-operatives, 39 Employees Societies, 68 Scheduled Caste Co-operative Societies, 2 Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Societies, 37 Women's Co-operative Societies, 337 College/School Societies and 19 Marketing Societies function in the district.

Malappuram district do not have any large scale industry. As on 31-3-2001 there were 11334 small industrial units with permanent registration, with a total investment of Rs.176 crores and providing employment directly to 45250 people. There are about 696 women's industrial units. There are 25 medium industries with an investment of Rs. 46 crores, of which only 11 are working, providing direct employment to 2300 people. There is one industrial estate at Manjeri and one Rubber Board Common Facility Centre at Payyanadu.⁴ The Kinfra Food Park and IT Park are coming up at Kakkanchery near Calicut University.

3.4.3. Infrastructure

Malappuram district has a good net work of roads. The National Highway-17 enters at Idimuzhikkal in the North and ends at Kadikkad,

covering a length of 82 kms. The National Highway 213 enters at Aiykkarappadi and ends at Karinkkalathani with a length of 68 km. The district has 20817 kms of state highway and 1220.20 kms of major district roads, 102 kms. of other district roads and 160 kms of rural roads. Bus services are available to all centres and rural areas in the district. Nearly hundred schedules are operated by KSRTC in main routes besides 300 long route buses passing through the district. There are four KSRTC bus stations in the district.

Malappuram district has the highest growth rate of motor vehicles in the state. The index of growth of motor vehicles in the district in 2002-03 was 629 (1990-91 = 100), while the state average was only 394. The district has 192958 motor vehicles on the road in the year 2002-03.⁵ Appendix IX give an inter district comparison of the growth of motor vehicles in Kerala.

Two railway lines, viz, Mangalore-Madras and Nilambur-Shornur are passing through the district. The first is through the coastal belt and the second is through the eastern parts of the district. Tirur is the most important railway station in the district.

The Calicut Airport, one of the most beautifully designed airports in India, is at Karippur, 26 km away from Malappuram and 28 km away from Kozhikode. It has a runway of 9377 feet with night landing facilities. Direct Haj Flight service was started from here on 15th January 2002.

There are two postal division in the district viz, Majeri, Tirur. Four Head Post Offices, 120 Sub Post Offices and 284 Extra Department Branch Post Offices function in the district. 85 telephone exchanges serve in the tele communication sector.

3.4.4. Rural Development and Social Welfare

Malappuram district has 41.18% of families below the poverty line. It is higher than the state average of 36.58%. Only four other districts in the state has a higher proportion of families below the poverty line.⁶ It is evident from the following table:3.4.4.

Table:3.4.4. District- wise Percentage of Families Below Poverty Line as on 31-8-2003

District	Percentage
1. Thiruvananthapuram	39.13
2. Kollam	39.32
3. Pathanamthitta	33.06
4. Alappuzha	45.95
5. Kottayam	18.10
6. Idukki	15.29
7. Ernakulam	26.56
8. Thrissur	33.54
9. Palakkad	52.13
10. Malappuram	41.18
11. Kozhikode	34.84
12. Wynadu	49.87
13. Kannur	38.85
14. Kasargode	44.46
State average	36.58

Source: Compiled from Economic Review 2003, Kerala State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix:X give the details of absolute number of families below poverty line in different districts.

Poverty alleviation programmes in the district are implemented by the three tier panchayat samitis, through DRDA. Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Samagra Awas Yojana (SAY), programmes under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), and Prime Minister's Grama Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are being implemented in the district.

The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) was introduced in the district in 1975 as a pilot project along with 28 blocks in India. Of the 14 block projects five are assisted by World Bank. Children below 6 year, lactating mothers and expecting women are the beneficiaries of the scheme. Immunisation of children, pre- school education, supplementary nutrition to pre-school children, reduction of infant mortality, prevention of malnutrition illness, health education and health care of women etc, are the objectives of the programme. Anganwadis are the basic units of ICDS. One Anganwadi generally covers 1000 population. 2248 Anganwadis are now functioning in the district. 43,000 children between the age of 3 to 6 years and 24,000 pregnant and lactating mothers are benefited by the scheme.⁷

A custodial home for mentally retarded children, and a Mahila Mandir to protect destitute women are functioning at Manjeri. The rescue home for women and an observation home for juvenile offenders at Thavanur, an old

age home at Malappuram are the other social welfare institutions functioning in the district.

The district has a Scheduled Caste population of 25,5731 and Scheduled Tribe population of 14,410. Among the tribals, the Kattunaikans and Cholanaikans have been identified as tribal groups. Various departmental level programmes are being implemented for the welfare of SC/ST population. The Integrated Tribal Development Project is being implemented at Nilambur, for the development of tribal population.

3.4.5. Banking and Finance

The banking sector of the district consists of 81 offices of public sector banks, 80 offices of Regional Rural banks and 218 offices of all scheduled commercial banks. The number of offices of nationalised banks in the district are far lower than the state average of 135. But the district has the largest number of Regional Rural Banks in the state. The total scheduled commercial banks of the district is only 6.45% of the number in the state.⁸ The public sector banks has the second lowest C.D ratio of 21.0 in the district. The C.D ratio of Regional Rural Banks in the district is as high as 92.3. The public sector banks of the district had mobilised a deposit of Rs. 2,02,350 crores from the district, but they advanced a credit of only Rs. 42530 crores as on June 2003. The nature of this inequity becomes all the more apparent when

we consider the volume of NRI deposits in the district. The inter district comparison of CD Ratio is given in Appendix:XI

The district has a good net work of co-operative societies. One District Cooperative Bank, 7 Urban Banks, 6 Agricultural Development Cooperatives, 119 Primary Co-operative Banks, 17 Housing Development Co-operatives, 39 Employees Societies, 68 Scheduled Caste Co-operative Societies, 2 Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Societies, 37 Women's Co-operative Societies, 337 College/School Societies and 19 Marketing Societies function in the district.

3.5. Human Resource Development

We can have a brief look at the progress made by the district in the field human resource development in terms of education and health development.

3.5.1. Education

The district have attained tremendous progress in the field of education during the last two decades. Great strides have been made in the field of female education. The district has the largest number of schools in Kerala. Table:3.5.1.A. summarizes the details of the number of educational institutions in the district.

Table: 3.5.1.A. The Number of Educational Institutions in Malappuram District, as on 2002-03

Institutions	Number
1. Govt. High Schools	82
2. Aided High Schools	80
3. Un Aided High Schools	29
Sub Total	191
4. Govt. U.P. Schools	113
5. Aided U.P. Schools	225
6. Un Aided U.P. Schools	16
Sub Total	354
7. Govt. L.P. Schools	349
8. Aided L.P. School	478
9. Un Aided L.P. Schools	8
Sub Total	835
10. Govt. Higher Secondary Schools	36
11. Aided Higher Secondary Schools	38
12. Un Aided Higher Secondary Schools	6
Sub Total	80
13. Govt. V.H.S.C.	24
14. Aided V.H.S.C.	2
15. Un Aided V.H.S.C.	Nil
Sub Total	26
16. Kendriya Vidyalaya	1
17. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	1
18. P.G.Colleges	4
19. First Grade Colleges	7
20. Oriental Title Colleges	8
21. Poly Technic Colleges	9
22. Agri .Engg: Tech. College	1
23. Engineering College	2
24. Ayurveda College	1
25. Training college	1
26. IHRDE Centre	1
27. ITI	1
28. ITC	1
29. TTI	5
30. University	1

Source: Compiled from Economic Review, 2003, Kerala State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram, and District Handbooks of Kerala, Department of Information and Public Relations, Government of Kerala, 2003.

The district has the largest number of schools at 1380. It is 11.24% of the total number of schools in Kerala. Similarly, it has the second largest number of CBSE Schools in the state also.⁹ There are 40 CBSE Schools in the district which is 10.10% of their total number in the state. Appendix:XII and Appendix: XIII give the details of District wise/Management wise number of schools and the classification of schools on the basis of syllabus.

Malappuram district also account for the largest number of students enrolled in all stages of school education. Table:3.5.1.B. illustrate this aspect.

**Table 3.5.1.B. Stage-wise Enrolment of Students in Malappuram
District and Kerala (200-03)**

	STAGES OF SCHOOLING									TOTAL		
	Lower Primary			Upper Primary			High School			Boys	Girls	Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
Malappuram District	151835 (16.17)	144195 (15.76)	296030 (15.97)	129032 (15.95)	118614 (15.77)	247646 (15.86)	120465 (15.01)	117786 (14.99)	238251 (15.00)	401332 (15.74)	380595 (15.52)	781927 (15.63)
Kerala State	938424	914694	1853118	808658	762047	1560705	802454	785484	1587938	2548536	2452225	5001761

Figure in parentheses shows the percentage of enrolment in total.

Source: Directorate of Public Instructions, Thiruvananthapuram, 2003

A remarkable feature of school education of the district is that the girls are progressively improving their position in all stages of schooling. The district has not only the largest number of girls attending the schools, but also the largest number of new girls entrants to school education.

3.5.2. Health Care

The health care sector of Malappuram district has several unique features. The network of government institutions in the health sector is satisfactory. The district has the largest number of Allopathy institutions in the state. The network of institutions of other systems of medicine are also fairly large. But these exist a paradox of lowest number of beds per lakh population in the state. This is evident from the following table:3.5.2.

Table 3.5.2. Medical Institutions and Beds in Malappuram District and Kerala under Government Sector (Nos) in 2002-03

	Allopathy		Ayurveda		Homoeopathy		Total		Beds per lakh Population
	Institution	Beds	Institution	Beds	Institution	Beds	Institution	Beds	
Malappuram	125	2392	76	220	44	50	245	2662	73
Kerala	1310	46224	845	3411	557	1170	2712	50805	160

Source: Compiled from Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, 2003.

It is obvious that the number of beds per lakh population is grossly inadequate in spite of the fairly large number of institutions of health care in

the public sector. (District wise comparison is given in Appendix:XIV). This has led to the tremendous growth of private health care institutions in the district. According to the survey of Department of Economics and Statistics (2001) the number of health care institutions in private sector is more than double of the number in the public sector.

The district has made great strides in the development of Ayurveda. The world famous Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala provides free medical aid to the poor and extends patronage for research and development in of Ayurveda.

3.6. Impact of Gulf Remittances

The study of the socio economic profile of the district will be incomplete without a brief discussion of the nature and impact of foreign remittances on the district economy. Malappuram district has the second highest Intensity of Migration, measured by the number of migrants per 1000 population.¹⁰ It is 14.5 in the district while the state average is only 7.3, as evident from the following table 3.6.A.

Table: 3.6.A. District- wise Distribution of Intensity of Migration and Remittance (1980)

District	No. of Gulf Migrants per 1000 population	Remittance as percentage of Net Domestic Product
Thiruvananthapuram	8.1	24.3
Kollam	6.7	19.0
Alappuzha	7.2	24.3
Kottayam	2.4	7.3
Idukki	0.3	0.8
Ernakulam	1.5	3.2
Trichur	15.5	47.0
Palghat	3.4	11.7
Malappuram	14.5	61.9
Kozhikode	6.5	18.2
Kannur	8.3	23.3
Kerala	7.3	21.5

Source: Compiled from Prakash B.A (Ed), Kerala's Economic Development, Sage Publishers 1999, p.140.

It is evident from the table that remittances by migrants constitute 61.8% of the Domestic Product of the district. In Trichur district which has the highest intensity of migration, the corresponding figure is only 47%.

The nature of socio economic life of the district is largely being shaped by the utilisation of the remittances from migration. Economic activities like production, consumption, saving and investment are determined by it.

According to a survey by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala (2000) the district account for the largest amount of

utilisation of gulf remittances in the state. It is Rs.354.6 crores. The following table:3.6.B illustrate the pattern of utilisation of remittances in the district.

It is clear that as a single item the expenditure on residential buildings (15.11%), marriages (11.75%), purchase of land (9.70%) and medical treatment (9.29%) constitute the major share in utilisation of remittances in the district. These four items constitute 45.85% of total expenditure.

Table 3.6.B. Pattern of Utilisation of Gulf Remittances in Malappuram District (2000)

Purpose of Utilisation	Amount	Percentage of Total
1. Land	34.4	9.70
2. Residential Buildings	53.6	15.11
3. Commercial vehicles	8.0	2.25
4. Share Market	1.2	0.33
5. Commercial Building	0.8	0.22
6. Business	1.7	0.47
7. Industries	1.4	0.39
8. Other Investments	15.3	4.31
9. Marriages	41.7	11.75
10. Education	14.4	4.06
11. Professions	9.9	2.79
12. Medical Treatment	32.9	9.29
13. Others	139.9	39.45
Total	354.6	100

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics Government of Kerala, 2000.

The social life of the district is being shaped by foreign remittance through its influence on marriages, ceremonies, social and cultural ceremonies, day-today way of living, post birth and post death ceremonies, religious and spiritual meetings, development of centres of worship, emergence of charitable trusts, development of residential educational institutions, promotion of overseas units of political parties, organised zakat systems and localised support system for the poor. The impact of migration and remittance there from on these is yet to be deeply investigated. The private educational institutions and orphanages of the district largely depend on the remittances from abroad.

It is clear from the above discussion that Malappuram district possesses certain unique characteristics when compared to the rest of Kerala. These characteristics have influenced the nature of the economic, social and political life of the district. It is in this background that we explore further into the historical roots of the origin and development of Orphanages in the district.

Notes and References

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**THE ORIGIN AND
DEVELOPMENT OF
ORPHANAGES OF
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT:
A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS**

- ❖ *The Spread of Christianity and Islam*
- ❖ *Social Reforms Movements*
- ❖ *The Spread of Modern Education*
- ❖ *The Madrasa System of Religious Instruction*
- ❖ *Malabar Rebellion and Khilafat Movement*
- ❖ *Political and Social Patronage*

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ORPHANAGES OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

The origin of orphanages and other charitable activities in Malappuram district is linked with the social and economic history of Kerala in general and the special social and religious conditions of Malabar in particular. Kerala has been called as the "Land of Charity" by Samuel Mateer in 1870.¹ Government expenditure on social services and informal arrangements for safeguarding the weaker sections have been present in the state from the early days of history. Malappuram was a part of the erstwhile Madras District of the British Empire, and a part of North Malabar. As already indicated in the previous chapter the district possess some unique characteristics when compared with the rest of Kerala. In the same way, the social and political history of the district, though not entirely different from that of other parts of Kerala, involve the confluence of a variety of factors. It is this confluence which has resulted in the development of orphanages and other charitable activities in the district. These factors are identified as the following:

4.1. The Spread of Christianity and Islam

The history of organised voluntary efforts in the state of Kerala begins only with the sixteenth century. But even before that, individual efforts in this regard were initiated by Christian Missionaries and Muslim leaders with

the support of local Hindu rulers. The advent Islam to Kerala was almost at the time of prophet Mohammed (AD 570 AD 632), unlike North India where Islam spread with foreign invasions.² As a religion based on the principle universal brother hood, Islam received acceptance in the Kerala community which was based on caste system and class divisions. Ponnani of Malappuram district, Kodungallore of Trichur district and Kozhikode of Kozhikode district were the main centres Muslim culture. They were the most important ports of Kerala also. Islam spread through the Arab traders in these areas. The local rulers like the Zamorins of Kozhikode and Cheraman Perumals of Kodungallore extended all sorts of help to the Arab traders. The foreign travellers to Kerala like Sulaiman (AD 851), AI Baruni (AD 1051) AI Idrisi (AD 1153), Benjamin (AD 1165), Marco Polo (AD 1293) and Ibnu-Bathutha (AD 1342) have praised the religious tolerance of the rulers of Kerala and the religious harmony in the region.³ It is recorded that the rich families of Muslim community organised regular, 'Kanhiparcha' (supply of free food for the poor) as a 'Nercha' or offering for fulfilling their prayers related to marriage, property, diseases, natural calamities etc. People from all religious groups were covered by it. But orphans and destitute were given special treatment and special priority. There are several Quranic verses and Traditions of prophet Mohammed which make the protection of orphans and destitute a social obligation of Muslim bretheren.⁴ It was a common practice among the Muslim women to invite 'Yatheem' (orphan) children to their

homes and offer sumptuous food regularly. These individual efforts were the basis of the modern 'Yatheem Khana' (House of Orphans) in different parts of Malabar.

The arrival of Vasco De Gama as the special envoy of King Manuel of Portugal, in 1498 marked a turning point in the economic and political history of Kerala. But the popular notion that Christianity spread in the different part of the region with subsequent foreign invasion is historically untenable. Christianity came to Kerala through St.Thomas in AD 52.⁴ St. Thomas started his missionary work in Maliankara near Musris and established seven churches in places like Maliankara, Palayur, Kottakkav, Kokkamangalam, Kollam, Niranam and Nilakkal. It shows that even before the spread of Christianity in Europe and the setting up of Roman Church, Christianity was easily accepted by the people of Kerala. The mass conversion of Namboodiri and Nair families to the fold of Christianity took place in spontaneous and natural way in the central and southern parts of Kerala. They come to be known as Suriyani Christians as they conducted masses in Suriyani Language. With the advent of Vasco De Gama, the Latin Catholic missionaries started their work in Kerala. They began to use Latin as the language for masses. Their followers were came to be known on Latin Christians. Later the works of St. Xavier and Udayam Perur Sunnahadose (1599) resulted in a gradual transformation of Kerala church to Latin church.⁶

One unique feature of the spread of Christianity in Kerala is its deeply rooted penetration in to local customs and caste traditions. The Nairs converted to Christianity not only continued in their profession but retained many of their social customs. The Philanthropic activities under the leadership of the church became a common feature in Christian dominated areas. The local rulers of Kochi, Vadakkumkood, Thekkumkood and Ambalappuzha extended all sorts of help in this regard. This created a conducive climate for the work by Roman Catholic Missionaries in the 18th and 19th centuries. With this, charitable institutions began to be set up in different parts of the state.

But social and educational backwardness and the lack of proper leadership emerged as deterrants to the success of these individualised efforts by the Muslim and Christian communities. The situation began to change with the social reform movements among Hindus, Christians and Muslims.⁷ This is discussed in the next section.

4.2. Social Reforms Movements

The initiative for social reforms in Kerala was taken by the Christian Missionaries in the beginning of 19th century. The London Missionary Society, Church Mission Society, Malabar Basel Mission, Salvation Army etc. tried to spread education and abolish slavery and forced labour and fought for granting low caste women the privilege of covering their breasts.⁸ They

can be treated as the forerunners of social reform movement in the state of Kerala. The work of missionaries quickly penetrated into lower caste groups by dispelling to an extent superstition among their members and by engendering in them a feeling of self respect and equality.

By the beginning of 20th century, caste based associations superceded general religious and social reform movements in Kerala. Both the upper caste and the lower castes of Hindus and non Hindus like Christians and Muslims organised themselves to fight against social, religious, economic and legal disabilities. While the upper caste Hindus like the Nambutiris tried to mitigate the contradictions within their community, the Nairs and backward communities like the Ilavas, Puleyans, Paryas, Christians and Muslims organised themselves to fight not only against the internal contradictions but also to break the un democratic and feudal values of tradition. Reformers like Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali and Vakkom Abdul Khader Moulavi propelled the reform process in secular channels. Organisation like SNDP, NSS, Yoga Kshema Sabha, Sadhu Paripalana Sabha, Nasrani Jathiya Sangham, Cochin Christian Association, Travancore Muslim Association, Malabar Muslim Association and Muslim Eikya Sangham came up during the period. The Sahodara Movement of Kochi and Atma Vidya Sangham of Malabar stood for secular and democratic values. By the beginning of the 20th century all castes and communities of Kerala seemed to have organised themselves along caste lines. These organizations focussed attention on

social prestige and economic welfare of their members. This resulted in setting up of social welfare and charitable institution and educational institutions for the welfare of their members in different parts of the state.

4.3. The Spread of Modern Education

It was the Christian Missionaries who did the spade work for the spread of modern education in Kerala. The rulers of Kochi and Thiruvitamkur encouraged education by setting up of vernacular schools in 1817 and 1818 respectively. The grants-in aid scheme for encouraging private education was started by these provinces in 1868-69 and 1890s. The Basel Missionaries started educational activities in Malabar from 1848 onwards. The Brennen school at Thalasseri in 1862 and the Victoria College at Palakkad and the Samutiri's College at Kozhikode began schools in 1866 and 1877 respectively. However, compared to Kochi and Thiruvitamkur, in Malabar educational development was relatively slow. Even then, as far as literacy was concerned, Malabar occupied a prominent place in the Madras Presidency. It is obvious from the following table 4.3.

Table 4.3. Literacy Rate in Provinces (1921)

State/Provinces **No. per mile who are Literate (Average)**
5 years and above

	Persons	Male	Female
1. Kochi	337	460	220
2. Thiruvitamkur	289	408	168
3. Malabar	170	273	75
4. Delhi	163	226	72
5. Bengal	110	180	32
6. Madras	108	188	30

Source: Census of Cochin Report, 1921, p, 65 as quoted in Cheriyan P.J. (Ed), Perspectives on Kerala History, *op.cit*, page. 465.

It is clear from the table that though Malabar was far behind Kochi and Thiruvitamkur in the field of literacy, it was far ahead of other provinces of India and other regions of Madras Presidency. The dissemination of knowledge was the most important point in the programme of reform by Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali and Vakkam Abdul Khader Moulavi. The members of Muslim community were proficient in Arabi-Malayalam, a language with Arabic script and Malayalam pronunciation. Mappila poets like Moyin Kutty Vaider and Pulikottil Hyder performed their literary works in this language. The religious text books followed in the 'Madrasas' (institutions for religious and moral instructions) were also written in this language.

The progressive social and religious leaders of Muslim community of Malabar tried to disseminate modern education along with Madrasa education or religious education. The institutions set up by them imparted both spiritual and material education, Special provisions were made for the admission of orphans in these institutions.

4.4. The Madrasa System of Religious Instruction

A unique feature of the social life of the Muslims of Kerala, especially of Malabar is the Madrasa system of religious education. In fact the Muslim leaders always gave precedence to the setting up of these institutions than any other institution imparting education. All orphanages in the region started with Madrasas. Madrasas and 'Palli Dars' (regular religious classes at the mosques) functioned without any government support. They are the classic examples of voluntary efforts for education and social transformation by the community. In the beginning many Madrasas were either attached to schools, or functioned in the same building with different timing. With the enforcement of Kerala Educational Rules (KER), they were separated from schools. Madrasas began to be set up separately in independent buildings. Reformers like Sayyid Sanaullah Makti Thangal and Moulana Chalilakath Kunhamed Haji gave leadership for reforming the Madrasa education.⁹

The setting up of 'Samastha Kerala Jameeathul-Ulama' in 1925 and 'Samastha Kerala Islam Mata Vidhyabhyas-Board with head quarters at

Chelari, Malappuram in 1951 gave modern dimension to the Madrasa education. A present there are more than 8070 Madrasas affiliated to the Board. A large number of them are attached to orphanages. The development of Madrasa system of education and the progress of orphanage movement were mutually reinforcing and complementing.

4.5. Malabar Rebellion and Khilafat Movement

The immediate impetus for the setting up of orphanages in the present institutionalised form was the aftermath of Malabar Rebellion in the form of thousands of orphans and widows. The Malabar Rebellion out burst in Eranad and Valluvanad Taluks in 1921, as a part of the Khilafath movement. The rebellion took a violent turn with the British administration taking highly oppressive measures.¹⁰ Section 144 of Indian Penal Code(IPC) was implemented in these taluks. There were a large number of fights between the police and British army on the one side and Mappilas on the other side. The rebellion was widespread in nearly 200 villages for nearly nine months. It is estimated that more than 10,000 Mappilas lost their lives in this uprising. More than 20,000 were exiled, more than 50,000 were jailed, and more than 10,000 were found missing.¹¹

The economic effects of rebellion were far reaching in nature. 73% of the participators of the rebellion were ordinary agricultural workers, landless tenant farmers, petty traders and head load workers. They lost their livelihood

in the rebellion. Widespread eviction of tenants from agricultural land with the support of court deprived the poor of their livelihood also. Up to 1926 more than 24000 eviction cases were implemented in the region. The approach of the members of the Madras Legislative Council was hostile to the interest of Mappila tenant farmers of Malabar.

The absolute impoverishment after the rebellion was an eye opener for the leaders of Muslim community. The J.D.T. Islam Orphanage of Kozhikode was set up in 1922 to provide institutional care to the orphans and destitute who had lost their parents and close relatives during the rebellion. It was the first orphanage of Muslim community in the entire nation. Gradually in different parts of Malabar, similar institutions came up for providing food, shelter health care and education. Thousands of people lost lives in the cholera of 1943 also. Cholera was very rampant in the Eranadu taluk where hundreds of children lost their parents. This pointed towards the need for sustainable mechanism for the protection of poor, destitute and orphans. The Pokker Sahib Memorial Orphanage of Thirurangadi was set up in 1943 for their rehabilitation. The success of J.D.T and Thirurangadi models prompted the community leaders of other parts of the state to start similar organisations in their regions also. These efforts were unanimously backed by all members of the community, irrespective of economic inequalities and difference of opinion on Islamic practices. The

religious and political leadership of the Muslim community wholeheartedly fostered these initiatives.

4.6. Political and Social Patronage

The Orphanage movement in Malabar especially in Malappuram district was unique in terms of the extent of political and social patronage it enjoyed from the Muslim community. Most of these organisations came up as a result of the efforts of social and religious leaders who were political leaders as well. The leaders of Kerala fraction of Indian Union Muslim League (IUML) linked their political activities with social work related to orphanages and similar organisations. There are more than two dozens of orphanages founded after their name. Some of the major orphanages were set up under the personal initiative of Muslim League leaders like K.M. Seethi Sahib (late), P.M.S.A. Pookkoya Thangal Panakkad (late), Sayid Abdul Rahiman Bafakhi Thangal (late), M.K. Haji (late), Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait, (late), C.H. Mohamed Koya (late), and Panakkad Sayid Mohamed Ali Shihab Thangal who is also the present president of Indian Union Muslim League of Kerala. A large section of the Sunni Muslims of Malabar recognise him as their spiritual leader. He is the patron/chairman of scores of orphanages, educational institutions, charitable trusts and Muslim organisations. His spiritual and political leadership give acceptance to institutions among the community members and ensure their sustainability by way of community support.

Non Muslim League leaders also have set up a large number of institutions in the region. Muslim Educational Society (M.E.S), Muslim Service Society (M.S.S), Kerala Nadathul Mujahidheen (K.N.M), Jama-at-Islamic Hind(J.I.H) etc, are some the major organisations which have set up orphanages and other educational institutions in different parts of Kerala. Their leaders are either sympathisers and fellow travellers of Indian Union Muslim League or close to the Muslim League leadership. This ensure political patronage for their institutions also.

The religious beliefs and convictions coupled with the spiritual leadership of religious leaders is the most important determinant of social patronage for the orphanages of Malappuram district. As already mentioned earlier, the Madrasa system of religious instructions and the orphanages developed in a complementary way. In the early days these institutions were supported by the "Pidiyari System" (handful of rice), widely prevalent in the region. Under it, each Muslim family set apart a small portion (one 'pidi' or handful) of its provision of rice each day, as donation towards the mosque, Madrasa or orphanage. This was collected weekly on Fridays from these houses by authorised people and pooled together. The rice so collected was auctioned publicly after the Jumah prayer and the revenue raised was used for the day today functioning of these institutions. Even now, the system is prevalent in different parts of the district. This unique system of social support or community funding enabled even the poorest of the poor to take

part in charitable activities as donors. It was the religious convictions and social consciousness which made even the half fed poor man to be a part of this system. They continue to support these organisations when their economic status improves. This is evident from the large in flow of regular donations and other forms of support for the orphanages from the gulf migrants of the region. In this way the sustainability of orphanages is founded on the bases of religious beliefs and convictions, social consciousness and social commitment.

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**THE ORPHANAGES AND
SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS
OF KERALA : AN OVERVIEW**

- ❖ *The Orphanages and Social Welfare
Institutions of Kerala : A Quick Review*
- ❖ *Orphanages of Malappuram District:
An Overview*

THE ORPHANAGES AND SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS OF KERALA : AN OVERVIEW

5.1. The Orphanages and Social Welfare Institutions of Kerala :

A Quick Review

5.1.1. Welfare Institutions in Kerala

As already indicated, institutional care of weaker and deprived groups of people form as important strategy of the social welfare programmes of Kerala. There are large number of institutions run by private agencies and voluntary organizations imparting services to different needy target groups. They are supplementing the efforts of the Government of Kerala for the rehabilitation and upliftment of various deprived groups. The following table 5.1.1.A illustrate the details of inmates and sanctioned strength of major government welfare institutions of Kerala.

Table 5.1.1.A. Major Welfare Institutions of Kerala: Inmates and Sanctioned Strength

Sl. No.	Institution	2002-2003			2003-2004		
		Number	Inmates	Sanctioned Strength	Number	Inmates	Sanctioned Strength
1.	Mahila Mandir	12	198	420	12	214	420
2.	Home for Physically Handicapped	3	52	175	4	57	175
3.	After Care Home	3	-	300	3	71	25
4.	Old Age Homes	9	309	1000	10	319	1000
5.	Rescue Homes	1	-	300	2	22	200
6.	Observation Homes	13	192	425	13	41	475
7.	Care for Disables	4	38	100	4	42	100
8.	Asha Bhavan	3	112	150	3	119	150
	Total	48	901	2870	51	885	2770

Source: Compiled from Economic Review, 2003 and 2004, Kerala State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram.

As against the total sanctioned strength of 2870 inmates in 51 institutions, the occupants were only 901 in 2003 and 885 in 2004, covering only 34% of the sanctioned strength. There was a slight increase in the number of inmates of Mahila Mandirs, Homes for Physically Challenged, Old Age Homes, Care for Disables and Asha Bhavans (home for mentally cured patients). There was a significant decline in the number of inmates of Observation Homes from 192, to 41 between 2002-2003 and 2003-2004. The

under occupation of the welfare institutions calls for revamping and restructuring them to avoid wastage of resources.

In Department run institutions for the Old Age and Day Care there are 338 inmates as against an intake capacity of 1050 persons. These details as given in the following table 5.1.1B.

Table 5.1.1.B. Welfare Institution of Old Age and Care Centres by Government-2004

Sl. No.	Institutions (Nos.)	Total Beneficiaries (Nos.)	Sanctioned Strength (Nos.)
1.	Old Age Home	319	1000
2.	Day care centre & Old Age Home	17	50
	Total	336	1050

Source: Compiled Economic Review, 2005, Kerala State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram.

In Kerala there are 826 welfare institutions run by voluntary agencies controlled and monitored by the Board of Control for the Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (BCOCH). Of these, 551 are orphanages. There are about 40601 destitute inmates in the institutions run by voluntary agencies against an intake capacity of 64856 persons as shown in the following table 5.1.1.C.

Table 5.1.1.C. Beneficiaries of Orphanages and Welfare Institutions run by Voluntary Agencies of Kerala-2004

Sl. No.	Institutions	Total Beneficiaries (Persons)	Sanctioned Strength (Persons)
1.	Orphanages	34005	54560
2.	Fondling Homes	290	419
3.	Beggar Homes	419	419
4.	Home for Aged and Infirm	73	-
5.	Old Age Homes	5814	9417
	Total	40601	64856

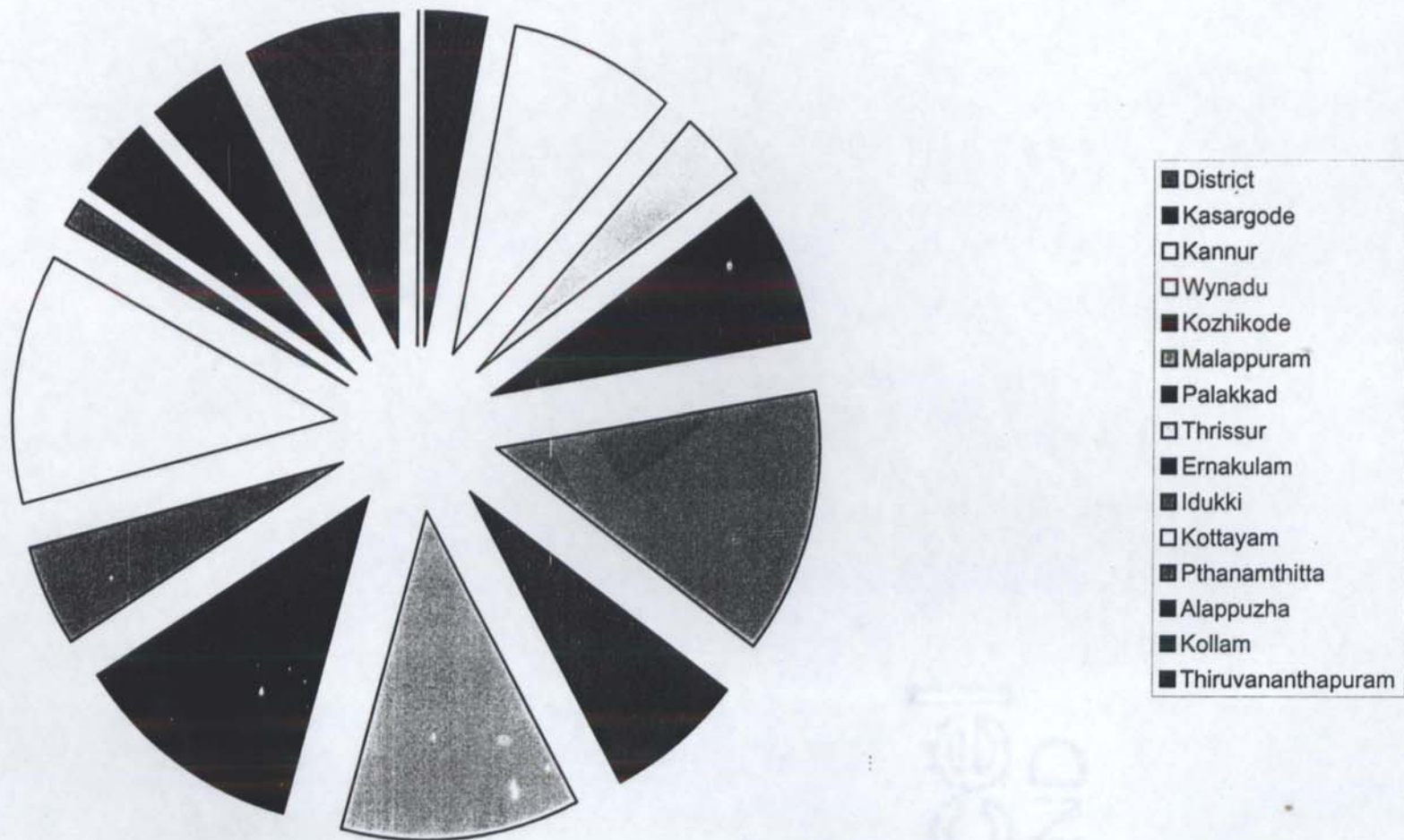
Source: Compiled Economic Review 2005, Kerala State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram.

It is clear from the table that more than 84% of the sanctioned strength in welfare institution is in the orphanages run by voluntary agencies. Similarly, of the total inmates, more than 83% is in orphanages. This shows the relative importance of orphanages as social welfare institutions.

5.1.2. District wise Distribution of Orphanages and Welfare Institutions run by Voluntary Agencies in Kerala

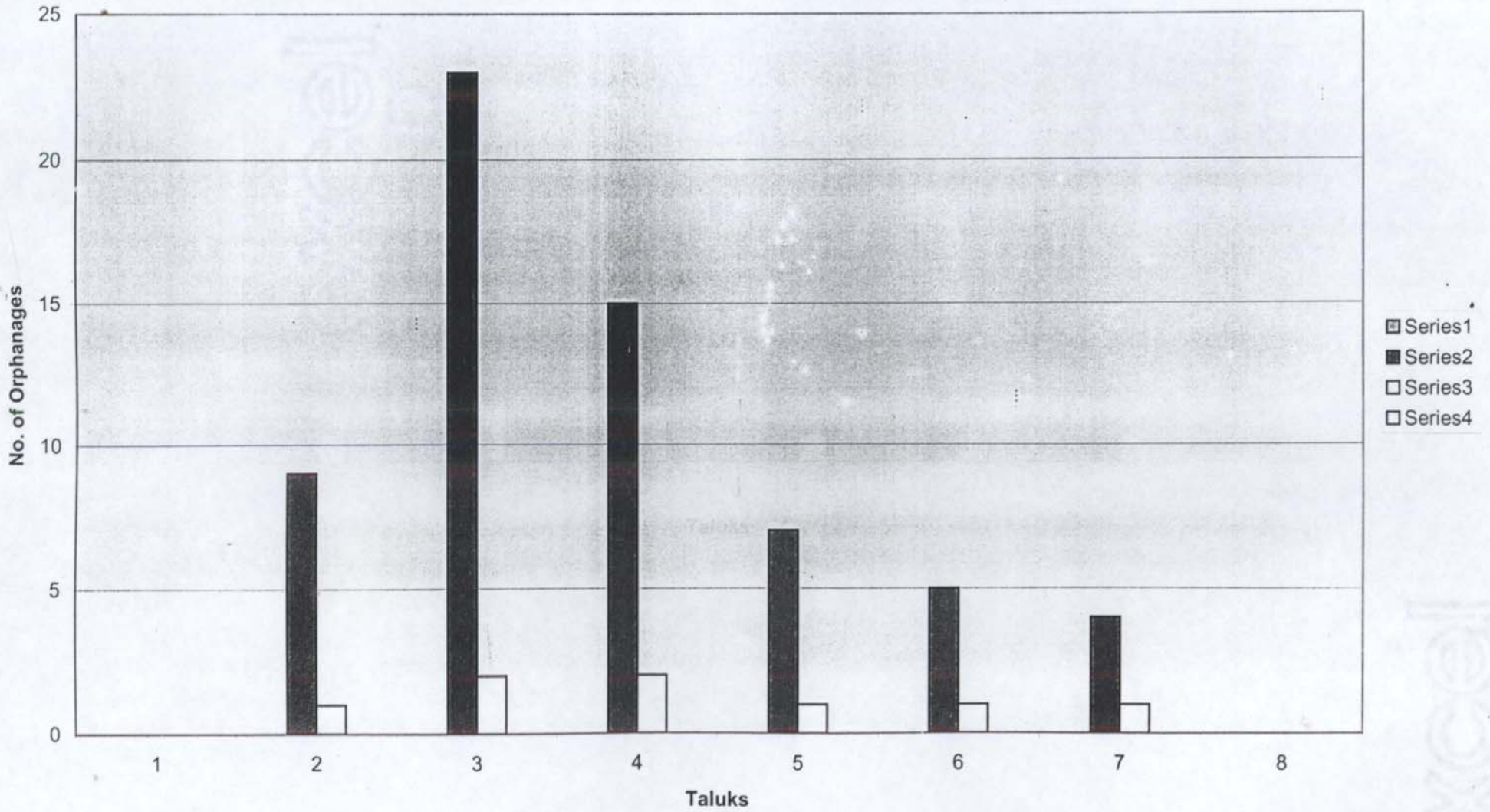
A quick review of the district wise distribution of orphanages and welfare institutions show that Kottayam district account for the largest number of welfare institutions in the state. This is on account of the large number of old Age Homes and Poor Homes run by the Christian community

Fig.5.1.2.Pie Chart of District-wise distribution of welfare Institutions in Kerala



106/1

Figure.5.2.1.Taluk-wise Distribution of Orphanages in Malappuram District



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excel

in this district . Malappuram district account for the largest number of orphanages in the state , including non -recognized and non-grant institutions.

These details are given in table: 5.1.2.

Table 5.1.2. District -wise Distribution of Orphanage and other Welfare Institutions of Kerala-2004 (Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Orphanages	Percentage of Total	Other Welfare Institutions	Percentage of Total	Total Nos.
1	Kasargode	17	77.27	5	22.73	22
2	Kannur	46	61.33	29	38.67	75
3	Wynadu	18	56.25	14	43.75	32
4	Kozhikode	42	91.13	4	8.87	46
5	Malappuram	71	95.94	3	4.06	74
6	Palakkad	38	84.94	7	15.56	45
7	Thrissur	66	71.73	26	28.27	92
8	Ernakulam	65	56.03	51	43.97	116
9	Idukki	27	67.50	13	32.5	40
10	Kottayam	67	47.51	74	52.49	141
11	Pathanamthitta	9	39.13	14	60.87	25
12	Alappuzha	20	76.92	6	23.08	26
13	Kollam	22	66.66	11	33.34	33
14	Thiruvananthapuram	43	70.49	18	29.51	61
	Total	551	66.70	275	33.30	826

Source: Board of Control for the Orphanages and Oother Charitable Homes, Kerala, Thirvananthapurm

The table show that the orphanage segment cover 95.94% of the welfare institutions in Malappuram district. Kottayam district account for the largest number of welfare institutions in the state (141) and Kasargode the smallest (22). Only in Pathanamthitta and Kottayam districts the proportion

of other welfare institutions to total welfare institutions is more than 50%. It is 60.87% and 52.49% respectively. At the state level, orphanages account for 66.70% of the total welfare institutions. The proportion of orphanages to the total welfare institutions in district of Wynadu, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta is less than the state average.

The Pie Diagram in fig.5.1.2 shows the details of district-wise distribution of welfare institutions in Kerala.

5.1.3. District-wise Distribution of Number of Beneficiaries in Orphanages and Welfare Institutions run by Voluntary Agencies in Kerala

The review of the district wise distribution of number of beneficiaries of orphanages and other welfare institutions show that Malappuram district has the largest number of inmates in orphanages. This is excluding the strength of non-recognised institutions. The following table 5.1.3 illustrates these details.

Table 5.1.3. The District- wise Number of Beneficiaries in Orphanages and other Welfare Institutions run by Voluntary Agencies in Kerala - 2004

Sl. No.	District	No. of Beneficiaries in Orphanages	No. of Beneficiaries in other Welfare Institutions	Total Beneficiaries
1.	Kasargode	843 (2.47)	NIL (0.00)	843 (2.07)
2.	Kannur	2434 (7.15)	95 (1.44)	2529 (6.22)
3.	Wynadu	1008 (2.96)	12 (0.18)	1020 (2.51)
4.	Kozhikode	4318 (12.69)	20 (0.30)	4338 (10.68)
5.	Malappuram	4812 (14.15)	15 (0.22)	4827 (11.88)
6.	Palakkad	1804 (5.30)	76 (1.15)	1880 (4.63)
7.	Thrissur	2816 (8.28)	23 (0.34)	2839 (6.99)
8.	Ernakulam	4684 (13.77)	42 (0.63)	4726 (11.64)
9.	Idukki	1236 (3.65)	22 (2.57)	1258 (3.09)
10.	Kottayam	3018 (8.87)	170 (2.57)	3188 (7.82)
11.	Pathanamthitta	1412 (8.15)	NIL (0.00)	1412 (3.47)
12.	Alappuzha	1310 (3.85)	9 (0.13)	1319 (3.24)
13.	Kottayam	1908 (5.61)	125 (1.89)	2038 (5.00)
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	2402 (7.06)	170 (2.57)	2572 (6.35)
	Total	34005 (83.75)	6596 (16.24)	40601 (100)

Note: Figures in parentheses show the percentage of total of the respective items.
Source: Social Welfare Department, Thiruvananthapuram, 2004

The table shows that 83.75% of the inmates in Welfare Institutions run by voluntary agencies of Kerala are in the orphanages. Other welfare institutions like fondling homes, beggar homes, homes for aged and infirm and old age homes account for only 16.25% of the total inmates in welfare institutions. In Kasargode and Pathanamthitta districts there are no inmates in these institutions. Malappuram district account for the largest number of inmates (4812) in orphanages, followed by Ernakulam (4684) and Kozhikode (4318). Though Kottayam (67) and Thrissur (66) has the second and third positions respectively in terms of the number of orphanages, the number of inmates in them is comparatively less. (Kottayam: 3018, Thrissur: 2816). But Kottayam, along with Thiruvananthapuram has the largest proportion of inmates in other welfare institutions (2.57%). Appendix XV give a comparison of the number of beneficiaries in government sponsored institutions and the institutions run by voluntary agencies in the state.

5.1.4. Community wise Initiatives of Orphanages and Social Welfare Institutions in Kerala

One important feature of the voluntary social service sector of Kerala is the high involvement of religions minority communities in initiating and fostering social service institutions. As already indicated, the spread of Christianity and Islam gave a spurt to the establishment of several social welfare and charitable institutions in different parts of the state.² A vast

majority of these institutions were initiated by trusts, association or committees sponsored by local community leaders, churches, or mosque committees. The state level details of community wise initiatives of social welfare institutions in given in table 5.1.4.

Table 5.1.4. Community wise Initiatives of Social Welfare Institutions and Orphanages run by Voluntary Agencies in Kerala - 2004

Sl. No.	Community	No. of Orphanages and Social Welfare Institutions	Percentage of Total
1.	Christians	597	72.27
2.	Muslims	198	23.97
3.	Hindus	20	2.42
4.	Others	11	1.33
	Total	826	100

Source: Board of Control for the Orphanages and Charitable Homes, Kerala, Thirvananthapuram 2004.

It is obvious that the initiatives of Christian community account for 72.27% of the total social welfare institutions run by voluntary agencies in Kerala. The initiatives of Muslims and Hindus account for 23.97% and 2.42% respectively. This points towards the efforts of community leaders and organisations of Kerala for the upliftment of weaker sections and providing social justice to them. This has contributed much for the social welfare orientation of the public expenditure in Kerala giving a boost to all social welfare programmes.

From the above analysis it is clear that orphanages and other social welfare institutions run by voluntary agencies form an important segment of the social service sector of the state. Though the welfare institutions sponsored by the government are generally under occupied, the voluntary effort in this regard continue to gain momentum as shown by the growth of number of institutions in different districts. However, the district wise distribution of institutions is not totally balanced. While districts like Kottayam and Ernakulam has the highest intensity of social welfare institutions, district like Kasargode, Pathnamthitta and Alappuzha has only smaller number of such institutions. Further, there is a heavy concentration of orphanages and social welfare institutions in districts having largest proportion of minority communities like Christians and Muslims. This testify the positive contributions of these communities towards welfare and the development of the state. Above all it is indicative of a highly matured voluntary sector acting as a vital third pillar in promoting social welfare in the state.

5.2. Orphanages of Malappuram District: An Overview

As already mentioned, Malappuram district account for the largest number of orphanages in the state. There are 71 orphanages in the district spread over the six taluks of the district. It is 12.88% of the total number of orphanages in Kerala. Of these only 63 have been recognised by the Board of

control for the orphanages and other Charitable Homes of Kerala (as on September 2004). Others have either applied for recognition or are in the process of preparing for it. The district also account for the largest number of non-grant institutions in Kerala .Only 36 orphanages of the district are getting government grants. 35 orphanages do not get any grant or grant support. In terms of the number of inmates in orphanages also the district rank first in the state. According to official estimates there are 4812 inmates in the orphanages of the district which is 14.15% of the total for the state. But unofficial estimates show that there are more than 7000 inmates in these institutions. The details of locational aspects, number, sanctioned strength and category of orphanages of the district can be studied with the help of the following table 5.2.

Table 5.2. Orphanages of Malappuram District Recognised by the Kerala Board of Control for Orphanages and other Charitable Homes

I NILAMBUR TALUK

Sl. No.	Name of Orphanage	Sanctioned strength	Actual Strength		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Agappe Children Home Aruvakkode	15	15	-	15
2.	Darunnajath Orphanage, Karuvarakkundu	265	72	59	131
3.	Edakkara Muslim Orphanage, Munda	400	188	198	386
4.	Karulai Orphanage, Karulai	50	42	-	42
5.	M.E.S.A.M.A.Memorial Orphanage, Mampad	155	50	25	75

6.	Majmah Orphanage, Nilambur	115	110	-	110
7.	Nilambur Orphanage, Eranhimangad	250	58	82	140
8.	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Manimooli	75	-	40	40
9.	Wandoor Muslim Orphanage, Wandoor	110	98	-	98
		1435	633 (67.55)	304 (32.45)	937 (65.29) *

II ERANAD TALUK

Sl. No.	Name of Orphanage	Sanctioned strength	Actual Strength		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Al-Ansar Agathi Mandiram, Puliyakode	160	195	-	195
2.	Al Farook Orphanage, Pandikkad	60	65	-	65
3.	Al Farook Orphanage, Tripanachi	35	50	-	50
4.	Chappanangadi Bappu Musliar Orphanage, Vilayil	60	58	-	58
5.	Chappanangadi Bappu Musliar Orphanage, Chappanangadi	80	58	-	58
6.	C.T. Mohamed Haji Orphanage and Destitute Home, Pappinippara	60	60	-	60
7.	Darussalamath Al-Allush Orphanage, Eramangalam	70	56	-	56
8.	Edavanna orphanage, Edvanna	325	135	163	298
9.	Edayoor orphanage, Edayoor	110	38	28	66
10.	Elamaram orphanage, Vazhakkad	210	98	112	210
11.	Hayathul Islam Orphanage, Olavattur	200	116	-	116

12.	Hidayathussibyan Orphanage, Maithra	75	75	-	75
13.	Majmah Orphanage, Areacode	70	70	-	70
14.	Ma'adin Orphanage, Melmuri	100	138	-	138
15.	Malappuram Orphanage, Down Hill (P.O)	50	49	-	49
16.	Manja-ul Eithaam Orphanage, Irivetti	76	136	-	136
17.	Manarul Islam Orphanage, Munduparamba	35	36	-	36
18.	M.M.M. Orphanage, Kuzhimanna	60	71	-	71
19.	Nusrathul Islam Orphanage, Anthiyoorkunnu	40	17	-	17
20.	P.K.MIC Orphanage, Pookkottoor	70	75	-	75
21.	Sullamussalam Orphanage, Areacode	50	45	-	45
22.	Hidayathul Muslium orphanage, Manjeri	400	88	78	166
23.	MadeenathulUloom Orphanage, Pulikkal	180	100	-	100
	Total	2496	1892 (82.76)	381 (17.24)	2210* (88.54)

III PERINTHALMANNA TALUK

Sl. No.	Name of Orphanages	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Anwarul Islam Orphanage, Tirurkad	150	135	-	135
2.	Anworul Islam Orphanage for Girls, Tirurkad	100	-	59	59
3.	Badariyya Banath, Karuvambalam	60	-	51	51
4.	Darul Uloom Orphanage, Thookkad	115	105	-	105

5.	Fathima Orphanage, Pariyapuram	100	-	49	49
6.	Fazfari Oorphanage for Girls, Padinjattummuri	50	-	132	132
7.	M.A.F.M. Orphanage, Padinjattummuri	150	162	-	162
8.	Mankada Orphanage for Boys, Mankada	83	68	-	68
9.	Mankada Orphanage for Girls, Mankada	150	-	72	72
10.	Markazul Darunnajath, Pulamanthole	32	-	32	32
11.	M.I.C. Orphanage, Cherukara	30	48	-	48
12.	M.T.I Orphanage, Kattupara	20	10	-	10
13.	Nooriya Oorphanage, Valambur	60	-	119	119
14.	Thirukad Orphanage, Thirukad	270	71	86	157
15.	Anworul Huda Complex Orphanage, Vattathoor	110	110	-	110
	Total	1480	709 (54.16)	600 (45.84)	1309 (88.44)*

IV THIRURANGADI TALUK

Sl. No.	Name of Orphanage	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Hasaniyya Orphanage, Thennala	60	32	24	56
2.	P.P.T.M. Orphanage, Cherur	400	250	-	250
3.	Sirajul Huda Orphanage, Parappur	50	-	52	52
4.	Thahleemul Islam Orphanage, Parappanangadi	60	60	-	60
5.	Thanveerul Islam Orphanage, Kumminiparamba	240	84	-	84

6.	Thirurangadi Orphanage, Thirurangadi	1000	185	267	452
7.	Markazusakafathil Islamiya Orphanage	100	100	-	100
	Total	1910	711 (67.45)	343 (32.55)	1054* (55.16)

V TIRUR TALUK

Sl. No.	Name of Orphanage	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	P.M.S.A.P.T. Orphanage, Athavanandu	250	149	40	189
2.	Madrassakhafathssunniyya, Chamravattom	100	100	-	100
3.	Markaz Orphanage, Karthala	200	-	169	169
4.	M.D.P.S. Orphanage, Tirur	320	84	111	195
5.	Valavannur Bafakhi Orphanage, Kalpakencheri	300	147	42	189
	Total	1170	480 (57.00)	363 (43.00)	842 (71.96)*

VI PONNANI TALUK

Sl. No.	Name of Orphanage	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Darul Hidayah Orphanage, Edappal	110	132	31	163
2.	Puthurpalli K.M.M. Orphanage	60	60	-	60
3.	Mounathul Islam Orphanage, Ponnani	100	100	-	100
4.	S.K.D.I Orphanage, Veliankode	110	110	-	110
	Total	38	402 (92.84)	31 (9.31)	433 (113.94)*

* Shows the percentage of the sanctioned strength utilised.

Source: Board of Control for the Orphanages and other Charitable Homes, Thiruvananthapuram, 2004.

5.2.1. Number and Locational Aspects of Orphanages of Malappuram District

The title 5.2 show that among the six taluks of the district in Eranadu taluk alone there are 23 orphanages, thus accounting for 35.21% of the total number of such institutions in Malappuram district. The taluk wise classification of orphanages is summarised in the following table 5.2.1.

Table 5.2.1. Number and Taluk -wise Classification of Orphanages of Malappuram District

Taluk	Recognised Orphanages				Non Recog. Orphanage	Grand Total
	Boys only	Girls only	Both Boys & Girls	Total		
1. Nilambur	4	1	4	9	1	10 (14.08)
2. Eranad	19	-	4	23	2	25 (35.21)
3. Perinthalmanna	7	7	1	15	2	17 (23.94)
4. Thirurangadi	4	1	2	7	1	8 (11.26)
5. Tirur	1	1	3	5	1	6 (8.45)
6. Ponnani	3	-	1	4	1	5 (7.04)
Total	338 (53.52)	10 (14.08)	15 (21.12)	63 (88.75)	8 (11.24)	71 (100)

(Figures in parentheses show the percentage in total number of orphanages)

Source: Compiled from Table 5.2

Eranad Taluk, which is the biggest taluk in the state has orphanages more than in district like Kasargode and Pathanamthitta. Perinthalmanna taluk with 17 orphanages, stands second and Nilambur taluk with 10 orphanages stands third in terms of number of orphanages. Tirur, Thirurangadi and Ponnani Taluks which has the oldest orphanages in the district has only 6, 8 and 5 such institutions. There is no well defined relationship between geographical size of taluk and the number of orphanages. Eranad taluk, which has 32 revenue villages account for 25 orphanages. But Tirur taluk, which has 30 revenue villages account for only 6 orphanages. Similar imbalance can be observed in the case of other taluks also. (Ponnani 11 revenue villages and 5 orphanages; Thirurangadi: 18 revenue villages and 8 orphanages; and Perinthalmanna: 24 revenue villages and 17 orphanages).

The Multiple Bar Diagram in fig.5.2.1 shows the taluk-wise distribution of orphanages in Malappuram district.

Historically there is a paradox in the above phenomenon. The oldest orphanages in the district are Maunathul Islam Orphanage, Ponnani, Thirurangadi Orphanage, Thirurangadi and Muslim Dharma Paripalana Sangham Orphanage, Tirur. These institutions were started as early as 1943 to protect the orphans and destitute of the widespread cholera in these regions.³ The growth of number of orphanages in these taluks became stagnant by 1970s. The legacy and predominance of these three institutions

might have been acted as a disincentive factor in the formation of new such institution in their vicinities. Even the gulf boom phenomenon after 1970's did not change this situation in these regions.⁴

5.2.2. Non Recognised and Non-Grant Orphanages of Malappuram District

Another distinct feature of the orphanage sector of Malappuram district is the predominance of non-grant institutions. There are 8 non recognised and 35 non grant institutions in the district. It is 11.24% and 49.29% of the total number of orphanages in the district respectively. Malappuram district also account for the largest number of non- grant social welfare institutions in Kerla. Kottayam and Ernakulam districts which has the largest number of social welfare institutions run by voluntary agencies has only lesser number of institutions not receiving grant from government. (Kottayam: 26 non grant institutions out of 141. Ernakulam: 24 non grant institutions out of 116 institutions).

The predominance of non-grant institutions point towards the philanthropic motives behind such institutions and the significance of alternative supporting systems developed in the district. There are orphanages functioning remarkably without any government grant for more than three decades. The Hidayathul Muslim Orphanage of Manjeri, Eranadu Taluk (established in 1971) is a classic example in this regard. The governing

body of this orphanage has developed a need based net work of educational institutions including Primary School, High School, Higher Secondary School, Arts and Science College and Vocational Training Centre with the help of alternative supporting systems.

5.2.3. Sanctioned Strength and Actual Strength in Orphanages of Malappuram District

As already mentioned, the district account for the largest proportion of actual strength to sanctioned strength in orphanages. The details of utilisation of sanctioned strength in the orphanages of the six taluks are summarised below in table 5.2.3.

Table 5.2.3. Utilistation of Sanctioned Strength in Orphanages of Malappuram District (Percentage)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Utilisation of Sanctioned Strength (Percentage)
1.	Nilambur	65.29
2.	Eranadu	88.54
3.	Perinthalmanna	88.44
4.	Thirurangadi	55.18
5.	Tirur	71.96
6	Ponnani	113.94
	Total	76.48

Source: Compiled from Table No: 5.2

It is clear for the table that in Ponnani taluk the actual strength exceeds the sanctioned strength by 13.94%. The Utilisation of sanctioned strength is more than 88% in Eranad and Perinthalmanna Taluks. Thirurangadi taluk has

the lowest utilisation of sanctioned strength, at 55.18%. The average utilisation rate for the district is 76.48%.

The actual utilisation of facilities of orphanages is much higher than that given in the above table. This is because, the strength in the eight non recognised orphanages is not included in the table. Another distinct feature of the utilisation pattern of sanctioned strength is that it is high even in taluks with larger number of orphanages. This points towards the possibilities of the emergence of such institutions in these regions in future also. The district has not reached the saturation stage of the growth of these institutions.

5.2.4. Sex wise Details of Inmates of Orphanages of Malappuram District

It can be observed that 38 recognised orphanages of the district admit only boys and 10 admit only girls. 15 institutions admit both boys and girls. All the eight non- recognised orphanages also admit only boys. Thus the major proportion of inmates of orphanages is male children. These details are summarised in table 5.2.4.

Table 5.2.4. Sex wise Details of Inmates of Orphanages (Percentage)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Male Inmates	Female Inmates	Total
1.	Nilambur	67.55	32.45	100
2.	Eranad	82.76	17.24	100
3.	Perinthalmanna	54.16	45.84	100
4.	Thirurangadi	67.45	32.55	100
5.	Tirur	57.00	43.00	100
6.	Ponnani	92.84	7.16	100

Source: Compiled for Table No. 5.2.

It is clear from the table that Ponnani taluk account for the highest proportion of male inmates to female inmates of orphanages (92.84:7.16). Perinthalmanna Taluk has the highest proportion of female inmates to male inmates of 45.84: 54.16. In terms of absolute number, Eranad Taluk account for the largest number of male inmates of orphanages of 1829 and Perinthalmanna Taluk account for the largest number of females inmates at 950.

5.2.5. Community wise Initiatives in Orphanages of Malappuram District

Of the 71 orphanages functioning in Malappuram district 68 were initiated by the Muslim community and 3 by the Christian community. Agappe Children Home, Auvakode, St. Joseph's Orphanage, Manimooli (both in Nilambur Taluk) and Fathima Orphanage, Periyapuram (Perinthalmanna

taluk) are run by the Christian community .Of these the first admit only boys, and second and third admit only girls.

5.2.6. Utilisation of Government Grant by Orphanages of Malappuram District

As already mentioned, only 36 orphanages of the district receive government grant. The following table 5.2.6 illustrate the total amount of grant disbursed though the social welfare Department of Kerala to the orphanage of Malappuram District in the recent years.

Table 5.2.6. Amount of Government Grant Disbursed to the Orphanages of Malappuram District

Year	Amount (Rs)
1994-95	20145
1995-96	4588533
1996-97	4877795
1997-98	5374561
1998-99	5001626
1999-00	4855876
2000-01	4862405
2001-02	4199059
2002-03	3750861
2003-04	-

Source: District Office, Social Welfare Department, Malappuram.2005.

It can be seen that there is steady decline in the amount of grant released to the orphanages of the district. The maximum amount of grant was

released in the year 1997-98 at Rs.53,74,561/- Since then there is a decline in the amount of grant released. The amount disbursed in 2002-03 was only Rs.37, 50,861/-. The orphanage wise details of grant released is given in Appendix: XVI. The issues related to sanction and utilisation of grant will be further discussed in the next chapter of this report.

The above analysis shows that the orphanages constitute the most important segment of the social service sector of Malappuram district. The segment has several unique features when compared to that of the state in general. The social, political, economic, historical and religious characteristics of the district have shaped the nature, structure and functioning of these institutions. They are transforming themselves as the centres for human resource development from the status of mere providers of institutional care for orphans and destitute. These aspects need to be investigated further and the subsequent sections of this study focus on these issues.

Notes and References

1. The state sponsored efforts in social welfare service is in the form of several welfare institutions run by the Government of Kerala in different parts of the state.
2. See chapter IV for an elaborate discussion of these issues.
3. Maunathul Islam Association, the parent body of Maunathul Islam Orphanage, Ponnani was found in 1900.
4. The discussion of the investigator with the Governing Body members of the orphanages of these taluks revealed that generally even the very poor people are quality conscious of the institutions and they always prefer institutions which has a long standing history to newly formed institutions.

**ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE
WORKING OF ORPHANAGES OF
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT**

- ❖ *Basic Details of Origin and Development*
- ❖ *Organisational Structure of Orphanages*
- ❖ *Locational Details of Inmates of Orphanages*
- ❖ *Sex wise Age Composition of Inmates in Orphanages*
- ❖ *The Economic Analysis of the Supporting Network, Revenue and Expenditure of Orphanages of Malappuram District*
- ❖ *Economic Analysis of Supporting Network and Revenue of Orphanages of Malappuram District*
- ❖ *Economic Analysis of Expenditure of Orphanages*

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE WORKING OF ORPHANAGES OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

6.1 Basic Details of Origin and Development

The basic details of the origin and development of the orphanages can be analysed in terms of their period of establishment, number of inmates at the time of setting up, the present number of inmates and the status of their building in terms of ownership at the time of their inception. With reference to the twenty orphanages included in the sample survey for the present investigation, these details are summarised in table 6.1.

Table 6.1

Basic Information of Orphanages included in the Sample Survey

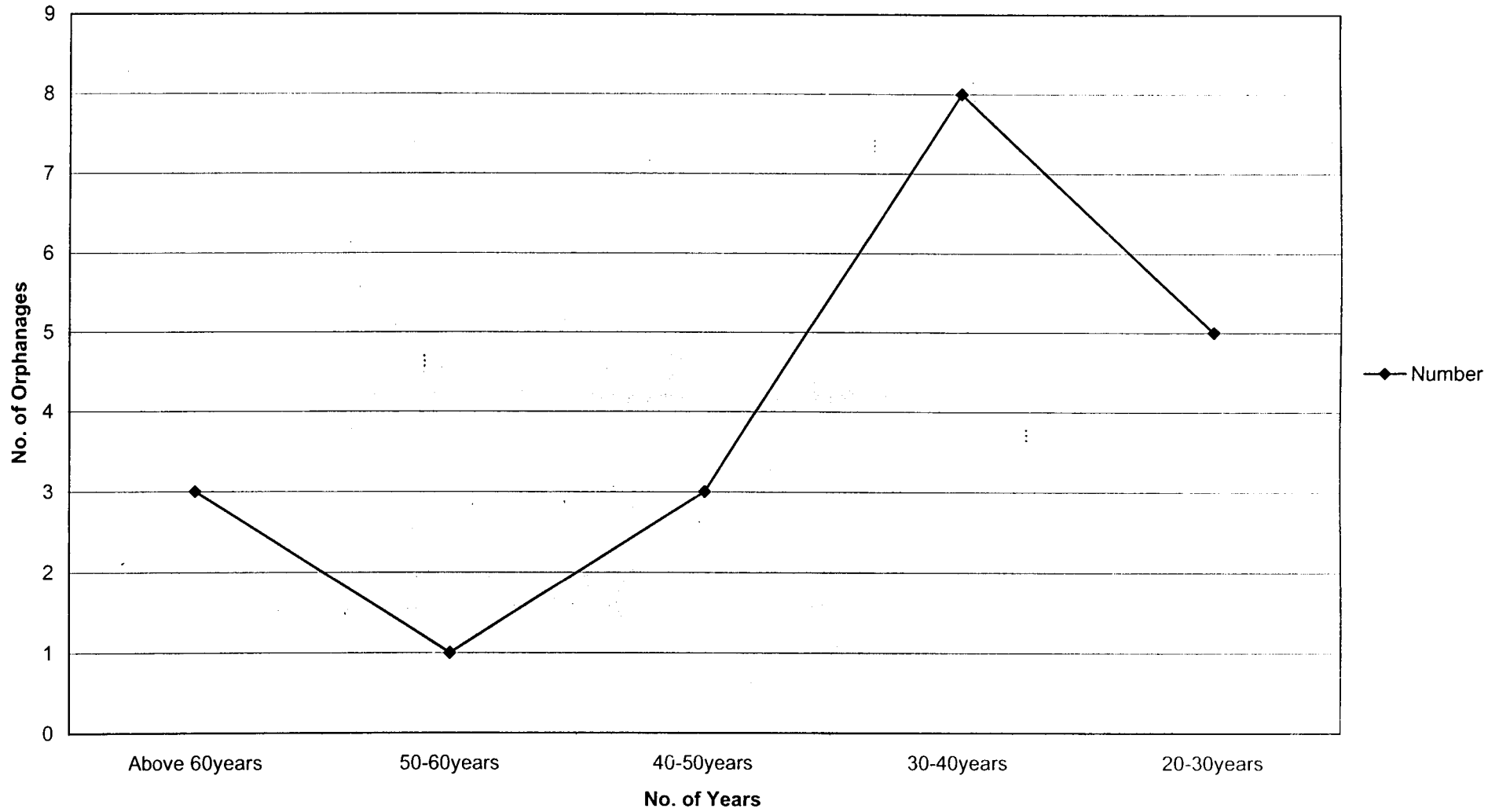
Sl. No.	Name of Orphanage	Taluk	Year of Establishment	No. of inmates at the time of establishment	Present Number	Status of building started
A.	Edakkara Muslim Orphanage, Munda	Nilambur	1969	40	367	Own
B.	M.E.S.Athan Moyi Athikari Orphanage, Mampad	Nilambur	1961	22	77	Private
C.	Wandoor Muslim Orphanage, Wandoor	Nilambur	1964	25	110	Own
D.	Edavanna Orphanage, Edavanna	Ernad	1961	30	325	Own
E.	Elamaram Orphanage, Elamaram	Ernad	1970	10	240	Private
F.	Hidayathul Muslemeen Orphanage, Manjeri	Ernad	1970	25	170	Private

G.	Hidayathussibiyan Orphanage, Maithra, Areacode	Ernad	1977	13	48	Private
H.	Madeenathul Uloom Orphanage, Pulikkal	Ernad	1955	25	78	Private
I.	Manja-ul Eitham Orphanage, Iruvetii, Kavanur	Ernad	1977	11	156	Private
J.	Sullmussalam Darul Yatheem, Areacode	Ernad	1976	8	40	Private
K.	Anwarul Islam Orphanage, Thirurkad	Perinthalmanna	1970	10	196	Private
L.	Darul Uloom Orphanage, Thootha	Perinthalmanna	1971	5	103	Private
M.	Nooriya Orphanage, Pattikkad	Perinthalmanna	1968	15	98	Private
N.	Thirurkad Orphanage, Thirurkad	Perinthalmanna	1970	13	210	Own
O.	Bafakhi Orphanage, Valavannur	Tirur	1974	13	150	Private
P.	Muslim Dharma Paripalana Sangam Orphanage, Tirur	Tirur	1943	10	229	Private
Q.	P.P.T.M Orphanage, Cherur	Thirurangadi	1977	14	285	Own
R.	Thirurangadi Orphanage, Thirurangadi	Thirurangadi	1943	114	416	Own
S.	Maunathal Islam Orphanage	Ponnani	1943	15	85	Own
T.	Darul Hidayah Orphanage	Ponnani	1985	40	150	Own

6.1.1 The Period of Establishment and Growth

The history of orphanages of the district starts in a period of even before independence. Three orphanages were set up in the year 1943. They as among the oldest orphanages of the entire state. These include the Muslim Dharma Paripalana Sangam Orphanage of Tirur taluk, Thirurangadi

Fig.6.1.1.Distribution of Orphanages on the basis Years of Existence



Orphanage of Thirurangadi taluk and the Maunathul Islam Orphanage of Ponnani. These institutions have been rendering valuable services to the destitute and orphans for a period of more than sixty years. The classification of orphanages in terms of the length of the period of their existence is given in table 6.1.1.

Table 6.1.1

Classification of Orphanages on the basis of the Length of Period of Service

Sl. No.	Length of Period Service	Number of Orphanages
1.	Above 60 years	3
2.	50-60 years	1
3.	40-50 years	3
4.	30-40 years	8
5.	20-30 years	5

Source: Compiled from table 6.1.

It is clear for the table that 40% of the orphanages come under the category of 30-40 years of service .Only 25% of them have a track record of less than 30 years. All others have reached a mature stage of their existence. These details are represented by the line graph in fig. 6.1.1.

One important feature of the trend of setting up of orphanages evident from fig.6.1.1 is that all the present day premier institutions were established at least three decades back. In terms of facilities and other services also these institutions out perform the most recent ones.

6.1.2 Nature of Ownership of Building at Inception

This is an important indication of pre-planning in the setting up of institutions like orphanages. Usually institutions with proper planning start in own buildings. Table 6.1 reveals that eight institutions were started in their own buildings. It is 40% of the total sample. Twelve institutions were set up in "private" building. Investigation showed that none of these were purely private. All of them were later either made 'Wakhaf' property (given at free will at free of cost for charitable purposes) or offered rent free.

6.1.3 Number of Inmates at Inception and Present Number

The number of inmates at the time of setting up of many of these institutions were low. This number increased several times by the current period as observed from the survey table 6.1.3.

Table 6.1.3**Comparison of Number of Inmates of Orphanages with their Present Number**

Sample Unit Sl. No.	No. of Inmates at Inception (x)	Present Number (y)
A	40	367
B	22	77
C	25	110
D	30	325
E	10	240
G	13	48
H	25	78
I	11	40
J	8	196
K	10	103
L	5	98
M	15	210
N	13	150
O	13	229
P	10	235
Q	10	416
R	14	85
S	114	150
T	15	
N = 20	$\Sigma x = 473$	$\Sigma y = 3483$

Source: Compiled from Table 6.1.

The average number of inmates at the time of inception can be compared with their present number in terms of Simple Arithmetic Mean:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma X}{IV} \text{ and } \bar{Y} = \frac{\Sigma Y}{N}$$

\bar{X} = Arithmetic Mean of X

ΣX = Sum of Values of X

N = No. of Observations

\bar{Y} = Arithmetic Mean of Y

ΣY = Sum of values of Y

N = No. of Observations

$$(i) \bar{X} = \frac{473}{20} = 23.65$$

$$(ii) \bar{Y} = \frac{3483}{20} = 174.15$$

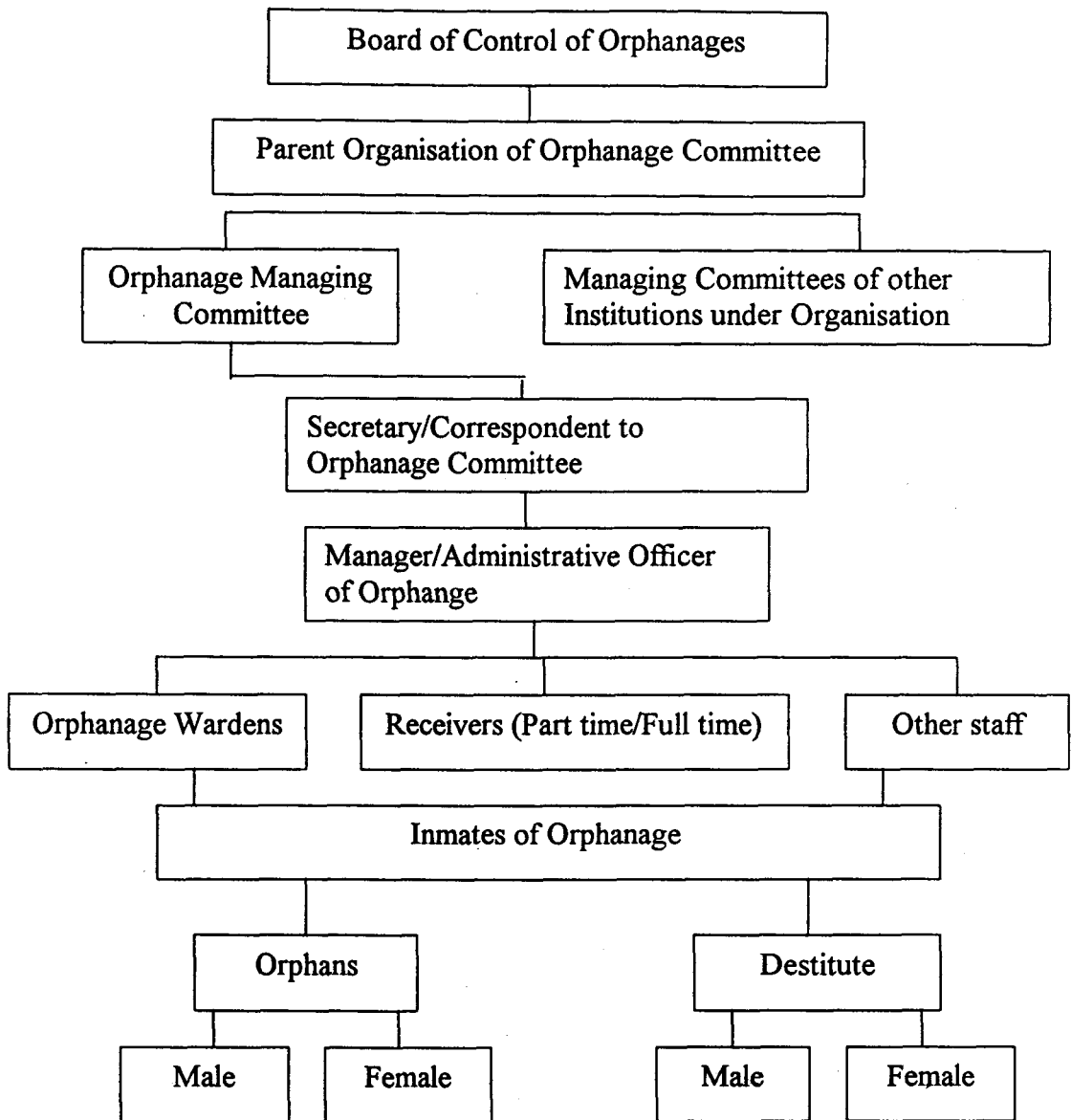
It is clear that there has been an increase in the number of inmates by more than seven times over the period. In the case of some observations like P & L the increase is by more than 20 times.

6.2. Organisational Structure of Orphanages

The orphanages has an organisational structure evolved through years. As a group these institutions have uniformity in the nature of administrative set up. But there is a great deal of heterogeneity with respect to

administrative practices, management of resources and the system of accountability. The organisational structure can be studied in terms fig. 6.2.

Fig.6.2 Organisational Structure of Orphanages



6.2.1 Board of Control of Orphanages

The Board of Control of the Orphanages and Charitable Home, Kerala was founded as per the provisions of the Orphanages and Charitable Homes, (Supervision and Control) Act 1960. It has 15 members including the Chairman with a tenure of 5 years. The Board consist of one member of Parliament, 3 Members of Legislative Assembly, 5 members of the representatives of the Managing Committees of Orphanages, 5 nominated members and a Senior Officer of the Social Welfare Department as Member Secretary. The main function of the board is to process the application of orphanages and charitable homes for recognition and grant eligibility. Recognition is given for a period of seven years, which will be subject renewal on the basis of fresh application. The Board specifies, among other things the following conditions, for starting or renewal of recognition of orphanages.

- (a) There shall be bedding space for each inmate @24 sq. ft.
- (b) There shall be separate bedroom, dining hall, study room, kitchen, bathrooms and toilets, facilitating a healthy life of inmates.
- (c) The number of toilets and bathrooms shall be @ 1 per each 10 inmates. In the case of orphanages with more than 100 inmates, there shall be toilets and bathrooms @ 1 per each additional 20 number of inmates.

- (d) There shall be separate arrangements for cleaning and scavenging.
- (e) The minimum number of inmates shall be 10 and there is no maximum limit prescribed.
- (f) There shall be separate residential facilities for males and females.

Besides the statutory Board, the activities of orphanages of Malappuram district are co-ordinated by the Kerala State Muslim Orphanages Coordination Committee, Kozhikode set up in 1983. It ensure better coordination among the different orphanages and facilitates sharing of ideas and experiences related to the management and administration of orphanages. There are a few taluk level organisations also functioning to ensure better coordination.

6.2.2 Parent organisation of Orphanage Committee

In most of the cases there is a parent organisation for the Orphanage Committee. The Committee is a subcommittee of the parent organisation which is directly responsible for the day to day management of orphanage. In the present investigation, it was found that 13 orphanages has parent organisations over and above the Orphanage Committee.

6.2.3 Orphanage Managing Committee

It is a statutory organisation formed for the day to day management of orphanage. The members of the committee are severally and totally

responsible and accountable. It should be an elected body from the parent organisation or formed separately for the purpose.

6.2.4 Secretary/Correspondent

He is the king pin in the entire organisational structure. He is authorised to execute the decisions of the Managing Committee, implement the directions of the Government and Social Welfare Department, keep records and accounts of the organisation and conduct all correspondence.

6.2.5 Manager/Administrative Officer

It is a non-statutory position created for the administrative convenience of organisation. All orphanages have Office Managers / Administrative Officers. 80% of them are retired government servants. They execute the directions of the Secretary, coordinate the Wardens, Receivers and other staff of orphanages. The day to day administration and management of orphanages is entrusted with them.

6.2.6 Orphanage Wardens

They are appointed either on part time or full time basis to look after the inmates, monitor their progress in studies and maintain rapport with the family members (if any) of the inmates. Of the 43 samples covered in the investigation it was found that 23 had full time assignment as wardens. Others are part time Wardens, working in the educational institutions attached to the

orphanages, and staying with the inmates of orphanage. There is no minimum educational qualification or training prescribed for orphanage wardens. The proportion of warden to inmates range from 2:100 to 4:100.

6.2.7 Orphanage Receivers

They are the authorised agents or representatives of orphanages for receiving collections and contributions from the people. They are appointed on commission basis. The investigation revealed that 75% of the orphanages have receivers and all of them have part time assignment. (This point is elaborated further in the section on supporting network and revenue).

6.2.8 Other Staff of Orphanages

They are the caretaking staff, workers in the kitchen, cleaning and scavenging staff, drivers, staff of watch and ward etc. It was found that the proportion of other staff to inmates range from 5:100 to 8:100.

6.2.9 Inmates of Orphanages

The inmates of orphanage consists of orphans and destitute. Orphans are defined as those in the age group of below 21 years, with no father or mother or both non alive, and who do not have any means of his/her own for support. Destitute are those whose family income is below 11000/- per annum and whose socio-economic status necessitates institutional care for

him/her. The family status of the inmates of orphanages will be discussed in separate section.

6.3 Locational Details of Inmates of Orphanages

This is related to the distribution of inmates of the orphanages of the sample survey over six taluks of the district. For this the actual number of sex wise inmates for a period of four years, from 2000-01 to 2003-04 is taken. The taluk wise and sex wise distribution of inmates of orphanages are given in table 6.3

Table 6.3

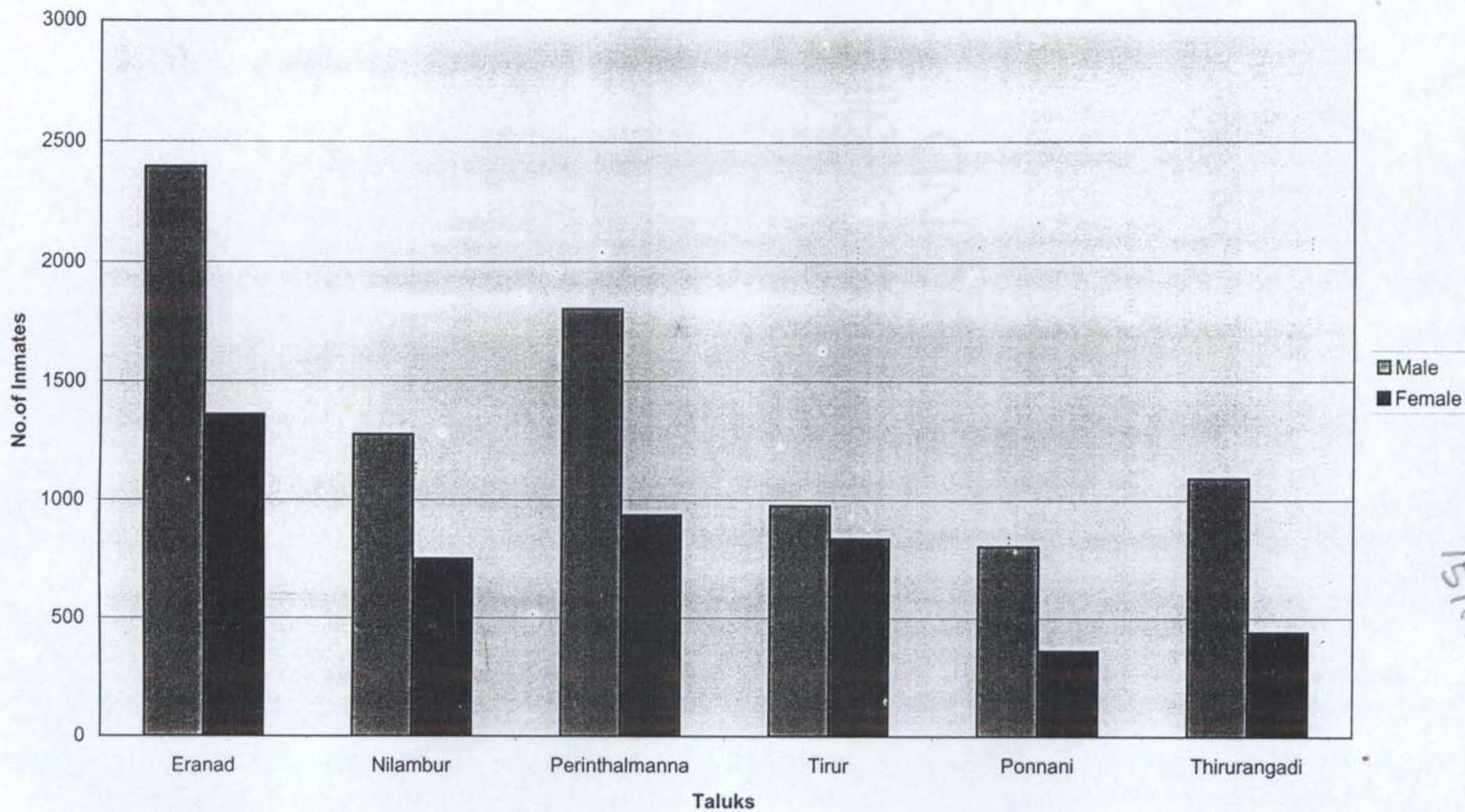
Taluk wise and Sex wise Distribution of Inmates of Orphanages

Taluk (1)	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)
1. Eranad	2395 (63.78)	1360 (36.22)	3755 (28.80)
2. Nilambur	1277 (62.96)	751 (37.04)	2028 (15.55)
3. Perinthalmanna	1801 (65.80)	936 (34.20)	2737 (20.99)
4. Tirur	976 (53.83)	837 (46.17)	1813 (13.90)
5. Ponnani	805 (68.98)	362 (31.02)	1167 (8.95)
6. Thirurangadi	1093 (71.25)	441 (28.75)	1534 (11.76)
Total	8347 (64.04)	4687 (35.96)	13034 (100)

(Figures in parentheses show percentages of total).

Source: Compiled from Field Data.

Fig.6.3.Bar Diagram of Sex-wise and Taluk-wise Inmates of Orphanages



1519

It can be observed that of the total inmates 64.04% are males and 35.96% are females. The largest number of inmates are from Eranad Taluk (28.80%) and smallest number are from Ponnani Taluk (8.95%). Eranadu taluk has the largest number of male inmates at 2395, but Thirurangadi taluk has the largest proportion of male inmates in total inmates at 71.25%. Similarly Eranad taluk has the largest number of female inmates at 1360. But the proportion of females in the total number of inmates is highest in Tirur taluk at 46.17%. The above details can be further represented by the Bar Diagram in figure 6.3.

The figure 6.3 shows that Eranadu taluk has the largest number of both male and female inmates and Ponnani taluk has lowest number of them. But the difference in the proportion between male and females is not significant for the different taluks. This aspect is analysed with help of the statistical tool of analysis of Variance (ANOVA) in the following section 6.3.1.

6.3.1 ANOVA Test for Taluk wise and Sex wise Variation in the Distribution of Orphanage Inmates

Analysise Variance Test (ANOVA Test) is used to test for the differences among the means of population by examining the amount of variation within each samples, relative to the amount of variation between the samples. We assure that each of the samples is drawn from a normal population and that each of these populations has the same variance. The F-

value is worked out by the formula:

$$F = \frac{\text{Variance between the samples}}{\text{Variance with, the samples}}$$

Symbolically,

$$F = \frac{S1^2}{S2^2}$$

Confidence interval : 95%.

The result of the analysis are presented below in summary form in table 6.3.1 and in the terms of line graph in fig.6.3.1.

Table 6.3.1

Table of ANOVA Test of Taluk wise and Sex wise Variation in Orphanage Inmates of Malppuram District

Model for Testing

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable: No					
Source	Type III Ssd		Mean Square F		Sig
Corrected Model	46485.45	12	3873.788	8.320362	4.37E-15
Intercept	119.5713	1	119.5713	0.256823	0.612429
Year	124.8075	1	124.8075	0.268069	0.604751
Taluk	29562.55	5	5912.509	12.69925	5.8E-12
Sex	13771.35	1	13771.35	29.57896	6.83E-08
Taluk* Sex	3026.75	5	605.35	1.300208	0.261493
Error	440903.5	947	465.5792		
Total	667188	960			
Corrected Total	487389	959			

R Squared = .095 (Adjusted R Squared = .084)

Estimation Results

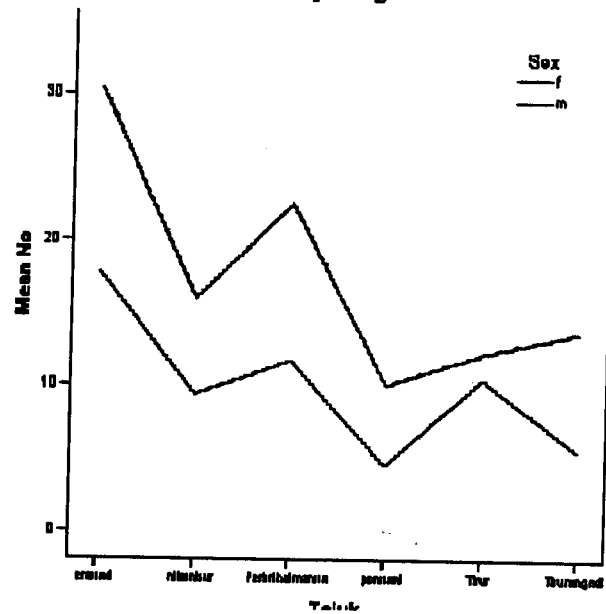
Dependent Variable: No. Taluk	Sex	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Eranad	F	17.8	30.5682	80
	M	30.4375	22.39904	80
Nilambur	Total	24.11875	27.45113	160
	F	9.3875	18.25036	80
	M	15.9625	17.8279	80
Perinthalmanna	Total	12.675	18.28343	160
	F	11.7	23.04942	80
	M	22.5125	20.67898	80
Ponnani	Total	17.10625	22.49098	160
	F	4.525	8.578712	80
	M	10.0625	14.23878	80
Tirur	Total	7.29375	12.04217	160
	F	10.4625	21.62742	80
	M	12.2	18.82054	80
Thirurangadi	Total	11.33125	20.22755	160
	F	5.5125	16.29863	80
	M	13.6625	34.25036	80
Total	Total	9.5875	27.04722	160
	F	9.897917	21.18504	480
	M	17.47292	23.23699	480
	Total	13.68542	22.54387	960

Confidence Interval and Results

1. Taluk Dependent Variable: No.				
Taluk	Mean	Std.Error	(95% Con. Interval) Lower Bou.	(95% Con. Interval) Lower Bou.
Eranad	24.11875	1.705834	20.7711	27.4664
Nilambur	12.675	1.705834	9.327348	16.02265
Perinthalmanna	17.10625	1.705834	13.7586	20.4539
Ponnani	7.29375	1.705834	3.946098	10.6414
Tirur	11.33125	1.705834	7.983598	14.6789
Thirurangadi	9.5875	1.705834	6.239848	12.93515
Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated				
2. Sex Dependent Variable: No.				
Sex	Mean	Std. Error	(95% Con. Interval) Lower Bou.	(95% Con. Interval) Upper Boun
F	9.897917	0.984864	7.965149	11.83068
M	17.47292	0.984864	15.54015	19.40568

It is observed that at 95% confidence interval the number of inmates from Eranad taluk will be within the range of 21 to 27 (ignoring fractional values). For Nilambur taluk it is 9 to 16, for Perinthalmanna taluk 13 to 20, for Ponnani taluk 4-10, for Tirur taluk 8 to 15 and for Thirurangadi 6 to 13. This result is consistent with the figures given in column 4 of table 6.2. The average number of inmates of male and female is highest in the orphanages of Eranad taluk as observable from the line graph fig.6.3.1. In Thirurangadi taluk the difference is very significant.

Fig. 6.3.1. Sex wise and Taluk wise variation in distribution of Inmates of Orphanages



6.4 Sex wise Age Composition of Inmates in Orphanages

Sex wise age composition of inmates of orphanages is an important factor influencing the nature of facilities offered, expenditure and child care measures. We have grouped the entire sample into four classes viz., below 5 years, 5 years to 10 years, 10 years to 15 years and above 15 years. These details for the period of four years from 2000-01 to 2003-04 are summarised in table 6.4.

Table 6.4
Sex wise Age Composition of Inmates in Orphanages

Year	Age Group	Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
2000-01	Below 5 years	0	0	0
	5 years-10 years	729 (22.89)	468 (14.69)	1197 (37.59)
	10 years-15 years	963 (30.29)	568 (17.83)	1531 (48.08)
	Above 15 years	275 (8.63)	181 (5.68)	456 (14.32)
	Sub Total	1967 (61.77)	1217 (37.65)	3184 (100)
2001-02	Below 5 years	0	0	0
	5 years-10 years	680 (21.00)	490 (15.13)	1170 (36.13)
	10 years-15 years	1043 (32.21)	592 (18.33)	1635 (50.49)
	Above 15 years	260 (8.02)	173 (5.34)	433 (13.37)
	Sub Total	1983 (61.24)	1255 (38.76)	3238 (100)

2002-03	Below 5 years	0	0	
	5 years-10 years	695 (20.88)	545 (16.33)	1240 (37.15)
	10 years-15 years	1025 (30.71)	567 (16.99)	1592 (47.70)
	Above 15 years	308 (9.22)	197 (5.90)	505 (15.13)
	Sub Total	2028 (60.77)	1309 (39.33)	3337 (100)
2003-04	Below 5 years	0	0	
	5 years-10 years	694 (20.39)	552 (16.22)	1246 (36.61)
	10 years-15 years	1095 (32.17)	547 (16.05)	1642 (48.25)
	Above 15 years	332 (9.75)	183 (5.37)	515 (15.13)
	Sub Total	2121 (62.32)	1282 (37.68)	3403 (100)

(Figures in parentheses shows percentage of total)

Source: Field Data.

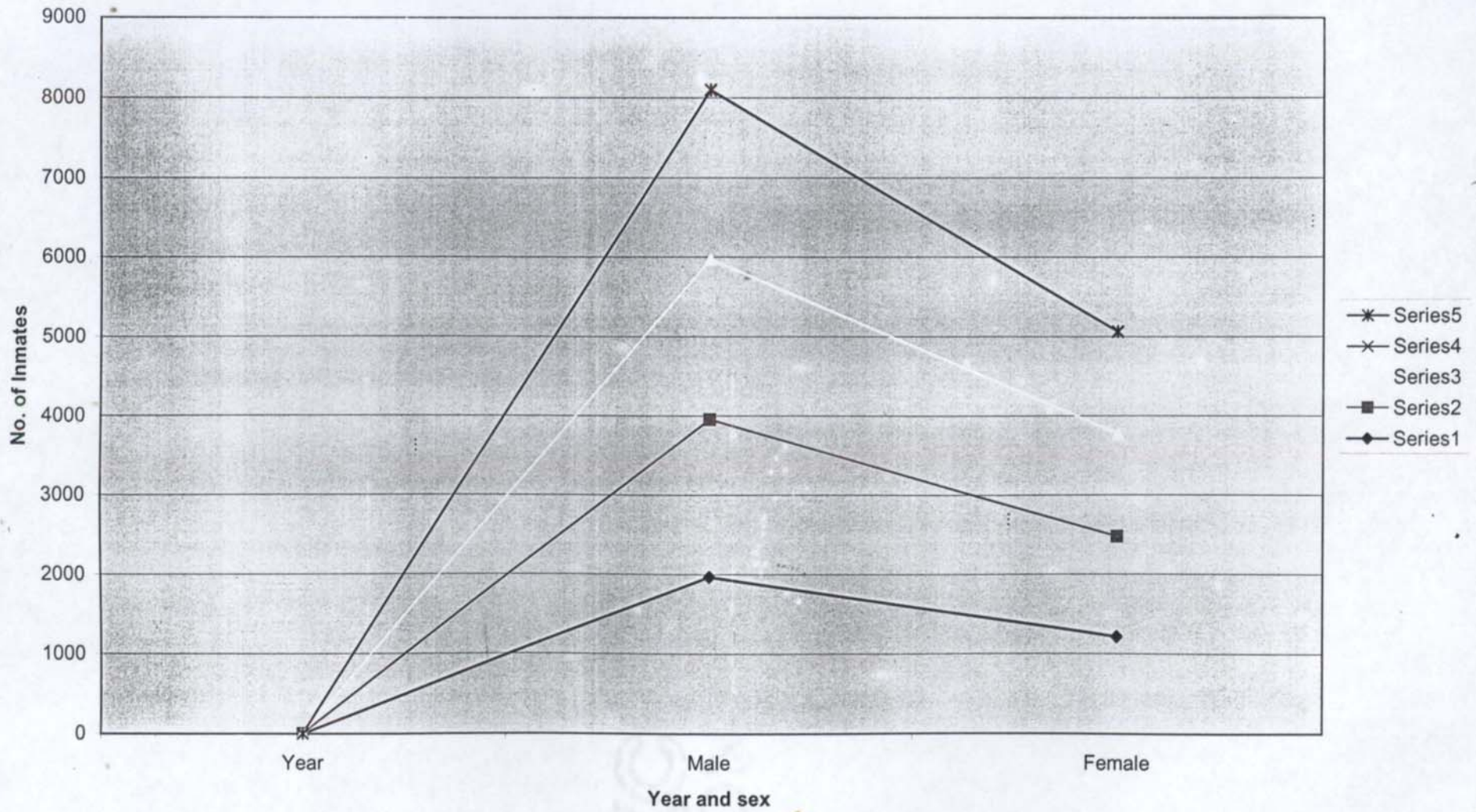
It is clear from the table that all the orphanages do not have any inmate below 5 years of age. Children in the age group of 10 years to 15 years constitute the most important segment of the total inmates. It is 48.08%, 50.49%, 47.70% and 48.25% in the years 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively. It indicate that the major proportion of inmates are in the primary and high school classes which are vital phases for paving the foundations for personality development. The proportion of male and female children in this age group show that the males not only out number the females, but are in large proportion to the total in this age group. This is

consistent with the general trend of the proportion between male and female in the total number of inmates. In all years male inmates constitute more than 60% of total inmates. The proportion of female inmates in the age group of 10 years to 15 years in the total number of inmates is important in another angle. It is in this age group that female children attain puberty, a stage which require basic sex education and awareness of biological aspects of reproduction. This stage also requires a lot emotional support from maternal side.

Inmates above 15 years of age constitute only a small segment of the total inmates in all orphanages during the period. This is due to the fact that most of the orphanages generally do not retain their inmates after this age. They are either sent home or sent for higher education in other institutions. Only where facilities for higher education are available, the inmates of this age group are retained. The retention rate of females in this age group is very low in all orphanages. Female inmates in this age group are only less than 6% of the total inmates.

The sex wise distribution of inmates indifferent years is represented by the diagram given in fig. 6.4. In the figure the different years are represented by series lines.

Fig.6.4.Year-wise and Sex-wise Intake of Orphanages



Series 1	=	2000-01
Series 2	=	2001-02
Series 3	=	2002-03
Series 4	=	2003-04

The figure show that over the years there is no marked difference in the number and proportion of male and female inmates in the orphanages. The major reason for this is related to the sanctioned strength and the facilities available. Every year the number of new entrants will be almost balancing the number of inmates relieved from the institution. This give stability and predictability to the budgets of orphanages. This also give the administration greater degree of functional flexibility.

6.4.1 ANOVA Test for Sex wise Age Composition of Inmates of Orphanages of Malappuram District

The results of ANOVA Test for sex wise age composition are summarized in table 6.4.1.

**Table 6.4.1.ANOVA of Sex wise Age Composition of Orphanage Inmates
Model For Testing**

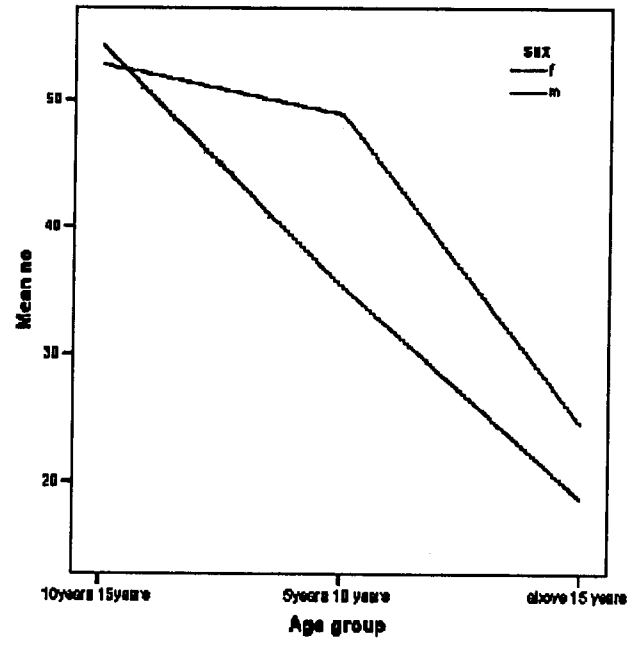
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	63829.4	6	10638.23	14.91488	4.43E-15
Intercept	353.13	1	353.13	0.495091	0.482167
Year	368.1702	1	368.1702	0.516177	0.472992
Age group	48237.53	2	24118.77	33.81469	4.52E-14
Sex	2607.94	1	2607.94	3.656351	0.056732
Age group* sex	3041.54	2	1520.77	2.132131	0.120235
Error	232523.8	326	713.2631		
Total	816351	333			
Corrected Total	296353.2	332			
a					
R Squared = .215 (Adjusted R Squared = .201)					

Estimation Results

Age group	Sex	Mean	Std. Deviation	
10 years 15 years	F	52.81395	31.79342	43
	M	54.28947	27.45946	76
	Total	53.7563	28.97485	119
5 years 10 years	F	48.92857	42.73765	42
	M	35.41772	21.87764	79
	Total	40.10744	31.25508	121
Above 15 years	F	24.46667	20.30582	30
	M	18.65079	12.51342	63
	Total	20.52688	15.58748	93
Total	F	44	35.67716	115
	M	37.15138	26.09059	218
	Total	39.51652	29.87691	333

160 D

Fig. 6.4.1. Sex wise variation in Age Composition of Orphanage Inmates



The model show that the sex wise difference in the age group is more observable in the group 5 years to 10 years. This is not inconsistent with the data summarized in table 6.3. It is clear from the table that the proportion of male and female inmates of 5 years to 10 years group is on an average 60:40. The line graph in fig. 6.4.1 shows that sex wise difference is not significant for males in different age groups. The distribution of males over different age group clearly indicate same pattern. But the observed difference in the case of females may be due to extraneous factors.

6.5 The Economic Analysis of the Supporting Network, Revenue and Expenditure of Orphanages of Malappuram District

The most important aspect of the working of orphanages is their economic status. It can be studied by the economic analysis of their revenue and expenditure for a period of four years from 2000-01 to 2003-04. A profit and loss approach can't be extended to the case of orphanages as they are philanthropic and charitable institutions. Here an attempt is made for a status analysis of the financial position of the twenty orphanages included in the sample in terms of different heads of receipts and expenditure. The variance in these items over the years are tested by way ANOVA.

6.5.1 Economic Analysis of Supporting Network and Revenue of Orphanages of Malappuram District

One important difficulty in the economic analysis of the revenue and expenditure of orphanages is that they do not follow uniform accounting

procedure. Even though they prepare an annual financial statement to be submitted for obtaining utilisation certificate of grants, scientific accounting practices are not followed by them. For the purpose of present investigation the receipts from supporting sources are classified in the following way:

1. Government Grant
2. Contributions
 - (a) Zakat
 - (b) Foreign Organisations
 - (c) Individuals
 - (d) Old Students
 - (c) Institutions
 - (f) Receivers
 - (g) Others
3. Property
 - (a) Land
 - (b) Buildings
 - (c) Others
4. Boxes
5. Others.

Table 6.5.1 depict the trend in revenue of the sample units in terms of the above variables by source of supporting network for a period 2000-01 2003-04.

Table 6.5.1

Trend in Revenue of Orphanages for 2000-01-2003-04 (Rs.lakhs)

Year	(1) Government Grant	2. Contributions							3. Property			4 Boxes	5 Others	6 Total
		(a) Zakat	(b) Foreign Organisations	(c) Individuals	(d) Old students	(e) Institutions	(f) Receivers	(g) Others	(a) Land	(b) Building	(c) Others			
2000-01	36.78 (6.11)	133.71 (22.24)	70.88 (11.79)	23.52 (3.91)	57.16 (9.50)	40.77 (6.78)	23.62 (3.92)	60.68 (10.09)	8.46 (1.40)	3.11 (0.51)	-	17.13 (2.84)	124.27 (20.67)	601.153 (100)
2001-02	38.06 (6.48)	131.84 (22.24)	70.01 (11.92)	23.30 (3.97)	57.51 (9.79)	44.37 (7.56)	24.64 (4.19)	62.11 (10.58)	8.37 (1.42)	3.34 (0.56)	-	17.35 (2.95)	104.90 (17.87)	586.84 (100)
2002-03	37.93 (6.68)	131.33 (23.14)	62.20 (10.96)	23.56 (4.15)	60.36 (10.63)	49.32 (8.69)	24.30 (4.28)	65.45 (11.53)	9.55 (1.68)	4.11 (0.72)	-	17.54 (3.09)	81.83 (14.42)	567.44 (100)
2003-04	64.31 (11.05)	133.42 (22.93)	64.61 (11.10)	24.60 (4.22)	64.32 (11.05)	51.19 (8.80)	25.64 (4.40)	59.18 (10.17)	10.46 (1.79)	3.35 (0.57)	-	19.29 (3.31)	61.26 (10.53)	581.67 (100)
Total	178.09 (8.10)	530.33 (24.12)	129.95 (5.91)	95.01 (4.32)	239.39 (10.88)	185.66 (8.44)	98.22 (4.46)	247.43 (11.25)	36.97 (1.68)	13.91 (0.63)	-	71.13 (3.23)	372.26 (16.93)	-

(Figures in parentheses shows percentages of totals for the different years)

(i) Zakat:

It is clear from the table that the single largest source of revenue for the orphanages is 'Zakat'. Its proportion in the total revenue is 22.24%, 22.24%, 23.14% and 22.93% for the years from 2000-01 to 2003-04. Zakat include all receipts of these institution which people pay as a part of religious obligation. It is different from other contributions in that it is paid by individuals as a social and religious obligation. In Islamic countries zakat is being collected and distributed by the government machinery.

(ii) Foreign Contributions

The foreign contributions form next important source of support for the orphanages. They are few foreign agencies giving support for the infrastructural development of orphanages and charitable institutions. They include Islamic Development Bank (IDB) of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, International Islamic Charitable Foundation (I.I.C.F) of Kuwait, International Islamic Relief Organisation (IIRO) of Jeddah and Iqrah Charitable Society (ICS) of Saudi Arabic. But the orphanages of Kerala have utilized these sources only very rarely. The ignorance of financing schemes and the lack of expertise in project preparation and presentation is the most important hurdle in this regard. The foreign organisations supporting the orphanages of Malappuram district are only the overseas committees of respective orphanages formed by their well wishers and old students abroad. In this way

their sustainability is doubtful. The revenue from this source depends on the prosperity of these committees, whose economic status is influenced by the job status and job security of their members working abroad.

(iii) Old students

Limited with the foreign organizations is the supporting network of old students. The revenue from this source constitutes more than 11% of the total receipts. The investigation found that of the 177 samples of old students subjected to study, only 2 are not taking part in the supporting system. That too because, they are presently unemployed. All others make regular monthly contributions to their parent institution. Similarly, in most of the cases the overseas committees of orphanages are formed under the initiative of old students working abroad. Often these committees are formed without any compulsion or initiative from the part of the administrators of orphanages.

(iv) Contribution from Institutions

This form more than 8% of the total receipts of orphanages. Institutional contribution is a regular feature of many of the private, aided educational institutions of Malappuram District. Since most of the orphanages committees run other educational institutions also, their employees make a regular contribution voluntarily on monthly basis. This is deducted from their salaries at source and remitted in the orphanage account. The investigation found that the amount of individual contribution range

from Rs.5/- to Rs.100/-, but pooled together, it form a sustainable source of revenue for the orphanages. Employees, irrespective of caste, creed and religious affiliations take part in this supporting network. Over the years the proceeds from this source is showing an increasing trend.

(v) Grant from Government

This forms the next important source of revenue for the orphanages. It has shown a relative increase after 2002-03 because grant was enhanced in 2001-02 to Rs.125 per inmate per month from Rs.100/- per inmate per month. In the case of sample units, government grant constitute more than 11% of the their receipts.

The system of grant to orphanages and charitable institutions has always been a matter of dispute and debate among social workers and administrative circles in Kerala. The multiplicity of authorities in sanctioning and releasing grant has made the system highly obstructive for the interest of these institutions. These issues will be discussed in the subsequent chapters.

(vi) The Receivers and Commission System

The orphanages have developed a unique supporting system in terms the system of receivers and commission. Orphanages appoint receivers or authorised agents for collecting contributions and other forms of revenue for the institution. The present rate of commission to receivers is 30%. That is

30% of the proceeds collected by them can be used as remuneration for their work. In the sample survey, it was found that only four organisations are without receivers and commission system. Receivers are appointed panchayat level, taluk level, district level, state level and overseas. The system of commission act as great incentive for the agents or receivers and there are more than 70 such receivers working with the sample units studied.

The logic behind the system of receivers and commission is derived from the administrative set up of the Islamic system of Zakat. It was mentioned above that in an Islamic state zakat is collected by the state. The proceeds from zakat has to be spent only in eight heads. They are categories of people who are eligible to get the proceeds from zakat collection. They are: Poor, Indigents, Zakat Collectors, Reconciliators, Slaves, Debtors, those who work for God's cause and Travellers. The 'Receivers' come under the category of zakat collectors, who thus become eligible for a share in their collection.

The study shows that there is consistent increase in the proportion of contribution through receivers. It was 3.92% in 2000-01 which increased to 4.40% by 2003-04 Since it is based on incentive system, it can be expected to be a sustainable component of the support system.

(vii) Individual Contributions

Contributions by individuals constitute the next important segment of the supporting system and source of revenue for the orphanages. There is a steady increase in this item since 2000-01. It was 3.91% in 2000-01, which increased to 4.22% by 2003-04. Individual contributions include not only in cash, but also in kind. Orphanages have published the daily food rate for their inmates.

(Examples given in Appendix: XVII). People are permitted to sponsor different times' food, for which they has to make payment at published rate. These rates of payments differ from institution to institution depending on the strength of inmates and per head cost of food item. It was revealed in the sample survey that on an average at least two times food is sponsored by individuals in every week. This sponsorship is linked with the social consciousness and religious belief of the people. To that extent this is an element of uncertainty in it. But the survey revealed that at least in a few orphanages, all the days are "fully booked" for the purpose, especially in months like Ramzan, period which people consider as highly sacred and rewarding.

(viii) Income from Property

This constitutes only a small segment of the total income of orphanages. It constitutes the income from land and building. The income

from land is significant for some sample units and average return is 1.79% in 2003-04. The income from building is only around 0.50% of the total income. It is clear that the assets of orphanages are not income generating in nature. In this regard only very few orphanages has made some serious efforts. Most of the landed property of orphanages are "Wakhaf" or freely contributed by the believers. Most of these land require huge amount for agricultural operations.

The revenue from building rent though not significant, is an assured source of income for 12 institutions covered in the investigation. There is an upward trend in the amount of income from this source.

(ix) Boxes

Another unique component of the supporting network of orphanage is the boxes installed in public places for depositing offering by public. Small boxes called "Nerchapetty" or "Box for Offering", similar to the "Kanika Vanchi" of temples are placed near mosques, hotels, hospitals, places of public interest. People deposit small amounts in them which are collected regularly by the receivers. Such boxes are placed even in private buses and homes in some parts of the district.

As a component of supporting network they have proved to be highly reliable. The proportion of this source was 2.84% in 2000-01, which

increased to 3.31% in 2003-04. As already discussed in the chapter four, the are historical roots in this component of supporting system.

(xi) Others

The proceeds from this source amount to more than 10% of the total receipts. Generally all forms of income not specified by source are included in it. But over the years, there has been a marked decline in this source of income. This is indicative of better and improved accounting practices of orphanages as more and items are included in well defined heads and the "non definable" items are on the decrease.

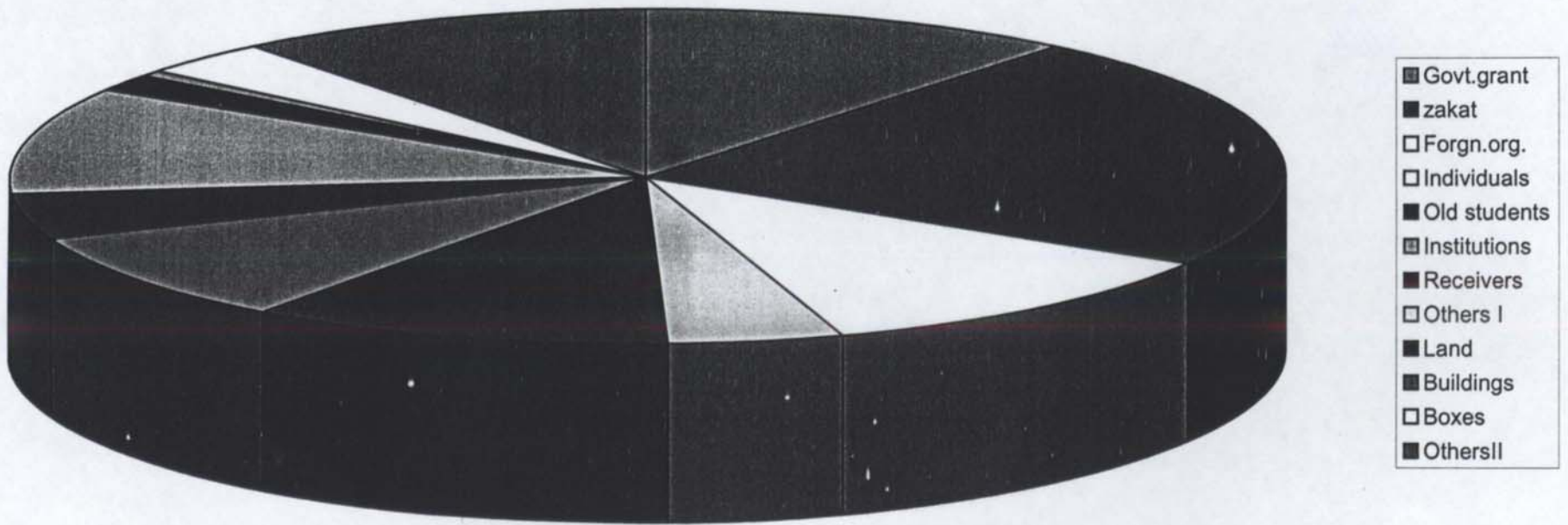
To make a comparison of receipts from different sources, the data is represented by way of the Pie diagram in fig: 6.5.1. Given that there is no marked difference in the proportion of revenue from various sources, we can represent the data of the total for the five year in the figure.

The pie chart show that zakat is the most significant source of revenue for the orphanages. Proceeds from other sources are shown in a clockwise way.

39

1700

Fig.6.5.1.Pie Diagram of Sources of Revenue for Orphanages



**6.5.1.1. ANOVA Tests of Revenue of Orphanages from Different Sources
for Different Years**

**Table 6.5.1.1. ANOVA Test of Revenue of Orphanages of
Malappuram District**

The Model for Testing

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	3.25E+13	13	2.5E+12	6.930773	5.65E-13
Intercept	1.25E+10	1	1.25E+10	0.034759	0.852139
Year	1.17E+10	1	1.17E+10	0.032291	0.857426
Particulars	3.25E+13	12	2.71E+12	7.505646	2.1E-13
Error	3.7E+14	1026	3.61E+11		
Total	4.55E+14	1040			
Corrected Total	4.03E+14	1039			
a	R Squared = .081 (Adjusted R Squared = .069)				

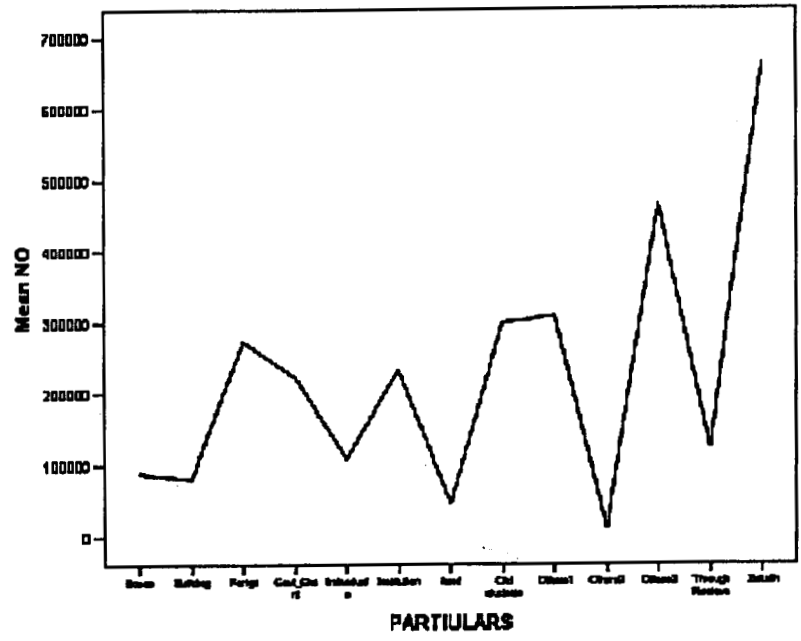
Estimation Results

Particulars Dependent Variable No.				
Particulars	Mean	Std. Error	(95%Conf. Interval) Lower Bou.	(95%Conf. Interval) Upper Boun.
Boxes	89162.47	67157.38	-42619.02	220944
Building	79892.54	67157.38	-51888.96	211674
Foreign	273105.5	67157.38	141324	404887
Govt-Grant	222613.1	67157.38	90831.66	354394.6
Individuals	108938.8	67157.38	-22842.66	240720.3
Institution	232080.5	67157.38	100299.1	363862
Land	46213.54	67157.38	-85567.96	177995
Old students	299239.5	67157.38	167458	.431021
Others 1	309290.5	67157.38	177509	441072
Others 2	9824.087	67157.38	-121957.4	141605.6
Others 3	465349.2	67157.38	333567.7	597130.7
Through Receivers	122776.5	67157.38	-9004.945	254558
Zakath	662915	67157.38	531133.5	794696.5
a	Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values: Year = 2001			

The results of the tests are presented in the form of the line graph given in fig.6.5.1.1. The Estimation Results and fig.6.5.1.1.shows that even though there no variability among the different sources of revenue for the four years, there great variation between different items

1720

Fig. 6.5.1.1. Variance in Revenue of Orphanages from different sources



6.5.2 Economic Analysis of Expenditure of Orphanages

The second aspect of analysis of the economic status of the orphanages is the study of their expenditure. For the purpose of the present investigation the expenditure by orphanages are grouped into the following items:

- (a) Food,
- (b) Clothing,
- (c) Health,
- (d) Construction Work,
- (e) Maintenance Work,
- (f) Light and Water,
- (g) General Education,
- (h) Special Coaching,
- (i) Vocational Training,
- (j) Books,
- (k) Periodicals,
- (l) Wages and Salaries,
- (m) Transportation,
- (n) Honorarium,
- (o) Printing, and
- (p) Others.

The trend in expenditure in terms of these sixteen variables, for a period of four years from 2000-01-2003-04 are summarised in table 6.5.2.

Table 6.5.2

Details of Expenditure of Orphanages for 2000-01 to 2003-04 (Rs. lakhs)

Year	Food (1)	Clothing (2)	Health (3)	Constru- ction (4)	Mainta- nance (5)	Light & Water (6)	Educa- tion (7)	Special Coaching (8)	Vocational Training (9)	Books (10)	Periodi- cals (11)	Wages & Salaries (12)	Trans- port (13)	Honara- rium (14)	Printing (15)	Others (16)	Total (17)
2001- 01	115.94 (19.77)	60.33 (10.29)	3.55 (0.60)	76.42 (13.03)	3.81 (0.64)	4.62 (0.78)	11.87 (2.02)	9.94 (1.69)	15.10 (2.57)	2.17 (0.37)	0.84 (0.14)	43.93 (7.49)	7.96 (1.35)	8.99 (1.53)	1.75 (0.29)	219.69 (37.47)	586.16 (100)
2001- 02	119.55 (19.35)	43.74 (7.68)	3.60 (0.58)	62.44 (10.11)	4.27 (0.69)	5.53 (0.89)	12.72 (2.05)	10.46 (1.69)	15.36 (2.48)	1.78 (0.28)	0.87 (0.14)	44.48 (7.20)	10.25 (1.65)	9.29 (1.50)	2.33 (0.37)	272.44 (44.11)	617.55 (100)
2002- 03	125.87 (21.10)	55.93 (9.37)	3.84 (0.64)	59.35 (9.94)	4.71 (0.78)	6.22 (1.04)	13.13 (2.20)	10.80 (1.81)	16.01 (2.68)	17.43 (2.92)	0.92 (0.15)	43.93 (7.36)	7.96 (1.33)	8.99 (1.50)	1.75 (0.29)	219.69 (36.82)	596.53 (100)
2003- 04	113.26 (17.01)	45.06 (6.77)	3.96 (0.59)	59.48 (8.93)	5.33 (0.80)	7.10 (1.06)	9.99 (1.50)	10.74 (1.61)	15.82 (2.37)	16.11 (2.42)	0.93 (0.15)	42.08 (6.32)	10.99 (1.65)	8.92 (1.34)	2.41 (0.36)	313.32 (47.08)	665.49 (100)
Total	474.62 (19.24)	205.06 (8.31)	14.99 (0.60)	257.71 (10.45)	18.13 (0.73)	23.47 (0.73)	47.71 (1.93)	41.94 (1.70)	62.29 (2.52)	37.49 (1.52)	3.56 (0.14)	177.42 (7.19)	37.16 (1.50)	36.19 (1.46)	8.24 (0.33)	1025.14 (41.57)	-

(Figures in parentheses show percentages of the total for each year)

Source: Compiled from Field Data.

(i) **Food:** This is an important item of expenditure of orphanages for the four years period. The average of food expenditure was 19.24% of the total expenditure. It can be observed from column 1 of table 6.5.2 that the expenditure on food has shown varying food. It was at maximum at 19.77% in 2000-01 and declined to 17.01% in 2003-04. The reason for this fluctuation in the proportion of expenditure on food is the fluctuations in prices of commodities of daily consumption by orphanages. Even though number of inmates of orphanages have steadily increased over the period, there is no such marked increase in the expenses on food.

(ii) **Clothing:** This item of expenditure has also shown varying trend over the years. The proportion of expenditure on clothing was 10.29% in 2000-01, which decreased to 6.77% by 2003-04. The average for the period is 8.31%. All sample units except one has the practice of providing at least three pairs of dresses to the inmates in a year. The special dresses provided during 'Bakrid' or other festivals are not included in it. This is because there is no uniformity in practices among orphanages related to provision of dress during festivals. The following table 6.5.2.A summarises the trend in the cost of clothing provided by orphanages.

Table 6.5.2.A

Summary of Minimum and Maximum Values of Clothing Provided to Orphanage Inmates (In Rs.)

Particulars	Male	Female
Minimum Cost Per Pair	Rs.250.00	Rs.330.00
Maximum Cost Per Pair	Rs.480.00	Rs.690.00

Source: Compiled from Field Data.

It is clear from table 6.5.2.A that there is a marked difference in the cost of dress materials provided to males and female inmates. This is because the female dress material is more costly. Further the female inmates are provided a three pieces dress (one Skirt, one Blouse and one 'Mafta') and male inmates are provided only two pieces (one pair of Pants and Shirt). All orphanages provide at least two pairs of school uniforms to the inmates. This is arranged from wholesalers directly to reduce the cost further.

(iii) **Health Facilities:** The expenditure on provision of health care constitute only an insignificant part of the total expenditure of orphanages. Of the 20 sample units covered, in 12 units regular service of qualified medical practitioners are available. But the incidence of diseases among the inmates is comparatively low. The expenditure on health care is only 0.60% of the total expenditure. Only four types of health problem were reported by the sample units. They are ordinary fevers , viral fever, skin diseases and ortho problems due to accidents in play grounds. These details will be discussed in the section on health status of inmates.

(iv) **Construction work:** It is a significant component of the total expenditure of orphanages. It was 13.03% in 2000-01, which decreased to 8.93%. Over the years the expenditure on construction work has shown a relative decrease. This is because, generally, when cost of construction increases, the extent of volume of activities decreases, even though the absolute amount increases. Another distinct feature of the expenditure on construction is that generally orphanage committees include the construction activities related to the other institutions under it, in the yearly budget of orphanages. This gives an inflated figure of the construction activities undertaken in these institutions.

(v) **Maintenance Work:** The maintenance of infrastructure and other facilities involve a lot of man power and resources. As a proportion of total expenditure, it forms only 0.73% of the total expenditure. But as observed from column 4 of table 6.5.2, it has steadily increased over the years. It forms nearly 7% of the total new construction every year.

(vi) **Light and Water:** This constitute nearly 1% of the total expenditure of orphanages. There is a steady increase in the electricity charges of these institutions, keeping pace with the general increase in tariff by the government. Relatively, it forms only an insignificant part of the total expenditure. But the absolute amount paid per month is significant in the sense that it is paid as liquid cash out of the revenue of the orphanages.

(vii) **General Education:** The expenditure on general education constitute nearly 2% of the total expenditure. It includes the fee paid, cost of text books and study materials. Since the number of inmates studying in outside educational institutions is less, the cost of general education is relatively low. Further all inmates of orphanages are entitled to get concessions for education purposes. Over the years, the expenditure on general education has shown a varying trend as observable from column 7 of table 6.5.2.

(viii) **Special Coaching:** This is an area in which orphanages have recently started giving special attention. The expenditure on this item include the fee for special coaching in subjects and private tuition arranged in various subject. It forms 1.70% of the total expenditure of orphanages. The details of special coaching provided will be discussed in the next chapter.

(ix) **Vocational Training:** The expenditure on vocational training constitutes 2.52% of the total expenditure of the orphanages. It is significant when we take into account the absolute amount spent on giving vocational and job training for inmates. Over the years, the cost of such training has shown varying trend because of the difference in number of inmates attending such programmes.

(x) **Books and Periodicals:** All orphanages maintain a library or reading room for the use of inmates. The expenditure on books is 2.52% of the total expenditure and the expenditure on periodicals is 1.52% of the total. In the

recent years there is a marked increase in the expenditure on these items. It is due to the cost escalation in the purchase of books and subscription of periodicals.

(xi) Wages and Salaries: This is a significant item of expenditure as it forms nearly 8% of the total expenditure. Wages paid to the workers of the kitchen and other temporary workers and the salaries paid to wardens and office staff are included in it. In recent years it has shown a declining trend as many of the orphanage kitchens have shifted to mechanised processing practices.

(xii) Transportation cost: This constitute nearly 1.5% of the total expenses of orphanages. It includes cost transporting food materials, firewood and furnitures and cost of fuel of vehicles owned. The investigation showed that 14 sample units possess own vehicles for transportation. The cost of transportation has shown a steady increase over the years.

(xiii) Honorarium: Over and above salaries paid, the orphanages have a head of expenditure in terms of 'honorarium'. It includes the honorarium paid to the staff who are otherwise employed and the travelling allowance paid to orphanage officials for various official purposes. This constitutes nearly 1.5% of the total expenses of orphanages .Over the years it has shown a varying trend.

(xiv) Printing: This constitutes only less than 0.5% of the total expenses of employees. It includes the cost of printing forms, reports, pamphlets, registers, receipt books and calendars. All sample units except two have their own calendars printed and circulated widely. (Appendix: VIII shows the facsimile of cash receipts, Appendix XIX shows facsimile of calendars and Appendix: XX shows the facsimile of reports printed by orphanages). Circulation of calendar is used as an important strategy for publicizing the activities and obtaining financial support from the people. The calendar includes all the necessary details with photographs of buildings and other structures. The cash receipts are printed normally in English, Malayalam and Arabic. The Arabic version is used for the overseas collection purposes. The Annual Report published includes a list of contributors, and the details of income and expenditure for the year. The cost of printing these items has shown variation over the four years.

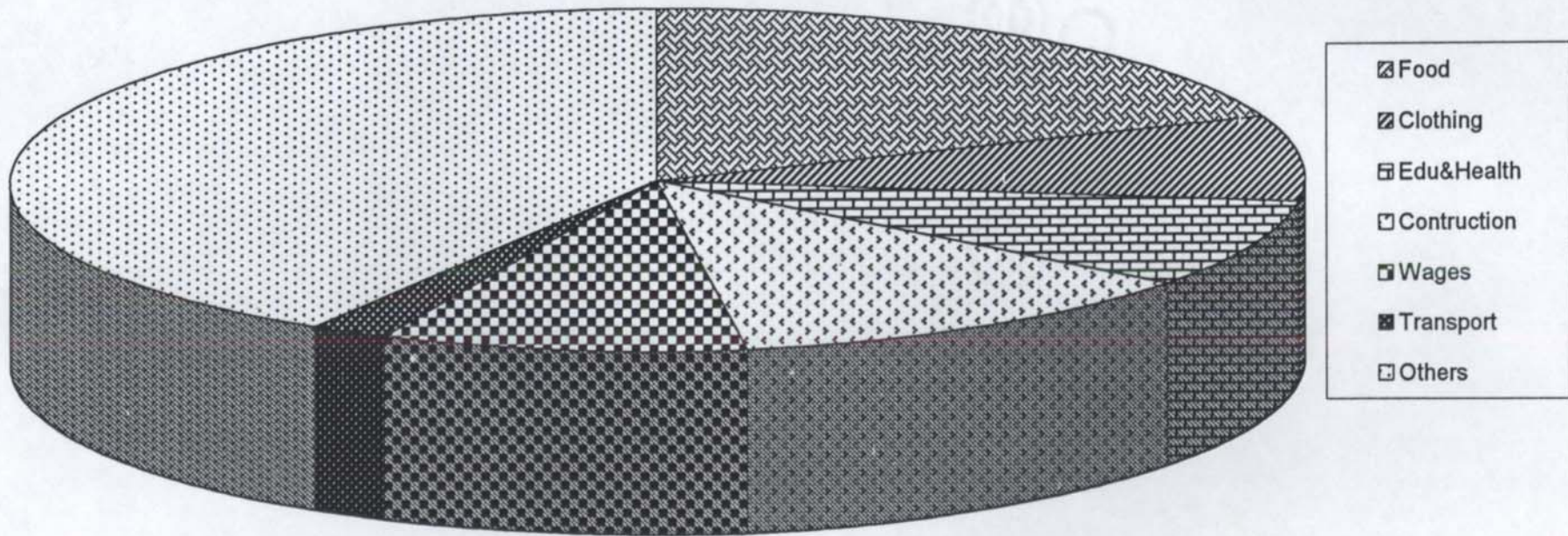
(xv) Others: This constitutes the single largest item of expenditure by orphanages. It is 41.57% of the total expenditure. It has show highly variable trend over the years. It was 37.47%, 44.11%, 36.82% and 47.08% during 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively. The voluminous nature of this item is derived from the defective system of accounting by orphanages. As already mentioned, all orphanages have a common budget for the different institutions they administer. Thus the expenditure incurred on these institutions will form a part of the budget of the orphanage committee. This

anomaly is visible in the case of revenue also. Thus an orphanage committee maintaining a college will have to include all receipts and payments related to the college in the items, 'others' in its balance sheet. To ensure accountability and transparency they specify the subdivisions of 'others' under appropriate heads. Thus, the items coming under the head 'others' need not have any direct relation with the day- to- day functioning of the orphanages.

The division of expenditure of orphanages covered under the sample survey can be represented by the Pie Chart given in fig.6.5.2.

For the convenience of drawing the pie diagram in Fig.6.5.2, we have grouped together some items of expenditure. Health, education, special coaching, vocational training, books and periodicals are grouped together to form 8.31% of the total expenditure. Construction, maintenance, light and water are grouped to form 12.13% of aggregate expenditure. Wages, salaries and honorarium are added together to get 9.42% of total expenses. Similarly, transport and printing together constitute 1.83% of the total expenditure. Others constitute 41.57% of the aggregate expenses by the orphanages.

Fig.6.5.2.Pie Diagram of heads of Expenditure by Orphanages



6.5.2.1. ANOVA Test of Head wise Expenditure by Orphanages

Table 6.5.2.1. ANOVA Test of Trends in Expenditure of Orphanages of Malappuram District

The Model for Testing

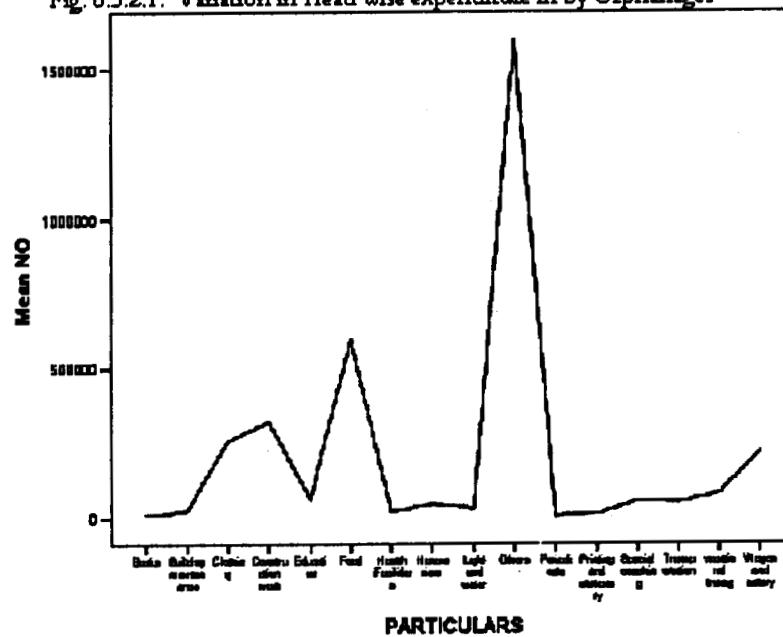
Test of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable No:					
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	1.94E+14	16	1.21E+13	6.73446	6.21E-15
Intercept	2.81E+08	1	2.81E+08	0.000156	0.990024
Year	4.39E+08	1	4.39E+08	0.000245	0.987524
Particulars	1.94E+14	15	1.29E+13	7.183408	2.34E-15
Error	2.27E+15	1263	1.8E+12		
Total	2.52E+15	15	1280		
Corrected Total	2.46E+15	1279			
a	R Squared = .079 (Adjusted R Squared = .067)				

Estimation Results

Particulars Dependent Variable No.				
Particulars	Mean	Std. Error	(95% Conf. Int erval) Lower Bound	(95% Cnf. Inter val) Upper Bound
Books	9133.388	149851.1	-284851	303117.8
Building Maintenance	22671.98	149851.1	-271312.5	316656.4
Clothing	256363	149851.1	-37621.42	550347.4
Construction Work	322140.7	149851.1	28156.22	616125.1
Education	59666.44	149851.1	-234318	353650.9
Food	593306.9	149851.1	299322.4	887291.3
Health Facilities	18800.75	149851.1	-275183.7	312785.2
Honorarium	45303.48	149851.1	-248681	339287.9
Light and Water	29361.18	149851.1	-264623.3	323345.6
Others	1593053	149851.1	1299068	1887037
Periodicals	4471.163	149851.1	-289513.3	298455.6
Printing & Stationary	10503.35	149851.1	-283481.1	304487.8
Special coaching	52448.75	149851.1	-241535.7	346433.2
Transportation	47705.54	149851.1	-246278.9	341690
Vocational Training	77882.84	149851.1	-216101.6	371867.3
Wages & Salary	219771.6	149851.1	-74212.87	513756
a	Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values Year 2000-05.			

41

Fig. 6.5.2.1. Variation in Head wise expenditure in by Orphanages



1780

From the results of estimation and the line graph in fig.6.5.2.1 we can see that over the years there is no significant variation in the expenditure on various items. But there is marked difference in the division of expenditure through out the years. Items like contribution, food, wages and salaries and others show a higher proportion of the total expenditure.

**THE ROLE OF ORPHANAGES
OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT
IN HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT**

- ❖ *The Role of Orphanages in Human Resource Development: A Status Analysis of Present Inmates*
- ❖ *The Role of Orphanages in Human Resource Development: A Status Analysis of Old Students*
- ❖ *Human Resource Development Practices in Orphanages: A Status Analysis of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators*

THE ROLE OF ORPHANAGES OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT IN HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

7.1. The Role of Orphanages in Human Resource Development: A Status Analysis of Present Inmates

7.1.1. The Degree of Destitution & Family Status of Orphanage

Inmates

As already mentioned the orphanages of Malappuram district as elsewhere give admission to orphans and destitute. The circumstances which lead a child to orphanage is related to the family environment, economic status of family, social conditions and the availability of alternative means of education and child care. The Degree of Destitution refers to the sum total of factors that lead a child to orphanage. Family status is the most important determinant of degree of destitution.

In the present investigation, to study the degree of destitution, the inmates of orphanages of the sample survey are grouped into four categories:

- (i) with no parents;
- (ii) with father only;

- (iii) with mother only; and
- (iv) with both parents;

The first category suffers from the highest of degree of destitution. The degree of destitution decreases with either one of the parents being alive. It is least in the case of fourth category as they are led to orphanages due to economic and social factors.

The following table 7.1.1. summarise the details of family status of the inmates of the sample units selected.

Table 7.1.1. Family Status of Inmates of Orphanages of Malappuram District
(Percentage)

Category	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. With no parents	1.00	8.32	6.42	9.40	5.6	8.3	6.7	9.3
2. With father only	3.00	2.88	5.32	4.20	6.30	5.2	7.8	6.7
3. With mother only	30.20	20.80	33.12	26.8	38.9	30.1	36.7	32.1
4. With both parents	65.80	68.00	55.14	59.6	49.2	56.4	42.8	51.9

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is clear from the table that the proportion of females with no parents increased over the years. It is because the orphanages give preference to such cases for admission. The proportion of male inmates with father only is always greater than the females in this category. Among the category of inmates with mother only also the males out number the females. But the proportion of females with both parents is greater than the proportion of males

in this category. The destitute parents always prefer their children to grow with at least the minimum basic necessities of life. Consequently the majority of inmates of orphanages belong to the category of destitute with both parents. This makes the determination of sex wise destitution among the inmates difficult.

7.1.1.1. The ANOVA Test for Sex wise Family Status of Orphanage Inmates of Malappuram District

**Table.7.1.1.1. ANOVA Test for Sex wise Family Status
The Model for Testing**

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable: no					
Source	Type III Ssd	df	Mean Squ F	Sig.	
Corrected Model	314033	8	39254.12	504637	5.51 E-63
Intercept	354.8462	1	354.8462	0.456178	0.499663
Year	365.8513	1	365.8513	0.470325	0.493089
CATEGORY	270312.2	3	90104.08	115.8346	9.24E-60 Significant
Sex	20611.6	1	20611.6	26.4975	3.53E-07 Significant
CATEOGRY*Sex	22743.28	3	7581.092	9.745983	2.71E-06 Significant
Error	490834.9	631	777.8684		
Total	1074156	64			
Corrected Total	804867.9	639			
a	R Squared=.390 (Adjusted R Squared=.382)				

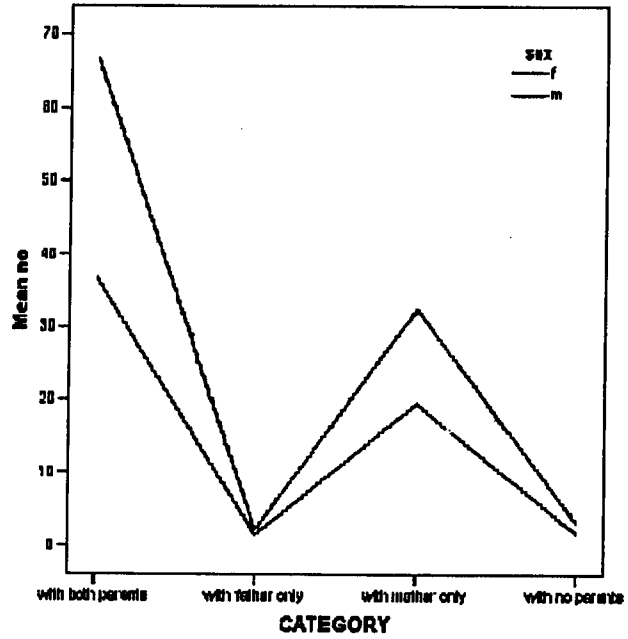
Estimation Results

Descriptive Statistics Dependent Variable: no CATEGORY	Sex	Mean	Std. Deviation		
With both parents	f	36.75	49.5643	80	
	m	66.9375	44.15718	80	
	Total	51.84375	49.17963	160	
With father only	f	1.4375	2.243662	80	
	m	2.175	2.023751	80	
	Total	180625	2.161693	160	
With mother only	f	19.475	36.73924	80	
	m	32.5125	20.20402	80	
	Total	25.99375	30.36913	160	
With no parents	f	1.6875	3.570603	80	
	m	3.125	5.60374	80	
	Total	2.40625	4.738836	160	
Total	f	14.8375	34.07725		
	m	26.1875	36.01701		
	Total	20.5125	35.49048		

The results of the test are represented by the graph given in fig.7.1.1.1.

The results of the tests are not fully consistent with the observed behaviour of the samples. The observed difference in the category of mother only between male and female inmates is proved to be right by the peak points of time line graphs given in fig. 7.1.1.1. The observed higher proportion of females in the category of with no parents is proved to be not

Fig. 7.1.1.1. Variance in family status of Orphanage Inmates



1875

right. However the test prove that sex is a significant factor in the determination of family status.

7.1.2. The Physical Status of Orphanage Inmates of Malappuram District

The physical status of inmates is studied in terms of the percentage of handicap applicable to them. For this the entire sample was divided into seven categories.

- (i) Below 50% handicap;
- (ii) 50% to 75% handicap;
- (iii) Above 75% handicap;
- (iv) Totally blind;
- (v) Partially blind;
- (vi) Deaf; and
- (vii) Dumb.

The results of the survey are summarised in Table: 7.1.2:

**Table 7.1.2: The Physical Status of Inmates of Orphanages of
Malappuram District**

Status	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Below 50% Handicap	8	2	11	3	7	1	10	2
2. 50%-75% handicap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Above 75% Handicap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Blind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Partially Blind	3	-	6	2	4	2	2	2
6. Deaf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Dumb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	2	17	5	11	3	12	4

Source: Compiled from Field Data

The table show that the total cases of physically handicapped is only 65 over a period of 4 years. It is present only in two categories: below 50% handicapped and partially blind. The year 2001-02 recorded the maximum number of cases of handicap at 22 and in other years there was no marked differences. The total cases are 13 in 2000-01, 14 in 2002-3 and 16 in 2003-04. In the case of handicap below 50% there is a marked difference between males and female inmates. Similarly in the case of partially blind status also there are more males except in the year 2003-04.

The orphanages generally do not prefer physically handicapped children for their admission. Such children are sent to special homes at the time of admission itself. Handicapped and blind students require special

attention and care and special facilities. This limits the scope of orphanages rendering service in this area.

7.1.2.1. ANOVA Test for Sex-wise Variation in Physical Status of Inmates of Orphanages of Malappuram District

Table.7.1.2.1. ANOVA Test for Sex Wise Variation in Physical Status of Orphanage Inmates

The Model to be Tested

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable: NO					
Source	Type III Sums of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	1,059061	4	0.264765	8.813382	1.15E-05
Intercept	0.075003	1	0.75003	2.496651	0.119347
YEAR	0.072523	1	0.072523	2.414107	0.125506
STATUS	0.360697	1	0.360697	12.00672	0.000985- Significant
SEX	0.409969	1	0.409969	13,64687	0.000469- Significant
STATUS*SEX	0.334462	1	0.334462	13.64687	0.000479- Significant
Error	1.802477	60	0.030041		
Total	74	65			
Corrected Total	2.861538	64			
a	R Squared=.370 (Adjusted R Squared=.328)				

Estimation Results

Descriptive Statistics Dependent Variable: NO STATUS	Sex	Mean	Std. Devia:N		
Below 50% handicap	f	1.375	0.517549	8	
	m	1	0	36	
	Total	1.068182	0.254972	44	
Partially Blind	f	1	0	6	
	m	1	0	15	
	Total	1	0	21	
Total	f	1.2714286	0.425815	14	
	m	1	0	51	
	Total	1.046154	0.211451	65	

It is clear that the sex wise distribution of inmates' physical status show marked differences in the two cases of handicaps reported. The first category consists of the largest number of handicapped cases, and second category is that of partially Blind. In the two cases of handicap the sex wise variation is significant.

7.1.3. The Incidence of Diseases and the Health Status of Orphanage Inmates of Malappuram District

Development of health is an important component of human resource development. Health status of a group depends on a variety of factors like physical status, facilities of health care, food and nutrition, living environment

and extend of preventive measures. The general health status of the inmates of orphanages is ascertained in terms of the incidence of a few common diseases. The total number of the following cases attended by physicians over the years is estimated by the survey.

- (i) Ordinary fever
- (ii) Viral Fever
- (iii) Measles
- (iv) Polio
- (v) Tuberculosis
- (vi) Heart Diseases
- (vii) Neuro Disease
- (viii) Skin Diseases
- (ix) Others

It was found that over the four years, only ordinary fever, viral fever, and skin diseases were reported by orphanages. The cases reported under others are the ortho cases of accidents in the play ground. The findings are summarised in table: 7.1.3.

Table: 7.1.3: Incidence of Diseases and Health Status of Inmates of Ophanages of Malappuram District

Category	2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Ordinary Fever	222 (0.10)	77 (0.06)	299 (0.09)	194 (0.09)	78 (0.06)	272 (0.08)	188 (0.08)	63 (0.05)	151 (0.04)	159 (0.07)	40 (0.03)	199 (0.05)
2. Viral Fever	26 (0.02)	6 -	32 (0.010)	8 -	6 -	14 -	11 -	2 -	13 -	11 -	4 -	15 -
3. Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Polio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. T.B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Heart Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Neuro Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Skin Diseases	68 (0.03)	13 (0.011)	81 (0.025)	52 (0.025)	8 -	60 (0.018)	49 (0.023)	6 -	55 (0.016)	30 -	1 -	31 -
9. Others	13 -	0 -	13 -	8 -	1 -	9 -	13 -	0 -	13 -	12 -	1 -	13 -
Total	329	96	425	262	93	355	261	72	229	212	46	259

Source: Compiled from Field Data

The Incidence of Disease can be estimated by the following formula:

$$\text{Incidence of Disease} = \frac{x \text{ No. of Cases Reported}}{X \text{ No. of Observations}}$$

The value of this ratio will range between zero and one.

For example, the index of ordinary fever among male inmates for 2000-01 is estimated as follows:

➤ Number of cases of ordinary fever Reported among the males in

$$2000-01: \quad 222 (x)$$

➤ Number of Male inmates in 2000-01 = 2022 (X)

∴ Incidence of Ordinary Fever among male inmates -

$$\triangleright 2000-01, \frac{x}{X} = \frac{222}{2022} = 0.10$$

In the investigation all values below 0.010 are considered to be insignificant. It is observed that incidence of the diseases reported are higher for males than for females. Among the diseases ordinary fever has the highest incidence at 0.09 in 2000-01. The highest incidence of viral fever was also in the same year of 0.010. The incidence of skin diseases was also highest in this year at 0.025. The incidence of the cases being reported as others in all the years were insignificant.

The health status of inmates of orphanages is satisfactory as revealed by the above analysis. The incidence of diseases among them is very low. It point towards better living conditions provided to them. Further, no major diseases were observed during the four years. The comparatively higher rates of incidence for males can be attributed to the general health status of males and high rates of reporting among the male inmates. As in the household in orphanages also, the reporting of diseases is low among the females.

7.1.4: The Basic Necessities of Life in Orphanages: Food, Clothing and Shelter

7.1.4.1. The Quantity and Quality of Food Provided in Orphanages

The quality and quantity of food influence the health status of the inmates of orphanages. They require quality food with sufficient nutritional content for healthy and balanced growth. The quantity of food was assessed in the present investigation in terms of the frequency of major foods daily. It was observed that in all sample units covered the inmates are provided major food three times a day and minor food two times a day. The frequency of food in a day is given in a summary from in table 7.1.4.1.A:

Table: 7.1.4.1.A. Frequency of Daily Food in Orphanages

Time	Food items
1. 5 am to 7 am	Black Tea/Coffee
2. 9 am to 10 am	Break Fast
3. 1 pm to 2 pm	Lunch
4. 4 pm to 6 pm	Tea with Biscuits
5. 8 pm to 9 pm	Supper

Source: Compiled from Field data

Minor variation in timing was observed depending on the schedule of timing in schools and special coaching programmes.

The quality of food provided was judged by the frequency of beef, mutton, chicken, fish, milk, egg and fruits in the menu. The results are shown in table: 7.1.4.1B.

Table: 7.1.4.1.B. The Quality of Menu of Food Provided in Orphanages

Items	Daily (No. of Orphanages)	Weekly (No. of Orphanages)	Fortnightly (No. of Orphanages)	Monthly (No. of Orphanages)
Beef	-	20	-	-
Mutton	-	-	-	20
Chicken	-	20	-	-
Fish	16	4		
Milk	-	5	15	-
Egg	-	20	-	-
Fruits	-	8	12	-

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It can be observed that in all orphanages beef, chicken and egg are provided at least once in a week. Fish is provided daily in 16 institutions, and weekly in four institutions. Milk is provided weekly in 5 institutions and fortnightly in 15 institutions. Mutton is provided in all institutions only on monthly basis. Fruits form a part of menu only on weekly basis in 8 institutions and fortnightly in 12 institutions.

Above the normal menu, the orphanages also provide special food to inmates. These are sponsored by individuals and organisations. During some periods like Ramnzan, the frequency of special food is observed to be

very high. The frequency of special food in the sample units is summarised in table 7.1.4.1.C.

Table 7.1.4.1.C. Frequency of Special Food Provided by Orphanages

Items	Daily (No. of Orphanages)	Weekly (No. of Orphanages)	Fortnightly (No. of Orphanages)	Monthly (No. of Orphanages)
Ghee Rice	–	8	12	–
Biriyani	–	2	8	10
Payasam	–	7	13	–
Others	–	3	5	12

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is clear that frequency of special food is very high in some institutions. In 8 institutions ghee rice is provided weekly as special food. The frequency of biriyani is also high. It is provided weekly in 2 institutions, fortnightly in 8 institutions and monthly in 10 institutions.

The most important feature of the system of menu in orphanages is that vegetarian items find place in it only rarely. The number of vegetarians in orphanages is virtually nil . During some seasons, non - vegetarian food is supplied to the inmates daily without any break. To that extent, as observed by the wardens of some sample units the orphans and destitute are overfed!

7.1.4.2. The Quantity and Quality of Clothing Provided to Orphanage Inmates

Clothing is the second important necessity of life of human beings. The orphanages provide clothing to their inmates regularly and on special

occasions. To assess the quantity of clothing the average number of pairs provided per year was taken. To assess the quality, the average cost per pair was estimated. The results are summarised in table. 7.1.4.2.

Table: 7.1.4.2. The Details of Clothing Provided by Orphanages to Inmates

Particulars	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of Pairs of Dresses Provided	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Average Cost of Pair (Rs.)	250/-	350/-	250/-	390/-	270/-	430/-	300/-	480/-

Source: Compiled from Field Data

There exist great variation in the cost of dress materials provided to male and females. The minimum cost and maximum cost per pair of dresses for males was Rs. 250/- and Rs. 330/- respectively. For females it was Rs.480/- and Rs.690/-. The orphanages also provide special dresses to the inmates during festivals. Some inmates as provided with more than three pairs depending on their requirements.

7.1.4.2.1. Calculation of Coefficient of Range of Average Cost of Pairs of Dresses Provided in Orphanages

We can estimate the coefficient of Range of Average Cost of pairs of dress for male and female in orphanages:

Range is defined as (CR) = $\frac{L - S}{L + S}$

Where, L = Largest Item

S = Smallest Item

(i) Coefficient of Range for Average Cost of Male -

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dress (CRM)} &= \frac{L - S}{L + S} \\ &= \frac{300 - 250}{300 + 250} = \frac{50}{550} = 0.09 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Coefficient of Range for Average Cost of

$$\text{Female Dress (CRF)} = \frac{L - S}{L + S} = \frac{480 - 350}{480 + 350} = \frac{130}{830} = 0.15$$

Since the value of Coefficient of Range is more for the average cost of female dresses, it can be deduced that there exist more dispersion or variation in the cost of dress materials provided to females than to males by the orphanages.

7.1.4.3. The Nature of Accommodation Facilities Provided by Orphanages to Inmates

Shelter or accommodation is the third requirement for existence of life. In the investigation, the term accommodation is used in a wider sense, including the space provided, bedding facilities, toilet facilities, dining halls prayer halls, study room and drinking water facilities. Since there is statutory provisions related to all these, the orphanages provide these facilities to its

inmates in a reasonable way. The details of types of accommodation provided is summarised in table: 7.1.4.3.A.

Table: 7.1.4.3.A. The Nature of Accommodation Provided to Inmates of Orphanages

Type of Accommodation	Male	Female
1. Dormitory	20	20
2. Double Room	20	20
3. Single Room	2	3
4. Others (Four seated)	16	8

Source: Compiled from Field Data

The table shows that all the 20 sample units covered maintain dormitory and double room accommodation for the inmates. Only 2 orphanages maintain single room for some of its male inmates and 3 orphanages extend the same facility to female inmates. There are four seated rooms for males in 16 orphanages and for females in 8 orphanages.

The extend of toilet facilities can be assessed by the number of toilets per 100 inmates. The survey details in this regard are given in table 7.1.4.3.b.

Table: 7.1.4.3.B. Toilet Facilities provided in Orphanages (No. per 100 Inmates)

Particulars	For Male	For Female
1. Urinals	4	6
2. Toilets (Asian)	12	12.5
3. Bath Rooms	11.5	13
4. Toilet (European)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

The table shows that the toilet facilities of orphanages, on an average exceed the statutory requirements of 1:10. In the sample units, it is 12 for males and 12.5 for females. In the case of bathrooms also it exceeds the statutory requirement of 1:10. In the survey units it is 11.5 for 100 males and 13 for 100 females. There are separate urinals also at a proportion of 4:100 for males and 6:100 for females. The proportion of European type toilets is insignificant in all orphanages.

It was also found that all the sample units have separate dining halls, prayer halls and drinking water facilities. They have common halls used as study halls by the inmates. Such halls are used in a multipurpose way, for convening meetings, organising cultural programmes, providing special coaching or tuition and for indoor games, like chess and caroms.

7.1.5. The Role of Orphanages in Human Resource Development through Education and Skill Development

7.1.5.1. Educational Status of the Inmates of Orphanages of Malappuram District

Education and skill development constitute an important component of human resource development. They are not only the means of human resource development but also form a significant and strategy of human resource development. The educational status of the inmates of the sample

units for the four years of study is assessed in terms of the following important phases of general education:

- (i) Pre Primary;
- (ii) Primary;
- (iii) High School
- (iv) PDC/+2;
- (v) Vocational;
- (vi) Degree;
- (vii) P.G; and
- (viii) Professional Education.

Table 7.1.5.1.A illustrate the year wise and sex wise division of inmates of orphanages on the basis of the educational status.

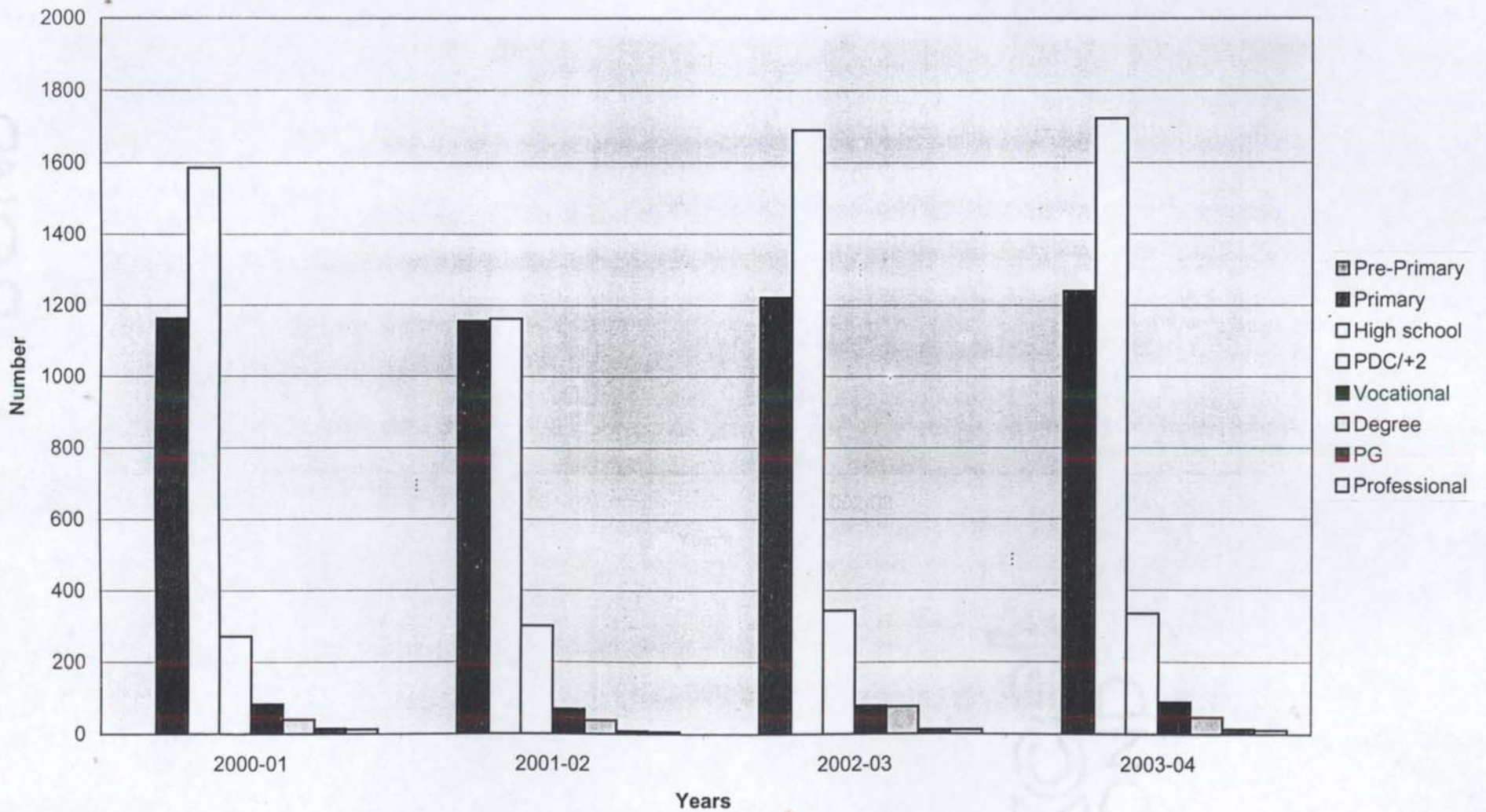
Table 7.1.5.1.A. Year wise and Sex wise Educational Status of Inmates of Orphanages (Nos.)

Status	2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Pre-Primary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Primary	788	375	1163	746	409	1155	769	452	1221	781	459	1240
3. High School	983	603	1586	1035	627	1662	1033	554	1690	1136	587	1723
4. PDC/+2	156	115	271	179	121	300	199	144	343	212	122	334
5. Vocational	46	37	83	38	31	69	42	37	79	48	41	89
6. Degree	25	15	40	21	17	38	25	22	77	28	19	47
7. P.G.	7	8	15	4	4	8	10	2	12	4	10	14
8. Professional	5	8	13	6	0	6	11	1	12	8	3	11

Source: Compiled from Field Data

44

Fig.7.1.5.1.A.Year-wise Educational status of Orphanage Inmates



2039

Table shows that none of the sample units offer education at pre-primary level for their inmates. 12 sample units maintain pre-primary educational institutions, catering to the requirements of outside children. Since there are no inmates in the age group of below 5 years in the orphanages, the facilities of these institutions could not be utilised by the inmates.

The year wise educational status of orphanage inmates is represented by the Multiple Bar diagram in fig.7.1.5.1.A. It is clear from the figure that the major segment of orphanage inmates are in the high school classes and next in importance is primary education. Over the years the number in various stages of education has not shown much variation. The proportion between male and female at various stages of education can be studied with the help of the following table: 7.1.5.1B.

Table: 7.1.5.1.B. Proportion of Male and Female Inmates of Orphanages at various Stages of Education

Stage of Education	Male	Female	Total
1. Pre-primary	0	0	0
2. Primary	3084 (64.53)	1695 (35.46)	4779 (100)
3. High School	4187 (63.53)	2347 (36.18)	6561 (100)
4. PDC/+2	746 (59.77)	502 (40.22)	1248 (100)
5. Vocational	174 (54.37)	146 (45.62)	320 (100)
6. Degree	99 (57.55)	73 (42.44)	172 (100)
7. P.G	25 (51.02)	24 (48.08)	49 (100)
8. Professional	30 (71.42)	12 (28.58)	42 (100)

(Figures in parentheses shows percentages)

Source : Compiled from Field Data

It can be observed from the table that in all stages of education the proportion of male inmates is larger than the proportion of female inmates. It is highest at the professional level at 71.42% and lowest at P.G level at 51.02%. At P.G. level, the females enjoy an almost equal status with the males. This trend of the proportion in various stages of education is consistent with the number of male and female inmates and their age groups. Since there is 100% enrollment of the inmates of orphanages in educational institutions the sex wise variation in different stages of education is not a matter of concern.

7.1.5.1.1. ANOVA Test for Variance of Sex wise Educational Status of Orphanage Inmates of Malppuram District

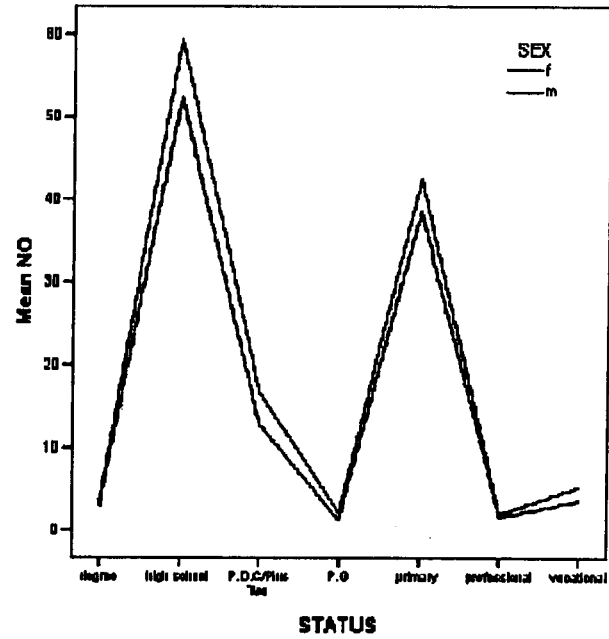
The Model for Testing

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable: NO					
Source	Type III Ssd		Mean Squi F	Sig.	
Corrected Model	234913.4	14	16779.53	34.50718	1.91E-64
Intercept	277.7507	1	277.7507	0.571195	0.450139
YEAR	285.1529	1	285.1529	0.586418	0.444168
STATUS	215841.7	6	35973.61	73.97986	6.71E-66 Significant
SEX	528.411	1	528.411	1.08668	0.297711 Not Significant
STATUS*SEX	613.0105	6	102.1684	0.21011	0.973601 Not Significant
Error	243617.3	501	486.262		
Total	814723	516			
Corrected Total	478530.7	515			
a	R Squared=.491 (Adjusted R Squared=.477)				

Estimation Results

2. STATUS Dependent Variable:NO STATUS	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Degree	3.043869	3.018242	-2.8861	8.973839
High School	55.86185	2.135244	51.66672	60.05699
PDC/Plus Two	14.81581	2.479657	9.943998	19.6876`
PG	1.749179	4.13903	-6.36282	9.881175
Primary	40.4806	2.135244	36.28547	44.67574
Professional	1.634904	5.167189	-8.51713	11.78693
Vocational	4.430797	2.6221915	-0.72051	9.582105

Fig. 7.1.5.1.1. Sex wise variation in Education Status of Orphanage Inmates



The results of the ANOVA Test is represented by the Line Graph in Fig.7.1.5.1.1.

The model shows that the difference between male and female in educational status is vary significant. But the number of male and female inmates at various stages of education do not have much variation. For example, the proportion of males at primary education is 36.95% of the total male inmates. For female inmates the corresponding figure is 35.12%. For high school level inmates these figures are 50.17% and 49.11% respectively. At degree level this proportion is 1.18% for males and 1.5% for females. At P.G level these figure are estimated at 0.29% and 0.49% respectively for male and female inmates .

7.1.5.2. Educational Facilities at Orphanages of Malappuram District

The orphanages given much thrust on the development of educational institutions attached to them for the benefit of their inmates and outside students. All sample units maintain different educational institutions ranging from nursing schools to Arts and Science Colleges and Professional Colleges. Some of them have developed into large educational complexes offering formal and informal education at different levels.

The following table 7.1.5.2.A. summarise the details of management of educational institutions by the committee of the sample units.

Table: 7.1.5.2.A.

Management of Educational Institutions by Orphanage Committees of Malappuram District

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
1.	With Primary Schools	18
2.	With High Schools	16
3.	With Higher Secondary Schools	13
4.	With I. T. Cs	5
5.	With TTIs	1
6.	With Aided Colleges	2
7.	With Unaided colleges	6
8.	With Madrasas	20

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is a clear indication of the orphanages diversifying the activities related to education and social services. From the statue of providers of institutional care for orphans and destitute, they are fast transforming into agents of social change and catalysts for the educational progress of the society.

The extend of development of educational institutions by Orphanage Committees is measured not only by the absolute number of institutions they run, but also by the number of inmates of orphanages studying in their own institution vis-à-vis in outside educational institutions.

Table: 7.1.5.2.B summarise the details of orphanage inmates studying in "own institutions" and "outside institutions".

7.1.5.2.1. ANOVA Test for Sex wise Variance of Inmates in Different Educational Institutions

The Model to be Tested

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable: NO					
Source	Type III Sdof	Mean Squ F		Sig.	
Corrected Model	356629.6	4	89157.41	40.90647	1.33E-27
Intercept	182.7673	1	182.7673	0.083856	0.772329
YEAR	193.9056	1	193.9056	0.088966	0.765692
PARTICULARS	290706.3	1	290706.3	133.3795	5.78E-26
SEX	42251.03	1	42251.03	19.38527	1.47E-05
PARTICULARS *SEX	23478.38	1	23478.38	10.77216	0.001146
Error	686556.1	315	2179.543		
Total	1571067	320			
Corrected Total	1043186	319			
a	R Squared=.342 (Adjusted R Squared=.334)				

Estimation of Results

PARTICULARS *SEX Dependent Variable: NO PARTICULARS	SEX	Mean	Std Error	(95% confidence Interval)	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Inside Educational Institutions	f	50.7	5.219606	80.5428	101.0822
	m	90.8125			
Outside Educational Institutions	f	7.55	5.219606	-2.719698	17.8197
	m	13.4				3.130302	23.6697

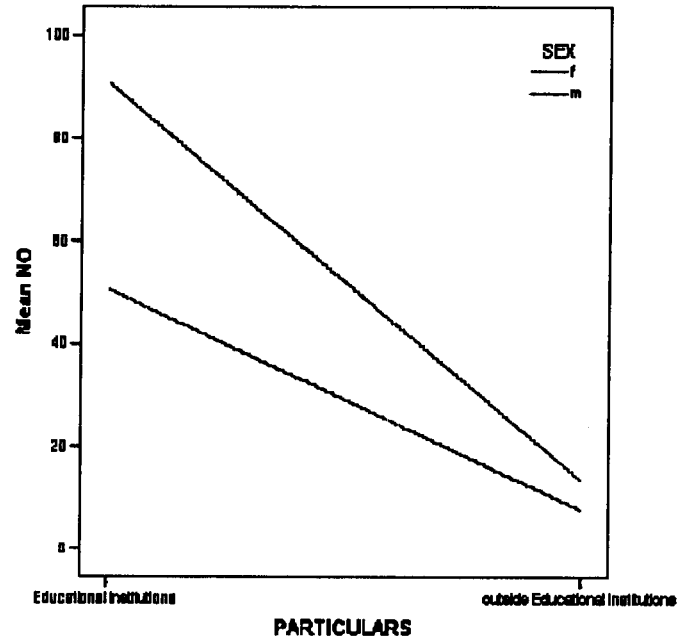
Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values:

Year 2001

The Line Graph in fig.7.5.2.1 represent the results of the test.

146

Fig. 7.1.5.2.1. Sex wise variation in Orphanage Inmates in Educational Institutions.



210B

It is clear that the sex wise variation in inmates is more significant in the case of inside educational institutions. The variation show a steady increasing trend.

7.1.5.3. Performance of Orphanage Inmates in S.S.L.C. Examination

Performance in S.S.L.C. Examination is taken as the most important indicator of educational attainment of institutions like orphanages. S.S.L.C level is considered as a turning point in the life of orphanage inmates, as their higher studies in future depend on the performance at this level. Many orphanages do not retain inmates after this stage. Those who have their own educational institutions retain the inmates after S.S.L.C. and enroll in such educational institutions. Those who do not have institutions of higher education either send the inmates to distant institutions or allow the inmates to be a day- scholars.

The performance in S.S.L.C Examination is studied in terms of the following variables:

- (i) Number Attended:
- (ii) Number Passed;
- (iii) Number passed with Distinction
- (iv) Number passed with First Class;
- (v) Number passed with Second Class;
- (vi) Number passed with Third Class.

Table: 7.1.5.3 illustrates the performance of orphanage inmates in S.S.L.C Examination in different years.

Table: 7.1.5.3. Sex wise Performance of Orphanage Inmates in SSLC Examination during 2001-2004

Category	2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number attended	276 (63.74)	157 (36.25)	438 (100)	297 (57.35)	221 (46.66)	518 (100)	309 (64.24)	172 (35.76)	481 (100)	311 (61.95)	191 (38.05)	502 (100)
Number passed	176 (63.76)	123 (98.34)	299 (69.05)	185 (62.28)	169 (76.97)	354 (68.33)	209 (67.63)	108 (62.79)	317 (65.90)	218 (70.09)	143 (74.86)	
Distinction	12 (6.81)	10 (8.13)	22 (7.35)	12 (6.48)	20 (11.83)	32 (9.39)	18 (8.61)	11 (10.18)	29 (9.14)	20 (9.17)	14 (9.79)	
First class	39 (22.15)	21 (17.07)	60 (20.97)	45 (24.32)	32 (18.93)	77 (21.75)	55 (26.31)	29 26.83	84 (26.49)	47 (21.55)	28 19.58	(9.41)75 (20.77)
Second class	52 29.54	40 32.52	92 (30.76)	57 (30.81)	41 (24.26)	98 (27.68)	63 (30.14)	26 24.07	99 31.23	63 (28.89)	30 20.97	93 (25.76)
Third class	73 41.47	52 42.27	125 (41.80)	72 (38.91)	76 44.97	148 41.80	73 (34.92)	42 38.88	115 36.27	82 37.61	71 44.65	42.38

(Figures in parentheses show percentage of total)

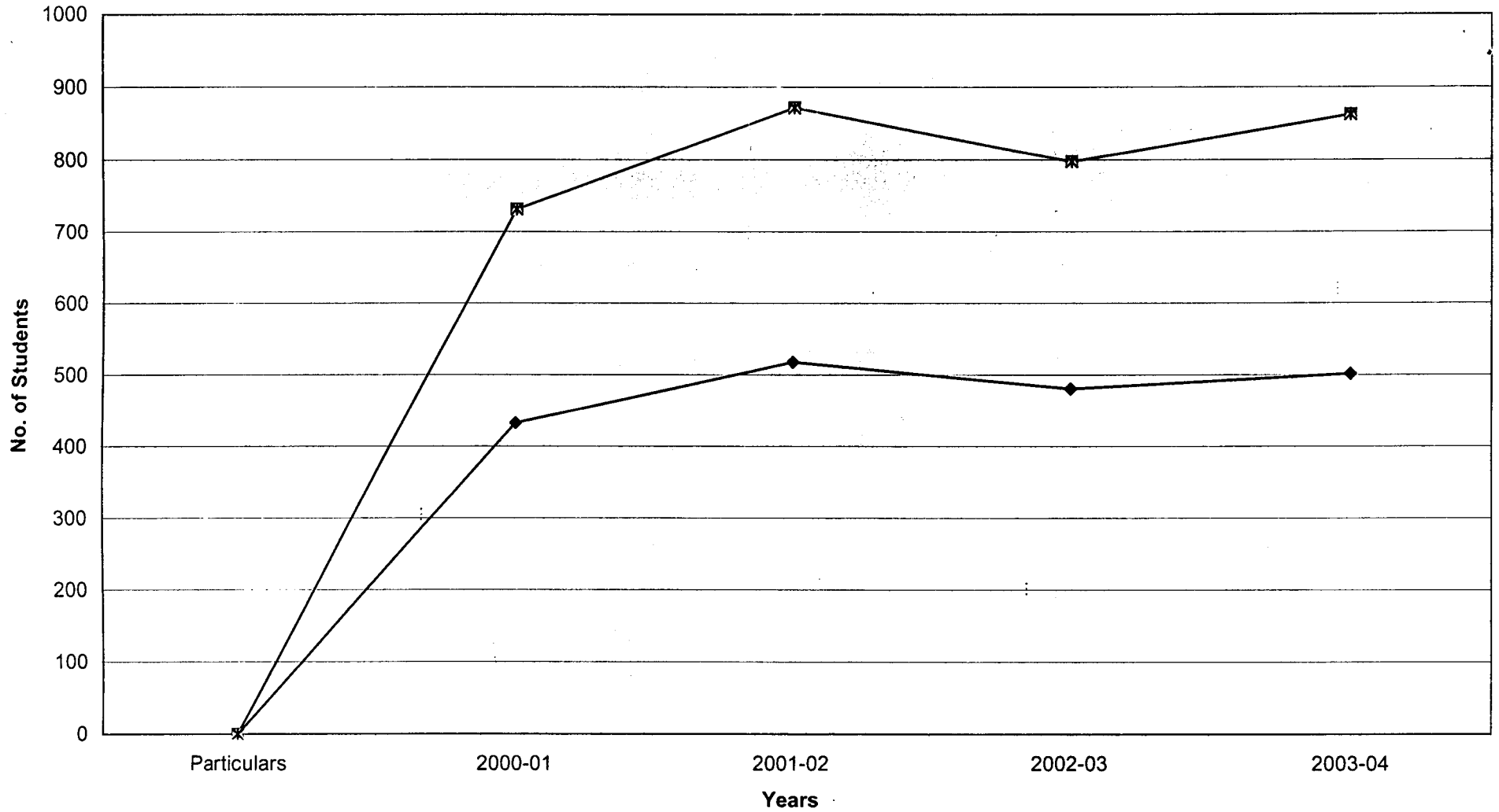
Source: Compiled from Field Data.

Table shows that the number of inmates attending SSLC examination was highest in 2001-02, with 57.35% males and 46.65% females. The success rate in examination was 69.05% in 2000-01, 68.33%, in 2001-02, 65.90% in 2002-03 and 71.91% in 2003-04. The success rate of female candidates was always higher than that of male candidates except in 2002-03. Thus it is in tune with the general trend observed in the state. The success rate of male candidates was 63.76%, 62.28%, 67.63% and 70.90% in the four years from 2001-2004. Thus the males are gradually improving their performance. The success rate of females was 78.34%, 76.47%, 62.79% and

74.86%, in the years from 2001 to 2004. This shows a highly varying trend. With respect to distinction, the success rate of females with distinction was always higher than that of males. It was 6.81%, 6.48%, 8.61% and 9.17% for males; and 8.13%, 11.83%, 10.18% and 9.79% for females during the four years from 2001 to 2004. But with respect to the success rate with first class the male candidates always fared well during the entire period. The same trend is observed for success with third class also. But the success rate with second class shows a highly varying trend.

Fig.7.1.5.3 illustrate the performance of orphanage inmates in S.S.L.C Examination in different years. The upper series represent the number attended and the lower series the number passed in the examination. Both the number attended and number passed were the highest in the year 2001-02.

Fig.7.1.5.3.Performance of Orphanage Inmates in SSLC Examination



05130

7.1.5.3.1. ANOVA Test for Sex wise Variation in Performance in SSLC Examination by Orphanage Inmates during 2000-04.

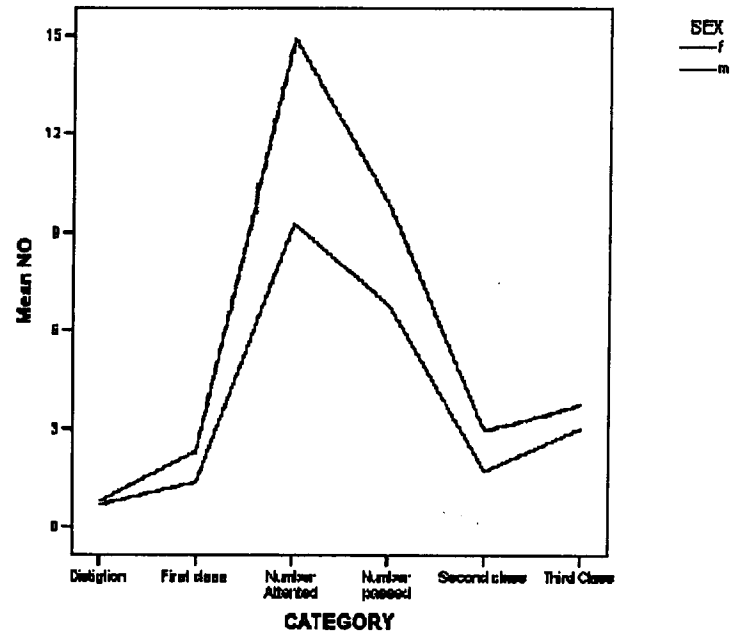
The Model to be Tested

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable: NO					
Source	Type III Sdof	Mean Squi F		Sig.	
Corrected Model	17633.54	12	1469.461	37.03772	1.33e-27
Intercept	40.93423	1	40.93423	1.031746	0.310008
YEAR	42.0021	1	42.00021	1.058614	0.303794 Insignificant
CATEGORY	15821.29	5	3164.259	79.75503	6.84E-70- Significant
SEX	914.551	1	914.551	23.05123	1.83E-06 Significant
CATEGORY*SEX	855.6927	5	171.1385	4.313541	0.000693- Significant
Error	37.571.96	947	39.674722		
Total	77161	960			
Corrected Total	55205.5	959			
a	R Squared=.319 (Adjusted R Squared=.311)				

Estimation of Results

Descriptive Statistics Dependent Variable :NO CATEGORY	SEX	Mean	Std. Devia.N		
Distinction	f	0.6875	1.364966	80	
	m	0.775	1.124807	80	
	Total	0.73125	1.247497	160	
First Class	f	1.375	1.957621	80	
	m	2.325	1.719398	80	
	Total	1.85	1.8897367	160	
Number Attended	f	9.2625	13.56815	80	
	m	14.9125	8.458677	80	
	Total	12.0875	11.62.105	160	

Fig. 7.1.5.3.1. Sex wise variation in achievements of Orphanage inmates in SSLC examination



Number Passed	f	6.7875	10.54669	80	
	m	9.85	6.408262	80	
	Total	8.31875	8.83345	160	
Second Class	f	1.7125	2.653842	80	
	m	2.9375	2.834435	80	
	Total	2.325	2.805094	160	
Third Class	f	3.0125	5.87958	80	
	m	3.75	2.936027	00	
	Total	3.38125	4.647136	160	
Total	f	3.80625	8.149565	480	
	m	5.758333	6.850318	480	
	Total	4.782292	7.587206	960	

The results of the test are represented by the Line Graph in fig.7.1.5.3.1.

There exist significant variation in the number attended, number passed, passed with first class, passed with second class and passed with third class. But this variation is not significant in the number passed with distinction. Thus the test disprove the hypothesis that female inmates of orphanages are always better achievers than male inmates.

7.1.5.4 Special Coaching and Vocational Training for Skill Development

Extended to Orphanage Inmates

Skill development is an important aspect of human resource development. The orphanages of Malappuram district are trying to move with the trends in time and technology in this regard. This aspect is studied with reference to hours allotted for the following subjects:

- (i) L.P. Subjects;
- (ii) U.P. Subjects;
- (iii) High School Subjects;
- (iv) +2 and Higher Level;
- (v) Vocational Training;
- (vi) Physical Training;;
- (vii) Computer Training;
- (viii) Career Counselling; and
- (ix) Others.

The investigation revealed that all sample units are paying attention to the above subjects except physical training and career counselling. The vocational training facilities offered to inmates in some sample units are state of the art kind and highly market oriented. This makes the orphanage inmates competitive in the modern job market.

Table 7.1.5.4. summarise the details of average number of hours devoted by orphanages for special coaching and skill development.

Table 7.1.5.4. Sex wise Distribution of Weekly Hours for Special Coaching and Skill Development of Orphanage Inmates

SUBJECT	Average Hours per Week	
	<i>For Male</i>	<i>For Female</i>
L.P. Subject	7 Hour	7 Hours
U.P. Subject	7 Hours	7 Hours
High School Subject	14 Hours	14 Hours
+2 and High School	14 Hours	14 Hours
Vocational Training	6 Hours	6 Hours
Physical Training	-	-s
Computer Training	2 Hours	2 Hours
Career Counselling	-	-
Others	14 Hours	14 Hours

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is evident from the table that the inmates of orphanages receive more hours of special coaching than their counterparts staying with parents. For primary classes, they arrange special tuition for at least 7 Hours a week. For high school classes more hours are devoted. The S.S.L.C batch in all orphanages receive special attention in terms of care, facilities and academic support. Special coaching classes are arranged in English, Mathematics and Physical Science subjects. Special coaching for +2 and other higher level courses are arranged outside the institution. The inmates are sent to tuition centres, and coaching institutes for undergoing special training. The orphanage committee which run boarding schools along with orphanage extend the same type of services to both categories of students. There is no discrimination in food, clothing, care taking services and support in studies.

At the same time the inmates of orphanages are given priority over general category students in many areas like vocational training.

The vocational training facilities extended by the orphanages includes printing press, industrial training centre, DTP centre, tailoring units, refrigeration, air conditioning, plumbing and wiring, electronics, teachers' training, secretarial practices etc.,.In fact, when compared to an high school student residing with parents, the inmates of orphanages are always at advantage in terms of vocational training facilities. Sample units like Thirurangadi Orphanage, MDPS Orphanage, Darul Hidayah Orphanage and Bafakhi Orphanage, Edavanna Orphanage, H.M Orphanage and Nilambur Orphanage has excellent facilities for vocational training extended absolutely free of cost for their inmates. Management seats are reserved for the inmates of orphanages in the aided and unaided courses run by these institutions.

All sample units impart compulsory education in religious studies and moral science .On an average 14 hours are devoted for the purpose in a week.They follow different syllabus for the programme depending on the religious sub fraction they belong. For this Madrasa education the syllabus followed by them are that of Samastha Kerala Islam Matha Vidyabhyasa Board, Majlis, Kerala Najvathul Mujahideen Samasthana Madrsa syllabus. The majority of Sample units follow the syllabus of SKIMVB, which has the largest network of 'Madrasas' in the entire nation. Thrust is given for the

study of Holy Quran, traditions of Prophet Mohamed , Arabic Language and Literature and Functional Arabic.

Eight sample units has computer centre for the use of inmates. They are taught DTP work in Malayalam, English and Arabic. Five of them have internet connectivity also. More institutions are preparing themselves for the setting up of similar centres.

The prime areas in which all sample units have shown negligence is physical training and career counselling. There is no physical trainer in any of these institutions. Career counselling, as an emerging area is totally unknown to these institutions. The Wardens are either ill equipped to impart or are unaware of the significance of this co -curricular activity for their inmates.

7.1.5.5. Library Facilities in Orphanages

Libraries constitute important supporting components of educational institutions. The orphanages maintain at least a small library for the use of the inmates. All sample units in the study were found to have a reading room or library with a few newspapers, magazines and books. But none of them have qualified librarians or a full time staff for the purpose. The library register is generally maintained by the wardens of the orphanages themselves.

Table 7.1.5.5. illustrates the extend of library facilities in the orphanages covered by the study:

Table 7.1.5.5. Library and Reading Room Facilities of Orphanages of Malappuram District

Particulars	Malayalam	English	Arabic	Hindi	Total
1. No. of Books	18,324 (68.92)	2997 (11.27)	5130 (19.29)	136 (0.51)	26587 (100)
2. No. of Newspapers	52 (70.27)	16 (21.62)	6 (8.10)	-	74 (100)
3. No. of Weeklies	53 (82.81)	10 (15.62)	1 (1.56)	-	64 (100)
4. No. of Monthlies	34 (82.90)	7 (17.07)	-	-	41 (100)
5. Children Magazine	49 (98.00)	1 (2.00)	-	-	50 (100)
6. Others	-	-	-	-	-

(Figure on parentheses shows percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is clear from the table that Malayalam books constitute 68.92% of the total collection of books with the orphanages. Next in importance is books in Arabic which include 19.29% of the total volumes. The proportion of English books is only 11.27% of the total collection of books. Of newspapers the proportion of Malayalam, English and Arabic are 70.27%, 21.62% and 8.10% respectively. In the case of weeklies and monthlies also the major show is of those in Malayalam at 82.81% and 82.92% respectively. There is only one English magazine for children in the entire sample units.

The above situation is not fully surprising or unexpected. The educational institutions run by orphanages maintain separate library facilities as per the provisions of their setting up.

7.1.6. The Role of Orphanages in the Emotional Balance and Personality Development of Inmates

'Emotional Balance' behaviour is a psychological concept denoting the mental balance of our individual as he grows physically. Since the majority of inmates of orphanages are in adolescent age the healthy growth of mind and body require great attention and extra care. The emotional balance is being shaped by the environment and the inter personal relations in the family and outside. Since the inmates of orphanages spend only a few days or weeks, in their homes in a year the home environment is not expected to shape their personality.

To assess the facilities for mental and emotional development the following variables were examined:

- (i) The frequency of inmates going home;
- (ii) Facilities of out door games and play ground;
- (iii) Facilities of indoor games;
- (iv) Facilities of T.V and Cable T.V; and
- (v) Frequency of cultural programmes held.

It was found that all sample units have uniform practice of sending inmates to home within a minimum period one month. Only under exceptional situation they will be granted permission to join their family members.

Table 7.1.6. shows these details:

Table: 7.1.6: Frequency of Orphanage Inmates Going Home

Particulars	Male	Females
Less than our week	-	-
Once in a week	-	-
Once in two week	-	-
Once in one Month	20	20
More than one month	-	-

Source: Compiled from Field Data

All orphanages have facilities for out door games and playground. Male children are allowed to play football and cricket. There are no separate facilities for female inmates. Indoor games like carroms and chess are very popular among the orphanage inmates. All sample units except one have T.V sets. Three of them have cable connection also.

There are Student Forums founded for conducting cultural programmes and fostering the creativity of inmates. All the sample units have such organisations working under the guidance of wardens, with inmate convenors. The frequency of meetings of such forums range from week to month. 12

sample units have released manuscript magazines of the literary works of inmates during the last four years.

7.2. The Role of Orphanages in Human Resource Development: A Status Analysis of Old Students

7.2.1. The Causes of Destitution: A Brief Review of Old Students

Of the sample of 200 old students drawn from 20 orphanages, only 177 responded positively by furnishing the required information. The causes for destitution and joining the orphanage reported by this sample are classified into five groups:

- (i) Broken family;
- (ii) Both parents expired;
- (iii) Father expired;
- (iv) Mother expired; and
- (v) Poor parents.

The results of the responses are summarized in table 7.2.1.

Table 7.2.1. The Causes for Destitution of Old Students of Orphanages

Causes for Destitution	No. of Old Students
1. Broken family	18 (10.16)
2. Both parents expired	33 (18.64)
3. Father expired	49 (27.68)
4. Mother expired	10 (5.64)
5. Poor parents	67 (37.85)
Total	177 (100)

(Figures in parentheses shows percentages).

Source: Compiled from Field Data.

It is clear from the table that, as in the case of present inmates the most obvious reason for the destitution of old students of orphanages was the poverty of parents. 37.85% of the old students were compelled to join the orphanages due to this reason. The reason for others joining orphanage were father expired (27.68%), both parents expired (18.64%), broken family (10.16%) and mother expired (5.64%).

7.2.2. The Age of Joining Orphanage: A Review of Old Students

The respondents were asked to specify the age of their joining the orphanage. The results of the enquiry are given in table 7.2.2.

Table 7.2.2. The Old Student's Age of Joining Orphanages

Age	Number Joining
5 years	80 (45.19)
10 years	30 (16.94)
8 years	2 (1.12)
12 years	63 (35.59)
15 years	2 (1.12)
Total	177 (100)

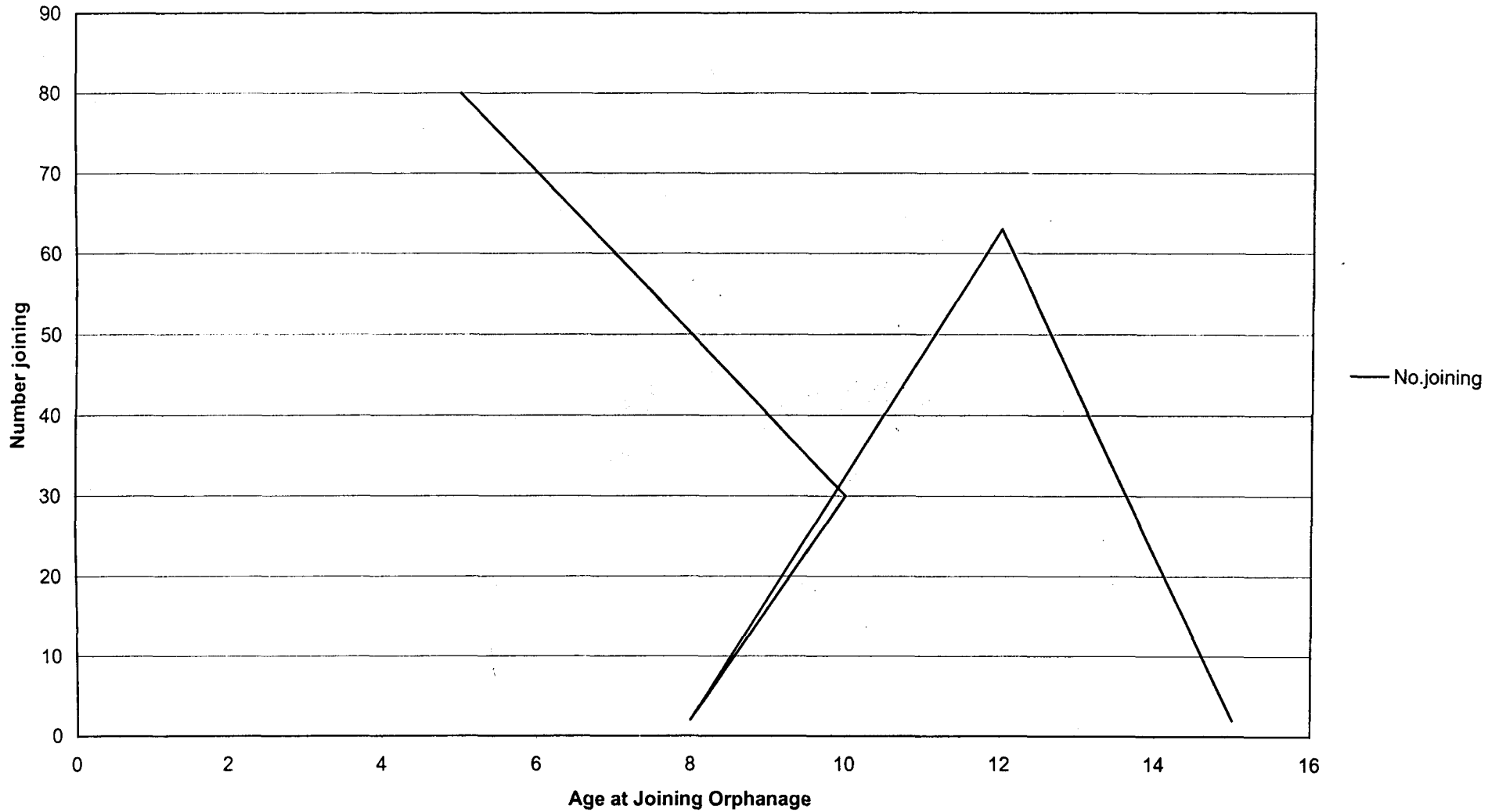
(Figures in parentheses shows percentages).

Source: Compiled from Field Data.

It is observed that 45.19% of the sample of old students joined the orphanages at the age of 5 years and 35.59% joined at the age of 12 years. 16.94% joined at the age of 10 years. The uniformity in the age of joining is due to the fact that generally orphanages give admission to 1st standard, V standard or VIII standard.

The scatter diagram in fig.7.2.2 shows the details of age wise number of old students joining orphanages. It is clear that the maximum number of 80 joined at the age of 5 years and the minimum number of 2 at the age of 8 years and 15 years. The number joined at 10 years age was 30 and at 12 years age was 63.

Fig.7.2.2 Scatter Diagram of the Age of Old Students Joining Orphanage



Fig

99

7.2.3. Number of Years Spent in Orphanages by Old Students

There is no uniformity in the number of years spent by the units of the sample of old students of orphanages. The number of years range from 2 years to 15 years as given in summary form in table 7.2.3.

Table 7.2.3. Number of Years Spent by Old Students in Orphanages

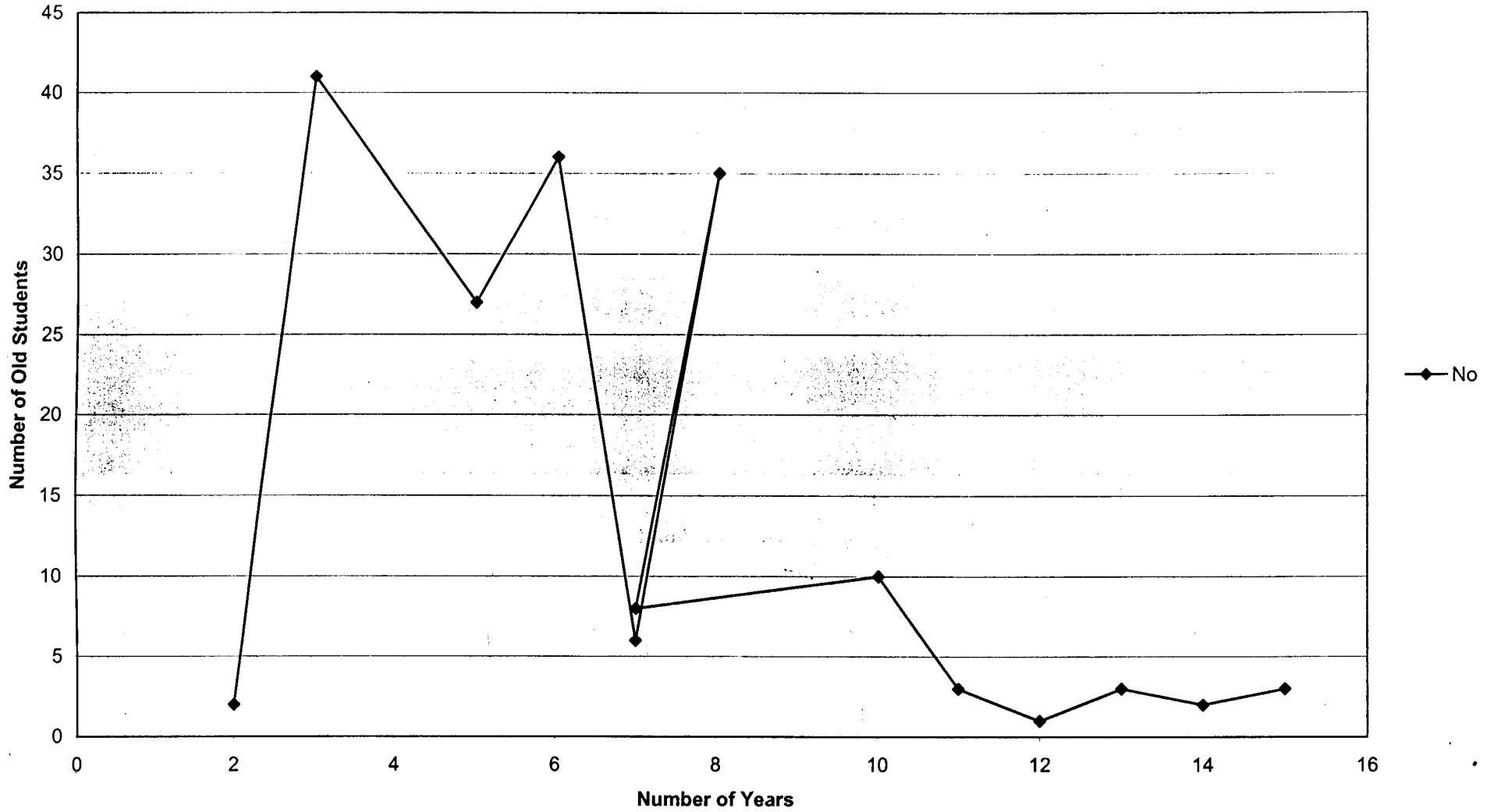
Years	Number
2 years	2 (1.12)
3 years	47 (23.16)
5 years	27 (15.25)
6 years	36 (20.33)
7 years	6 (3.38)
8 years	35 (19.97)
9 years	8 (4.51)
10 years	10 (5.64)
11 years	3 (1.69)
12 years	1 (0.56)
13 years	3(1.69)
14 years	2 (.12)
15 years	3(1.69)
Total	177 (100)

(Figures in parentheses show percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is observed from the table that 23.16% of old students spent 3 years in the orphanages, 20.33% spent 6 years, 19.77% spent 8 years and 15.25% spent 5 years. The maximum years spent is 15 years by 1.69% of old students. The lack of uniformity in the number of years spent is due to the scattered nature of the sample which is spread over different part of the state.

Fig.7.2.3 Scatter Graph of the Number of Years Spent by Old Students in Orphanages



2260

The Scatter Graph in fig.7.2.3 also shows the highly scattered nature of the number of years spent by old students in orphanages.

7.2.4. Present Age Group of Old Students of Orphanages

The status of age composition of the old students was studied by classifying the entire sample into four categories:

- (i) 20 years - 30 years;
- (ii) 30 years - 40 years;
- (iii) 40 years - 50 years; and
- (iv) 50 years and above.

The results of the investigation are summarised in table: 7.2.4.

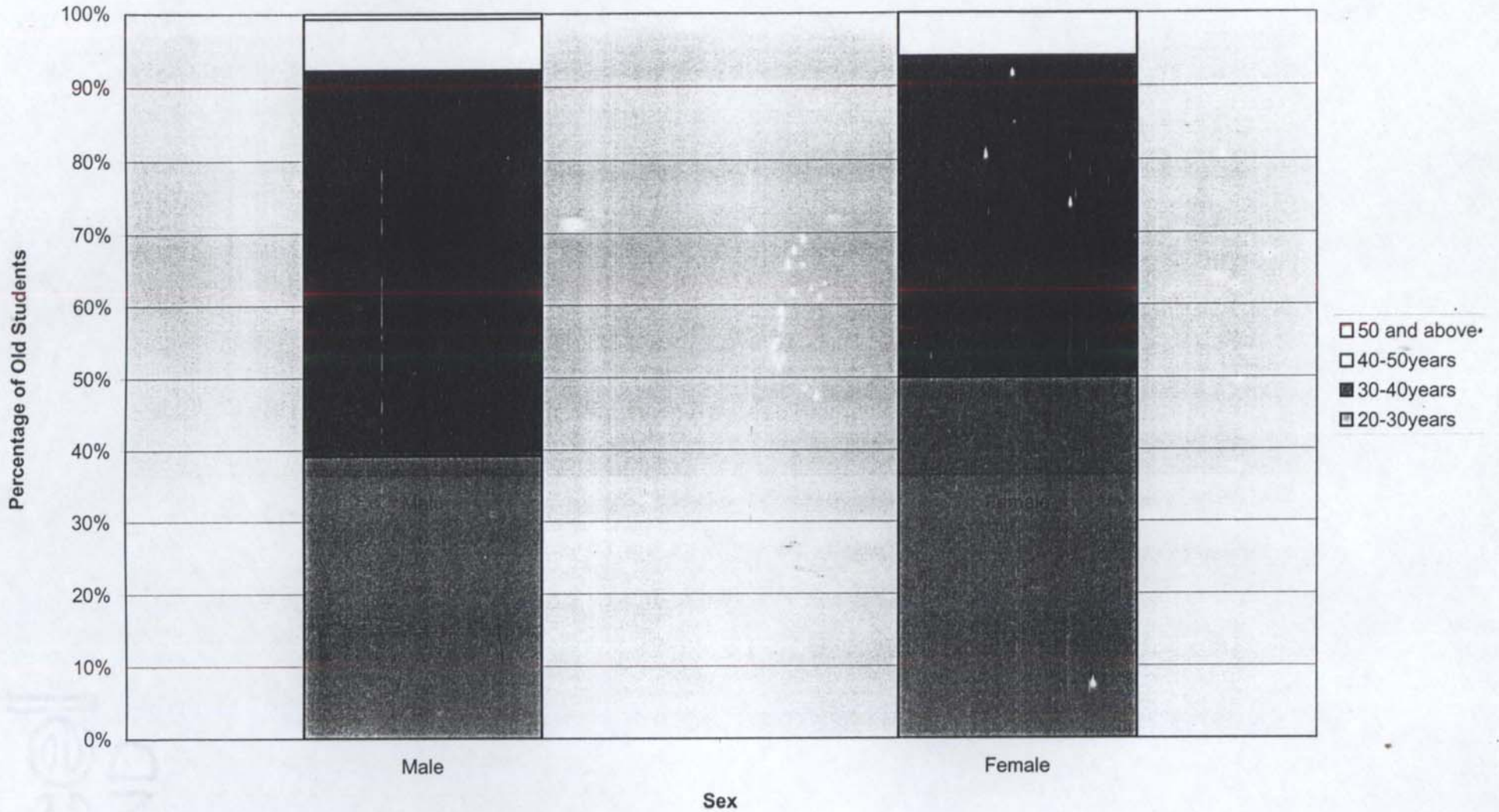
Table 7.2.4. Sex wise Age Composition of Old Students of Orphanages

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
20 years - 30 years	56 (31.63)	17 (9.60)	73 (41.24)
30 years - 40 years	76 (42.93)	15 (8.47)	91 (51.41)
40 years - 50 years	10 (5.64)	2 (1.12)	12 (6.77)
50 years and above	-1- (0.56)	-	-1- (0.56)
Total	143 (80.79)	34 (19.21)	177

(Figures in parentheses show percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

51
Fig.7.2.4 Percentage Bar Diagram of Sex-wise Age Composition of Old Students of Orphanages



2274

The table show that of the old student covered the sample survey, 80.79% are males and 19.21% are females. The age group of 30-40 years form the most significant segment of old students at 51.41%. The males in this age group constitute 42.93% and female 8.47% of the total old students. The next significant age group is 20 years-30 years which form 41.24% of the total number of old students. The males of this age group consist of 31.63% and females 9.60% of the total samples. The old students in the age group of 40-50 years constitute only 6.77%. The proportion of males in this age group is 5.64% and 1.12% of the total number of old students. Only one male candidate in the age group of 50 and above is covered by the investigation.

The above details are represented by the Percentage Bar Diagram in figure 7.2.5. It is clear from the figure that the highest proportion of male old students are in the age group of 30-40 years and that of female old students are in the age group of 20-30 years.

7.2.5. The Comparison of Educational Status of Old Students at the Time of Joining and Leaving Orphanage with their Present Educational Status

To assess the performance orphanages in human resource development through providing the required base for education, we attempt at a comparative study of the educational status of old students of orphanages at the time of joining and leaving the orphanage with their present educational

status. This can be analysed in terms of different educational qualifications possessed by the old students of orphanages at the time of joining orphanage, leaving the orphanage and in the present time. Since we take the same sample units, data will give accurate results. The educational status is classified into the following groups:

- (i) Below SSLC;
- (ii) SSLC;
- (iii) Higher Secondary/PDC level;
- (iv) Degree;
- (v) P.G,
- (vi) B.Ed other Teaching Qualification; and
- (vii) Professional and others.

The results of the observations are summarised in table 7.2.5.

Table 7.2.5. Educational Status of Old Students of Orphanages

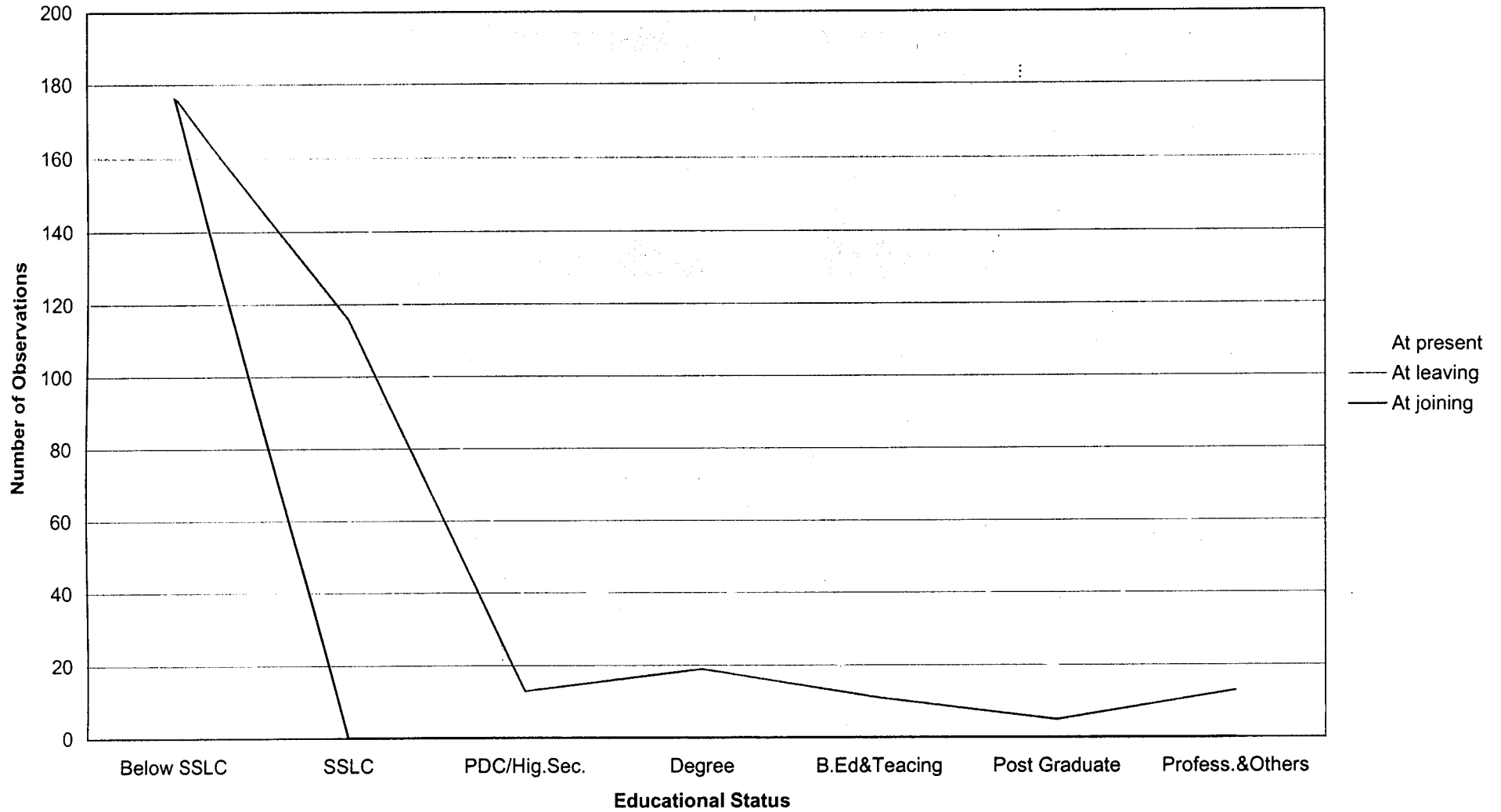
Educational Status	At the time of Joining Orphanage (Nos.)	At the time of leaving Orphanage (Nos.)	Present Time (Nos.)
1. Below SSLC	177 (100)	-	-
2. SSLC	0	116 (65.53)	38 (21.46)
3. PDC/Higher Secondary	6	13 (7.34)	25 (14.12)
4. Degree	0	19(10.73)	24 (13.5)
5. B.Ed & other Teaching Qualifications	0	11 (6.21)	14 (7.90)
6. P.G.	0	5 (2.82)	15 (8.47)
7. Professional and Others	0	13 (7.34)	61. (34.46)

Figures in parentheses show percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It can be observed from the table that all old students joined the orphanage with a qualification of below SSLC. 65.53% of the sample of old students had left the institution after SSLC. The majority of them pursued higher studies and the present proportion of SSLC holders among them is only 21.46%. The proportion of higher PDC level candidates at the time of leaving the orphanage was only 7.34%, which almost doubled in the present time to 14.12%. The proportion of Graduates increased from 10.73% to 13.5%. The proportion of Post Graduates increased from 2.82% to 8.47% which include 3 Ph.D holders also. There is a dramatic increase in the group of Professionals and Others from 7.34% to 34.46%. It is indicative of the

Fig.7.2.5 Line Graph of educational status of Old Students of Orphanages



extent of professional and vocational education pursued by the old students of orphanage after leaving their institutions. Thus the orphanages have successfully provided the educational base for its inmates for pursuing higher education and professional education. In this way they have contributed positively for the human resource development through education and skill development.

These details are represented in the form of a Line Graph in figure: 7.2.5. In the figure the lower slanting straight line represent the educational status of old students of orphanages at the time of joining orphanages .The middle line represent the trend at leaving the institution and the upper line shows their present educational status. It is clear that in the category of Professionals and Others there is a marked increase in the present time.

7.2.6. Present Family Status of Old Students of Orphanages

The family status of old students of orphanages is studied in terms of their marital status and the number of children. These two variable can be taken as indications of their transition from the status of social destitution and isolation to one of possession and self esteem. The role of orphanages in conducting the marriages of old students was also examined along with this. The investigation showed that only 16.34% of the sample were remaining as single and 83.66% were married. All the unmarried were in the age group of 20 to 30 years. It was also found that only 3 females in this age group were

unmarried. All other females were married. This proportion of unmarried respondents is very low for this age group, judged by any social standards.

Regarding the number of children it was found that generally the old students of orphanages prefer to have larger families. It is evident from the following table: 7.2.6.

Table 7.2.6. Number of Children of Old Students of Orphanages

Number of Old students	No. of Children
1 (0.56)	0
33 (8.64)	1
36 (20.33)	2
55 (31.07)	3
52 (29.37)	More than 3

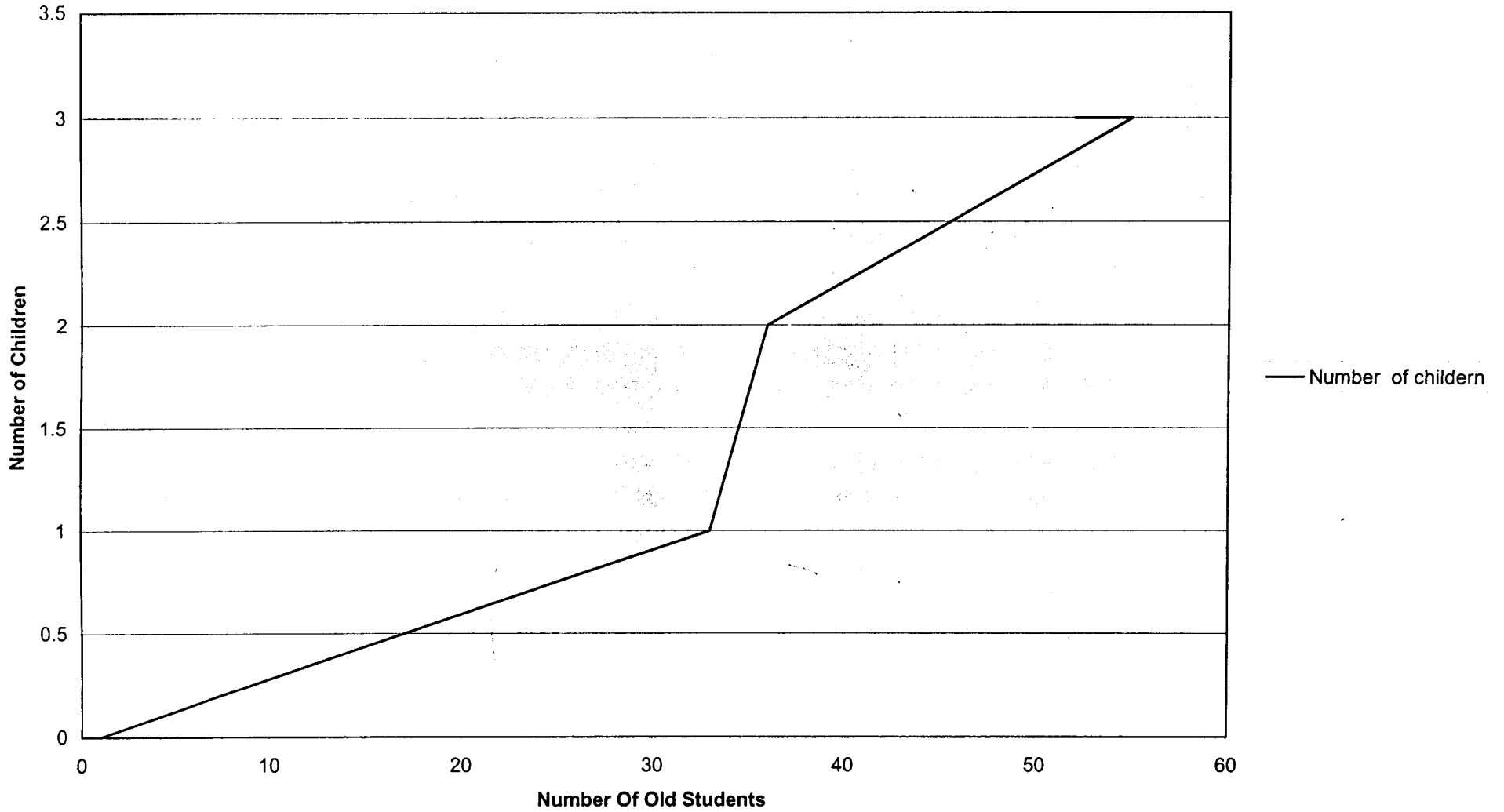
(Figures in parenthesis show percentages)
Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is clear from the table that more than 50% of the respondents have preferred large family norm with 3 or more children, only 20.33% has one child.

Fig: 7.2.6 illustrate the scatter graph of number of children of old students of orphanages.

The figure shows that the majority of old students prefer to have large families.

66
Fig. 7.2.6 Scatter Graph of Number of children of Old Students of Orphanages



0
3
2
4

With respect to role of orphanages in the marriage of their old students, it was found that in 66 cases there were direct involvement of the institutions. It constitute more than 37% of the sample. Further, 27 old students had married from among the old students of orphanages. It is more than 15% of the sample. This indicates that the social acceptance of old students of orphanages is not inferior to that of others.

7.2.7 Present Employment Status of Old Students of Orphanages

The employment status of the old students is an important factor influencing their economic status. The employment status was studied by grouping the current status into the following:

- (i) Government Service;
- (ii) Self Employed;
- (iii) Private Employed;
- (iv) Others; and
- (v) Unemployed.

The results of the investigation are summarised in table: 7.2.7.

Table 7.2.7. Employment Status of Old Students of Orphanages

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
1. Government Service	62 (35.02)	15 (8.47)	77 (43.50)
2. Self Employed	39 (22.03)	1 (0.56)	40 (22.59)
3. Private Employed	41 (23.11)	7 (3.95)	48 (27.11)
4. Others	-	8 (4.5)	8 (0.045)
5. Unemployed	1 (0.56)	3 (1.60)	4 (2.25)
Total	143 (80.79)	34 (19.21)	177 (100)

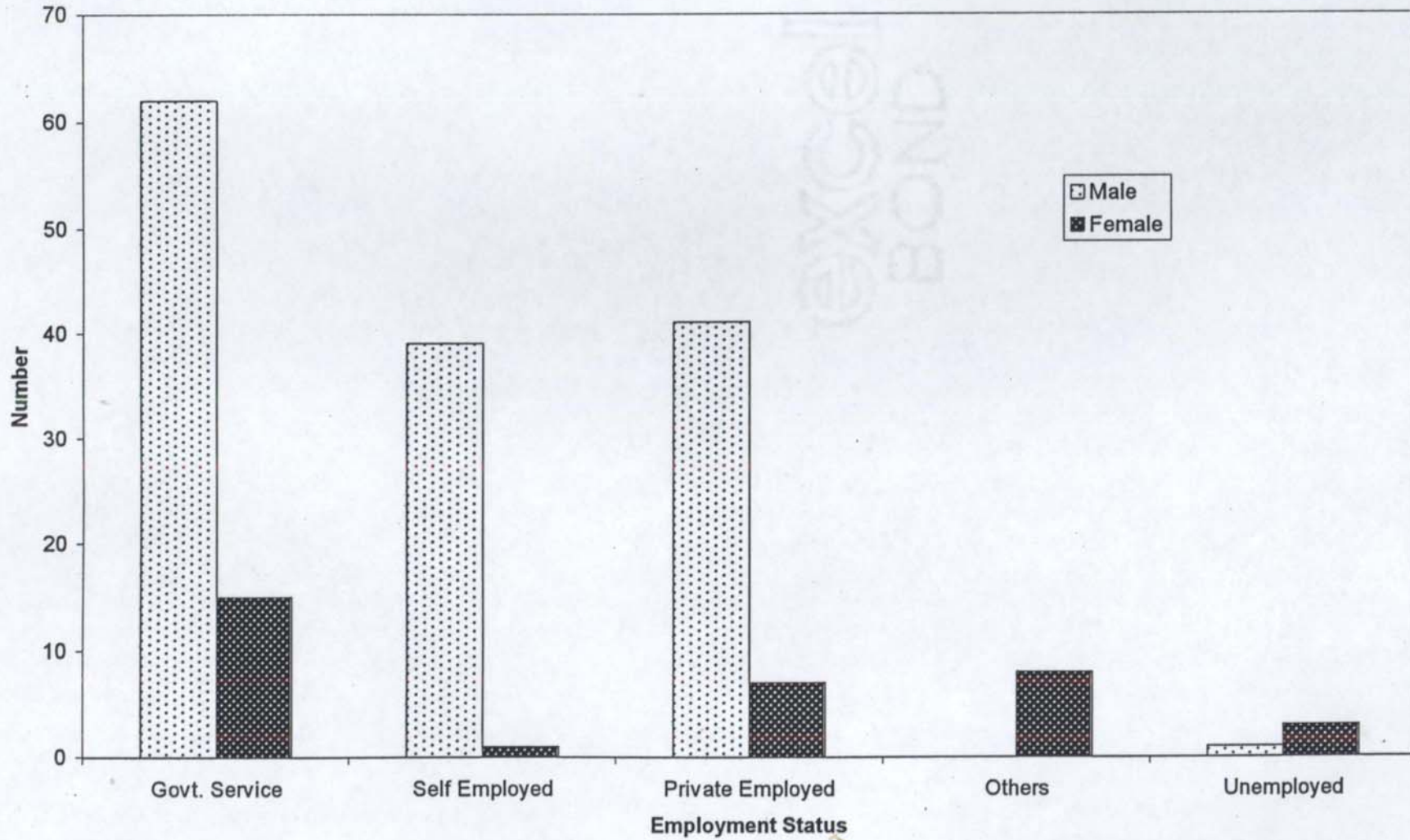
(Figures in parenthesis show percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is clear from the table that the rate of unemployment measured by the percentage of total unemployed in the sample is only 2.25%. It is less than 1% for males and 1.69% for females. This rate is lower than even the natural rate of unemployment for any socio-economic group. It is observed that 43.50% of the old students are employed in the government services. The proportion of male employment in government service is much higher than that of females. It is 35.02% and 8.47% respectively. 22.59% of the sample are self employed. Self employment rate among females is only marginal at 0.56% . Private sector employment constitutes 27.11% of the total employment for the sample. The employment rate of females in private sector is not significant. It is only 3.95%. The private sector employment rate among the males is as high as 25.16%. Only females are employed in the others category at 4.5%. Thus the employment status of old students of orphanages is highly satisfactory. The entire sample can be treated as enjoying full employment as the 2.25% unemployment experienced by them

234 a

Fig.7.2.7. Multiple Bar of Employment Status of Old Students of Orphanages



is lower than the sum of frictional unemployment and structural unemployment experienced by a fully employed economy.

Fig. 7.2.7 represents the employment status of old students of orphanages in terms of a Multiple Bar Diagram.

7.2.8 The Current Income Status of Old Students of Orphanages

Income status is the most important indicator of material status enjoyed by a social group. The current income status of old students of orphanages is studied by classifying the sample into the following monthly income categories:

- (i) Below Rs. 5000;
- (ii) Rs. 5000 - Rs. 10000;
- (iii) Rs. 10000 - Rs. 15,000;
- (iv) Rs. 15,000 - Rs. 20,000; and
- (v) Rs. 20,000 and above.

The results of investigation is presented in table 7.2.8

Table 7.2.8. Current Income Status of Old Students of Orphanages

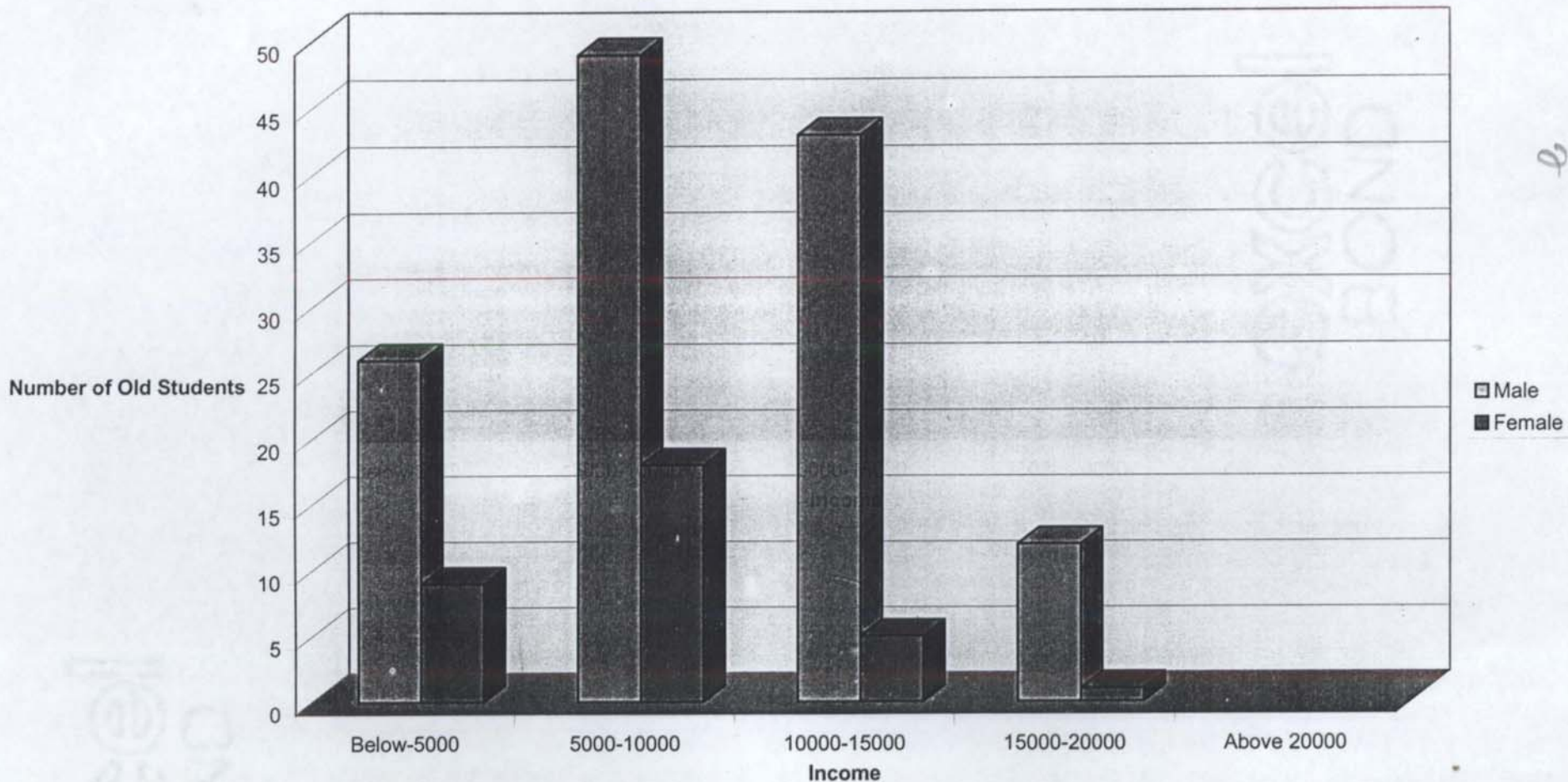
Monthly Income (Rs)	Male	Female	Total
1. Below 5000	26 (14.68)	9 (5.08)	35 (19.77)
2. 5000 – 10,000	49 (27.68)	18 (10.16)	67 (37.85)
3. 10000-15,000	43 (24.29)	5 (2.82)	48 (27.11)
4. 15,000-20	12 (6.77)	1 (0.56)	13 (7.34)
5. Above 20,000	13 (7.34)	1 (0.56)	14 (7.90)
Total	143 (80.79)	34 (19.21)	177 (100)

(Figure in parentheses shows percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

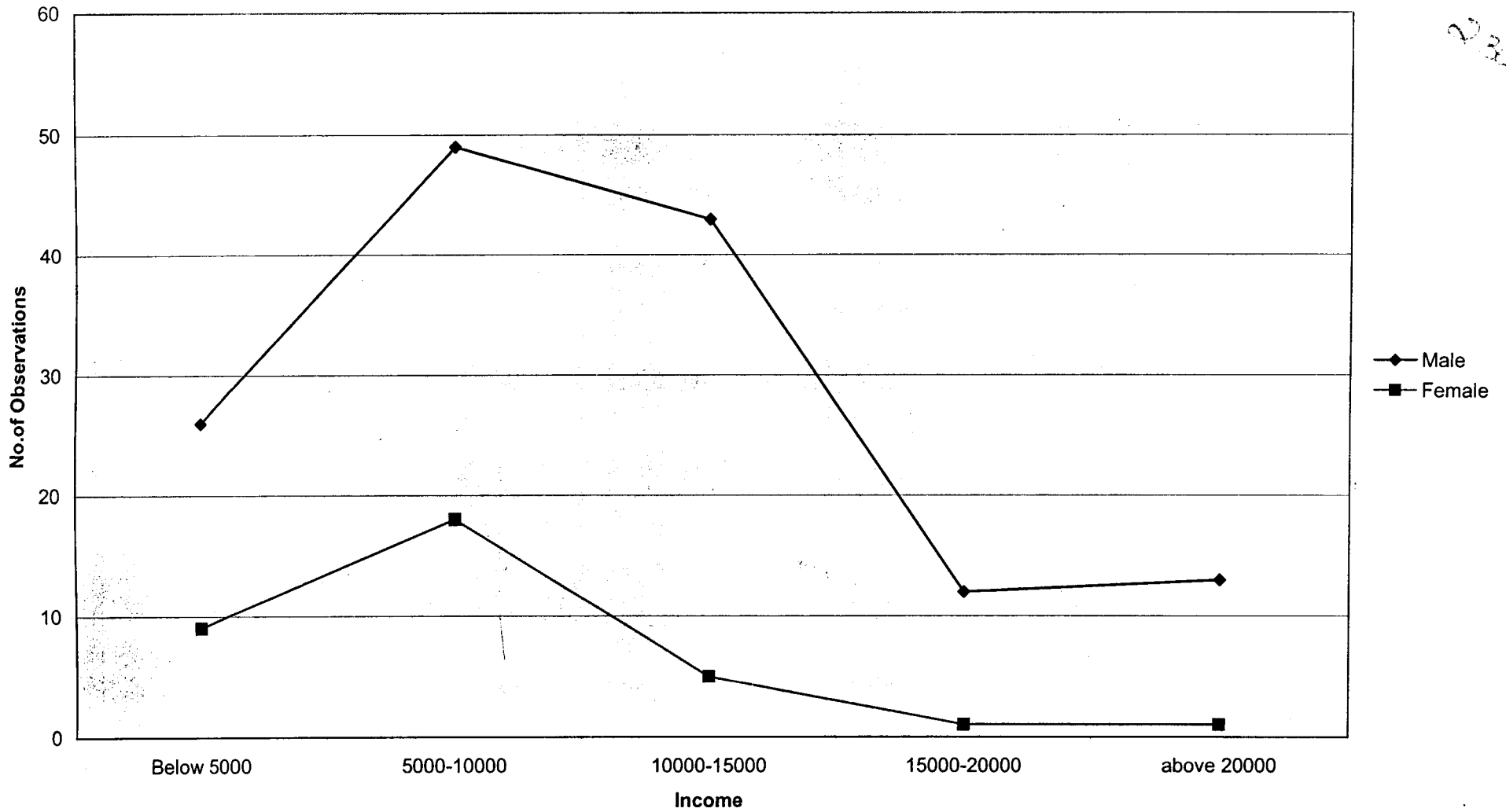
The table indicate that the largest proportion of the sample is in the income group of Rs.5000 -Rs.10000. It is 37.85% of the total sample size. This constitutes 27.68% males and 2.82% females. The second largest income group is Rs.10000 - Rs.15,0000, which consists of 27.11% of the old students. The males in this group constitute 24.29% and females 2.82%. The income category of below Rs.5000 is the third largest group with 19.77% of the respondents. The males in this group constitute 14.68% and females 5.08%. The next largest income group in terms of their proportion in total sample is Rs.20,000 above. They form 7.90% of the sample size, 7.34% males and 0.56% females. The proportion of old students in the income

Fig.7.2.8 Multiple Bar of Sex-wise Income Status of Old Students of orphanages



2363

Fig.7.2.8.1 Line Graph of Sex-wise variation in Income Status of Old Students of Orphanages



group Rs. 15000 - Rs. 20,000 is only 7.34%, of which the males constitute 6.77% and females 0.56% of the total sample size.

The multiple bar diagram in fig: 7.2.8 represent the absolute number of male and female respondents of the sample according to their size of income.

It is observed that there exist wide variations in the income status enjoyed by male and females. This variation is more present in the middle income group of Rs.10,000-Rs. 15,000. The variation is not so significant in the upper income brackets. But they are very significant in the lower income brackets. This gender variation in income is attributable to the proportion of male and female in the total sample and their employment status.

This variation can be represented by the line graph given in fig: 7.2.8.1. Figure shows that there is wide variation in income status of male of female old students in all income groups. The intra group variation is most significant in the group Rs. 10000 - Rs. 15,000 and least significant in the group above Rs. 20,000.

7.2.9. The Relation of Old students with Parent Orphanages

The old students of an educational institution constitute an important segment supporting in the future growth and diversification of institution. Orphanages have a large social group as its old students which can play effective role in giving proper feed back and leading the institution to further

progress. The relation of old students with orphanages was examined in terms of the following variables:

- (i) The extend of participation in supporting system;
- (ii) The general contribution as an old student,
- (iii) The frequency of visit to the parent institution; and
- (iv) The suggestions for the improvement of the institution.

7.2.9.1. Participation in Supporting System by Old Students

We have already seen that 98.81% of the sample of old students take part regularly in supporting their parent institutions in financial terms. 11% of the annual income of the orphanages comes from their old students. Further, from a major part of the contribution by organisations and institutions are also collected by the old students. The minimum monthly contribution by old students to orphanages is Rs. 10/- and maximum is Rs. 500/-. This variation is due to their variation in employment status and financial status.

7.2.9.2. The General Contribution of Old Students to Orphanages

When asked to assess their general contributions to their parent organization, 76% of the sample of old students responded that they do not get opportunities for such contribution except for taking part in supporting system. It indicate that old students as a reservoir of potentialities for the future development of the organisation has not been effectively utilised by

orphanages. Only in three orphanages, the old students serve in the Governing Body as members. But of the sample of 43 orphanage Wardens/Administrators selected, 15.34.88% were found to be of the same institution. But they remain in the present position with the hope of getting alternative regular placements outside the orphanages. There are no Old Students Associations of organised form in any of the sample units. In this way the orphanages have failed to make use of the human resources they themselves have developed for their future progress and diversification of activities.

7.2.9.3. The Frequency of Visit of Old Students to their Parent Institution

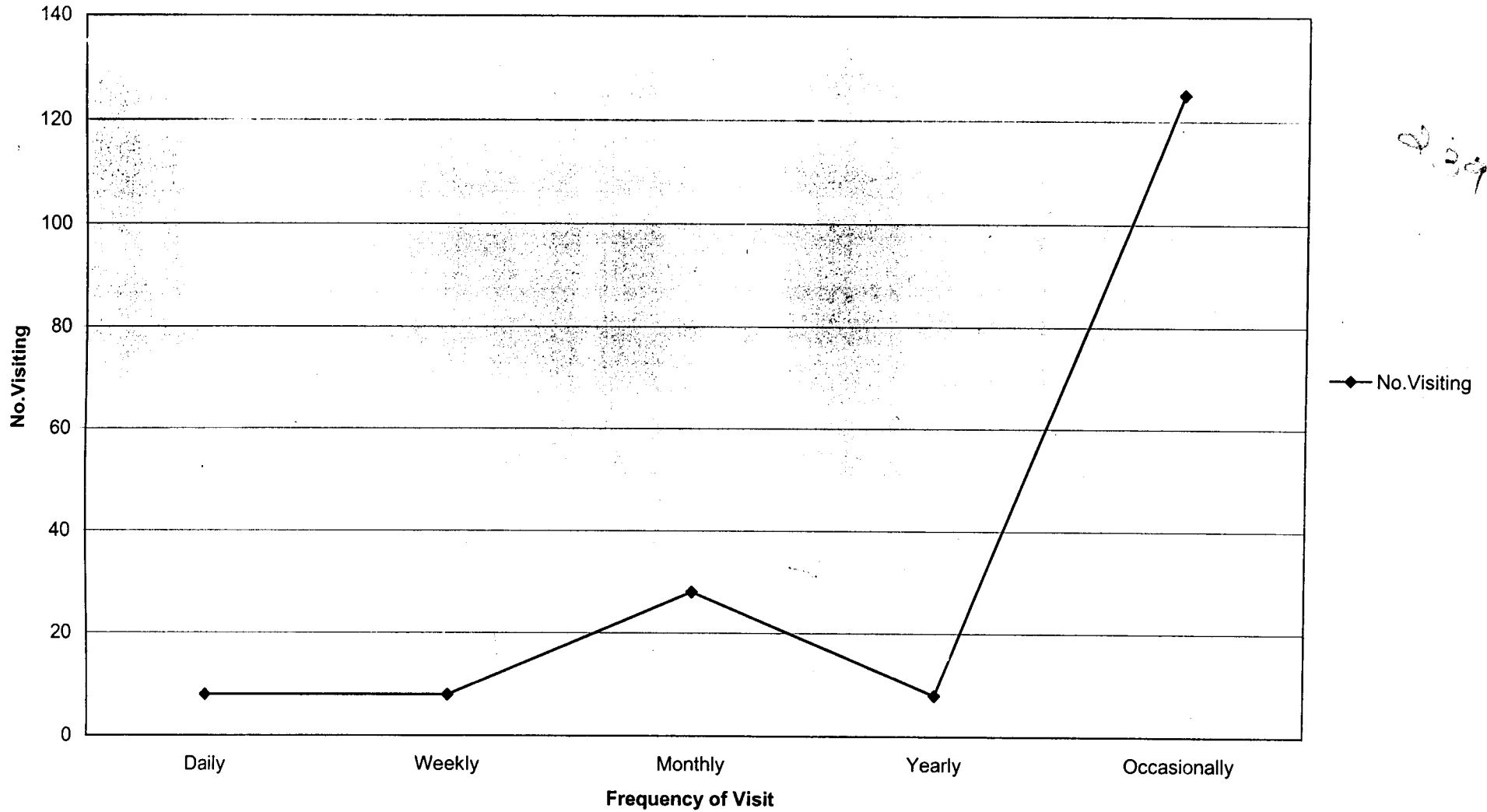
The sample of old students were asked to specify the frequency of their visit to the parent institution as to whether daily, weekly, monthly, yearly and occasionally. The following table 7.2.9.3 illustrate the details of the investigation.

Table 7.2.9.3. The Frequency of Visit of Old Students to their Parent Orphanages

Frequency of Visit	No. of Old Students	Percentage
1. Daily	8	4.51%
2. Weekly	8	4.51%
3. Monthly	28	15.81%
4. Yearly	8	4.51%
5. Occasionally	125	70.62%
Total	177	100

Source: Compiled from Field Data

Fig.7.2.9.3 Line Graph of Variation in orphanage visit of Old Students



2.39A

It is clear that more than 70% of the old students of orphanages are only occasional visitors to their parent institutions. This is in spite of their regular taking part in the supporting network. The monthly visitors are only 15.81% and other three categories form only 4.51% each. This infrequency of the visit of old student to orphanages is attributed not only to the distance and other pre-occupations, but also to the lack of proper coordination among the old students of these institutions.

The Line Graph in fig. 7.2.9.3 shows the variation in the visit of old students to orphanages.

7.2.9.4. Suggestions by Old Students for Improvement of Orphanages

Of the sample, 42 old students (23.72%) did not make any suggestions for the improvement of their parent institutions. Those who had suggestions confined those to three aspects:

- (i) Quality of Food and Accommodation;
- (ii) Quality Education; and
- (iii) Quality of General Environment

The results of investigation are presented in table 7.2.9.4.

Table 7.2.9.4. Suggestions of Old Students for the Improvement of Orphanages

Attributes	No. with Suggestion	Percentage
1. Quality of Food and Accommodation	123	91.11
2. Quality of Education	135	100
3. Quality of General Environment	119	88.14

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is clear that of the 135 respondents with suggestions, 91.11% had suggestions on improving the quality of food and accommodation and 88.14% on quality of general environment. All the 135 respondents had suggestions for improving the quality of education imparted by their parent organisations. This again point towards the failure of the organisers of orphanages in tapping the human resources they have developed in the past.

7.2.10. Assessment of Orphanages by Old Students

The analysis of assessment of orphanages by their old students gives highly variant results. The respondents were asked to assess their parent institution in terms of the following:

- (i) Usefulness of job training they received at the orphanage to their present job;
- (ii) Whether they recommend others to join their mother institution;
- (iii) Whether they faced any problems during their stay in orphanages;
- (iv) Whether they receive any favour from orphanage as old students;

- (v) Whether they face any discrimination in society; and
- (vi) Whether they receive any favour from society.

Some of the sample units did not respond to some of the questions.

The results are presented in table 7.2.10.

Table 7.2.10. Assessment of Orphanages by Old Students

Attribute	No. Responded Positively	No. Responded Negatively
1. Usefulness Job Training	96 (54.23)	81 (45.77)
2. Recommend others to Join	70 (53.84)	60 (46.15)
3. Problems Food During Stay	116 (65.53)	61 (34.46)
4. Favour from orphanage	30 (25)	90 (75)
5. Discrimination from society	12 (7.14)	156 (92.86)
6. Favour from society	18 (18.36)	70 (81.74)

(Figures in parentheses shows percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

All the respondents marked their response to show the usefulness of job training they received during their stay at orphanage. It is found that 54.23% find it useful for their present job and 45.77% found it not useful at present. Only 130 sample units marked their response to the query whether they recommended others to join their parent institution. Of this 53.84% responded positively and 46.15% negatively. Of all the respondents to the query on problems they faced during their stay in orphanages, 65.53% responded negatively (without problem). To the fourth attribute only 120 responses could be elicited. Of this 25% responded positively and 75%

negatively. Regarding discrimination from society, of the 168 responses, only 7.14% responded positively (facing discrimination) and 92.86% responded negatively (facing no discrimination). Of the total responses of only 98 to the query on favours received from society only 18.36% (with favour) responded positively and 81.74% (without favours) responded negatively.

There above assessment of orphanages by their old students can have several policy implications, which will be discussed in Chapter VIII on the problems and prospects of orphanages.

7.3. Human Resource Development Practices in Orphanages: A Status Analysis of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

7.3.1. Basic Details of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

The basic details of wardens and Administrators of orphanages can be analysed in terms of their sex , location and nature of the assignment. Of the 50 units of samples selected complete information could be elicited only from 43 respondents. Of these 31 were males and 12 females.

7.3.1.1. Sex wise a Region wise Classification of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

The sample units are classified in to local and distant. All those who belong to the same taluk where the institution is located are grouped as local

and those outside the taluk as distant. The results of the investigation are summarised in table 7.3.1.1.

Table 7.3.1.1. Sex wise and Region wise Classification of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

Category	Male	Female	Total
1. Local	20 (46.51)	3 (6.97)	23 (53.48)
2. Distant	11 (25.58)	9 (20.95)	20 (46.51)
Total	31 (72.09)	12 (27.91)	43 (100)

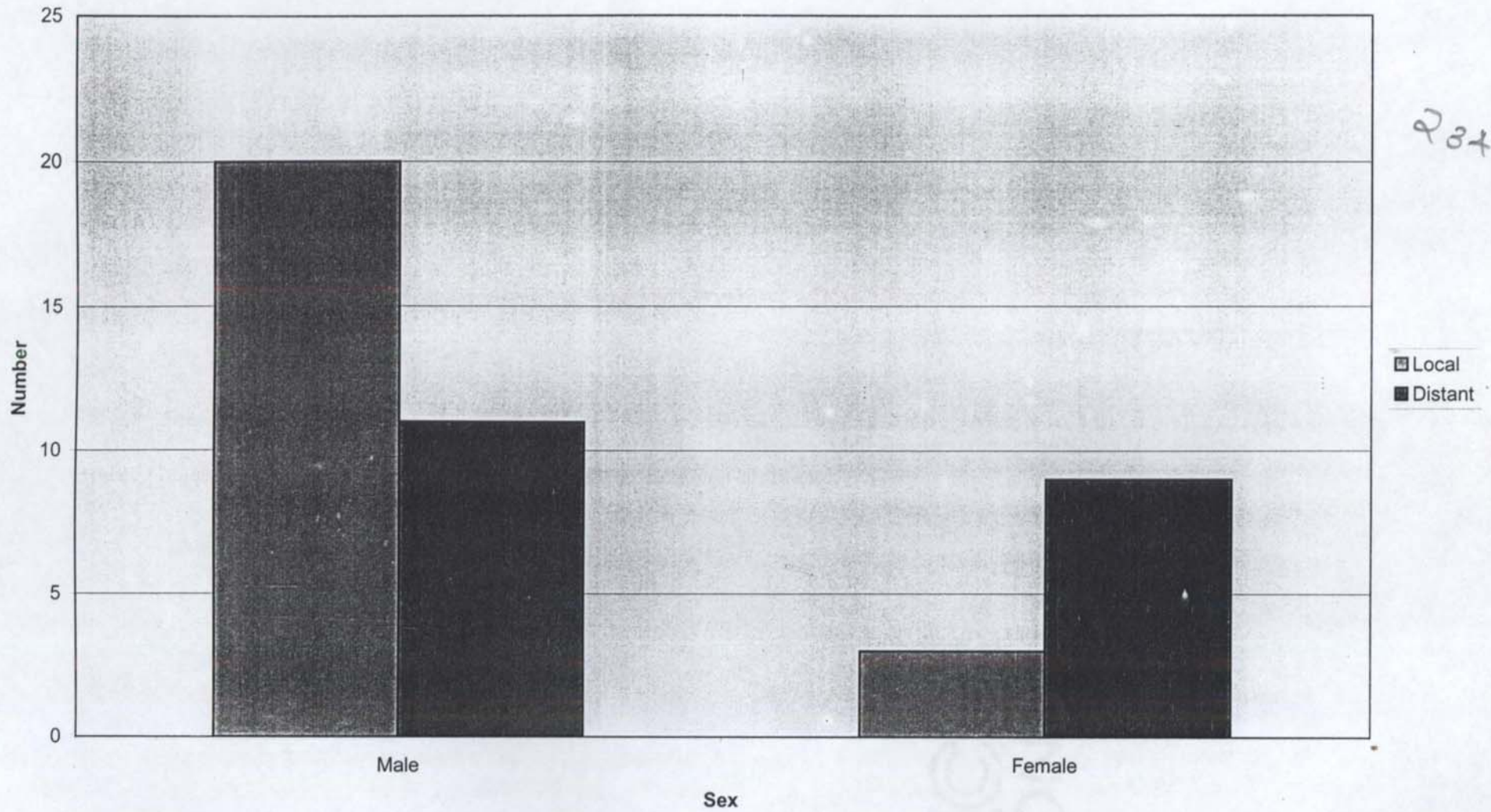
(Figures in parentheses show percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is clear from the table that more than 72% of the Wardens and Administrators are males and nearly 28% are females. Of them 53.48% are from the locality itself and 46.51% are from distant places. 46.51% of them are local males and 25.58% are distant males. Similarly 20.93% of them are distant females and only 6.97% are local females. The orphanages do not have marked preference over local or distant candidates, in the case of male wardens, but they have preference for distant female wardens. This is to ensure the availability of their services to inmates round the clock.

The Multiple Bar Diagram in fig: 7.3.1.1. illustrates the above details. It is clear that the number of local male wardens exceed the number of all other categories.

Fig.7.3.1.1 Multiple Bar of Sex-wise and Region-wise classification of orphanage Wardens



Page 12

7.3.1.2. Classification of Wardens and Administrators on the basis of Nature of Assignment

On the basis of nature of assignment the sample is classified into Full Time and Part Time. Full time wardens are appointed on salary basis while part time wardens are paid honorarium at a consolidated rate. The details of classification are shown in table 7.3.1.2.

Table 7.3.1.2. Assignment wise Classification of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

Nature of Assignment	Male	Female	Total
1. Full Time	18 (43.86)	12 (27.91)	30 (69.76)
2. Part Time	13 (30.23)	0 (0.00)	13 (30.23)
Total	31 (72.09)	12 (27.41)	43 (100)

(Figures in parentheses show percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

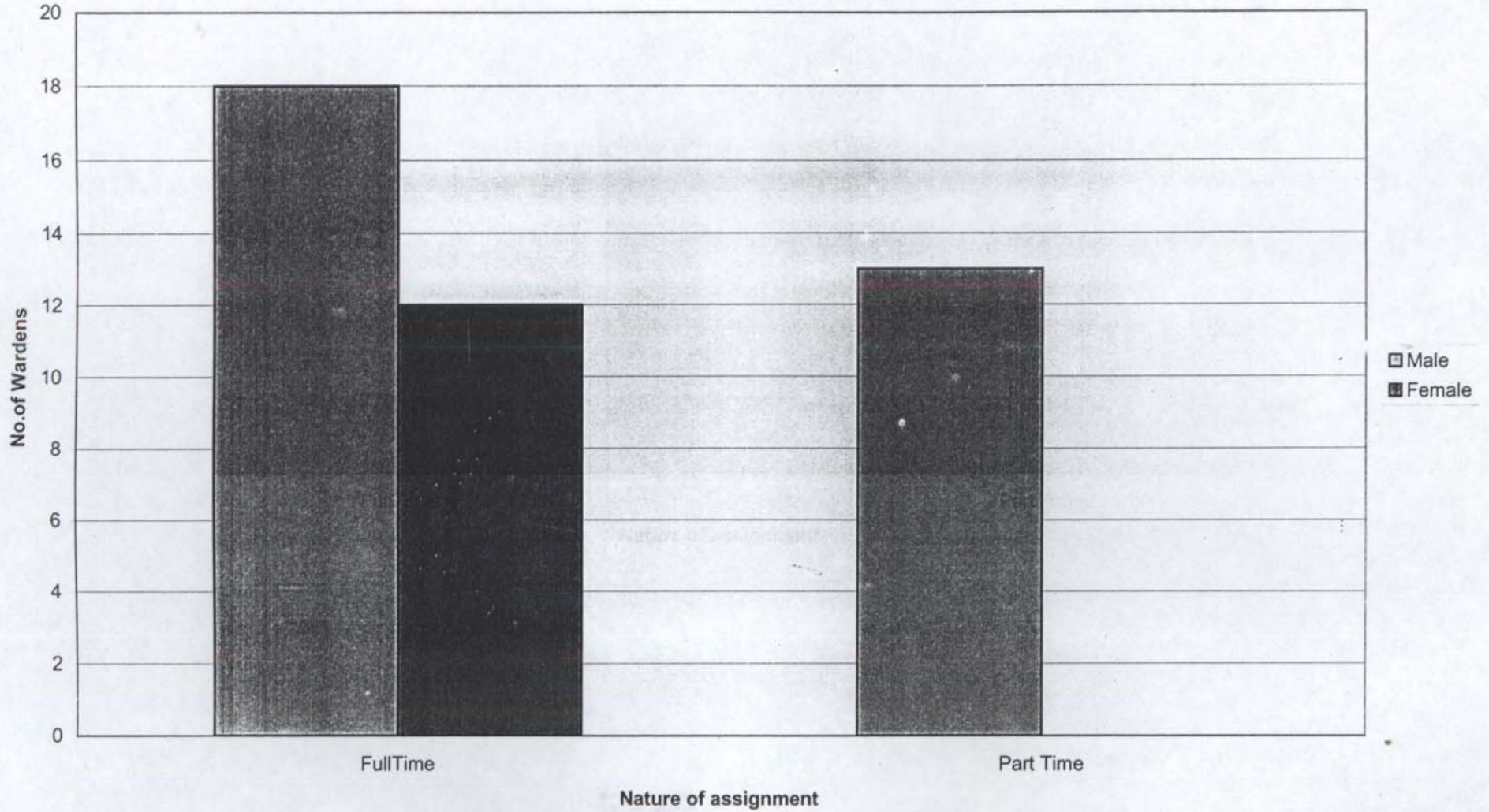
It is clear from the table that 69.76% of the sample units have full time assignments as Wardens and Administrators. 30.23% have part time assignment. 43.86% of them are male wardens and 27.91% are female wardens. All the female wardens have full time assignment.

The above details are represented by fig: 7.3.1.1.2. The figure shows that full time male wardens constitute the major proportion of orphanage

59

Fig.7.3.1.2 Bar Chart of Grouping of orphanage wardens on the basis of nature of assignment

24513



wardens while there are no such wardens to look after female inmates of orphanages.

7.3.2. The Age Composition of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

The age composition of the sample units are studied by grouping them into four classes as shown in table 7.3.2.

Table 7.3.2. Sex Wise Age Composition of Ophanage Wardens and Administrators

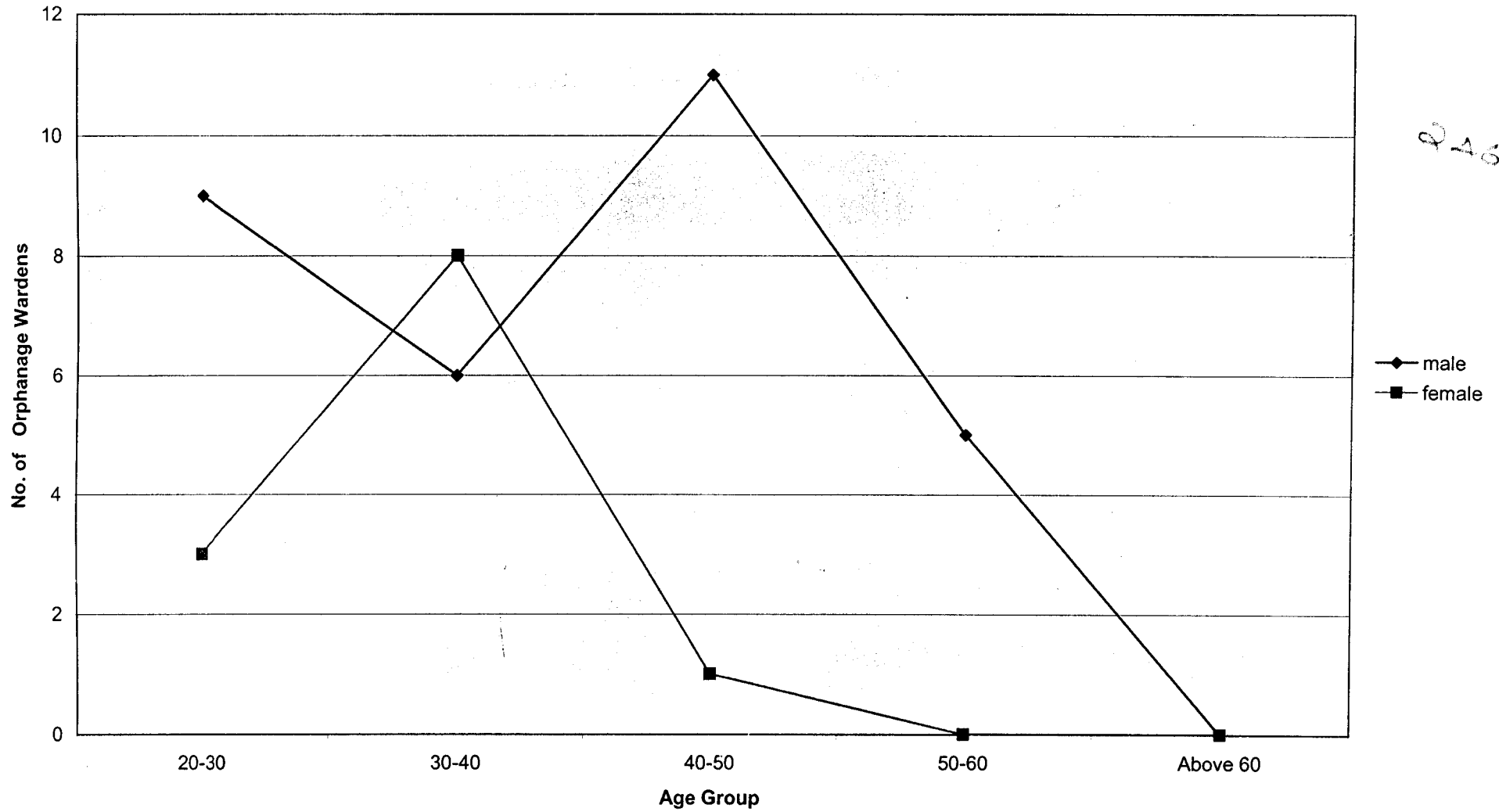
Age Group (Years)	Male	Females	Total
1. 20 - 30	9 (20.93)	3 (6.97)	12 (27.90)
2. 30 - 40	6 (13.95)	8 (18.60)	14 (32.55)
3. 40 - 50	11 (25.58)	1 (2.32)	12 (27.91)
4. 50 - 60	5 (11.62)	0 (0.00)	5 (1.62)
5. 60 and above	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Total	31 (72.90)	12 (27.91)	43 (100)

(Figures in parentheses show percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

The table shows that 32.55% of the sample units are in the age group of 30-40 years. The share of 20 - 30 years and 40 - 50 years of age groups are same at 27.91%. The share of 50-60 years age group is only 11.62%, and there are no sample units above 60 years. The female wardens are relatively young as they are in the age group of up to forty years only. The age group of wardens is an important factor influencing the quality of services imparted by

Fig.7.3.2 Line Graph of sex-wise variations in Age Group of Orphanage Wardens



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them. It is found that relatively younger wardens are more popular among the inmates for their dynamism and understanding.

Table 7.3.2. is represented by the Line Graphs in figure 7.3.2. The figure shows that the largest proportion of male wardens are in the age group of 40-50 years and that of female wardens in the age group of 30-40 years.

7.3.3. Educational Qualifications of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

The educational qualifications of orphanage wardens and administrators can be studied by grouping them into the status as shown in table 7.3.3.

Table: 7.3.3. Educational Qualifications of Orphanage Wardens and Administration

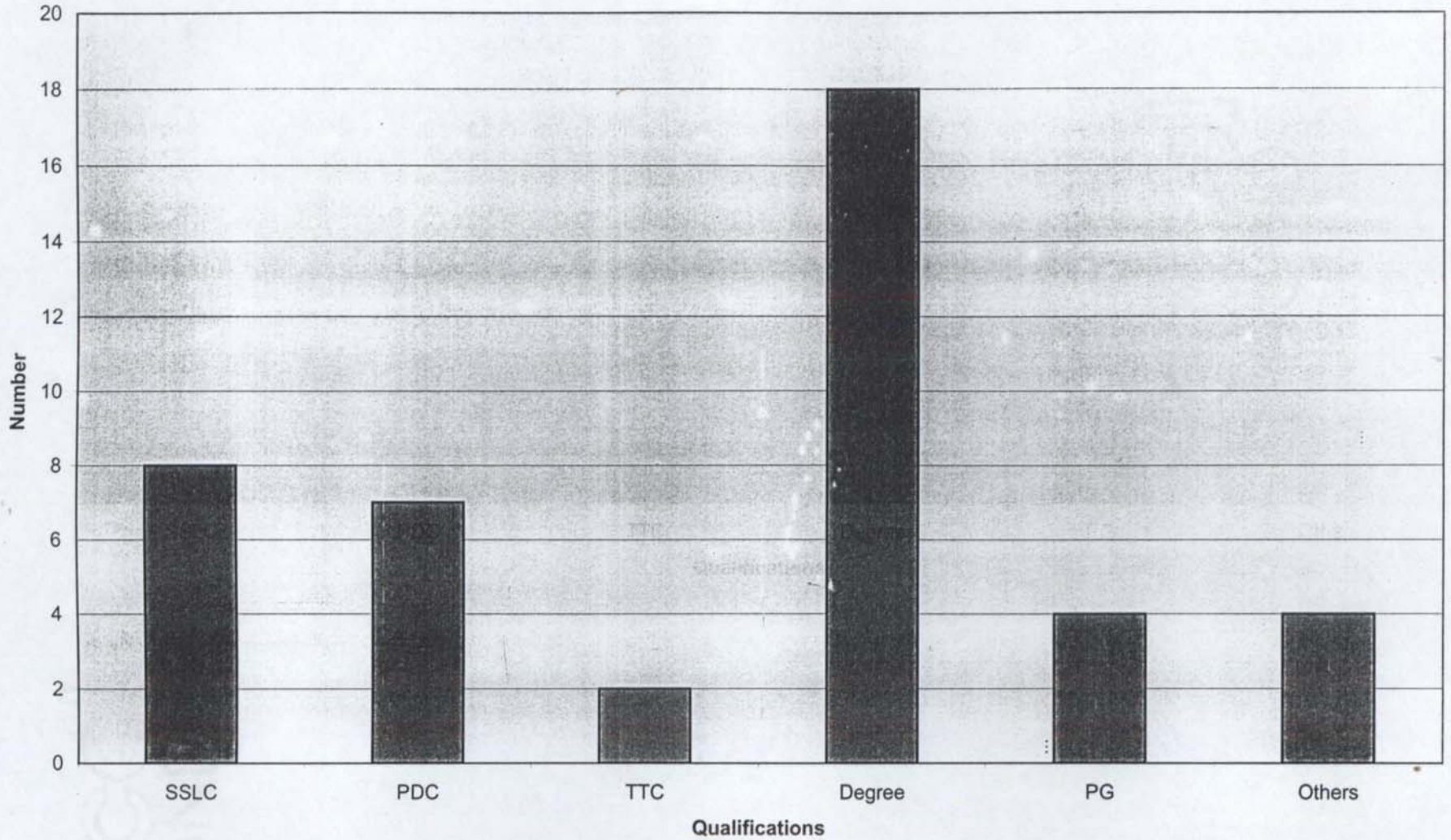
Qualification	Number
1. S.S.L.C	8 (18.60)
2. P.D.C.	7 (16.27)
3. T.T.C	2 (4.565)
4. Degree	18 (41.88)
5. P.G.	4 (9.30)
6. Others	4 (9.30)
Total	43 (100)

(Figures in parentheses show percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is clear from the table that 41.86% of the wardens and administrators have degree as their qualification. 18.60% of the sample units are with SSLC

Fig.7.3.3 Bar Chart of Educational Qualifications of Orphanage Wardens



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□ No.

qualification only, 9.30% of them are Post Graduates. The male and female difference in educational qualification is not subjected to analysis, as the number of observation are limited. Of the 12 female wardens 10 are PDC qualified and 2 as Graduates. The group Others consists of religious degrees like 'Faisy' and 'Sullami'.

The bar diagram in fig: 7.3.3 shows the educational qualification of the sample units.

There is no prescribed educational qualification to be a warden or administrator in an orphanage. This make the quality of services offered to inmates highly variable from institution to institution. Some sample units have highly qualified part time wardens residing with the inmates. They are the teachers of the other educational institutions under the orphanage governing body. They give better services and emotional support to the inmates as they are professionally trained in child psychology and teaching.

7.3.4. Work Experience and Professional Training Status of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

Experience in the field of work and professional training status indicate the level of H.R.D practices in an organisation. Since there is no prescribed qualification for wardens, work experience and training status positively influence their performance. Table 7.3.4. summarise the status of work experience of sample units.

Table: 7.3.4. Status of Work Experience of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

Years of Experience	Number
1. Below 5 years	13 (30.23)
2. 5 years to 10 years	5 (11.62)
3. 10 years to 15 years	13 (30.22)
4. 15 years to 20 years	8 (8.60)
5. 20 years - 25 years	2 (4.65)
6. 25 years and above	4 (9.30)
Total	43 (100)

(Figures in parentheses show percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

The majority of the wardens consists of two groups with below five years experience and 10 years to 15 years experience at 30.22% each. Sample units with 5 years to 10 years experience constitute 11.62%, 15 years to 20 years 8.60%, 20 years to 25 years 4.65% and 25 years and above 9.30%. There is wide variation in the status of work experience of the sample units.

With respect professional training aspect, the sample units have not paid any special attention. Only 12 units (27.90%) have undergone any training programmes relevant for the profession. There are no courses or training programmes offered by any institutions fitting the requirements of orphanage wardens. The only training programme organised for the orphanage wardens exclusively was the one week programme conducted by the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD) of Farook College, Kozhikode. Since it is not a continuous, regular programme, there are no

follow up programmes also. Thus the level of HRD practices for their own employees at orphanages are far from satisfactory.

7.3.5. The System of Incentives for Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

The incentives for the sample units consist of moral and material incentives. The moral incentives are the feeling of religious obligation, service motive, and sense of satisfaction. The material incentives are the salary or honorarium paid to them along with facilities of food, accommodation and travel. 22 sample units (51.16%) responded that their service was motivated by religious obligation and service to the community. 5 of them (11.64%) work, out of the sense of obligation as old students of orphanages. Another 5 serve there since no alternative jobs are available to them. Table 7.3.5.1 summarise these details.

Table 7.3.5.1. Incentives for Working for Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

Incentive	Number
1. Service	22 (51.16)
2. Old students' obligation	5 (11.62)
3. No alternative job	5 (11.62)
4. Material Incentive	11 (25.58)
Total	43 (100)

(Figures in parentheses shows percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

The package of material incentive offered to the sample units consist of salary or honorarium , rent free accommodation, subsidised food and travel

allowance and free education to own children in the educational institutions run by the orphanage governing body. The average monthly income of the sample units as given in table: 7.3.5.2.

Table 7.3.5.2: Average Monthly Income of Orphanage Wardens and Administrators

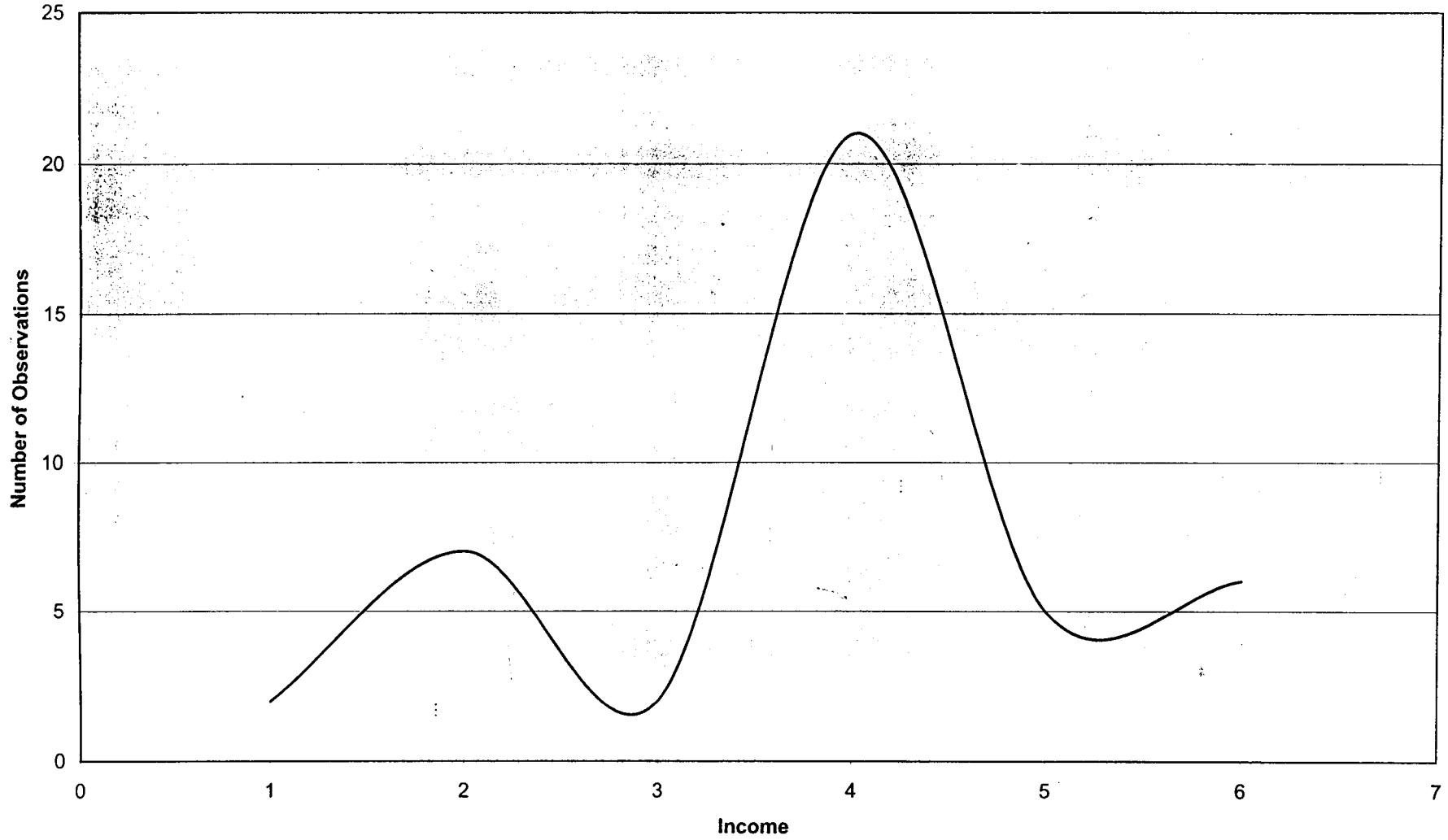
Income (Rs.)	Number
1. 1500	2 (4.65)
2. 2000	7 (16.27)
3. 2500	2 (4.65)
4. 3000	21 (48.83)
5. 3500	5(11.62)
6. 4000	6 (13.95)
Total	43 (100)

(Figures in parentheses show percentages)

Source: Compiled from Field Data

It is clear for the table that 48.83% of the sample units receive a monthly salary of Rs.3000 and maximum is Rs.4000/- .Ten of the sample units (23.25%) had income from other sources over and above the salary received by them. It is obvious that the salary paid to sample units is not comparable to the that in government sector. Even a last grade servant in the Kerala Government Service draw more than the maximum salary drawn by a warden of orphanage, that too with higher qualifications and professional experience.

Fig.7.3.5.2 Scatter Chart of variation in Income status of Orphanage Wardens



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The variation in income status of the sample units are represented by the Scatter Graph in fig: 7.3.5.2. The figure show that there is significant variation in the income status of orphanage wardens and administrators.

The system of incentives in orphanages requires immediate revamping by introducing a rationalised pay scale to their staff. This is only a part of prudential HRD norms of organisations. Gone are the days when people work in this field exclusively out of religious conviction and sense of service. These motives are even now important. But supplemented by a reasonable package of material incentives, the system will attract more talented and professional social workers to this prime area of social service. That will go a long way in transforming these institutions from the status of service providers to catalyst agents of social transformation and engines of human resource development.

Chapter VIII

CURRENT CHALLENGES PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF ORPHANAGES OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

- ❖ *Current Challenges and Problems*
- ❖ *Problems Related to Organisation*
- ❖ *Problems of Inmates*
- ❖ *Personnel Management Problems*
- ❖ *Problems of Supporting Network and Financial Management*
- ❖ *Problems Related to Old Students*
- ❖ *The Problems of Interface with Government*
- ❖ *Prospects, Policy Implications and Suggestions*

CURRENT CHALLENGES PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF ORPHANAGES OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

The orphanages of Malappuram district are in a phase of transition. As an important segment of the voluntary sector of the regional economy they are facing several important problems which needs immediate attention. Their problems have been totally neglected by the planners and policy makers. In a state like Kerala, where social welfare programmes have been an important item of the agenda of the government, the negligence to the problems of orphanages is quite surprising. It is in this context that we examine the current issues, problems and challenges facing them. The prospects for their development in the form of the policy implications and suggestions will also be discussed.

8.1. CURRENT CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS

8.1.1. Problems Related to Organisation

8.1.1.1. Absence of the spirit of Volunteerism

The majority of orphanages of the district were started by highly committed and spirited people, without any other material motives. Volunteerism was a part of life for them. But in recent years, this spirit of volunteerism has been adulterated and the organisers of many of the new

institutions are not so committed and dedicated to the cause of the institution. This has brought in several other motives in starting orphanages, like material benefits, starting of other educational educations, etc.

8.1.1.2. Predominance of Religious Motives

Orphanages came up predominantly motivated by religious spirit. The religious conviction of the people has been an important factor in sustaining the institutions also. But the predominance of religious motive acts as a deterrent in bringing in professionalism in the management and administration of orphanages. Religious motives also prevent the orphanages from restructuring the routine of inmates and introducing modern management practices.

8.1.1.3. Absence of Leadership in Organisation

The leadership behind the initiation and management of orphanages is important since it shape the future characteristics and direction of growth of institution. Such leaders with a vision are only very few now. The history of orphanages like Tirurangadi Orphanage, (sample unit from Tirurangadi taluk) testify it. It grew to the present status under the highly committed and motivated leadership with a vision. Many other institutions included in the sample frame are devoid such leadership.

8.1.1.4. Indifference of the Elite Class in Society

The rich, educated and elite class in society have always considered the orphanages as somebody else business or others' business. There are only very few exceptions to this. Their involvement in the promotion of such institutions is often limited to long rhetoric and some contribution in money. They look down at the inmates and the workers of these institutions, with a feeling that they depend on the charity and generosity of the elite. This has given a feeling of isolation and alienation for the workers of orphanages impeding the growth of self esteem in them.

8.1.1.5. Absence of Vertical and Horizontal Co-ordination

The large number of orphanages comes up without any planning and programme of action. The coordination of these institutions vertically and horizontally is essential for their growth. The vertical coordination by the Kerala State Orphanage Control Board is only partially effective as it is not able to monitor the day today management and administration of these institutions. Its role is limited to giving recognition to the institution. Organisations like Kerala State Muslim Orphanages Co-ordination Committee attempt at the horizontal co-ordination. But their efforts meet with limited success as the diversity of the problems are too many to be tackled by them.

8.1.1.6. Absence of Proper Planning and Strategy

Orphanages do not work on any definite action plan or strategy. There is an element of uncertainty in different components of its functioning. Technics like Project Planning, Execution and Evaluation are totally unknown to them. This leads to a lot of wastage of resources in terms of time and money. When a new batch of students is admitted at the beginning of the year, no strategy is prepared for this group, taking care of the heterogeneous character and diversity of social background from which they come.

8.1.1.7. Replicability

Replicability means the tendency to imitate the successful models continuously. Replicability is a common problem found by the entire voluntary sector. The success of one agency in one sphere of activity lead others to have the same strategy. In orphanages also, there is a tendency of replication without considering other factors. Each institution has a unique characteristic which has to be considered while chalking out programmes. Otherwise they will only reproduce the actions of others without fruits.

8.1.1.8. Absence of Uniform Policy of Intake

There is no uniform policy for the orphanages regarding their intake every year. They look only at the sanctioned strength and applications. Each institution gives admission to a heterogeneous group of children. There is no

uniformity in the character of inmates. This makes group specific attention impossible. Further almost all institutions admit both destitute and orphans. The psychological setting of these two group are totally different. This also makes group specific strategies difficult.

8.1.1.9. Absence of Committed Field Workers

The orphanages do not have any field workers. The receivers or representatives authorised by them collect only the contributions from the areas assigned to them. The services of orphanages do not reach the really needy sections of society due to the absence of effective field work. Many children of poor families stop education at an early age and many children without parents work as household servants, ignorant of the facilities offered by orphanages for their education and well being.

8.1.1.10. Deteriorating Quality of Service

The quality of service extended by orphanages depend on the quantity and quality of their infrastructure and staff. Orphanages find it difficult to sustain the quality of their services. When compared to the quality of services provided by many Boarding Schools, the quality of service of orphanages is poor. At the present financial status, many of the orphanages can't go for higher quality improvement programmes.

8.1.1.11. Absence of Link with Need and Resource

There is no link between need and resources in the case of most of the orphanages. This makes the progress of some institutions slow when compared with others. Well established institutions are ensured of sustained flow of resources to them. But recent and "poor" institutions continue to be in a state of uncertainty with respect to resources and future.

8.1.2. Problems of Inmates

8.1.2.1. Heterogeneity in Character of Inmates

The inmates of orphanages come from families with different social and economic status. Their emotional and intellectual level will also be highly variant. This necessitates individual attention to them. But orphanages are not able to provide group specific and individual specific attention to its inmates. There is a drab uniformity in the services offered by them. This uniformity in the strategy and approach meet with only limited success with a heterogeneous target group.

8.1.2.2. Attitude of Inmates

The attitude of the inmates of orphanages often create problems in their smooth functioning. Home sickness, rigidity in character, introversion, dishonesty and greed are found in many inmates. All sample units in the study have faced these problems in different degrees.

8.1.2.3. Internal Discipline

Lack of internal discipline among the inmates has been reported as an important problem in three sample units. Cases of indiscipline include theft, lying, physical assault of others, disrespect to teachers and wardens, misbehavior in the dinning hall and prayer hall and misbehavior towards catering staff ,spreading of porno literature, non observance of study time, spoiling or destructing the equipments, damaging property, defacing walls etc.

8.1.2.4. Attitude of Parents or Relatives of Inmates

Orphanages do not have any plat form for the relatives or parents of their inmates. The parents or relatives of inmates entrust everything related to their children with the orphanage authorities. They visit the institution only rarely. Orphanage wardens act as guardians of inmates in their schools also. Thus there is no link between the teachers of orphanage inmates and their relatives or parents. This adversely affects the education standards of these children.

8.1.2.5. Special Problems Related to Female Inmates

The orphanages with female inmates experience many special problems. The facilities for female inmates require more security and privacy. Similarly they require separate dining halls, prayer halls, study halls

and toilet facilities. Similarly the communication facilities for female inmates require special attention.

8.1.2.6. Health Problems

The orphanage inmates are faced with health problems like fever, headache, viral fever and skin diseases. No orphanage has a separate treatment room as there is no such provision in the statutes. A sick inmate is kept along with others, which always involve the risk of transmitting the disease to others.

8.1.3. Personnel Management Problems

8.1.3.1. Absence of Motivation Among Workers

Orphanages find that there is no whole hearted motivation among their workers. Only very few workers of orphanage consider it to be a sacred duty or service. The main reason for this is the incentive system, which is not motivating or encouraging for workers.

8.1.3.2. Non Availability of Permanent staff

The staff pattern in orphanages is always subject to transition as there is no uniform staff pattern or statutory staff pattern. All the sample units reported that they find it difficult to develop a second line of workers for orphanages. Youngsters are fully reluctant to take up assignments in

orphanages. There is a virtual shortage of efficient and experienced female wardens.

8.1.3.3. Lack of Training facilities for staff

There are no institutions running regular training programmes for orphanage staff. It is surprising that there is no prescribed qualification for a warden of orphanage. In the investigation it was found that highly qualified wardens do not continue in the orphanage for long time. They go out in search of alternative occupations. They always consider orphanages as their training grounds for future career growth.

8.1.3.4. Lack of Participation in Management

In all orphanages the workers or wardens do not have any say in the management. They do not have ample opportunities for conveying the requirements of inmates to the governing body or management. In some sample units it was found that the relation between management and wardens was one of highly bureaucratized nature and there was no horizontal equity. In some other sample units the wardens were found treated like mere workers of the organization and the Secretary or Correspondent was highly autocratic and inaccessible for them. It is indicative of the extend of degeneration of the system.

8.1.3.5. Problems Related to Catering Workers

In all sample units it was found that there were acute problems related to catering staff and other menial servants. There is a general dearth of qualified cooks, stewards and other workers. The catering workers in their turn complain of problems like low wages, unhygienic working conditions, heavy workload, lack of mechanical facilities etc. A revamping of the kitchen of orphanages is essential from the point of view of the general health of inmates and the interest of workers.

8.1.3.5. Lack of Pay Scale and Time Scale

There is no time bound pay scale for orphanage workers. They are not eligible for P.F, gratuity and other privileges. This has always kept the morale of orphanage workers very low. Most of the workers in the kitchen are very old and unhealthy and carry many diseases. Many of them retire after serving the institution for several decades without any benefits applicable to even the private sector employees.

8.1.4. Problems of Supporting Network and Financial Management

8.1.4.1. Non Sustainability of Revenue Sources

This is the most important problem faced by all orphanages on the financial side. Their revenue has a high element of uncertainty and unpredictability. The sustainability of sources like old students, contributions,

zakat, foreign contribution etc., are highly doubtful. Though during the four years under study showed no wide variation in the sources of revenue, from the long term point of view none of these sources are sustainable.

8.1.4.2. Increasing Proportion of Unproductive Expenditure

The expenditure on items like transport, construction works and non specified others are on the increase. This is at the cost of expresses for special coaching, health facilities, sanitation facilities and better services for the inmates. There is a general increase in the expenditure on all items due to the price increase of commodities.

8.1.4.3. Lack of Uniform Practices of Financial Reporting

There is no uniformity in the practice of financial reporting by orphanages. They keep the common records as prescribed by law. But there is lack of transparency in the financial procedures and book keeping system. Of the twenty sample units it was found that only four publish the annual financial statement for circulation among the public. The credibility of these institutions are very high when compared to others with respect to financial matters.

8.1.4.4. Charges of Misuse of Fund or Diversion of Funds

In the case of some institutions there are allegation of misuse of funds or diversion of funds for other forms of expenditure. There are no proven

charges of misuse or misappropriation .But creditability of institutions depend on the transparency in financial matters and accountability to the general public.

8.1.4.5. Lack of Productive Assets

Some of the orphanages possess land and buildings as important assets. But the income from these sources have remained very low. The revenue from is land found to be highly unstable and involving huge recurring expenditure.

8.1.4.6. Lack of Information on Funding Agencies

There are several internal and external agencies financing the projects of orphanages. But the lack of information on these and the inexpertise in project preparation and submission has made these agencies in accessible for the orphanages. Agencies like UNICEF, Islamic Development Bank, International Islamic Charitable Foundation have several programmes of supporting orphanages and charitable homes. But these agencies still remain inaccessible to orphanages due to lack of information or expertise in making use of them.

8.1.4.7. Problems with Foreign Funding

Individual funding from foreign countries are often for constructing prayer halls for orphanages. This adds to the assets of the institution without

directly contributing for the welfare of inmates. This has resulted in many orphanages having larger and better prayer halls than the bed rooms or dormitories of their inmates.

8.1.5. Problems Related to Old Students

8.1.5.1. Absence of Follow up Strategy for Old Students

Most of the orphanages have found it difficult to have a follow up strategy for their old students. In this respect they are totally ill equipped. There is no old student organizations of organised form in any of the orphanages. They have failed to tap the potentialities of old students for the future progress of the institution. The follow up in the matters of higher education, employment, marriage etc, are found to be difficult. With the present staff pattern and mechanism of administration, they are ill equipped to solve these problems. This is due to the semi-permanent nature of the administrative set up of orphanages.

8.1.5.2. Absence of Placement Facilities for Old Students

Most of sample units were found to be emphasising on vocational training for their inmates. But they do not have adequate arrangements for placement of successful candidates. Only 54% of the sample of old students reported that the job training they received at orphanages had any relevance

for their present job. There is no special placement cell or employment bureau functioning for the orphanages.

8.1.6. The Problems of Interface with Government

8.1.6.1. Insufficiency and Delay in Government Grant

The government grant to orphanages is grossly inadequate. It was found that grant constitute only 11% of the total revenue requirements of orphanages. The present rate of grant is Rs. 125/- per inmate per month. There is delay in the disbursement of grant due to procedural problems. Further, one institution can avail the grant of only one governmental agency at a time. Thus an orphanage getting grant from state government is not eligible for any support of the central government. This is highly unjust because the grant by the state government is inadequate for the requirement of the institution.

8.1.6.2. Interference with Local Bodies

The relation between orphanages and local bodies like Grama Panchayat, Municipal Corporation and District Panchayat has been found to be an area of many problems. The local bodies are empowered to issue the sanitation certificate, grant building number and approve construction plans of orphanages. The Village Officer is empowered to issue the Destitution Certificate for the orphan and non orphan inmates.(Appendices XXI and XXII

give the facsimile of these certificates). District Panchayat is now acting as a nodal agency for the disbursement of grant orphanages. All these involve lengthy administrative or official procedures.

8.1.6.3. Problems of Social Welfare Department

The Social Welfare Department, under which the orphanages are functioning is under staffed to examine the accounts and records submitted by the orphanages for grant, to conduct routine inspections and to organise surprise visits to orphanages. The staff pattern of this department has not been revised in accordance with the increase in the number of orphanages and inmates. This leads to further procedural delays.

8.2. PROSPECTS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

8.2.1. The Promotion of the Spirit of Volunteerism

To impart vitality to the functioning of orphanages the spirit of volunteerism is to be promoted. This can be done by the orphanages themselves. They can imbibe the spirit of dedication and service among its inmates so that they turn to be potential promoters and ambassadors of their future sustainability also.

8.2.2. Change of Attitude by Constant Public Relation Programme

The attitude of the educated elite class towards the orphanages could be changed by constant public relation programmes organised by the coordinating committees of orphanages. It is heartening to note that the Orphanage Control Board and District Associations of orphanages have initiated few steps in this regard by organising arts and sports festivals for the inmates of orphanages.

8.2.3. Development of the Middle Level Management Cadre for Orphanages

The problem of lack of proper leadership for orphanages could be solved by the creation of middle level management cadre for orphanages. They could be placed between the organising committee and the present administrators in the present structure of administration. Youngsters with post graduation in Sociology, Economics and Social Work could be recruited for the purpose. The Co-ordination Committees can prepare a list of such potential candidates and consider for appointment against future vacancies.

8.2.4. Increasing Vertical and Horizontal Co-ordination

The horizontal coordination among the of orphanages could be increased by forming or revamping their Associations at taluk level. Already a few such organisations exist. A representative of the District level or Taluk

level Association may be granted the status of a member or special invitee on the Governing Body of each orphanage. This will ensure better coordination among the orphanages. Vertical coordination could be improved by appointing District Level Honorary Liason Officers by the District Level Associations. They can carry out the liason work with the District Social Welfare Office and the District Panchayat Office. The state level office bearers can act as Hon. State Liason Officers for the liason work with the Government of Kerala.

8.2.5. Preparation of Action Plan and Uniform Policy of Admissions

Each orphanage can prepare an Action Plan for the academic year sufficiently early, by consulting experts in the field. This will give predictability and certainty to the expenditure of orphanages. A uniform policy guideline for admissions may be prepared by the Co-ordination Committees taking into account the local requirements, future plan and resources.

8.2.6. Grading and Accreditation of Orphanages

Orphanages should consider steps for all round improvement of the quality of their service. This could not be attained over night, but there must be concerted efforts in this regard. This includes not merely the improvement of facilities, but also the gradual up gradation of the different services offered by them. For this grading or accreditation system for orphanages could be

introduced by nodal agencies like Orphanage Control Board. This will result in all round improvement of quality of service.

8.2.7. Introduction of Common Chest for Orphanages

As in Western countries feasibility of a 'Common Chest' for orphanages could be considered in Kerala also. This will ensure a balanced division of resources. Common Chest is the Common Fund for orphanages, which will pool all contributions together and distribute equitably among the organisations on the basis of prescribed norms. This will ensure resources for all institutions. At least the feasibility of such a system could be examined in the context of the state by the Orphanage Control Board.

8.2.8. Formation of Parents Association or Guardians Association in Orphanages

To ensure better link with parents or relatives, Parents Associations or Guardians Association could be formed at each orphanage. It will have to meet regularly which will ensure better quality in service and better parent institution relation. This will also lead to the change of attitude of the inmates.

8.2.9. Regular Counselling Service

Orphanage may seek service of a professional counsellor for the correction of emotional imbalance of inmates. This will go a long way in

solving the disciplinary problems and enhance the interest in curricular activities. Qualified wardens may be given special training in counseling so that the system work more effectively.

8.2.10. Introduction of More Co-curricular and Extra Curricular Activities

The variety of and time for co- curricular activities and extra curricular activities should be increased in the orphanages. Introduction of more indoor games especially for female inmates like table tennis involve only lesser cost.

8.2.11. Formation of Inmates Union

Association or Union of orphanages inmates may be formed under the patronage of wardens, strictly on non political grounds to give training to inmates in parliamentary procedures and to foster creativity among them. Under each Union clubs like Fine Arts Club, Sports Club, Quiz Club, Debating Club, Forestry Club, Literary Club and Social Service Club may be formed with inmates as secretaries. This will go a long way in fostering creativity and developing the personality of the inmates.

8.2.12. Personality Development and Soft Skill Development Programmes

Special programmes may be conducted with the help of teachers for the personality development and soft skill development of inmates. There are

agencies conducting such programmes for different groups on cost sharing basis.

8.2.13. Sex Education to Inmates

Sex education may be imparted to inmates concerning the biological aspects of reproduction and health. Such programmes can be conducted for female inmates by lady doctors or health workers. It is an urgent need for the female inmates as they attain puberty while in the orphanages.

8.2.14. Provision Separate Treatment Room

Orphanages should find provision for separate room for the treatment of sick inmates. A convenient room may be converted for the purpose with necessary furniture. Necessary provisions could be introduced in the Statutes regarding this, for affiliation and government grant. Besides, regular medical check up of inmates could be arranged with the help of the local Primary Health Centre.

8.2.15. Better System of Incentive for Staff

The system of incentive to the orphanage staff shall be revised immediately to cater to the requisites of time and need. A time scale may be prescribed for them by the Orphanage Control Board. The privilege of Minimum Wage Act should be extended to all workers of orphanages under

the existing provisions of Hostel Establishment Act. Gratuity and Contributory Provident Fund may be introduced for them.

8.2.16. Introduction of Orphanage Welfare Fund

A Welfare scheme for the orphanage staff may be introduced with a contributory element. It is surprising to note that Kerala which run more than thirty welfare funds and more than twenty pension schemes, has neglected this sector, which impart a silent service in the human resource development and social welfare. The major reason for this is that the orphanage workers are totally unorganised.

8.2.17. Training and Orientation Programmes for Orphanage Staff

Compulsory training programme for orphanage staff should be introduced under the auspices Social Welfare Department or Orphanage Control Board. The Institute of Management in Government or private training agencies or premier educational institutions run such short duration programmes with certification on a cost sharing basis. This is very essential from the point of view of quality improvement. The Receivers or Agents should also be trained properly so that they can effectively act as field workers. The training programme should cover the catering staff also.

8.2.18. Introduction of Staff Participation in Management

To ensure better co-ordination and to boost the morale and self esteem of orphanage staff, a representative from their side may be nominated to the Governing Body of the institutions. For this necessary amendments could be made in the provision of the Act.

8.2.19. Introduction of Uniform System of Accounting and Book Keeping

To rationalise financial management practices, a uniform system of book keeping and accounting should be introduced. Required statutory changes may be introduced for the purpose. This will enhance credibility and accountability of these institutions. Publication of Annual Report and Accounts should be made statutory obligation for the orphanages.

8.2.20. Creation of Separate Financial Monitoring Cell

A separate Financial Monitoring Cell may be created with the Orphanage Control Board to monitor the financial transactions of orphanages. The Cell may periodically review the trends in transactions and give suggestions for better financial prudance.

8.2.21. Promotion of Sustainable Source of Revenue

The orphanages should be encouraged to promote sustainable sources of revenue for them, instead of depending on highly uncertain and flexible

sources. Generation of internal resources should be encouraged and subsidy component may be introduced in relation to internal resource generation.

8.2.22. Provision of Information on Funding Agencies

The orphanage Control Board should assume the responsibility of providing information to orphanages on various funding agencies and their programmes. A Special Cell may be created with the Board for the purpose.

8.2.23. Streamlining the Provision Related to Foreign Funding

All foreign contribution to orphanages should be brought under the provisions of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) 1976. The Act give wide exemptions to the foreign contributions from institutional agencies. The orphanages have failed to make use of the provisions of this Act for the purpose of receiving financial aid from abroad. Appendix XXIII give the details of exemption given to "Foreign Contribution" under FCRA - Rules. The present provision of permission to spend only Rs. 500/- per inmate from foreign contribution should be waived or amended.

8.2.24. Formation of Old Students Association

Old students Associations should be formed at all orphanages. Just like provisions in Kerala Educational Rules (KER) necessary provision may be introduced in Act for the purpose. This will enable the orphanages to tap the potential of this group for the future development of the organisation.

8.2.25. Creation of Placement Cell and Employment Bureau

A Placement Cell should be created at the district level with the District Associations for the placement of old students of orphanages. This will go a long way in improving the placement rate of old students.

8.2.26. Streamlining of Vocational Education

The orphanages give thrust to vocational education. But it has to be streamlined in tune with the requirements of market. Some of the sample units were found to be going with printing press training and book binding. They have to diversify the courses incorporating more technology component and market relevance. Further, up gradation of labs should receive top priority.

8.2.27. Creation of Career Corners

Each orphanage should set up a Career Corner in a suitable place accessible to inmates. Current literature on careers, opportunities may be kept there for reference. Career Awareness and Career Selection Programmes can be organised under the auspices of such Career Corners.

8.2.28. Improvement of Library Facilities

The library facilities at orphanages have to be improved by acquiring more books and periodicals. Orphanage Wardens may be given special

training in accounting and preserving books or services of part time librarians may be obtained for the purpose.

8.2.29. Streamlining the Grants- in- Aid System

The Grant-in-aid system of orphanages requires immediate streamlining. The rate of grant should be enhanced from the present Rs.125/- to a reasonable level. There must be periodical revision of grants with increase in Consumer Price Index (CPI). The present system of single point grant system should be replaced by multipoint grants- in- aid system. By this orphanages will be able to utilise the grants and financial support of both State Government and Central Government. The procedures for grant disbursements should be simplified and a single window system may be introduced for institutions submitting accounts promptly.

8.2.30. Improvement of Relation with Local bodies and Revenue Department

Voluntary agencies like orphanages and local bodies can be complementary in their functioning. The involvement of District Panchayat in disbursement of grant is unnecessary. This provision may be squashed. The local bodies and the officials of Revenue Department like Village Officers should not take things for granted; and should see that orphanages comply with the provisions of the Act, before issuing necessary certificates to them.

8.2.31. Revision of Staff Pattern of Social Welfare Department

The staff pattern of Social Welfare Department may be revised in accordance with workload. The position of Field Officers or Inspectors may be created in the department for inspecting institutions. This will speed up the work of administrative staff of the office also.

8.2.32. Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions

The inmates of orphanages may be reserved seats in the educational institutions run by the same Managing Committee. Feasibility of reserving seats for "orphans" in colleges may be examined as it is now applicable to physically handicapped people. This will correct their social handicap.

8.2.33. Restructuring the Time Table or Daily Routine

Generally the orphanages have a time table by which each day starts very early. The time table may be rationalised and more sleeping time provided to inmates of primary school stage. Similarly, the time for religious or moral instructions may be reduced or rationalised to give more time for self study and extra reading.

8.2.34. Rationalising the System of Uniform Dress for Inmates

The system of uniform dress for inmates should be revised, if not completely given up. Uniform should not become a symbol of child's social

identity. Dress should imbibe the spirit of self esteem and not inferiority complex, among the inmates.

8.2.35. Networking of Orphanages

The feasibility of networking of orphanages should be examined. It will go a long way in promoting efficiency in their functioning and providing flexibility to administrative procedures. This will also facilitate the creation of a data bank of orphanages and charitable institutions.

8.2.36. Creation of Data Bank on Orphanages

Steps should be initiated by the Social Welfare Department or Orphanage Control Board to create a data bank on orphanages and charitable institutions. This will be highly helpful to social science researchers, planning and policy makers. Such a data bank will also be useful in the timely comparison of the performance of these institutions.

8.2.37. Streamlining the Functions of Orphanage Control Board

The Orphanage Control Board may be transformed from the present affiliating agency to the status of Orphanage Development Authority or Commission. This will give autonomous status to the Board and help it in extending better services to orphanages. It can be split into three Regional Boards for administrative convenience. The present system of affiliation or

recognition for a period of 7 years may be revised down to a shorter period of five years to remove complacency in organisations.

8.2.38. Constitution of Awards and Prizes

Awards and Prizes may be constituted for well performing orphanages and wardens. This will give a moral boost to their services and develop competitive spirit among them. Recognition of service of long serving wardens or orphanage workers is also important in promoting efficiency among them.

Chapter IX

**SUMMARY AND
FINDINGS**

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14

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

Human Resource Development is now increasingly being viewed as the means and the ultimate end of the development processes. It is the process of enabling people to make positive contributions in all walks of their life. It deals with both the process of competency development and the creation of environment to help people to apply their competencies for the betterment of themselves and others. This concept of human resource development is distinct from the concept of human development, which is a more wider and encompassing concept.

National governments and development agencies have been concerned with various issue related to human resource development. Conventional development literature discusses profusely the complementary and competitive roles of the State and Market in development in the present context. The Voluntary Organisations are fast emerging as a vital third pillar of human resource development besides State and Market. But their role has not been widely appreciated, discussed or even debated in the context of human resource development. The present investigation is a humble attempt to examine their role in human resource development in the context of the regional economy, with special reference to an important segment of the voluntary sector, namely, the orphanages.

For identifying and cordoning this problem, an extensive survey of the existing literature on voluntary agencies was made. It was found that the vast volume of literature pertains to the discussions on the role of voluntary agencies in economic development and social change; as agencies for poverty eradication; as agents of empowerment of weaker sections; as activists for environmental protection; as agencies for national reconstruction at time of adversities and national calamities. No serious attempt has been made to assess their role in human resource development either at the national or at regional level. Further, the component wise study of voluntary sector is surprisingly few and the studies on orphanages are virtually nil.

Malappuram district accounts for the largest number of orphanages in the state of Kerala. There are 71 orphanages in the district covering 15% of the sanctioned strength for orphanages by the Social Welfare Department of Kerala. The district also account for the largest number of inmates in orphanages in the state. This phenomenon of heavy concentration of orphanages in the district has to be analysed in terms of historical, social, religious, political and economic factors.

In this background, the specific objectives of the present investigation were defined as:

- (i) To explore the social, political, religious, economic and historical factors which led to the development of orphanages in the district;

- (ii) To analyse the working of orphanages of Malappuram district with special reference to their supporting net work;
- (iii) To examine the contributions of the orphanages of Malappuram district in human resource development of orphans; and
- (iv) To examine the current problems faced by the orphanages.

The investigation made use of historical, analytical, descriptive and explorative techniques to obtain better insight in to the problem and reach meaningful conclusions. Primary data was collected by stratified sampling of the orphanages by taking the revenue division of taluk as the administrative unit for obtaining samples. Twenty orphanages which has a history of more than 20 years were selected in this manner. The sample units come under the jurisdiction of nineteen revenue villages and nineteen local bodies. The survey was organized in three stages, viz;

- (i) at orphanage inmates' level;
- (ii) at orphanage wardens' and administrators' level; and
- (iii) at orphanage old students' level.

Fifty wardens and two hundred old students were selected for the study of which forty three wardens/administrators and 177 old students furnished the required information. Secondary data was collected from government departments, voluntary agencies, reports, periodicals, books, websites etc.

Appropriate statistical tools are used for analysing the data and drawing inferences. The entire study is organised into nine chapters.

In Chapter I the background of the problem for the study is elaborated by specifying objectives, methodology, hypotheses to be tested, plan and limitations of the investigation. In Chapter II a theoretical approach on the role of voluntary agencies in human resource development is presented. Chapter III attempt at the discussion of the socio-economic profile of Malappuram district, which has provided a fertile soil for the growth of voluntary agencies like orphanages. Chapter IV trace out the role of historical factors behind the origin and development of orphanages in Malappuram district. Chapter V presents an over view of the orphanages and other welfare institutions of Kerala. Chapter VI attempt at the economic analysis of the working of orphanages of Malappuram district with reference to the sample survey. Chapter VII deals with the role of orphanages of the district in human resource development. Chapter VIII is an evaluation of current problems, and challenges, facing the orphanages. The major policy implications emerging from the study are also indicated. The last section of Chapter IX is a summary of major findings of the investigation.

The major findings of the study are summarised in the following paragraphs.

9.1. A voluntary organisation, is an organisation which, whether its workers are paid or unpaid is initiated and governed by its own members without external control. Their basic characteristic can be studied in terms of the nature of their functions, activity, spatial context in which they operate, motives of functioning and target groups.

9.2. In a pluralistic civil society like that of India the characteristics of voluntary organisations are deeply rooted in human values of virtue and dedication conditioned by the constant desire for flexibility, innovations, self reliance and nearness to the community. These are enshrined in the rich traditions of Indian culture, the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and the constitutional efforts to set up and foster a Sovereign, Secular, Socialist and Democratic Republic.

9.3. The voluntary efforts expressed by individuals and organisations has several manifestations which make it difficult to classify them without risk of generalisation. A large number of criteria like size of organisation, structure, social function, sources of support, location, characteristic of members, outside control and beneficiary activity are widely employed to arrive at a proper typology of these organisations. Several writers have used these criteria for evolving a structured typology of voluntary organisations.

9.3.1. International agencies prefer to adopt an operational classification of voluntary agencies in terms of their orientation and level of operation.

9.3.2. In Indian context it is not totally out of place to classify them on ideological basis. Voluntary organisations set up with religious motives have gone a long way in institutionalising religion itself in Indian polity and society.

9.4. Voluntary organisations can play increasingly important role in the development process of less developed countries. This is due to the shift in focus from traditional approach to economic growth to human development approach. The Jakarta Action Plan reaffirmed human resource development as a vital aspect of the integrated national development strategies and recognised the need for informed, concerted national and regional action in the field of human resource development.

9.4.1. The Jakarta Action Plan was subsequently elaborated with reference to the voluntary sector by the United Nations Development Programme which argued for greater collaboration and coordinated efforts by the governments to involve this sector into the process of human development.

9.4.2. The government of any nation can make use of voluntary agencies for supplementing their efforts in formal delivery of specific services

for community development work and contributing their expertise directly to the planning process.

9.4.3. In the current context of the progressive withdrawal of the State from the social service sector, there is an ever increasing role of the voluntary sector to share some of the major responsibilities. This necessitates deliberate scaling up of their activities.

9.5. The contribution of voluntary agencies to human resource development can be explored in terms of the seven social responsibilities they shoulder, namely, education, health care, source of skill and technology, community participation, mobilizing community resources, empowering women and cooperative and micro credit. These responsibilities are not exclusive to them. They act as harnessing forces between State and Market, which can be analysed in terms of the interface of Voluntary Sector with State and Market.

9.5.1. Voluntary agencies have played major role in the provision of education throughout the world. The average return on education is very high in less developed countries, but private-public differences are greatest in poor countries. Voluntary sector has been strengthening the service base of education, contributing for higher level of return.

9.5.2. The voluntary efforts in health care can cover a large number of activities ranging from implementation of government programmes to the

conduct of applied research in health service delivery, health economics and health education. However, as revealed by NCAER Survey on Human Development Indicators, there is wide inter state disparity in the presence of voluntary agencies in health sector in India.

9.5.3. The voluntary sector has a tremendous role to play as a source of appropriate technology in the service sector. They can replicate skill and technology through their efforts. In many disciplines, from engineering to education the voluntary agencies have developed techniques, approaches and ways of doing things that are improvement over existing practices.

9.5.4. Community participation as a means of human resource development emanates from the "process orientation" over and above the "project orientation" of voluntary agencies. However, excessive process orientation has resulted in a few problems also.

9.5.5. Mobilization of community resources for human resource development can be effectively executed by the voluntary agencies. In prime areas of primary education, health care, potable water and sanitation they can supplement the efforts of the government for resource mobilization.

9.5.6. The high rate of gender sensitivity of Human Development Index could be corrected by voluntary efforts for empowering women.

9.5.7. The joint liability approach of voluntary agencies make them effective agents for executing cooperatives and micro credit systems for mobilising community resources for development.

9.6. Orphanages constitute an important segment of voluntary sector in any country. Orphanages are institutions offering food, clothing, education and health care to poor, destitute and orphaned children. An 'orphan' is a child who do not have either father or mother or both. A 'destitute' is one who belong to a family whose socio economic status is far below the normal level of social well being. The difference is only one of degree and not of kind.

9.6.1. The foundling homes started in England for the children of the deceased factory workers during the eighteenth century were the predecessors of modern orphanages. Anglican Church and Catholic Church were the pioneers in this field. In India, the early efforts of institutionalised child care were done by Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj and Ramakrishna Mission.

9.6.2. Based on the causes of destitution the orphans are grouped into eight categories viz, victims of death of parents, victims of war type situation, victims of poverty, victims of abuse, victims of accidents, victims of abandonment, victims of sickness and victims of natural disasters.

9.6. The "storm over orphanages" in the middle of 1990s aroused interest through out the world in their functioning and role in the human

resource development. This requires further investigation at the national, regional and local level. It will bring out policy implications for future especially in states like Kerala, which has attained remarkable level of social development. The investigation could be made more meaningful by examining first hand experience of socially and economically backward districts like Malappuram in this regard.

9.7. Malappuram district was formed on 16th June 1969. Home to Khilafat Movement and the Mappila Revolts, which questioned the British supremacy in India, the district is well known for rich artistic and cultural tradition and communal and social harmony. The birthplace of the father of Malayalam literature, Thunjath Ramanujan Ezhuthachan and the Moppila Eshal poet Moinkutty Vaidyer, the district has carved a unique place of its own in the history of Kerala.

9.7.1. Among the districts of Kerala, Malappuram has the highest population of 36.3 lakhs with the highest decadal growth rate of 17.22%. The district accounts for 11.4% of the population of Kerala.

9.7.2. Malappuram district has a Net Domestic Product at factor cost of Rs. 631581 lakhs in 2002-03 (at constant prices). It was only 7.53% of the State Domestic Product of Kerala for the same year. The district has the lowest per capita income in the state at Rs. 16,766.

9.7.2.1. The structure of the district economy shows notable deviations from the states' economy. Due to industrial backwardness, the share of secondary sector in the district income is only 14.42%, as against the state average of 24.21%. But the share of the service sector in the district income is 68.13%, higher than the state average of 58.30%.

9.7.3. Malappuram district has the highest growth rate of motor vehicles in the state with an index of 629 (1990-91=100) in 2002-03, while the state average is only 394.

9.7.4. The district has 41.18% of the population below the poverty line. It is higher than the state average of 36.58%.

9.7.5. Malappuram district has attained remarkable progress in education, especially in female education over the last two decades. The district has the largest number of schools in Kerala at 1380 both in the public sector and private sector. It has the second largest number of CBSE schools at 40, among the district of the state. It also account for the largest number of student enrollment in schools at 15.63% of the total enrollment in the state. The district has the largest number of girl students in Kerala.

9.7.6. In the health sector, the district has the largest number of Allopathy medical institutions in the state. But there exist a paradox of the lowest number of beds per lakh population at 73 in the district as against the

state average of 160 per lakh population. This paradox is explained in terms of the high growth rate of population of the district.

9.7.7. The district has the largest number of Regional Rural Banks in the state but the share of total Scheduled Commercial Banks is only 6.45% of their number in the state, with the second lowest Credit Deposit Ratio of Rs. 21: Rs.100.

9.7.8. Malappuram district has the second highest intensity of migration, measured by the number of migrants per 1000 population. It is 14.5 in the district while the state average is only 7.3. The socio economic life of the district is largely being shaped by the utilisation of remittances from migration. All economic activities, social ceremonies and customs, private educational institutions, places of worship, orphanages and political parties have been influenced by remittances from migration. The district also account for the highest utilisation rate of gulf remittances in the state at Rs. 354.6 crores for the year 2000.

9.8. The origin of orphanages and other charitable activities in Malappuram district is linked with the social and economic history of Kerala in general and the special social and religious conditions of Malabar in particular. The social and political history of the district though not entirely different from that of other parts of Kerala , and the confluence of a variety of factors has resulted in the origin and development orphanages and other

charitable activities in the district. These factors are related to the spread of Christianity and Islam, social reform movements, spread of modern education, the spread of 'Madrasa' system of religion instruction, Malabar Rebellion and Khilafat Movement, political and social patronage.

9.8.1. The history of organised voluntary efforts in Kerala begins with the sixteenth century. But even before this, individual efforts in this regard were initiated by the Christian Missionaries and Muslim leaders with the support of local Hindu rulers. Historically there is proof to believe that both Christianity and Islam spread in Kerala almost at the time of the emergence of these religions. Protection of the poor and orphans was an integral part of the practices of these two religions in Kerala. This had contributed for high level of religious tolerance and social harmony in the region praised by several ancient foreign travellers to Kerala.

9.8.2. The social reform movement in Kerala in the 19th century also contributed for the development of social welfare practices. Reformers like Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali, Vakkam Abdul Khader Moulavi propelled the reform process in secular channels. A large number of organisations came up to protect the interests of different caste groups. By the beginning of 20th century all the castes and communities of Kerala seemed to have organised themselves along caste lines. These organisations focused attention on setting

up of educational institutions and other welfare institutions for the welfare of the members.

9.8.3. The spread of modern education with the spade work of Christian Missionaries resulted in setting up of premier educational institutions in different parts of the region. However, compared to Kochi and Travancore, Malabar had only a slow progress in education. But when compared to other parts of Madras Presidency, the educational status of Malabar was better.

9.8.3.1. The progressive social and religious leaders of the Muslim community of Malabar tried to disseminate modern education along with 'Madrasa' education or religion education. The institutions set up by them imparted both spiritual and material education. Special provisions were made for the admission of poor and orphans in these institutions.

9.8.4. The development of orphanages run by the Muslim community and the Madrasa system of education were developed simultaneously. All orphanages were started with Madrasas attached to them. The supporting networks of Madrasas were extended to orphanages also. In this way development of Madrasa system of education and the progress of orphanage movement were mutually reinforcing and complementing.

9.8.5. The immediate impetus for the setting up of orphanages in the present institutionlised form was the aftermath of Malabar Rebellion in the form of thousands of orphans and widows.

9.8.5.1. The economic effects of Malabar Rebellion were far reaching in nature. 73% of the participants of rebellion were ordinary agricultural workers, landless pattom farmers and petty traders, who lost their livelihood. The absolute impoverishment of the people was an eye opener to the leaders of Muslim community. The J.D.T. Islam Orphanage of Kozhikode was set up in 1942 to provide institutional care to the orphans and the destitute who had lost parents during the rebellion.

9.8.5.2. The widespread cholera in different parts of Malabar in 1943 created hundreds of orphans and destitute, especially in Eranadu Taluk. The Thirurangadi Orphanage was set up to take care of them. The success of J.D.T. and Thirurangadi models resulted in the promotion of similar institutions in other parts of Kerala in the later years.

9.8.6. The orphanage movement of Malabar especially in Malappuram district always enjoyed great political and social patronage. Many leaders of Indian Union Muslim League also gave leadership to set up such organisations or institutions. Non- Muslim League leaders also took initiative through different organisations, to set up orphanages and educational institutions. Along with this the unique social support system of these

initiatives, resulted in the setting up of a large number of such institutions in different parts of the district.

9.9.1. Institutional care of weak and deprived groups of people form an important strategy of social welfare programmes of Kerala. These welfare institutions are run by Government of Kerala as well as voluntary agencies. In Kerala there are 826 welfare institutions run by voluntary agencies, affiliated to the Board of Control for Orphanages and other Charitable Homes. Of these, 551 are orphanages. 84% of the sanctioned strength of welfare institutions is in the orphanages run by voluntary agencies and 83% of total inmates are in orphanages.

9.9.2. Kottayam district account for the largest number of social welfare institutions in the state due to the large number of old age homes and poor homes run by Christian Community. Malappuram district accounts for the largest number of orphanages, including non-grant institutions in the state. There are 71 orphanages in the district with the largest number of beneficiaries.

9.9.3. One unique feature of the voluntary social service sector of Kerala is the high involvement of religious minority communities in initiating and fostering institutions. The Christian community account for 72.27% of such institutions, the Muslim community account for 23.97% and the Hindu community account for 2.42%. There is a heavy concentration of social

welfare institutions in the districts having the largest proportion of minority communities in the total population.

9.10. Malappuram district has 71 orphanages which constitutes 12.88% of such institutions and sanctioned strength of 4812, which is 14.15% of the state total. Unofficial estimates show that there are more than 7000 inmates in these institutions.

9.10.1. Of the six taluks of the district Eranad account for the largest number of orphanages at 23, constituting 35.21% of the total number of orphanages in the district. The taluk alone has the more orphanages than district like Kasargode and Pathanamthitta.

9.10.2. There is no well defined relationship between geographical location and the number of orphanages in taluks. Eranad taluk, which has 32 revenue villages accounts for 23 orphanages, but Tirur taluk which has 30 revenue villages accounts for only 6 orphanages. The growth of orphanages in Tirur, Thirurangadi and Ponnani Taluks became stagnant after 1970s. Even the gulf boom in these areas after the 1970s did not change the situation in the region.

9.10.3. Malappuram district has the largest number of non- recognised and non grant orphanages (35) also. The predominance of non-grant institutions point towards the philanthropic motives behind such institutions and the significance of alternative supporting system developed in the district.

9.10.4. Eranad and Perinthalmanna taluks has the highest proportion of utilisation of sanctioned strength in orphanages (more than 88%) and Thirurangadi has the lowest at 55.18%. The average utilisation rate of sanctioned strength for the district is 76.48%. But it is likely to be more as the sanctioned strength includes only recognised institutions.

9.10.5. 38 recognised orphanages of the district admit only boys and 10 admit only girls. 15 admit both boys and girls. All the non- recognised orphanages also admit only boys. The proportion of male inmates is highest in Ponnani taluk at 92.84% and lowest in Perinthalmanna taluk at 54.16%. In terms of absolute number, Eranad taluk account for the largest number of male inmates at 1829 and Perinthalmanna account for the largest number of female inmates at 900.

9.10.6. Of the 71 orphanages in the district, 68 were initiated by the Muslim community and three by the Christian community.

9.10.7. The total amount of government grant distributed to the orphanages of Malappuram district was Rs. 20145 in 1994-95 which increased to Rs. 3750861 in 2003-04. The maximum amount of grant was distributed in 1997 -98 at Rs. 53,74,561.

9.11.1. Of the sample of 20 orphanages selected for the study from Malappuram District 3 are more than 60 years old, one is more than 50 years

old, 3 are more than 40 years old, 8 are more than 30 years old and five are more than 20 years old.

9.11.1.1. Of the twenty orphanages, eight were started in their own buildings and others in private buildings without rent or in rented buildings.

9.11.1.2. The average number of inmates in the orphanages at their inception was only 23 which increased to 174 during 2003-04.

9.11.2. The orphanage have evolved an organizational structure through years. As a group, these institutions have uniformity in the nature of administrative set up, but there is great deal of heterogeneity with respect to administrative practices, management of resource and system of accounting. All the orphanages in the sample are affiliated to the Board of Control of Orphanages. They have an hierarchy of organizational structure constituting Parent Organisation of Orphanage Committee, Orphanage Governing Board, Secretary or Correspondent, Manager/Administrative Officer, Orphanage Wardens, Receivers and other staff. The present organisational structure do not provide any room for participation of beneficiaries and staff in management.

9.11.3. The largest number of orphanage inmates comes from Eranad taluk at 28.80% and smallest from Ponnani taluk at 8.95%. The proportion of male inmates is highest in Thirurangadi taluk at 71.25% and lowest in Tirur

taluk at 53.38%. Of the total inmates 64.04% are males and 35.46% are females.

9.11.3.1. The analysis of variance of sex wise and taluk wise distribution of inmates with the help of ANOVA Test reveal that highest Mean value for males and females in Eranad taluk are at 30 and 14 respectively. The standard deviation is highest at 30.56 for females in Eranad taluk and lowest for females at 8.57 in Ponnani taluk.

9.11.3.2. The sex wise variation of inmates is significant at 6.83 E-08 and taluk wise variation is significant at 5.8 E-12.

9.11.3.3. At 95% confidence interval the mean value of males is 17.47 and females 9.89, with a standard error of 0.984. The lower bound for males is 15.34 and for females it is 7.96. The upper bound is 19.40 and 11.83 for these groups.

9.11.4. The analysis of Age Composition of inmates show that more than 48% of inmates are in the age group of 10 years to 15 years, 36% in the age group of 5 years to 10 years and more than 15% in the age group of above 5 years. There are no inmates in the age group of below 5 years. In all three age groups the males outnumber the females.

9.11.4.1. The ANOVA Test for sex wise age composition show that the Mean for both sexes in the age group of 10 –15 years is highest at 54.28

and 52.81 for males and females. They have a standard deviation of 27.43 and 31.79 respectively. The age group variation is significant at 4.52 E-14, but variation in sex and age group sex are insignificant at 0.056 and 0.120.

9.11.5. The economic analysis of the supporting network and revenue of orphanages show that their sources of revenue can be grouped into government grant; contributions in the form of zakat; contributions from foreign organizations and individuals, old students, institutions, through receivers; property income from land and buildings; income from boxes; and others.

9.11.5.1. The single largest source of income for the orphanages is zakat, which constitute more than 22% of the total. The foreign support and the support from old students constitute the next important source of income for orphanages. Their share is more than 11% each in the total revenue. The most important feature of the supporting network is that the vital components of it are not sustainable.

9.11.5.2. Government grant constitute nearly 11% of the income of orphanages. The amount of grant is grossly inadequate for the functioning of these institutions.

9.11.5.3. There is a consistent increase in the income through receivers as it is based on the incentive system of commission.

9.11.5.4. The income from property is only insignificant for orphanages at less than 2% of their income.

9.11.5.5. The income from boxes placed in public places constitute more than 3% of the revenue for the orphanages.

9.11.5.6. The ANOVA Test of Revenue from different source for the four years shows that there is no significant variation in the trend of revenue from various sources. But there is significant variation in between different sources. The Mean value is highest for Zakat at 662915 and lowest for buildings at 79892. The standard error is estimated at 67157.38. At 95% confidence interval, the lower bound for boxes is – 42619.02 with an upper bound of 220944. The lower bound for zakat is 531133.5 with upper bound of 794696.5. The year wise variation in revenue is not significant at the level of significance 0.857426, but with respect to source it is significant at 2.1E-13.

9.11.6. The economic analysis of expenditure of orphanages show that their expenditure can be grouped into that on food, clothing, health, construction work, maintenance work, light and water, general education, special coaching, vocational training, books and periodicals, wages and salaries, transportation, honorarium, printing and others.

9.11.6.1. As a single largest specific item, food constitute the largest item of expenditure for orphanages at 19.24% of total expenditure. Next in importance is construction work at 10.45%. The lowest is on periodicals at

0.14%. As a non specified item 'others' constitute 41.57% of the total expenditure of orphanages. This large figure is due to the irrational accounting system of orphanages. All expenses of the orphanage committee on other educational institutions are accounted as 'others'.

9.11.6. The ANOVA Test of variance of expenditure by orphanages show that there exist significant variation in the different items of expenditure. The value of coefficient is 2.34×10^{-15} . But the variation is not significant over the years. It is 0.987. The Mean value is highest for 'others' at 1593053 and lowest for periodicals at 447. The standard error is 149851.1. At 95% confidence interval the lower bound for 'other' is 1299068 with an upper bound of 1887037. The lower bound for periodicals is -289512 with an upper bound of 298455.

9.12.1. The Degree of Destitution of orphanage inmates is studied by classifying them as with no parents, with father only, with mother only and with both parents. The proportion of female inmates with no parents has increased over the four years of study. The proportion of females with both parents is also greater than the proportion of males in the same category.

9.12.1.1. The ANOVA Test for sex wise family status of inmates shows that the variation is significant among the four groups. The level of significance is 9.24×10^{-60} for different groups and 3.53×10^{-7} for sex. The Mean value for males with both parents is 66.93 and females 36.75. The

standard deviation is 44.15 and 49.56 in the two cases. The Mean value for with father only category is the lowest at 2.17 for males and 1.43 for females.

9.12.2. The physical status of inmates is analysed in terms of the level of handicap below 50% and above, the level of blindness and the extent of deafness and dumbness. The handicap status is not significant as the reported cases are only of below 50% handicap and partially blind. But there is a marked variation between males and females in both categories.

9.12.2.1. The ANOVA Test for sex wise physical status show that the difference in degree of handicap is significant as the value of level of significance is only 0.000985. The variation in sex is also significant at the level 0.000479. The mean value of below 50% handicap for males is 1 and for females is 1.37 with standard deviation of 0 and 0.517.

9.12.3. The health status of orphanage inmates is studied in terms of the number of cases of various diseases reported and attended by physician. The incidence of diseases are higher for males than for females. This is due to higher rate of reporting among the males. The most common disease of inmates is ordinary fever. No major diseases have been reported during the four year period.

9.12.3.1. The incidence of disease is estimated by taking into account the cases of diseases reported and the number of inmates. The incidence of disease is higher for males than females. Ordinary fever has the highest

incidence at 0.09. The incidence of skin diseases was 0.025. The incidence of other diseases are insignificant.

9.12.4. The quantity and quality of basic necessities of life provided by orphanages can be analysed in terms of the three variables of food, clothing, and shelter.

9.12.4.1. It was observed that all sample units covered in the study provided three times major food and two times subsidiary food in a day. The quality of food is assessed in terms of the frequency of beef, mutton, chicken, fishes, milk, egg and fruits in the menu. The frequency of fish is daily in 16 sample units and frequency of chicken, beef and egg is weekly in all units. The frequency of special foods like ghee rice, biriyani and payasam are fortnightly in majority of orphanages covered. The most common feature of the food provided is the excessive frequency of non-vegetarian items in the menu.

9.12.5. The quantity and quality of clothing provided by orphanages are studied in terms of number of pairs per year and the average cost of the pair. All units provide 3 pairs of dresses for inmates in a year. The average cost per pair of male dress range from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 300/. The average cost of female dress is between Rs.300 and Rs.480. The coefficient of Range (CR) for average cost of dress of male is estimated at 0.09 and females at 0.15.

9.12.6. The nature of accommodation facilities is studied by taking into account the type of accommodation and the toilet facilities. All the sample units maintain dormitory and double room accommodation. Only in two units there is single room accommodation for males and only in 3 units for females. The average number of toilets per 100 inmates is 12 for males and 12.5 for females. The number of bathrooms for 100 inmates is 11.5 for males and 13 for female inmates. In all cases it exceeds the statutory limits.

9.12.7. The role of orphanages in human resource development is further examined in terms of their role in provision of education and skill development. The analysis of educational status of orphanage inmates show that the largest proportion is in the high school level and lowest in professional level. There are no inmates in the pre primary level. In all categories the proportion of males is greater than the proportion of females. This trend is consistent with the division of total inmates into male and female.

9.12.7.1. The ANOVA Test for sex wise educational status show that variation is significant with respect to educational status only. The value of significance is $6.71E-66$. Sex wise, the variation is not significant. The Mean value for high school status is 55.86 and the Mean value for professional status is only 1.63, with standard error of 2.13 and 5.16 respectively. The

lower bound and upper bound in high school status is 51.66 and 60.05; but in professional status they are at -8.511 and 11.78.

9.12.7.2. The extent of educational facilities in the orphanages is studied by the number of different educational institutions managed by orphanage committees and the number of inmates studying in own educational institutions. It is found that all sample units have own Madrasas, 18 with primary schools, 16 with high schools, 13 with higher secondary schools, 2 with aided colleges and 6 with unaided colleges.

9.12.7.3. It is found that 87.45% of the inmates study in the educational institutions managed by orphanages. Only 12.55% study in outside institutions.

9.12.7.3.1. The ANOVA Test of sex wise distribution of orphanage inmates in inside and outside institutions show that there exist variation between the two groups of institutions. The level of significance is at 5.78×10^{-26} . Sex wise also the difference is significant as the value of significance is only 1.47×10^{-5} . The Mean value of males of inside educational institutions is as large as 90.81. For females it is 50.7. The corresponding figures for outside educational institutions are 13.4 and 7.55. In all cases the standard error is estimated at 5.21.

9.12.7.4. The performance of orphanage inmates in SSLC examination is an important index of their role in human resource development. This

aspect is studied in terms of number attended, number passed, number of distinction, number of first class, number of second class and number of third class. The percentage of their pass in SSLC examination is higher than the state average at 71.91%. The percentage of pass for males is 70.69% and for females 74.86%. 9.41% of orphanage inmates pass with distinction, 20.77% with first class, 25.76% with second class and more than 42% pass in third class.

9.12.7.4.1. The ANOVA Test for sex wise performance in SSLC examination by orphanage inmates show that the year wise variation is not significant as the value of level of significance is 0.303794. But sex wise and achievement wise the variation is significant with values 1.83-E-06 and 6.84 E-70 respectively. The Mean value of number passed for males is 9.85 and 6.78 for females. The standard deviation is 6.40 and 10.54 respectively. But variation between males and females passed with distinction is not significant. Thus the test disproves the hypothesis that female inmates of orphanages are always better achievers than male inmates.

9.12.7.5. The Special Coaching and Vocational Training imparted by orphanages to their inmates constitute an important strategy for human resource development. The duration of Special Coaching provided by them is maximum at 14 hour per week for high school and higher secondary students. For LP and UP classes it is 7 hours. Vocational Training is imparted on an

average for 6 hours per week and computer training for 2 hours per week. They also impart compulsory education in religious studies for 14 hours per week. The extent of facilities for Vocational Training differs from institution to institution. Judged by all norms the inmates of orphanages are better placed in Vocational Training when compared to their counter parts staying with parents.

9.12.7.6. All orphanages maintain library and reading room. But there is great variation with respect to the number of books with them. 68.92% of the books are in Malayalam, 19.29% in Arabic, and 27% in English and 0.51% in Hindi. All orphanages have at least two Malayalam newspapers. 16 of them subscribe to English newspapers. Six of them subscribe to Arabic newspapers also. In the case of weeklies and monthlies also the major share is of Malayalam at 82.81% and 82.97% respectively.

9.12.8. The role of orphanages in Emotional Balance and Personality Development is analysed in terms of frequency of inmates going home, facilities of sports and games, facilities for extra curricular activities and the frequency of cultural programs. All sample units have uniform practice of sending their inmates home once in a month. They have facilities for indoor games like chess and carroms and have T.V sets for watching programs. All sample units have forums for cultural programs and 12 of them have released

manuscript magazines of the literary works of their inmates during the last four years.

9.13. The performance of orphanages in Human Resource Development in the past can be studied by the status analysis of the sample of old students of orphanages.

9.13.1. The analysis of the causes of destitution of old students was conducted in terms of five factors viz, broken family, both parents expired, father expired, mother expired and poor parents. It was found that 37.85% had joined orphanages due to poverty of parents, 27.68% due to the expiry of father, 18.69% due to death of both parents, 5.64% due to death of mother and more than 10% due to broken family.

9.13.2. It is observed that 54.19% of the old students joined orphanages at the age of 5 years, 16.94% at 10 years and 35.94% at the age of 12 years.

9.13.3. The number of years spent by old students in orphanages is highly varied. It ranges from 2 years to 15 years. 23.16% spent there for 3 years and more than 20% spent there for 6 years and 1.69% of the sample spent 15 years in the orphanages.

9.13.4. The study of present age group of old students of orphanages found that 51.41% of them are in the group of 30 years to 40 years and 41.24% in 20 years to 30 years. The proportion of 40 to 50 years group is

6.77% and that of 50 years above is less than 1%. The male female difference in age group is significant in all groups of age.

9.12.5. A comparative study of the educational qualifications of old students at joining the orphanage, at leaving the orphanage and at present time was made. All of them joined orphanages with a qualification below SSLC. At the time of leaving 65.53% had passed SSLC, 7.34% passed PDC, 10.73% passed Degree, 6.27% acquired B.Ed, 2.82% passed P.G. Degree and 7.34% possessed technical qualifications . The present status of the same sample is: SSLC (21.46%), PDC (14.12%), Degree (13.5%), B.Ed (7.9%), P.G (8.47%) and Professionals (34.4%). This clearly indicates that orphanages have provided the educational base for their inmates for pursuing higher education and professional education.

9.13.6. The study of family status of old students in terms of marital status and number of children indicate their transition from the sense of social destitution and isolation to one of possession and self esteem. Only 16.34% of the sample was remaining as single. All of them are in the age group of 20-30 years. Only 3 females in this age group are unmarried. Generally, old students of orphanages have preference for larger families, as more than 50% of them have 3 more children. Further, it was found that in 37% of the marriages of old students, there was direct or indirect involvement of their parent institutions, and 15% of them had married old students of orphanages.

This indicates the high degree of social acceptance enjoyed by the old students of orphanages.

9.13.7. Analysis of the present employment status of old students revealed that there is only marginal rate of unemployment among them at 0.56% for males and 1.69% for females. It is lower than the natural rate of unemployment prevalent in a full employed economy. 43.5% of them are employed in government service, 22.59% are self employed and 27.10% are employed in private sector. The majority of males are self employed or privately employed, but majority of females are in the government service.

9.13.8. The analysis of the current income status of old students show that 37.85% of them are in the group of Rs. 5000- Rs.10000 monthly income. More than 27% are in the group of Rs10000 - Rs15000/-. The majority of females are in the income group of Rs.5000 - Rs.10000. There is great variation in the income status of the male and female old students in different income groups.

9.13.9. The present relation of old students with their parent orphanages is studied in terms of their extend of participation in the supporting system and frequency of visit to the parent institution. It is found that more than 98% of them take part in supporting system regularly with a minimum contribution of Rs.10 and maximum of Rs.500/- per moth. But

more than 70% of them are only occasional visitors to the parent institution. 15.81% visit monthly and 4.51% visit daily and weekly.

9.13.10. Old students had made several suggestions for the improvement of the services of their parent organisation. 23.72% did not make any suggestions. 91.11% of the suggestions were on improving the quality of food and accommodation, 88.14% on the quality of general environment and 100% on the quality of education.

9.13.11. The assessment by old students of the parent institutions was also examined. Only 45.77% of them found that the job training they received at orphanages was relevant for their present job. 53.84% would recommend others to join their mother institution; 34.46% experienced problems during their stay in orphanages; only 25% got any favour from their parent institutions; 7.14% of them faced discrimination in society and 18.34% of them has received favours from the society as old students of orphanages.

9.14. The Human Resource Development Practices of orphanages at organizational level is the third important aspect of their role in human resource development. This analysis is made in terms of the status analysis of sample of orphanage Wardens and Administrators.

9.14.1. More than 72% of the Wardens and Administrators are males and nearly 28% of them are females. Of them 53.48% are from the locality itself and 46.51% are from distant places. Orphanages do not have any

marked preference for local to distant male wardens. But they have preference for distant female wardens.

9.14.2. 69.76% of the wardens are employed full time and only 30.23% are part time. The share of male wardens in full time group is 43.86% and share of female is 27.91%.

9.14.3. Majority of orphanage wardens are in the age group of 30-40 years. It is 32.80% of the total. The next important age group is 20-30 years, which account for 27.91% of the wardens.

9.14.4. Majority of orphanage wardens are graduates, their proportion being 41.86%, 18% SSLC, 16.27% PDC and 9.30% post graduates.

9.14.5. More than 30% of the wardens have experience of less than 5 years. More than 30% of them have 10 years to 15 years experience. 9.30% of the wardens have more than 25 years of experience. With respect to professional training of the wardens, there is a general negligence on the part of organisation. Only 27% of them have undergone any training relevant for the profession.

9.14.6. The system of incentives for orphanage staff was analysed in terms of their motives for joining and the present salary drawn by them. More than 51% them joined the job out of service motive and only 25.58% work exclusively for material incentive . 48.83% of wardens are paid a salary

of Rs.3000 per month ,16% are paid Rs. 2000/- per month, 11.62% are paid Rs. 3500/- and 13.95% are paid Rs. 4000/-

9.15. The orphanages of Malappuram district are in a phase of transition. As an important segment of the voluntary sector of the regional economy they are facing several important problems. These problems and challenges can be grouped into six categories:

9.15.1.The problems related organisation are: the absence of spirit of volunteerism, predominance of religious motives, absence of leadership in organisation, indifference of the elite and educated classes of society, absence of vertical and horizontal co-ordination, absence of proper planning and strategy, the problem of replication, absence of uniform policy of intake, absence of committed field workers, deteriorating quality of service and absence of link with need and resources.

9.15.2. The problems related to orphanage inmates are: the heterogeneity in the character of inmates, attitude of inmates, problems of internal discipline, attitude of parents and relatives of inmates, health problems and special problems related to female inmates.

9.15.3. The personnel management problems include: absence of motivation among workers, non availability of permanent staff, lack of training facilities for staff, lack of participation in management, problems related to catering workers and lack of structured pay scale and time scale.

9.15.4. The problems of supporting network and financial management of orphanages are related to non sustainability of revenue sources, increasing proportion of unproductive expenditure, lack of uniform practices of financial reporting, charges of misuse and diversion of funds, lack of productive assets, lack of information on funding agencies and problems with foreign funding.

9.15.5. The problems related to old students include the absence of follow up strategy for old students and absence of placement facilities for them.

9.15.6. The problems related to the interface with government are related to insufficiency and delay in government grant, sensitive relation with local bodies and the problems related to Social Welfare Department.

9.16. There are several policy implications emerging from the present study. They include:

- The promotion of the spirit of volunteerism.
- Change of attitude of society by constant Public Relation programme.
- Development of middle level management cadre for orphanages.
- Increasing vertical and horizontal coordination.

- Preparation of Action Plan and uniform policy of admission.
- Grading and Accreditation of orphanages
- Introduction of Common Chest for orphanages.
- Formation of Parents Associations or Guardians Associations.
- Regular counselling services for inmates.
- Introduction of more curricular and extra curricular activities.
- Formation of inmates Unions.
- Personality Development and skill development programmes.
- Implementation of sex education for inmates.
- Establishment of separate treatment room.
- Implementation of better system of incentive for staff.
- Introduction of Orphanage Welfare Fund.
- Implementation of training and orientation programmes for staff.
- Introduction staff participation in Management.
- Introduction of uniform system of accounting and bookkeeping.
- Creation of separate Financial Monitoring Cell.
- Promotion of sustainable sources of revenue.
- Provision of information on funding agencies.

- Streamlining the provisions related to foreign funding.
- Formation of Old Students Associations.
- Creation of Placement Cell and Employment Bureau.
- Restructuring Vocational Training Programmes .
- Improvement of library facilities.
- Creation of Career Corners.
- Restructuring the grants in aid system.
- Improvement of Relation with Local Bodies and Government Departments.
- Reservation of seats for orphanage inmates for higher education.
- Restructuring the time table or daily routine in orphanages.
- Rationalising the uniform system and dress code.
- Networking of orphanages.
- Creation of data base on orphanages.
- Restructuring the functions of Orphanage Control Board.
- Constitution of awards and prizes for staff and institutions to develop competitive spirit in service.

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6

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APPENDICES

Appendix I
ROLE OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT : A CASE STUDY OF ORPHANAGES IN
MALAPURAM DISTRICT
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FIELD INVESTIGATION
PART - I For Orphanages

1. Name of Orphanage :
2. Name of Parent Organisation :
3. Taluk :
4. Year of Establishment :
5. Year of Affiliation to KSMOCC :
6. Number of inmates at the time of Establishment :
7. Present Number :
8. Whether started in own buildings : Yes/No

If No give details

10. AGE COMPOSITION OF INMATES

AGE GROUP	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97			1997-98			1998-99			1999-00			2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Below 5 Years																																	
5 years - 10 Years																																	
10 Years - 15 Years																																	
Above 15 Years																																	
TOTAL																																	

M = Male, F = Female, T = Total

12. EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF INMATES

STATUS	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97			1997-98			1998-99			1999-00			2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Pre primary																														
Primary																														
High school																														
P.D.C/Plus 2																														
Vocational																														
Degree																														
P.G.																														
Professional																														
TOTAL																														

M = Male, F = Female, T = Total

14. PHYSICAL STATUS OF INMATES

STATUS	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97			1997-98			1998-99			1999-00			2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Below 50% handicap																														
50% to 75% handicap																														
Above 75% handicap																														
Totally Blind																														
Partially Blind																														
Deaf																														
Dumb																														
TOTAL																														

M = Male, F = Female, T = Total

16. No. of times of major food daily

17. Frequency of food items (please tick mark)

ITEMS	DAILY	WEKLY	FOR NIGHTLY	MONTHLY
Beef				
Mutton				
Chicken				
Fish				
Milk				
Egg				
Fruits				

18. Frequency of special food (please tick mark)

ITEMS	DAILY	WEKLY	FOR NIGHTLY	MONTHLY
Ghee rice				
Biriyani				
Payasam				
Others (Specify)				

14. DETAILS OF CLOTHING PROVIDED

PARTICULARS	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97			1997-98			1998-99			1999-00			2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
No. of pairs of dresses																														
Average cost of pairs																														

M = Male, F = Female, T = Total

ACCOMMODATION AND FACILITIES PROVIDED

20. Whether providing bedding or not : Yes/No

21. Nature of Accommodation

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Dormitory			
Double room			
Single room			
Others (Specify)			

22. Toilet Facilities

PARTICULARS	FOR MALE	FOR FEMALE	TOTAL
Dormitory			
Double room			
Single room			
Others (Specify)			

23. How many Wardens/Resident Tutors are there ?

24. If there separate Dining hall for Boys and Girls (Yes/No)

25. If there separate Prayer hall for Boys and Girls (Yes/No)

26. If there separate drinking water facilities

27. Mode of conveyance to and from school:

28. Do you possess own Bus or Vehicle of Institution (Yes/No)

If you possess own Bus or Vehicles and type Vehicles

29. Mode of Conveyance

MODE OF CONVEYANCE	FOR MALE	FOR FEMALE	TOTAL
Own Vehicle			
Hired Vehicles			
Vehicle by School			
Public Transport			
Others (Specify)			

14. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

PARTICULARS	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97			1997-98			1998-99			1999-00			2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
No. in own Educational Institutions																														
No. in outside Educational Institutions																														

M = Male, F = Female, T = Total

32. Whether there is special coaching or tuition provided to inmates (Yes/No)

DETAILS OF SPECIAL COACHING

SUBJECT	HOURS PER WEEK		TOTAL
	For Male	For Female	
L P Subjects			
U P Subjects			
High School Subject			
Plus 2 and Hire level			
Vocational Training			
Physical Training			
Computer Training			
Career Counseling			
Others (Specify)			

33. Whether there is a computer centre (Yes/No)

If Yes give details of courses offered

34. Do you have access to Interest (Yes/No)

35. Do you have own Website (Yes/No)

36. Whether there is a Reading room or Library

Particulars	Malayalam	English	Arabic	total
No. of books				
No. of News papers				
No. of Weeklies				
No. of Monthly				
Children Magazine				
Others (Specify)				

37. Whether there is a Physical Instructor (Yes/No)

38. Whether there is a Play Ground (Yes/No)

39. Whether there is a TV Set (Yes/No)

If Yes whether there is Cable connection.

40. Give the details of Facilities on Indoor Games

41. How often inmates go home

PARTICULARS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Less than one Week			
Once in a Week			
Once in Two Weeks			
Once in One Month			
More than one Month			

42. SUPPORTING NETWORK

No. of Authorised Receivers / Representatives

PARTICULARS	NUMBER
Panchayath wise	
Taluk wise	
District wise	
State wise	
National level	
Overseas	

43. Is there a System of Commission (Yes/No)

If Yes what is the percentage ?

No. of Authorised Receivers / Representatives

44. Trends in Revenue (In Rs)

PARTICULARS	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1. Government Grant										
2. Contributions										
<i>a) Zakath</i>										
<i>b) Forgin organisation</i>										
<i>c) Individuals</i>										
<i>d) Old Students</i>										
<i>e) Institutions</i>										
<i>f) Through Receivers</i>										
<i>g) Others</i>										
3. Property										
<i>a) Land</i>										
<i>b) Building</i>										
<i>c) Others</i>										
4. Boxes										
5. Others (Specify)										
TOTAL										

44. Trends in Expenditure in Rs.

PARTICULARS	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
a) Food										
b) Clothing										
c) Health Facilities										
d) Construction Work										
e) Building maintenance										
f) Light and Water										
g) Education (General)										
h) Special Coaching										
i) Vocational training										
j) Books										
k) Periodicals										
l) Wages and Salary										
m) Transportation										
n) Honararium										
o) Printing & Stationary										
p) Others										

45. PROBLEMS OF ORGANISATION

i) Internal Discipline	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
ii) Attitude of inmates	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
iii) Attitude of Parents	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
iv) Problems of Staff (Admn.)	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
v) Problems of Staff (Care taking)	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
vi) Problems of Staff (Cooking and others)	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
vii) Financial Problem	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
viii) Government Related Problems	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
ix) Lack of Experience in Admn.	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
x) Accommodation	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
xi) Lack of other Facilities	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
xii) Problem of Transport and Communication	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
xiii) Health Problem	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
xiv) Organisational Problems	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
xv) Problem of Old Students	NA	AC.Felt	OC.Felt
xvi) Other Problems (Specify)			

◆ NA = Not Applicable

◆ AC. Felt = Actually Felt

◆ OC. Felt = Occasionally Felt

45. Please Give the Details of Problems Separately, If required

45. To what extent KSMOCC's activities are useful for your organisation.

46. What are your suggestion for improvement of the organisation

47. Any other relevant information.

QUESTIONNAIRE PART - II

(For Organiser / Security / Manager of Orphanage)

1. Name :
2. Orphanage :
3. Age :
4. Locality :
5. Educational qualification :
6. Total experience present position :
7. Details of previous experience :

8. Date of joining the present institution :
9. Are you an old student of orphanage : Yes/No
10. If Yes. Give details :

11. What prompted you to join the institution? :

12. Did you get any training related to the management of orphanage : Yes/No
13. If yes. Give details :

14. Present monthly honorarium :
15. Do you have other sources of income :
16. If yes give details :

17. Do you get enough support from the governing body : Yes/No

18. If no, give details :
19. What are the problems in day to day management ? :
20. What is your comment on the incentive and commission system ? :
21. Do you think that the Government grant is adequate ? :
22. Comment on the present policy of Government regarding your organisation :
23. Comment on the supporting network :
24. Give your suggestions for improvement for organisation :
25. Any other relevant information :

QUESTIONNAIRE (Part III)

(For old students of Orphanages)

1. Name :
2. Orphanage :
3. Male/Female :
4. Date of birth :
5. Place of birth :
6. Educational qualification :
7. Present job status; (specify) :
8. Occupation :
9. No. of years in the present job :
10. At what age you joined orphanage :
11. Reasons for joining orphanage :

12. How many years you spent at orphanage :
13. Educational status at the time of joining :
14. Educational status at the time of leaving :
15. Present monthly income from profession :
16. Married / Single :
17. Role of orphanage in your marriage :

18. No. of children : Male Female
19. Did you get any special training for job :
20. If yes give details :

21. To what extend it was useful to get present job :

22. Do you take part in the support system :
23. If yes what is your monthly contribution :
24. What are your contributions as an old student :

25. Frequency of your visit to orphanage : Daily/Weekly/Monthly/Yearly/Occasionaly
26. Do you recommend others to join your mother institution :
27. What were the problems faced by you in the organisation :
28. Do you find any discrimination in society against you :
29. If yes give details :
30. Do you get any favor of an old student from the organisation :
31. If yes give details :
32. Do you get any favor from society as an old student of an orphanage :
33. If yes give details :
34. What are your suggestions for improvement of Organisation :
35. Do you find any draw backs in living in orphanages :
36. Did you get employment under the orphanage. If yes give details :
37. Any other relevant information :

Appendix : II

THE JPA: PROPOSAL FOR ACTION

The JPA made 106 proposals for action. Some of the more important proposals include:

- Human resource development is to be given priority in overall development planning.
- Policy and planning bodies should be established at a high level in each country for human resource development.
- Special provisions in budgets need to be made for human resource development.
- Measures for interministerial and interdepartmental cooperation should be undertaken to ensure integrated human resource development.
- Activities to encourage popular participation in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating human resource development programmes also need to be undertaken.
- Private sector/NGOs involvement in experimenting and implementing human resource development plans should be mobilised.
- Disadvantaged groups need to be identified and paid special attention in human resource development plans.
- Policies, plans and programmes should focus on employment/self-employment-generating activities.
- The potential of the informal sector should be recognised utilised in human resource development plans.

- Measures to utilise science and technology for human resource development should taken up.
- National focal points should be established in each country to coordinate human resource development activities.

Appendix: III

Country wise List of Orphanages according to the history of the children

I Victims of war	
1. St. John's Orphanage	
2. Coins For Kids	
3. Sunshine Project International	
4. Bishop Judith Craig Children's Village	
5. The Social Welfare Institutions-Dar Al-Aytam Al-Islamyah	
6. Molly and Pauls Child Care Foundation Uganda	

II Victims of poverty

1. St. John's Orphanage	
2. Netaji Memorial Orphanage and Residential school	
3. Orphanage Emmanuel	
4. Goodland Presbyterian Children's Home	
5. House of Joy Foundation Inc.	
6. Buriat Families	
7. Coins For Kids	
8. Sunshine Project International	
9. Sampaloc Tany Rizal Children's Home-Philippines	
10. Russian Orphan Opportunity Fund	
11. Casa de Elizabeth-Mexico	
12. White Fields Orphanage Ministries	
13. Eden Garden Orphanage	
14. Bishop Judith Craig Children's Village	
15. S.C.M.A. "Betania" Barlad	
16. Shalom Bata Rescue Centre- Philippines	
17. The Bottomley Home Orphanage-Bangladesh	
18. Christ Alive Corner Orphanage-Brazil	
19. SAMPARC Social Action For Manpower Creation India	
20. Chirst Alive Corner Orphanage-Brazil	
21. Instituto Oscar Scarpetta-Colomiba	
22. Dazzling Stone Orphanage-India	

23. Oportunidades para Niños	
24. The DieuGiac-Temple Orphanage	
25. The Social Welfare Institutions-Dar Al-Aytam	
26. Youth With A Mission Nehemiah House	
27. Team Vision-India	
28. Ingwavuma-South Africa	
29. Mrs. Anderson Orphanage-Jamaica	
30. Casa de Angeles Foundation Gautemala	
31. Russian Orphan Sponsorship	
32. El Shaddai-Swaziland	

III Victims of accidents

1. Sunshine Project International	
2. Sampaloc Tany Rizal Children's Home-Philippines	
3. Casa de Elizabeth-Mexico	
4. S.C.M.A. "Betania" Barlad	
5. Shalom Bata Rescue Centre-Philippines	
6. Christ Alive Corner Orphanage-Brazil	
7. SAMPARC Social Action for Manpower Creation	India
8. Christ Alive Corner Orphanage-Brazil	
9. The DieuGiac-Temple Orphanage	
10. Molly and Pauls Child Care Foundation-Uganda	

IV Victims of abandonment

1. St. John's Orphanage	
2. Goodland Presbyterian Children's Home	
3. House of Joy Foundation Inc	
4. Buriat Families	
5. Coins For Kids	
6. Sunshine Project International	

7. Sampaloc Tany Rizal Children's Home Philippines	
8. Russian Orphan Opportunity Fund	
9. Casa de Elizabeth-Mexico	
10. White Field Orphanage Ministries	
11. S.C.M.A. "Betania" Barlad	
12. Shalom Bata Rescue Cente-Philippines	
13. German Roman Catholic Orphanage	
14. Youth With A Mission Nehemiah House	
15. Families With Children From Tongling-China	
16. With Grace Foundation-Bulgaria	
17. Team Vision-India	
18. Ingwavuma-South Africa	
19. Molly and Pauls Child Care Foundation-Uganda	
20. Mrs. Anderson Orphanage-Jamaica	
21. SAMPARC Social Action for Manpower Creation	India
22. Christ Alive Corner Orphanage-Brazil	
23. Half the Sky Foundation	
24. The Social Welfare Institution-Dar Al-Aytam	Al-Islamyah
25. German Roman Catholic Orphanage	
26. With Grace Foundation-Bulgaria	
27. Team Vision-India	
28. Ingwavuma-South Africa	
29. Molly and Pauls Child Care Foundation-Uganda	
30. Casa de Angeles Foundation-Guatemala	
31. Heart of God Adoption Ministries-Haiti	
32. Russian Orphan Sponsorship	
33. Stichting Weeskindeeren-Kenya	
34. Messiah Ministries Orphanage-Zambia	
35. El Shaddai-Swaziland Most AIDS victims	

V Victims of natural disasters

1. Sunshine Project International	
2. The Bottomley Home Orphanage-Bangladesh	
3. SAMPARC Social Action for Manpower Creation	India
4. The DieuGiac-Temple Orphanage	
5. The Social Welfare Institutions Dar Al-Aytam	
6. Messiah Ministries Orphanage-Zambia	
7. Heart of God Adoption Ministries-Haiti	
8. Russian Orphan Sponsorship	
9. Stichting Weeskinderen-Kenya	
10. Messiah Ministries Orphanage-Zambia	
11. El Shaddai-Swaziland	

VI Victims of abuse

1. Orphanage Emmanuel	
2. Goodland Presbyterian Children's Home	
3. House of Joy Foundation Inc	
4. Buriat Families	
5. Coins For Kids	
6. Sunshine Project International	
7. Sampaloc Tany Rizal Children's Home Philippines	
8. Russian Orphan Opportunity Fund	
9. Casa de Elizabeth-Mexico	
10. Bishop Judith Craig Children's Village	
11. Shalom Bata Rescue Centre-Philippines	
12. The Bottomley Home Orphanage-Bangladesh	
13. Christ Alive Corner Orphanage-Brazil	
14. SAMPARC Social Action For Manpower Creation	India
15. Christ Alive Corner Orphanage-Brazil	

VII Victims of illness

1. St. John's Orphanage	
2. Goodland Presbyterian Children's Home	
3. Buriat Families	
4. Coins For Kids	
5. Sunshine Project International	
6. Sampaloc Tany Rizal Children's Home Philippines	
7. Casa de Elizabeth-Mexico	
8. S.C.M.A "Betania" Barlad	
9. Shalom Bata Rescue Centre -Philippines	
10. The Bottomley Home Orphanage-Bangladesh	

Appendix IV
District-wise Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex-ratio and Population Density in Kerala

Sl. No	State/District	Population 2001			Percentage decadal growth rate		Sex-ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		Population density per sq.km	
		Persons	Males	Feamles	1981-91	1991-01	1991	2001	1991	2001
	Kerala	31838619	15468664	16367955	14.32	9.42	1036	1058	749	819
1.	Kasaragod	1203342	587763	615579	22.78	12.3	1026	1047	538	604
2.	Kannur	2412365	1154144	1258221	16.63	7.13	1049	1090	759	813
3.	Wayanad	786627	393397	393230	21.32	17.04	966	1000	315	369
4.	Kozhikode	2878498	1398674	1479824	16.69	9.87	1027	1058	1118	1228
5.	Malappuram	3629640	1759479	1870101	28.87	17.22	1053	1063	872	1022
6.	Palakkad	2617072	1265794	1351278	16.52	9.86	1061	1068	532	584
7.	Thrissur	2975440	1422047	1553393	12.2	8.7	1085	1092	903	981
8.	Ernakulam	3098378	1535881	1562497	11.42	9.09	1000	1017	963	1050
9.	Idukki	1128605	566405	562200	10.45	6.96	975	999	236	252
10.	Kottayam	1952901	964433	988468	7.71	6.76	1003	1025	828	884
11.	Alappuzha	2105349	1012752	1092777	7.28	5.21	1051	1079	1415	1489
12.	Pathanamthitta	1231577	588035	643542	5.6	3.72	1062	1094	450	467
13.	Kollam	2584118	1248616	1334402	10.68	7.33	1035	1070	967	1038
14.	Thiruvnanthapuram	3234707	1571424	1663283	13.5	9.78	1036	1058	1344	1476

Source: Census of India - 2001

Appendix V

REVENUE VILLAGES OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT (TALUK-ISE)

I Ponnani Taluk			
1. Perumpadappu 2. Veliancode 3. Marancheri 4. Alancode 5. Nannamukku 6. Ezhuvathuruthi 7. Vattankulam 8. Edappal 9. Thavanur 10. Kalady 11. Ponnani	22. Tanalur 23. Perumanna 24. Cheriya mundam 25. Ozhur 26. Nirmaruthur 27. Kuttippuram 28. Tirunnavaya 29. Ananthavoor 30. Valavannur 31. Naduvattom 32. Kattiparuthy 33. Irimbilyam	42. Tirurangadi 43. Parappanangadi 44. Neduva 45. Moonniyur 46. Vallikkunnu 47. Ariyallur 48. Nannambra 49. Thenhipalam 50. Vengara 51. Thennala	61. Cherukavu 62. Pulikkal 63. Kondotty 64. Nediyruppu 65. Manjeri 66. Narukara 67. Payyanad 68. Pandikkad 69. Vettikkattiri 70. Chembrasserri
II Tirur Taluk 12. Tirur 13. Trikkandiyur 14. Thalakkad 15. Vettom 16. Purathur 17. Mangalam 18. Triparangod 19. Tanur 20. Pariyapuram 21. Ponnundam	34. Edayur 35. Kalpakancheri 36. Marakkara 37. Melmuir 38. Athavanad 39. Kurumbathur 40. Kottakkal 41. Ponnala III Tirurangadi Taluk	52. Kannamangalam 53. Pceruvallur 54. Othukkungal 55. A.R. Nagar 56. Parappur 57. Ooragam 58. Pallikkal 59. Chelembra IV Eranad Taluk 60. Vazhayur	71. Pulpetta 72. Elankur 73. Thrikkalangode 74. Karakkunnu 75. Edavanna 76. Perkamanna 77. Vazhakkad 78. Cheecode 79. Muthuvallur 80. Kuzhimanna

<p>81. Areecode 82. Keechuparamba 83. avannur 85. Vattilappara 86. Malappuram 87. Pookkoottur 88. Morayur 89. Panakkad 90. Anakayam 91. Pandallur 92. Melmuri V Nilambur 93. Nilambur 94. Akampadam 95. Chungathara 96. Kurumbalangod 97. Edakkara 98. Vazhikkadavu 99. Amarambalam 100. Karuali 101. Mampad 102. Vandoor 103. Porur 104. Thiruvally 105. Kalikavu 106. Chokkad 107. Vellayur 108. Karuvarkundu 109. Kerala Estate</p>	<p>110. Thuvur 111. Pullipadam VI Peinthalmanna Taluk 112. Perinthalmanna 113. Pathikkara 114. Aliparamba 115. Amangadu 116. Edappatta 117. Elamkulam 118. Kizhattur 119. Nenmini 120. Melattur 121. Vettathur 122. Arakkuparamba 123. Vettathur 124. Kariavattom 125. Mankada 126. Angadippuram 127. Vadakkangara 128. Valambur 129. Kodur 130. Kottilangadi 131. Moorkkanadu 132. Pualamanthol 133. Kuruva 134. Kuruvambalam</p>	<p>134. Kuruvambalam 135. Puzhakkattiri DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS The District has been divided into 14 Blocks and 100 Panchayats, for the sake of development programs. There are also 5 Municipal Towns. Name of Block 1. Nilambur Block 2. Vandoor Block 3. Kondotty Block 4. Areekode Block 5. Malappuram Block 6. Perinthalmanna Block 7. Mankada Block 8. Kuttippuram Block 9. Vengara Block 10. Tirurangadi Block 11. Tanur Block 12. Tirur Block 13. Ponnani Block 14. Perumpadappu Block MUNICIPALITIES Name 1. Malappuram</p>	<p>2. Majeri 3. Perinthalmanna 4. Tirur 5. Ponnani PANCHAYATS I Nilambur Block 1. Nilambur 2. Amarambalam 3. Chaliyar 4. Chungathara 5. Karulai 6. Moothedam 7. Vazhikkadavu 8. Edakkara 9. Kalikavu 10. Pothukallu 11. Chokkadu II KONDOTTY BLOCK 12. Chelambra 13. Cherukavu 14. Kondotty 15. Pallickal 16. Vazhayur 17. Vazhakkadu 18. Pulikkal 19. Nedyuruppu</p>
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<p>III VANDOOR BLOCK</p> <p>20. Mampad</p> <p>21. Karuvarakkundu</p> <p>22. Pandikkadu</p> <p>23. Edvanna</p> <p>24. Porur</p> <p>25. Thrikkalagod</p> <p>26. Tiruvali</p> <p>27. Tuvur</p> <p>28. Vandoor</p>	<p>44. Elamkulam</p> <p>45. Melattur</p> <p>46. Keezhattur</p> <p>47. Thazhekkadu</p> <p>48. Vattathur</p> <p>VII MANKADA BLOCK</p> <p>49. Kuruva</p> <p>50. Mankada</p> <p>51. Makkarapparamba</p>	<p>IX VENGARA BLOCK</p> <p>64. A.R. Nagar</p> <p>65. Edarikkod</p> <p>66. Othukkungal</p> <p>67. Parappoor</p> <p>68. Thennala</p> <p>69. Vengara</p> <p>70. Kannmangalam</p> <p>X TIRURANGADI BLOCK</p>	<p>81. Areecode</p> <p>XII TIRUR BLOCK</p> <p>87. Purathur</p> <p>88. Thalakkad</p> <p>89. Thriprangode</p> <p>90. Vettom</p> <p>91. Thirunavaya</p> <p>92. Mangalam</p> <p>XIII PONNANI BLOCK</p>
<p>IV AREEKODE BLOCK</p> <p>29. Oorngattiri</p> <p>30. Kavannor</p> <p>31. Keezhuparamba</p> <p>32. Pulppatta</p> <p>33. Cheecodu</p> <p>34. Areekodeu</p> <p>35. Kuzhimanna</p>	<p>52. Pulamanthol</p> <p>53. Moorkanad</p> <p>54. Koottilangadi</p> <p>55. Puzhakkattiri</p> <p>56. Kodur</p> <p>57. Angadippuram</p> <p>VIII KUTTIPURAM BLOCK</p>	<p>71. Tirurangadi</p> <p>72. Thenhipalam</p> <p>73. Parappanangadi</p> <p>74. Vallikkunnu</p> <p>75. Moonniyur</p> <p>76. Nannambra</p> <p>77. Peruvalloor</p> <p>XI TANUR BLOCK</p>	<p>93. Thavannur</p> <p>94. Vattomkulam</p> <p>95. Edappal</p> <p>XIV PERUMPADAPPU BLOCK</p>
<p>V MALAPPURAM BLOCK</p> <p>36. Kottakkal</p> <p>37. Aanakkayam</p> <p>38. Morayur</p> <p>39. Oorakam</p> <p>40. Ponmala</p> <p>41. Pookkoottur</p> <p>VI PERINTHALMANNA</p> <p>42. Aalipparambu</p> <p>43. Edappatta</p>	<p>58. Athavanad</p> <p>59. Edayur</p> <p>60. Iribiliyam</p> <p>61. Marakkara</p> <p>62. Kuttippuram</p> <p>63. Valancheri</p>	<p>78. Perumanna Kalari</p> <p>79. Cheriyaundam</p> <p>80. Kalpakkancherry</p> <p>81. Ozhur</p> <p>82. Tanalur</p> <p>83. Valavannur</p> <p>84. Tanur</p> <p>85. Ponmundam</p> <p>86. Niramarruthur</p>	<p>96. Alangode</p> <p>97. Marancherry</p> <p>98. Nannamukku</p> <p>99. Perumpaddappu</p> <p>100. Veliyancode</p>

PARLIMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES	Extent in terms of assembly segments
Name	vandoor (SC), Nilambur, Manjeri, Malappuram, Kondotty of Malappuram district and Beypore and Kunnamangalam (SC) of Kozhikode District
1. Manjeri	
2. Ponnani	Tirurangadi, Thanur, Tirur, Ponnani, Kuttippuram, Mankada, and Perinthalmanna
ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES	Extent in term of Panchayat
Name	Vandoor, Porur, Pandikkad, Tuvoor, Karuvarakindu, Mambad, Thrikklangu, Edavanna, Thiruvalli
1. Vandoor (SC)	
2. Nilambur	Nilambur, Chaliyar, Chungathara, Kalikavu, Karulai, Amarambalam, Edakkara, Vazhikkadavu, Moothedam, Pothukally, Chokkadu
3. Manjeri	Oorngattiri, Keezhuparamba, Kuzhimanna, Cheecode, Areecode, Kavannur, Pulppatta, Manjeri Municipality
4. Malappuram	Aanakkayam, Kottakkal, Ponmala, Oorakam, Vengara, Othukkungal, Malappuram Municipality, Kannamangalam
5. Kondotty	Nediyiruppe, Pookkottur, Morayur, Pallikkal, Chelembra, Cherukavu, Kondotty, Pulikkal, Vazhayur, Vazhakkadu
6. Thirurangadi	A.R. Nagar, Thenhippalam, Munniyur, Parappanangadi, Tirurangadi, Vallikkunnue, Peruvallur
7. Tanur	Nannambra, Ozhur, Thanaloor, Ponmundam, Edarikkodu, Thanur, Thennala, Parappur, Nirmaruthoor, Perumanna kalary
8. Tirur	Tirur Minicpality, Thalakkad, Vettom, Thriprangode, Kulathur, Thavanoor, Vattamkulam, Mangalom
9. Ponnani	Ponnani Muncipality, Marancherry, Nannamukku, Perumpadappu, Veliyancode, Alangode, Edappal
10. Kuttippuram	Thirunavaya, Aathavanad, Kuttippuram, Marakkara, Kalpakancherri, Valavannur, Cheriyaundam, Valanchery.
11. Mankada	Kodur, Kuruva, Kottilangadi, Makkaraparamba, Mankada, Moorkanad, Pulamanthole, Puzhakkattiri, Edayur, Irumbiliyam
12. Perinthalmanna	Aliparamba, Edappatta, Elamkulam, Keezhattur, Melattur, Perinthalmanna, Municipality, Thazhacode, Vettathur, Angadipuram

Appendix : VI

District wise Distribution of Net State Domestic Product and Per Capital income of Kerala at Factor Cost by industry of Origin for the year 2002-03 (at constant prices)

Sl. No.	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KDS	STATE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture	40543	42570	27366	20778	45104	59294	43077	33955	36995	34461	34968	28887	33954	24832	506784
2	Forestry and Logging	3113	5054	9689	0	506	16288	506	6469	8508	6455	2586	4922	3045	351	67522
3	Fishing	2851	13513	75	5683	465	31	12306	3962	239	5770	12527	0	2443	2926	62791
4	Mining and Quarrying	569	527	226	345	381	126	1072	769	611	1162	1893	156	2071	667	10584
	Sub Total Primary	47076	61694	37356	26815	45456	75739	56961	45155	46353	47848	51974	33965	41513	28776	847681
5	Manufacturing	32520	38959	6907	41801	17231	4569	47413	47377	25937	17807	26045	2122	29965	21080	359733
5.1	Registered	20397	24436	4332	26219	10808	2866	29739	29716	16268	11169	16336	1331	18795	13222	225634
5.2	Unregistered	12123	14523	2575	15582	5423	1703	17674	17661	9669	6638	9709	791	11170	7858	134099
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	16474	9069	4663	8034	8622	7737	11422	8700	6081	3337	6953	647	3042	1368	96149
6.1	Electricity	13619	8715	4397	7427	8040	7672	10239	8119	5842	2925	6192	587	2628	1182	87584
6.2	Gas	85	71	36	60	55	31	81	79	66	78	73	18	62	27	822
6.3	Water Supply	2770	283	230	547	527	34	1102	502	173	334	588	42	352	159	7743
7	Construction	25329	15084	7200	14163	13432	4461	44403	25069	13030	18412	26202	2738	19475	7058	236056
	Sub total: Secondary	74323	63112	18770	63998	39285	16767	103238	81146	45048	39556	59200	5507	52482	29506	391938
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	47209	24196	13032	21377	27728	5531	52618	42269	22940	32662	31121	13283	14576	9091	357733
8.1	Railways	902	860	74	672	598	0	943	697	1467	1009	877	0	852	870	9821
8.2	Transport by other means	35586	16391	9927	14122	20830	3585	34732	30171	13122	23710	17878	12073	6171	5610	242908
8.3	Communication	10644	6859	3022	6488	6137	1929	16823	11366	8282	7691	12357	1176	7581	2589	103144
8.4	Storage	77	85	9	95	163	17	120	35	69	52	9	34	72	22	860
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	85027	67076	26904	64331	62043	21505	116307	101758	70185	73573	97731	14458	80436	32852	915086
10	Banking and Insurance	35555	21561	19764	23945	27297	11506	55067	37006	26811	21423	27193	7671	23599	12128	345526

11	Real estate ownership, business and legal	20186	16004	8453	13247	11841	7624	18185	17068	14545	15589	14941	4416	12129	6002	180230
12	Public Administration	53814	19184	10034	15379	16692	3760	24438	17576	14926	12276	17800	2650	14654	3307	226490
13	Other Services	43829	24978	11778	25079	26873	9630	34860	32694	23353	31374	31950	7581	23691	10729	338499
	Sub Total: Tertiary	286520	172999	89965	163358	172474	59606	296475	248371	172760	186897	220736	50059	169185	74109	2363514
	Net State Domestic Product	407919	297805	146091	254171	258215	152112	456674	374672	264161	274301	331910	89531	263180	132391	37003133
	Population(000)	3306	2627	1242	2130	1983	1141	3168	3035	2675	3767	2942	816	2451	1236	21519
	Per Capital Income (Rs.)	12339	11226	11763	11933	13021	13331	14415	12345	9875	7282	11282	10972	10738	10711	11388

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics-2004.

Appendix : VII
District-wise Distribution of Net State Domestic Product in Kerala
(Rs. Crore)

(Rs. Crore) Sl. No.	District	Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost				Growth rate (%)	
		At 1993-94 prices		At Current Prices		At 1993-94 Prices	At Current Prices
		2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03	2002-03	2002-03
1	TVM	37.98.99	4079.19	7873.54	9153.09	7.4	16.3
2	KLM	2823.10	2978.05	5912.76	6737.12	5.5	13.9
3	PTA	1384.81	1460.91	2904.90	3341.07	5.5	15.0
4	ALP	2382.77	2541.71	4920.75	5635.86	6.7	14.5
5	KTM	2430.21	2582.15	4946.61	5675.80	6.3	14.7
6	IDI	1489.07	1521.12	3198.04	3616.67	2.2	13.1
7	EKM	4277.23	4566.74	9045.64	10428.35	6.8	15.3
8.	TCR	35.12.17	3746.72	7358.90	8458.88	6.7	15.0
9	PKD	2490.59	2743.10	5495.37	6315.81	6.1	14.6
10	MLP	2585.66	2743.01	5495.37	7638.52	6.5	15.2
11	KKD	3115.53	3319.10	6628.37	7638.52	6.5	15.2
12	WYD	866.52	895.31	1778.81	1993.63	3.3	12.1
13	KNR	2483.96	2631.80	5231.68	5972.87	6.0	14.2
14	KSD	1265.38	1323.91	2585.91	2893.95	4.6	11.9
	State	34905.99	37031.33	73048.95	83782.01	6.1	14.7

P- Provisional Q-Euick Estimate. Source; Department of Economic & statistics - 2003

Appendix : VIII
District-wise rate of Growth of Sectoral income in Kerala during 2002-03 at current Prices

Sl. No.	District	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		Income (Rs.crore)	Growth rate (%)	Income (Rs. crore)	Growth rate (%)	Income (Rs. crore)	Growth rate (%)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1023.92	3.4	2230.78	20.4	5898.39	17.2
2.	Kollam	1421.23	5.1	1698.51	15.7	3617.38	17.0
3.	Pathanamthitta	948.06	7.9	596.13	33.8	1796.88	16.7
4.	Alappuzha	571.17	2.8	1675.76	14.3	3388.93	16.9
5.	Kottayam	942.71	1.2	1191.77	20.9	3541.32	16.9
6.	Idukki	1850.99	6.7	530.89	31.1	1234.79	16.7
7.	Ernakulam	1226.14	3.2	3222.22	17.7	5979.99	16.8
8.	Thrissur	1062.21	5.9	3286.97	15.4	5109.70	16.8
9.	Palakkad	1105.38	6.2	1264.39	16.3	3550.62	16.8
10.	Malappuram	1127.76	6.0	1257.09	17.3	3930.96	17.0
11.	Kozhikode	1172.99	4.9	1870.31	18.2	4595.22	17.0
12.	Wayanad	781.00	5.0	181.69	19.1	1030.94	16.9
13.	Kannur	912.89	4.4	1527.61	14.4	3532.37	16.9
14.	Kasargod	601.82	2.4	757.43	10.9	1534.70	16.7
	State	14748.27	4.9	20291.55	17.3	48742.19	16.9

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics - 2003.

Appendix : IX

District wise Growth of Motor Vehicle in Kerala and their index (Base 1990-91 =100)

Sl.No.	District	1990-91		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
		Motor Vehicles (Nos)	index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	101980	100	241932	237	266174	261	293199	287	320061	314	350455	344
2.	Kollam	57694	100	124611	216	137020	237	152526	264	168907	293	189346	328
3.	Pathanamthitta	35555	100	78662	221	86776	244	96241	271	106070	298	117704	331
4.	Alappuzha	39545	100	95794	243	111346	282	125327	317	139551	353	157011	397
5.	Kottayam	39758	100	159596	401	172040	433	183614	462	196400	494	213004	536
6.	Idukki	12812	100	28690	224	31015	242	33477	261	36359	284	39721	310
7.	Ernakulam	105622	100	297682	282	333022	315	369168	350	405661	384	446959	423
8.	Thrissur	70831	100	183941	260	200542	283	220607	311	241560	341	266665	376
9.	Palakkad	37623	100	100597	267	112213	298	123526	328	134854	358	151979	404
10.	Malappuram	30671	100	111216	363	138434	451	157240	513	174504	569	1929558	629
11.	Kozhikode	55939	100	135523	242	154301	275	172387	308	190809	341	207117	370
12.	Wayanad	8379	100	22243	265	26712	319	29737	355	31553	377	33550	400
13.	Kannur	36540	100	90344	247	98023	268	108022	296	118115	323	129680	355
14.	Kasaragod	14793	100	38107	258	42619	288	46814	316	50968	345	56022	379
	Total	647742	100	1708938	264	1910237	295	2111885	326	2315372	357	2552171	394

Source: Motor Vehicle Department-2004.

Appendix : X
District-wise Number of families Below Poverty Line According to
Social Groups as on 31.8.2003

Sl. No.	District	Number of Families			Total		
		SC	ST	Others	No. of Families	No. of BLP Families	% of BPL Families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	38816	2629	146865	481223	188310	39.13
2.	Kottayam	41166	1532	132919	446630	175617	30.32
3.	Pathanamthitta	21364	1401	52091	226435	74856	33.06
4.	Alappuzha	23415	1235	131501	338857	156151	45.95
5.	Kottayam	8139	1149	498894	326926	59182	18.10
6.	Idukki	5810	3856	24769	225177	34435	15.29
7.	Ernakulam	20306	805	78410	374728	99521	26.56
8.	Thrissur	42957	1516	114488	472916	158961	33.54
9.	Palakkad	51595	2812	150198	392461	204605	52.13
10.	Malappuram	32738	2128	145509	438016	180375	41.18
11.	Kozhikode	22882	1215	1077684	378224	1317681	34.84
12.	Wayanad	4068	19502	41224	129927	64794	49.87
13.	Kannur	10201	3174	108692	314171	122067	38.85
14.	Kasaaragod	11823	3893	57185	163981	72901	44.46
	State Total	335280	46847	1341420	4711672	1723556	36.58

Source: Commission rate of Rural Development - 2004

Appendix: XIV

District wise distribution of number of branches, aggregate deposits, gross bank credit and CD ratio of Scheduled Commercial banks-Kerala

Sl. No	District	Public Sector banks				Regional Rural Banks				All Scheduled Commercial Banks			
		Office	Deposits	Credit	C.D Ratio	Offices	Deposits	Credit	C.D.Ratio	Offices	Deposits	Credit	C.D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Alappuzha	132	284041	104284	36.7					215	426482	143663	33.7
2	Kannur	107	253956	68408	26.9	75	29114	22949	78.8	216	326100	415293	35.4
3	Ernakulam	291	578728	402698	69.6	12	3486	624	17.9	497	1008024	645199	64.0
4	Idukki	66	41908	36658	87.5					98	60620	54768	90.3
5	Kasaragod	60	83536	26553	31.8	48	15659	15319	97.8	125	109434	50473	46.1
6	Kollom	128	253443	124248	49.0					189	3675536	171312	46.6
7	Kottayam	161	296600	135162	45.6	8	2646	631	23.8	273	469979	184267	39.2
8	Kozhikode	118	214571	92512	43.1	69	27856	27963	100.4	259	313931	169940	54.1
9	Malappuam	81	202350	42530	21.0	80	33832	31224	92.3	218	296037	94958	32.1
10	Palakkad	132	208260	90818	43.6	14	3115	2922	93.8	255	277305	128404	46.3
11	Pathanamthitta	135	433897	71739	16.5					232	651528	107965	16.6
12	Thiruvananthapuram	257	613375	359701	58.6					347	873519	443727	50.8
14	Thrissur	152	398552	110623	27.8	21	7970	4225	53.0	379	762371	211529	27.7
15	Wayanad	35	17126	27366	159.8	28	5139	15101	293.9	73	26948	48332	179.4

Source: Banking Statistics, Quarterly Handout June 2003.

Appendix: XII

District-Wise/Management-wise Number of Schools in Kerala - 2002-03

Sl. No	District	High School				U.P.School				L.P.School				H.S+U.P.S+L.P.S			
		G	A	UA	T	G	A	UA	T	G	A	UA	T	G	A	UA	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Thiruvananthapuram	118	94	27	239	98	102	15	215	302	181	14	497	518	377	56	951
2	Kollam	76	127	10	213	62	139	7	208	268	189	16	473	406	455	33	894
3	Pathanamthitta	47	111	7	165	43	84	12	140	168	238	13	419	258	433	33	724
4	Alappuzha	58	127	7	192	67	77	2	146	193	198	14	405	318	402	23	743
5	Kottayam	59	166	16	241	67	126	8	203	169	267	21	457	295	561	45	901
6	Idukki	53	73	10	136	40	63	3	106	83	136	5	224	176	272	18	466
7	Ernakulam	87	175	34	296	92	102	13	207	183	274	23	480	362	551	70	983
8	Thrissur	80	149	21	250	55	162	6	223	116	381	10	507	251	692	37	980
9	Palakkad	59	78	16	153	63	159	13	235	194	252	10	556	316	589	39	944
10	Malappuram	82	80	29	191	113	225	16	354	349	478	8	835	544	783	53	1380
11	Kozhikode	67	96	16	179	74	240	9	323	181	531	7	719	322	867	32	1221
12	Wayanad	40	23	4	67	34	39	3	76	91	53	5	149	165	115	12	292
13	Kannur	82	77	10	169	77	278	12	367	113	610	5	728	272	965	27	1264
14	Kasaragod	76	33	8	117	72	72	4	148	141	115	7	263	289	220	19	528

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram-2004.

Appendix : XIII
District wise Number of Schools (other than state syllabus)
in Kerala-2003

Sl. No.	District	CBSE	ICSE	Kendriya Vidyalaya	Jawahar Navodaya
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	36	11	4	1
2	Kollam	19	9	0	1
3	Pathanamthitta	17	13	1	1
4	Alappuzha	28	9	1	1
5	Kottayam	31	5	2	1
6	Idukki	11	4	0	1
7	Ernakulam	70	11	6	1
8	Thrissur	37	4	1	1
9	Palakkad	29	2	3	1
10	Malappuram	40	2	1	1
11	Kozhikode	25	1	2	1
12.	Wayanadu	8	1	1	0
13	Kannur	30	1	3	1
14	Kasaragode	15	2	2	1
	Total	396	75	27	13

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram-2004.

Appendix: XIV

District-wise medical institutions and beds-Government sector

Sl. No.	District	Allopathy		Ayurveda		Homoeopathy		Total		
		Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	118	7800	78	813	55	285	251	8898	275
2	Kollam	90	2426	60	190	40	75	190	2691	104
3	Pathanamthitta	68	1939	43	100	26	25	137	2064	168
4	Alappuzha	94	4864	65	180	44	75	203	5119	243
5	Kottayam	90	4377	50	150	47	175	187	4702	241
6	Idukki	64	872	34	160	35	50	133	1082	96
7	Ernakulam	120	5278	74	419	54	85	248	5782	187
8	Thrissur	132	4504	94	273	40	25	257	4802	161
9	Palakkad	115	2450	79	160	40	25	234	2635	101
10	Malappuram	125	2392	76	220	44	50	245	2662	73
11	Kozhikode	96	4961	59	210	49	175	204	5346	186
12.	Wayanadu	41	811	24	120	20	25	85	956	121
13	Kannur	106	2815	68	316	39	25	213	3156	131
14	Kasaragode	60	735	41	100	24	75	125	910	76
	TOTAL	1310	46224	845	3411	557	1170	2712	50805	160

NB. including medical college hospitals

Population based on 2001 Census

Source: Directorate of the Health Services, 2004.

Appendix: XV

District-wise Number of beneficiaries in Welfare institutions-2004

Sl. No.	Name of Welfare Institution	Thiruvananthapuram	Kollam	Alappuzha	Pathanamthitta	Kottayam	Idukki	Ernakulam	Thrissur	Palakkad	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Wayanad	Kannur	Kasaragod	Total	Sanctioned strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Mahila Mandir	27	10	16	18	20	-	20	17	18	16	26	-	18	8	214	420
2	Home for Mentally Deficient children	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	50
3	Home for Physically Handicapped	27	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	57	175
4	Home for the cured mental patients (Asha Bhavan)	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	50	..	..	..	119	150
5	Care Home for Disabled children	..	6	17	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	11	..	42	10
6	Old Age Home	94	28	..	29	29	..	41	11	..	18	23	..	19	27	319	1000
7	After Care Home for adolescents	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	8	..	71
8	Observation Home	4	5	1	1	3	..	2	3	4	2	5	5	3	3	41	375
9	juvenile Homes	90	72	..	..	72	..	..	87	..	..	165	..	..	..	486	850
10	Government Balasadan	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	100
11	Rescue Home	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	22	200
12	Children's Home	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	50
13	Home for Physically Handicapped	..	..	15	..	..	24	..	..	19	..	..	..	26	..	84	150
14	Day Care Centre * Old Age Home	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	50
15	Pratheeksha Bhavan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	14	50
16	Short Stay Homes institutions run by NGO's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	28	25
17	Orphanages	2402	1908	1310	1412	3018	1236	4684	2616	1804	4812	4318	1008	2434	843	34005	54560
18	Fondling Home	50	..	..	..	50	..	42	23	60	15	20	12	18	..	290	460
19	Begger Homes	120	125	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	419	419
20	Home for Aged Infirm	..	..	9	..	..	22	..	..	19	..	..	..	23	..	73	..
21	Oldage homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5814	9417

Source: Social Welfare Departemtn-2004

Appendix: XVI

Details of Distribution of Grants to the orphanages of Malappuram District (Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Orphanage	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99'	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Total
1	Al-Ansar Orphanage, Mundumparamba		163200	168000	192000	192000	148977	188165	190271	192000	2374790	1434533
2	Anvarul Yatheem Khana & Arabic College, Thirurkkad		127500	161600	151200	148800	11147600	130800	135500	141600	1638630	1144700
3	C.B.M.S. Yatheem Khana Vilayil Parappoor			10000	157372	60000	59370	508063	59180	58917	750000	362902
4	Daruhidaya Orphanage, Edappal		103503	101250	110200	123776	129453	132000	132000	127693	1356320	959885
5	Darunnajath Orphanage, Karuvarakundu		105060	137550	241200	273600	267600	236369	0	0	0	1261379
6	Dharul Uloom Orphanage Thootha		113958	124541	132429	117614	121030	23153	123437	118468	1356502	974630
7	Edakkara Muslim Orphanage, Munda		255000	262500	300000	300000	300000	388614	291290	292387	371900	2289791
8	Edavanna Orphanage, Edavanna l		296234	298903	383061	352555	350931	351408	357547	356673	435309	2746312

9	Elamaram Orphanage, Vazhakkad		178500	180467	210000	210000	216623	307836	210000	210000	256060	1203226
10	Fashari Orphanage for Girls, Padinjattumuri	12750	50994	52500	59149	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000	750000	475393
11	Fathia Orphanage, Pariyapuram		68085	60330	67500	68400	55000	55200	61200	5900	7450000	4957000
12	Hayathul Islam Orphanage, Olavattoor		59931	9135	93756	68123	71103	38378	116216	110238	143013	709105
	Hayathul Islam Orphanage, Olavattoor		25235	27050	23518	0	0	14529	11830	12122	145670	114284
13	Hidayathusibiyan Orphanage, Mythra		74633	88792	90000	79627	80999	28164	76695	0	0	516910
14	Madeenathul Uloom orphanage, Pulikkal		66123	92134	79721	76960	79127	73305	85830	92930	108076	647139
15	M.A.F. Orphanage, Padinjattumuri		153000	152509	175788	176972	174995	180000	180000	180000	225000	1376967
16	Malijahool Athum Orphanage, Iruvetti		97260	81236	92302	91200	76044	91200	91200	912000	114000	620442

17	Mankada Orphanage for Boys, Mankada		45900	54000	54000	53200	54000	53000	58339	84000	675000	425239
18	Mankada Orphanage for Boys, Mankada		50000	63600	73800	65600	77448	822000	85430	85200	106500	58278
19	Markaz Orphanage, Athavanad		100275	193859	206202	227660	217142	195345	181972	165096	0	1547452
20	M.E.S.A.M.A.A. orphanage, Mampad		105485	112440	102919	100250	84066	84381	69555	68088	0	727184
21	M.I.C. orphanage, Valluvamburan		30025	43200	43200	43200	43200	43200	43200	0	0	246025
22	M.I.C.Orphanage, Cherukara	7395	295801	36000	36000	36000	34800	30958	36000	36000	450000	282733
23	Maunathul Orphanage, Puthuponnani		110502	144914	92579	0	0	0	0	0	0	347995
24	Nilambur Orphanage, Nilambur		194192	177970	1251466	206475	184644	197566	247437	0	213619	1459750
25	Nooriya Orphanage, Pattikkad		131580	148700	150000	150000	150000	150000	148130	156498	189500	1184908
26	P.P.T.M. Orphanage, Cherur		20400	210000	231000	220000	205140	208734	215233	213083	300000	1707790
27	P.M.S.A.P.T.M. Orphanage, Athavanadu		102000	172200	234000	219600	183410	207757	0	0	0	111967
28	Puthanppally K.M.M.		61200	60404	66526	72000	57859	62246	52958	53005	0	486198

	Orphanage, perumpadappu											
29	S.K.D. Orphanage, Veliyamkode		30600	36000	36000	36000	56255	60000	600000	36000	450030	350855
30	St. Joseph Orphanage Manimooli			42000	38400	34597	26400	32953	0	429690	475670	174350
31	Sullamusallam Orphanage, Areecode		50926	57976	57289	54938	50367	50187	0	440200	0	321683
32	Thanveerul Islam Orphanage, Tirurangadi		567232	533287	564113	496349	449966	408728	425976	432386	509660	3878032
33	Tirurangadi Orphanage, Tirurangadi		567232	533287	564113	496349	449966	408728	425976	432386	5096660	3878032
34	Thirurkkad Muslim Orphanage, Thirurkkad		204000	156317	119627	206734	190269	220111	212884	189620	2324000	1499589
	Thirurkkad Muslim Orphanage, Thirurkkad		50778	43637	46722		33058	35928	31200	24400	0	165731
35	Valavannur Bafaki Orphanage, Kalpakancheri		263217	220000	2000114	164049	166544	156436	163130	169778	0	1511664
36	Vandoord Muslim Orphanage, Vandoor		112642	111180	130900	90569	87833	110529	11597	125882	152650	885432
	Total	20145	4588533	4877795	5374561	5001626	4855876	4862405	4199059	375086	0	39530361

Source: Social Welfare Department, District office, Malappuram, 2005.

APPENDIX XVII

Fascimile of Publication of Food Rate by Orphanages

മലപ്പുറം യതിംഖാന
ഒരു നേരത്തേക്കുള്ള ഭക്ഷണ ചിലവ്

സാദാ ചോർ - ബീഫ്	850 രൂപ
സാദാ ചോർ - കോഴി	1100 രൂപ
സാദാ ചോർ - ആട്	1400 രൂപ
നെയ്ച്ചോർ - ബീഫ്	1300 രൂപ
നെയ്ച്ചോർ - കോഴി	1550 രൂപ
നെയ്ച്ചോർ - ആട്	1900 രൂപ
ബിരിയാണി - ബീഫ്	1500 രൂപ
ബിരിയാണി - കോഴി	1750 രൂപ
ബിരിയാണി - ആട്	2100 രൂപ
പായസം -	300 രൂപ
പൊറോട്ട & ബീഫ്	630 രൂപ

APPENDIX XVIII
Facsimile of Cash Receipts of Orphanages

O, 2003/

No 8975

Date 22/4/04

തിരുവങ്ങാടി മുസ്ലിം ഓർഫനാജി കമ്മിറ്റി
TIRURANGADI MUSLIM ORPHANAGE COMMITTEE

TIRURANGADI YATHEEM KHANA

CONDUCTED BY:

TIRURANGADI MUSLIM ORPHANAGE COMMITTEE (Regd.)
SAUDABAD, TIRURANGADI-676306 KERALA. PHONE: 2460337, 2460647

Received with thanks from K.V. Hafsa Sahiba
w/o M. Usman, Marathumpalli
Mundakode, Kottayam, Kottayam P.O.
the sum of Rupees One hundred & Ten only
being donation

Rs. 110/-

Representative. *Kunhahameed*
Secretary.

A. I. P. Press, Tirurangadi

Ph : 0494 - 2680267, Edapal

لجنة الميتم المسلم لمقاطعة فونامس (رقم التسجيل 42/84) - ادبيل - مالابورم - كيرالا - الهند
PONNANI TALUK MUSLIM ORPHANAGE ASSOCIATION (REG. 42/84)
(Darul Hidayah Anatha Agam Mandram)
Hidayath Nagar, P.O. Edapal - 679 576, Malappuram Dt. Kerala, India.

2004 - 2005

No. 036 Date..... التاريخ

Received with thanks from Janab... Usman... Sahiba...
Fanoor College, Fanoor
the sum of Rupees One hundred & Ten only
being the donation

تسلمنا بجزيل الشكر من فضيلة الأخ...
جزاك الله خيرا

Secretary

APPENDIX XX
Facsimile of Coverage Page of Annual Report of Orphanages

ترونگاڈی یتیم خانہ
ترونگاڈی - کیرالا

തിരൂരങ്ങാടി
യതീംഖാന

Conducted by :

തിരൂരങ്ങാടി മുസ്ലിം
ഓർഫനേജ് കമ്മിറ്റി (Regd.)

സൗദാബാദ്, തിരൂരങ്ങാടി - 676 306

Phone : (0494) - 2460337

60-ാമത് വാർഷിക റിപ്പോർട്ട്

(1-4-2002 to 31-3-2003)

YATHEEM KHANA PRESS, TIRURANGADI

APPENDIX XXI

DESTITUTION CERTIFICATE FOR AN ORPHAN PUPIL

I hereby certify that

is a native of the province of Kerala and belongs to the village of
.....situated in my jurisdiction and is the son/daughter of
.....father and
of.....mother and the father/mother/father
and mother having deceased, the condition of this orphan is so destitute as to
entitle the orphan to the benefits of chapter XI of the Gram-in Nid Code. The
occupation of the parent(s) isand the annual gross
income from all sources of the parent(s) is Rs.....

Station:

Signature

Date:

Village Officer:

Dist:

Village:

Note:- This certificate should be granted to each pupil individually.

APPENDIX XXII

Destitution Certificate for a Non-Orphan Pupil

I hereby certify thatis a native
.....ofstate and is the
daughter/son of father and ofmother
.....
and the condition of the boy/girl and hi/her parent is so destitute as to entitle
the pupil to the benefit of the "Kerala Grant-in/aid Rules for the payment if
Boarding Grants to Orphanages and Boarding Homes for Destitute Children.
The occupation of the parent(s)the
annual gross income from all sources of the parent(s) is
Rs.....Per annum

Station:

Signature:

Date:

Village Officer

District:

Village:

Note: This certificate should be granted to each pupil individually.

APPENDIX XXIII

LIST OF AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS NOTIFIED TO BE NOT COVERED UNDER 'FOREIGN SOURCE', UNDER SECTION 2(1)(E)(II) OF FCRA

The United Nations System

1. Secretariat

- Office of Internal Oversight Services, New York.
- Office of Legal Affairs, New York.
- Department of Political Affairs, New York.
- Department of Disarmament Affairs, New York.
- Department of Peacekeeping Operations, New York.
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, New York.
- Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York.
- Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services, New York.
- Department of Public Information, New York.
- Department of Management, New York.
- United Nations Office at Geneva.
- United Nations Office at Vienna.
- United Nations Office at Nairobi.

II. Bodies of the United Nations

- International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Geneva.
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Geneva.
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Geneva.
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Geneva.
- United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), New York.

- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Geneva.
- United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), New York.
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNITAR), Geneva.
- United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), Rome.
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), New York.
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Gaza and Amman.
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), Geneva.
- United Nations University (UNU), Tokyo.
- United Nations Volunteers (UNV), Bonn.

III. Funds and Programmes

- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), New York.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York.
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi.
- United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNIDCP), Vienna.
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), New York.
- World Food Programme (WFP), Rome.

IV. Regional Commissioners

- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Bangkok, Thailand.
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Geneva.
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Santiago, Chile.
- Economic Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Beirut, Lebanon.

V. Law of the Sea Treaty Bodies

- International Seabed Authority, Kingston.
- International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Hamburg.
- Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, United Nations Divisions for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, New York.

VI. Environmental Bodies

- Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Bonn.
- Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Geneva.
- Ozone Secretariat to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substance that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Nairobi.
- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Montreal.
- Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Geneva.
- UNEP/CMS Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention), Bonn.
- Secretariat of the Based Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Geneva.
- Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries.
- Experience Serious Drought for Desertification, especially in Africa (CCD), Bonn.
- Global Environment Facility, Washington D.C.
- Bureau (Secretariat) of the Convention on Wellands (Ramsar), Gland, Switzerland.

VII. Specialized Agencies

- International Labour Organization (ILO), Geneva.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Rome.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Paris.
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Montreal.
- World Health Organization, Geneva.

- Universal Postal Union (UPO), Berne, Switzerland.
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva.
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva.
- International Marine Organization (IMO), London.
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva.
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Rome.
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Vienna.

VIII. The World Bank Group

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Washington D.C.
- International Development Association (IDA), Washington D.C.
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), Washington D.C.
- International Finance Corporation (IIFC), Washington D.C.
- Associated Organizations of World Bank Group:
 - International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), Washington D.C.
 - Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), Washington D.C.
 - Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Washington D.C. (It has 16 Research Centres.
 - International Plant Genetic Resource Institute (IPGRI), Rome.
 - International Wheat and Maize Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), Mexico.
 - International Centre for Living Aquatic Resource Management (ICLARM), Philippines.
 - International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), Colombo.
 - International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington D.C.
 - International Centre of Research in Agro-Forestry (ICRAF), Nairobi.
 - International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICRAF), Syria.
 - International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Columbia.
 - International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Nairobi.
 - West Africa Development Association (WARDA), Abidjan.

- o International Service of National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), The Netherlands.
- o International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad.
- o International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines.
- o International Potato Centre, Peru.
- o Centre for International Forestry Research (IFOR), Indonesia.
- o International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Nigeria.

IX. Regional Development Banks

- African Development Bank (ADB), Vienna.
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Washington D.C.
- Asian Development Bank (ADB), Manila.
- Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), St. Michael, Barbados.

X. Other Bodies Related to United Nations

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna.
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), The Hague.
- Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Vienna.
- International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation (ICGI), Vienna.
- International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), Vienna.
- International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC), Geneva.
- International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), Geneva.
- World Tourism Organization (WTO/OMT), Madrid.
- World Food Council (WFC).
- United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI).
- United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO).

XI. Other International Organizations

- United Nations Outer Space Committee.
- International Sugar Organization, London.
- Asian Productivity Organization, Tokyo.
- Asian and Pacific Development Administration, Kuala Lumpur.
- Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi.
- European Community (EC).
- Asia/Pacifica Cultural Centre for UNESCO (APCCU), Japan.
- Commonwealth Secretariat, London.
- Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO), New Delhi.
- Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP), Dhaka.
- International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), New Delhi.
- Asia and Pacific Centre of Transfer of Technology (APCTT), New Delhi.
- Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries (NAM S & T Centre), New Delhi.
- Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International (CABI), U.K.
- The Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institution (APAARI), Bangkok.
- The Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tubercrops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific (CGPRT Centre), Indonesia.
- The Regional Network for Agriculture Machinery (RNAM), Bangkok.
- Commissioner on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA), Rome.
- The International Seeds Testing Association (ISTA), Zurich.
- International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Sri Lanka.

